



Institute Vision & Mission

Vision

"To provide quality technical education in Rural Area"

Mission

To impart eco-friendly advanced engineering knowledge. To inculcate ethical and moral values among budding engineers.

Establishment of mentoring system for all-round personal and Professional enhancement. To make students aware social and national responsibilities. To encourage students to pursue higher education and take Competitive and career enhancement courses. To create technology based society which is the need of modern era.



Department Vision & Mission

Vision

To provide technical education for students with advance technology in mechanical engineering.

Mission

MI. To impart highest quality education to students by collaborative environment and knowledge to make them globally competitive engineers

M2: To develop alliances with educational institutions, industries and alumni to promotetraining, Innovative ideas.

M3. To encourage students to adopt leadership skills in career by lifelong learning with ethics and values





ROBOTICS

ROBOTICS:

Robotics is a branch of engineering that involves the conception, design, manufacture and operation of robots. The objective of the robotics field is to create intelligent machines that can assist humans in a variety of ways.

Robotics can take on a number of forms. A robot may resemble a human, or it may be in the form of a robotic application, such as robotic process automation (RPA), which simulates how humans engage with software to perform repetitive, rules-based tasks.

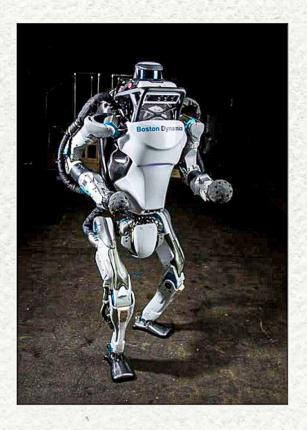
While the field of robotics and exploration of the potential uses and functionality of robots have grown substantially in the 20th century, the idea is certainly not a new one.

HISTORY OF ROBOTICS

The term robotics is an extension of the word robot. One of its first use came from Czech writer Karel Čapek, who used the word in his play, Rossum's Universal Robots, in 1920.

Perhaps about the year 2020 the process will have produced the first broadly competent "universal robots" with lizardlike minds that can be programmed for almost any routine chore.

By 2030 second-generation robots with trainable mouselike minds may become possible. Besides application programs, these robots may host a suite of software "conditioning modules" that generate positive- and negativereinforcement signals in predefined i crcumstances.



By 2040 computing power should make thirdgeneration robots withmonkeylike minds possible. Such robots would learn from mental rehearsalsin simulations that would model physical, cultural, and psychological factors.





Robots have a wide range of uses and applications across different industries and

Manufacturing and production: Robots are widely used in the manufacturing sector for tasks such as assembly, inspection, and packaging. They can work in hazardous or repetitive environments, reducing the risk of injury to human workers and increasing

Healthcare: Robots are used in the healthcare for various purposes, such as assisting in surgery, rehabilitation, and elderly care. For example, surgical robots can perform precise movements and reduce the risk of human error during operations.

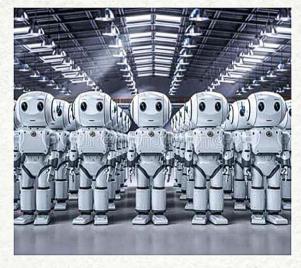
Agriculture: Agricultural robots are used for tasks such as planting, harvesting, and monitoring crops. They can help increase efficiency and reduce the need for

Retail and logistics: Retail and logistics robots are used for tasks such as inventory fulfillment, and customer service. They can help increase efficiency and reduce costs in these

Space exploration: Robots are used for space exploration, including missions to Mars and other planets. They can perform tasks such as collecting and analyzing data, drilling for samples, and

Search and rescue: Robots are used in search and rescue operations, where they can access dangerous or difficultto-reach areas to search for survivors or provide

Military: Robots are used in military such reconnaissance, surveillance, and bomb



ADVANTAGE

There are several advantages of robotics, some of which are:

1. Precision: Robots can perform tasks with high precision, accuracy, and repeatability that is difficult for humans to achieve.

They can carry out tasks with consistent quality and precision without getting tired or making mistakes.

- 2. Efficiency: Robots can work continuously without taking breaks or getting tired, leading to increased productivity and efficiency. They can also perform tasks that are too dangerous or tedious for humans to undertake.
- 3. Cost Savings: Robots can help organizations reduce labor costs by automating various tasks. They can also help reduce production costs by minimizing scrap and rework.
- 4. Flexibility: Robots can be programmed to perform a wide range of tasks, making them

adaptable to changing production needs. They can also perform tasks in hazardous or difficulttoreach areas.



DISADVANTAGES:

1. **High Cost:** One of the major disadvantages of robotics is the high cost of design, manufacturing, and

implementation. The advanced robotics technology is expensive in every aspect, from purchasing to maintenance,

and requires a significant financial investment.

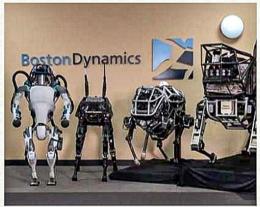
2. Lack of Flexibility: Robots are designed to perform specific tasks, and are not easily adaptable when it comes to new, non-standard jobs. They need to be reprogrammed or redesigned to make changes within their function,

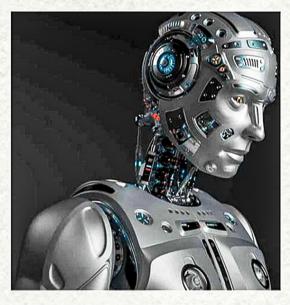
unlike human workers who can easily adapt to new challenges.

3. Job Loss: The rise of robotic technology has led to a decrease in job opportunities for human workers, particularly in industries such as manufacturing, where robots can perform tasks more efficiently and for longer hours without

fatigue.

4. **Technical Issues:** Robotics systems are complex and require a high level of technical expertise to design, develop, and repair.





CONCLUSION

Today we find most robots working for people in industries, factories, warehouses, and laboratories. Robots are useful in many ways. For instance, it boosts economy because businesses need to be efficient to keep up with the industry competition. Therefore, having robots helps business owners to be competitive, because robots can do jobs better and faster than humans can, e.g. robot can built, assemble a car. Yet robots cannot perform every job; today robots roles include assisting research and industry. Finally, as the technology improves, there will be new ways to use robots which will bring new hopes and new potentials.



Student Paper presentation on Peanut Peeling Machine Topic

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Peanut Peeling Machine

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1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Vishweshwarayya Abhiyantriki Padvika Mahavidhyalay, Almala, Maharashtra ,India.

Abstract- In India, most of land use for agricultural purpose which produces semi-finished product or goods. Groundnut also one of the agricultural semi-finished goods. Groundnut is grown on small scale farmers in developing countries like India. The average kernel price is approximately twice the price of pod. . Lack of groundnut t processing machines, especially groundnut Sheller, is a major problem of groundnut production, especially in our country India. In the beginning the peanuts were separated from its shells by the workers. They simply decoct the groundnut by their hands and separate the peanuts from its shell. The output got from this method, was very low and it does not fulfill the market demand because it was very time consuming process. A research-work for design, fabricate, and performance evaluation of a groundnut Sheller consisting of feed hopper with a flow rate control device, shelling unit, separating unit and power system. The performance of the machine was evaluated in terms of throughput capacity, shelling efficiency, material efficiency and mechanical damage. Regression models that could be used to express the relationship existing between the Sheller performance indices, pod moisture content and feed rate were

Keywords- Frame, Belt and Pulley, Bearing, Motor, Hopper, Nut & Bolts.

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this work is to understand the knowledge of design and fabrication mechanism of groundnut Sheller machine. The design is an environment friendly and uses simple mechanism properties such as shelling system, blowering mechanism and automation separating system etc. In this, some crushing force is needed to crush the groundnut. The design is so done that the knowledge of designing, mechanism and forces are increased. This project consists of designing and fabrication of an automatic groundnut Sheller machine considering various important parameters. In this project, designing & development of a machine to crush or shell groundnut so the farmers can gain high profit by selling groundnut direct in market. As well as the study of manufacturing was very important in order to carry out this project to ensure that what are needs to do. This project

involves the process of designing and fabrication of different parts of this shelling machine considering forces and ergonomic factor for people to use. This project is mainly about generating a new concept of groundnut shell (crush)that would make easier to bring anywhere and easier to crush ground nut. After the design has completed, it was transformed to its real product where the design is used for guideline.

II. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

In the beginning the peanuts were separated from its shells by the workers. They simply decoct the groundnut by their hands and separate the peanuts from its shell. The output got from this method, was very low and it does not fulfill the market demand because it was very time consuming process. It was also a boring work for the worker. Traditional method of separating nuts from groundnuts by Putting the peanuts in a cloth bag and rolling over it with a rolling pin. This technique did a good job of cracking the shells (deleting the pain fulfingers problem), but we still had to pick the peanuts out since they didn't come all the way loose. This is not a reliable method for shell aground nut due to this crack the ground nut and nuts mixed with shell. Introduction gives knowledge that the traditional method is not asufficient method for separating the groundnut. Due to this manual process, identify some major problem & to over-come this problem some idea or concepts generates. According to generated ideas deciding objective of project.

Formers and small businessman are facing following main problems:-

- 1) Currently base process is manually operated (pedal operated)
- (2) Nuts & husk (outer covering of groundnut) is mixed after crushing(shelling operation).
- (3) Low productivity & time consuming

III. PROBLEM FORMULATION

The aim is to design & develop a low cost ground nut shelling machine which will help farmer to sell finished (shelled groundnut) instead of unshelled groundnut.

Page | 399 www.ijsart.com



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Page | 399 www.ijsart.com





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Proper evaluation of the design will be performed and created something even better instead of simply manually operated operations. Finally we conclude that atomize machine is better option to use farmer instead of manually operated. The demands atomize shelling machine of farmer & other customers will be also considered while designing machine. Purpose of fabrication of the Sheller was to determine the suitability of machine for farmer's use. Five experiments were performed with peanuts. Since this machine is made for small businessman or for farmers, therefore the

delivered. It is importuned that future scope statement is clear unambiguous and easily to understand. It should also include details leaving the reader in no doubt what is being delivered as part of project. The ground nut Sheller, with sufficient market penetration, would offer a substantial inshelling efficiency. Most shelling is done by hand in ground nut producing region of the developing world. This type of task is usually done by woman. The low cost groundnut Sheller is a

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Student Placement







