FOREWORD

It is well established in neuroscience that the young brain is constantly completing a picture of the world, its objects, processes and relationships. How does it do so? By asking questions and going after what seem to be hidden mysteries. If curiosity is a trigger questions are its outcomes.

But not every child gets an opportunity to give a definite form to its questions or share its curiosities. In fact the poorer a child's economic circumstances are, the higher is the incidence of what we might call stimulus poverty- the lack of stimuli in his or her environment. Material poverty is but one reason for stimulus poverty. Children can grow stimulus-poor from any material circumstance.

Anveshana is one more platform Agastya International Foundation has created to address this problem. This event, now 4 years old in Bangalore, completing 2 years in Hyderabad and now expanding to NCR next

year, has a built in opportunity for children to get curious and ask question because it takes them far away from their regular environs thus providing a state of excitation from which questions will result.

Till now we had not created a process to verify if this questioning is happening while children and their guides engage in their projects. Anveshana 2015 set out to correct this.

What you see in this volume are the questions children asked while doing their projects. It is almost certain not all of them could have been answered. Equally, each is a first step in a voyage of discovery that the child has begun.

AGASTYA INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

S.N	DISTRICT	COLLEGE NAME	SCHOOL NAME	PROJECT TITLE
ENERGY				
1	DAKSHINA KANNADA	VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, PUTTUR	GOVT JUNIOR COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL, KOMBATTU, PUTTUR	EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSYS TO EXPLORE HARNESS AND CONSERVE ENERGY FROM ARACA SHEETS AND COCONUT LEAVES BY THE TECHNIQUE OF BRIQUETTING AN ALTERNATIVE ENERGY
2	DAKSHINA KANNADA	Dr.MV SHETTY INSTITITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	GHS MIJAR	FUTURE SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM USING MAGNIFICATION
3	DAKSHINA KANNADA	SDM INSTITITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	SDM HIGH SCHOOL, UJIRE	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW ELECTRICAL POWER GENERATION UNIT USING VIBRATIONS OF SHOCK ABSORBER OF AUTOMOBILES
4	MANDYA	PES COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING	CHINMAYA VIDYALAYA, MANDYA	DUAL AXIS SOLAR TRAKING SYSTEM
5	BANGALORE	R V COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, BANGALORE	MOUNT CARMEL SCHOOL, RAJARAJESHWARI NAGAR	COMPATIBILTY OF VARIOUS MATERIALS WITH BIO-DIESEL
6	BANGALORE	NITTE MEENAKSHI INSTITITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	ROTARY HIGH SCHOOL VIJAYAPURA	FABRICATION AND PERFORMANCE TEST ON IC ENGINE USING ACETYLENE GAS AS A BASE
7	BANGALORE	SAMBHRAM INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	SOUHARDA PUBLIC SCHOOL, BANGALORE	POWERFUL FRIENDLY GREEN HOUSE
8	BELGAUM	HIRASHUGAR INSTITITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	GHS NIDASHOSHI	PRODUCTION OF FREE ELECRICITY USING NEODYMIUM MAGNETS
9	BANGALORE	M S R I T	MSR HIGH SCHOOL, BANGALORE	GRAVITY POWERED SMART LAMP
10	MYSORE	VIDYA VIKAS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	VIDYA VIKAS HIGH SCHOOL, MYSORE	SMART FENCING SYSTEM
11	BANGALORE	SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING	VENKATESHWARA HIGH SCHOOL, BANGALORE	DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SMART TWO WHEELER VEHICLE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR IMPROVED ROAD SAFETY
12	TUMKUR	SHRIDEVI INSTITITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY	DONBASCO HIGH SCHOOL, TUMKUR	PORTABLE THERMOELECTRIC REFRIGERTATOR

13	BELLARY	GOVT ENGINEERING COLLEGE HUVINAHADAGALI	GBHS HUVINAHADAGALI	SOLAR THERMOELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
14	SHIMOGA	JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, SHIMOGA	St.THERESA ENGLISH SCHOOL, SHIMOGA	SOLAR ENERGY POWERED AIR CONDITIONER
15	MYSORE	VIDYA VIKAS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	VIDYA VIKAS HIGH SCHOOL, MYSORE	A BETTER HIGHWAY
16	BELLARY	RAO BAHADUR Y.MAHABALESWARAPPA ENGINEERING COLLEGE	VINAYAKA VIDYA SCHOOL, SANDUR	PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF TURMERIC LEAF OIL AS AN ALTERNATIVE FUEL IN SI ENGINE ON ROAD VEHICLE USING FUEL ENERGIZER
17	BANGALORE	SAPTHAGIRI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING	GHS BAGALAKUNTE	DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF DYE-SENSITIZED SOLAR CELL USING NATURAL SOURCES
18	BANGALORE	R L JALAPPA INSTITITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	GHS TUBAGERE, DODDABALLAPURA	SOLAR TREE
19	BANGALORE	EAST WEST INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	BBMP HIGH SCHOOL, MAGADI ROAD, BANGALORE	REPLACEMENT OF CAPACITORS AS BATTERIES
20	TUMKUR	SHRIDEVI INSTITUTE OF ENGINNERING AND TECHNOLOGY	SRIDEVI VIDYA MANDIRA, TUMKUR	WIRELESS POWER TRANSMISSION USING MAGNETIC RESONANCE
21	TUMKUR	HMSIT TUMKUR	MARUTHI VIDYA KENDRA TUMKUR, KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA, TUMKUR	DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC SOLAR INTEGRATED SYSTEM ON HIGHWAYS
22	BANGALORE	SIR MVIT	NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA HIGH SCHOOL, SHIDLAGHATTA	ALGAE LAMP
23	MANDYA	B G S I T	BHAKTHANATHA SWAMY HIGH SCHOOL, BG NAGAR	SOLAR POWERED SMART ITTIGATION SYSTEM
GENERAL				
24	SHIMOGA	JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, SHIMOGA	GHS THAMMADIHALLI	SINGLE SIM WORK AS MULTI SIM
25	BANGALORE	M S RAMAIAH UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCE	GHS YELAHANKA	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF COCONUT FIBER EXTRACTION MACHINE

FOOD				
26	TUMKUR	SHRIDEVI INSTITITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY	KALIDASA HIGH SCHOOL	*INVETRO ANTI-HIV ACTIVITY AND CLASSIFICATION OF COUMARINS AND ITS DERIVATIVES*
27	TUMKUR	SHRIDEVI INSTITITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY	KALIDASA HIGH SCHOOL	ROLE OF VITAMIN-C EXTRACTED FROM PAPAYA LEAF IN DENGUE FEVER
28	HASSAN	VETERINARY COLLEGE	NETAJI PUBLIC SCHOOL, HASSAN	DETECTION OF ADULTERNTS AND PRESERVATIVES IN MILK USING SIMPLE TECHNIQUES
29	TUMKUR	SIDDAGANGA INSTITITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	TVS SCHOOL TUMKUR	EXTENDING THE SHELF LIFE OF CITRUS FRUIT JUICE BY USING CRITICAL ISOLATED FROM MUSHROOM WASTES
30	BAGALKOT	BASAVESWARA ENGINEERING COLLEGE	St. ANNES HIGH SCHOOL, BAGALKOT	PRODUCTION OF BIO POLYMER BY USING PEELS
31	TUMKUR	AKSHAYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	MARUTHI VIDYA KENDRA TUMKUR, SHARADAMBA HIGH SCHOOL TUMKUR	MULTI PURPOSE AGRICULTURE ROBOTS
32	BANGALORE	SIR MVIT	NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA HIGH SCHOOL, SHIDLAGHATTA	ARTIFICIAL DIET FOR HEALTHY REARING OF SILKWORM BOMBYX MORI
33	BANGALORE	SAPTHAGIRI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING	GHS BAGALAKUNTE	A MINUTE TESTING OF SOFT DRINKS
34	GADAG	SKSVMACET	GHS BELAHODA	SMART FOOD IN INDIAN RAILWAYS
35	TUMKUR	SHRIDEVI INSTITITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY	KALIDASA HIGH SCHOOL	TRITERPENOIDS A PROMISING ANTI CANCER AGENT FROM THE ENDOPHYTIC FUNGI FROM VISCUM ALBUM
AIR				
36	BANGALORE	NITTE MEENAKSHI INSTITITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	VIDYASHILP ACADEMY	EXPERIMENTAL AND ANALYTICAL SIMULATION OF GEOTHERMAL AIR COOLING SYSTEM
WATER				
37	TUMKUR	CHANNABASAVESHWARA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	SIDDAGANGA RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, TUMKUR	PLC BASED ADVANCED WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

38	BANGALORE	SAPTHAGIRI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING	GHS BAGALAKUNTE	SNaPs FOR PORTABILITY OF WATER
39	BANGALORE	SAPTHAGIRI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING	GHS BAGALAKUNTE	DEFLUORIDATION AND PURIFICATION OF HARD WATER USING CANDLE FILTER AND AN ABSORBANT MEDIUM AS DOUBLE FILTERS
WASTE MANAGEMENT				
40	BELLARY	GOVT ENGINEERING COLLEGE HUVINAHADAGALI	TUNGABADRA HIGH SCHOOL, HUVINAHDAGALI	BIO DIESEL EXTRACTION FROM PLASTIC MATERIAL
41	MYSORE	VIDYA VIKAS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	VIDYA VIKAS HIGH SCHOOL, MYSORE	WASTE STEAM RECOVERY SYSTEM AND WIRELESS POWER TRANSMISSION
42	BAGALKOT	BASAVESWARA ENGINEERING COLLEGE	St. ANNES HIGH SCHOOL, BAGALKOT	AN EMERGING TECHNOLOGY FOR BIO PLASTIC SYNTHESIS FROM WASTE FLOUR OF FLOUR MILL
43	BANGALORE	R L JALAPPA INSTITITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	GHS TUBAGERE, DODDABALLAPURA	MINI BIO GAS PLANT
44	BELGAUM	SHAIKH COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	GHS MACHCHE	BIO MASS GASIFIER STOVE USING AGRICULTURAL WASTE
45	DAVANGERE	BAPUJI INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY	STJ HIGH SCHOOL, DAVANGERE	INVESTIGATION ON CONVERSION OF FLOWER WASTES INTO BIOETHANOL AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION ON SINGLE CYLINDER IC ENGINE
46	DAKSHINA KANNADA	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY SURATHKAL	GOVT COMPOSITE HIGH SCHOOL, KATIPALLA	MAPPING OF CARBON MONOXIDE AND GREEN HOUSE GASES USING WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS
47	TUMKUR	HMSIT TUMKUR	MVK SCHOOL, SOMESHWARA HIGH SCHOOL	DEVELOPMENT AND TESTING OF A LOCAL COMPOSTING INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE HOME
48	BANGALORE	SIR MVIT	NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA HIGH SCHOOL, SHIDLAGHATTA	FLORAL WASTE AND HERBAL FOLIAGE
49	BANGALORE	SIR MVIT	NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA HIGH SCHOOL, SHIDLAGHATTA	BANANA YARN BAGS, A TOTAL REPLACEMENT FOR HAZARDOUS PLASTIC WASTE

1 .why this project is for?
2 .what is the use?
3. what is anveshana project competition?
4 why school students should be a part of the team?
5 why only science projects?
6 what is briquettes?
7 what is biomass
8 what is coconut leaves?
9 why only coconut leaves used?
10 .what is a binder?
11 why should we use binder?
12 what will happen if binder not used?
13 where these briquettes are used?
14 why should we grind coconut leaves?
15 why so small size granules?
16 what will happen if whole coconut leaves burnt?
17 can we use briquettes for cooking?
18 when will the biomass briquettes come to market?
19 why paper is used?
20 what will be the cost of briquette?
21 where our project will be showcased?
22 who will pay for the project?
23 does it help to get marks in engineering?
24 why only highschoolstudents?
25 why pu students are not involved?
26 why you can blue paint for model?
27 where did you jack?
28 what is cost of the whole machine?
29 where in Bangalore project is?
30 what they will get by this project?
31 why did you choose us?
32 why will pay for our transportation?
33 why oil is used in the jack?
34 will you get the jack for us?
35 when we will be going to blore?
36 why you teach us?
37 why the briquette colour is grey?
38 why can't we use coloured briquettes??
39 why should briquettes burnt?
40 why this small size briquettes?
41 why can't we prepare briquette with large size?
42 what is this box called?
43 why this box called so?
44 which metal is this?
45 which type of iron?
46 what is mild steel?
47 why you called mild steel as iron?
48 why only this metal used?
49 what is there inside the jack?
50 why 2 jack used?
51 why small jack?
52 do we get big jack?
53 why only jack is used?
54 who invented jack?
55 how does this jack come down?
56 where and all jack is used?
57 what is the cost of jack?
58 what is pressure?
59 why should we use pressure?
60 what is pressure used?
61 why only this pressure?if more pressure used then that will be easy right?
62 who gave you this idea?
63 why we use biomass?

64 what is nuclear fuel?
65 why coal is depleting?
66 why coal is black in colour?
67 why we used coconut leaves?
68 in which shop we can sell this?
69 why mould is rectangle?
70 why not round?
71 why it has a plate in bottom?
72 we can use one more extra plate in the top?
73 why we have a rod in the centre?
74 why we need hole in the briquette?
75 why only one hole?
76 why can’t more holes used?
77 why this much weight the machine has?
78 will you sell the briquette?
79 can you help us in making small project for school competition?
80 why can’t we make garbage waste into briquettes?
81 what is efficiency?
82 What is the efficiency of coconut briquette?
83 how much coconut leaves used for briquettes?
84 what will be the efficiency of garbage waste?
85 can be make plastic briquettes?
86 why only biomass briquettes?
87 why we think more about biomass?
88 what is weight of the briquettes?
89 how much water is required?
90 where we will this grinded coconut leaves?
91 what is meant by grains size?
92 where did you made this size?
93 how do you know that this size is what we required?
94 why can’t we used other size briquettes?
95 why this as a different smell?
96 why should we dry it?
97 how many days required for drying?
98 why can’t we dry it in oven?
99 why in direct sunlight?
100 why should moisture eliminated from briquettes?

1.What is solar energy?
2.What is photovoltaic/solar cell?
3.How does a solar cell work?
4.What is magnification?
5.How does magnification relate to the enhanced power output of solar module?
6.How does the emission of valence electrons get tripled on magnification?
7.How much is the solar module output when exposed directly?
8.What is the change after installing magnification?
9.What is power output?
10.How does power relate to the voltage and electrons?
11.How to measure the output?
12.What is multimeter?
13.How about using multimeter?
14.How about using reflection panels to make the most of sunlight?
15.What is solar tracking?
16.How does it work to increase the efficiency?
17.What is three mode tracking?
18.How does it coordinate with reflection panels thereafter?
19.What is microcontroller?
20.What is programming a microcontroller?
21.What are transformers?
22.What is an Inverter?
23.What are relays?
24.What is a d.c motor & how does it work?
25.What is a SENSOR(LDR) &how is it intact with micro controller?
26.What is coolant & heat sink & how is it harnessed to control the over heating effect of magnification on photovoltaic cell.
27.How does coolant dissipates heat by convention?
28.What is an air compressor & how is it used to cool the assembly?
29.What is bi-metallic strip as thermal switch?
30.How does it trigger the air compressor to attain a optimal temperature?
31.What is a prototype?
32.What is a solar powered electric locomotive?
33.What is an A.G.V(automatic guided vehicles)?
34.What is LITHIUM ION/POLYMER technology?
35.How is li-ion technology related to our proposed model?
36.What is radio frequency & IR remote controlling?
37.Which is the world's first solar train?
38.Where does the world's second solar train SHIVALIK EXPRESS runs in india?
39.What is renewable energy?
40.What is the total amount of solar power generated globally?
41.What is Monocrystalline solar cell?
42.How is monocrystalline more efficient than other solar cell?
43.How to make the most of World's most abundant resource silicon?
44.Where is India's largest solar power plant situated?
45.What happens on overheating of solar cell?
46.What happens if we come in contact with a high voltage transmission line?
47.What is a Superconductor?
48.Which gases are filled in an electric bulb?
49.What are most of Electronic devices made out off?
50.How does a computer work?
51.Who is indian railway minister?
52.What is Solar impulse?
53.How long does the latest Solar impulse aircraft innovation going to fly around the world?
54.What is the technology used in solar impulse?
55.How many can travel in solar impulse & speed?
56.What is the speed of world's fastest electric train?

57.What is the percentage of world's total frieght being transported using railways?
59.What is the weight of Earth?
60.What form of energy is used in space crafts and satellites?
61.What is WIMAX?
62.What is Google & its remarkable benefits?
63.What is Self sustained clean energy?
64.Whichcolour of heat radiation represents highest temperature?
65.What is a lubricant?
66.What are gears with maximum power transmission?
67.How does a mobile phone work?
68.From where does indian population receive the largest dose of ionizing radiation?
69.What is radioactivity?
70.Which is radioactive element most commonly detected in human body?
71.What if human body exposed to nuclear radiation?
72.Which is the brightest planet in our solar system?
73.What happens if we take off the space suit in space?
74.What is audible frequency range of humans?
75.Which is the strongest metal on earth?
76.Which is coolant used in commercial nuclear power plants?
77.What is corrosion how to prevent it?
78.What is Bermuda triangle and where is it located?
79.What is Facebook?
80.Who is the founder of Facebook and what is his income?
81.Which is vital element do we get from sun via skin?
82.How does sun release abundant energy?
83.Which is World's largest processor manufacturer?
84.Who invented the number systems?
85.Which is the third largest army in the world?
86.What is 3g,Gsm?
87.What is CDMA,SIM?
88.Which is the first city in Asia to undertake planned development.?
89.Which is the first Wifi enabled city in India?
90.How many mega pixels capacity does a human eye contain?
91.What is use of social networks?
92.Who invented the photovoltaic cell?
93.Who is the indian who got a magsasay award on solar innovation?
94.How many government power stations are there in Karnataka?
95.Which is the latest indian satellite which is built most economically?
96.Which are the worlds tallest twin megastructures and their location?
97.What is android?
99.How to store data in internet?
100.What is the objective of Agastya international Foundation (NGO)?
101.What does leading American Company SYNOPSYS manufacture?

1. What is meant by project?
2. What is the use of this project?
3. Why Gears are used in this project?
4. What is the name of this Generator?
5. Why Rack and Pinion mechanism is used?
6. Why Pulley is required?
7. How many Gears are used?
8. What is Shock Absorbers?
9. Why shaft is used?
10. What is the principle of the Generator?
11. Why Generator is used?
12. What is the difference between Motor and Generator?
13. What happens if Motor is used in place of Generator?
14. What is Permanent Magnet?
15. What is the difference between Device and circuits?
16. Can we use this project in Four Wheelers?
17. What is the use of PCB board?
18. Why Electronic Circuit is used?
19. What is Regulator?
20. Why Capacitor is used?
21. What is a Diode?
22. Why wires are thin in this and in home Wires are Thick?
23. Why the devices are in IC form?
24. What is IC?
25. What is Rectifier?
26. Why LED is used?
27. What is LED?
28. Why Battery is used?
29. Why we are using Clamps?
30. Why Pulley Diameter is so large?
31. Why Gears are in different size?
32. Why Teeth are present in Gears?
33. Why bridge Rectifier is used?
34. Why LED light cannot be connected directly to the Generator?
35. What is Clamps?
36. Why only Led lights are used??
37. What is AC?
38. What is DC?
39. What is the difference between AC and DC?
40. Why we should convert AC to DC?
41. What is Vibration?
42. What is Generator?
43. What is linear motion?
44. What is Rotational motion?
45. Can we fix this device to all type of bikes?
46. How to fix components on PCB board?
47. What is the cost of Components?
48. Where to purchase these components?
49. How are components specified?
50. Why components are heated during operation?
51. What type of supply is given to the home?
52. What is CRO?
53. Why it is used?
54. Why Multi meter is used?
55. Why Digital meter are used?
56. Do the gears utilize electricity for rotation?
57. Why the gears used are thick in dimension?
58. Do we get power in all type of roads?
59. Whether this Output voltage is used in home?
60. Why this project is innovative?
61. What is the weight of the model?
62. What is the minimum amount of output voltage we get from this model?
63. How to utilize this output voltage?

64. Whether this Project is economical?
65. What is efficiency and what is the importance?
66. What is the input to the model?
67. Whether this model is Ecofriendly?
68. What about model life span?
69. Is this model requires extra petrol?
70. What are the different types of road?
71. Whether this model working on all type of roads?
72. The output we get is AC or DC?
73. Is the working of Generator and Dynamo is same?
74. Do the gears slip during the operation?
75. What is PCB board?
76. What is the Cost of the model?
77. Which type of road will get more efficient for this model?
78. How to increase the output voltage of the system?
79. Why permanent magnet generator is used?
80. In house, socket is having 3 terminal but in this project why only 2 terminal is used?
81. Why we should store energy?
82. Why metal gears are used?
83. How teeth are cut on the gear?
84. Which material is used in the manufacture of the Gears?
85. Is the output voltage sufficient to charge the mobile battery?
86. Why bearing is used?
87. Can we use the same unit for the other bike?
88. While fixing to the bike, whether the bike will be damaged?
89. Why oil is used in bearing?
90. Does the clamping of the model disturbs the rotation of the wheel?
91. Whether this model is affected in rainy season?
92. Is regular maintenance required?
93. Is there necessary to remove the model while washing?
94. Why shock absorber is used in the bikes?
95. Is the model Portable?
96. Can we generate the power when the vehicle is moving in Neutral gear?
97. Can we fix this model to the bicycle?
98. Whether the power generation depends on the weight of the person?
99. Do we get the shock! When we touch the model?
100. What are the applications of the power generated?
101.

1. Why can't Insulators conduct electricity and conductors and semiconductors?
2. Why can't we see current though we can sense it?
3. What makes electrons mobile particles?
4. How can Silicon absorb heat energy from the sun in solar panels?
5. Why voltage is at the ends of the conductor and current flowing through it?
6. Why there are many configurations of Micro controllers in the technology?
7. Why cannot we use switch-off instead of interrupt?
8. Why grounding is done using soil, land and salt?
9. Why can't we use man-made light source at night to charge the solar panels?
10. What is the reason for electrical shock?
11. How does it catch fire during electrical hazards?
12. Why gears are required instead of electrical phenomenon being used in electronic equipments?
13. How can current make equipments run?
14. How is a program burnt into the equipment?
15. Why is software important in electronics?
16. How can a program control a equipment?
17. Why always current is in motion?
18. Why can't we use other liquids other than water to generate electricity?
19. Where is sun's radiation absorbed in the solar panel stored?
20. How can electricity pass through the equipment in wireless gadgets?
21. How can we store electric charges?
22. What is the difference between current and power?
23. Why do we say that "power cut" instead of "current or voltage cut"?
24. Can we manufacture any equipment that can generate power on its own without any aid?
25. What is meant by positive and negative signs in current?
26. Why materials like glass, wood, papers burn?
27. Why do we need a program to control mechanical devices?
28. Is program converted to current during the process?
29. How signal gets strengths to transmit from one place to other?
30. How does Rom, Ram look like?
31. What is the difference between amplifier and oscillator?
32. Is "signal" one of the forms of current?
33. How can generators generate electricity?
34. Why electricity is non renewable?
35. What is an operation of an electrical fan?
36. What happens to the absorption of charge to solar panel during non sunny days?
37. Why do we use sensors?
38. How do sensors work?
39. How can battery store the charge?
40. How LED is a diode as it looks like bulb?
41. What is a worm gear?
42. What are the advantages of solar energy?
43. How is solar energy different from other forms of energy?
44. How does an electron move in a conductor and what makes them move?
45. What will protons and neutrons during the flow of current?
46. Why does electronic components consume less current?
47. What is a chemical bond?
48. What is a covalent bond?
49. How does doping happen in covalent bond of Silicon and Germanium?
50. Why only semiconductors can control current?
51. What is a micro controller?
52. What happens inside a micro controller?
53. What is an Inductor?

54. What is a capacitor?
55. What are the applications of inductor and capacitor?
56. Why DC current is not used in domestic circuits?
57. Why does A.C. voltage is standardized to 230v for domestic usage?
58. Why only semiconductors can control current and voltage?
59. How many power stations are there in Karnataka?
60. What is a transformer?
61. What are the applications of a transformer?
62. Why DC current is very difficult to transmit over a long distance?
63. Which microcontroller is frequently used for applications?
64. Which part of the spectrum of sun's radiation is used for production of electricity?
65. Which part of the spectrum of sun's radiation is used for obtaining heat energy?
66. Which are the other renewable energy sources other than solar energy?
67. Why wind energy is not extensively used?
68. What is dual-axis solar tracking?
69. Which is the material used in fabrication of solar cells?
70. How solar cells are are fabricated?
71. Why solar cells are costly?
72. Is there a way to fabricate solar cells at a lower cost?
73. How does this project help the common man?
74. How this project can be brought to practical use?
75. What are the disadvantages of this project?
76. What are sensors?
77. Why LDR's are used in this project?
78. Which are the other sensors that can be used?
79. How does the thermal signal received by the sensors is converted into electrical signal?
80. What is the maximum and minimum voltage that can be operated by a semiconductor?
81. Why do electronic devices operate only in low voltages?
82. Why the standard voltage and frequency is different in the USA?
83. Are there any outbursts of solar energy?
84. What are the future extensions of this prototype?
85. Can this project be implemented in large scale?
86. What is the main reason for the combustion in sun?
87. What is the process that is carried out in the sun?
88. In which field solar cells finds wide applications?
89. Why solar cells are fragile and sensitive?
90. Which are the other semiconductors other than diodes and transistors?
91. What is a worm gear?
92. How do gears help in any applications?
93. What is an LCD display?
94. How does an LCD display work?
95. What is the difference between LCD and LED?
96. Which liquid is used in LCD?
97. What is digital electronics?
98. How the memory is stored in a microcontroller?
99. What is a register?
100. What are the differences between microcontroller, microprocessor and a micro computer?

1. What is biodiesel?
2. What are the different types of biodiesel?
3. How to produce biodiesel?
4. What are the different seeds used for preparation of biodiesel?
5. How it differs from fossil fuels?
6. What are the applications of biodiesel?
7. What are the advantages of biodiesel over petroleum diesel?
8. What are the disadvantages of biodiesel?
9. Which seed is used in this project for preparing biodiesel?
10. Where do we get the pongamia seed?
11. How biodiesel behaves with different materials?
12. What are the effects of biodiesel on engine parts?
13. Which are the different engine parts used in our project?
14. Can we test the compatibility of polymers with biodiesel?
15. Mention some polymers names?
16. What is fuel filter?
17. Why did we select fuel filter in our project?
18. Why do we use fuel filter in engine?
19. How fuel filter is made of?
20. What is the main function of fuel filter?
21. What is the function of hose pipe in engine?
22. How hose pipe behaves with biodiesel?
23. How hose pipe is made?
24. Where do we use hose pipe in engine?
25. Where do we use fuel filter in engine?
26. Mention some vegetable oils?
27. Mention some animal fats?
28. What are the physical properties of biodiesel?
29. What are the chemical properties of biodiesel?
30. What are the mechanical properties of biodiesel?
31. What are the properties of hose pipe?
32. What are the properties of fuel filter?
33. Who uses biodiesel fuels?
34. What are the technical standards of biodiesel?
35. Can we use biodiesel as heating oil in boilers?
36. What is the colour of biodiesel?
37. Does it dissolve in water?
38. What is the density of biodiesel?
39. What is the flash point of biodiesel?
40. What is the boiling point of biodiesel?
41. What is the vapour pressure of biodiesel?
42. What is the density of petrodiesel?
43. Does biodiesel contain sulfur?
44. Mention the metals which are affected by biodiesel?
45. Mention the metals which are unaffected by biodiesel?
46. Mention the polymers which are affected by biodiesel?
47. Mention the polymers which are unaffected by biodiesel?
48. What are the environmental effects of biodiesel?
49. Where does pongamia grow?
50. Can we use pongamia for food crops?
51. Does pongamia require any fertilizers to grow?
52. Are biodiesel and vegetables oil the same thing?
53. Do i need to do any modification to my diesel vehicle to use biodiesel?
54. How does the fuel efficiency of biodiesel compare with the petro-diesel?
55. How does the emission of biodiesel and petro-diesel differ?
56. Does the production of biodiesel require large investments?
57. Why should a farmer grow crops that can be converted into bio fuels?
58. Is bio fuel production good business?
59. What is b100?
60. What is b20?
61. What is transesterification?

62. What is ethanol?
63. How fuel filter is assembled in engine?
64. Does fuel filter corrodes in biodiesel?
65. Does hose pipe corrodes in biodiesel?
66. How scales formed on hose pipe?
67. How scales formed on fuel filter?
68. What are fatty acid methyl ester?
69. Why teflon and nylon have little reaction to biodiesel?
70. Name the metals which accelerate the oxidation process of biodiesel?
71. What are elastomers?
72. Name the techniques adopted for measurement of corrosion?
73. What is mineral diesel?
74. Biodiesel has high cetanenumber.means?
75. What is copper strip corrosion test?
76. What is b0?
77. At what temperature (degree centigrade) we have kept the fuel filter and hose pipe?
78. What is electrochemical reaction?
79. What are ferrous materials?
80. What are non ferrous materials?
81. Which alloys are more prone to corrosion among cu and fe alloys?
82. What is tensile test?
83. What is scanning electron microscope?
84. What do you mean by strength of material?
85. How do you measure strength of material?
86. Which materials has more strength?
87. What is stress?
88. What is force?
89. What is elastic material?
90. Why do we use rubber in hose pipe?
91. Why don't we use steel?
92. What is engine made up of?
93. Why do we need lubrication?
94. What is the power of engine and what it means/
95. What is efficiency and how do we measure it?
96. Who discovered engine?
97. What is difference between diesel and petrol engine?
98. What is the weight of engine?
99. What is transmission system?
100. What is brake and how does it work?
101. Why do we need to use biodiesel?

1. What do you mean by Anveshana?
2. What they do in anveshana?
3. What is the work of that foundation?
4. When did agastya foundation started?
5. What is the use of conducting these kind of programs?
6. How it will be useful to us (students)?
7. What do you mean by PPT?
8. Where is that foundation located?
9. Why do they need school students to take participation?
10. What is the Use of taking a part in anveshana?
11. Why they are doing this?
12. By how it will be useful to students?
13. Why they conduct these kind of fests?
14. What is Project, why it is done?
15. What do you mean by abstract?
16. What is synopsis?
17. Why it is to be done?
18. What do you mean by extracting?
19. What is your Project?
20. How it is useful to us?
21. Why the fabrication is done?
22. What its uses?
23. What is Mechanical engineering?
24. What it includes?
25. What they do in Engineering?
26. What are mechanical engineering deals with?
27. What does Agastya foundation do?
28. What is engineering?
29. What do you mean by automobiles?
30. What is overhauling?
31. Why overhauling is done?
32. What is Welding?
33. What do you mean by technical presentation
34. What is current?
35. What do you mean by voltage?
36. How the current is generated?
37. What is motor?
38. Who invented motor?
39. Who invented Engines?
40. What is engineering?
41. What do you mean by presentation?
42. What is Pulley?
43. What is the difference b/w petrol and diesel engines?
44. What is IC engine?
45. What does IC stands for?
46. What are gears?
47. What do you mean by mileage?
48. What do you mean by efficiency?
49. What is acetylene?
50. Why is it used?
51. What is crude?
52. What is hydro carbon?
53. What is mechanical efficiency?
54. What is green house effect?
55. Various gases emitted by vehicles?
56. What are two strokes?
57. What are four strokes?
58. What do you mean by mechanics?
59. What is welding?
60. What is electrode?
61. What is shelding?
62. What is pitch?
63. What are types of gears?
64. What is break drum?

65. How it works?
66. What is a string?
67. What is pressure guage?
68. What is shaft?
69. What do you mean by alloys?
70. What is cycle?
71. Why cycles are used?
72. How the current is generated?
73. What do you mean by development of power?
74. What do you mean by performance of engine?
75. Why is it done?
76. What is load test?
77. Why it is to be calculated?
78. What are Cultural activities?
79. What is gasoline?
80. What do you mean by secondary fuels?
81. What is the use of secondary fuels?
82. What do you mean by global warming?
83. What do you mean by crisis?
84. What is the other use of crude?
85. What are gases used in automobiles?
86. Why the project is so important?
87. What is invention?
88. What is lubrication?
89. What will be done in that process?
90. What is combustion?
91. What is power?
92. What is energy?
93. Who the utilize energy?
94. What is Hybrid?
95. What do you mean by conventional energy?
96. What do you mean by consumption?
97. What are bio fuels?
98. Why it is used?
99. What do you mean by engineering science?
100. What it is related to?

1. Why the name ‘powerful friendly greenhouse’?
2. Is there any alternate name for this?
3. What is air?
4. What is air turbine?
5. What is engineering?
6. What is green house?
7. What is chimney?
8. Why chimney is required?
9. What do you mean by solar?
10. What is solar energy?
11. How is wind created?
12. What is wind energy?
13. What is generator?
14. What is the difference between generator and motor?
15. What is technology?
16. What is solar panel?
17. What is kilo-watt?
18. What is alternate energy?
19. What is pollution?
20. How polluted is the earth?
21. What is fuel?
22. What is meant by fossil fuel?
23. What is magnet?
24. Why magnet is required for electricity?
25. How much is the sun’s energy?
26. What is thermal power?
27. What is nuclear power?
28. What is hydel power?
29. How much electrical power is required for a house?
30. Who supplies electrical power?
31. What are the other methods to use solar energy?
32. What is mica?
33. Why have we used mica in our experiment?
34. Why glass chamber?
35. Why not plastic or steel chamber?
36. What are the fuels used in house?
37. What does gas cylinder contain?
38. Why there is blue flame in gas stove?
39. What is the principle of this experiment?
40. Who is scientist?
41. Who is an engineer?
42. What is the size of the model?
43. How big plant can be built?
44. What is the speed of the turbine?
45. What is the minimum speed to produce current?
46. How much power can be produced by a big plant?
47. What is the temperature inside the model??
48. Why hot air goes up?
49. Why cold air comes down?
50. Why black paint is used?
51. What other colors can be used?
52. What is the thickness of the glass?
53. How tall is the chimney?
54. What is heating the air inside?
55. When there is no sun in the room, how will air get heated?
56. Why this wire is red in color?
57. What is the advantage of using black paint?
58. What is the maximum power we can get from this model?
59. How hot can we make the air?
60. What will happen if chimney’s height is reduced?
61. Why thermocol board has been used for the base?
62. Why there are small holes between the bricks?
63. What happens to turbine’s speed if some bricks are removed?
64. Why is the turbine fixed in the bottom?

65. What will happen if turbine is fixed at the top?
66. What will happen if more turbines are used?
67. Can we have two bladed turbine?
68. What is the material of turbine?
69. Why steel wire mesh is used?
70. Will the glass fall off?
71. What is meant by radiation?
72. Why inside of a car becomes hot when the windows are closed?
73. What is greenhouse effect?
74. How greenhouse effect can be reduced?
75. Why plant more trees?
76. Why sun energy is getting trapped in the green house?
77. Why glass is inclined?
78. How much money has been spent on the project model?
79. How much money will it cost for big power plant?
80. Where can such plants be built?
81. What is the area required to build such type of power plants?
82. Which are the places in which this type of power plant can be built?
83. Which are the places the power plants are existing?
84. What type of heater is this?
85. Which other type of heater can be used?
86. How many years will suns energy be available?
87. What will happen if suns energy is over?
88. How efficient is the system?
89. Can we make it more efficient?
90. Will people accept this type of plant?
91. What are the other materials for chimney?
92. Is the air coming out of chimney polluted?
93. What is the advantage of this plant over solar panels?
94. Is government of india planning to make such plants?
95. What are the other types of chimney?
96. Can the chimneys shape be changed?
97. Why is the chimney having small diameter at top and bigger diameter at the bottom?
98. Can I teach about this to my school teachers?
99. In which seasons can this plant work?
100. What is the alternative to be used when plant is not working?

1. What you mean by electrical engineering
2. Why you choose this branch
3. What is your project
4. What is the use of your project
5. What you mean by neodymium magnets
6. How the neodymium magnets are manufacturers
7. Why not use nickel magnet in your project
8. What is this advantage
9. What you mean by energy generation
10. What you mean by power
11. What is current
12. What is voltage
13. What is unit of current
14. What is unit of voltage
15. What is unit of power
16. What you mean by free energy
17. Tell me the different type of energy sources
18. What is the wind energy
19. What is the solar energy system
20. What is the bio mass energy system
21. What you mean by computer
22. What are the main parts of your project
23. What is the use of this energy
24. What are Advantages of neodymium magnet
25. What are Advantages of this project
26. What are the applications of this project
27. What are disadvantages of this project
28. Where you find this type of project
29. What is the use of this project in future
30. What you mean by energy generation
31. Explain about your project
32. What is conclusion of your project
33. What you mean by electronics
34. What you mean by diodes
35. What are the advantages of exhaust fan
36. What are the components used in your project
37. What you mean by motion
38. What you mean by rotation
39. What are the applications of the neodymium magnets
40. What is the cost of your project
41. Why this project is called as free energy generation
42. What is your college name
43. What is use of the electrical engineering
44. What you mean by energy generation
45. What you mean by LED
46. What are the applications of the LEDs
47. Why LED lights are consume less power
48. What you mean by earthing
49. What is the use of line tester
50. What is the use of battery
51. Why batteries are called storing device
52. What are the main components of the battery
53. Who invent the lamp
54. What you mean by conductor
55. What you mean by insulator
56. What is difference between neodymium magnet and other magnet
57. What you mean by motor
58. What is the use of generator
59. What is the difference between AC&DC
60. What you mean by alternating current
61. What you mean by direct current

62. What are the applications of dc motors
63. What type of current is obtained by a battery
64. What type of current is obtained by a solar cell
65. What is solar cell
66. What do you mean by flux
67. What is the unit of flux
68. What you mean by resistance
69. What you mean by capacitor
70. What is unit of capacitor
71. What is unit of resistance
72. What you mean by soldering
73. Explain soldering process
74. What are the components used in soldering process
75. What is solder gun
76. How to measure the power
77. How to measure the current
78. How to measure the voltage
79. What you mean by ammeter
80. What you mean by voltmeter
81. What is coil
82. Why we use copper coil
83. What is the use of computer
84. What are main components of computer
85. What you mean by hardware
86. What you mean by soft ware
87. How to identify the diodes
88. How to identify the resistor
89. How to identify capacitor
90. What is difference between capacitor& resistor
91. What is difference between resistor & diode
92. What are the types of lamps used
93. What is DC motor
94. What is alternator
95. How the electricity is generated in alternator
96. What are the Types of insulator
97. How the solar panel works
98. Which source provide large ac current
99. Where the batteries are used
100. What principle induction motor works

1. What's the experiment all about?
2. How economical is the project?
3. How can gravity produce electricity?
4. What's prime mover?
5. What's the difference between generator and motor?
6. Do we use water as a source?
7. How does a generator work?
8. What's the weight we are using?
9. How much will the weights weigh?
10. Is gravitational force sufficient to rotate the pulley?
11. Is the pulley similar to the one's we use inthe wells?
12. How long does it take for the weights to come down?
13. What kind of rope do we use?
14. What are applications of the project?
15. How long will the light glow?
16. What kind of lamp are we using?
17. What is a resistor?
18. Why there are different colours on it?
19. What is a capacitor?
20. How do we measure resistance?
21. Why current flows when there is potential difference?
22. What is the height at which pulley is placed?
23. What happens if we vary height?
24. What is a gear?
25. What is the use of a gear?
26. Why do we need speed control?
27. How can gear support the production of electricity?
28. How gears can controls speed?
29. How does change in weights affect the system?
30. What are the different type of lamps that could be used?
31. What is a shaft?
32. Why gravity as a source of energy?
33. What is a semiconductor?
34. How does generator convert mechanical to electrical energy?
35. Why does the conductance of semiconductor lie between that of conductors and insulators?
36. What's voltage?
37. How does current flow?
38. Why does it flow only when circuit is completed?
39. What is a circuit?
40. How is current related to resistance?
41. If current is due to motion of electrons, why do we take the direction of current opposite to the direction of motion of electrons?
42. Why is there a difference in the size of pulley?
43. How do we bring the weights up?
44. How often should we bring the weights up?
45. Is there any method to bring the weights up easily?
46. How long can this system work
47. Can we use this to run any equipment?
48. How big will the model be?
49. Is it portable?
50. What's the difference between power and electricity?
51. Can this setup be used in industries?
52. Does it require any maintenance?
53. If yes, is it easy to maintain?
54. Can any common man use it?
55. What is a diode?
56. Why are diodes used?
57. What is the difference between AC and DC?
58. Why do we get only AC supply at home?
59. Which are the equipments which run on AC and DC?
60. What happens if we give DC supply to household equipments?
61. Can we convert AC to DC or vice-versa?
62. How can we convert AC to DC and vice-versa?

63. Is power generated at the station directly connected to houses?
64. Why do we have a standard power supply?
65. Why do we have power generated at far off places?
66. Why is the generated power and supplied power not the same?
67. Why do we have losses?
68. Can we avoid losses?
69. How does generator convert mechanical to electrical energy?
70. What is the criterion for the substance to exhibit magnetism?
71. What are electromagnets?
72. Why do electro magnets exhibit magnetism on application of electric field?
73. Are magnetic lines of force visible?
74. How does capacitor and inductor store energy?
75. What is the need for doping semiconductor?
76. What are the different types of dopants?
77. Where do we use capacitors?
78. What is LED?
79. How does an LED work?
80. What is the difference between EMF and voltage?
81. what is the difference between ground and neutral?
82. Why do we need to earthen the supply wires?
83. Why is there a necessity for neutral wire?
84. Why can’t we store power?
85. What are the different methods of generating power?
86. Why is frequency of 50 Hz fixed throughout India?
87. What is insulation?
88. Why do we need to provide insulation for the wires?
89. How are insulators different from semiconductors?
90. When do we get sparks at the plug points?
91. Why LED’s are efficient than normal bulbs?
92. What are the practical applications of diode?
93. Why do few LED’s emit different colours whereas we have standard colour for bulbs and tube lights?
94. What do bands indicate in resistors?
95. How does a switch work?
96. Why do we need to know tolerance of resistor?
97. How does a capacitor charge and discharge?
98. Why does electrical equipment get heated up after its usage?
99. Why do we connect ammeter in series and voltmeter in parallel?
100. Why does current lag in inductor and lead in capacitor?
101. Why is current in phase with voltage in resistor?

102. What’s the relation between current and voltage?
103. Is current or voltage rating important to glow the lamp?

1. What is anveshana?
2. Where anveshana is held?
3. Why highschool students are chosen for this competition?
4. What we have to do in this competition?
5. What is a project?
6. What are the benefits of doing the projects?
7. What is your project about?
8. What is fencing?
9. Why do we need fencing?
10. What are different types of fencing?
11. What are the uses of fencing?
12. What is electric fencing?
13. Why do we need electric fencing?
14. Where the electric fences are installed?
15. What is the difference between normal and electric fencing?
16. What are the materials required for fencing?
17. What is potential difference?
18. What is voltage?
19. What is current?
20. When does current flow?
21. Where will current flow?
22. What is ohms law?
23. What is resistance?
24. What is resistor?
25. What is conductor?
26. What is insulator?
27. Give example for conductors and insulators?
28. What are the units of current, voltage and resistance?
29. Which type of voltage we get in home AC or DC?
30. What is the voltage level we get at home?
31. What is frequency?
32. What is the frequency level we get at home?
33. What is electric shock?
34. How do we get a shock?
35. What are the measures taken to avoid electric shock?
36. What is system?
37. What is smart fencing system?
38. What are the aims of the smart fencing system?
39. What are the difference between electric fencing & smart fencing system?
40. What are the benefits of smart fencing system?
41. What are the modifications done in this project?
42. What are sensors?
43. What is the principle behind sensor?
44. What are different types of sensor?
45. Which is the type of sensor used in this project?
46. What is LED?
47. What is diode?
48. What is controller?
49. What is micro?
50. What is microcontroller?
51. What is capacitor?
52. What is heat sink?
53. What are relays?
54. What are the applications of relay in our project?
55. What is PCB?
56. What is general purpose PCB?
57. What are berg wires?
58. What is berg stick?
59. What is single stranded wire?
60. Which IC is used in our project?
61. What are transistors?
62. What is soldering?
63. What are the components used in soldering?

64. What are IC’S?
65. What is LCD display?
66. What is the unit of capacitor?
67. What are the different types of capacitor?
68. What is variable resistor?
69. What is potentiometer?
70. What is the unit of the inductance?
71. What is an electron?
72. What is reflection?
73. What is transmitter?
74. What is receiver?
75. What is reset button?
76. What is SMPS?
77. Expand SMPS?
78. What is buzzer?
79. What is the application of buzzer in this project?
80. How does the relay works?
81. What is tuner in sensor?
82. How to measure voltage?
83. How to measure current?
84. How to measure resistance?
85. What is Multimeter?
86. What is ammeter?
87. What is voltmeter?
88. What is a circuit?
89. What is open circuit?
90. What is closed circuit?
91. What are active elements?
92. What are passive elements?
93. What is microcontroller burner?
94. What is de-soldering?
95. What is electrical?
96. What is electronics?
97. What is live wire?
98. What is neutral wire?
99. What is ground wire?
100. What is grounding?
101. What is power?
102. What is the unit of power?

1. What is soldering?
2. What material is used for soldering?
3. Why we need soldering?
4. Why we use lead only for soldering?
5. Can we use other material for soldering instead of lead?
6. What is IR sensor?
7. What is LED?
8. What is photodiode?
9. Working of LED?
10. Working of photodiode?
11. Why should we use both LED and photodiode in IR sensor?
12. What is the range of detection of IR sensor?
13. What is the melting point of lead?
14. What is the cost of lead?
15. Where we will get all this components?
16. Why we use only soldering to make a connection between the wires?why can't other?
17. Can we use soldering instead of welding?
18. If once the soldering process has done can we recover back the components from soldered?
19. What is desoldering?
20. What is resistor?
21. What is active components?
22. What is passive components?
23. Resistor is active component or passive component?
24. What is capacitor?
25. What is IC?
26. How we know the value of the resistor?
27. What is colour coding?
28. What is transistor?
29. What is diode?
30. How we know the terminals of the resistor as well as capacitor?
31. What is multimeter?
32. Why we use multimeter?
33. What is the basic component of the IC?
34. What are different types of sensors?
35. What is ultrasonic sensor?
36. What is the range of ultrasonic sensor?
37. How is our project is helpful to our society?
38. What is graphic LCD and graphic LED?
39. What is alpha numeric display?
40. Can we use this alphanumerical fuel indicator to measure other liquid rather than petrol?
41. What is the cost of IR sensors, ultrasonic sensors, LCD display…etc?
42. Any particular specification are needed to use IR sensors?
43. What is the full form of IR sensor?
44. What is processor?
45. Difference between processor and IC?
46. Why we need memory in microprocessor?
47. What is frequency?
48. What is bandwidth?
49. What is GPS?
50. How does GPS works?
51. What are the applications of GPS navigator?
52. How does processor works?
53. What is the voltage required for working of IC?
54. Why VCC and GROUND?
55. Which are the components we are using in our project does it require VCC and GROUND compulsorily?
56. When GPS navigator is fixed to the bike is stolen by thief what is the way to prevent it?
57. Alcoholic sensor can be replaced by any other sensor?
58. What is breath analyser?

59. Why we use alcoholic sensor instead of breath analyser?
60. What is the cost of GPS navigation?
61. Where does GPS system can be used?
62. Why did u get like this idea?
63. What is transmitter?
64. What is receiver?
65. What is signal?
66. How the signal is generated by the transmitter?
67. How is the signal detected by the receiver?
68. How much distance is required that the receiver can detect the signal which is transmitted by the transmitter?
69. Is this fuel indicator comfortable with different shapes of the tank?
70. Can this smart helmet technic used only in particular bike or not?
71. Which software we are using to interface the hardware and software?
72. Can we get this IR sensor and photodiode as individual?
73. How is alcoholic sensor works?
74. Can we add extra memory to the processor?
75. When we fix this model to the bike is any problem happens to the bike?
76. How can we overcome the disadvantages which we are facing in our project?
77. Frequency of the signal which is transmitted by the transmitter?
78. What is the advantage of digital meter over the analog meter?
79. Range of sensor measurement can be altered?
80. What is the processor we are used?
81. Types of berg wires?
82. What is the difference between male to male and male to female berg wires?
83. What is PCB?
84. When we fix the model in to the helmet whether it is comfortable to wear or not?
85. In real time application this model will work?
86. The sensors which is used in object detection can sense only the vehicles or other obstacles such as tree,wall,etc?
87. Where can we fix this alcoholic sensor in helmet?
88. Whenever we wear the helmet we won't lock the helmet lock then bike won'tstart ,how can we overcome this problem?
89. Does the alcoholic sensor sense the alcohol if the person who is sitting behind the bike rider?
90. Does GPS system will work in all the location?
91. What is the working principle of the ultrasonic sensor?
92. This fuel indicator will display the amount of fuel present in the bike during bike riding?
93. Can GPS system we are using is able to track only the particular location or tracks the device?
94. What is the working principle of GPS?
95. Whether object detection system can be implemented as audio system?
96. When a bike rider is carrying a alcohol in his bike can this alcoholic sensor senses it?
97. What is controller?
98. What is the difference between microcontroller and microprocessor?
99. Can we use microcontroller instead of microprocessor?
100. Can our project further modified?
101. Our project basically on what subject?
102. What is embedded system?

1. What is science?
2. What is electricity?
3. Why the flow of electrons is called current?
4. Why the protons do not move?
5. What is resistor?
6. What is conductor?
7. What is insulator?
8. What is capacitor?
9. What is control?
10. What is portable?
11. What is robust?
12. What is potential difference?
13. What is microcontroller?
14. What is thermoelectric?
15. What is transistor?
16. What are the materials used for conductors?
17. How conductors and insulators are classified?
18. How to measure voltage and current?
19. What is red terminal?
20. What is black terminal?
21. What is polarity?
22. What is unit?
23. What is transistor?
24. What is base?
25. what is emitter?
26. what is collector?
27. What is the need of arrow indication in transistor?
28. What is thermocol?
29. Why is thermocol used?
30. What are the magnetic properties?
31. What is property?
32. What is phenomena?
33. What is the difference between between effect and affect?
34. What are the rules in science?
35. What is eco friendly?
36. What is precise?
37. What is seebeck effect?
38. who invented seebeck effect?
39. What is voltage?
40. What is the unit of voltage?
41. How is voltage measured?
42. What is power?
43. What is the unit of power?
44. What are the things required to do our project?
45. Why are we doing this?
46. What is project?
47. What is research?
48. What is the difference between research and project?
49. what is module?
50. what is a multimeter?
51. why a DC FAN is used in our project?
52. what are the things used in our project?
53. why only these things are used in our project?
54. what is a current?
55. what is the unit of current?
56. what are the types of cueernt?
57. why it is called as current only?
58. what is a resistor?
59. what is its working in our project?
60. what is a polarity?
61. what are wires?
62. why they are different in colours?
63. In which direction does current flow?
64. what is a microcontroller?

65. why it is used in our project?
66. what are the types of microcontrollers?
67. what is the use of microcontroller?
68. why we have used AT MEGA 16 microcontroller?
69. How it is built?
70. what is micro?
71. what is controller?
72. why water is used as medium in the project?
73. what is medium?
74. what is a thermoelectric module?
75. what is thermoelectric?
76. whyAluminium foil is used?
77. what is aluminium?
78. what is TEC1-12706?
79. What are the components used to built it?
80. why it is coated with ceramic material?
81. what is ceramic?
82. what is material?
83. what are different types of materials?
84. What is the difference between discovery and invention?
85. What is Anveshana?
86. Why is Anveshana organizing these type of projects?

1. What is solar energy?
2. Sources of solar energy?
3. What is the intensity of light?
4. In which direction we can place the solar plate?
5. What is humidity?
6. What is solar cell?
7. How much energy is produced from each cell?
8. Where the energy is stored produced from cell?
9. What is the capacity of battery?
10. Which type of power supply is used?
11. How much power is used to run the system?
12. What is refrigeration?
13. What is refrigerant?
14. How the heat extracted from a body?
15. Types of battery?
16. What type of batty is used in this?
17. What is the advantages of battery?
18. Which type of electricity is used?
19. Why the led acid battery is used?
20. How the led acid battery is used?
21. Chemical reactions in batteries?
22. Maintains of led acid battery?
23. What is the minimum output voltage of battery?
24. Weather it comes under in conventional or non conventional energy sources?
25. Is there low temperature reduce the current capacity and voltage output?
26. How many cells are used in the battery?
27. How much electricity is produced from each cell?
28. Which type of electricity is used in battery?
29. Main components of refrigeration?
30. Types of refrigerants?
31. What is Coefficient of performance?
32. Characteristics of good refrigerants?
33. In a day what time the solar radiation is more?
34. Weather the solar energy is continuous type of energy?
35. What is photovoltaic effect?
36. Which type of cooler is used?
37. How the heat is transferred from one body to another body?
38. Modes of heat transfer?
39. What is conduction?
40. What is convection?
41. What is radiation?
42. What do you mean by condenser?
43. Condenser it is necessary?
44. What is evaporation?
45. What is pump?
46. What are the hazards?
47. Why the motor is used?
48. What is impeller?
49. What are the use of impeller?
50. Advantages of solar energy?
51. Disadvantages of energy?
52. Limitations of solar energy?
53. what is solar radiation?
54. Types of solar radiation?
55. How the solar radiation is measured? Through which instruments?
56. What are the beam and diffused radiation?
57. What type of refrigerant is used in this process?
58. Weather the refrigeration is economical?
59. What do you mean by semiconductor?
60. Types of semiconductor?
61. What is n-type semiconductor?
62. What is p-type semiconductor?

63. Types of solar cells?
64. What type of solar cell is used in our panel?
65. Classification of condenser?
66. What is water cooled condenser?
67. What is air cooled condenser?
68. What is auto tracking?
69. Advantages of solar refrigeration?
70. Advantages of condenser?
71. In which area it is helpful?
72. How we can run the refrigerator in cloudy days?
73. Why the thermacole is used?
74. What is the amount of electrical energy is used for refrigeration?
75. How the refrigeration process is take place?
76. What is solar collector?
77. Types of solar collector?
78. Types of battery?
79. Name of the refrigerant used in the system?
80. Weather it is used in commercial or domestic application?
81. Why the insulation is provided?
82. Which material is used for refrigeration?
83. What type of materials can be preserved in our refrigerator?
84. Refrigeration capacity of the model?
85. How it is helpful for the feature?
86. What is thermo couple?
87. What is the aim of the project?
88. Weather the model causes the pollution?
89. How it works basically?
90. Why the refrigeration is used?
91. Advantages of solar energy related to our model?
92. List the area this type of models are used?
93. Maintenance of refrigerator?
94. Maintenance of battery?
95. Maintenance of solar panel?
96. Which electrolyte is used in the battery?
97. Which type of thermocouple is used?
98. What are the elements used in the model?
99. What are the material used in the model?
100. What is conventional and non conventional energy source?
101. What is AC and DC current?
102. Why we are using nonconventional sources?
103. It is a energy efficient system?
104. Applications of the system?

1. Who invented ac?
2. What is solar energy?
3. What is the use of air conditioner?
4. What is air conditioner?
5. What is air conditioning?
6. How to use solar energy?
7. Advantages of solar energy?
8. Why solar cells are black in color?
9. How solar energy can be converted into electrical energy?
10. Where do we use air conditioner?
11. What is the use of solar energy?
12. What is the material used in solar panel?
13. How air conditioner works?
14. How solar ac can helps the economy?
15. What is air cooler?
16. What is the need of air conditioners?
17. How solar panels are are prepared?
18. How air conditioners are prepared?
19. Can solar air conditioning systems be used for residential applications?
20. What is the life expectancy of a solar powered a/c system?
21. What type of maintenance is involved with a solar powered a/c unit?
22. How battery works?
23. What type of cooling system used?
24. How can we make use of a/c at night mode without solar energy?
25. What is the maximum temperature and minimum temperature that can sustain?
26. Cost of air conditioner?
27. How do rechargeable batteries work differently from normal rechargeable batteries?
28. What type of batteries can be recharged?
29. How long can we store batteries?
30. What is the need of air conditions?
31. How air conditioners used in automobile sectors?
32. How the capacity of air conditioners is measured?
33. On what basic a/c unit size is made?
34. What are renewable energy sources?
35. How air conditioner helps in day to day life?
36. Efficiency of solar panel?
37. How solar powered ac differ from electrical ac?
38. Which are the other ways to harness solar energy?
39. What is voltmeter?
40. What are photovoltaic cells?
41. How photovoltaic cells constructed?
42. How photovoltaic cells works?
43. How batteries stores energy?
44. What are the health issues by ac?
45. What are the working fluids used in ac unit?
46. What are the advantages of ac?
47. What are the applications of ac?
48. What are the characteristics of ac?
49. How the cost of ac can be reduced? What measures should be taken?
50. What is solar panel?
51. How solar panel works?
52. Advantages of solar energy?
53. How can solar ac help the economy?
54. Can solar air conditioning systems be used for residential applications?
55. What is the life expectancy of a solar powered a/c system?
56. What type of maintenance is involved with a solar powered a/c unit?
57. How rechargeable battery works?

58. Solar panel maintenance?
59. What is energy?
60. How can we convert renewable solar energy into use full electrical energy?
61. What is a capacitor?
62. What is a resistor?
63. What is the full form of LPG?
64. Why lead wire is used for soldering?
65. What is a motor?
66. How ac motor works?
67. How dc motor works?
68. Principle behind ac motor working?
69. Principle behind dc motor works?
70. What is hydel power plant?
71. What is nuclear power plant?
72. What is tidal energy?
73. What is galvanometer?
74. What is meant by ic engine?
75. What is meant by ci engine?
76. What is meant by centripetal force?
77. What is meant by centrifugal force?
78. What is meant by gravitational force?
79. What is meant by ac current?
80. What is meant by dc current?
81. What is meant by non -metals?
82. What is meant by metals?
83. What is meant by insulators?
84. What is meant by engineering?
85. What is meant by mechanical engineering?
86. What is meant by power?
87. What is meant by machines?
88. What is meant by power?
89. What is meant by Anveshana?
90. On what basis machines works?
91. Why fuses are used?
92. Materials used to prepare fuses?
93. What purpose voltmeters used?
94. What purpose voltammeter used?
95. What are up rays?
96. What is the speed of light?
97. Name some of non-metals?
98. Name some of insulators?
99. Molecular formula of copper?
100. Which metal has high conductance?
101. Materials used in electric wires?

1. What is anveshana?
2. Where anveshana is held?
3. Why highschool students are chosen for this competition?
4. What we have to do in this competition?
5. What is a project?
6. What are the benefits of doing the projects?
7. What is your project about?
8. How much energy can be saved from the better highway than the normal highway?
9. Why don't we implement this project in our city?
10. How a sensor does actually senses the movement of people?
11. Why should we use circuit board?
12. What is potential difference?
13. What is voltage?
14. What is current?
15. When does current flow?
16. Where will current flow?
17. What is ohms law?
18. What is resistance?
19. What is resistor?
20. What is conductor?
21. What is insulator?
22. Give example for conductors and insulators?
23. What are the units of current, voltage and resistance?
24. Which type of voltage we get in home AC or DC?
25. What is the voltage level we get at home?
26. What is frequency?
27. What is the frequency level we get at home?
28. What is electric shock?
29. How do we get a shock?
30. What are the measures taken to avoid electric shock?
31. How LEDs actually save energy and how is it different from other lights?
32. What is microcontroller and Adrinoboard.
33. How does automatic switches work (i.e. relay)?
34. Why do animals run away with a particular frequency?
35. How a particular frequency is produced form machines?
36. Why humans don't hear the frequency lower than 20Hz or above 20Khz?
37. Can we produce the energy for the lights from vehicles moving on road?
38. What is the difference between a PIR sensor and Infrared sensor?
39. Why can't we keep the lighting completely off instead of lighting 25%?
40. What if two to three vehicles come back to back, how will it respond?
41. How does a street LED light and domestic LED light differ?
42. What is the difference between AC and DC currents?
43. Why LEDs require only DC current?
44. How AC is produced and and DC is produced?
45. Why do we experience shock when we touch the plug?
46. Can we do something to save lives due to accident?
47. What is micro?
48. What is microcontroller?
49. What is capacitor?
50. What is heat sink?
51. What are relays?
52. What are the applications of relay in our project?
53. What is PCB?
54. What is general purpose PCB?
55. What are berg wires?
56. What is berg stick?
57. What is single stranded wire?

58. Which IC is used in our project?
59. What are transistors?
60. What is soldering?
61. What are the components used in soldering?
62. What are IC'S?
63. What is LCD display?
64. What is the unit of capacitor?
65. What are the different types of capacitor?
66. What is variable resistor?
67. What is potentiometer?
68. What is the unit of the inductance?
69. What is an electron?
70. What is reflection?
71. What is transmitter?
72. What is receiver?
73. What is reset button?
74. What is SMPS?
75. Expand SMPS?
76. What is buzzer?
77. What is the application of buzzer in this project?
78. How does the relay works?
79. What is tuner in sensor?
80. How to measure voltage?
81. How to measure current?
82. How to measure resistance?
83. What is Multimeter?
84. What is ammeter?
85. What is voltmeter?
86. What is a circuit?
87. What is open circuit?
88. What is closed circuit?
89. What are active elements?
90. What are passive elements?
91. What is microcontroller burner?
92. What is de-soldering?
93. How much energy can be saved from the better highway than the normal highway?
94. Why don't we implement this project in our city?
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112. Can we do something to save lives due to accident?

1. What is the aim of our project?
2. To which Target population of users…?
3. What is the Innovation component in this project…?
4. What are the Benefits will be produced by the project?
5. What is the reason that made us to be convinced that this is an Innovation?
6. What kind of innovation is this…?
7. Is this performing a task that has not been done before or is it doing it at lower cost or with simpler…?
8. What is the basic scientific/engg./design principle involved in the project…?
9. What are the problems that we are facing by using these conventional fuels?
10. What is alternative fuel?
11. What is the importance of alternative fuel now days?
12. What are the properties of turmeric leaf oil?
13. Why we selected turmeric oil?
14. How the turmeric leaf is benefit to formers?
15. How much quantity of turmeric leaves is required to produce one litre of oil?
16. What is the cost of turmeric leaf oil?
17. What is the mileage of turmeric leaf oil when we tested?
18. Is turmeric leaf oil is toxic in nature or not?
19. Is there any blending with turmeric leaf oil?
20. Why turmeric leaf oil is better than petrol?
21. Mention alternative fuel used to run the vehicle?
22. What are basic constituents of producing turmeric leaf oil?
23. Is turmeric leaf oil better lubricating oil?
24. What is the calorific value of turmeric leaf oil?
25. Why turmeric leaf oil catches fire so easily?
26. Is it turmeric leaf oil less polluting?
27. What are the special facilitates are provided in storing turmeric leaf oil?
28. Why turmeric leaf oil is non-corrosive?
29. What are the observations that are made while starting the bike with turmeric leaf oil compare to petrol?
30. What arethe different tests carried out on turmeric leaf oil?
31. What are the characteristics of turmeric leaf oil?
32. Mention the countries where turmeric leaf oil is found?
33. Mention the different states where turmeric leaf oil is found in India?
34. Mention the different places where turmeric leaf oil is found in Karnataka?
35. What are the technical specifications of turmeric leaf oil?
36. What are the by-products produced from turmeric leaves?
37. What is the extraction solvent used to extract the oil?
38. What is the cost of extraction of turmeric leaf compared to petrol?
39. What is the plant configuration required for produce turmeric leaf oil compared petrol?
40. What are the risks involved in producing turmeric leaf oil compared to petrol?
41. What are the safety precautions to be taken while extracting turmeric leaf oil?
42. What are the advantages of turmeric leaf oil?
43. Mention the places that turmeric leaf oil available in India?
44. What is fuel energizer?
45. What is the design principle involved in fuel energizer?
46. What is the economic aspect of fuel energizer?
47. How the fuel energizers reduce the rate of fuel consumption?
48. Where it can be installed in both petrol and diesel engine?
49. How the fuel energizer changes the fuel configuration structure?

50. How well the fuel and air get mixed by applying fuel energizer?
51. What is the process of installing the fuel energizer?
52. How effectively fuel energizer reduces the wastage of fuel?
53. How the fuel energizer effectively increases the engine mileage?
54. What are the types of fuel based vehicle that fuel energizer easily adopted?
55. What is the life of fuel energizer?
56. Explain the need of fuel energizer?
57. Explain the working of fuel energizer..?
58. Explain comparison between catalytic converter and magnetizer?
59. Why the magnetizer is instantaneous?
60. How well the magnetizer sustain under high pressure?
61. Whether the transformation of magnetizer is possible from one vehicle to another vehicle?
62. What is the cost involved in adopting the magnetizer?
63. What is the additional equipment required for initiating the performance of magnetizer?
64. How well the magnetizer withstand in stabilization period?
65. How the magnetizer increases the combustion efficiency?
66. What are the advantages of fuel energizer?
67. What are the applications of fuel energizer?
68. What are the different tests carried out on 4stroke engine?
69. What is the % level of emissions in emission test report?
70. What is the effect of using with and without fuel energizer?
71. What is the effect of using multi fuel energizer?
72. What is emission test?
73. Why it is done for vehicles?
74. What are the different tests involved in emission test?
75. What is the different between with and without magnetizer for petrol?
76. What is the different between with and without magnetizer for turmeric leaf oil?
77. Explain the emission test comparisons between petrol and turmeric leaf oil without magnetizer?
78. Explain the emission test comparisons between petrol and turmeric leaf oil with one magnetizer?
79. Explain the emission test comparisons between petrol and turmeric leaf oil with two magnetizer?
80. Explain the emission test comparisons between petrol and turmeric leaf oil with three magnetizer?
81. Explain the mileage test comparisons between petrol and turmeric leaf oil without magnetizer?
82. Explain the mileage test comparisons between petrol and turmeric leaf oil with one magnetizer?
83. Explain the mileage test comparisons between petrol and turmeric leaf oil with two magnetizer?
84. Explain the mileage test comparisons between petrol and turmeric leaf oil with three magnetizer?
85. How the emission level varies with prescribed std. level for petrol?
86. How the emission level varies with prescribed std. level for turmeric leaf oil?
87. How the magnetizer reduces the HC level of turmeric leaf oil compared to petrol?
88. Explain the mileage variation for without and with fuel energizer for petrol?
89. Explain the mileage variation for without and with fuel energizer for turmeric leaf oil?
90. Is there any carbon deposition in the engine by using turmeric leaf oil?
91. How carbon deposition reduces in engine by using turmeric leaf oil?

92. Is it engine runs smoothly by using turmeric leaf oil?
93. Is it possible to replace the petrol by turmeric leaf oil by 100%?
94. Whether the usage of turmeric leaf oil is eco-friendly with environment?
95. How Indian economy is developed by using this turmeric leaf oil?
96. How inflation rate can be brought down by using turmeric leaf oil?
97. What is the effect of cost involved in transporting the petrol and turmeric leaf oil?
98. What is the necessity of on road vehicle test?
99. What is the effect with environment by usingpetrol and turmeric leaf oil?
100. Explain the general applications of turmeric leaf oil?

1. What is anveshana?
2. Why are you doing this project?
3. Why did you select me?
4. Why do anveshana wants us (school students) to present the project?
5. What is solar cell?
6. Why only sun energy is used?
7. What are the alternative sources of energy that can be used?
8. What is renewable energy sources?
9. What are the other sources of renewable energy?
10. What is the difference between renewable and non-renewable sources of energy?
11. Examples of sources of energy?
12. Solar cell is already in market then why are you making it again?
13. How dssc is different from sc?
14. What is dye?
15. Which dye are you using?
16. Why are you using dye?
17. Why are you using only beet root?
18. Can other fruits be used?
19. How much beet root are we using?
20. How are we extracting the dye from beet root?
21. Why are we using ethanol to extract the dye?
22. What are the other extracting methods?
23. Is there a particular ratio of ethanol used for the extraction?
24. What is titanium dioxide?
25. Why titanium dioxide is used?
26. Is this project economical?
27. Is titanium dioxide toxic?
28. Can we touch it with bare hands?
29. Are these reagents easily available?
30. What is the cost of manufacturing?
31. What is the quantity required?
32. Is this normal glass?
33. Why is contuctive glass used?
34. What is conductive glass?
35. How is it different from normal glass?
36. How many conductive glasses are used?
37. How is the conductivity checked?
38. What is the dimension of the glass used?
39. How to check for the conductive site?
40. Why are we using nitric acid to make the paste?
41. Why not water?
42. How is the paste coated over the glass?
43. Are we using any machine for coating?
44. How many layers of the paste should be applied?
45. How to dry the paste?
46. What is the time required for drying?
47. What is electrolyte?
48. Which electrolyte is used?
49. What are the other examples of electrolyte?
50. Why electrolyte is used?
51. How does it work?
52. For how long will it work?
53. Where do we use electrolyte?
54. Why only potassium iodide is used?
55. Is it expensive?
56. What are the properties of potassium iodide?
57. What is graphite?
58. Why are we using graphite?
59. Is it specific type of graphite?
60. Where is it present?
61. If graphite is not used then what will happen?
62. Will it effect the conductivity?

63. can we coat the glass with graphite instead of using conductive glass?
64. How is the glass coated with graphite?
65. Is it in the form of a paste?
66. What is the quuantity used?
67. Why are binder clips used?
68. Why are we using metal clips?
69. What if we use non metallic clips?
70. What it the principle behind this experiment?
71. How does it work?
72. What is multimeter?
73. Why are we using it?
74. How do we use it?
75. What are the other uses of multimeter?
76. What is the red wire and black wire symbolise?
77. Where is it connected?
78. What if connect the wires on the opposite side?
79. Which side is cathode and anode?
80. What are ions?
81. What is cation and anion?
82. Do we need to stick the glasses?
83. Under which conditions are we operating?
84. What is the power generated?
85. Can we store this power?
86. Can we light a bulb with this power?
87. Is it done on industrial scale?
88. How is it usefull for the society?
89. Has it been done in india before?
90. What is the scope of this project?
91. Will i be in touch with anveshana after this project?
92. How will this project help me?
93. Will i be given any other oportunity after this project?
94. What are the advantages of this project over the commercially available solar cell?
95. What are the limitations of this project?
96. Can it be used for generating large amount of power?
97. Can it be used all over the world?
98. Are there any efforts from the government for the commercialization of this project?
99. What are your expectations from this project?
100. What are the applications of dssc?
101. How to present this project so that we can win?

1. What is Renewable Energy?
2. Why renewable energy used?
3. What is solar energy?
4. What is solar tree?
5. Why solar tree should be used?
6. What is hybrid solar tree?
7. Why is hybrid solar tree needed?
8. How to convert solar energy into electrical energy?
9. What is solar panels?
10. What is windmill?
11. How to convert wind energy into electrical energy?
12. How to store the electrical energy produced?
13. What is kinetic energy?
14. How does solar tree help in development of villages?
15. What is the function of motor?
16. Why do we need to pace solar cells in shape of tree?
17. Where can we use a solar tree?
18. Why solar panels are used?
19. Why dynamometer is used?
20. Why is solar energy preferred?
21. Why is wind energy preferred?
22. How does solar tree help in conserving energy resource?
23. What do you mean peak hour?
24. What is voltage?
25. What is the unit of voltage?
26. What is ampere?
27. What is unit of ampere?
28. What is watt?
29. What is the full form of LED?
30. What is semi conductor?
31. Why semi conductor is used?
32. Hoe p-type and N-type semi conductors are formed?
33. What is forward bias?
34. What is reverse bias?
35. How to use solar energy n wind energy together?
36. Why are branches used?
37. How are connections done?
38. Does shadows of leaves cause problem?
39. What is use of battery?
40. What is propeller?
41. What is dynamometer?
42. What is A.C?
43. What is D.C?
44. How should the branches be arranged?
45. What are the advantages of solar energy?
46. What are the disadvantages of solar energy?
47. What are the applications of solar energy?
48. How is battery charged?
49. How is battery discharged?
50. Why is the structure slant at one side?
51. Why is the structure straight at one side?
52. Why red wires are connected to red and black wires to black?
53. What type of battery is used?
54. How much power is generated by the total hybrid tree?
55. How LEDs works?
56. Why LED bulbs are used instead of CFL or tube lights?
57. How long will the battery last on usage of each appliance separately?
58. Why renewable energy is used?
59. What are the disadvantages of renewable energy?
60. Can this model be used in villages?
61. Which type of material is used in structure?
62. Difference between A.C and D.C?
63. Why are solar panels black in colour?

64. What are the properties of silicon?
65. What is silicon element?
66. What is NPN junction?
67. What is step up transformer?
68. What is the basic principle of wind mill?
69. What is transformer?
70. Why do we step up transformer?
71. What is voltage of Indian standards?
72. Why do we use AC for home appliances?
73. What are the different types of windmills?
74. Why are circuits used?
75. Why do we use NPN diode?
76. What is series connection?
77. What is parallel connection?
78. What are Faradays laws?
79. What the advantages of wind energy?
80. What are the disadvantages of wind energy?
81. What are the applications of wind energy?
82. What the advantages of solar tree over traditional solar panel system?
83. What is universal clamp?
84. What is industrial glue?
85. How was the leaf fabricated?
86. Why magnets and coils are used to produce current?
87. What is electromagnetic induction?
88. What is the main principle of transformer?
89. What is the specification of solar cell used?
90. What is short circuit?
91. What is RPM?
92. Why horizontal windmill is preferred?
93. What is solar radiation?
94. What is the modes heat transfer?
95. What is conduction?
96. What is convection?
97. What is radiation?
98. What is energy?
99. What are the types of renewable energy?
100. How do photovoltaic cell works?

1. Why students like us as to be involved?
2.What is the title of the project?
3.What is a circuit?
4.What is a electrical element?
5.What is the use of teaching engineering project to us?
6.What is the application of project we are doing?
7.Is any company research developers are experimenting the same project?
8.What is the power point presentation?
9.What are charges?
10.What is the difference between negative and positive charge?
11.What do you mean by simulation?
12.Where do we see capacitor at present application?
13.What is capacitor?
14.Where do we exhibit our project?
15.How this can be implemented in electric vehicle?
16.What is the function of the capacitor?
17.How do the switches work?
18.What is the load?
19. What is the cost of the project?
20.Which branch of engineering do you belong to?
21.What are the other branches of engineering present?
22.What is the speciality of Anveshana?
23.Why have you selected students from our school?
24.Why this project is said to be eco-friendly?
25.What is this project based on?
26.What is voltage rating?
27.What is the current source?
28.What is the voltage source?
29.What is alternating current?
30.What is direct source?
31.What is pulse generator?
32.What is frequency?
33.What is hertz?
34.What is faraday?
35.What do you mean by capacitor plates?
36.Does capacitors have more than two plates?
37.How do you know about capacitor?
38.What is the difference between analogous and digital inputs?
39.Whatis LED?
40.What is a diode?
41.What is the practical application of diode?
42.Does Anveshana belongs to government department?
43.What is the full form of NGO?
44.What does NGO actually means?
45.What is MATLAB programming?
46.What is the full form of MATLAB?
47.Where do we use MATLAB software?
49.What is loading?
50.What is power?
51.What is mAh?
52.What is current?
53.What type of current do we use in homes?
54.What is the difference between electrical and electronics?
55.What is the source?
54.What is the difference between theoretical and practical application of circuit?
55.What is the use of project to you as a engineering students?
56.Is this is useful for us in school days?
57.What is discharging time?
58. What is pulse width modulation technique?
59.What is an integrated circuit?
60.What is the use a 555timer?
61.Is Microsoft office is a software application?

62.Where did you get information about Anveshana?
63.What is the difference between charging and discharging time?
64.What is the electrochemical process in battery?
65.What is electrostatic field?
66.What is an mathematical representation electrical circuit as an equation?
67.Where do you find resistors?
68.What is the function of resistors?
69.What is heat dissipation?
70.What is a super capacitor?
71.Comparitively which type of capacitor we use in the present project?
72.What do you mean by Research department?
73.Can this be implemented in mobiles?
74.How we are going present this in Anveshana?
75.What is microfaraday?
76.What is the transformer means?
77.What is step up transformer?
78.What is step down transformer?
79.What is short circuit?
80.What is di-electric medium?
81.What is the size of capacitor?
82.How do we stimulate using MATLAB?
83.What do you mean by grounding?
84.What do you mean by neutral?
85.Does the capacitors have long operating life when compared with batteries?
86.What is the tank circuit?'
87.What is an inductor?
88.What do you mean by electrolytic capacitor?
89.What is Graphene capacitor?
90.What is the specific capacitance of graphene capacitor?
91.What is the resistivity load?
92.What is logical gate?
93.What do we mean by alternating switching and switch frequency?
94.Does the implementation cost of this capacitor in place of battery is high?
95.Does manual switching is possible for this circuit?
96.What is the purpose of waveforms?
97.What is the capacitor characteristics?
98.What is the duty cycle?
99.What is the difference between charge and electron?
100.Does the capacitor stores charge or an electron?

1. What's the importance of ANVESHANA?
2. Who all can participate in this competition?
3. What benefit does this project give to students?
4. Why do they select the school children?
5. What are the different classes of oscillator's?
6. What is resonance?
7. What is the need of copper metal for the coils?
8. What are the different types of loads?
9. Can this project be implemented worldwide?
10. What is the maximum distance between the two coils?
11. What is the difference between AC voltage and DC voltage?
12. What is the need of amplification?
13. What are the different structures of coil?
14. What is coupling?
15. What is the need of this project for present generation?
16. Why did Tesla fail in bringing this project to main stream?
17. How can you say wireless transmission is better than wire transmission?
18. Is the transmission of power wirelessly independent of pressure and temperature?
19. What is the difference between signal and wave?
20. Is the wireless transmission is more secured?
21. What is transformer?
22. Can wireless power transmission solve the power problem?
23. Will implementation of this project lead to loss for wire companies?
24. Can solar energy be an example for wireless power transmission?
25. Will wireless power transmission produce harmful radiation?
26. What is the need for transmitter and receiver?
27. Why the efficiency of the power varying when distance between the coil varies?
28. Can we use satellite for the wireless power transmission?
29. What is rectifier?
30. What is IEEE?
31. What is capacitor?
32. What is the meaning of portability?
33. What is wire made up of?
34. What is resistor?
35. What is magnetic field?
36. What is the cost of the project?
37. Is this project less expensive from wire transmission system?
38. What is remote area?
39. Why can't we see the waves?
40. What is different kind of waves?
41. What is IC?
42. How to measure power efficiency?
43. What are the advantages of wireless power transmission?
44. Why the coils should be placed in perpendicular?
45. Why coils will be circular?
46. Will earth magnetic field cause the distance to the system?
47. What are the applications of WPT?
48. What is the main reason for more power loss in India?
49. What is functional generator?
50. What is square and sine wave?
51. Do wireless power transmission is controllable?
52. Advantages of WPT?
53. Is the project reliable?
54. Any better idea that WPT?
55. Who is the inventor of WPT?
56. Why have u chosen this project?
57. You are developing the same project or the different one.
58. Can the project be made still smaller?
59. Is the project user friendly?
60. Does this project cause damage to human life?
61. Can it be used by all the people?

62. Can it suit Indian standard?
63. Why wired transmission not the best technology?
64. Is it suitable for all conditions?
65. What is the difference between current and power?
66. How power flows in wire?
67. Does this system work fast than WPT?
68. How many devices can get power at the time of receiver end?
69. What is the principle of WPT?
70. Does it replace all the higher voltage transmission system?
71. Can this be used for all voltage condition?
72. Can this be able to provide power at other end, having same efficiency?
73. Why did MTI take so much time for the research after Tesla?
74. Why did Tesla fail in his work?
75. Why did he build huge tower for power transmission?
76. Was there any other person working with Tesla?
77. What MTI stands for?
78. Did MTI go for different technology?
79. Is there any different technology can be implemented to the project?
80. After MTI is there anyone who has carried out the project?
81. What is the input to the transmitter side?
82. Is the magnetic induction same to the magnetic resonance?
83. Why is the transformer required in this project?
84. What is the difference between step-up and step-down transformer?
85. What is the rating of the transformer?
86. Difference between active networks and passive networks?
87. What is the time to build this prototype model?
88. Is there any electrical shock in the WPT system?
89. How will the transmitter know that the receiver is in the same direction?
90. In which frequency dies the model work?
91. What is frequency?
92. What is bandwidth?
93. How frequency matching of receiver and transmitter has been carried out?
94. If the signal is in all direction is the any loss in power?
95. What is diode?
96. What is inductance?
97. What's the difference between inductance and resonance?
98. Any new research going on the WPT system?
99. Why did this technology take a lot of time to be carried out?
100. Is transmission of power in this project one direction or both directions?

1)What is fabrication?
2) What is integration?
3) Why you named it as electromagnetic?
4) What is the application of the project on highways?
5) What is a flap?
6) What is faraday's principle?
7) What is potential difference?
8) What is an emf?
9) Why only copper coil is used as conductor, why not gold or iron?
10) Where do you got this flap?
11) Why copper coil is wounded on cylinder?
12) What is used as cylinder?
13) How the magnet is placed inside the cylinder?
14) Why the stopper is used?
15) What is hinge?
16) What is metal?
17) What is divider?
18) What is welding?
19) How do you build the holes in metal?
20) Where do place the model?
21) On what height it has to be placed?
22) What should be the speed of the vehicle?
23) Why can we place the model near tolls?
24) Is we can use the natural wind in it?
25) What is nylon?
26) Why the magnet shape is spherical?
27) What is anemometer?
28) How does it work?
29) On which material the blades of anemometer has been made?
30) How did you done the wind analysis?
31) How did you measure the surface area of the flap?
32) What is screw?
33) What is nuts and bolt?
34) What is grinding?
35) Why we required grinding?
36) What is riveting?
37) Which type of welding is this?
38) What is electrode?
39) What is magnetic flux?
40) What are magnetic lines?
41) How we can charge the batteries?
42) What is solar panel?
43) How we are measuring the current?
44) What is multimeter?
45) How we can connect the copper coil with multimeter?
46) What is soldering?
47) Is it a permanent joint?
48) What is voltage?
49) What is amps?
50) How the flap is oscillating?
51) Why the flap is in curved shape?
52) How the wind impacts on the flap?
53) How the flap oscillates?
54) What is the part of gravity is that?
55) Why only permanent magnet is used?
56) What is mild steel?
57) What is an alloy?
58) What is the different between a alloy and metal?
59) What are batteries?
60) How the magnetic flux changes?
61) How the magnetic lines are arranged?
62) What are the different types of magnet?
63) What is the different between a plastic and nylon?
64) What is the output current?

65) Can we blow a LED form this model?
66) Continuous oscillations can be produced?
67) What is series connection?
68) What is parallel connection?
69) What happen in series with parallel?
70) How we can plot the graph with different variables?
71) What is machining?
72) What is drilling?
73) What is filing?
74) What is machine vice?
75) What is cutting machine?
76) What is sheet metal?
77) How we can cut the sheet metal?
78) Can we increase the output power?
79) What is amplifier?
80) What ismilli volts and micro volts?
81) What is ohms law?
82) What ismili amps and micro amps?
83) Why the funnel is used?
84) Why the bolt is placed inside the funnel?
85) What is piston?
86) What is the material of piston and cylinder?
87) Why the magnet is in contact with piston?
88) What is the cost of the model?
89) Why you have used the injection?
90) Can the wind impact vary from one vehicle to another?
91) What are 4wheeler, 10wheeler, 12wheeler?
92) Why there is more number of wheels form one vehicle to another?
93) What is metal paste?
94) What is bondtite?
95) How you have wounded copper coil uniformly?
96) Can this power is sufficient to work the street lights?
97) Can we place the system in the crossings?
98) What is the force required to oscillate the flap?
99) How do measure the force?
100) What is this Anveshna?
101) Why it requires the participation of school students?

1. What is Algae?
2. What is Algae Lamp?
3. Why the project name as algae lamp?
4. What is the colour of Algae Lamp?
5. Who has developed Algae Lamp?
6. What is the principle of algae lamp?
7. How it will live or which process makes it live?
8. How algae lamp will glow?
9. What is Bioluminescence?
10. What is genetic engineering?
11. What is mean by genetic?
12. What is genetically modified?
13. Why algae only grow on water?
14. What is meant by under idea stage?
15. How algae lamp is different?
16. How Algae lamp help?
17. What are the requirements to cultivate Algae?
18. Why photosynthesis is required?
19. What is photosynthesis?
20. What is special about Algae Lamp?
21. What is advantages of Algae Lamp?
22. What is the disadvantages of Algae Lamp?
23. How it will reduce power?
24. What is the waste generate from Algae Lamp?
25. How the waste can be utilised?
26. What is biofuel?
27. What is the use of biofuel?
28. Where biofuel can be used?
29. Where the Algae Lamp can be place/used?
30. What part of algae absorbs CO_2?
31. Why water is required?
32. How can algae lamp will emit light?
33. What is meant by renewable and non-renewable?
34. What are the main product of Algae Lamp?
35. What is the by-product of Algae Lamp?
36. How can we cultivate algae?
37. How can we use Algae Lamp?
38. What meant autotrophs?
39. What is the product when the algae utilise water and CO_2.
40. What is meant by phototrophic?
41. Why microalgae are called oxygenic phototrophic organism?
42. What is the gas that microalgae can utilise to produce its own food?
43. What is need of genetically modified algae?
44. How algae can emit light/ glow?
45. What is global warming?
46. What is greenhouse gases?
47. What is biomass?
48. What is the use of biomass?
49. What are the effects of greenhouse gases?
50. What is the size of microalgae?
51. What is advantage of Algae Lamp over other plants?
52. What is Aveshana programme?
53. What is the purpose of Anveshana programme?
54. Why the Engineering students?
55. What is meant by product?
56. What is meaning of By-Product?
57. What is the difference between Product and By-product?
58. What is light?
59. What are the sources of light?
60. What is the reaction?
61. What is metabolism?
62. What is enzymatic reaction?
63. What is enzymes?

64. Why enzymes?
65. Who is developer of Algae lamp?
66. Who is Dr. Pierre Calleja?
67. Algae Lamp belongs to which area?
68. What is the scientific name?
69. Why scientific name?
70. What was the genetically modified algae used for the Algae Lamp?
71. What is patent?
72. Why patent?
73. What is the advantage of genetically modified algae over normal one?
74. What is light energy?
75. Why light energy?
76. What is Biodiesel?
77. Where photosynthesis takes place?
78. What is current?
79. What is AC current?
80. What is DC current?
81. What are effect of greenhouse gases?
82. From which part the Algae will absorbs CO_2?
83. What are the types of Algae?
84. What is micro?
85. What is micro Algae?
86. How do photosynthesis help Algae to emit light?
87. Why all types of Algae can’t emit light?
88. What is life cycle of Algae?
89. How many days the algae can live?
90. What is meant by lipid?
91. Why oil can’t use as Biofuel?
92. How can you take oil from algae?
93. What is bioenergy?
94. What is lamp?
95. What is meaning of cultivation of Algae?
96. What is the component of Algae that absorbs light?
97. What is meaning of oxygenic phototrophic?
98. How can we collect Algae biomass?
99. What is reactor?
100. What is bioreactor?

1. How much does this project cost?
2. What is the diameter of the pipe?
3. How does a microcontroller work?
4. What is a solenoid valve?
5. What is the capacity of the battery?
6. How does a solar panel work?
7. Does the system work only with solar energy?
8. Where can we use the system developed?
9. Why indicating lights are used?
10. What is meant by LED?
11. What is meant by GSM modem?
12. What is relay?
13. What is the use of a relay?
14. How does relay a work?
15. How does sensor a work?
16. Which type of sensor is used?
17. What capacity battery can be fixed?
18. What is the diameter of the drip pipes?
19. Will it work for larger pipes?
20. What is sprinkler?
21. How sprinkler works?
22. What is the maximum area a sprinkler can cover?
23. How GSM mode work?
24. What is the use GSM modem?
25. What is capacitor?
26. What is resistor?
27. What is humidity?
28. How to fix the range of sensor?
29. Will it work in all environmental conditions?
30. What is meant by pump?
31. What is the capacity of pump?
32. What is the capacity of the storage tank?
33. What is the cost of solar panel?
34. How much sprinklers is required per acre?
35. Is this applicable for all types of crops?
36. Did this system automatic or manually controllable?
37. What are the advantages of system developed?
38. What are the disadvantages of the system developed?
39. What are its applications?
40. How many solar panels needed per acre?
41. What is the full form of GSM?
42. What is the difference between microcontroller and microprocessor?
43. How solar panel are made works?
44. What is the full form of LED?
45. Why is this project selected for the event?
46. Why to use both electric power and battery power?
47. What is programming?
48. What is SMS?
49. How it works if there is no electricity for many days?
50. Can this system be used for automatic water supply system?
51. Why don’t the people buy such a smart system?
52. How are batteries made?
53. How are panels made?
54. Which material is used make the solar panel?
55. What is efficiency?
56. What is the difference between ability and efficiency?
57. What is meant by specification of a component?
58. From which material the hoses are made?
59. What is permeability of soil?
60. How do you find permeability of a particular soil type?
61. How much money is saved?
62. At what depth the sensors are placed?
63. What are the different types of sensors?

64. How does a motor work?
65. What is the difference between a pump and a motor?
66. What is a patent?
67. What is the difference between hectare and acre?
68. What is ISO certification?
69. What if the system is damaged while ploughing?
70. Can a battery of lower voltage be used?
71. For how many years this system can be used?
72. Can the system be adopted for larger field?
73. What is memory?
74. How the program is transferred to the microcontroller?
75. What happen to the system if the sensor is damaged?
76. What happen to the pump if the pipes are blocked/damaged?
77. Is there any such system in India?
78. Why many valves are used?
79. What is swept area?
80. What is the benefit for the engineering students?
81. What is the difference automatic and smart system?
82. What happens to the system if there is heavy rain?
83. Can this be used for drip irrigation system?
84. Can this be used for plantation crops?
85. What if there is a network problem?
86. What is integrated circuit?
87. What is transpiration?
88. What is the difference between transpiration and evaporation?
89. What is HDPE?
90. What is PVC?
91. What is LDPE?
92. What is the difference between HDPE and LDPE?
93. What is the efficiency of solar panel?
94. Can this system be implemented to douse forest fire?
95. What is the difference between system and product?
96. What is the difference between power and current?
97. What is a semiconductor?
98. Why is memory measured in GB’s now?
99. What is GB?
100. What is the difference between memory and programming?

1. What is data communication or communication?
2. When is data communication or communication found?
3. Where data communication or communication can see?
4. How is the data communication or communication achieved or (working)?
5. What is the equipment for communication?
6. What is telecommunication?
7. How telecommunication is differing from data communication?
8. What is mobile communication?
9. What is mobile phone?
10. How the mobile phone works?
11. What is the content present in mobile phone?
12. What is sim card?
13. What is physical sim card?
14. What is virtual sim card?
15. What is the difference between virtual and physical sim card?
16. How virtual sim card is advantage over the physical sim card?
17. How sim card is manufactured?
18. How sim card and mobile phone related each others?
19. What are the types of sim card?
20. What is multiple simcard?
21. What is the difference between singal and multi sim card?
22. What is multiplexing technique?
23. What is the multiplexing access?
24. What is the differences between multiplexing and multiplex accessing?
25. What is the types of multiplexing technique?
26. What is virtualsim?
27. How singalsim card works as a multiple sim card?
28. What is gsm Network?
29. What is advantages of the virtual sim?
30. What is the limitation of the virtual sim?
31. How the virtual sim technology is useful?
32. How the virtual sim card is helpful to the society?
33. How the virtualsim card is helpful to the govtnment?
34. What is sim virtualization?
35. What is sim server?
36. What is server?
37. What is cloud phone?
38. What is the advantage of cloud phone?
39. How phone calls work without sim card?
40. What is wifi calls?
41. How many phone number found in a singalsim card?
42. What is Smartcard/SIM card storages or grids?
43. What is sim board?
44. What is operating system?
45. What is main function of mobile communication router?
46. What is PSTN?
47. what is the cost of virtual sim card?
48. Is installing a virtual sim card is difficult or easy?
49. How a singalsim card contents multiple phone number?
50. How calls are connected without sim card?
51. What is protocol?
52. What is network?
53. What is network protocol?
54. What is network topology?
55. What is private network?
56. What is public network?
57. What is network traffic?
58. How to overcome network traffic?
59. List the types of network topology?
60. What is signal?
61. What is internet?
62. What is the difference between internet and network?

63. What is signal frequency?
64. What is signal range for mobile phone?
65. Which is service provided for telecommunication?
66. Which is standard organization for telecommunication?
67. Mention the list of sim card?
68. Mention the types of sim card?
69. Mention the types of mobile phone?
70. Mention the list of simcard company?
71. Mention the list of mobile manufacture company?
72. What is ip(internet protocol)?
73. What is TCP protocol?
74. What is the difference between TCP/IP Protocol?
75. What is IPV4?
76. What is IPV6?
77. What are the differences between IPV4 and IPV6?
78. What is IPsecurity?
79. What is IPoV?
80. What is mobile IP or IETF?
81. What is LAM?
82. What is subnet ting?
83. What is gateway?
84. What is default gateway?
85. What is IP conflict?
86. How IP conflict occurs?
87. How to reduce the IP conflict?
88. What is wireless communication?
89. What is the IEEE Standard for wireless communication?
90. What is router?
91. What is network routing?
92. What is services provider?
93. Who is the services provider for Indian communication system?
94. What is virtual network?
95. What is VPN?
96. Why VPN is needed?
97. How VPN is achieved?
98. Where VPN is necessary or required?
99. What is MNO?
100. What is MVNO?
101. How MVNO is achieved?

1. What is the title of the project?
2. What is a Product?
3. What is the use of teaching engineering project to us?
4. Why students like us as to be involved?
5. What is the application of project we are doing?
6. Is any company research developers are experimenting the same project?
7. What is the power point presentation?
8. What is the duration of this project?
9. Where do we exhibit our project?
10. What is the cost of the project?
11. Which branch of engineering do you belong to?
12. What are the other branches of engineering present?
13. What is the specialty of Anveshana?
14. Why have you selected students from our school?
15. Why this project is said to be eco-friendly?
16. What is this project based on?
17. What is the significance of product design and development in the India?
18. Is Product Design taught in any other college in India?
19. What are the other branches of study in MSRUAS?
20. Is there an option of further studies in MSRUAS?
21. Where is MSRUAS?
22. How do you come to know about Anveshana?
23. Are you able to do same one another machine?
24. How much do you understand this project?
25. What are the post-graduate courses in Product Design Engineering at MSRUAS?
26. What are the major areas of research in Arts and Design across the world?
27. What are the difficulties faced while research?
28. What are the difficulties faced in research in Product design in the India?
29. What are the difficulties faced in research in Product design in the world?
30. What is the scope for Product Design in India?
31. What are the best examples of the work done by Product Design Engineers?
32. Why should aspiring students take Product Design as their future area of study?
33. What is the future of Arts and Design?
34. How can Product Design be use to other areas of work and studies?
35. What do you learnt from this project?
36. What is project name?
37. What is the project about?
38. What is the motivation behind the project?
39. Where did you get the idea of the project from?
40. Why should this project be considered as a revolutionary project?
41. What are the benefits that can be provided by the project in the rural area of the country?
42. What is the feasibility of the project?
43. Are there any alternatives for this project?
44. If there are any other alternatives for this project, why should this be considered instead of the other?
45. What are the components used in the project?
46. What is the efficiency of these machine?
47. Is it Mechanical product?
48. How do you research carried out?
49. How do you get to know the needs of the market?
50. How do you get to know the requirement of the market?
51. Where do you research carried out?
52. Is this product use for commercial purpose?

53. Is this product semi-automatic machine?
54. Is this product necessary for current market?
55. To whom it is designed for?
56. How many operators are required?
57. What is the power resource?
58. Is it works on AC current?
59. What is the use of the product?
60. What is the capacity of motor?
61. How many coconut can be processed per hour?
62. How many coconut can be processed per day?
63. At a time minimum how many coconuts can be processed?
64. At a time maximum how many coconuts can be processed?
65. Where you will sell this machine?
66. Where do you manufacture this product?
67. How do you manufacture this product?
68. How much time it takes to segregation the fibre and coconut shell?
69. What is the use of coconut fibre?
70. What is the advantages of this project?
71. Is this product useful for small scale Industries?
72. What is the cost of the machine?
73. How coconut fibre are extracted in this machine?
74. Is this machine is designed for multi purposes use?
75. Machine operators are required special skills?
76. What mechanism is used in this machine?
77. Who are target customers?
78. Is this machine designed with safety?
79. Is this machine designed with ergonomics?
80. Colour codification must to this product?
81. Which colour is suitable for this machine?
82. What is the machine specification?
83. What are the safety consideration we need to take care while operating?
84. What is the maintenance cost per month?
85. What are the advantages of this project?
86. What are the disadvantage of this project?
87. Is this harmful to environment?
88. What is the RPM of motor?
89. What is the RPM of barrel?
90. Can be use this machine inside the house?
91. Is this machine compact?
92. Can be compact this machine further?
93. What is the weight of the machine?
94. Is there possibilities to reduce the weight of the machine?
95. Is this feasible to transport?
96. What is the use of helical pins?
97. What material used for barrel?
98. Is this machine easy to maintainers?
99. Is there any emergency power off button in machine?
100. How fibres will fell down from machine?

1. What is DNA?
2. What is RNA?
3. What is cell?
4. What is cell division?
5. What is transcription?
6. What is translation?
7. What is replication?
8. What is project?
9. What is synthesis?
10. What is genetic material?
11. What is enzymes?
12. What are micro-organisms?
13. What is power point presentation?
14. What is meant by title of the project?
15. What are the benefits of participating in this exhibition?
16. What are viruses?
17. What is incubation?
18. What is inoculation?
19. What is precipitation?
20. What is antigen?
21. What is antibody?
22. What is immune system?
23. What is sedimentation?
24. What is centrifugation?
25. What are Petri plates?
26. What is the need of adding agar to the media?
27. What is sterilization?
28. What is autoclaving?
29. What are coumarins?
30. What are the different types of microscopes?
31. How is AIDS caused?
32. What is meant by deficient?
33. What are Genus and species name?
34. Why should we underline the genus and species name separately?
35. What is binomial nomenclature?
36. What is genome?
37. What are proteins?
38. What are codons?
39. What is culture?
40. What is pure culture?
41. What is incubation period?
42. What is inoculums?
43. What is the purpose of the project?
44. What is meant by the term symptom?
45. What is the use of studying biotechnology?
46. How does coumarin act on enzymes?
47. What is HPLC?
48. What is literature survey?
49. What are endophytes?
50. What is photosynthesis?
51. What is t-rna?
52. What is youtube?
53. What is genetics?
54. What are haploid cells?
55. What are diploid cells?
56. What is meant by objectives of the project?
57. How does one plant live on another one?
58. What are chromosomes?
59. What is the use of chromatids?
60. What are sister chromosomes?
61. What is crossing over?
62. What is cross linking?
63. What is synapsis?
64. What are tetrads?

65. Difference between mitosis and meiosis?
66. What is epitope?
67. What is receptor cell?
68. What are RBC and WBC?
69. What is lysis?
70. What is clotting?
71. What is bone marrow?
72. Difference between B cells and T cells?
73. What are toxins?
74. What is chromatography?
75. What is incineration?
76. What is explant?
77. What is tissue culture?
78. What is reverse transcription?
79. What are spindle fibers?
80. What is lactophenol blue?
81. What is DNA fragmentation?
82. What are cytotoxixcity tests?
83. What is LAF?
84. What is integrase?
85. What is protease?
86. What is the function of reverse transcriptase?
87. What is solvent?
88. What is solute?
89. What is chromatogram?
90. What are mobile phase and stationary phase?
91. What is invitro?
92. What is anti HIV activity?
93. What are morphological characteristics?
94. What are flovonoids?
95. What is meant by conclusion?
96. What is viral integration?
97. What is retrovirus?
98. What is the general application the project?
99. If someone has already done the project what is the use of doing it again with a different plant?
100. What are the general symptoms the HIV?
101. What is the difference between PDB and PDA media?

1)what is anveshana?
2)what is project?
3)what is dendue?
4) What is virus?
5) What is DNA?
6) What is cell?
7) What is immunity?
8) what is innate immunity?
9) what is acquired immunity?
10) why dengue caused by only mosquito?
11) what is the difference between DNA & RNA?
12) what is the genetic material of virus?
13) what is disease?
14) what is vitamin?
15) why you choose papaya?
16) only papaya can do this or what?
17) why you choose this disease?
18) why you are concentrating on papaya leaves?
19) Why not fruit?
20) what is platelets?
21) what is RBC?
22) what is the function of blood?
23) what is the function of platelet?
24) what is chromosome?
25) what is genetic material?
26) how many chromosomes are there?
27) why only 23pairs?
28) does plants contain chromosomes?
29) dose mice contain chromosome?
30) dose virus contain chromosome?
31) dose mosquito contain chromosome?
32) why only this virus causes dengue?
33) how many virus are there?
34) how can we increase blood?
35) what is enzyme?
36)what is antibody?
37) what is antigen?
38) where antibody will present?
39) where antigen will present?
40) what is the function of antibody?
41)what is the function of antigen?
42)how many antibody present?
43)how many antigen present?
44)what is epitope?
45)where epitope will present?
46)why only heart pumps blood?
46)what is microorganism?
47)can we see microorganism by naked eyes?
48)where microorganism will present?
49)what is bacteria?
50)does our body contain bacteria?
51)why we look different?
52)how we will prepare papaya leaf juice?
53)can we drink this juice?
54)what is vit c?
55)what is function of vit c?
56) where this vitamins will present?
57)does fruits contain vitamins?
58)does vegetables contain vitamins?
59)how many types of vitamins?
60)where this dengue virus will present?
61)where this mosquito will present?
62)how to prevent dengue?
63)what is filtration?

64)what is test tube?
65)what is pipette?
66)what is media?
67)what is agar?
68)what is LAF?
69)what is chromatography?
70)what is HPLC?
71) what is phytochemical?
72) what is the difference between TLC & HPLC?
73) what is diagnosis?
74) what is health?
75) can we see all the microorganism under microscope?
76) what type of micro organism can we see under microorganism?
77) why can't we see micro organism by naked eyes?
78) how this blood will produce?
79) how platelets are formed?
80) what is blood group?
81) why do we have different blood group?
82) can we give blood to other person?
83) who can donate blood?
84) what is oxygenated blood and deoxygenated blood?
85) what is antimicrobial?
86) what is autoclave?
87) what is acid?
88) what is base?
89) how this chemicals made?
90) where this chemicals are manufactured?
91) if we have fever means how do we come to know whether it is dengue or malaria?
92) does dengue is deadly?
93) what is the difference between dengue and malaria?
94) other diseases also caused by only virus?
95) does bacteria causes disease?
96) why you choose mice?
97) can we use other animal?
98) why blood is red in color?
99) does all the animal contain red blood only?
100) what is contamination?

1. What is meant by adulteration
2. Which are preservatives
3. Perishable means what
4. What is shelf life of milk
5. Wholesome means what
6. What is cane sugar
7. What are cooperative societies
8. What is milk sugar
9. What is lactometer
10. What is TDS
11. What is sampling
12. Animals kept for milking
13. What is colostrums
14. Spirit lamp means what
15. What is meant by percent solution
16. What is Gelatin
17. What is Urea
18. What is Boric acid
19. Why formalin is added to milk
20. Why Hydrogen peroxide is added to milk
21. Why ammonium sulphate is added to milk
22. What is standardization
23. Where is Hassan veterinary college located
24. How much milk to be taken by an individual
25. Why milk to be boiled
26. What is clean milk production
27. What is meant by simple technique
28. What is meant by detection
29. Nutrients present in milk
30. What is powdered milk
31. Commercial markets means what
32. What is meant by precipitate
33. What is meant by procedure
34. What is meant by field trial
35. Country with highest milk production
36. Country with highest cattle population
37. Origin of jersey cattle
38. Origin of HF cattle
39. What is chilling of milk
40. What is meant by white revolution
41. When did white revolution occurred
42. What is synthesis of milk
43. What ingredients are used to prepare synthetic milk
44. Why adulteration of milk to be avoided
45. What is the public impact of adulterated milk
46. What are the ill effects of synthetic milk
47. What is the punishment of milk adulteration
48. What are the reasons of milk adulteration
49. Ethics followed in milk production
50. Milk as a wholesome food
51. What is clean milk
52. What is pure milk
53. Why people add water to milk
54. What is SNF
55. What is the criteria for fixing the price of milk
56. How adulteration of milk affects milk quality
57. What is food safety
58. What is integrated food safety act 2006
59. How to maintain the milch animals health and clean
60. How to avoid contamination of milk
61. What are milk borne diseases
62. What is casein
63. What are whey protein
64. What is skimmed milk powder

65. Milk and microbes
66. Microbial load in milk
67. How to detect addition of milk to water
68. Expand KMF
69. Who is Dr. VergheseKurien
70. What is ANAND
71. What is NDRI
72. What is NDDB
73. What is hygiene
74. What is milk hygiene
75. What is meant by spoilage of milk
76. How to avoid spoilage of milk
77. What is the colour of milk
78. What is the water percentage in milk
79. What is the fat percentage in milk
80. What is meant by quality
81. What is quality control
82. What are milk products
83. Name the sweets based on milk
84. What is butter
85. What is cheese
86. What is makhaan
87. Name the Desi breed of cattle
88. What is AmrithmahalKaval
89. What are fodder crops
90. What is cross breeding
91. Which breed of cattle given more milk
92. Which other species of animal give milk
93. Name the brands of milk available in market
94. What are the varieties of milk produced by KMF
95. What is toned milk
96. How milk should be stored
97. Should raw milk be consumed or not
98. What are the diseases transmitted through milk
99. What is milk testing kit
100. What are the properties of milk adulteration testing kit

1. What is shelf life?
2. What is chitosan?
3. Write the structure of chitosan?
4. List the source of chitosan?
5.why mushroom waste?
6.why citrus fruit juice?
7.what is the disadvantage of using pasteurization?
8.what are the applications of chitosan?
9. How is chitosan is produced?
10.what is deaceylation reaction?
11.what is the action of chitosan in citrus fruit juice?
12. List the nutritional parameters of citrus fruit juice?
13. List the quantitative parameter of the citrus fruit juice?
14. What is tetra pack?
15. Why cellulose acetate is used?
16. What is the effect of chitosan in citrus fruit juice?
17. What is the disadvantage of using chitosan?
18. How to overcome from the above disadvantage?
19. What are carbohydrates?
20. List the artificial preservatives?
21. What are the artificial preservatives?
22. What is normality?
23. What is molarity?
24. How to prepare 1m of naoh?
25. How to prepare 1% of ethanol?
26. What are the factors responsible for browning potential of citrus fruit juice?
27. What is viscocity?
28. What is viscometer?
29. What is colorimeter?
30. Define ph?
31 .give the formula to find the viscosity?
32. What is control (with reference to the samples)?
33. Name the artificial agents used in our experiments?
34. What is the concentration of chitosan used per litre of citrus fruit juice?
35. What is incubator?
36. What is culture media?
37.what is bacteria?
38. What is fungi?
39. Give the composition of nutrient agar medium?
40. _____and_____ are the temperature suitable for growth of bacteria?
41. What is hot air oven?
42. What is autoclave?
43. Name any sterilizing agent used for during inoculation?
44. Define inoculation?
45. List the glass wares used in our project?
46. What is absorbance?
47. Explain the working of viscometer?
48. Explain the structure of mushroom?
49. Why white button mushroom is used?
50.what is solubility?
51. List the chemicals that are used in our project?
52.why the juices are stored in different conditions?
53. Name few weak acids and strong acids?
54. What is the function of agar?
55. How the ph is maintained during the media preparation?
56.why acetone is used?
57.list of edible mushroom?
58. What is the scientific name of white button mushroom?
59. Name few citrus fruit?
60. Absorbance is measured at?

61. What is the unit of viscosity?
62. What is the properties of chitosan?
62. List of the properties of citrus fruits?
63. What is shelf life of citrus fruits in normal condition?
64. Why chitosan will increase the shelf life of citrus fruit juice?
65. how much of chitosan is added to each sample?
66.Molecular formula for chitosan?
67. How chitosan works?
68. Why chitosan?
69.Sources of chitosan?
70. Composition of chitosan?
71.where chitosan will be present in mushroom?
72.what is pasteurization?
73.how chitosan is obtained by chitin?
74.what is chitin?
75.what is homogenizer?
76.mention the type of containers used to store juice after homogenization?
77.why sterilization is required?
78.mention the advantages of chitosan?
79.mention the disadvantages of chitosan?
80.what is filtration?
81.what is refrigeration?
82.what are the conditions required for homogenization?
83.what are carotenoids?
84.what do you mean by spoilage?
85.what is the alkali used to extract chitosan?
86.what is immobilization?
87.what are the agricultural uses of chitosan?
88.what is the pka value of chitosan?
89. Chitosan is derived from_____.
90. Ischitosanpolysaccharide?
91.what is ascorbic acid?
92. Is chitosan bio degradable?
93. What do you mean by extending shelf life?
94. What are natural preservatives?
95. What is room temperature?
96.what do you mean by refrigeration?
97.what is centrifugation?
98.what are arthropods?
99.which charge is present on chitosan?
100.what is coagulation?

1. What is bio-plastic?
2. What is biopolymer?
3. What is starch?
4. What is carbohydrate?
5. Examples of carbohydrate?
6. What is cellulose?
7. Why we are not using protein for bio-plastic production?
8. What are proteins?
9. Examples for proteins?
10. What do mean by micro molecule?
11. Why should we call starch as biopolymer?
12. What it actually tell us bio?
13. Any other things where we can get starch?
14. In human body where is starch obtain?
15. Why peels are yellow in color?
16. Why you are using yellow-green color banana peels?
17. Which compound gives color to banana?
18. What is pectin?
19. Can we remove pectin from banana?
20. What is pectinase?
21. What is enzyme?
22. What do you mean by biocatalyst?
23. What is catalysis?
24. How it enhance rate of reaction?
25. Role of enzyme?
26. Availability of enzyme
27. Why enzymes are so specific?
28. What difference between biocatalyst and chemical catalyst?
29. Why starch is used for production of bio-plastic?
30. What is polymer?
31. What is monomer?
32. What is role of HCL in bio-plastic production?
33. What is role of NaOH in bio-plastic production?
34. What is plasticizer?
35. Role of plasticizer?
36. What is NORMALITY?
37. What is MOLARITY?
38. What is 0.1N HCL?
39. What is 0.1N NaOH?
40. Why we are using Na2S2O5?
41. What is the role of Na2S2O5?
42. How Na2S2O5 increase the self life?
43. What is molecular weight?
44. What is equivalent weight?
45. Why we should be use plasticizer?
46. What is pH?
47. Why should be pH maintained?
48. Range of pH?
49. What is acid?
50. What is base?
51. What is pH of water?
52. What is buffer?
53. What alkaline pH?
54. Molecular structure of plastic?
55. What are petrochemicals?
56. Why petrochemicals used in plastic production?
57. Where petrochemicals obtain?
58. What is viscosity?
59. What is density?
60. Why plastics are become viscous liquid when preparation?
61. What are plastics?
62. What is temperature for preparation commercial plastic?
63. What temperature used to our experiment?
64. What is self-life?

65. What is half-life?
66. What is importance of half-life period?
67. Self life of bio-bio-plastic?
68. Why plastics will not degrade easily?
69. What do you mean by biodegradation?
70. Effect plastic on environment?
71. How safe bio-plastic?
72. Why microbial degradation?
73. Why we are not using other process for degradation?
74. Aim of project?
75. How bio-plastics replace conventional plastic?
76. What are advantages bio-plastic?
77. What are disadvantages?
78. Principle of project?
79. Structural formula of starch?
80. Molecular weight of starch?
81. Why banana peels are using?
82. Why not other than banana peels using for preparation of bio-plastic?
83. It is easy to collect banana peels or not?
84. How you can collect banana peels?
85. Why not you using whole banana?
86. How you can conform bio-plastic?
87. Why you done estimation before production of bio-plastic?
88. What is estimation?
89. What is centrifuge?
90. Why we are doing centrifuge?
91. Why we are doing paste?
92. Why we are boiling paste of banana peels?
93. Why we are mixing with water?
94. What is role water?
95. Why starch will dissolve in water?
96. Why we are not using other chemicals for dissolve starch?
97. Why we should be boil mixture of sample?
98. Why starch will dissolve only in hot water?
99. Why starch will not dissolve in cold water?
100. Why starch is so important for bio-plastic production?

1) Write the abbreviation of SFR
2) What is SFR?
3) Write the abbreviation of EEPROM
4) What is EEPROM?
5) Write the abbreviation of OSC
6) What is OSC?
7) Write the abbreviation of WDT
8) What is WDT?
9) What is ALU?
10) What is relays and why it is used?
11) Why DC motors are used?
12) What type of programming installed in the micro-controlled?
13) Why stepper motor are used in b/w the funnel?
14) How many motors are used?
15) What type of motors are used?
16) On what mechanisum seed feeding works
17) Why remote controlled are used?
18) What is capacitor?
19) What is resistor?
20) What is registor?
21) What are the coding methods are used in it?
22) What type of displays are used?
23) What kind of batteriesare used?
24) What kind of micro-controller is used?
25) Why this robot is needed in agricultural field?
26) What are the objectives of argiculturalrotots?
27) What are the future extension?
28) What is the solution stratergy?
29) What is plugging?
30) What is seeding?
31) What is harvesting?
32) What is oscillator?
33) What is timer?
34) What is encoder?
35) What is decoder?
36) Explain the block diagram of encoder?
37) Explain the block diagram of decoder?
38) What is the need of agricultural boost throught technology?
39) What are the techniques used in agricultural robot?
40) Why agricultural robots are preferred?
41) How seed mapping and placement is done
42) What is robotic wedding?
43) What is reseeding?
44) What are the need for robot?
45) Which instrument is used to measure the soil moisture
46) What are the uses of soil moisture sensor?
47) Write the block diagram of positioning the sensor
48) How the soil moisture sensor works
49) Write the abbrevition of
    a)SFR b)SPST c)SPDT d)NO e)NC
50) What is programm counter?
51) Write the abbrevition of RF
52) Write the block diagram of RF remote controlled robot
53) What is digital modulation?
54) What is amplitude shift keying?
55) What is frequency shift keying?
56) Write the uses of H-bridge
57) Write the uses of RF remote controlled robot
58) Write the logic level representation in RF coding
59) Write the mathematical expression for ASK
60) Write the abbrevition of ASK and FSK
61) In how many hertz the RF module operates
62) What is micro spraying and irrigation?
63) What is accumulator?

64) What is agriculture?
65) What are the uses of agricultue and why it is important?
66) What are the steps of agriculture?
67) What is multipurpose agriculture robot and the meaning of multipurpose?
68) Define spreading mechanisum
69) What is micro-controller? give its importance
70) Which part of the micro-controller sense the speed?
71) Define micro-controller
72) What is DC motor?
73) why do you use DC motor in your project?
74) Describe robot
75) Draw a labelled diagram of micro-controller unit for DC motor
76) Define the following motors ;
    a) DC drives b) power supply c) display
    d) keys
77) What are the parts of micro-controller?
78) Which parts are the componentsof robot
79) What are the parts/componentsof micro-controller?
80) What is the abbrevation of D.C motor
81) What is feed rate controller
82) Which part of the robot controls the feed rate of seed and fertilizer
83) What are the uses of multipurpose agricultural robot
84) What is RAM?
85) What is the abbrevation of RAM
86) What is ROM?
87) What is the abbrevation of ROM
88) What is capacitor?
89) Name the internal parts of micro-controller
90) Name the external parts of micro-controller
91) Make a neat labelled sketch of your project
92) What is stepper motor
93) Define speed sensor
94) What is harvester?
95) What is plougher and which part of the robot plough the land?
96) What is seeding and which part of the robot plough the land and sow the seed?
97) What is memory?
98) what are the parts of memory?
99) What is timer?
100) What is programmers?
101) What is input and output converters?
102) What are the function of parts of memory?
103) what is controller and how does it controls the robots?
104) Why does the formers are known as back bone of our country?
105) What are the problems faced by farmers in traditional agriculture?
106) What are the benefits of using multipurpose agricultural robot?
107) What is the cost of multipurpose agricultural robot?

1. What is artificial diet?
2. What is diet?
3. Who invented artificial diet?
4. What are the uses of artificial diet?
5. Types of silkworms?
6. What is the differtence between mulberry silk and other silk?
7. Where the more silk production takes place?
8. How many types of silkworms are there?
9. How many people producing silk?
10. What are the components used in artificial diet?
11. Which state producing more cocoons in India?
12. What is the use of sericulture?
13. Which country is producing more silk?
14. How many times we feed the artificial diet for silkworm?
15. Silk worms how many days to takes place to one molting?
16. How many days artificial diet can preserve?
17. How many people can take employement?
18. What is the cost of artificial diet per kg?
19. How you will prepare artificial diet?
20. How many people can take emloyement?
21. Comparision of artificial diet and natural souce (mulberry)?
22. What type of results you will get when you silkworm feed on artificial diet?
23. Why silkworm will eat only Mulberry?
24. What are components present in mulberry leaf?
25. By using artificial diet cocoon size will increase or what?
26. What is the application of artificial diet?
27. How much percent decrease of sericulture taking place from year to year?
28. How many metric tonns producing in china?
29. How many moltings are there in silkworm?
30. What are different stages of silkworm?
31. In which year artificial diet invented?
32. How many silk industries are there in India?
33. What are the problems facing in sericulture?
34. What are the requirements needed to take up sericulture?
35. What are the important components present in artificial diet?
36. How silkworms attract by artificial diet?
37. How you will prepare artificial diet?
38. What is the storage condition?
39. Why silkworms form cocoon?
40. Why sericulture is more important?
41. How you will decrease the cost of artificial diet?
42. How many silkworms can eat 1kg artificial diet?
43. Thist type of artificial diet available in market or what?
44. In which country first started sikworm rearing on artificial diet?
45. What is the labor and land cost when silkworms feeding on mulberry?
46. How much labor cost can decrease by using artificial diet?
47. What is the scientific name of silkworm?
48. Why other leaf can not use to rare silkworm?
49. What is the cost of cocoon per kg?
50. What is the size of silkworms rearing on muberry leaf and artificial diet?
51. How to cook artificial diet?
52. What are factors present in mulberry leaf to attract silkworm?
53. What is the cost of artificial diet in other country?
54. What is the difference between artificial diet and semi artificial diet?
55. Why silkworms eat only mulberry leaf?
56. Are there any components present in mulberry leaf to attrack silkworm?
57. How much water is requried for grow mulberry leaf?
58. How sericulture benefit to the social?

59. Applications of pupa?
60. Any one doing fully synthetic artificial diet in India?
61. What is scientific name?
62. What is scientific name of silkworm?
63. How much artificial diet is required for silkworm per day?
64. Where you will get artificial diet ingredient?
65. What is the innovative idea in your project?
66. What and all requirements needed to prepare diet?
67. Artificial diet formulation how u did?
68. How much cost you can decrease?
69. Are they Farmers will take your product?
70. Who and all worked on artificial diet?
71. How you replacing costly ingreedients?
72. What are the costly ingredients using in artificial diet?
73. How silkworms were attracting artificial diet?
74. What is the larve duration?
75. Explain about Silkworm life cycle?
76. What is molting?
77. What is instar?
78. How many times silkworms will feed?
79. Did you find the comparision studies?
80. What are the envirnomental conditions required for rearing silkworm?
81. What are the precautions to take rearing silkworm?
82. Any antimicrobial agents present in your artificial diet?
83. What is the difference between artificial diet and synthgetic diet?
84. How much labor cost you can decrease?
85. What is hypothesis present in your project?
86. What are objectives present in your artificial diet?
87. Why you choosed this project?
88. What is the outcome of this project?
89. How you got to know these are the components present in mulberry leaf?
90. What are the alternating ingredients using to prepare artificial diet?
91. Where did you get silkworms egg?
92. How eggs look like?
93. How many days' eggs will take to form larve?
94. Have you been to silk reeling industry?
95. In karnataka which district producing more cocoon?
96. How you convience farmers about artificial diet?
97. How silkworms produce silk?
98. How you will differentiate male and female silkworms?
99. What is the difference between yellow and white cocoon?
100. What is the goal of your project?

1. What is the aim of experiment a minute testing of soft drinks?
2. What is the purpose of testing various parameters of soft drinks?
3. Type of material used in the preparation of model.
4. What kind of model are we going to prepare
5. Define soft drinks
6. Name the different components of soft drinks
7. Mention the different brands of the drinks.
8. How are each soft drink unique from each other?
9. Name the innovation thing in the model
10. How the model is useful?
11. How is the model useful to society?
12. Name the different parameters that can be measured through this project
13. Define biosensors
14. What is ph?
15. What is acidic and basic condition of soft drinks?
16. What is the range ph?
17. What should be the ph of soft drink that does not harm the human body?
18. What concentration if pheffects the most to human health?
19. Why we give priority to only coke when compared to other brands?
20. What is if ph concentration is higher than the optimum ph?
21. What the pharmacological effects of ph on the human body?
22. Why fizzy sound is produced when soft drinks bottle is opened
23. What is the range of the ph
24. Mention the range of the acidic and basic condition
25. What is the chemical used for the preservation of the drinks for longer duration
26. What is the principle behind the ph sensors
27. Mention the parts of the ph sensors
28. Explain the role of amplifier
29. The role of sensing bulb in the sensor
30. Name the organs affected by the high acidic condition of ph
31. What kind of chemical is secreted by stomach in human body?
32. How are kidney stones formed due to consumption of soft drinks?
33. How tooth decay are caused due to the consumption of soft drinks?
34. What is glucose?
35. What is the crucial role played by glucose on the human health?
36. Why it is necessary to maintain the glucose level concentration?
37. What leads to if concentration is higher compared to the normal condition?
38. Other than biosensor name the instrument used to check the concentration
39. What does glucose strips made of?
40. Define enzymes?
41. Mention few example for the enzymes useful to human body
42. Mention the name of the enzymes present in the glucose strips
43. What is the role of the enzymes in the strips?
44. How is the reading obtained when a of drop blood is placed to strips?
45. What is diabetes?
46. How is diabetes caused?
47. Mention the different types of diabetes?
48. How are type1 and type2 diabetes different?
49. What is hyperglycemia?
50. What is the range of hyper glycemia?
51. What is the symptoms of type1 diabetes?
52. What are the symptoms of type2 diabetes?

53. What are the diseases caused due to high glucose content/concentration?
54. What are the other applications of bio sensors?
55. Is the use of biosensors economical?
56. What are the instruments used in the manufacture of biosensors?
57. What is dissolved oxygen concentration?
58. What is dissolved carbon dioxide concentration?
59. What should be the percentage/concentration of dissolved oxygen that should be present in soft drinks?
60. What should be the percentage/concentration of dissolved carbon dioxide that should be present in soft drinks?
61. From what range of concentration of dissolved carbon dioxide and oxygen effects human health?
62. What should be the normal range of concentration of dissolved carbon dioxide and oxygen?
63. What type of biosensors can be used in measuring dissolved oxygen?
64. What type of biosensors can be used in measuring dissolved carbon dioxide?
65. What are the other instruments that can be used to measure the parameters other than biosensors?
66. Why biosensors are being used in this model?
67. What is insulin?
68. What effect does insulin have on the concentration of blood?
69. Does consumption of soft drinks effects the normal production of insulin?
70. Does the consumption of soft drinks causes cancer?
71. Which sweetener is more harmful to human body?
72. Does the preservatives used in the production of soft drinks effects human health?
73. Which ingredient used in manufacture causes highest harmful effect on human health?
74. What are the different sources of glucose?
75. Does consumption of soft drinks effects the normal range of ph?
76. Are there any supplements for soft drinks?
77. What effect do carbonated drinks have on human health?
78. Can drinking soda be the cause to gain weight?
79. Is diet soda healthier than regular soda?
80. Why are sugary soft drinks and juices bad for health?
81. How does carbon dioxide become carbonic acid when dissolved into water?
82. How is carbon dioxide to fill pressurized tanks filled produced?
83. Why is carbon dioxide present in soft drinks?
84. Why are drinks carbonated with carbon dioxide instead of another gas?
85. Where do soft drinks makers get their carbon dioxide from?
86. Are all soft drinks preserved by carbonation?
87. Sources of dissolved carbon dioxide
88. Sources of dissolved oxygen
89. How does carbonated drinks effect human health chemically?
90. What are the effects of soft drinks on skin?
91. What are the effects of soft drinks on bones?
92. How to minimize the effects of soft drinks?
93. Other diseases caused due to high concentration of glucose?
94. Different diseases caused due to dissolved carbon dioxide?
95. Different diseases caused due to dissolved oxygen?
96. Symptoms of diseases caused due to presence of dissolved oxygen

97. Symptoms of diseases caused due to presence of dissolved carbon dioxide
98. Define oxygen.
99. What is the difference between medical and commercial oxygen?
100. Define dissolved oxygen.
101. Define dissolved carbon dioxide.

1. What is the title of project?
2. Area of the project?
3. On which platform our project works?
4. Which is the Operating System used to run our project?
5. What is the objective of your project?
6. What is the type of our project?
7. Give brief description of project?
8. Unique features of project?
9. Explain the methodology?
10. Application of project?
11. Advantages of the project?
12. what is new in the project?
13. How it differs from the existing approaches?
14. Explain the performance of the project?
15. How it helps people?
16. What are the software used to generate code?
17. Which are the languages used to generate the code?
18. Approach to solving the problem?
19. Explain modeling design?
20. State the problem statement of project?
21. How the project works?
22. How connections are established?
23. How to order the food online?
24. What are the modes of payment?
25. What are the requirements?
26. Aim of the project?
27. How efficient it is?
28. To whom it is useful other than the passengers?
29. How is useful for restaurants?
30. How the database is extracted?
31. How to extract the information of passengers?
32. How to communicate with passengers?
33. How we deliver the food?
34. How to order the food offline in case of emergency?
35. Is our delivery fast?
36. How we attract the passengers?
37. How passengers can logiin?
38. What are the inputs given by passengers?
39. What is HTML?
40. What is JSP?
41. What is servlet?
42. What are functional requirements?
43. What are system requirements?
44. Likely problems that may be encountered?
45.What is the budget?
46. What the project delivers?
47. What is the purpose of Anveshana?
48. Reasons for selecting the project?
49. Why school students need to be selected?
50. How they are trained?
51. How is the interaction between school students?
52. How our project helps them?
53. What is the purpose of selecting rural students?
54. What is the name of an Android application?

1. What is cancer?
2. How is cancer caused?
3. What are the problems caused by cancer?
4. How does cancer look?
5. How many types of cancers are present??
6. What is the main difficulty in curing cancer?
7. How can cancer be cured?
8. What are endophytes?
9. Do endophytes live inside the plant?
10. Do all the plants have endophytes in them?
11. How does endophyte help in curing cancer?
12. What is internet?
13. What is google search?
14. How does google search help in finding us the information about the project?
15. What is literature survey?
16. Is there a need of literature survey for every project?
17. How do we do literature survey?
18. What are triterpenoids?
19. How do triterpenoids look?
20. How does it help in curing cancer?
21. How does triterpenoids look??
22. What is the agent that reduces the amount of cancer?
23. Do we have books about cancer?
24. Why is cancer o deadly disease?
25. Can we cure cancer easily?
26. Do cancer cells die?
27. How do cancer cells grow?
28. Do cancer cells grow in a specific time?
29. What is the time limit for the growth of a normal cell?
30. Can the growth of a normal cell be seen?
31. What is a microscope?
32. What are the parts of microscope?
33. What is the use of the lens in microscope?
34. What is an eyepiece?
35. What is a stand?
36. What are all the glass vessels made of?
37. What is the use of petri plate?\
38. Why petri plate is named so?
39. What is a conical flask?
40. What is the volume of the conical flask?
41. Why is there a need of using autoclave?
42. What is sterilization?
43. Why should we sterilize before doing the experiment?
44. What is surface sterilization?
45. How many types of sterilization are present?
46. Which are the parts of the plant that we use for conducting the experiment?
47. What is a media?
48. What are the constituents of a media?
49. What happens when the plant parts are placed in the media??
50. What is the color of the media?
51. What is the volume of the conical flask?
52. How many types of conical flasks are present?
53. What is a pipette??
54. What is pH?
55. Why do we check pH of the media?
56. What is a buffer?
57. What is the function of a buffer?
58. What is a hot air oven?
59. What is a weighing balance?
60. What is a centrifuge?
61. What is supernatant and pellet?
62. What is filtration?

63. What is what man filter paper?
64. What is methanol?
65. What is a solvent?
66. Are there any other solvents than methanol?
67. What is the full form of TLC?
68. What is the full form of HPLC?
69. What is the full form of GCMS?
70. What is the full form of ABTS?
71. What is the full form of DPPH?
72. What are assays?
73. What is antioxidant?
74. What is antimicrobial property?
75. How can the cancer activity be measured?
76. What is a cell line?
77. What are cancer cell lines?
78. What is inhibition?
79. What is a fungi?

1. what is energy?
2. what are the different forms of energy?
3. What is meant by Heat Transfer?
4. What is the difference between Heat and Work?
5. What is meant by Velocity?
6. What is meant by acceleration ?
7. what are the modes of heat transfer?
8. what is value of acceleration due to gravity?
9. What is the chemical formula of water?
10. what is the boiling point of water?
11. what is meant by density?
12. value of density for air?
13. value of density for water?
14. A substance that absorbs moisture is called _____
15. What is the name of a weather instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure?
16. Water freezes at what temperature?
17. Heat is liberated in _____ reactions.
18. what are the renewable energy sources?
19. what are the non renewable energy sources?
20. An alloy used in making heating elements for electric heating devices is?
21. What is the biggest planet in our solar system?
22. What is the chemical symbol for the element oxygen?
23. Another name for a tidal wave is a?
24. . What is the 7th element on the periodic table of elements?
25. What is the name of the element with the chemical symbol ‘He’?
26. Is the compound ‘HCl’ an acid or base?
27. What is static electricity?
28. what is meant by cooling?
29. what is meant by Refrigeration?
30. what is meant by Air Conditioning?
31. Boiling point of water
32. what is pressure?
33. what is atmospheric pressure?
34. What is meant by Alloy?
35. What is conduction?
36. What is convection?
37. What is Radiation?
38. what is fluid?
39. Difference between solid liquid and gases?
40. what is meant by temperature?
41. Unit of temperature?
42. what is the boiling point of water?
43. How boiling point varies with pressure?
44. what is meant by flame?
45. .An ideal fluid is____.
46. Newton's law of viscosity relates ____.
47. The pitot tube is used to measure
48. Hot wire anemometer is used to measure ____.
49. . Which is the instrument used to measure the discharge?
50. The gas usually filled in the electric bulb is?
51. Washing soda is the common name for?
52. Which of the gas is not known as green house gas?
53. The hardest substance available on earth is?
54. The gases used in different types of welding would include?
55. Heavy water is?
56. Non stick cooking utensils are coated with?
57. Carbon, diamond and graphite are together called?
58. Soda water contains?
59. Sodium metal is kept under
60. What is laughing gas?
61. The filament of an electric bulb is made o
62. LPG consists of mainly?

63. Which metal pollute the air of a big city
64. Which is the lightest metal?
65. What is the unit for measuring the amplitude of a sound?
66. Light year is a measurement of
67. Electric current is measure by
68. Kilowatt is a unit to measure
69. One Joule is equal to
70. Bar' is the unit of
71. Nautical mile is a unit of distance used in
72. 1 tonne equal to how many kilograms?
73. Perimeter of Circle is?
74. How many numbers of sides does a Hexagon have?
75. Which of the following is used as a moderator in nuclear reactor?
76. Isotopes are separated by?
77. The wavelength of X-rays is of the order of?
78. Who suggested that most of the mass of the atom is located in the nucleus?
79. The dark lines in the solar spectrum are due to?
80. In an atomic nucleus, neutrons and protons are held together by
81. Nuclear fission is caused by the impact of?
82. How many colours the sunlight spectrum has?
83. Epoxy resins are used as?
84. Wood is the main raw material for the manufacture of?
85. Paper is manufactured by
86. Clouds are made of?
87. Which is the planet nearest to the Sun?
88. Cube of 30 is?
89. What is the value of Pi?
90. Perimeter of Circle is?
91. what is efficiency?
92. what is power output
93. Different types of soils?
94. PH value for soil?
95. Alternate sources of energy?
96. Earth surface temperature?
97. Sun to Earth Distance?
98. What is the mode of energy transfer from sun to earth?
99. is the density of air increases or decreases with temperature?
100. What are the different Refrigerants used in Refrigerators?

1. 1What is project?
2. How it’s work?
3. What is the project name?
4. What is useful to society?
5. How is use full to our school students?
6. What is the water level indicator?
7. How it (water level indicator) works?
8. How the project works?
9. Can I do this
10. What is the values?
11. How water is supplied?
12. What is transformer?
13. What is resistor?
14. What is led?
15. What is diode?
16. What is dc supply?
17. What is Ac supply?
18. What is capacitor?
19. What is wave?
20. What is voltage?
21. What is current?
22. What is bridge rectifier?
23. What is lcd display?
24. What is relay?
25. What is rectifier?
26. What is speed of motor?
27. What is PLC?
28. What is relay?
29. What is switch?
30. What is soiled value?
31. What is inside the PLC?
32. What is inside the value?
33. What type of transform is used?
34. How transformer works?
35. What is 12-0-12 transformer?
36. How realy works?
37. How motor works?
38. What is speed of motor?
39. What is the voltage of motor?
40. How plc works?
41. What is the magnetic field?
42. What is delay?
43. What is inside the motor?
44. What is wiring?
45. What is the value of motor?
46. How the project works?
47. What is the model?
48. How water flow in pipe?
49. What is the sacda?
50. What is this time delay?
51. What is interval?
52. How is supplied to area?
53. What is software?
54. What is hardware?
55. How software are used?
56. How hardware are used?
57. How fast the water flows?
58. What is the use work to society?
59. Can we do to our city?
60. Can this will be use to us
61. Can use to my education
62. Will help for my education
63. What I will get if I do this project
64. What is use full part of the project?

65. What is the main aim of project
66. How is help for us in anveshana
67. What the anveshana will do
68. Can we be the part anveshana for life time
69. Main aim of anveshana
70. Can I do project in anveshana
71. Whether its best to join the anveshana
72. Can I may learn many things in this project?
73. Can I join anveshana to project has school student
74. How plc better than other automation?
75. How to create the projects?
76. How explain projects?
77. How the ideas can create project?
78. May the projects are better learning process?
79. How to get the technical knowledge?
80. How the anveshana help the project?
81. What is aim of anveshana to do this program?
82. Can we be successful in this project?
83. What is electronics?
84. What is network security?
85. How to do wireless?
86. What is gsm?
87. How gsm works?
88. How the water level is provided to plc?
89. How the gsm send the msg?
90. How the msg accessed by mobile?
91. Can the anveshana help school students for higher studies
92. How the relay work in PLC?
93. May the plc be better technology?
94. What is solar panel?
95. How the solar panel work?
96. How its help full in our project?
97. How the anveshana help the project to applied to society?
98. What are main drawbacks of projects?
99. What is my role of project?
100. What is the my role to anveshana?

1. What is meant by project?
2. What is the use of this project?
3. Why Gears are used in this project?
4. What is the name of this Generator?
5. Why Rack and Pinion mechanism is used?
6. Why Pulley is required?
7. How many Gears are used?
8. What is Shock Absorbers?
9. Why shaft is used?
10. What is the principle of the Generator?
11. Why Generator is used?
12. What is the difference between Motor and Generator?
13. What happens if Motor is used in place of Generator?
14. What is Permanent Magnet?
15. What is the difference between Device and circuits?
16. Can we use this project in Four Wheelers?
17. What is the use of PCB board?
18. Why Electronic Circuit is used?
19. What is Regulator?
20. Why Capacitor is used?
21. What is a Diode?
22. Why wires are thin in this and in home Wires are Thick?
23. Why the devices are in IC form?
24. What is IC?
25. What is Rectifier?
26. Why LED is used?
27. What is LED?
28. Why Battery is used?
29. Why we are using Clamps?
30. Why Pulley Diameter is so large?
31. Why Gears are in different size?
32. Why Teeth are present in Gears?
33. Why bridge Rectifier is used?
34. Why LED light cannot be connected directly to the Generator?
35. What is Clamps?
36. Why only Led lights are used??
37. What is AC?
38. What is DC?
39. What is the difference between AC and DC?
40. Why we should convert AC to DC?
41. What is Vibration?
42. What is Generator?
43. What is linear motion?
44. What is Rotational motion?
45. Can we fix this device to all type of bikes?
46. How to fix components on PCB board?
47. What is the cost of Components?
48. Where to purchase these components?
49. How are components specified?
50. Why components are heated during operation?
51. What type of supply is given to the home?
52. What is CRO?
53. Why it is used?
54. Why Multi meter is used?
55. Why Digital meter are used?
56. Do the gear utilize electricity for rotation?
57. Why the gears used are thick in dimension?
58. Do we get power in all type of roads?
59. Whether this Output voltage is used in home?
60. Why this project is innovative?
61. What is the weight of the model?
62. What is the minimum amount of output voltage we get from this model?
63. How to utilize this output voltage?

64. Whether this Project is economical?
65. What is efficiency and what is the importance?
66. What is the input to the model?
67. Whether this model is Ecofriendly?
68. What about model life span?
69. Is this model requires extra petrol?
70. What are the different types of road?
71. Whether this model working on all type of roads?
72. The output we get is AC or DC?
73. Is the working of Generator and Dynamo is same?
74. Do the gears slip during the operation?
75. What is PCB board?
76. What is the Cost of the model?
77. Which type of road will get more efficient for this model?
78. How to increase the output voltage of the system?
79. Why permanent magnet generator is used?
80. In house, socket is having 3 terminal but in this project why only 2 terminal is used?
81. Why we should store energy?
82. Why metal gears are used?
83. How teeth are cut on the gear?
84. Which material is used in the manufacture of the Gears?
85. Is the output voltage sufficient to charge the mobile battery?
86. Why bearing is used?
87. Can we use the same unit for the other bike?
88. While fixing to the bike, whether the bike will be damaged?
89. Why oil is used in bearing?
90. Does the clamping of the model disturbs the rotation of the wheel?
91. Whether this model is affected in rainy season?
92. Is regular maintenance required?
93. Is there necessary to remove the model while washing?
94. Why shock absorber is used in the bikes?
95. Is the model Portable?
96. Can we generate the power when the vehicle is moving in
97. Neutral gear?
98. Can we fix this model to the bicycle?
99. Whether the power generation depends on the weight of the person?
100. Do we get the shock! When we touch the model?
101. What are the applications of the power generated?

1. what is the principle behind the working of the defluoridising system?
2. what isdefluoridation?
3. what areadsorbants?
4. using an example explain the phenomenon of adsorption.
5. What is filtration?
6. Give examples of filters.
7. Name the adsorbents used in the candle filter
8. What is the function of tricalcium phosphate?
9. give the function of bone charcoal?
10. What are organic and inorganic adsorbents?
11. What are the organic adsorbents used in the defluoridation system?
12. What is the function of groundnut shell charcoal?
13. give the functions of eggshell powder?
14. What are bulb filters?
15. What are the components of the bulb filter?
16. Why is the function of activated carbon?
17. Why is there a need to remove fluorine from hard water?
18. What if the effect of high fluorine content in drinking water on the human body?
19. Which types of water can be purified using the defluoridizer?
20. Explain the working of the candle filter
21. explain the working of the organic filters
22. Which types of materials could be used to prepare filter cloth?
23. Why are three candle filters used?
24. How does the control system function?
25. What is the difference between adsorption and absorption?
26. What are the metal ions commonly found in hard water?
27. What is the function of coconut fibers?
28. What is the significance of using waste materials in the fabrication of the defluoridizer?
29. Out of which material are the pipes used in the defluoridation system made?
30. What are the various sources of drinking water?
31. What is the importance of defluoridation?
32. How do we make a candle filter?
33. What is a filter medium?
34. What is the use of thermocol in the project?
35. Which type of water is used as input in the project?
36. Which are the filters used in industries?
37. What are the uses of adsorbants in industries?
38. What are surface filters?
39. What are depth filters?
40. What is the term used for the output obtained after filtration?
41. Name a plant material that can be used as an adsorbant?
42. What is the function of sand in the waterfilter?
43. Name some organic adsorbants, other than the ones used in the project
44. Give some more examples of inorganic adsorbants
45. What is fluorosis?
46. Name some other diseases that occur due to the contamination of drinking water?
47. What are the important sources of fluorine?
48. Can gases be filtered using filter media?
49. What is the effect of fluorine on bones and teeth?
50. Name some low cost adsorbents.
51. What is the importance of defluoridation?
52. What are the techniques used in the measurement of fluoride ion concentration?
53. What is the importance of fluoride meters?
54. Which types of water can be tested using a fluorine meter?

55. Give few characteristics of fluorine?
56. What are the uses of fluorine in industries?
57. What is the charge of fluoride ion?
58. What are the other ions found in water?
59. What is the effect of lead on the body?
60. What should be the concentration of fluoride in drinking water?
61. What happens if the concentration is exceeded above the specified level?
62. Why is small concentrations of fluorine essential for health?
63. How is very small concentrations of fluorine beneficial for the teeth?
64. Why is small concentration of fluorine used in tooth pastes?
65. What are the natural sources of fluorine?
66. What is the atomic number of fluorine?
67. Name materials other than nylon which can be used for the filtration of water?
68. what is the importance of filtration in industries?
69. What is the term used for the solid substances which are retained on the filter medium?
70. how arecoloured substances removed from water?
71. What type of substance is fluorine?
72. What is hardness of water?
73. how is hardness of water removed?
74. From which sources can charcoal be obtained?
75. What are the adsorbants used in the bulb filter?
76. How is overflow of water controlled in the model of the water filter?
77. How can the project be useful to the society?
78. What is PVC?
79. What are the uses of PVC?
80. What is the use of charcoal in the project?
81. Why is sand used in the model?
82. How can solids be separated from liquids and gases?
83. What is the importance of using waste material for the construction of the filter?
84. When should the filters be replaced?
85. How can we maintain the efficiency of the filter?
86. What is the input to the filter?
87. Why is there a need to check the fluoride ion concentration in drinking water?
88. Name few types of plastics?
89. Where is the bulb filter used in the model?
90. Which are the two main fluoride adsorbants used in the water filter?
91. What is the arrangement of adsorbent and filter cloth in the candle filter?
92. How does water flow in the filter system?
93. How are the three candle filters supported in the platic chamber?
94. How can charcoal be produced?
95. What is the use of charcoal in industry?
96. Give examples for the phenomenon of adsorption
97. What are the uses of fluoride meters?
98. What is the estimated cost of the filter?
99. Which type of water doesnt have dissolved salt?
100. How are values of fluorine concentration obtained using fluoride meters?

1) What is biodiesel?
2) What is plastics?
3) Types of plastics?
4) When the first plastic is developed and where?
5) What is waste plastic?
6) What are the advantages of plastics?
7) What are the disadvantages of plastics?
8) What are the applications of plastics?
9) List the application areas of plastics?
10) What is the measuring unit of plastics?
11) What are the types of plastics?
12) What is thermo plastic?
13) What is therm-setting plastic?
14) List the examples for the thermo plastics.
15) List the examples for the thermosetting plastics.
16) How the plastics are classified?
17) What is polymerization?
18) What isdepolymerization?
19) Differentiate between thermo plastic and thermosetting plastic?
20) How to manufacture the plastic?
21) Which materials used for the manufacturing the early plastic?
22) What are the organic polymers?
23) What you mean of plastic recycling?
24) What is effect of plastic pollution?
25) What are the properties of plastics?
26) What are characteristics of plastics?
27) What are the purposes of plastics?
28) What are the common plastics & their uses?
29) What is thermal depolymerzation?
30) What are the additives used in plastics?
31) What you mean by cracking process?
32) What is biodiesel?
33) Where the biodiesel is used?
34) What are the applications of biodiesel?
35) What are the advantages of biodiesel?
36) What are the disadvantages of biodiesel?
37) Differentiate between the diesel & biodiesel?
38) Need of biodiesel?
39) What is use of biodiesel in current economical condition?
40) What is the limitation of biodiesel?
41) Why biodiesel is developed?
42) What you mean of crude oil?
43) What is oil refining?
44) What is energy?
45) What type of heater is used in extracting of biodiesel?
46) What you mean by heater?
47) List the types of biodiesel?
48) What is fillers?
49) What is colorants?
50) What is difference between natural & synthetic plastics?
51) What is pyrolysis?
52) What are the hydrocarbons are arranged in long chain for extraction of biodiesel?
53) By the production of biodiesel from plastics whether its controle pollution?
54) Biodiesel production is produces chemical gasses is it hazardous to environment?
55) Which sources is used to burn the plastics?
56) Which process is used to produced biodiesel?
57) What are features of biodiesel plants?
58) Processing capacity of biodiesel plants?
59) How does biodiesel process?
60) What's different from popular method?
61) What are the benefits by adapting this process?

62) What are safty and environmental issues?
63) What are the biofuels?
64) What are the bio based products can be used to replace?
65) What are basic categories of biofuels?
66) How the biodiesel works?
67) Write the benefits biodiesel.
68) List problems associated with biodiesel?
69) List production methods of biodisel?
70) List the process steps in biodiesel?
71) How the heat losse are categorized?
72) How is control the heat loss in biodiesel extraction?
73) Which type of heating element is used in biodiesel extraction?
74) How much power required to exaction of biodiesel?
75) What are materials used in extraction of biodiesel?
76) How much heat required extraction of biodiesel?
77) Capacity of extraction of biodiesel?
78) How much time required to extraction of biodiesel?
79) Which type of plastics are used to extraction of biodiesel?
80) What are the objectives of extraction of biodiesel?
81) What aim of project?
82) Where the model can be implemented?
83) What you mean by emission?
84) How much percentage is achived to emission?
85) What you mean by resistance heating? .
86) What you mean by induction heating?
87) How the crude oil is separated from its components parts?
88) What are precautions to be taken in extraction of biodiesel?
89) What is contribution to the society from the project?
90) List the biodiesel facts?
91) What are the contents present in the extracted biodiesel?
92) What you mean by thermocouple?
93) Which type of couple is used?
94) Which type of power supply is used?
95) Which source is used to extraction of biodiesel?
96) What are elements are used in extraction of biodiesel?
97) What is ethanol?
98) Write the benefits of ethanol?
99) Weatherthe extracted biodiesel used to run the engines?
100) Which typeof energy resource it is?

1. What is anveshana?
2. Where anveshana is held?
3. Why highschool students are chosen for this competition?
4. What we have to do in this competition?
5. What is a project?
6. What are the benefits of doing the projects?
7. What is your project about?
8. What is potential difference?
9. What is voltage?
10. What is current?
11. When does current flow?
12. Where will current flow?
13. What is ohms law?
14. What is resistance?
15. What is resistor?
16. What is conductor?
17. What is insulator?
18. Give example for conductors and insulators?
19. What are the units of current, voltage and resistance?
20. Which type of voltage we get in home AC or DC?
21. What is the voltage level we get at home?
22. What is frequency?
23. What is the frequency level we get at home?
24. What is electric shock?
25. How do we get a shock?
26. What are the measures taken to avoid electric shock?
27. What is LED?
28. What is diode?
29. What is capacitor?
30. What is heat sink?
31. What is PCB?
32. What is general purpose PCB?
33. What is single stranded wire?
34. What are MOSFET's?
35. What is soldering?
36. What is a motor?
37. What is a generator?
38. What is the difference between motor and generator?
39. What is faraday's law of electromagnetic induction?
40. What is an inverter?
41. What is a rectifier?
42. What is a transformer?
43. What is a battery?
44. What is a coil?
45. What is transmission?
46. What is wireless power transmission?
47. What is a transmitter?
48. What is a receiver?
49. What is the material used in soldering?
50. What is load?
51. What is gear?
52. What is steam?
53. What is turbine?
54. What is waste steam?

1. What is Biotechnology?
2. What is bioplastic?
3. What are the advantages of the product that we are going to obtain?
4. How the product is going to help the soceity?
5. What is ANVESHANA-15 and AGASTYA foundation?
6. Why AGASTYA foundation is suggested to select high school students?
7. What is the main motto of AGASTYA foundation?
8. Why the flour is chosen as the raw material?
9. Discuss about the survey reports.
10. Why the micro-organisms grow in flour?
11. What are the micro-organisms that we are going to obtain?
12. What is the difference bacteria, fungi and yeast?
13. What is media?
14. What is culturing?
15. What is inoculation?
16. What is culture?
17. What is streaking and pouring methods?
18. What is incubator?
19. What is fermentation?
20. What is fermentation product that we are going to obtain?
21. What is lactic acid?
22. Discuss the growth of bacteria and yeast.
23. What is fermentation substrate?
24. From where the culture can be obtained?
25. Where these organisms are used in our daily lives?
26. What is sterilization?
27. What is Autoclave?
28. What is principle of autoclave?
29. What is autoclave temperature?
30. What will be the pressure at 121 degree Celsius?
31. What are petriplates and why they are used?
32. What is Hot Air Oven?
33. What is laminar air flow?
34. What is UV radiation?
35. What is alcohol and why it is used in laboratory?
36. What are the other raw materials we can use?
37. What did we chose Flour as a raw material?
38. What are the properties of product we are going to obtain?
39. How does the bioplastic differ from plastic?
40. What is acid-base titration?
41. Explain the equation of titration?
42. What is concentration?
43. What is volume?
44. What is chemical structure of lactic acid?
45. What is phenolphthalein?
46. Why phenolphthalein is used?
47. Why the colour change occurs?
48. What is burrette and pippette?
49. What is normality and molarity?
50. What is xylene?
51. What is tin chloride?
52. What is polymerization?
53. Why the polymerization should occur?
54. What is degradation?
55. Why the degradation occurs?
56. What are the factors responsible for degradation?
57. How the microbes degrade the bioplastic?
58. What are the general organisms that degrade?
59. How the process of degradation is confirmed?
60. What is the composition of flour that leads to fermentation?
61. What is condensation?
62. What is fermentor?

63. What is pH?
64. How the pH can be measured?
65. What is base and acid?
66. What is pH scale?
67. What is the difference between acid and base?
68. How the temperature and pH is maintained in the fermentor?
69. What are the disadvantages of the product?
70. What is the cost of bioplastic?
71. What is centrifugation?
72. What is pellet and supernatent?
73. What are environmental impacts of bioplastic?
74. What is colorimeter?
75. What is the principle of colorimeter?
76. What is starch and glucose?
77. How glucose is estimated?
78. What is O-toluidine?
79. What is OD?
80. What is calibration curve?
81. What is precipitation?
82. What is agar?
83. What is neutralization?
84. What is RPM?
85. What is enzyme?
86. How do enzymes work?
87. What are the other bioplastics?
88. What is hydrolysis?
89. What is activated sludge?
90. How bioplastic is eco-friendly?
91. How to discard the culture?
92. Can this be implemented?
93. What are the difficulties faced during experimentation?
94. What are precautions to be taken while handling microbes?
95. How can the product be improved?
96. What are the types of fermenter?
97. What is distillation?
98. What is principle of distillation?
99. What is cross flow?
100. What is the principle of cross flow?
101. What is raffinate?
102. What is distillate?
103. What is permeate?
104. What is azeotropic mixture?
105. How the project can be useful to us?

1. What is biogas?
2. Why is biogas sustainable?
3. Who discovered biogas?
4. Where does it exist?
5. What is the need of biogas?
6. What is feed stock?
7. What is biodegradability?
8. Why biogas plays an important role?
9. How biogas can be produced?
10. What are the potentials of biogas?
11. What is the use of biogas?
12. What is the composition of biogas?
13. What is methane?
14. Are there any specific bacteria that produce methane?
15. Which component of gas is responsible for flame production?
16. What impurities are in biogas?
17. What are the characteristics of biogas?
18. What are the properties of biogas?
19. What is LPG?
20. What are the factors that affect the yield and production of biogas?
21. What is ignition temperature?
22. What is calorific value?
23. What is explosion limits?
24. Is biogas toxic?
25. What is density?
26. What is combustion?
27. What are the benefits of biogas technology?
28. What is the principle involved in the production of biogas?
29. What is anaerobic digestion?
30. What is aerobic digestion?
31. What is digester?
32. What is photosynthesis?
33. How anaerobic digestion can be obtained?
34. Why is it not possible for the production of biogas by aerobic digestion?
35. What is renewable energy?
36. How biogas is a renewable source of energy?
37. What are methanogens?
38. What is organic matter?
39. What is the process involved in the production of biogas?
40. What are polysaccharides, monosaccharide, peptides, and amino acids?
41. What are municipal solid wastes?
42. What is meant by co-digestion?
43. What is C/N ratio?
44. What is slurry?
45. What is a fertilizer?
46. What is dome?
47. What is pH value?
48. What is the role of production of biogas in agriculture?
49. What are materials used in the construction of biogas plant?
50. What is M-seal?
51. What is nozzle valve?
52. What is the need of using wastetyre tube in biogas plant?
53. What are the different stages involved in the production of biogas?
54. What are the common types of biogas plant used?
55. How to install the biogas plants at home?
56. What is the use of our project?
57. What is fermentation?
58. What is landfill?
59. What is landfill gas?
60. What is biomass?
61. What kinds of material can be digested in anaerobic digester?

62. Does something specific has to be grown to feed into an anaerobic digester?
63. What makes an anaerobic digester work?
64. How long does it take to breakdown the organic material in the digester?
65. Isn't biogas a greenhouse gas?
66. What is the production capacity of biogas digester?
67. How does climate effect biogas production?
68. Are there different styles of bio digesters?
69. What can I use the digested waste for?
70. Is there any risk of fire at the site?
71. How long will be biogas used after generation?
72. How much biogas can be stored at a time?
73. What is the energy content of biogas?
74. Besides biogas what comes out of the digester?
75. What is the role of fertilizer in agriculture?
76. What is bio-methane?
77. Can we see any biogas plant constructed near homes?
78. What is digestate?
79. What are energy crops?
80. How can agricultural producer utilize the production of biogas energy?
81. How electricity is produced using biogas?
82. Do all the anaerobic digesters operate the same way?
83. Is the digester suitable for cold weather?
84. Is it expensive to install the biogas plant?
85. Is a permit or approval is required for installation of biogas?
86. Is there any method to increase the biogas productions?
87. How many biogas plants are in use now?
88. Is biogas used for transportation?
89. What are the applications of biogas?
90. What is bioenergy?
91. What is biofuel?
92. How the waste from the society can be managed by the installations of biogas plants?
93. What are the disadvantages of biogas?
94. What are the developments of biogas production around the world?
95. What does the fertilizer contains?
96. What is the role of a fertilizer in agriculture?
97. Why we have to do survey on biogas energy?
98. Is our project is helpful both in urban and rural areas?
99. Can we use biogas as an complete alternative source of energy around the world?
100. What is the basic source of biogas energy?

1. What is biomass?
2. Name the elements which are including in biomass?
3. For which purpose biomass gasifier used?
4. Which are the objectives of biomass gasifier?
5. What is biomass gasifier?
6. What is biomass gasifier stove?
7. Description about biomass grasifier stove?
8. Output of the project?
9. What are the applications of project?
10. What are the advantages of project?
11. What are the limitations of project?
12. What is gasification?
13. Mention the factors that influence gasification?
14. Describe reaction takes place in combustion and reduction zone?
15. List the type of gasifier?
16. Mention the formula for cook food?
17. Tools and equipment using project?
18. Procedure for installing stove?
19. Explain stove storage?
20. List the agriculture waste materials?
21. What are the troubles occurring in it?
22. What are the possible causes of it?
23. Remedy for the troubles?
24. List the parameters which are used in evaluating the performance of the biomass gasifier stove using agriculture waste?
25. What is bomb or combustion calorimeter?
26. What is the calorific value of cow dung bindes?
27. What is the calorific value of flour mill Atta binder?
28. What is the calorific value of LPG?
29. What is the main attempt of this project?
30. Explain about gas stove?
31. Difference between LPG and biomass gasifier /
32. What is calorific value?
33. What is energy?
34. What are advantages of blue flame?
35. What is waste management?
36. What are procedure for waste management/
37. What is the role of oxygen in combustion?
38. What is burner?
39. What is method for generating steam?
40. What is IC engine?
41. What is hauling?
42. What are the units used to measure the calorific value?
43. Why we need biomass gasifier?
44. How gasifier is advantageous over LPG gas?
45. Principle of gasifier?
46. What is natural gas?
47. What is combustible mixture?
48. Factors affecting gasification?
49. What are the different agricultural wastes?
50. What is reactor?
51. What is chimney?
52. What is combustion?
53. What is pyrolysis?
54. What is fuel?
55. What is complete combustion?
56. What is partial combustion?
57. What are the products of combustion?
58. What are the methods for control of combustion?
59. What is downdraft gasifier?
60. What is updraft gasifier?
61. What is cross gasifier?
62. What is clean gas?

63. What is gas stove?
64. Can we store the biomass gas?
65. What are the methods used for trouble shooting gasifier?
66. What is start up time?
67. What is operating time?
68. What is fuel consumption rate?
69. What is calorific value of fuel indicator?
70. What is charcoal?
71. What is producer gas?
72. What is spark ignition engine?
73. What is compression ratio?
74. What is methanol?
75. What are the applications of methanol?
76. What is generator gas?
77. What is solar energy?
78. What is solid waste?
79. What are the tropical products?
80. What is air pollution?
81. Measures for air pollution?
82. What is the heat energy?
83. What are the different fuels used for domestic heating?
84. What are conventional fuels?
85. What are non conventional fuels?
86. What is air regulation?
87. What is controlled combustion?
88. What is uncontrolled combustion?
89. What is condenser?
90. What is char chamber?
91. What is non return value?
92. What is crushing?
93. What is compacting?
94. What is degree of burning?
95. What is explosion?
96. What is normal atmospheric pressure?
97. What is ecosystem?
98. What is fuel grate?
99. What is blower?
100. What are the advantages of solid fuel?
101. What is solid fuel?
102. How solid fuel is different than liquid fuel?

1. What are wastes? How they are generated?
2. What is waste management?
3. Why waste management issues are important?
4. Who make waste management related decisions?
5. What is yard waste?
6. What we do with garbage?
7. What are Recyclable?
8. How wastes are collected in our city?
9. Are the plastic waste bags Recyclable?
10. What are the Hazardous wastes?
11. What items of your home are can be Recycled?
12. When did you become aware of the waste issues?
13. What technologies are used in energy recovery?
14. Energy extracted from waste is it safe for people & the environment?
15. What are the existing energy recovery facilities?
16. Does waste energy recovery technology proven or not?
17. Is energy recovered considered a renewable energy?
18. What are some key points about energy recovery?
19. What is fermentation?
20. What happens during fermentation?
21. Types of fermenter?
22. What is meant by acid balancing?
23. What are the antifoaming agents?
24. What is meant by distillation process?
25. How do you determine the percentage of alcohol?
26. What is meant by microorganism and why it is used in the fermentation process?
27. What is meant by culture and sub culture of organism?
28. What is the importance of DO_2 (dissolved oxygen) in fermentation?
29. What is meant moisture content?
30. What type micro-organism is used in this project?
31. What is spectrophotometer?
32. Why cooling and centrifuge unit are used?
33. What are the conditions maintained during fermentation?
34. What is meant by preparation of cell plates & cell slants?
35. What is fermented broth?
36. What is gas chromatography?
37. What are the important of properties of fuel?
38. Define Viscosity
39. Define Density
40. Define specific gravity
41. Define Flash point
42. Define Fire point
43. Define Pour point
44. Define Specific heat
45. Define Calorific value
46. What are the instruments used to find the properties of fuel?
47. What is blending?
48. What is meant by sugar?
49. What is chemical formula of sugar?
50. What is meant by glucose?
51. What is chemical formula of glucose?
52. What is starch?
53. Define pH
54. Define acid
55. Define alkaline
56. What is meant spirit?
57. What are the different sources of sugar?
58. What are different methods of producing ethanol?
59. What are Biofuels?
60. Can you use alcohol as IC engine fuel?
61. Is the production of bio-ethanol environmentally friendly?
62. Why blends of ethanol is preferred over pure alcohol fuels?

63. What are the benefits of using alcohol as alternative fuel for IC engine?
64. How should we store alcohol fuel?
65. What are the application of alcohol?
66. Calorific value of alcohol is same as Diesel?
67. What are the pollutants emitted by petrol engine?
68. What type of alternative fuels can be considered for petrol engines from exhaust emission point of view?
69. What is greenhouse effect?
70. How the automobile emissions contribute to Greenhouse effect?
71. What type of emissions occurs when bio-ethanol is used as fuel in IC engine?
72. What is meant by Heat engine?
73. How the I.C. engines are classified?
74. What are the differences between gasoline engine and diesel engine?
75. What are the differences between two-stroke and a four-stroke engine?
76. Which has more efficiency, diesel engine or petrol engine?
77. What is scavenging?
78. What is meant by supercharging?
79. What is meant by turbocharging?
80. What is meant by Indicated power?
81. Define Brake power
82. Define Mechanical efficiency
83. Define Volumetric efficiency
84. Define brake thermal efficiency
85. What is meant by alternative fuels?
86. Why we must go for alternative fuels?
87. What is the effect of alternative fuels on Indian economy?
88. What are the different types of alternative fuels?
89. What are the major applications of alternative fuels?
90. What are outcomes of present work?
91. What is Engineering?
92. What are the different branches in Engineering?
93. Why did you choose Mechanical Engineering branch?
94. What are the Applications of Chemical Engineering?
95. Why Biotechnology is important nowadays?
96. Why you chosen Thermal Power Engineering in Bapuji Institute of Engineering and Technology, Davangere.
97. How many projects are carried out in your institute on energy recovery from waste?
98. How the guidance from faculty does helped you to complete this project.
99. In what way your college differs from other college.
100. What are the facilities available in your Institute to do the projects on energy sector?

1) What is the branch Electronics and Communication about?
2) What are the different areas taught in Electronics and Communication Engineering?
3) What are the options available for Electronics and Communication engineers after graduation?
4) How is Electronics and Communication different from Electrical and Electronics?
5) How is the Electronics and Communication branch in NITK?
6) What is the significance of Electronics and Communication in the world?
7) What is the significance of Electronics and Communication in the India?
8) How can Electronics and Communication be of any use to rural India?
9) Is Electronics and Communication taught in any other college in India?
10) What are the other branches of study in NITK?
11) Is there an option of further studies in NITK?
12) What are the post-graduate courses in Electronics and Communication Engineering at NITK?
13) What are the major areas of research in Electronics and Communication across the world?
14) What are the difficulties faced in research in Electronics and Communication in the India?
15) What are the difficulties faced in research in Electronics and Communication in the world?
16) What is the link between Electronics and Communication and Computer Science Engineering?
17) What is the link between Electronics and Communication and Civil Engineering?
18) What is the link between Electronics and Communication and Metallurgy Engineering?
19) What is the link between Electronics and Communication and Mechanical Engineering?
20) What is the link between Electronics and Communication and Physics?
21) What is the link between Electronics and Communication and Chemistry?
22) What is the scope for Electronics and Communication in India?
23) What are the best examples of the work done by Electronics and Communication engineers?
24) Why should aspiring students take Electronics and Communication as their future area of study?
25) How is Electronics and Communication introduced to students?
26) Are there are concepts related to Electronics and Communication that are covered in schools?
27) What is the future of Electronics and Communication?
28) What can Electronics and Communication achieve in the future?
29) How can Electronics and Communication be of any use to doctors and hospitals?
30) How can Electronics and Communication be of any use to other areas of work and studies?
31) What is the project about?
32) What is the motivation behind the project?
33) Where did you get the idea of the project from?
34) What are the other findings and research that you had to do to work on this project?
35) Why should this project be considered as a revolutionary project?
36) What are the benefits that can be provided by the project in the urban parts of the country?
37) What are the benefits that can be provided by the project in the rural parts of the country?
38) What is the feasibility of the project?
39) Are there any alternatives for this project?

40) If there are any other alternatives for this project, why should this be considered instead of the other?
41) How was work on this project started off?
42) Is there any plan to be followed for the implementation of the project?
43) What are the components used in the project?
44) Why are these particular components used for the project?
45) Are there any alternatives for the project components?
46) What is the feasibility of these components?
47) What is the efficiency of these components?
48) What is the Carbon Monoxide sensor made up of?
49) Why did you select Carbon Monoxide as the gas for sensing?
50) What are Green-house gases?
51) What does the project do with respect to the Green-house gases?
52) Why should these gases be monitored?
53) What is the sensing devices in the sensor?
54) How does a transducer work?
55) How does the Carbon Monoxide transducer work?
56) Are there any other transducers that can be used for similar projects?
57) How is the circuit for the other transducers different from the Carbon Monoxide transducer circuit?
58) What are the differences in principles and concepts involved in different sensors?
59) How is this sensor powered up?
60) What are the readings obtained from the sensor?
61) What is the working of the sensor?
62) What is the feasibility of the sensor?
63) What is the efficiency of the sensor?
64) What happens to the output of the sensor?
65) What is a micro-controller?
66) How is a micro-controller different from a microprocessor?
67) How is the micro-controller connected to the sensor?
68) What happens during the connection between the sensor and the microcontroller?
69) What does the microcontroller do with the output?
70) How does the microcontroller convert the output of the sensor into a digital output for the microcontroller to read?
71) What is the chip of the microcontroller?
72) Are there any other chips manufactured by Texas Instruments?
73) How is the MSP430 microcontroller different from any other microcontroller?
74) What are the features of the MSP430 microcontroller?
75) How is this microcontroller better than others?
76) Why did you use the MSP430 microcontroller in the project?
77) What is the CC2500 communication module?
78) What is the efficiency of the CC2500 communication module?
79) Why was the CC2500 communication module chosen for the project?
80) Are there other variants of the module?
81) What is the function of the CC2500 communication module?
82) What is the role of the CC2500 communication module in the project?
83) Why was the CC2500 communication module chosen over the others?
84) What is the working behind the data transfer?
85) What is the network formed for the project?
86) Why are only 2 sensors used for the project?
87) What is the Raspberry Pi?
88) Are there other similar modules like the Raspberry Pi?
89) How is the Raspberry Pi similar to the other computers?
90) How is the Raspberry Pi different from the other computers?
91) How is the Raspberry Pi different from microcontrollers?
92) What is the role of the Raspberry Pi in the project?

93) Does the Raspberry Pi have an Operating System like Windows on it?
94) What is the working of the whole project?
95) Why was the Raspberry Pi used in the project instead of other modules?
96) What do the graphs indicate?
97) What can be inferred from the graphs?
98) How can such a project be modified to help various types of people?
99) What is the scope for this project?
100) How can it be expanded?

1. What is the difference between Bokashi and our project?
2. Why did you select us to make this project?
3. What is refraction?
4. How to check temperature with Infrared thermometer?
5. How to check voltage in multimeter?
6. What is anveshena?
7. What is decomposing
8. What is the difference between parallel and series circuit?
9. Can we decompose anything?
10. How do rainbow generate?
11. What is optics fibre?
12. What is a dump yard? Where is it in tumkur?
13. What is acceleration due to gravity?
14. How do speed and velocity differ?
15. What is voltage?
16. How do you (questioned to engineering students) know what instruments to use for different purpose?
17. What is an enzyme? Why is it needed in our project?
18. What is the size of an atom?(this question was asked because we were trying to explain them the size of a bacteria)
19. What is a multi meter
20. How to draw a graph?
21. What is electricity?
22. What is “pvc” in pvc pipes?
23. What is mild steel?
24. Why is “satyamevejayathe “ not in kannada?(this question was asked after we showed them garbage episode in satyamevajayathe)
25. What is bio gas?
26. How did you design the model?(question asked to engineering students)
27. How farmers prepare compost?
28. Why do we check temperature of the compost?
29. Why should we rotate the perforated pipe?
30. What is TIR?
31. How to draw a circuit?
32. How to take average?
33. What is litmus paper?
34. How do we check what is acid and what is base with the litmus paper?
35. How to use ms excel?
36. How fast does a light travel?
37. How can atmosphere put pressure on us?
38. We use wet waste but not dry waste. So what happens to waste?
39. Is cow dung manure?
40. How does the vegetable waste become black after composting?
41. Why do we put little manure for the first batch of the composting?
42. Why are you making us to take atmospheric temperature?
43. How do they make paper?
44. Why did we give our compost for testing?
45. Why only balsam plant for checking the manure?
46. How will our project be beneficiary for the farmers?
47. Why dump yards are so big/
48. How does dump yards causes problems?
49. How big is the universe?(a difficult question we had to some research)
50. What is big bang theory?
51. What is land fill?
52. What is methane?
53. Why cant we make the bin horizontal?
54. Why is bin cylindrical?
55. Why is the pipe perforated?
56. What is the difference density and volume?
57. Why do we cover the pipe?

58. Why do we need the handle?
59. Why did we put a mesh in the bottom?
60. What is homogeneous and heterogeneous solution?
61. Why only microbes decompose the waste why not any other living organism?
62. What is the difference rotting and decomposition?
63. Why should we not use domestic thermometer to check the temperature here?
64. What is boiling point?
65. What is melting point?
66. What is a short circuit?
67. How does water heater work?
68. Why does it take such a long time to decompose (1 month)?
69. Why does plastic do not decompose?
70. Why paper, wood decompose very slowly?
71. Why is plastic harmful?
72. How do we determine whether the waste is completely decomposed?
73. What is the optimum temperature required?
74. Why does the compost need to be moist?
75. Why should we conduct survey?
76. What does feedback mean?
77. Why does rotting thing smell?
78. What is organic and inorganic manure?
79. What is carbon footprint?
80. What is the formula of methane?
81. How did you decide what should be the diameter of the pipe?
82. Why don't the municipal not decompose the waste and make manure?
83. What does aerobic and anaerobic mean?
84. What is litmus?
85. Why can't we put waste directly to the plants? Why make it into manure?
86. What is a drilling machine?
87. What is grinding machine? How fast does it turns?
88. Why do we need to put thinner to the paint?
89. Why do we need a shredder?
90. What is a file? How to use it?
91. What is a line graph? (they only knew only bar graph)
92. Is the composting process similar to our digestive system?
93. How can we know our compost is not harmful?
94. What is fermentation?
95. What is bio gas?
96. How is bio gas produced?
97. Why can't we put out food waste into our bin?
98. Why does our model dose not give out any much bad smell?
99. How can we use the compost after composting?
100. Is there any alternate method other than using enzyme solution?
101. How to make enzyme solution?
102. Why should enzyme solution be acidic?

1. What is BIOTECHNOLOGY?
2. What are the advantages of doing BIOTECHNOLOGY?
3. What is the method employed for adding flavours and colours to food?
4. What happens when oil is mixed with water?
5. What are microorganisms?
6. How do you grow them in laboratory?
7. Where do you grow them?
8. What are the microorganisms present in our body?
9. How do they help us, aren't they infectious?
10. Who invented microscope?
11. What is the temperature of our body?
12. How do we mix colour to the oil mixture?
13. If artificial colours are added to food, what happens when we eat it?
14. Where in Karnataka are flowers discarded as waste?
15. What is topic of the project?
16. What is meant by discarded foliage?
17. How many kg of flowers are thrown as waste?
18. What if people start using the flowers and we run out of raw materials for making products?
19. What are the other alternatives that can be employed for making our products?
20. What is method employed for best utilization of flower waste?
21. Which are the flowers that are majorly thrown as waste?
22. What is the best way to remember the scientific names of flowers?
23. What is the best property of the flowers that are thrown as waste?
24. How best can the properties be extracted to solve our day-to-day problems?
25. How can these flowers best used otherwise?
26. What are the other flowers that have equal importance to the flowers used?
27. What is the component present in the flower which makes it mosquito and pest repellent?
28. Which other insects are effected by the scent of these candles made of flower?
29. What happens to the mosquito when it is in the vicinity of lighted candles?
30. Where exactly does the component has effect in the mosquito which kills it ultimately?
31. What is the name of Crysanthemum in kannada?
32. Can the flower be still utilized for making other products apart from candles?
33. What is the scientific name of Marigold flower?
34. How many kg of Marigold is discarded daily?
35. What do you call Marigold in kannada?
36. If the scent of flowers is lethal to insects, what effects do we have when we inhale it?
37. What are sanitizers?
38. If the extracts of flowers are used to make sanitizers, what effects do we have when we accidently eat something?
39. How do we make candles?
40. Where do we get wax?
41. What is the cost of dry wax?
42. What if the wax fall on our hands when if melt. What precautions do we have to take?
43. How do we add flower extracts to the molten candles?
44. How do we give shape to the candles?
45. What is meant by moulds?
46. Where do we get moulds?
47. What is the cost of moulds?
48. How do we add hot and molten wax to the mould?
49. After making a paste of the flower, how do we add colours?
50. Where and when do out thread to the candle?

51. Why do we have to dip the thread in wax?
52. How do we keep the thread upright?
53. How do we give support to the thread for it to stay at the centre?
54. When do we get to know that the wax is solid?
55. How do we take it out from the mould?
56. What are the advantages of our approach towards controlling the flower waste?
57. Can we prepare the candles at our homes?
58. What precautions needs to be taken while placing the candles?
59. What happens when we accidently inhale it?
60. What steps needs to be followed after inhaling the fume?
61. Can we light the candles even with the windows open?
62. What are advantages in making candles at home?
63. How can we reduce unemployment?
64. What is women empowerment?
65. How best can we take the project from here?
66. What should we do to continue the present work?

1. What are fibers?
2. Are Plastic bags cheaper than banana fiber bags?
3. Why plastic is not biodegradable?
4. Government has approved 40 micron plastic, is it not biodegradable?
5. What is the size and length of fiber?
6. Will banana stem get any disease? Can diseased plants be used?
7. Why banana fibers?
8. What are the other fibers in market?
9. Why banana fibers are better than them?
10. What is present in banana?
11. Are Only 3 components present in stem?
12. Where can it be grown?
13. What is cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin?
14. How long the cut stem can be used (days)?
15. What are the different types of banana plants?
16. Do all types of banana plants have same type of fiber?
17. Where is the highest growth of banana plant?
18. Is there no fiber in a banana leaf?
19. Do we add chemicals to the bag like plastic?
20. How many months will it take for the banana plant to grow?
21. Won't the bag attract insects?
22. Won't the bag catch fire?
23. Why banana fibers are wet?
24. Does burning of bags leave any toxic components?
25. What is the time taken by bag to get dissolved in the soil?
26. Will the dissolved bag in soil be the manure?
27. For what/when can the bags be used?
28. How are the plastic bags prepared?
29. How are cloth bags prepared?
30. Can the banana bags be recycled?
31. Should the fibers be cleaned? Does it have any impurities?
32. After drying the fibers what if water is spilt on it? Can it be dried again? Will it get spoilt?
33. What are the other uses of banana stem?
34. Can plastic bags be replaced totally by banana bags?
35. Are bags stitched by machines or handcrafted?
36. Can chemicals be added to fibers?
37. List out the applications of banana fibers?
38. List out the properties of banana fibers?
39. Is banana fiber a soft fiber or hard fiber?
40. What are the components of the fiber extractor used for the extraction of banana fiber?
41. What is the moisture content in banana fiber?
42. Which components of banana fiber are responsible for its high tensile strength?
43. List out the advantages of production of banana yarn bags?
44. Which are the other raw materials used for the extraction of natural fibers?
45. What is the scientific name of banana?
46. Explain the application of banana fibers related to forensic science.
47. How to confirm that the raw material used is banana fiber?
48. Capacity comparison of plastic,paper and banana yarn bags?
49. What is pulping?Which are the methods used for pulping before the extraction of banana fiber?
50. List out the energy requirements for the production of banana yarn bags?
51. Banana yarn bags as the substitute for plastic bags,Explain?
52. Is the production of banana cost effective than the production of paper from the same raw material?
53. Describe the morphology of banana fiber.
54. Why are banana fiber bags referred to as 'The ecofriendly bags'?
55. Explain wealth from waste concept.

56. List out steps involved in the extraction as well as the formulation of extraction as well as the formulation of fibers into bags along with alternate methods?
57. What is the fiber content of a banana pseudo stem?
58. How many pseudo stems are required for the production of a banana yarn bag?
59. How many days should the banana fibersbe dried before manufacturing of the bags?
60. How is the waste produced from the extraction of the banana fibers beneficial?
61. What is the range in which the banana fibers can be spun?
62. 'Banana yarn bags are recyclable',Explain.
63. Despite of low lignin content,banana bags have high tensile strength.Explain
64. What are Bastfibers?
65. What should be the size of the pseudostem to be used for fiber extraction?
66. What is the origin of Banana fiber?
67. Are the fibers obtained from banana fruit or plant?
68. What is the banana fiber made up of?
69. In what form does the fiber exist usually?
70. Which part of the plant has more fibers?
71. How does a banana plant grow?
72. Where all can banana plants be cultivated?
73. What all do we require to grow a banana plant?
74. What are the nutritional qualities of banana?
75. What makes banana fiber so strong?
76. Why is banana fiber so soft and flexible?
77. Is banana fiber brittle or breakable?
78. Isn't banana fiber harmful like that of plastic?
79. How is banana fiber different from cotton & plastic?
80. How can one extract banana fiber?
81. Are there different methods to extract banana fiber?
82. Do we get any other by-products during fiber extraction?
83. What are the by-products used for?
84. Why is banana fiber called biodegradable?Justify.
85. Why isn't plastic biodegradable?
86. Is paper biodegradable?why?
87. Why isn't banana fiber or paper harmful to the environment & animals?
88. How are the bags manufactured?
89. How are the long starnds of banana fiber obtained?
90. What ischaraka/ spinning wheel?
91. How are the fibers spun?
92. How are the banana fibers woven?
93. How does the extractor work?
94. For what purposes can the cloth be used for?
95. How is the bag made from the fiber cloth?
96. For what purposes can the bag be used?
97. Does the fiber bag look similar to plastic bag?
98. Why is the fiber bag costly compared to plastic bags?
99. Can the bags be made more cost effective?
100. What are the employment opportunities provided to the rural people?