

The 18th Anniversary India-Japan Fest in Pinkcity of India

BICON-2023



NURTURING ACADEMIC ENTREPRENEURS WITH INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIPS



Proceeding of the Conference

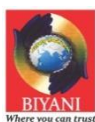
DEPT. OF HUMANITIES, EDUCATION

Cultivating Changemakers: Education-Driven Ventures

DEPT. OF LAW

Captivating Global Legal Excellence

ISBN: 978-93-83343-43-0



Organized by:
BIYANI GROUP OF COLLEGES

Jaipur, India

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ISBN: 978-93-83343-43-0

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Published by

Biyani Institute of Commerce & Management LLP

Jaipur (India)

All papers of the present proceeding were peer reviewed by no less than two independent reviewers. Acceptance was granted when both reviewers's recommendation were positive.

Reviewers (Day-3 : 28 Nov., 2023) :

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| • Dr. Shipra Gupta | • Dr. Manish Saini | • Ms. Malti Saxena |
| • Dr. Arti Gupta | • Ms. Deepika Ajmani | • Ms. Vidhi Singh Narwat |

Editors (Day-3 : 28 Nov., 2023) :

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| • Mr. Vishvanath Saidawat | • Ms. Gunjan Agarwal | • Ms. Pukar Jaju |
| • Dr. Sunita Kumari Sharma | • Ms. Pushpa Kumawat | • Ms. Purva Gautam |
| • Dr. Hemlata | | |

Reviewers (Day-4 : 30 Nov., 2023) :

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| • Dr. Vijay Pal Singh | • Ms. Arpita Kaniwal | • Ms. Kusum Saini |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|

Editors (Day-4 : 30 Nov., 2023) :

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| • Ms. Arpita Kaniwal | • Ms. Kusum Saini | • Ms. Monika Paliwal |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|

Designed by:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| • Mr. Nilesh Sharma | • Mr. Surendra Mathur |
|---------------------|-----------------------|

Welcome to India-Japan Fest in Pinkcity of India!

This year we are celebrating the 18th Anniversary of India-Japan Fest at Biyani Group of Colleges, Jaipur. Since, the first conference in 2006, it has become an annual feature of our institution and has continued to grow. The institution is leaving no stone unturned in encouraging the spirit of research and innovation and strengthening the bilateral academic relationship between India and Japan. Every year, this event receives an increasing number of participants from both the countries, India and Japan, and we continue to evolve, adapt, and develop new collaborative programs between various institutions in India and Japan.

Biyani Group of Colleges is organizing this mega event in collaboration with partner institutes from Japan including Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Akita Prefectural University, Saitama University, and Kyushu University.

The theme of BICON 2023 is Nurturing Academic Entrepreneurs with Industrial Partnerships guided by different departments including Science, Pharmacy, Nursing, Commerce & Management, Information Technology, Social Science, Law, and Education based on a multidisciplinary-to-interdisciplinary approach.

BICON 2023 introduce new partner relationships and foster a symbiotic interaction with academic institutes in Japan and India including Kwansei Gakuin University in Japan; Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur; Metro M.A.S Heart Care & Multi-speciality Hospital, Jaipur; Bhagwan Mahaveer Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Jaipur; Apply Board; ICSI; ISDC; Rajyoga Education & Research Foundation, Mount Abu.

BICON 2023 also introduce new partner relationships with Japanese industries including Kaiho Industry; Sugino Machine Ltd.; InPro Japan; Setolas Holdings Inc.; Innovation Door LLC; Photovoltaic Foundry Pte. Ltd.; and Indian industries including DOITC; iSTART; Pearson VUE; Jaipur Buzz; Paisa on Demand; Dainik Bhasker; ICT Academy; Doordarshan; MY FM; Sach Bedhadak; Jan TV; Somani Industries; Jaipur Rugs; Sidbi. These partnership fosters an all-encompassing approach to knowledge development and innovation by addressing real-world difficulties in addition to academic advancements. This creates impact that goes beyond the event itself and influences the direction of research and industry practices as long as academics and industry continue to engage.

BICON 2023 has decided to call for an Abstract to be published in the conference proceedings with ISBNs. The Organizing Committee is vitalizing with reviewing all abstracts to accommodate the growing number of paper submissions. In a rigorous and time-consuming review process, the committee members worked hard to ensure the continued high quality of accepted abstract or paper. There are 56 invited talks (10 Japan + 46 India) in BICON 2023.

The months of planning, hard work and team effort by dedicated staff have culminated into the success of this event for which we would like to thank the management committee who trusted us to organize this conference and contributed significant funds to support the event. We would also like to thank the Organizing Committee and the reviewers for their excellent work in reviewing the abstracts as well as their valuable input and advice. We would also like to express our sincere thanks to all the dedicated BICON-Team members for their active role and support in all aspects of this conference from collecting abstracts, assisting in coordination, helping to plan the agenda, recruiting sponsors, and assisting in organizing the conference. I want to thank all the conveners of each symposium: Dr. Rambir Singh (Pharmacy), Ms. Jishu B. George (Nursing), Ms. Kanchan Sharma (Science), Dr. Poonam Sharma (Information Technology), Dr. Shikha Dugar (Commerce & Management), Dr. Shipra Gupta (Education), Ms. Malti Saxena (Humanities), Ms. Kusum Saini (Law) and Graphic designer Mr. Nilesh Sharma for editing the conference proceeding in the last running moments and beautifully designing the brochure and other conference materials.

Finally, we want to express our sincere thanks to all the invited speakers, offline and online, who have joined us from India, Japan, and other countries, for taking out time from their busy schedules to participate in this conference. It has been a great pleasure to interact with them and receive their interest in collaborating in the future.

The venue of this conference is located in Pink City Jaipur and we have tried to promote a sense of the local culture and various Indian Cuisine to the attendees during this conference. We hope that this conference is intellectually stimulating, enjoyable, professionally satisfying, and memorable for all the attendees.

With warmest regards,



Dr. Manish Biyani

Organizing Chair

- Director (Research & Development),
Biyani Group of Colleges, India
- Professor (Research), JAIST, Japan



Dr. Neha Pandey

Conference Convener

Principal,
Biyani Girls College, Jaipur

Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur 342 011 India

PROF. KANHAIYA LAL SHRIVASTAVA

Ph.D., M.Tech. (Applied Geology), FGSI (Bangaluru)
FAGID (Brazil), FEEIU (Germany) FIAPG (Italy)

Vice Chancellor



Phone : 0291-2432947 (O)

Email : vcjnvu@gmail.com, vc@jnvu.edu.in

Res. : Vice-Chancellor's Bungalow,

Residency Road, Jodhpur 342 011 India



MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the 18th Biyani International Conference (BICON-2023) is being organised on November 26-30, 2023 on the theme "Nurturing Academic Entrepreneurs with Industrial Partnerships".

The theme of the conference will encourage collaboration between Industry and Academia by using futuristic pedagogies and practices in teaching, learning and assessment, as well as deeper engagement between higher education and the industrial ecosystem.

Academicians, industrialists, scientists, and research scholars will have the opportunity to exchange their expertise, build new strategies, and analyse recent advancements in their respective sectors at this four-day conference.

I am sure that the conference through its outcomes will strengthen the knowledge and foster both the Societies-Industry as well as Academia

I extend my best wishes for the BICON-2023 success.

(Prof. Kanhaiya Lal Shrivastava)

Resl. : 504 FF, Umaid Heritage, Umaid Palace Hill, Jodhpur - 342011 India, Mob. : +91-94141-32094, +91-94145-78924, Email: klsgeology@yahoo.co.in

'Excellence in Science and Technology' Awardee, ISCA/Gol

'Bharat Ratan APJ Abdul Kalam Gold Medal' Awardee

'Decree of Merit' Awardee, IBC, Cambridge U.K.

'Special Recognition' Awardee, Atlanta, USA

Chairman & Head (Former), Department of Geology

Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur

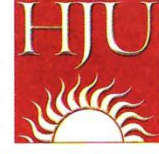
President, Earth System Science, ISC Association (2015)

President, JNV University Teachers Assoc. (1997) (AIFUCTO)

Prof. Sudhi Rajiv
Vice-Chancellor



हरिदेव जोशी
पत्रकारिता और जनसंचार
विश्वविद्यालय



HARIDEV JOSHI UNIVERSITY
OF JOURNALISM AND
MASS COMMUNICATION

S.No. F()VC/HJU/2023/5671
Date: 30th November, 2023

Dr. Dhyan Singh Gothwal
Dean Administration
Biyani Group of Colleges
Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur

Dear Mr.

I am happy and delighted to receive an invitation for the eighteenth India-Japan International Conference organized by Biyani Group of Colleges, Jaipur from the 26th to the 30th of November, 2023.

It shall provide an opportunity for interaction between two cultures by "Nurturing Academic Entrepreneurs with Industrial Partnerships". The subjects for discussions and deliberations are of great importance and would be addressed by eminent experts. It will improve the over all qualities and virtues in the youth - the future of India.

I wish the conference every success.

(Professor Sudhi Rajiv)
Vice Chancellor

Haridev Joshi University of Journalism
and Mass Communication, Jaipur &
Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Law University, Jaipur

राजीव गांधी विद्याभवन | Rajiv Gandhi Vidya Bhawan
सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन शिक्षासंकुल, जवाहरलाल नेहरू मार्ग | Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Shiksha Sanikul
जयपुर 302 017 (राजस्थान) | JLN Marg, Jaipur 302 017 (Rajasthan), India
+91 141 2710123 | registrar.hju@gmail.com | www.hju.ac.in

HJU, A UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHED BY AN ACT OF THE RAJ. STATE LEGISLATURE, IS A NATIONAL CENTRE FOR TEACHING, TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN JOURNALISM, MASS COMMUNICATION AND ALLIED FIELDS
पत्रकारिता, जनसंचार और संबंधित विषयों के शिक्षण, प्रशिक्षण और शोध के लिए राजस्थान विधानमंडल के अधिनियम द्वारा स्थापित राष्ट्रीय संस्थान

Prof. Alpana Kateja
Vice-Chancellor



University of Rajasthan
JLN Marg, Jaipur – 302004 (Raj.)
Phone: 0141-2707863, 2256501
Email: vc@uniraj.ac.in/ vcunorj@gmail.com



MESSAGE

I am indeed happy to know about efforts put in by Biyani Group of Colleges, Jaipur in organizing 18th Biyani International Conference (BICON-2023) during November 26-30, 2023.

The theme of the conference “Nurturing Academic Entrepreneurs with Industrial Partnerships” is relevant and pertinent in current scenario. Rajasthan has been benefitted from the special relationship between India and Japan. Since a long time, Rajasthan and Japan have collaborated in both education and industry, and this relationship will continue to grow in the future years.

I am confident that this conference would give an excellent forum to Academicians, Researchers and Industry Professional from India and Japan.

I wish the conference the very best.

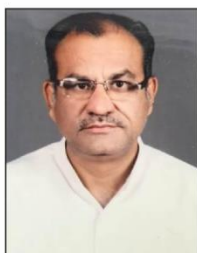
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alpana', with a stylized flourish at the end.

(Prof. Alpana Kateja)



RAJASTHAN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, KOTA

राजस्थान तकनीकी विश्वविद्यालय, कोटा



Message

I am glad to know that Biyani Group of Colleges, Jaipur in organizing 18th Biyani International Conference (BICON-2023) on November 26-30, 2023.

The theme of the conference “Nurturing Academic Entrepreneurs with Industrial Partnerships” is very much relevant to budding engineers, managers and industrialists. The association of speakers from Japan in the conference is commendable. For a long time, Rajasthan and Japan have collaborated in both education and industry and such activities shall help growing this relationship in the future.

I am confident that this conference shall provide an excellent forum for the students, academicians and industrialists of both the countries to explore the Academia Industry Interface Model.

I wish the conference all the success.

Prof (Dr.) Dhirendra Mathur

Anand Kumar
I.A.S.



Principal Secretary
Government of Rajasthan
Department of Home, Home Guard, Jail,
RSIB, Transport, Chief Vigilance Commissioner,
& Chairman RSRTC

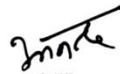


MESSAGE

I am happy and delighted for inviting me to the of 18th India-Japan International Conference organized by most prestigious and pioneer Biyani Group of Colleges, being held in Jaipur from 26th to 30th of November, 2023.

It shall provide an opportunity to participants to interact on topic "Nurturing Academic Entrepreneurs with Industrial Partnerships". Topics for discussions and deliberations during this conference are of great importance and would be addressed by eminent experts. It would overall improve the virtues and qualities in the youth - the future of India.

I wish the conference a grand success.


(Anand Kumar)

Naveen Jain, IAS

नवीन जैन, आई.ए.एस.



**Secretary to Government
School Education, Language, Library
And Panchayati Raj (Elementary Education),
Government of Rajasthan**
शासन सचिव

स्कूल शिक्षा, भाषा, पुस्तकालय,
पंचायतीराज (प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा) विभाग
राजस्थान सरकार

D.O. No.: DS/Secy./School Edu./2023/ 313
Jaipur, Dated: 20-11-2023

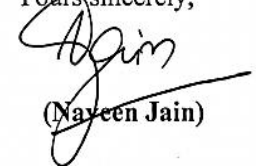
Message

I am elated to learn about the 18th India-Japan Bilateral conference on "Nurturing Academic Entrepreneurs with Industrial Partnership" from 26th to 30th November, 2023 at Biyani Girls College, Jaipur. I am optimistic about the results to be generated when leading academicians, industrialists, scientists and research scholars will assemble and disseminate their learnings.

I am hopeful that it will pave the way in providing an unparalleled platform for many ground breaking possibilities in the field of innovative ideas and prototypes.

My sincere and best wishes for the endeavour!

Yours sincerely,


(Naveen Jain)

राजस्थान नर्सिंग कौंसिल, जयपुर

बी-39, सरदार पटेल मार्ग, सी-स्कीम, जयपुर-302001



Rajasthan Nursing Council, Jaipur

B-39, Sardar Patel Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur - 302001

राजस्थान सरकार
Government of Rajasthan

Dr. Shashikant Sharma

Registrar,

Rajasthan Nursing Council, Jaipur



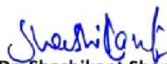
MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the 18th Biyani International Conference (BICON-2023) is being organised on November 26-30, 2023 on the theme “Nurturing Academic Entrepreneurs with Industrial Partnerships”.

The theme of the conference will encourage collaboration between Industry and Academia by using futuristic pedagogies and practices in teaching, learning and assessment, as well as deeper engagement between higher education and the industrial ecosystem.

Academicians, industrialists, scientists, and research scholars will have the opportunity to exchange their expertise, build new strategies, and analyse recent advancements in their respective sectors at this four-day conference.

I extend my best wishes for the BICON-2023 success.


(Dr. Shashikant Sharma)
Registrar
Rajasthan Nursing Council
Jaipur

Dr. Prasanna Venkatraman

Deputy Director,
Cancer Research Institute ACTREC, Mumbai



MESSAGE

I am delighted on invitation at 18th India-Japan International Conference organized by most prestigious and pioneer Biyani Group of Colleges, Jaipur on 26-30 November, 2023.

It shall provide an opportunity to interact between two cultures with "Nurturing Academic Entrepreneurs with Industrial Partnerships". Subjects for discussions and deliberations of great important and would be addressed by eminent experts. It would over all improve the qualities and virtues in the youth - for future of India.

I wish the conference has a grand success.



(Dr. Prasanna Venkatraman)

DR. SWAPNIL U RANE

MD (Pathology)

Tata Memorial Centre

Mumbai, India



MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the 18th Biyani International Conference (BICON-2023) is being organised on November 26-30, 2023 on the theme “Nurturing Academic Entrepreneurs with Industrial Partnerships”.

The theme of the conference will encourage collaboration between Industry and Academia by using futuristic pedagogies and practices in teaching, learning and assessment, as well as deeper engagement between higher education and the industrial ecosystem.

Academicians, industrialists, scientists, and research scholars will have the opportunity to exchange their expertise, build new strategies, and analyse recent advancements in their respective sectors at this four-day conference.

I extend my best wishes for the BICON-2023 success.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Swapnil U Rane', with a horizontal line underneath.

(DR. SWAPNIL U RANE)

DR. VATHSALA MANI

Academician



It provides me an immense pleasure to find out that Biyani Group of Colleges is organizing an Indo-Japanese conference BICON-2023. The conference is going to enlighten so many young minds and feed them with knowledge and new experiences. Along with this the conference is going to establish even more cordial relationships with japan

I would like to congratulate the organizers for choosing such unique and appropriate themes. I would like to wish them all the best and they are going to perform a commendable task by organizing such an intellectual event which is going to be remembered for it's academic contribution.



(Dr. Vathsala Mani)



Roopesh Bhargava, CCO
YASH RAJ BIOTECH
Mumbai, India



MESSAGE

I am happy to hear that the Biyani Group of Colleges, Jaipur, is organizing the 18th Biyani International Conference (BICON-2023) from 26th to 30th November 2023, with the theme “Nurturing Academic Entrepreneurs with Industrial Partnerships”.

I am optimistic that the conference will provide a platform for discussions on Education, Mental Health, Building Teacher Capacity, Partnership, Skills, Employability, Commercialization of Research, and Entrepreneurship.

I hope that the 18th Biyani International Conference is a great success.

(Roopesh Bhargava)



Ishita Mallick

Associate Scientific Manager,
Innoplexus, Pune, India



MESSAGE

I convey my warmest felicitations to Biyani Group of Colleges, Jaipur for organizing 18th Biyani International Conference (BICON-2023) from 26 to 30 November, 2023.

New collaborations between academics and industry boost the ecosystems of higher education and industry. These initiatives will definitely provide a plethora of innovative outcomes.

I convey my best wishes to all the delegates and the organising committee for the success of this conference.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ishita".

(Ishita Mallick)

Abhishek Garg

MILSUN PHARMACHEM,

JAIPUR, INDIA



MESSAGE

I am happy and delighted on invitation at 18th India-Japan International Conference organized by most prestigious and pioneer Biyani Group of Colleges, Jaipur on 26-30 November, 2023.

It shall provide an opportunity to interact between two cultures with "Nurturing Academic Entrepreneurs with Industrial Partnerships". Subjects for discussions and deliberations are of great important and would be addressed by eminent experts. It would over all improve the qualities and virtues in the youth - the future of India.

I wish the conference has a grand success.



(Abhishek Garg)

AKSHAY PANDITA

A-Natural, Gurugram



MESSAGE

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I wish the conference has a grand success.



(Abhishek Garg)



OPRL Biosciences Pvt.,Ltd

Plot No. 3, Door No 3/5, 3rd cross Street, Vigneshwara Nagar,
Ullagaram, Madipakkam, Chennai-600091

MESSAGE

I am happy and delighted to receive an invitation for the eighteenth India-Japan International Conference organised by Biyani Group of Colleges, Jaipur from 26th to 30th November, 2023.

It shall provide an opportunity for interaction between two cultures by “Nurturing Academic Entrepreneurs with Industrial Partnerships”.

Academicians, Industrialists, Scientists and Research scholars will have the opportunity to exchange their expertise, build new strategies, and analyse recent advancements in their respective sectors.

I extend my best wishes for the BICON-2023 success.


(Shanthi T.)

FROM THE CONVENER'S DESK

It gives me great pleasure to extend to you all a warm welcome on behalf of Department of Science and Nursing, Biyani Girls' College. We are grateful to all the speakers, delegates, organizers and guests, who have accepted our invitation to participate in the BICON 2023.

It is an opportune time for you to renew contacts and discuss opportunities of mutual interest with delegates from both Japan and India bilaterally.

It is gratifying to note that the agenda of the Seminar covers a wide range of very interesting items relating to higher education frontiers in India and Japan, and resulting opportunities for both countries.

No matter how much we can do by ourselves on the national level, whether it be research or development, it is never enough. In a spirit of true cooperation, we in Asia, and particularly in Japan and India, are proud of nurturing past and present civilizations and cultures. We must join in an action-oriented effort to recognize and capitalize on the bilateral opportunities in the higher education sector in both countries.

The utter sincerity and dedication of the management, the teaching faculty, non-teaching staff and the students at Biyani Girls' College have brought this event to fruition. It is an outcome of the hard work and persistent efforts of all our colleagues. We hope that their efforts shine through, and all the delegates and participants have a fulfilling and rewarding experience here, that carries forward long after the event itself is over. Once again, a very warm welcome to you all.



Dr. Shipra Gupta
(Dept. of Education)
Convener, Day-3



Ms. Malti Saxena
(Dept. of Humanities)
Convener, Day-3



Ms. Kusum Saini
(Dept. of Law)
Convener, Day-4

CORE COMMITTEE :

- Ms. Pushpa Biyani (Chief Patron)
- Prof. Sanjay Biyani (Director-Acad.)
- Prof. Neeta Maheshwari (Sr. Principal)
- Ms. Priyanka Biyani (Asst. Director)
- Dr. Radhika Biyani (Asst. Director)
- Dr. Neha Pandey (Principal)
- Dr. Ajeet Jain
- Dr. Sumedha Bajpai
- Dr. Dheeraj Chitara
- Dr. Rajeev Biyani (Chairman)
- Prof. Manish Biyani (Director-R&D)
- Dr. Sujata Biyani (Asst. Director)
- Dr. Madhu Biyani (Asst. Director)
- CA Abhishek Biyani (Asst. Director)
- Dr. Ekta Pareek
- Dr. Shilpa Bharagava
- Dr. Smriti Tiwari
- Mr. Virendra Kumar

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (DAY-3 : 28 Nov., 2023)

- Dr. Shipra Gupta
- Dr. Arti Gupta
- Dr. Sunita Kumari Sharma
- Dr. Raju Pansari
- Ms. Sarita Sharma
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- Dr. Nikhil Chaturvedi
- Ms. Neha Sharma
- Ms. Neetu Singh Jadoun
- Ms. Poonam Saxena
- Ms. Reena Choudhary

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (DAY-4 : 30 Nov., 2023)

- Mr. Roshan Lal
- Mr. Raju Madhukar
- Ms. Sonam Ratnu
- Ms. Arpita Kaniwal
- Ms. Monika Paliwal
- Dr. Vijay Pal Singh
- Mr. Hari Prasad Regar
- Ms. Kusum Saini
- Ms. Madhuri Sharma

PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE

Date: November 28, 2023; Monday (Day-3)

Theme: Cultivating Changemakers: Education-Driven Ventures

Standard Time	Schedule
Inaugural & Japan Industry Session, 09:00 AM-11:00 AM	
08:00 AM-09:00 AM	Registration & Gathering in Utsav Auditorium
09:00 AM-09:10 AM	Lighting of the Lamp by Dignitaries & Floral Welcome
09:10 AM-09:20 AM	Welcome address by Organizing Chair- BICON-23 Prof. Manish Biyani Director (Research & Development) Biyani Group of Colleges, INDIA
09:20 AM-09:30 AM	Inaugural Address by Chief Guest Prof. Sudhi Rajiv Vice Chancellor, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Jaipur, India
09:30 AM-09:50 AM	Japan Industry Guest Speaker-1 Mr. Masaki Sugiyama President, Innovation Door LLC, Japan Ex- Director, Hokuriku Economic Federation, Japan
09:50 AM-10:15 AM	Japan Academic Guest Speaker-2 Dr. Akiko Ohtsuka Asst. Prof. Akita Prefectural University, Japan
10:15 AM-10:30 AM	Vote of Thanks By Dr. Sanjay Biyani (Director Academics) Group Photo & Memento Distribution
10:30 AM -11:00 AM	Hi-Tea Break
Invited Academic Talks, 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM Chair: Dr. Dhyan Singh Gothwal	
11:00 AM-11:20 AM	Keynote Speaker-3 Prof. (Dr.) Ajay Singh Rathore Vice Chancellor, Shyam University, Dausa
11:20 AM-11:40 AM	Guest Speaker-4 Dr. Suresh Verma Assistant Director, Centre for Distance and Online Education, Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi

11:40 AM- 12:00 PM	Guest Speaker-5 Prof. Praveen Kumar Chaurasia Professor in Education, RIE, Ajmer
12:00 PM- 12:20 PM	Guest Speaker-6 Dr. Rena Mehta Associate Professor, IICD, Jaipur
12:20 PM – 12:30 PM	Vote of Thanks (Group Photo & Memento Distribution)
12:30 PM – 02:00 PM	Lunch Break
Indian Industry Expert Talks, 02:00 PM - 04:00 PM Chair: Dr. Ekta Pareek	
02:00 PM - 02:15 PM	Industry Expert Talk – 7 Dr. Deepak Saini MD, The Hindu Gurukul, Jaipur
02:15 PM - 02:30 PM	Industry Expert Talk – 8 Dr. Rajesh Kumar Head of the Academic Team Ed India Foundation, New Delhi
02:30 PM - 02:45 PM	Industry Expert Talk – 9 Dr. Meena Sharma Consulting Editor, News 24
02:45 PM - 03:00 PM	Start Up Talk – 10 Mr. Aayush Sharma Founder of Skill Shastra, Jaipur
03:00 PM - 03:15 PM	Start Up Talk – 11 Ms. Deepika Khatri Founder Brand “Deepika Khatri”
03:15 PM - 03:40 PM	Panel discussion and Q/A Session Moderator: Ms. Monika Paliwal
03:40 PM - 03:45 PM	Group Photo & Memento Distribution
03:45 PM – 04:00 PM	Tea Break
Oral Presentations, 04:00 PM-05:30 PM Judge: Dr. Ajeet Jain	
04:00 PM-05:10 PM	Total 5 Young Oral Presentations (10 min. to each paper with Q & A)
05:10 PM-05:20 PM	Award Ceremony and Group Photo
05:20 PM- 05:30 PM	Closing Remarks and Adjourn for the Day

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(Day-3 : 28 November, 2023)

INVITED LECTURES		
IL1	Japanese recent Industry–Academia Collaboration <i>Masaki Sugiyama</i>	34
IL2	Ways to approach research <i>Akiko Ohtsuka</i>	36
IL3	NEP 2020- A step towards enriching industry academic partnership <i>Ajay Singh Rathore</i>	39
IL4	NEP 2020- A step towards enriching industry academic partnership <i>Suresh Verma</i>	42
IL5	Education for Degree of Employment or Education? <i>Rajesh Kumar</i>	44
IL6	Social Welfare and Industrial Development (A Sustainable Approach) <i>Meena Sharma</i>	47
IL7	The Role of Academic Leadership in Fostering Successful Academic-Industry Partnerships: A Focus on NEP-2020 in India <i>Praveen Kumar Chaurasia</i>	49
IL8	Innovative Invention and Entrepreneurships in the Apparel and Textile Industry <i>Rena Mehta</i>	56
IL9	The National Curriculum Framework <i>Deepak Saini</i>	60
IL10	<i>Ayush Sharma</i>	61
CONTRIBUTED PAPERS		
1.	शिक्षा रोजगार के लिए या डिग्री: शिक्षा की भूमिका <i>Abhilasha Gautam Mordia</i>	62
2.	Understanding Abrogation of Article 370 and its Legal and Constitutional Aspects <i>Anjali Yadav</i>	63
3.	Role of Education in Mobilization of Women for Legal Reforms in 21 Century <i>Anju Gupta</i>	64
4.	Balancing Social Welfare and Industrial Development- A Sustainable Approach <i>Ayushi Tambi</i>	65
5.	Social Welfare and Industrial Development a Special Emphasis on Indian Advertisements <i>Bhakti Bakshi</i>	66

6.	Intellectual Property Rights in Education: Safeguarding Innovation and Cultivating Change makers <i>S.P.S. Shekhawat and Bhawana</i>	67
7.	Impact of Education on Slum Areas of Rajasthan: A Comprehensive Analysis <i>Geeta Garwa</i>	67
8.	Unveiling Feminine Empowerment: Education in Anita Desai's Literary Tapestry <i>Jaya Dodiya</i>	68
9.	Changing Trends of Jaipur Marble Sculpture in Context of Contemporary Art <i>Jitendra Sharma</i>	69
10.	जयपुर जिले में ग्रामीण महिलाओं का सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण – एक परिदृश्य <i>ममता कराडिया</i>	69
11.	Education to ensure Employability <i>Meeta Sharma</i>	70
12.	Integrating Social Sciences and Humanities into University Industry Partnerships <i>Khemchand Bairwa and Amit Kumar Mishra</i>	71
13.	Charting the Future: Transformative Paradigms in the New Education Policy <i>Mrinalini Faujdar</i>	72
14.	Striking a Balance: Navigating the Dichotomy of Education for Employment and Academic Degrees in a Dynamic World <i>Parveen Bala</i>	73
15.	Examining Instances of Regulatory Capture and Its Implications for Public Choice <i>Pranjal Sharma</i>	74
16.	Impact of Skill Development Programmes on Self-Employment <i>Preeti Kaur</i>	75
17.	Nurturing the Graduates for Industry Readiness <i>Priyanka Beriwal</i>	75
18.	Need of Generating Skill Development for Self-Employment <i>Ragini Sharma</i>	76
19.	Vocationalisation of Education: Skills for Success <i>Ravinder Kaur</i>	77
20.	The Changing Role of Education in the Employment Landscape and the Pursuit of a Degree <i>Riddhika Dangayach</i>	78

21.	NEP and Future Perspectives in Higher Education <i>Ruchida Barman</i>	79
22.	The Transformative Brush: Indian Art as a Powerful Tool of Expression in Indian Interior Design <i>Shreyasee Agarwal</i>	79
23.	Role of Education in the Empowerment of Women in India <i>Suman Paliwal and Abhishek Bishnoi</i>	80
24.	The Emergence of BRICS Nations and the Interaction between Higher Education and Society <i>Sumant Kaushik</i>	81
25.	उपभोक्ताओं के क्रय व्यवहार पर ऑनलाइन विज्ञापनों का प्रभाव <i>सुनीता प्रजापत</i>	81
26.	Innovative Invention and Entrepreneurship in the Apparel and Textile Industry <i>Sunita Yadav</i>	82
27.	Sustainable Approach in Development: Demand of 21 st Century <i>Yukti Gupta</i>	83
28.	Digital India – A Key to Entrepreneurial success <i>Komal Jain</i>	84
29.	सामाजिक कल्याण और औद्योगिक विकास <i>Kalpana Saini</i>	85
30.	Transformative Geographies: Assessing the Impact of Technology on Geographic Information Systems (GIS) <i>Priyanka Chauhan, Vishvanath Saidawat, Himanshi Jangid</i>	86
31.	Vocationalization of Education for: Skill and Success <i>Malti Saxena and Palak Bhardwaj</i>	86
32.	Digital Transformation: Revolutionizing Industries Digitally <i>Virendra Kumar and Komal Sharma</i>	88
33.	Rise and Decline of Industrial Development in Historical Periods <i>Vishvanath Saidawat and Kritika Naruka</i>	89
34.	Geographical Location of Industries in Bharat <i>Shaifali Vijay, Riddhima Choudhary and Prasum Shekhawat</i>	90
35.	Case Studies of Successful Transfer of Knowledge from Universities to Industries <i>Gunjan Agarwal and Ayushi Yadav</i>	92
36.	The Digital Transformation Revolution: Reshaping Industries in the Digital Era <i>Khushi Kanwar</i>	94
37.	Startup and Entrepreneurship: Igniting ideas and Youth Empowerment <i>Sarika Gupta and Tanushree Chamria</i>	95

38.	From Academia to Industry: Vocational Strategies in Education <i>Pukar Jaju and Divya Shekhawat</i>	98
39.	Innovative invention and entrepreneurship in apparel and textile industry <i>Ramakant Gautam and Rashi Chiroliya</i>	100
40.	Education for Employment or Degree: Role of Artificial Intelligence (AI)'s Approach on English Language Education <i>Deepika Ajmani, Vidhi Tewatia and Pooja</i>	101
41.	Role of English as a global language <i>Alka Tripathi, Sheetal Saini</i>	102
42.	Entrepreneurship in Fashion and Textile industry <i>Pooja</i>	103
43.	Pioneering Progress: Innovation and Entrepreneurship in the Apparel and Textile Industry <i>Ritu Sharma</i>	103
44.	The Effect of Industrial Revolution on Visual Arts Education <i>Sonia Sharma</i>	104
45.	Leveraging Collaboration between Academia and Industry to Shape the Future of Media <i>Anushka Sharma</i>	106
46.	Digital Transformation: Revolutionizing Industries Digitally <i>Anjali Tanwar</i>	107
47.	Education for Employment or Degree: Role of Education <i>Devika Shrivastava</i>	108
48.	Digital Transformation: Revolutionizing Industries Digitally <i>Gaurang Paliwal</i>	109
49.	Education of Employment or Degree: Role of Education <i>Jyoti Goswami</i>	110
50.	Problems and Proposed Solutions in the Preparation of Professional Skills in Higher Vocational Schools: Teachers' Opinions <i>Anupama Goyal</i>	111
51.	Nurturing Academic Entrepreneurs with Integrating social sciences and humanities partnerships into historical warier <i>Khemchand Bairwa</i>	116
52.	Effect of Family & School Environment on Truancy among Secondary School Students <i>Hemlata Mishra, Sarita Sharma</i>	122

53.	School as an Industry <i>Sarla Nirankari and Kulwinder Kaur</i>	126
54.	The Advantages of Education for Workplace Readiness: How Education Aids in Hiring <i>Urmila Yadav</i>	131
55.	Revolutionizing Education: NEP 2020's Blueprint for Empowering Youth in the Future Workforce <i>Mridula Sharma</i>	135
56.	Vocationalisation of Education: Nurturing the Academic Entrepreneurs with required skills for success <i>Vishnu Kumar Jatav and Sonia Kaur Bansal</i>	141
57.	सामाजिक कल्याण और औद्योगिक विकास (एक स्थायी दृष्टिकोण) <i>सन्तोष जाट, एकता पारीक</i>	145
58.	Teacher Nurturing Trainees for the Dynamic Challenges in the Education Industry <i>Pragati Sharma</i>	147
59.	Enhancing 21 st Century Skills in Teacher Trainers as a Part of their Professional Training Program <i>Lavleena Trivedi</i>	148
60.	Data Collection and Analysis using Python for Nanoparticles' Dataset <i>Dhirendra Singh</i>	148
61.	बालको में शिक्षा के दौरान सामाजिक कल्याण और औद्योगिक विकास एक स्थाई दृष्टिकोण <i>शिप्रा गुप्ता, नेहा शर्मा</i>	153
62.	शिक्षा कौशल और सफलता का व्यावसायीकरण <i>वर्षा रानी सैन, विनीता शर्मा</i>	156
63.	प्राथमिक विद्यालयों के अध्यापको की व्यवसायिक क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने के लिए चलाये जाने वाले व्यवसायिक दक्षताओं के प्रभाव का अध्ययन <i>अर्चना सैनी, भारती शर्मा</i>	158
64.	An Analytical Study of Digital Transformation of Indian Education <i>Arti Gupta, Tripty Saini</i>	159
65.	Visual Arts in industrial Perspective <i>Amit Kumar Mishra</i>	161

66.	Education for Employment of Degree: Role of Education संजू जांगिड़, शिप्रा गुप्ता	169
67.	Vocationalization of Education : Skills For Success <i>Zargul Niazi and Pushpa Kumawat</i>	170
68.	महिला सक्षमता एवं NEP 2020 <i>प्रियंका शर्मा, सुनीता शर्मा</i>	171
69.	नई शिक्षा नीति सीबीसीएस: महाविद्यालय व्याख्याताओं की अभिवृत्ति <i>अंजली शर्मा, मनीष सैनी</i>	173
70.	रोजगार या डिग्री के लिए शिक्षा : शिक्षा की भूमिका <i>भारती चंदेला, सुनीता कुमारी शर्मा</i>	175
71.	व्यावसायिक शिक्षा : शिक्षा का स्थान <i>ज्योति बाला, मुकेश कुमारी, सरिता पारीक</i>	177
72.	बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार <i>तुलसी सैनी, पूर्वा गौतम</i>	178

PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE

Date: November 30, 2023; Monday (Day-4)

Theme: Captivating Global Legal Excellence

Standard Time	Schedule
Inaugural Session, 09:00 AM-11:00 AM	
08:00 AM-09:00 AM	Registration & Gathering in Utsav Auditorium
09:00 AM-09.10 AM	Lighting of the Lamp by Dignitaries
09:10 AM-09:20 AM	Welcome address by Organizing Chair- BICON-23 Prof. Manish Biyani Director (Research & Development) Biyani Group of Colleges, INDIA
09:20 AM-09:30 AM	Inaugural Address by Chief Guest Dr. Kamal Dutta (Retd.) Former Session Court Judge
09:30 AM-09:50 AM	Keynote Speaker-1 Dr. Sanjula Thanvi Dean, Ambedkar Law University, India
09:50 AM-10:10 AM	Keynote Speaker-2 Dr. Vartika Arora Principal, Kanoria Law College, Jaipur
10:10 AM-10:20 AM	Address by Guest of Honour Dr Vathsala Mani
10:20 AM-10:25 AM	Special Remarks and Vote of Thanks CA Abhishek Biyani Asst. Director, Biyani Group of Colleges, INDIA
10:25 AM-10:30 AM	Group Photo & Memento Distribution
10:30 AM -11:00 AM	Hi-Tea Break
Invited Academic Talks, 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM Chair: Asst. Prof. Kusum Saini	
11:00 AM-11:20 AM	Invited Speaker-3 Dr. Madhu Shastri Principal, Amity University, India

11:20 AM-11:40 AM	Invited Speaker-4 Dr. Suman Kalani Vice Principal, Praveen Gandhi College of Law, Mumbai
11:40 AM- 12:00 PM	Invited Speaker-5 Dr. Abhishek Chayal Asst. Prof. Dept. of Law Rajasthan University
12:00 PM- 12:20 PM	Invited Speaker-6 Advocate Ramesh Bhadala Public Prosecutor, Rajasthan High Court
12:20 PM – 12:30 PM	Vote of Thanks Kusum Saini, Day Convener (Group Photo & Memento Distribution)
12:30 PM – 02:00 PM	Lunch Break
Indian Expert Talks, 02:00 PM - 04:00 PM Chair: Asst. Prof. Madhuri Sharma	
02:00 PM - 02:15 PM	Expert Talk – 7 Adv. Zubin Mehta Partner at Kershap Mehta Law Partners LLP
02:15 PM - 02:30 PM	Expert Talk – 8 Adv. Shraddha Sharma Tankam Law Classes
02:30 PM - 02:50 PM	Panel discussion and Q/A Session
02:50 PM - 03:30 PM	Moot Court Show
03:30 PM - 03:40 PM	Group Photo & Memento Distribution
03:40 PM – 04:00 PM	Tea Break
Oral Presentations, 04:00 PM-05:30 PM Judge: Adv. Zubin Mehta Mr. Roshan Lal, HOD, Biyani Law College, Jaipur	
04:00 PM-05:10 PM	Total 7 Young Oral Presentations (10 min. to each paper with Q & A)
05:10 PM-05:20 PM	Award Ceremony and Group Photo
05:20 PM- 05:30 PM	Closing Remarks and Adjourn for the Day

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(Day-4 : 30 November, 2023)

INVITED LECTURES		
IL1	Legal tech innovations- transforming the practice of law <i>Sanjula Thanvi</i>	181
IL2	Intellectual Property Rights and their Value in Business <i>Vartika Arora</i>	184
IL3	Data Privacy and Indian Law <i>Madhu Shastri</i>	187
IL4	Cultivating Competencies for Global Legal Excellence <i>Suman Kalani</i>	189
IL5	Legal Consultation and other Government Services <i>Abhishek Chayal</i>	191
IL6	Protection of Artificial Intelligence in the arena of Intellectual Property <i>Zubin Mehta</i>	194
IL7	Data Protection and its Legal Aspect <i>Shraddha Sharma</i>	195
CONTRIBUTED PAPERS		
1.	Unraveling the Data Privacy Tapestry: Challenges and Imperatives for Indian Startups <i>Alaknanda Rajawat, S.P.S. Shekhawat</i>	197
2.	A Study on Intellectual Property Rights and its Significance for E– Commerce <i>Anupama Goyal</i>	198
3.	Legal Advisory Services: Navigating Complexities and Ensuring Compliance <i>Dhruvshree Shekhawat</i>	199
4.	Privacy and Data Protection Start-ups: Pioneering Solutions in an Evolving Landscape <i>Sonam Ratnu</i>	200
5.	Technology and Law: Navigating the Intersection of Innovation and Legal Frameworks <i>Roshan Lal</i>	201
6.	Cross-Cultural Legal Synergy: Uniting Diverse Legal Systems for Global Cooperation and Harmony <i>Hari Prasad Regar</i>	202

7.	Intellectual Property Rights in Business: A Comprehensive Overview <i>Raju Madhukar</i>	203
8.	Harnessing Intellectual Property Rights: Catalyzing Innovation and Growth in Industry <i>Vijay Pal Singh</i>	204
9.	The Integration of technology within the legal sphere <i>Madhuri Sharma</i>	205
10.	Copyright as a Valuable Intellectual Property Right <i>Kusum Saini</i>	206
11.	Patent as a valuable Asset to the Industry <i>Arpita Kaniwal</i>	207
12.	Cross Cultural Laws <i>Monika Paliwal</i>	208
13.	Navigating the Global Landscape: Assessing the Intersection of Intellectual Property Rights and Legal Excellence <i>Suman Paliwal, Abhishek Bishnoi</i>	209
14.	Skills of a Legal Advisor in the context of providing <i>Legal Advisory Services</i> <i>Monica Singh, Shyam Pal Singh Shekhawat</i>	210

DAY-3 : (28 November, 2023)

Invited Lecture 1
Japanese recent Industry–Academia Collaboration



Masaki Sugiyama

Affiliation & Contact:

- Innovation Door LLC
1203, Honmachi, Kanazawa-shi,
Ishikawa Pref. 920-0853, JAPAN
Phone : +81-90-5340-8934; Fax +81-76-205-3033
Email : sugiyama.id@outlook.com
- **Job details**
 - Developing a business for small/medium-sized enterprise
 - Business Matching
 - Supporting startups, ventures

Research Interest:

- Industry-Academia Collaboration in India
- Many Japanese companies will be entering the Indian market in the future.
 - Possibility of securing Indian employees at that time
 - Students' feelings about Japanese companies

Education & Business Career:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1968-1972 | Kwansei-Gakuin University (Economics) |
| 1972-2010 | Mitsui & Co.,Ltd. (Incl. Mitsui USA 10yrs) |
| | → Fertilize Business |
| | → Corporate Planning Dept. |

2010-2021 Hokuriku Economic Federation (G.M. of Business Development)
2021～ Founded “Innovation Door LLC” (President)

Major Publications:

- Top 150 (Market Leading Companies in Hokuriku Area)
5c572b0d9d749b4fb1a35fa99bd28b67.pdf (hokkeiren.gr.jp)

Abstract

Japanese recent Industry–Academia Collaboration

Masaki Sugiyama

President, Innovation Door LLC, JAPAN

Until now, with the exception of a few universities, industry-university collaboration has never been a success. The Hokuriku Economic Federation, of which I was a member, was an organization of about 450 companies. About eight years ago, we invited 10 universities in the Hokuriku region to become members and have continued our efforts to revitalize industry-university collaboration. One of these efforts was the collaboration with the Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (JAIST), and my meeting with Professor Biyani at JAIST and my being here today are truly a result of that collaboration. Three and a half years ago, the Japanese government announced nine new fields of industry-academia collaboration. I would like to talk about them in this issue.

The contents of my talks include:

- Self-Introduction
- Job Details
- Where we come from
- Hokuriku Shinkansen
- Japanese Beauty Hokuriku
- Hokuriku Industries
- Hokuriku Economic Federation
- J-GoodTech platform
- Mornshot Projects



Invited Lecture 2

Ways to approach research



Akiko Ohtsuka

Affiliation & Contact:

- ✧ Akita Prefectural University
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Research Interest:

Akiko Ohtsuka is an assistant professor of Architect at Akita Prefectural University. Her work focuses material deterioration diagnosis for building durability. When she was a doctor, she worked as a University Research Administrator, connecting various researchers and exploring new research shoots. She is using her skills to advance cross-disciplinary research. Now, she collaborates with researchers in various fields to measure snow cover in heavy snowfall areas.

Education & Professional Career:

- 2011-2019 M.S. and Ph.D. Tokyo University of Science (Tokyo, Japan)
- 2016-2018 University Research Administrator in Tokyo University of Science
- 2018-2019 Assistant in Akita Prefectural University
- 2019- Assistant Professor in Akita Prefectural University

Major Publications:

1. Guide for Integrity Assessment of Existing Timber Structures (Timber Members and Joints, Maruzen Publishing Co., Ltd., p320-323, Mar 2022)

2. Akiiko Ohtsuka, Nozomi Satou, Naoyuko Itagaki, Run Minoura, Shinichi Terasaki: Fundamental Study of repair by epoxy resin mixed with cellulose fiber to recover bending performance of wooden parts, World Conference on Timber Engineering 2023, 7 vols, Timber for a livable future, p.1075-1081, June 2023
3. Akiiko Ohtsuka, Kei-ichi Imamoto, Chizuru Kiyohara: Fundamental Study on defect of timber due to termite and its mechanical improvement with resin, J.Struct, Constr, AIJ, Vol.84, No.757, p321-329.Mar.2019

Abstract

Ways to approach research

Akiko Ohtsuka**

*Department of Architecture & Environment Systems
Faculty of Systems Science & Technology, Akita Prefectural University*

SDG Goal 4 aims to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all by 2030 and promote lifelong learning opportunities." While the MDGs focused on expanding access to primary education in developing countries, the SDGs aim to ensure universal access to "all forms of education," including higher education, skills development, and the acquisition of skills necessary for entrepreneurship. An important aspect is the promotion of "women's education." It is noted that, among children aged 6 to 11, there are approximately twice as many girls as boys who may never have the opportunity to attend school. To achieve gender equality, appropriate policies and effective laws are urgently needed, as emphasized in SDG Goal 5.

Here, let's clarify the relationship between education and research. Education and research are not separate entities; rather, they are closely interconnected. Educational activities are informed and enriched by the research outcomes of educators, leading to the evolution of existing fields of knowledge and the creation of new ones. This knowledge is then imparted to students through educational activities. Enhancing educational opportunities while advancing research is a crucial element in promoting societal change and sustainable development.

Now, is it only researchers who can contribute to advancing research and increasing educational opportunities? Typically, "research" is associated with the act of conducting research. However, research is not a solo endeavor; it involves a wide range of professional roles. Researchers include principal investigators and co-researchers, each contributing to the advancement of their respective fields. Additionally, research can involve collaboration with companies that may fund or

commission research projects. To ensure the smooth progress of research activities, there are also coordinators and Research Administrators.

"University Research Administrator" refers to professionals who support and manage research activities within universities and research institutions. Research activities are multifaceted and include tasks like fundraising, contract management, compliance with ethical regulations, budget management, project supervision, reporting research outcomes, and supporting researchers and research groups. University Research Administrators play a vital role in coordinating these activities to ensure efficiency.

In my case, I worked as a buyer while simultaneously re-enrolling in university to specialize in architecture. My studies focused on non-destructive methods for assessing the remaining service life of building components, aiming to extend the longevity of existing structures without compromising their performance. After completing my master's degree, I pursued a doctoral degree while working as a University Research Administrator, learning about various aspects of research and honing skills to facilitate interdisciplinary collaboration among researchers. Following my Ph.D. attainment, I currently serve as an assistant professor at my current university, with a specific focus on advancing interdisciplinary research activities. I intend to continue strengthening the connection between research and education, striving to provide high-quality educational opportunities to all individuals, including women, and contribute to the development of a more inclusive and equal society as we work towards sustainable development.

Keywords: Research assistance, University Research Administrator

□□□

Invited Lecture 3

NEP 2020- A step towards enriching industry academic partnership



Ajay Singh Rathore

Affiliation & Contact:

Vice Chancellor, Shyam University, Lalsot, Dausa, Rajasthan since 25 October, 2018

Research Interest:

Public Administration and sociology

Education & Professional Career:

- Research Guide One Scholar has been Awarded Ph.D. degree and 10 Scholars are in my guidance with ongoing Research Work.
- Paper Setter and Examiner of Various Universities for the last 20 years.
- Exceptional Guidance on Research Methodology to 250 Ph.D. Scholars.
- Eminent Speaker at Various Seminars (District Institute of Education and Training, 2nd October, New Delhi, 2021)
- EDvishan Learning Platform, 2022.
- Business Innovation and Excellence Awards by Bada Kadam Foundation , 30th April, 2023, New Delhi.
- New Normal Education Leadership Summit and Awards, 17th December, Jaipur, Rajasthan, 2022.
- Eminent Speaker at Chetna Foundation , 26th March, 2023.
- Vice Chancellor Meet, 21st– 23rd February, MIT World Peace University, Pune, Maharashtra.

Major Publications:

- Public Personnel Administration
- Social Administration

- Administrative Institutions
- Theoretical Sociology
- Sociology of India
- Industrial Sociology
- Ministrization of Planning Commission (Navbharat Times, 25dec 1988)
- Traffic Police and Civil duties (Rashtrdoot, 12 nov 1990)

Bompo Sects (Tibetians) : Main customs and beliefs (Navbharat times, 27 dec 1990)(25 publications)

Abstract

NEP 2020- A step towards enriching industry academic partnership

Ajay Singh Rathore

Vice Chancellor, Shyam University, Lalsot, Dausa, Rajasthan

The National Education Policy (NEP) of 2020 marks a pivotal step towards fostering and enriching the partnership between the industry and academia in India. With a comprehensive framework aimed at transforming the educational landscape, NEP 2020 underscores the importance of bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application, thereby emphasizing the role of industry-academic collaboration in nurturing a skilled, future-ready workforce.

One of the key focal points of NEP 2020 is the emphasis on multidisciplinary education. By encouraging students to explore diverse disciplines, the policy aims to equip them with a holistic skill set that aligns with the dynamic demands of the industry. This approach not only promotes innovation and critical thinking but also fosters a seamless transition from academia to the professional world.

Moreover, NEP 2020 emphasizes the integration of vocational education and hands-on learning experiences into the curriculum. By forging partnerships with industries, educational institutions can provide students with real-world exposure and practical training, enabling them to acquire industry-relevant skills and knowledge. This collaboration ensures that educational programs are aligned with the current industry requirements, thus enhancing the employability of graduates.

The policy advocates for the establishment of innovation and incubation centers within academic institutions. These centers serve as hubs for fostering entrepreneurial spirit and innovation by providing students with access to industry experts, mentorship programs, and resources necessary for developing and implementing innovative ideas. Through these initiatives, NEP 2020 aims to cultivate an ecosystem that encourages the creation of startups and industry-relevant solutions, contributing to economic growth and societal development.

NEP 2020 also emphasizes the importance of continuous professional development for educators. By encouraging collaboration between academia and industry professionals, educators gain exposure to the latest industry trends, technologies, and practices. This exchange of knowledge and expertise enables them to deliver more relevant and practical education to students, thereby enhancing the quality of learning.

Furthermore, the policy envisions the establishment of collaborative research initiatives between academic institutions and industries. Such partnerships facilitate the exchange of ideas, resources, and research findings, leading to the development of innovative solutions to real-world problems. This collaborative research approach not only enriches academic endeavors but also drives technological advancements and societal progress.

In conclusion, the National Education Policy of 2020 serves as a catalyst for strengthening the symbiotic relationship between the industry and academia. By promoting multidisciplinary education, fostering hands-on learning experiences, nurturing entrepreneurship, supporting collaborative research, and facilitating continuous professional development, NEP 2020 sets the stage for a robust ecosystem where education and industry complement each other, ultimately contributing to the nation's socio-economic growth and global competitiveness.

Keywords: mentorship programs, multidisciplinary education, collaborative research initiatives, industry-relevant skills, innovative solutions



Invited Lecture 4

NEP 2020- A step towards enriching industry academic partnership



Suresh Verma

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Research Interest:

Electronic Media, Podcasting, Media Management, Media Psychology

Education & Professional Career:

1987-2020	Triple Masters in Economics, Education & Mass Communication, PhD in Media Psychology
1989-2004	Programme Executive in All India Radio [Prasaar Bharti]
2004-2020	Sr. Asst. Prof in Mass Communication, Jamia University
2020-Till Date	Asst. Director/ Prof, CDOE, Jamia University

Major Publications:

- More than 25 Research Papers, Articles Published in Journals/ National Magazines/ Newspapers
- Various Radio Programmes Produced on National Hookup from All India Radio/ BBC/ German Radio/ Campus & Community Radio
- Selected Jury member for prestigious Akashvani Annual Award, Doordarshan Annual Award, National Baalshree Award
- Written Articles and Books are part of Various Universities at Masters Level of Mass Communication

Abstract

**NEP 2020- A step towards enriching industry
academic partnership**

Suresh Verma

Asst. Director, CDOE, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi

Abstract:

Over the past century, radio has emerged as a powerful tool for promoting and disseminating distance education in both developed and developing nations across the globe. No other medium of mass communication has the capacity to broaden intellectual horizons and influence behavior through the delivery of information, culture, education, music, and art, all in a person's native language or local dialect. Radio has played a pivotal role in education, information dissemination, music, social change, and rural development worldwide, establishing itself as the most efficient, accessible, popular, and cost-effective means of mass communication in developing countries. The objective of this research is to construct a framework for a distance education system that can effectively facilitate learning in India's remote areas. This research centered on a community radio-based blended learning model, offering a practical alternative for education in remote regions.



Invited Lecture 5

Education for Degree of Employment or Education?



Rajesh Kumar

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Research Interest:

School Education, Teacher Education, Philosophy of Education, Psychology of Education, English Language Teaching and Learning

Education & Professional Career:

Professor, English Language and Literature – 1989-2009 – In various universities in India and abroad.

Major Publications:

- Developed academic vision document for Sterlite EdInida Foundation and its different programmes with details of academic and content framework.
- Visualized, conceptualized, designed and led the development of a post-covid 19 strategy and content (activities for students and guidebooks for teachers) for primary education.
- Conceptualized and developed "UDAN" the first volume of a series of three volume set of ELT material to be used in the government elementary schools of Baran, Rajasthan.
- Developed "AGAZ" and SAMVAD" module and material for primary and upper primary teachers of the government schools of Rajasthan which was used in the teachers' training of Baran, Rajasthan from 2009 to 2013.

- Developed seven 12-hour courses for teachers on Knowledge and Learning, Reflective Thinking & Teaching; Intelligence and Learning; Fear, Punishment & Discipline in Education; Memory and Learning; Morning Assembly in Schools; and Teacher: Yesterday, Today & Tomorrow between 2013 to 2019.
- “Teacher’s Tablet” published in Arunlok: The University Journal of Excellence, VII, 2 (pp. 86-92). Doimukh
- University, Arunachal Pradesh, India. (1991).
- “Teaching Writing: A Functional Approach” published in North-East Journal of English Language Teaching (NEJELT), V, 1 (pp. 42-49). Guahati, Assam, India. (1994).
- “Teaching Novel: A Heuristic Approach” published in Tradition and Modernity in Education. A commemorative volume entitled Thoughts and Ideas of and on Bihar (pp. 124-136) published in the memory of Shri S. K. Singh by Dev Publishers, Patna, India. (2005).
- A unit titled “A Few More Educational Philosophers” as part of the Diploma in Education (D. Ed.) Programme textbook published by the Govt. of Chhattisgarh in 2012.
- A paper titled “Teacher Education: From Aberration to Education” published in the Souvenir of the Annual Conference on Education for a Challenging World – Challenges for Teachers and Teacher Educators organized by the DIET, Motibagh, New Delhi under the umbrella of The State Education Department and SCERT, Delhi in 2015.
- A paper titled “Acharya to a Service Provider-Travelling without Reaching” published in Learning Curve, Issue XXVI- 2017 ‘Teacher’ by Azim premji University, Bengaluru.
- An article in Hindi titled “भय आधारित समाज में भयमुक्त शिक्षण” published in Pravah 2017 by Azim premji Foundation, Uttarakhand, Dehradun.
- An article published in Room to Read in-house magazine titled “Children Literature and Logophobia” in 2015.
- Unpublished articles in Hindi and English titled: “आकलन का घमासान”, “Assessment to Educational Processes”, “English Poetry – Obscurity to Ambiguity”, “बुद्धिमान कौन?”, “मानव का सीखना”, “रिफ्लेक्सन और रिफ्लेक्टिव शिक्षण”, “शिक्षा के उद्देश्य और परतः कालीन सभा”, सोचना, याद करना, समझना और सीखना.
- Presented a paper on Makings of Human Knowledge and Language in the PROBE seminar organized by APU, Bangalore, 2013

- Presented a paper entitled "Writing Goes Global: Need to Rethink" in the National Seminar on Globalization and English Language Teaching organized by the Dept. of English, Faculty of Languages, Sana'a University, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, 2004.

Abstract

Education for Degree of Employment or Education?

Rajesh Kumar

Lead, Academics, Sterlite EdIndia Foundation

Abstract

Various questions and statements about education reveal a multiplicity of understanding of the term 'Education'. This creates a challenge not only for those who design educational endeavors, but also for those who teach and learn. All this is damaging the symbiotic relationship between social, economic, industrial endeavors on the one hand and education on the other. Industrialization of education in which students are being prepared in assembly line mode of production where one hand does not know what the other hand has done or will be doing. All this is leading to tragic situations in which both individuals and society are suffering. The occasion calls for understanding the nature and extent of this dissonance, examine the factors responsible for that, as well as discuss and devise ways to tackle. Conceptual understanding of education is being proposed in this talk as a way out which will make sure that our focus is always inspired by the right reasons and is in the right direction that will strengthen the symbiotic relationship between education and industry.

Keywords: Education, industry, concept of education, aims of education

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Invited Lecture 6

Social Welfare and Industrial Development (A Sustainable Approach)



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Education :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| • Doctorate in Pol Science (2004) | Jain Vishva Bharti University, Ladnun, Rajasthan |
| • Masters in Pol Science (1999) | Maharishi Arvind University, Ajmer Rajasthan |
| • Graduation (1997) | Maharishi Arvind University, Ajmer Rajasthan |
| • Senior Secondary (1994) | Secondary Education Board, Rajasthan |
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Professional Career :

- Visiting Professor, Haridev Joshi University of Journalism, Raj. From 1st January 2021
- TV Editor, Raj Patrika, 15th August 2018 to 3rd June 2020
- Zee Network May 2017 – June 2018
- Etv Network, 7 Mar 2016 – 4 Jan 2017
- F-7 Broadcast Private Limited (Editor, Gender & Social Affairs), 21st Apr 2014 – Mar 2016
- DD News (Prime Time Anchor) Jan 2013 – Mar 2014
- Sahara Samay - Rajasthan (Bureau Chief) Oct 2007 - Jan 2013
- Sahara Samay – Field Reporter, Feb 2005 - Oct 2007
- Bhaskar TV (Anchor), March 2003 - Apr 2005
- Khabarnaweess (Correspondent/ Sub Editor), Jan 1999 - Feb 2003
- All India Radio (Casual Announcer) Sep 1997 – Dec 1998

Abstract

Social Welfare and Industrial Development (A Sustainable Approach)

Meena Sharma

Former Visiting Professor (Dept. of Journalism, Haridev Journalism University)

Secretary, The Future Society (Rajasthan)

Anchor, News 24 Rajasthan

In my decade-and-a-half-long engagement with social welfare, I've observed a prevalent perspective among industries treating it as a burden rather than a catalyst for fostering a future imbued with innovative ideas. The archaic methods employed in achieving social responsibility goals often squander resources. The primary hindrance lies in the reluctance of industries to embrace creative and productive welfare campaigns.

For instance, industries persist in bearing the cost of physical items like bags or books, neglecting the potential transformative impact of digitizing educational materials for children. Similarly, favoring manual cleaning drives over investing in advanced technology demonstrates a missed opportunity for positive change. Embracing innovative approaches can be a game changer, fostering sustainability in goal achievement.

I've witnessed firsthand the resistance some industries display towards avant-garde campaigns, deeming them ahead of their time. In 2019, amid a technology-adoption phase, we provided online career counseling to thousands of youths in remote areas of Rajasthan. During the COVID-19 pandemic, recognizing the anxiety among children, we pioneered India's largest online children's platform, reaching over 7 million people and continually expanding without getting support from industries in initial days.

In conclusion, industries must recognize that social welfare is not merely a burden; it is a creative avenue for societal development with a sustainable approach. Embracing such a mindset can pave the way for a more prosperous and socially responsible future.

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Invited Lecture 7

The Role of Academic Leadership in Fostering Successful Academic-Industry Partnerships: A Focus on NEP-2020 in India



Praveen Kumar Chaurasia

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Education & Professional Career:

Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kanpur- **Ph.D.**

National Eligibility Test -**Qualified**

University of Allahabad- **M.Sc. (Gold Medalist), B.Sc. (1st Division)**

Uttar Pradesh Board- **XII (1st Division) & X (1st Division)**

Major Publications:

- The Revolution is Here: How Artificial Intelligence (AI) is Transforming Education and Empowering the Next Generation of Learners-Under publication in Journal of Indian Education, NCERT
- Impact Study of Environmental Education Theme Park Programme for Strengthen Environmental Education and Awareness, Alochana Chakra Journal , Volume IX, Issue VII July 2020, Page 1370-1376, ISSN No: 2231-3990
- Using Algebraic Titles from Secondary Mathematics Kit, Journal of Indian Education Vol XLV Number 1 May 2019 Page 19-31, ISSN 0377-0435
- Report of National Conference on ICT in School Education (NCICTSE 2017) Asian Journal of Distance Education 2017 vol 12, no 2, pp 101 – 152, ISSN 13479008 ICT Special issue of School Science Journal, 2017, Under Publication

- Using Information and Communication Technology for Quality Mathematics Teaching, School Science Vol 54 No 2 and 3 June – September 2016, page 61-71 Teaching epsilon-delta definition of limit in class, International Journal of Academic Research and Development, www.academicjournal.com, Volume 1; Issue 9; September 2016; Page No. 69-72, ISSN: 2455-4197

Abstract

The Role of Academic Leadership in Fostering Successful Academic-Industry Partnerships: A Focus on NEP-2020 in India

Praveen Kumar Chaurasia

RIE Ajmer

Abstract

This article explores the crucial role of academic leadership in fostering successful academic-industry partnerships, with a specific focus on the National Education Policy (NEP) of 2020 in India. It highlights the significance of collaborative ties between academia and industry in driving national development and addresses the specific strategies employed by academic leaders to promote such partnerships. The abstract emphasizes the importance of academic leadership in skill development, research, and innovation, as well as the alignment of educational programs with industry needs. Through examples and case studies, the abstract underscores the impact of academic leadership in building a collaborative ecosystem, facilitating research initiatives, engaging stakeholders, and empowering faculty and students. The article concludes by emphasizing the crucial role of academic leadership in nurturing successful academic-industry partnerships and the importance of collaborative efforts in advancing skill development, research, and innovation in India.

Keywords: Academic Leadership, Academic-Industry Partnerships, National Education Policy 2020, Collaboration, Skill Development, Research, Innovation.

Introduction

In today's rapidly evolving world, academic-industry partnerships have become increasingly important for driving national development and fostering innovation. Within the context of the National Education Policy (NEP) of 2020 in India, collaborative ties between academia and industry have gained significant prominence. This introduction will explore the role of academic leadership in promoting and sustaining successful academic-industry partnerships under the NEP-2020.

The NEP-2020 places a strong emphasis on collaboration between academia and industry to address the ever-changing skill requirements and promote research and innovation. By fostering a

synergistic relationship between these two sectors, the policy aims to bridge the gap between academic knowledge and industry demands. Academic leadership plays a pivotal role in driving this collaboration and ensuring its long-term sustainability.

One way academic leaders facilitate successful academic-industry partnerships is by creating a collaborative ecosystem that serves as a platform for joint initiatives between academia and industry. Research centers, for example, provide a space where researchers, students, and industry professionals can collaborate on projects of mutual interest. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) in Mumbai is an exemplary institution that has successfully fostered academic-industry partnerships. TIFR works closely with industry partners to conduct cutting-edge research in various fields, such as physics, chemistry, and biology, leading to breakthrough innovations.

Another way academic leaders promote collaboration is through the establishment of joint projects and internships that allow students to gain real-world experience while working on industry-relevant challenges. The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have been at the forefront of such initiatives. For instance, IIT Bombay collaborates with several industries to offer internships where students work on industry projects, gaining practical knowledge and skills that are directly applicable to the industry. These experiences not only enhance the students' employability but also foster long-term partnerships between academia and industry.

Curriculum development is another crucial area where academic leadership plays a vital role in promoting academic-industry partnerships. Academic leaders work closely with industry experts to align educational programs with the current and future needs of the industry. By incorporating industry-relevant skills and knowledge into the curriculum, academic institutions ensure that graduates are well-prepared to meet the demands of the job market. The Indian School of Business (ISB), for example, collaborates with industry leaders to design specialized programs that address specific industry needs. This collaboration ensures that graduates are equipped with the skills and knowledge required to excel in their chosen fields.

The NEP-2020 also places a strong emphasis on research and innovation. Academic leaders play a crucial role in facilitating research initiatives that address industry challenges and foster innovation. By establishing research collaborations between academia and industry, academic leaders create opportunities for knowledge exchange, technology transfer, and the development of practical solutions to real-world problems. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in India is a prime example of a research organization that actively engages in academic-industry partnerships. CSIR collaborates with various industries to conduct research and develop technologies that have a direct impact on society, such as renewable energy solutions and healthcare innovations.

Engaging stakeholders is another area where academic leadership plays a critical role in fostering successful academic-industry partnerships. Academic leaders build relationships with industry leaders, policymakers, and government bodies to advocate for the importance of collaboration and to create an enabling environment for partnerships to flourish. For instance, academic leaders actively

participate in industry forums and conferences, where they share their experiences and insights, and engage in discussions on how academia and industry can work together to address common challenges. These engagements not only foster new partnerships but also strengthen existing ones, leading to mutually beneficial outcomes.

Additionally, academic leaders empower faculty and students to effectively engage with industry partners. They provide training programs, resources, and mentorship initiatives that enable faculty to conduct industry-relevant research and facilitate students' interactions with industry professionals. For example, the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) collaborates with industry partners to offer specialized training programs that equip faculty and students with the necessary skills to tackle industry-specific challenges. This collaboration ensures that academia remains up-to-date with the latest industry trends and fosters a culture of continuous learning and innovation.

In conclusion, academic leadership plays a critical role in promoting and sustaining successful academic-industry partnerships under the NEP-2020 in India. Through the creation of a collaborative ecosystem, alignment of educational programs with industry needs, facilitation of research initiatives, engagement with stakeholders, and empowerment of faculty and students, academic leaders drive the development of strong and mutually beneficial relationships between academia and industry. These partnerships not only enhance skill development, research, and innovation but also contribute to the overall socio-economic growth of the nation. As India embraces the NEP-2020, academic leadership will continue to be instrumental in shaping the future of academic-industry collaborations.

Creating a Collaborative Ecosystem:

Academic leaders play a pivotal role in fostering successful academic-industry partnerships by creating a collaborative ecosystem that encourages cooperation and knowledge exchange. Under the National Education Policy of 2020 (NEP-2020) in India, academic leaders have been instrumental in establishing platforms such as research centers, joint projects, and internships that facilitate collaboration between academia and industry.

One noteworthy example is the partnership between the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi and a leading automobile manufacturer. Through this collaboration, the academic leaders at IIT Delhi established a dedicated research center focused on automotive technology. This center serves as a platform for joint research projects, where faculty members and industry experts work together to address industry challenges and develop innovative solutions. Such collaborations not only enhance the research capabilities of the institution but also provide industry exposure and real-world experience to students.

Another illustration of successful academic-industry collaboration is the internship program initiated by a renowned pharmaceutical company in association with multiple universities across India. Academic leaders facilitated the establishment of this program, which allows students to gain practical industry experience during their academic studies. Through these internships, students

develop valuable skills, gain insights into industry practices, and establish professional networks that enhance their employability. This collaborative effort between academia and industry contributes to the overall skill development of students and helps bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application.

Curriculum Development:

Academic leaders recognize the importance of aligning educational programs with industry needs to ensure graduates possess the relevant skills and knowledge demanded by the job market. Under NEP-2020, academic leaders have been actively involved in curriculum development that emphasizes industry-relevant education.

One case study highlighting successful curriculum development under NEP-2020 is the partnership between a leading engineering college and a prominent software company. Academic leaders worked closely with industry experts to identify the current trends and technological advancements in the software industry. Based on this collaboration, the curriculum was redesigned to incorporate practical training, project-based learning, and industry-specific courses. As a result, graduates are equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge required by the software industry, making them highly employable.

Facilitating Research Initiatives:

Academic leaders play a crucial role in promoting research initiatives that address industry challenges, foster innovation, and facilitate technology transfer. NEP-2020 emphasizes the importance of research-driven collaborations between academia and industry, and academic leaders have been instrumental in driving these partnerships.

An exemplary illustration of successful research collaboration is the partnership between a leading agricultural university and a renowned agricultural technology company. Academic leaders at the university collaborated with industry experts to conduct research on optimizing crop yields, developing sustainable agricultural practices, and implementing cutting-edge technology in farming. The outcomes of this research collaboration have led to the development of innovative agricultural solutions, which have not only benefited farmers but also contributed to the growth of the agricultural industry as a whole.

Engaging Stakeholders:

Academic leaders actively engage with industry leaders, policymakers, and government bodies to build relationships and foster academic-industry partnerships. These engagements are crucial in creating an environment conducive to collaboration and knowledge exchange.

One example of effective stakeholder engagement is the partnership between a prestigious management institute and a leading business association. Academic leaders at the institute collaborated with industry leaders to organize conferences, seminars, and panel discussions on relevant industry topics. These events provided a platform for academia and industry to exchange ideas, share best practices, and identify areas of mutual interest. As a result of these engagements, industry leaders have become more actively involved in shaping the curriculum, providing guest lectures, and offering internship opportunities to students.

Empowering Faculty and Students:

Academic leaders empower faculty and students to effectively engage with industry partners through various training programs, resources, and mentorship initiatives. These efforts ensure that faculty members are equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to facilitate collaborations, and students are well-prepared to contribute meaningfully to academic-industry partnerships.

One case study highlighting the empowerment of faculty and students is the collaboration between a renowned business school and a multinational corporation. Academic leaders at the business school established a mentorship program, where faculty members were paired with industry professionals who provided guidance and support. This mentorship program enabled faculty members to gain insights into industry practices, enhance their teaching methodologies, and develop industry-relevant research projects. Additionally, students were also paired with industry mentors who offered career guidance, internship opportunities, and industry exposure. Through this mentorship program, faculty members and students gained valuable industry insights, which further facilitated successful academic-industry partnerships.

Conclusion:

Academic leadership plays a crucial role in fostering successful academic-industry partnerships under NEP-2020 in India. By creating a collaborative ecosystem, aligning educational programs with industry needs, facilitating research initiatives, engaging stakeholders, and empowering faculty and students, academic leaders contribute to the development of a skilled workforce, technological innovation, and overall economic growth. These examples and case studies demonstrate the significant impact academic leadership has in promoting and sustaining successful academic-industry partnerships, ultimately benefiting both academia and industry in India.

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Invited Lecture 8

Innovative Invention and Entrepreneurships in the Apparel and Textile Industry



Rena Mehta

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Associate Professor, Department of Fashion Design, Indian Institute of Crafts & Design, Jaipur

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Research Interest:

Draping, Pattern Making, Apparel Construction, Creative Textiles, Weaving, Textiles Testing, Textile Chemistry, Dyeing & Printing, Sustainable solutions in Apparel & Textiles, Traditional Textiles, Craft Techniques, Material Exp

Education & Professional Career:

1. Presently working as Associate Professor at Department of Fashion Design; Indian Institute of Crafts & Design, Jaipur
2. Member Board of Studies Chandigarh University, Chandigarh.
3. Assistant Co coordinator Deptt. Of Design, MSAP, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal.
4. Member Board of Studies Deptt of Design, MSAP, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal.
5. Assistant Superintendent of Examination at College of Fashion & Fine Arts, Subharti University, Meerut.
6. Member IQAC, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut.
7. Member Academic Council, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut.

8. Member Entrepreneurship Development Cell, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut.
9. Member Research Committee Non-Medical, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut.
10. Member IQAC The IIS University, Jaipur
11. Member Board of Studies the IIS University, Jaipur
12. Work Experience: (Teaching Ex.: UG- 15 years; PG- 15 years)
13. Worked as Professor & Head, Department of Fashion& Textile design

Major Publications:

1. Paper Published on “A Study on Wool Weaving & Trade of Harsil Uttarakhand; Looming into Promoting Livelihood” in International Journal of Textile and Fashion Technology; ISSN(P):22502378; ISSN(E):2319-4510, vol 9, Issue 5, October 2019.
2. Paper published on Comparative study on buying practice towards retail and online markets in IJMER in 7(7) July 2018.
3. Paper Published on U V Protection through textiles- A Review in Courage, ISSN 0010-1826, Vol. LIXV (15) March 2018, 43 - 46.
4. Paper published on Innovation of Denim Kurtis Incorporating Ribbon Embroidery in Research Journal of Family, Community and Consumer Sciences with Manuscript No.: ISCA-RJFCCS2017-015 in the coming December 2017 issues.
5. Paper published on Traditional Textile Prints of Barmer (Distt.): An International Market Perspective in Courage, ISSN 0010-1826, Vol. LXIV (10) October 2017, 31-36.
6. Paper Published on Issues in Apparel Export Management Faced by Small and Medium Export Houses at Sapura (Jaipur). International Journal of Science and Research. ISSN No. 2319-7064, Vol (6) 8, August 2017, 2172-2175
7. Dabu” the resist print of Bagru , ZENITH International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research ISSN 2231-5780, Vol.3 (5), May(2013)

Abstract

Innovative Invention and Entrepreneurships in the Apparel and Textile Industry

Rena Mehta

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The apparel and textile industry have undergone a paradigm shift in recent years, with innovation, invention, and entrepreneurship emerging as pivotal forces driving its evolution. This abstract explores the nexus between innovation, invention, entrepreneurship, and their profound impact on the apparel and textile industry. The interplay of these elements has revolutionized traditional practices, leading to novel products, sustainable solutions, and dynamic business models.

Innovation within the apparel and textile sector has transcended mere design alterations, encompassing a spectrum of advancements spanning materials, manufacturing processes, and business approaches. Breakthroughs in textile technology, including the development of smart fabrics, sustainable materials, and 3D printing, have ushered in a new era of possibilities. These innovations have not only elevated product quality but also revolutionized the industry's environmental impact, fostering sustainability as a core tenet.

Invention plays a pivotal role in this landscape, catalyzing transformative changes. From novel fiber compositions derived from recycled materials to advancements in dyeing techniques that minimize water consumption and pollution, inventive solutions are reshaping the industry's foundations. Moreover, inventions in the realm of wearable technology, such as embedded sensors for health monitoring or adaptive clothing, have redefined the boundaries of fashion, intertwining functionality with style.

Entrepreneurship has emerged as a driving force behind these innovations and inventions. Startups and visionary entrepreneurs are disrupting traditional norms, introducing agile business models that prioritize sustainability, customization, and ethical practices. Through their ventures, they not only introduce novel products but also challenge the status quo, fostering a culture of responsible consumption and production.

Sustainability stands as a cornerstone of this revolution. Innovations in sustainable fibers, eco-friendly dyeing processes, and circular economy initiatives have gained prominence. Entrepreneurs are leveraging these sustainability-focused innovations to build brands that resonate with conscientious consumers, thereby reshaping the industry's ethos.

Technological advancements continue to fuel this transformative journey. From automation and robotics in manufacturing to AI-driven design processes, technology serves as an enabler of efficiency, precision, and creativity. This fusion of technology with traditional craftsmanship has not only streamlined production but also unlocked new avenues for design exploration.

In conclusion, the confluence of innovation, invention, entrepreneurship, and sustainability is propelling the apparel and textile industry into a new era. The dynamic interplay of these elements is redefining product landscapes, business strategies, and consumer expectations. As this evolution continues, embracing these facets becomes imperative for industry stakeholders to stay relevant, competitive, and ethically aligned in a rapidly changing global market.

Keywords: Apparel, Textile, Innovation, Invention, Entrepreneurship, Sustainability, Technology, Market Disruption, Circular Economy



Invited Lecture 9

The National Curriculum Framework



Deepak Saini

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Research Interest: Human Development and Social Mobility

Education & Professional Career:

- 2017- Ph.D. (M.D.S.) Economics)
- 2008- M.Phil(Rajasthan University) Economics

Abstract

The National Curriculum Framework

Deepak Saini

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The National Curriculum Framework 2005 for the first time sought to break away from the traditional dichotomy of the liberal vocational divide. According to the NCF 2005, the curriculum framework should provide space for learning beyond subject boundaries so that children and young people can make connections between different areas of learning. The NCF highlighted that there is a need to reconsider the epistemology of vocational education afresh for bridging the gap between the academic and vocational streams. So, the challenge before us today is to prepare a curriculum framework that integrates general education with vocational education in a manner that every student gets an opportunity to acquire knowledge, skills, and the ability for a smooth transition from the school to work and also of lifelong learning opportunities.



Invited Lecture 10



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CONTRIBUTED PAPERS

Abstracts

शिक्षा रोजगार के लिए या डिग्री: शिक्षा की भूमिका

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Abstract: शिक्षा शब्द संस्कृत भाषा की शिक्ष् धातु में 'अ' प्रत्यय लगाने से बना है। शिक्ष् का अर्थ है सीखना या सीखना। इसलिए शिक्षा का अर्थ है सीखने सिखाने की प्रक्रिया। शिक्षा का अंग्रेजी शब्द एजुकेशन शब्द लैटिन भाषा की एजुकेटम से बना हुआ है। एजुकेटम शब्द उसी भाषा के (E) तथा ड्यूको (Duco) शब्द से मिलकर बना है। ए का अर्थ अंदर से और ड्यूको का अर्थ है आगे बढ़ाना इसलिए एजुकेशन शब्द का अर्थ है बच्चे की आंतरिक शक्तियों को बाहर की ओर प्रकट करना। अतः शिक्षा शब्द का तात्पर्य बालक की जन्मजात शक्तियों का सर्वांगीण विकास करना है।

प्रत्येक प्राणी जन्म के पश्चात अपना पहला पाठ अपनी मां के गोद में पढ़ता है, उसके पश्चात घरेलू वातावरण तथा आसपास के पर्यावरण जिसके भी संपर्क में वह आता है उससे कुछ ना कुछ सीखता है। इस प्रकार वह अपनी भौतिक, सामाजिक एवं आध्यात्मिक वातावरण से सामंजस्य स्थापित करता है। व्यक्ति के सीखने सिखाने की प्रक्रिया जीवन पर्यंत चलती रहती है। यदि शिक्षा को व्यापक अर्थ में प्रकट किया जाए तो शिक्षा किसी समाज में निरंतर चलने वाली वह सामाजिक प्रक्रिया है जिसके माध्यम से व्यक्ति की जन्मजात शक्तियों का विकास किया जाता है, उसके ज्ञान एवं कला कौशल में वृद्धि एवं व्यवहार में परिवर्तन किया जाता है। इस प्रकार व्यक्ति को सभ्य, सुसंस्कृत एवं योग्य नागरिक बनाया जाता है। शिक्षा के माध्यम से व्यक्ति एवं समाज समाज दोनों निरंतर विकास करते हैं।

शिक्षा और रोजगार ऐसे दो पहलू हैं जो व्यक्ति के जीवन के हर क्षेत्र से जुड़े हुए हैं। शिक्षा व्यक्ति को ज्ञान एवं कौशल प्रदान करती है जबकि रोजगार व्यक्ति को आर्थिक आधार प्रदान करता है। शिक्षा व्यक्ति को रोजगार की गारंटी नहीं देती है परंतु आरंभ से ही व्यक्ति अपनी अच्छी शिक्षा के माध्यम से अच्छा रोजगार भी प्राप्त कर सकता है, दूसरे शब्दों में आज के समय में शिक्षा का सीधा संबंध रोजगार से जुड़ा हुआ है परंतु शिक्षा को अभी भी रोजगार उन्मुख नहीं बनाया गया है। शिक्षा की भूमिका को निम्न बिंदुओं के आधार पर समझा जा सकता है-

1. मानव विकास-व्यक्ति के मानसिक, भावनात्मक सामाजिक एवं आध्यात्मिक विकास शिक्षा के माध्यम से ही संभव है। शिक्षा के माध्यम से व्यक्ति में नई विचारधारा का विकास होता है। शिक्षा व्यक्ति को नए एवं सुसंगत मानवीय मूल्यों को स्वीकार करने में सहायता प्रदान करते हैं।

2. ज्ञान और समझ--शिक्षा व्यक्ति में ज्ञान और समझ का आधार प्रदान करती है। शिक्षा के माध्यम से व्यक्ति विज्ञान साहित्य, गणित, सामाजिक विज्ञान, भूगोल और इतिहास आदि क्षेत्रों में विशेषज्ञ प्राप्त करते हैं।
3. समाज में सामरिक और आर्थिक प्रगति--शिक्षित लोग समाज में आर्थिक एवं सामरिक रूप से प्रगति करते हैं उन्हें अधिक रोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त होते हैं और उन्हें अधिक आय व वेतन भी प्राप्त होता है, जिससे समाज की आर्थिक स्थिरता बढ़ती है और समाज में समानता के भावना विकसित होती है।
4. व्यक्तिगत और सामाजिक विकास --शिक्षा व्यक्ति में नैतिक मूल्य, समाज सेवा की भावना, सामाजिक न्याय एवं समरसता की भावना विकसित करने में सहायता करते है । शिक्षित लोग समाज की समस्याओं का समाधान करने में सहायता प्रदान करते , हैं सामाजिक बदलाव को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं एवं सामाजिक विकास में सकारात्मक भूमिका निभाते हैं।
5. शिक्षा के माध्यम से व्यक्ति की सोच एवं दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आता है व्यक्ति को स्वतंत्रता की भावना प्राप्त होती है समझ में मां एवं सम्मान प्राप्त होता है अतः व्यक्ति को शिक्षा के प्रति सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण रखना चाहिए

उपयुक्त वर्णन के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि शिक्षा रोजगार प्राप्ति का महत्वपूर्ण साधन है। लोगों को सशक्त बनाने उनके भविष्य की सुरक्षा करने और किसी भी व्यक्ति के समग्र विकास के लिए शिक्षा महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण है । यह एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है जो वैश्वीकरण के युग में रोजगार की क्षमता को बढ़ाता है। शिक्षा किसी भी देश के आर्थिक विकास और सामुदायिक विकास की नींव मानी जाती है।

Keywords: जन्मजात शक्तियां, वातावरण, आध्यात्मिक, रोजगार, समग्र विकास, आर्थिक प्रगति, मानवीय मूल्य

□□□

Understanding Abrogation of Article 370 and its Legal and Constitutional Aspects

Anjali Yadav

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Abstract: The article offers a summary of the divisive Article 370 issue in light of Jammu and Kashmir's post-independence historical development in India. The research opens with a brief history of Jammu and Kashmir that explains the region's distinct political position within the Indian union. The main focus of the article is the history and significance of Article 370, an unidentified

clause in the Indian Constitution that gave the state of Jammu and Kashmir extraordinary power. The article thoroughly examines the political and historical context that led to the adoption of Article 370 and analyzes the rights and privileges that it granted to the residents of the area.

The study then looks at the big move made by the Modi administration in 2019 to repeal Article 370, which marked a turning point in the country's constitutional history. This contentious action significantly changed Jammu and Kashmir's political environment and its relationship with the Indian union. The paper offers a thorough examination of the political, social, and legal repercussions of this crucial choice.

The study concludes by examining the wide range of perspectives and responses to the repeal of Article 370 held by the people of Jammu and Kashmir as well as the larger Indian population. Through the integration of public opinion and diverse viewpoints on this matter, the article provides significant understanding into the complex and diverse aspects of this momentous occasion.

In the context of Article 370's abrogation, this research initiative is an essential resource for understanding the complex interactions between history, constitutional law, and public discourse. It also sheds insight on the ongoing debate surrounding the subject and its far-reaching effects.

Keywords: Issue, Article 370, Abrogation, Constitutional, Legal, Jammu and Kashmir, Decision, Modi Government, 2019, Consequences, Constitutional Law.



Role of Education in Mobilization of Women for Legal Reforms in 21 Century

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Abstract: Education is a milestone of women empowerment because it enables them to encounter their challenges of life. It increases women's self- confidence and enables them to find better job opportunities. The role of women has been impacted and affected because of globalization and it has, to a very great extent, contributed in bringing women into the fore front and in making them a major part of the work force. Educated women not only tend to promote education of their girl children, but also can provide better guidance to all their children. Moreover, educated women can also help in the reduction of infant mortality rate and growth of the population. Women's rights include the right to live free from violence and discrimination; to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; to be educated; to own property; to vote; and to earn an

equal wage. This research paper explores the significant role of education in mobilizing women for legal reforms in the 21st century. It investigates the ways in which education empowers women to advocate for and participate in legal reforms, thereby promoting gender equality and social justice. The paper analyses case studies and qualitative research to highlight the impact of education on women's awareness, activism, and leadership in legal reform movements. It also discusses challenges and opportunities faced by women in their pursuit of legal reforms and suggest strategies to enhance educational initiatives for greater mobilization.

Keywords: Women, Mobilization, Education, 21st Century, Legal Reforms.



Balancing Social Welfare and Industrial Development- A Sustainable Approach

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Abstract: Reducing the environmental impact of industries by using green technologies and responsible environmental practices is a key component of a sustainable approach to social welfare and industrial development. Ensuring inclusivity is crucial in order to guarantee that economic growth benefit all members of society, irrespective of their financial status. In the face of modernization, maintaining regional customs and values depends heavily on community engagement and cultural preservation.

While industrial development is essential for economic growth, it also creates environmental problems that call for ethical, environmentally appropriate solutions. Fostering equitable progress involves achieving a balance between social well-being and economic growth.

The importance of collaboration between governments, businesses, and civil society in setting policies in place that support renewable energy, inclusive employment opportunities, and cultural preservation is emphasized in this abstract. For the benefit of both the present and the future generations, it is imperative to achieve this balance between industrial progress and social welfare while keeping sustainability at the forefront.

In conclusion, the key for developing a peaceful and equitable society is to approach the complex relationship between industrial development and social welfare through a sustainable viewpoint. This paper examines the complex relationship between industrial development and social welfare, focusing on a sustainable approach that integrates economic growth, environmental protection, and

inclusion. This paper lays the groundwork for future studies and collaborative initiatives which seek to build a more inclusive and sustainable global community.

Keywords: Social Welfare, Industrial Development, Sustainability, Inclusivity, Green Technology, Economic Growth, Environmental Responsibility, Equitable Progress, Community Engagement



Social Welfare and Industrial Development a Special Emphasis on Indian Advertisements

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Abstract: Social welfare and industrial development are intricately linked, with sustainability playing a crucial role in both advertising and product development. As industries grow, it becomes imperative to ensure that this growth contributes positively to society. Sustainable practices in advertising involve promoting products with minimal environmental impact and ethical production methods. Similarly, in product development, sustainability encompasses eco-friendly materials, energy efficiency, and responsible sourcing. By aligning social welfare goals with industrial progress, we can create a harmonious balance that benefits both businesses and communities in the long run.

In India, the intersection of social welfare and industrial development is increasingly evident, notably in the emphasis on sustainability within advertising and product development. Companies like ITC Limited exemplify this integration by promoting products like 'Classmate' notebooks, utilizing sustainable paper sources and supporting community development projects. Additionally, the automotive giant Mahindra & Mahindra focuses on electric vehicles, contributing to environmental sustainability and aligning with India's push for clean energy. In advertising, campaigns such as Tata Tea's "Jaago Re" not only market a product but also advocate for social change, encouraging civic responsibility. These instances underscore the growing trend where Indian industries recognize the importance of intertwining social welfare goals, sustainable practices, and industrial growth for a more inclusive and eco-conscious future.

Keywords: Social Welfare, Sustainable, Campaign



Intellectual Property Rights in Education: Safeguarding Innovation and Cultivating Change makers

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Abstract: This study delves into the critical pathways between Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in education, with the aim of clarifying the large-scale impact on cultivating resources for innovation and change. Exploring the dynamic relationship between the educational system and IPR, the study highlights the important role that legal systems play in protecting and promoting creative endeavors. By examining how IPR protects intellectual contributions from the educational environment, the study highlights the importance of fostering an environment that fosters innovation and change.

The study highlights the dual role of IPR in education: as a tool for protecting intellectual property and as a catalyst for the generation of proactive reformers. Through this lens, research provides insights into the use of IPR not only to protect and enhance intellectual creativity but also to motivate and prepare individuals for social impact. Promoting the symbiotic relationship between education and IPR, this study recommends policies that empower students, teachers and innovators alike, creating an ecosystem of and around a variable development.

Keywords: Intellectual Property Rights, Education, Innovation, Legal Frameworks, Changemakers.



Impact of Education on Slum Areas of Rajasthan: A Comprehensive Analysis

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Abstract: The potential for education to bring about dramatic transformations in these underprivileged communities has led to an increased focus on the influence of education on Rajasthan's slum areas. An overview of the complex effects of education on Rajasthan's slum areas is given in this abstract, which also highlights the importance of education in addressing critical socioeconomic issues.

It is essential for people living in slum areas to have access to high-quality education because it gives them more opportunities to improve their living conditions and livelihoods. These kinds of educational initiatives have the power to break the cycle of poverty, raise hygienic and health

consciousness, and promote community involvement. Furthermore, in these neglected areas, education is essential for improving social mobility, lowering inequality, and guaranteeing inclusive growth.

This abstract also emphasizes how important it is for non-governmental organizations and government programs in Rajasthan to close the educational gaps in regions of poverty. These programs seek to improve the general educational experience for children and adults living in slums by addressing issues with infrastructure, teacher quality, and curriculum relevance.

Education has a significant impact on Rajasthan's slum areas and has the potential to make these populations more independent and powerful. This study emphasizes the critical role that education plays in the growth and improvement of Rajasthan's slum areas, highlighting the need for comprehensive strategies that not only increase access to education but also enhance its quality.

Keywords: Socioeconomic Development, Empowerment, Quality, Access, Awareness, Community Engagement, Government Initiatives, Slum Areas, Rajasthan, Education.



Unveiling Feminine Empowerment: Education in Anita Desai's Literary Tapestry

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Abstract: This study delves into Anita Desai's portrayal of feminine characters, unraveling the pivotal role of education in shaping their identities. Through a keyword analysis, we explore how education becomes a transformative catalyst; enabling these characters to challenge societal norms, fostering resilience, and empowering them in their journey. Desai's narrative intricacies showcase the nuanced relationship between education and feminine empowerment, shedding light on the evolving landscape of gender dynamics within her literary creations. This abstract encapsulates the thematic interplay of education, identity, and empowerment in Desai's exploration of feminine characters.

Keywords: Transformative Catalyst, Feminine, Education, Gender Dynamics



Changing Trends of Jaipur Marble Sculpture in Context of Contemporary Art

Jitendra Sharma

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Abstract: Jaipur Marble Sculpture, rooted in tradition, has witnessed a transformative shift within contemporary art. Embracing modern aesthetics, artists blend classical marble craftsmanship with innovative designs, often exploring abstract forms and experimental concepts.

The traditional narrative of religious or historical themes expands to include diverse expressions, reflecting societal changes. In a fusion of heritage and modernity, Jaipur Marble Sculpture now serves as a dynamic medium for artists to engage with current cultural discourses, inviting a broader audience into the rich tapestry of Indian artistic evolution.

Keywords: Sculpture, Contemporary, Relief



जयपुर जिले में ग्रामीण महिलाओं का सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण – एक परिदृश्य

ममता कराडिया

पी.एच.डी. स्कोलर, अपेक्स यूनिवर्सिटी, जयपुर

सारांश: राजस्थान में जयपुर जिले की महिलाओं की आर्थिक व सामाजिक स्थिति में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव आया है। वह आर्थिक, सामाजिक व राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से कैसे सशक्त हो सके, इस पर लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित होने लगा है, जिसमें केन्द्रीय व राज्य सरकारें व निजी स्वयं सहायता समूह बड़े ही सक्रिय रूप से विभिन्न योजनाओं व कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से महिलाएँ आर्थिक व सामाजिक तथा राजनीतिक विकास की मुख्य धारा की ओर उन्मुख हो रही हैं। स्वयं सहायता समूह ग्रामीण महिलाओं को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने व उनके नेतृत्व गुणों का विकास करने वाला सकल माध्यम बन गया है। समूह की सदस्य बनने के बाद ग्रामीण महिलाओं में सामाजिक व आर्थिक क्षेत्र में ही नहीं, बल्कि समूह के माध्यम से महिलाओं के राजनीतिक गतिविधियों में भाग लेने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ी है। वह स्वयं को सरपंच व स्थानीय चुनाव में प्रत्याशी के तौर पर भी खड़ी कर रही है। समूह के माध्यम से महिलाएँ संगठित होकर ग्रामीण समाज में व्याप्त बुराईयों

जिसमें घरेलू हिंसा, लैंगिक भेद-भाव, भ्रूण हत्या, बाल-विवाह आदि बुराईयों का विरोध कर रही हैं। ग्रामीण महिलाएँ सरकारी योजनाओं के माध्यम से सशक्तिकरण की ओर उन्मुख हो रही हैं। सरकारी योजनाएँ जैसे— मनरेगा, राजश्री योजना, आर्थिक विकास हेतु विभिन्न ऋण योजनाएँ आदि योजनाओं के माध्यम से ग्रामीण महिलाएँ अब एक ऐसे स्तर पर पहुँचने में सक्षम हुई हैं जहाँ पंचायत और स्थानीय प्रशासन के दूसरे केन्द्रों में उनकी बात सुनी जाती है और उन्हें महत्व दिया जाता है।

मुख्य शब्द— ग्रामीण, महिला, सशक्तिकरण, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, स्वयं सहायता समूह, राजनीतिक।

प्रस्तावना— सशक्तिकरण को सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक असमानताओं से पैदा हुई समस्याओं से निपटने के रूप में देखा जा सकता है। इसमें जागरूकता, अधिकार एवं हकों को जानने, सहभागिता, निर्णय जैसे घटकों को लिया जाता है। महिला सशक्तिकरण वह प्रक्रिया है जिसके द्वारा समाज के विकास की प्रक्रिया में राजनीतिक संस्थाओं के द्वारा महिलाओं को पुरुषों के बराबर मान्यता दी जाती है। वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने के लिए संविधान में प्रावधान, संशोधन, समान अधिकार, महिला आयोगों की स्थापना, चुनाव में आरक्षण, महिला उत्पीड़न रोकने के कानून एवं राज्य सरकार व केन्द्रीय सरकार की विभिन्न महिला कल्याण योजनाओं के माध्यम से महिलाओं को पूर्ण रूप से सशक्त करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

शोध प्रविधि — इस शोध में अनुभवमूलक, सैद्धान्तिक एवं विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन प्रकृति का प्रयोग किया गया है तथा शोध में अनुभवमूलक अध्ययन के लिए जयपुर जिले की 22 पंचायत समितियों में से दो पंचायत समिति गोविन्दगढ़ एवं जालसू का चयन किया गया है।

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Education to ensure Employability

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Abstract: Benjamin Franklin said “An investment in knowledge pays the best interest”. This has resonated well with people who assume that a university degree is symbolic to higher learning and is an epitome of knowledge. People think this would work as pathway guiding them to their careers; however, reality seems a bit different. Today's graduates are entering a competitive job market and this can be marked by the ever evolving trends such as automation, digitalization, and use of AI and VR in various job profiles. Unfortunately, in this progressing era with the rising fees combined with shrinking returns, banking on universities only as good investment has become a question mark.

There should be nothing alien in the idea of an engineer doing an administrative job in the service industry or an arts student going into retail sales. Several empirical evidences suggest that employers are recruiting graduates for jobs outside their specialism. Except for medicine and its allied professions, most career paths do not have strictly cut out specifications.

Today, there are uncertainties about what career one can pursue with a degree. Employers want graduates to be better prepared for the workplace. Creating skilling programs is one way to do this, but building the structure of a program without the intervention of employers, this would again end up being a redundant program that gives you a university endorsed certificate but not a job that will help you to kick start a career. Students need better career advice that will help them define their skills and attributes – and also help them understand how these match for different career options.

Keywords: Knowledge, Degree, Professions, Graduates, Employers



Integrating Social Sciences and Humanities into University Industry Partnerships

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Abstract: In the presented research, an attempt has been made to highlight those facts done by Maharana Pratap, about which most of the researchers and students are unaware. Most historians consider Maharana Pratap only the winner of wars, but in this research paper, other social reforms and development of industries of common citizens have been described by Pratap. It is believed that before the battle of Haldighati, Akbar made several attempts to bring Pratap under his control. Due to which Pratap understood very well that war has now become necessary, hence he made many efforts to provide security and employment facilities to the people before and after the war. An attempt has been made to highlight some facts about it, so that the coming generations can know the reality of the history of that brave Siromani Maharana Pratap of Rajasthan and can decide that in reality Maharana Pratap was not only a winner but also a great social worker.

Keywords: Attempt, Historians, Battle, Unaware, Industries Winner, Attempt, Reality, Place, Studies.



Charting the Future: Transformative Paradigms in the New Education Policy

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Abstract: Education stands as a cornerstone in the development of an individual's innate potentialities, offering enlightenment that goes beyond mere academic learning to enhance the quality and dignity of life. It serves as a critical marker of societal and national progress, reflecting the values, aspirations, and future direction of a community. The UNESCO Commission on Education's emphasis in 1972 on the importance of education remains profoundly relevant. Educational institutions are not just centres of learning; they are crucibles where individuals are shaped into contributors to societal development, actively engaging in life and being adequately prepared for professional roles. In his 1988 analysis, G. Ram Reddy highlighted the transformative role of education in fostering societal progress. Education is not a passive process; it's an active engagement that prepares individuals not just for the workforce but also for their roles as informed and responsible citizens. This role is particularly critical in developing nations, often referred to as the Third World, where education is a key driver for socio-economic development. Philip G. Altbach, in 1987, underscored the unique position of higher education in these nations. Beyond the fundamental role of training elites and underpinning a technological society, higher education serves as a beacon of intellectual progress, influencing culture, politics, and ideology. It is where the future leaders and innovators are nurtured, where new ideas germinate, and where the societal transformation begins. However, the potential of education in fostering such transformation is contingent on effective educational policies. C.R. Mitra's insights in 1992 into the dual processes of policymaking and policy implementation highlight the complexity of translating educational objectives into tangible outcomes. Policymaking involves envisioning the goals and frameworks that will guide educational initiatives, while implementation focuses on the practical aspects of bringing these policies to life in classrooms, universities, and other educational settings. In this context, the role of governments and educational institutions becomes pivotal. Governments, through their separate organs, are tasked with the challenging responsibility of formulating policies that are responsive to the evolving needs of society and then ensuring these policies are effectively implemented. This requires a synergy between different governmental entities, educators, and stakeholders in the education sector. Moreover, in an increasingly interconnected and rapidly changing world, the role of education extends beyond national boundaries. Global challenges such as climate change, technological advancement, and socio-economic disparities demand a global perspective in educational policies. This calls for an education system that not only imparts knowledge and skills relevant to the contemporary world but also fosters a sense of global citizenship and responsibility. The paper adopted mixed-method approach, global education and

policy-making, this mixed-method approach is particularly valuable. It enables researchers and policymakers to not only track and measure progress in a tangible way but also to understand the diverse and complex human experiences behind these statistics. This comprehensive approach is crucial for designing and implementing educational policies that are both effective and empathetic, taking into account the diverse needs and perspectives of learners and educators around the world.

Keywords: Education, Societal Development, Technological Entities, Global Challenges, Futuristic Approach



Striking a Balance: Navigating the Dichotomy of Education for Employment and Academic Degrees in a Dynamic World

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Abstract: In today's ever-changing world, we're in the midst of a big conversation about what education is all about. It's like figuring out how to balance two things: making sure we learn stuff that helps us get jobs and, at the same time, chasing after those academic degrees that say we're smart. This exploration comes from realizing that what education is for isn't as clear-cut as it used to be. Traditionally, getting a degree was seen as reaching the top of the education ladder, a surefire sign of success. But things are changing fast with jobs, technology, and how the world economy works. So, we're taking a closer look at the past and present to understand how education, work, and degrees are all tangled up together.

The aim of this research paper is to unwrap the layers of history and what's happening right now. We want to understand how education, work, and degrees are all connected and, how we can make education work better for everyone in this fast-paced and ever-changing world. This paper is not just about pointing out the problems but also about finding ways to make education fit the world we're living in. This research is all about finding the right mix in this balancing act. We're calling it "Striking a Balance: Navigating the Dichotomy of Education for Employment and Academic Degrees in a Dynamic World."

Keywords: Education, Balancing Act, Jobs, Academic Degrees, Traditional Perspectives, Technology, Dichotomy, World Economy.



Examining Instances of Regulatory Capture and Its Implications for Public Choice

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Abstract: Regulatory capture, a pervasive and intricate phenomenon, remains a critical area of inquiry within the broader context of public choice theory. It is the phenomenon where regulatory agencies may be dominated by the interests they regulate and not by public interest, posing a significant threat to public choice and effective governance. This research paper investigates instances of regulatory capture, exploring its mechanisms and implications for public choice.

The paper delves into the intricate relationship between regulatory capture and public choice, exposing how industries manipulate regulatory processes to their advantage, often at the expense of consumer welfare, economic efficiency, and the integrity of democratic governance. Through in-depth analysis of real-world examples, it highlights the detrimental impact of regulatory capture on public choice, elucidating how it distorts economic incentives, hinders innovation, and diminishes the role of informed citizen participation in policymaking.

It recognizes the importance of understanding and addressing regulatory capture to safeguard the public interest and ensure a level playing field in economic and political spheres. By examining instances of regulatory capture, the paper underscores the urgency of addressing this issue to ensure that public choice is not subverted by the interests of powerful industries

Emphasizing the urgency of addressing regulatory capture, the paper calls for a renewed commitment to transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement in the regulatory process. It provides specific recommendations for reforming regulatory frameworks, including stricter conflict-of-interest rules, increased public participation in rulemaking, and stronger enforcement of anti-corruption laws, to mitigate the influence of regulated industries and promote public choice-oriented policymaking.

Keywords: Regulatory capture, Public Choice, Consumer welfare, Policymaking



Impact of Skill Development Programmes on Self-Employment

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Abstract: Traditional employment options are becoming scarcer in today's competitive labor market, which is encouraging more people to consider self-employment as a feasible choice. But launching and maintaining profitable self-employment venture calls for a unique set of abilities. This paper looks at the various kinds of skill development initiatives that are out there, including apprenticeships, entrepreneurship classes, and vocational training. It looks into how well these programs work at giving people the tools they need to be successful independent contractors. It aims to ascertain how these programs affect their capacity to launch and run their own companies, bring in money, and support the economy as a whole. This study also assesses how government programs and policies support the development of skills necessary for self-employment. It examines the possible advantages and difficulties of these initiatives, including price, accessibility, and applicability to market needs. It emphasizes how crucial skill-building courses are in enabling people to seek chances for independent work. It offers insightful information on how to create and carry out skill development programs that meet the demands of prospective independent contractors for legislators, professionals, and educators.

In summary, this study adds to the body of knowledge by investigating how skill development programs affect self-employment and emphasizes how they can promote both personal and economic empowerment.

Keywords: Self -Employment, Entrepreneurship, Skill Development, Economic Empowerment.



Nurturing the Graduates for Industry Readiness

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Abstract: The connection between graduates and the Industry is vital for mutual growth. Graduates bring a fresh perspective, while the industry provides opportunities for real-world learning of their skills creating a symbiotic relationship. However, some other way of bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and real-world learning is crucial. Enhancing practical experience can help

narrow the division, ensuring that graduates are well-prepared for the challenges of the professional world.

Patience is indeed a valuable trait for graduates. Learning from industry experiences involves a process, and taking the time to understand different aspects helps in developing a more comprehensive skill set. It is about the journey of acquiring knowledge and skills, which may not always align with immediate results but contribute to long-term success. Involving graduates in industry projects not only enhances their practical skills but also contributes to their professional portfolios. This approach not only benefits the graduates but also strengthens the collaboration between academia and industry, fostering more direct and applicable learning experiences. The symbiotic relationship between education and Industry benefits both. Graduates gain practical skills exposure and real-world experience, making them more employable. Simultaneously, the industry gains access to a pool of talent that is better aligned with its needs, creating a win-win scenario that fosters innovation and growth.

Collaboration between educators and the industry is the key. Involving industry experts in curriculum design, offering internships, and organizing guest lectures can provide graduates with valuable insights and practical knowledge, enhancing their skills.

Keywords : Long-Term Success, Real World Learning, Mutual Growth, Symbiotic and Integrating Practical Skills.



Need of Generating Skill Development for Self-Employment

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Abstract: Self-employment and entrepreneurship are experiencing a paradigm shift in the current global economic landscape. With the emergence of new technology, shifting work markets, and the need for increased flexibility, individuals are increasingly pursuing alternate channels for income generating. But being successful in self-employment demands a certain set of abilities that help people take advantage of the opportunities and overcome the obstacles that come with being their own boss.

The necessity of developing skills that are essential for self-employment is examined in this essay. It looks into how work and employment are evolving and pinpoints the abilities people need to succeed in the self-employment industry. These abilities include self-management, networking, financial literacy, entrepreneurship, flexibility, and creativity.

The study looks at the advantages and possible disadvantages of working for yourself and discusses why having these abilities is crucial for success in this field. It talks on the value of entrepreneurship, which is seeing possibilities, taking calculated chances, and using resources wisely. Being able to adapt to shifting market conditions and maintain long-term sustainability makes one a highly valuable expertise.

The importance of creativity as a major force behind innovation and competitiveness in self-employment is also highlighted in the article. The significance of financial literacy is examined in relation to efficient money management, well-informed decision-making, and guaranteeing the financial sustainability of one's independent contractor endeavors. The ability to network is essential for gaining access to resources, developing profitable connections, and reaching a wider audience.

Keywords: Self-employment, entrepreneurship, financial literacy, possibilities



Vocationalisation of Education: Skills for Success

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Abstract: Vocationalisation education was introduced for the first time in India in “Wood’s Dispatch” of 1854. Since then many initiatives have been taken by the Govt. to take the opportunities of India’s demographic development. Skill development has been the top of agenda for Indian govt. for secondary as well as for Higher Education.

Vocational education is a part of Higher Education system including vocational courses. Vocational courses in India are designed to provide students with necessary skills and knowledge to meet future demand and opportunities for the economic development of the country. Skill development is linked with multiple Sustainable Development Goals like access to skills and Knowledge, Industrialisation, Innovation, sustainable development etc.

The paper attempts to analyse the relationship between education and skills and also tries to find out the Industry- Academia Gap and its solutions.

Keywords: Vocational Education, Skill development, Economic Development, Higher Education.



The Changing Role of Education in the Employment Landscape and the Pursuit of a Degree

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Abstract: This research paper explores the evolving role of education in equipping individuals with knowledge and skills necessary for employment, besides the significance of pursuing a degree in today's competitive Job market. A degree was seen in the conventional educational paradigm as a guarantee of stable employment and a prosperous career. But a degree alone isn't sufficed to meet the demands of the fast-paced modern labour market; extra skills and abilities are needed. As a result, education is shifting its focus from the acquisition of knowledge to the development of these essential skills by incorporating more experiential and applied learning opportunities this includes internships, co-operative education, project-based assignments and Hackathon initiatives aiming to bridge the gap between the academic world and industry demands and strive to up-skill and reskill.

This paradigm shift requires educational institutions to offer flexible and accessible learning options. Furthermore, education's evolving importance extends beyond the development of technical skills. The value of creativity, critical thinking, and social and emotional intelligence in the workplace is becoming increasingly apparent. As a result, educational institutions are supporting holistic development and interdisciplinary approaches to contribute to human capital formation.

In conclusion, there is a big shift happening to the conventional idea of education as a way to get a job. A degree is no longer adequate because employers are demanding lifelong learning, adaptability, and practical abilities. In response, educational establishments are fostering a comprehensive skill set, integrating experiential learning, and providing flexible learning options. By embracing these changes, individuals can navigate the evolving employment landscape and achieve long-term career success.

Keywords: Employability, Education, Job Market, Degree, Educational Institutions

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NEP and Future Perspectives in Higher Education

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Abstract: The National Education Policy (2020) is a document that has been framed with a futuristic vision keeping the current socioeconomic scenario in mind and having the potential to tackle the challenges in this path. The document envisages progress of the entire higher education giving an edge to the upcoming generations to be at par with the Global Education standards. The approach to its implementation is the key which has to be multi-disciplinary, with its focus on flexibility and reflecting Global standards. The NEP fosters creativity and critical thinking and promotes a holistic educational environment that equips students to meet the evolving challenges of the 21st century.

Keywords: Challenges, Higher Education, Multi-Disciplinary, Flexibility, Global Standards, Critical Thinking, Holistic Educational Environment.



The Transformative Brush: Indian Art as a Powerful Tool of Expression in Indian Interior Design

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Abstract: India is a minefield of varied art and craft, a legacy that is passed on from one generation to the other. Traditionally most of the art and craft pieces have been part of our heirloom. Hence, they stand in our homes as a testimony to time, emotions, memories, creativity and of our ability to preserve something that we deem precious.

The role of Indian art in interior design is profound, seamlessly blending tradition with contemporary aesthetics.

The research explores how Indian art serves as more than mere decor, acting as powerful conduits for cultural storytelling. The vibrant colors, intricate details, and symbolic representations found in these artworks offer a unique visual language that resonates with the diverse cultural heritage of India. The paper investigates the integration of these arts into interior design, examining how they influence spatial perception, create focal points, and establish a sense of identity within a space

By incorporating Indian art, interior spaces become more than just visually appealing; they become an immersive experience, fostering a connection between the inhabitants and the rich artistic traditions of India.

In conclusion, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of how Indian art contributes to the dynamic realm of interior design, offering insights into the fusion of tradition and modernity.

Keywords: Indian Art, Interior Design, Heritage, Contemporary Design



Role of Education in the Empowerment of Women in India

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Abstract: The empowerment of women in India is intricately linked to the transformative role of education. This abstract explores the multifaceted impact of education on women's empowerment, examining key dimensions such as economic independence, health, social dynamics, political participation, and the intergenerational transmission of knowledge.

Education serves as a catalyst for women's access to diverse opportunities, fostering economic empowerment by equipping them with skills vital for the workforce and entrepreneurship. Moreover, it plays a pivotal role in improving health outcomes, enabling women to make informed decisions about their well-being and that of their families. The social dimension of empowerment is addressed through education's ability to challenge gender norms and stereotypes, fostering a more inclusive and equitable society.

Politically, educated women are more likely to participate actively, contributing to the democratic process and advocating for policies addressing gender disparities. Education also acts as a potent tool in combating gender-based violence, empowering women to assert their rights and seek legal recourse. Additionally, the interplay between education and population control is examined, highlighting the correlation between women's education and family planning.

This abstract underscores the transformative potential of education in breaking the cycle of gender inequality, emphasizing the need for concerted efforts to ensure equitable access to quality education for women and address persistent social and cultural barriers.

Keywords: Empowerment, Participation, Education, Preoccupation, Milestone.



The Emergence of BRICS Nations and the Interaction between Higher Education and Society

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Abstract: The BRICS countries, including Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, are experiencing significant growth, leading many analysts to project their emergence as dominating global economies in the forthcoming decades. The collaboration and exchange of higher education initiatives within the BRICs framework are progressively intensifying, particularly in the realm of innovation. These five nations have demonstrated noteworthy advancements in their higher education systems and exhibit potential for further expansion and enhancement in the forthcoming decades. However, there is no guarantee that the BRICs will attain the intellectual eminence that is anticipated in the realms of economics or politics. This study examines the advancements, policies, and viewpoints pertaining to higher education in the BRICS countries, namely Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. The focus of our analysis is the development of higher education systems in the BRICS countries. Rather than examining the specific characteristics of individual universities, we will instead consider the wider operational and regulatory context.

Keywords: BRICS, Analyze Current Cooperation, Educational Expenditure, Education Initiative, Intellectual Eminence, Noteworthy Advancements.

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उपभोक्ताओं के क्रय व्यवहार पर ऑनलाइन विज्ञापनों का प्रभाव

सुनीता प्रजापत

शोधार्थी, स्कूल ऑफ़ जर्नलिज्म एंड मास कम्युनिकेशन, अपेक्स विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर

शोध सारांश : वर्तमान युग को विज्ञापन का युग कहे तो यह गलत नहीं होगा। दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ते औद्योगीकरण तथा व्यावसायिक प्रतिस्पर्धा के इस युग में विज्ञापन का स्थान महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है। विज्ञापन का उद्देश्य व्यवसाय का विकास, उत्पाद और सेवा की मांग को बाजार में बनाए रखना, नये उत्पाद का परिचय करना एवं उत्पाद की बिक्री बढ़ाना तथा संस्था की छवि को बनाये रखना आदि है। विज्ञापन के माध्यम से कोई भी उत्पाद या सेवा संबंधित कोई भी विचार, सन्देश व सूचना उपभोक्ताओं तक आसानी से पहुंचाई जाती है। उपभोक्ता की भी यही इच्छा होती है कि उसे कोई भी अच्छी वस्तु कम कीमत पर आसानी से मिल जाए। उपभोक्ता की इस इच्छा को व्यवसायिक कम्पनियां, भिन्न भिन्न रूपों में पूरा करती है। व्यवसायिक कम्पनियां

द्वारा उत्पाद के उत्पादन कार्य पर वाले व्यय का एक बड़ा भाग विज्ञापनों पर खर्च किया जाता है। वर्तमान में अधिकांश लोग पारंपरिक खरीदारी की तुलना में ऑनलाइन शॉपिंग को प्राथमिकता देते हैं। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में, उपभोक्ताओं की निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया में नाटकीय रूप से बदलाव आया है। विक्रेता से बात करने से पहले खरीदार व्यापक ऑनलाइन शोध करते हैं। दुनिया भर में बहुत से लोग ऑनलाइन खरीदारी करना चुनते हैं और कई ब्रांडों और कंपनियों के उत्पाद खरीदते हैं जिन्हें वे अपने देश में नहीं ढूँढ सकते या खरीद नहीं सकते। भारत में इंटरनेट उपयोगकर्ताओं की संख्या तेजी से बढ़ रही है। 'इंटरनेट इन इंडिया रिपोर्ट 2022 के अनुसार भारत में 75.9 करोड़ सक्रिय इंटरनेट उपभोक्ता हैं'। जिनमें इंटरनेट के उपभोक्ता मुख्य रूप से युवा हैं। पहले लोग खरीदारी के लिए विशेष अवसरों या सेल का इंतजार करते थे परन्तु अब ऑनलाइन शॉपिंग के कारण खासकर युवाओं में यह आदत बदल गई है। जून-जुलाई और दिसंबर-जनवरी के महीनों में होने वाली ब्रांडेड वस्तुओं की साल के अंत की सेल के बजाय, युवा ऑनलाइन खरीदारी करना पसंद करते हैं क्योंकि ऑफ़लाइन बाजारों की तुलना में उन्हें छूट और अन्य लाभ मिलते हैं। एक कंपनी द्वारा किशोरों पर किए गए सर्वेक्षण से पता चला है कि वे ऑफ़लाइन शॉपिंग की बजाय ऑनलाइन शॉपिंग करना पसंद करते हैं। ऑनलाइन शॉपिंग या ई-कॉमर्स के प्रति तेजी से बढ़ते रुझान के कारण लोगों के व्यापार करने के तरीके में बदलाव आया है। वाणिज्यिक कंपनियों द्वारा वेबसाइटों के माध्यम से, खोज इंजनों के लिंक, ईमेल के माध्यम से, सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से अपने उत्पाद या सेवा का ऑनलाइन प्रचार प्रसार किया जाता है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में उपभोक्ताओं के क्रय व्यवहार पर ऑनलाइन विज्ञापनों के प्रभाव का अध्ययन किया गया है।

मुख्य शब्द: ऑनलाइन विज्ञापन, सोशल मीडिया, उपभोक्ता, इंटरनेट, ऑनलाइन शॉपिंग

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Innovative Invention and Entrepreneurship in the Apparel and Textile Industry

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Abstract: Clothing is one of the basic needs of human beings. Historically, it is evident that materialistic achievements to comfort and protect human life are closely woven with the development of human life.

Apparel and textile are amongst the elements of human life which has evolved quite dynamically with the pace of human development. There need was emanated from providing basic comfort and protection to fragile human body. Though, over time this basic need of covering up body has traveled a long journey to become a fundamental of human styling, uniqueness and one of the key differentiating factors amongst peers.

This is an interesting assertion that how Human entrepreneurship and innovation has phenomenally changed the use of apparel and textile by different strata of people and how it is addressing serious challenges of human survival such as natural and Eco-friendly living, zero waste, sustainability and so on so forth for optimization of available resources.

This paper will attempt to study the entrepreneurial acts and innovative inventions in the field of apparel and textile that has resulted in paradigm shift in our society at large.

Keywords: Styling, Sustainability, Invention, Entrepreneurship.



Sustainable Approach in Development: Demand of 21st Century

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Abstract: In the 21st century, the global community faces unprecedented challenges that demand a paradigm shift in the way we approach development. The pressing issues of climate change, resource depletion, social inequality, and environmental degradation necessitate a fundamental re-evaluation of our development models and priorities. This paper explores the imperative for sustainable development in the 21st century and its potential to address these multifaceted challenges. The paper provides an overview of the current state of the world, highlighting the environmental and social threats that have reached critical levels. It delves into the interconnected nature of these challenges and their far-reaching consequences for both present and future generations. The urgency of addressing these issues is underscored, given the potential for irreversible damage to the planet and human well-being. It further discusses the principles of sustainability, encompassing economic, social, and environmental dimensions, and explores how these principles can be integrated into everyday life. The paper also emphasizes the need for a collaborative and adaptive approach that transcends national boundaries and engages all sectors of society. Furthermore, it examines the potential challenges associated with sustainable development.

In conclusion, the paper reinforces the imperative for 21st-century development to be rooted in sustainability principles. It emphasizes that the transition to sustainable development is not only a moral and ethical imperative but also a pragmatic response to the interconnected challenges of our time. By adopting a sustainable development paradigm, we can work towards a more equitable, prosperous, and environmentally resilient future for our planet and its inhabitants.

Keywords: Sustainable, Economic, Development, Environment and Irreversible Damage



Digital India – A Key to Entrepreneurial success

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डिजिटल इंडिया ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हाई स्पीड नेटवर्क प्रदान करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई एक पहल थी। डिजिटल इंडिया मिशन को 1 जुलाई 2015 को भारत के माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी द्वारा मेक इन इंडिया, भारतमाला, सागरमला, स्टार्टअप इंडिया, भारत नेट और स्टैंड अप इंडिया सहित अन्य सरकारी योजनाओं के लाभार्थी के रूप में लॉन्च किया गया था।

डिजिटल इंडिया एक महत्वपूर्ण नेतृत्वकारी पहल है जिसका उद्देश्य भारत को डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म पर ले जाना है। यह भारत को एक डिजिटल युग में आगे बढ़ाने में मदद कर रहा है भारत को गांवों का देश कहा गया है आज भी भारत की 70: जनसंख्या है वह गांव में निवास करती है, लेकिन आज भी कई जगह ऐसी है जहां मूलभूत सुविधाओं का भी अभाव है ऐसी स्थिति में एक सक्षम समाज को बनाने के लिए डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम को लांच किया गया। डिजिटल इंडिया में उद्यमियों को विशेष तौर पर प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए यह कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है। विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों ने इस परियोजना में विशेष कर नए उद्योगों के उद्यमी को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए विशेष रुचि दिखाई है। क्योंकि यह उद्यमी ही देश के उज्ज्वल और अधिक ज्ञान से सूचित होकर देश को सुसज्जित भविष्य की ओर ले जा सकते हैं। कहा जाता है कि कठोर परिश्रम एवं कार्य के प्रति लगाने सफलता की कुंजी है।

डिजिटल इंडिया नए उद्यमियों के सपनों को साकारकरने की कुंजी के रूप में सामने आया है। एंटरप्रेन्योर वह व्यक्ति होता है जो एक नए विचार या अवधारणा के साथ नए बिजनेस को शुरू करते हैं व्यक्ति को एंटरप्रेन्योर बनाने के लिए एंटरप्रेन्योर मोटिवेशन बहुत आवश्यक कदम है। डिजिटल इंडिया के तहत तीसरे चरण में जहां भारत में स्टार्टअप की अगुवाई में नवोन्मेष और उद्यमिता में जबरदस्त बढ़ोतरी देखने को मिल रही है। ऐसे ज्यादातर स्टार्टअप कंपनियों की स्थापना भारत के युवाओं द्वारा की गई है। जो ग्रामीण इलाकों के उद्यमी हैं उनको नई खोजने से अवगत कराना, उन्हें डिजिटल प्रणालियों से जोड़ना, उन्हें सभी प्रकार की सुख सुविधा उपलब्ध कराना, ग्रामीण इलाकों में बैठे-बैठे ही उन्हें इंटरनेट की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराना। यह सब सुविधा उन्हें प्रदान करके नए उद्यमियों को उनका स्टार्टअप अच्छे तरीके से करने में डिजिटल इंडिया ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है और इसके लिए हमारी सरकारी कोशिशों के

परिणाम काफी बेहतर रहे हैं। आज नए उद्योगों के मामले को स्थापित करने में भारत विश्व में तीसरा सबसे बड़ा पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के रूप में भरकर सामने आया है।

भारत में नए उद्योगों को सुविधाएं मिलने से रोजगार के अवसरों ने भारत को डिजिटल संपन्न समाज में बदल दिया है। एंटरप्रेन्योर वह व्यक्ति होता है जो एक नए विचार या अवधारणा के साथ नए बिजनेस को शुरू करते हैं व्यक्ति को एंटरटेनर बनाने के लिए एंटरप्रेन्योर मोटिवेशन बहुत आवश्यक कदम है।

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सामाजिक कल्याण और औद्योगिक विकास

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समाज कल्याण प्रशासन, समाज कार्य की दूसरी प्रणाली मानी जाती हैं परन्तु प्रथम तीनों प्राथमिक प्रणालियों, वैयक्तिक सेवा कार्य, सामूहिक सेवा कार्य तथा सामुदायिक संगठन की सेवाओं में सेवार्थी की सेवा प्रदान करने हेतु समाज कल्याण प्रशासन की आवश्यकता पड़ती हैं। समाज कल्याण प्रशासन का आशय जन सामान्य के लिए बनायी गयी एवं सामुदायिक सेवाओं जैसे स्वास्थ्य, आवास शिक्षा और मनोरंजन के प्रशासन से हैं। जिसे समाज सेवा के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। व्यवसायिक समाज कार्य का उद्देश्य समाज के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति उचित ढंग से करना, जिससे कि वह सन्तोषी जीवन जी सके। समाज में प्रभावकारी सेवाओं को विस्तृत स्तर पर लागू करने के लिए, योजना, निर्देशन, समन्वय और नियंत्रण का सामूहिक प्रयास किया जाता है। समाज कार्य की सेवाओं को व्यवसायिक रूप प्रदान करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को आवश्यक ज्ञान और कौशल प्रदान किया जाये जिससे प्रशासनिक एवं नेतृत्व दक्षता के लिए कार्यकर्ता को इस ज्ञान और कौशल का प्रयोग कर सेवाओं को और प्रभावी बनाया जा सके। अतः यह अति आवश्यक है कि समाज में कार्यकर्ताओं को एक व्यवस्थित ज्ञान एवं तकनीकी कौशल प्रदान किया जाये। समाज कार्य प्रशासन, समाज कार्य की एक प्रणाली के रूप में कार्यकर्ताओं को प्रभावी सेवाओं हेतु ज्ञान एवं कौशल प्रदान करता है।

कीवर्ड: समाज सेवा, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता, समाज कल्याण प्रशासन

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Transformative Geographies: Assessing the Impact of Technology on Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

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Abstract:

This study delves into the transformative influence of technology on Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and its implications for spatial analysis and decision-making. By scrutinizing the evolution of GIS technologies, from traditional mapping to advanced digital platforms, the research assesses the expanded capabilities and applications enabled by technological advancements. Case studies explore the integration of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, and remote sensing in GIS, highlighting their role in enhancing spatial data accuracy and analytical capabilities. Additionally, the study examines the societal impact of technology-driven GIS innovations on urban planning, environmental management, and disaster response. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the dynamic interplay between technology and GIS, offering insights into the future trajectory of spatial sciences in the digital age.

Keywords: GIS technologies, artificial intelligence, machine learning, remote sensing, trajectory.



Vocationalization of Education for: Skill and Success

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Abstract :

The vocationalization of education has gained significant attention in recent years as a means to equip students with the necessary skills for success in the rapidly evolving job market. This approach emphasizes the integration of practical, hands-on training alongside academic learning, enabling students to develop both technical expertise and critical thinking abilities. By aligning education with industry needs, vocationalization aims to enhance employability and empower individuals to thrive in their chosen careers. This excerpt delves into the key aspects of

vocationalization, exploring its impact on skill development, career readiness, and overall success in the professional world.

Keywords: Vocationalization, Education, Success, Employment rate, Skill potential, Earnings potential

Introduction: Education plays a vital role in shaping individuals' skills and paving the way for their success. However, in today's rapidly changing world, the traditional approach to education may not always be sufficient. This abstract book explores the concept of isolation of education, which focuses on providing learners with a holistic and practical learning experience.

Research Methodologies: Quantitative method involves collecting numerical data through surveys, assessments, or standardized tests to measure the impact of vocational education on skill development and success outcomes. Researchers can analyze this data using statistical techniques to identify patterns and trends

Qualitative methods involve gathering non-numerical data through interviews, observations, and focus groups. This helps researchers gain a deeper understanding of the experiences and perspectives of students, educators, and professionals involved in vocational education programs.

Result: Vocational education has been proven to have a positive impact on reducing unemployment rate as it equip the individual with proper skills required in the job market

Krishna education contributes to economic growth by providing individual with specialized skill leading to innovation and productivity it also helps in the personality development of the individual because it is a complete circle that combines practical skill with the personal growth as not only equipped with technical expertise but also foster the qualities like adaptability problem solving confident

"The future belongs to doors who believe in the beauty of their dreams"

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Digital Transformation: Revolutionizing Industries Digitally

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Abstract:

“Industrial organizations are responding to new risks and opportunities originating from exponentially growing and disruptive digital technologies, by taking company-wide digital transformation initiatives. However, the key enablers of such digital transformation initiatives that facilitate operational performance outcomes in industrial organizations demand further investigation. Therefore, drawing on the sociotechnical system theory (STS), the objective of this study is to explore the digital transformation enablers and their impact on performance outcomes. Research data was collected from four leading industrial organizations that engaged in digital transformation programmers. Our results indicate that leadership, structures, and culture are the key enablers of digital transformation that help industrial organizations to achieve performance outcomes (i.e. collaboration, customer-centricity, and agility). By providing an empirically grounded integrated framework with future research propositions, this study contributes to the existing literature on digital transformation and sociotechnical system theory. This article aims to make a difference by exploring industrial digital transformation in order to identify the key enablers and performance outcomes. We highlight the need for alignment and joint optimization of social and technical systems to effectively capitalize on the digital transformation initiatives. Moreover, we call for urgent attention to the development of leaders, as well as the further identification of supportive digital transformation leadership competencies. Competent leaders assume a central role in correcting outdated and invalid assumptions, conceptualizing new ideas, and reinforcing cultural values. Furthermore, we elaborate the necessity of cultural transformation in industrial organizations for impactful digital transformation. Lastly, our findings confirm the significance of organizational structure in digital transformation and simultaneously warn that too little is happening.

Keywords: Digital Transformation (DT), Industrial organization, Leadership, Culture, Structure, Sociotechnical system theory (STS)

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Rise and Decline of Industrial Development in Historical Periods

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Abstract :

This paper gives you a detailed description of rise and decline of industries in different historical periods and their relevance in contemporary world. Industrial growth is not the matter of one or two years it is a long historical as well as developmental growth. It has gone through many ups and downs and was also acquainted with all the sacrifices which India has gone through. Many policies and programmes have shaped the view of industrial growth. As we know that industrial development is important for socio economic and human development of a country so a lot has been done by our national leaders in generating new phases of industrial progress with the passage of time.

Methodology:

This research paper explains the different phases of industrial developments starting from 1950 to post 2011 and gives an insight of trends of plan wise Industrial growth along with the policies which shaped the future of Industrial growth process. This also includes the various causes associated with the development of certain restricted policies. I have used various websites to collect the data like: www.civildaily.com and <https://testbook.com>. I have also collected statistical data from these sources.

Result and Discussion:

The findings of my research paper begin with the phases of industrial growth which starts with the first phase (1950-1966), in this phase there was weak infrastructure and less intervention of government sector so industrial growth remained slow. Then following was the second phase (1965-1980), in this phase major focus was on the capital goods the priority was on the mechanization of agriculture but due to the food crises in (1965-66) industrial growth fell that is why this period is known as structural retrogression. The third phase (1980-1990) focused on industrial recovery, the main causes behind this was liberalization of industrial and trade policy, simplification of bureaucratic controls etc. The post reform period also known as fourth phase emphasis on liberalization policies which caused reduction in excise policies and certain taxes. Then the period of 1990s showed much of a crisis that caused weak infrastructure and lower agricultural growth. Following was the period of (2002-03) is known as Revival of industrial sector and now was the last phase (2011-till now) which laid on the slowdown of Industrial growth.

Conclusion:

The research paper concluded with the impact of industrial developments in recent times. Though industrial development is a matter of past but it gives an insight of how policies are framed and how this is helping the current progress. Industrial revolution today is responsible for creating capitalism and the modern cities. The past summary is a way of generating today's scenario.

Keywords: Transformation, shifted societies, Migration, Revolution



Geographical Location of Industries in Bharat

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Abstract :

Industries play a vital role in an evolution of a state and geography put an uncommon influence on industries. Geographical region of an industry put a notable impact on the ace and fiasco of an industry.

Before, independence, Bharatian geographers were not much engaged that how much our Bharatian industrial sector, is grown up, resources base of industries, Industrial effects on urbanization, how much environment is affected. What is socio- economic effects industrial finance, analysis of some specific industries.

Mainly industries are major branch of economical geography after World War II, gradually developing countries started the process of industrialization among whole global world. Industrial geography has change with time in last 15 years as the rural or traditional industries gradually started to disappear and different new types of industries emerged.

The seven different themes or categories examine by the geographers are:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Premises of industries | 2. Industrial guideline |
| 3. Mom and pop industries | 4. Industry and ecology |
| 5. Industrial uptrend | 6. Allotment of industries |
| 7. Agrarian industrialization | |

Methodology:

The focused objective of this paper is to survey the research work engaged in industrial geography in Bharat and mainly focused by Bharatian geographers.

Relevance of this survey is with the literature gathered from the books, journals, theses and relevant web content.

Result and Discussion:

By studying of topographical allotment of industries spatial aspects functioning in their site and the key features of industrial view were for the debut occurrence consistently examined. Explore the area of liberalization and industrial guideline or the advancement of many industrial cores. A notable aspect of the Bharatian economy since post-independence, swift expansion of the “MOM and POP industrial segment”.

Minimal efforts have been exerted by Indian geographers in this field some accomplishments are undeniably praiseworthy like discovery of creative methods for repurposing separated wastewater and correct system to minimize water use in distilleries. And studied level of industrial development in Bharat giving reasoned account of its consequences and causes. The prevalent trends of growth and geographical distribution of cotton mill industry in some area like Bombay and Calcutta.

Conclusion:

In the era of globalization industries are adapting to global demands, shifting, and diversifying production within an open market framework. The advantages and challenges associated with footloose eco-friendly industries and interregional linkages in both material and technological flows have had a significant impact on the global scenario. This impact should be carefully examined by the new generation of geography researches. There are substantial and critical deficiencies in the investigation.

Industrial geography in urgent need of attention requires a comprehensive research program employing innovative techniques. This initiative is essential to emphasize the role of geographers in industrial planning of Bharat.

The main purpose of our present presentation is to outline a survey of research in industrial geography by Bharatian geographers.

Keywords: Industrial Geography, Industrial Development and Globalization, Industrial Complexes, Location of Industries, Industrial Growth and Policies

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Case Studies of Successful Transfer of Knowledge from Universities to Industries

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Abstract :

The purpose of the paper is to understand the knowledge transfer between universities and industries and to gain a deeper understanding of how both come together to fill the gap between academic research and staying on top of innovations and working on the same interests.

The successful transfer of knowledge from universities to industries is crucial for innovation and economic development. This process, often referred to as knowledge transfer or technology transfer, involves the movement of discoveries, research, and expertise from academic institutions to practical applications in the business sector.

Universities and businesses collaborate to keep up with rapid advancements in technology. Universities receive support from industries in the form of financing and collaboration to carry out the research. While universities provide resources, skilled labor, and academic research (Researchers Guidebook: A Guide for Successful Institutional-Industrial Collaboration, by UIDP)

Universities offer academic research, talented faculty, intellectual assets, and students who are prepared to meet industry demands. While industries provide resources to turn theoretical concepts into substantial service or product.

Methodology:

It begins with universities fostering strong industry ties through partnerships, joint research initiatives, and internships. Universities should align their curricula with industry needs, ensuring graduates possess practical skills and relevant knowledge. Establishing technology transfer offices facilitates the translation of academic research into tangible applications for industries. Seamless communication channels between academia and industry professionals, such as conferences and workshops, enhance mutual understanding and collaboration. This dynamic and interconnected approach creates a symbiotic relationship, facilitating the smooth and successful transfer of knowledge from universities to industries.

Result and Discussion :

We have found that in order to improve technology transfer through the commercialization of academic knowledge, many universities have declared that they will concentrate on building strong relationships with knowledge users.

One example of the successful case study of knowledge transfer and university and industry collaboration in chemical engineering is between Novartis and Harvard University. Novartis is a Swiss multinational pharmaceutical company and Harvard University is one of the top private ivy leagues research universities. Through the partnership, Novartis's extensive immune-oncology pipeline was combined with Harvard's proficiency in material science and tumor biology. The objective was to develop a next generation biomaterial system that is going to deliver immunotherapy.

Another example of university-industry collaboration in aerospace is of California Institute of Technology (Caltech) and National Aeronautics and Space administration (NASA). Caltech and NASA have been in a long standing and successful collaboration that has led to many discoveries and advancements in the field of Aerospace.

Scientists and engineers at Caltech have been playing a big role in NASA's exploration of planets, moon, asteroids in our solar system. For example, Jet Propulsion Laboratory which is a leading center for exploring the solar system. The laboratory is owned and is being sponsored by NASA and is being managed by Caltech. The primary function of the laboratory is the construction and operation of planetary robotic spacecraft. It also manages the Mars Exploration Rovers, which have been exploring the Red Planet for over 15 years.

Conclusion : The successful transfer of knowledge between university and industry is that the government policies, university academics and knowledge-based innovations contribute to the success factors of the collaboration. The transfer of knowledge is successful in a fruitful collaboration between the two groups when they possess a clear understanding of their goals. University-industry collaboration plays a critical role in contributing to national economies and furthering competitive advantage. Universities contribute to local and national economies through research commercialization and the generation of intellectual property. Government policies play a pivotal role in shaping the landscape of university research by influencing the priorities, funding, ethical standards, and commercialization of the research.

Keywords: Industry needs, University researches, Government policies, Patent and licensing agreements, Intellectual property, Innovation partnerships, Joint projects

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The Digital Transformation Revolution: Reshaping Industries in the Digital Era

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Abstract :

In an era defined by rapidly evolving technology, digital transformation has brought the wave of revolution in the digital era by reshaping industries worldwide. Digital transformation has become a strategic imperative for organizations across industries.

This research paper is aiming to shed light on the profound implication of digitalization across industrial sectors and to explore the evolution in current state of digital transformation. This abstract explores the transformative power of digital technologies in revolutionizing traditional sectors, enabling innovations, enhancing efficiency and fostering new paradigms. It also aims to provide insights on how business can strategically leverage traditional transformation to stay competitive, drive growth and navigate the dynamic landscape of the future. We here also highlight the societal and economic impact of digital transformation on industries and the emerging trends in technologies that are likely to shape the next phase of digital transformation for continual success of any industry in the rapidly evolving digital era.

- Evolution of the DT over the past years.
- Digital Revolution era and its impact on industrial sector.
- Technological trends that digitalising the business models in the digital era.
(Automation and robotics technology, Internet of things (IoT), Artificial intelligence (AI), big data and analytics, Cloud computing, Supply chain digitalization)
- Challenges industries encounters during DT.
- Future trends and potential development in DT that would reshape industries globally.

Methodology: In this research paper descriptive method of research is used for the study, as this method allows a flexible approach. We here applied the guidelines for systematic literature reviews as this paper adopts a structured literature review because “it is based on a positivist, quantitative and form-oriented Content analysis for reviewing literature” (Massaro et al., 2016).

To understand every dimension of the topic of DT the in-depth study of various published literature surveys, bibliography databases, related websites, published research paper, etc. have been done to provide complete research study.

Result and Discussion : The findings of this research paper aim to highlight the pivotal role played by the digital technologies in revolutionizing industries worldwide. They have demonstrated

significant improvements in efficiency, productivity and customer experience despite the challenges faced during the adoption of the digital technologies (DT) in the continual evolving digital transformation phase. Industries have leveraged these advancements to create agile, data driven and technologically empowered ecosystem and successful business models. The future promises further evolution with emerging trends like Extended Reality [XR], quantum computing and sustainability integration poised to drive even greater transformative potential across industries globally. The result is a landscape of industries that continually adapt, innovate and thrive in the digital age.

Conclusion : The digital revolution has undeniably reshaped the industrious across the globe assuring in an era of unprecedented transformation through the adoption of cutting edge technologies like the AI, IoT, cloud computing, automation, etc. Industries have witnessed a paradigm shift in operation, efficiency and innovation. This research paper aim to explore the profound impact of digital transformation on various industrial sectors highlighting the benefits, the challenges, evolution of the digital transformation, technological trends industries adopting in the digital era and the future technological trends that defines this monumental shift.

Keywords: Digital transformation, Digitalization, Digital evolution, Cloud computing, Internet of things (Iota)



Startup and Entrepreneurship: Igniting ideas and Youth Empowerment

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Abstract :

Startups and entrepreneurship provides vast number of opportunity and occasion to Young generation who wish to start their own business. A significant section of the youth Population is motivated by entrepreneurship. The view of becoming an entrepreneur as A way to fulfill their objectives and feel successful. It is the ideal choice for young people Because it allows them to try something new. Through entrepreneurship, they are able to Put their skills to use and create something unique that they can call their own. Although A large number of young people take over their families' businesses, the majority of them Tend to hunt for chances in their immediate surroundings and apply for jobs for the first Time. While many of them are successful in obtaining the kind of job they want, a sizable Percentage of them is unsuccessful in finding any suitable

employment and begins to Examine the possibility of starting their own business. Their opportunity to shine is Provided by their entrepreneurship. They have the opportunity to emerge from their Shells and contribute to the advancement of technology through entrepreneurship. There Are two reasons why young entrepreneurship is receiving more attention? The first is the Increasing number of young people without jobs, and the second is the pressure to Improve skills while still wanting to be competitive. The country is currently seeing a type of youth-driven growth that is typified by unconventional concepts and tactics that come From youthful, imaginative brains. But if we could comprehend the youth's process of Transition, we might celebrate entrepreneurship in India even more. For young people Entrepreneurship and startup is the ideal and rewarding career path. Youth can better contribute to country's growth by acquiring proper knowledge and Utilizing their skills. Youth can better run a startup and be a good entrepreneur because They are dynamic and enthusiastic and being dynamic and enthusiastic is the foremost Need for startups and business. Startup and Entrepreneurship is gaining its popularity Not only in India but all over the world. An entrepreneur is someone who has the will And tenacity to launch a new business and take on all associated risks. As a career path And economic engine, entrepreneurship has become a potent instrument for enhancing Self-assurance and promoting economic empowerment. By enhancing skills in youth , they can easily be empowered in the field of business. Encouraging young people to each their full potential and make a positive contribution to society advancement is Known as youth empowerment. Entrepreneurship is a crucial instrument for addressing Financial issues. It also makes the country self – sustainable. So by making youth well Trained in the field of startup and entrepreneurship we can develop our country as well As make youth empowered and they can easily be able to live their dream life. YOUTH EMPOWERMENT THROUGH ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION Every youth is having some different talent and skill but youth find it difficult to find and Utilize their skills and talent. So, we can empower youth in the field of entrepreneurship By giving them proper knowledge. Proper practical knowledge with theoretical one can Be helpful for skill enhancement and they can better utilize their talents. Entrepreneurship education boosts youth's confidence.

Objectives of Entrepreneurship Education:

1. Providing guidance and assistance to recent graduates looking to launch a business Career.
2. To give graduates sufficient training to enable them to recognize new business Possibilities with creativity and innovation.
3. To promote economic and industrial growth.
4. To make youth self – dependent and self - employed.
5. To give graduates instruction in areas that would enable them to fulfill society demand for labor.

6. Entrepreneurship leads to personal growth of the youth which in combined leads to the progress of nation.
7. By teaching youth about entrepreneurship, they can be more innovative and skillful Which leads to new research and new inventions which is good for economic and social?
8. Youth entrepreneurship ensure technological development, rural development, Reduce unemployment, economic and social growth etc. After seeing innumerable Advantages of youth entrepreneurship it is important to educate them in the same field.

Methodology: Launching a startup and promoting entrepreneurship involves a multifaceted approach. It begins with the cultivation of creative thinking and problem-solving to generate innovative ideas. Thorough market research follows, examining the target audience, competition, and validating the feasibility of the proposed product or service. Developing a comprehensive business plan that outlines the mission, vision, and strategies is crucial. Simultaneously, youth empowerment plays a pivotal role, encompassing educational programs and a supportive ecosystem that encourages risk-taking. Networking becomes key, establishing connections with mentors and fellow entrepreneurs. Funding avenues are explored, and a compelling pitch is crafted to attract investors. The execution phase requires agility and adaptability, with a focus on leveraging technology for efficiency. Sustainability considerations and a commitment to continuous learning further enhance the startup's prospects. Community engagement and social responsibility contribute to a positive brand image, creating a holistic approach to entrepreneurship that ignites ideas and empowers the youth.

Result and Discussion : The results indicate that engaging young people in entrepreneurship can have numerous positive outcomes. It provides them with opportunities for personal growth, skill development and the ability to make a meaningful impact. By starting their own venture young entrepreneurs can create jobs, drive innovations, and contribute to economic development.

Conclusion : Startup and Entrepreneurship have a powerful impact on youth empowerment. They provide opportunities for young people to pursue their passion, develop valuable skills, and make a positive difference in the world.

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From Academia to Industry: Vocational Strategies in Education

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Abstract:

Education that equips individuals for a skilled trade as a tradesperson, technician, or artist is known as vocational education. Vocational education is sometimes defined as the kind of education that equips a person with the necessary skills to work for themselves or find profitable employment. Vocational education equips students with skills necessary for certain vocations, making them employable. Vocational education has historically been associated with professions like mechanics, technicians, craftspeople, and so forth. One of the first institutions of vocational education was the Industrial Training Institute (ITI). Vocational education has changed in the modern period. In fields like physiotherapy, digital marketing, beautician, photography, animation, fashion design, hotel management, and other career-oriented fields, there is a growing need for vocational training. The main feature of these courses is that they are created with particular employment roles in mind.

Importance of Vocational Education :

1. Low skill levels fuel poverty and inequality. On the other hand, successful implementation of skill development and vocational education can lower unemployment and underemployment, increase productivity, and raise living standards. It makes financial sense to help people update and broaden their skill sets.
2. Students who would otherwise drop out of school or college for a variety of reasons but still want to become professionals with well-paying employment can benefit greatly from vocational training. They receive the instruction and knowledge required to be prepared for the workforce through this type of schooling. Candidates with vocational training are preferred by employers over those with merely a conventional degree because of their dependability and relevant work experience.
3. Vocational training is essential for economic development because, in the highly competitive global market, firms need workers with advanced skills who can take on new tasks and enhance products and services.
4. Furthermore, by giving women and girl's skills that are in demand in their communities, vocational education helps to advance gender equality by empowering them financially and enabling them to enter the workforce.

Methodology : Vocationalization of education involves a multifaceted approach for success. Firstly, fostering strong partnerships with industries is crucial to ensure that educational programs

align with current market demands. Identifying and prioritizing key skills sought by industries forms the foundation, followed by the integration of hands-on training and real-world experiences into the curriculum. Internships and apprenticeships play a pivotal role in bridging the gap between theory and practice. A flexible curriculum that adapts to industry changes, along with the inclusion of certification programs, enhances students' employability. Career counseling services guide students towards aligning their skills with market needs, while teacher training ensures educators are well-versed in both industry knowledge and effective teaching methods. Investing in modern infrastructure, resources, and continuous evaluation mechanisms further solidify the success of vocational education. Ultimately, an inclusive approach that accommodates diverse learning styles contributes to the holistic development of students and their readiness for the workforce.

Result and Discussion : The results show that vocational education can lead to better employment prospects and equip individuals with the necessary skills for success in their chosen fields. By emphasizing hands-on training and industry-specific knowledge, vocational education prepares individuals for the workforce and helps bridge the skills gap in various industries. Some key skills that contribute to success in vocational education include technical expertise, problem-solving abilities, effective communication, teamwork, and adaptability to new technologies.

Conclusion : Vocationalization of education plays a crucial role in equipping individuals with practical skills that directly contribute to success in their chosen fields. By focusing on hands-on training and industry-specific knowledge, vocational education prepares individuals for the workforce and addresses the skills gap in various industries. The skills acquired through vocational education, such as technical expertise, problem-solving abilities, effective communication, teamwork, and adaptability, enhance employability and lay a strong foundation for lifelong learning and career advancement. So, whether you choose vocational education or other pathways, developing these skills will undoubtedly contribute to your success in the future.

Keywords : Skill Development, Education, Training, Vocationalisation, Practical



Innovative invention and entrepreneurship in apparel and textile industry

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Abstract :

Innovation is about origin of new ways and products, but it is not always in favor of customers, meanwhile favorable to the products. This research paper contains the analysis of innovations, technology and entrepreneurship in industry and their intersection. Innovation is the constant thing for such industries for a better output. Change is the new normal in the business environment of recent years. These industries face a lot of challenges like fierce competition, changing consumer's preference which actually needs resolution and improvisation to achieve growth and national competitiveness of the country. The fresh and unique ideas of entrepreneurs will lead to a successful development in this field. It also highlights the significance of staying up to date with latest trends and technologies. The need of innovative invention is for producing high performing firms, also for competitive advantage. There is a strive of evolution in apparel and textile industry. Entrepreneurship works as a driving force in clothing industry, as they can improvise the old trends by having the employed capacity and innovative mind in a broad perspective which leads to organization growth and development. Creativity has a direct relation with adaptability for strong business reach. To sort out this matter, industries need innovative action plan including objectives to achieve, sectoral activities to be done, benefits and impacts.

Methodology: When it comes to developing innovative inventions and entrepreneurship in the apparel and textile industry, it's important to have a solid methodology in place. One approach is to start by conducting thorough market research to identify gaps and opportunities. Then, you can brainstorm ideas and develop prototypes to test their feasibility. It's a dynamic field, so staying updated with industry trends and networking with experts can also be beneficial.

Result and Discussion: There are discrete purpose of innovation for enhancement, increment and improvement in the field. It also drives creativity and set trends. Few of the main purpose is to increase the visibility of Indian textile industry and a positive impact. Also, without innovation the selling of new products will be in loss as citizens prefer the new variety because these industries are trend based. It is also about the utility and sustainability of the products of the industry that should be worth to buy for the consumer.

Conclusion: There is a necessity of innovations which includes the emphasize on the technology for handloom and crafts. Institutions should be established to build focus in this sector, like NIFT, NID etc. which will provide young entrepreneurs and innovations. Through the introduction of unique

designs, patterns, and styles, it influences consumer preferences and creates a sense of excitement and novelty in the industry.

Overall, innovation in the apparel and textile industry is crucial for product development, sustainability, entrepreneurship, and shaping the fashion landscape. It's an exciting field that constantly pushes boundaries and brings fresh ideas to the world of fashion.

Keywords: Innovation, Entrepreneurship, Apparel industry, Technology, Challenges, Improvisation



Education for Employment or Degree: Role of Artificial Intelligence (AI)'s Approach on English Language Education

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Abstract : In society, education has a variety of functions in the social, economic, and individual spheres. Education has a crucial role in establishing and maintaining social stability. It assists individuals in gaining the fundamental abilities required to engage with their surroundings and satisfy their wants and goals. Artificial Intelligence (AI) holds the potential to revolutionize teaching and learning methods, tackle some of the major issues facing education today, and hasten the advancement of education. The future of English language instruction and learning is examined in this study in relation to artificial intelligence (AI). Numerous industries, including education, have seen substantial changes as a result of the quick development of AI technology. To improve learning outcomes and instructional experiences, artificial intelligence (AI) has been used into teaching and evaluation procedures in the context of English language education. The usefulness of AI technologies in enhancing language competency and learner engagement such as chatbots and intelligent tutoring systems is examined in this article. The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) in language instruction raises a number of ethical, practical, and pedagogical issues. Learning autonomy and the role of educators in AI-driven classrooms are emphasized. The necessity to address the effects of AI on students from a variety of backgrounds is highlighted, as well as future research areas. In addition to highlighting the potential advantages of AI in English language instruction, the findings also stress the necessity of responsible implementation and continuous assessment to guarantee moral and just practices.

Keywords : Artificial Intelligence (AI), English teaching and learning, English language, Education, Human Development.

Conclusion : In conclusion for the development of education strategies AI technologies provide tailored and flexible learning opportunities that help students become more proficient in speaking, listening, reading, and writing. To guarantee the ethical and fair use of AI in language acquisition and to optimize its potential advantages, more study and ethical concerns are needed. Educators and governments can improve language learning results and enable students to gain the communication skills they need to succeed in an interconnected society by judiciously and responsibly utilizing AI technology.



Role of English as a global language

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Abstract :

English as a world language is not merely an international language. The notion of international language can be understood as a language which is used in any international communication which involves people from two Or more countries. Japanese is an international language, but it is not a global language. Japanese is often used by people who communicate with Japanese people, usually in the area in which Japanese people, tradition, political power and/or business are dominant. Japanese, however, is not used in a great number of other contexts. The same thing applies to Arabic. As an in-ternational language, Arabic is not only used in the area in which Arab people are dominant, but it is also employed when people communicate with Arabs in other places. However, Arabic is not used when there is no connection with Arabs. This is different from the fact of English as a global language. English is not only used when people communicate with English Speakers. English is used by people of different first languages. It is not only Applied when people speak to English people, but also used when people from different nations meet. English is the most widely spoken language in very different contexts in the world. Therefore, English is not only an international language, but also a global language.

Keywords: international language, global language, communicative.

Conclusion: therefore it is noted that English is a global language which direct and applied by many languages and it is not an individual approach to towards English this is an international approach.



Entrepreneurship in Fashion and Textile industry

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Abstract :

In present day, people are more interested to become job givers rather than job seekers. This thought has change the perspective of youth in contest of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurs are known for their creative sustainable skills, reuse textile material in innovative way and new inventions in fashion and textile field.

Entrepreneurship in fashion is just like entrepreneurship in any other field and is no longer limited to stand-alone stores/boutiques, But design house, garment export house, design studio have also brought fashion forward. Through the internet facility various approaches have been developed in the fashion and textile. In Modern era designers are exploiting all the benefits offered by modern technologies such as nanotechnology, 3D printing, digital printing or AI-based design software. They play important roles in fashion and textile industry -think of innovative designs, unique ideas, develop sustainable garment, reuse the industry scraps, more production in minimum time and develop creative design with the help of AI based design software.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Modern Technologies, Nanotechnology, Empowerment, Apparel Industry, Textile Industry, Sustainable Development, Creativity, Reuse, Digital Printing



Pioneering Progress: Innovation and Entrepreneurship in the Apparel and Textile Industry

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Abstract :

This abstract investigates the dynamic intersection of innovative inventions and entrepreneurship within the apparel and textile industry. Through an exploration of key trends and case studies, we examine how visionary individuals and enterprises are reshaping the landscape. From sustainable materials and advanced manufacturing techniques to disruptive business models, this abstract

highlights the transformative impact of innovation on product development and market strategies. Insights into successful entrepreneurial ventures within the industry underscore the importance of creativity, adaptability, and a forward-thinking mindset. The abstract encapsulates the evolving dynamics, challenges, and opportunities in the apparel and textile sector as it embraces innovation and entrepreneurship.

Pioneering Progress: Innovation and Entrepreneurship in the Apparel and Textile Industry" delves into the transformative dynamics of the industry, where innovation and entrepreneurship converge to redefine traditional paradigms. This paper explores the evolution of novel technologies, sustainable practices, and business strategies that are reshaping and redesigning the fabric of this sector.

This abstract explores the evolution of novel technologies, sustainable practices, and business strategies that are reshaping the fabric of this sector. Through case studies and trend analyses, it uncovers the pivotal role of visionary individuals and enterprises in driving change. The abstract encapsulates the essence of how the industry is forging ahead, embracing innovation as a catalyst for entrepreneurship and setting new benchmarks for sustainable and forward-thinking practices.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Empowerment, Apparel Industry, Textile Industry, Sustainable Development, Awareness, Creativity, Reshaping, Redesigning



The Effect of Industrial Revolution on Visual Arts Education

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Abstract :

Industrial Revolution is a widely debated issue among academics around the world. Presently it is an important change that shapes future education. IR 4.0 places smart technology as a core and calls for pedagogical approaches and curriculum to be reviewed. At the heart of IR 4.0 are skills and digital literacy. For universities, providing a digital ecosystem is considered a step in the right direction in meeting the needs of the current generation. For visual arts educators, the IR 4.0 presents its unique challenges. Responding to this, Lewis suggests that teachers need to learn and adapt to new skills, accept new approaches and address the ongoing social changes. The IR desires individuals who are ready to learn to accept and adapt to changes in line with the ever-evolving and dynamic information technology. The IR brings pedagogical transformation in the classroom.

The term Industrial Revolution first emerged as Industry and was first made public by the German federal government. Similar to the previous revolutions, IR through smart technology affects many aspects of human lives. Innovations such as portable computers, social networks, and big data create many opportunities in building a conducive learning ecosystem. This includes the idea of learning can be done anytime and anywhere. An ecosystem that supports digital literacy is salient especially in linking education with the working sector. As an educator, I am an advocate in using a variety of teaching and learning techniques. Thus, in this paper, I would discuss my views on the Industrial Revolution and its implication on visual arts education.

In Past Industrial Revolution was a process of changing the speed of production in the manufacturing sector. This change is due to the advancement of production technology which is from the usage of the old and traditional technologies to the use of the latest technologies. The industry change through technological innovations that involve the usage of technological machines resulting in mass production of goods by using machines as a commercial and trade purpose. The Industrial Revolution improves the standard of living in a world where job opportunities are created and encourage economic development to achieve.

Conclusion : The article focuses on issues and challenges which surround art education in light of Industrial Revolution and the advancement of technology sparked by the revolution. Unlike other industrial revolutions in the past which placed significant influence and changes only on industrial sectors; IR affects every facet of life. Hence, its effects are unlike any other we have ever experienced. It is interesting to ponder whether have we successfully controlled the technology or is the technology controlling us? The most prevalent challenge to art educators in the face of 21st century is the ability to adapt to various, unexpected and immediate changes - to mention a few: the need for digital literacy on the part of the educators; the changing pedagogy; and the different ways and multitude students approach their learning. Nevertheless, art educators should view these changes constructively and as means for continuous professional improvement efforts. Art educators must also equip themselves knowledge-wise and acquire emotional stability to effectively abreast with future challenges.

Keywords: Industrial, Revolution, Pedagogical, Technological Machines, Ecosystem



Leveraging Collaboration between Academia and Industry to Shape the Future of Media

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Abstract: In today's rapidly evolving media landscape, collaboration between academia and industry has become vital in shaping the future of media. This partnership brings together the theoretical rigor of academia and the practical expertise of the industry, resulting in innovative advancements and transformative experiences for both practitioners and consumers. By leveraging this collaboration, academia and industry can collaborate on research and development projects, creating a symbiotic relationship that benefits both parties. Academic institutions provide a rich pool of intellectual resources, including cutting-edge research, data analysis, and theoretical frameworks. Industry professionals, on the other hand, offer practical insights, market expertise, and access to the latest technologies and trends.

Together, academia and industry can address pressing challenges and opportunities in the media landscape. They can explore emerging technologies such as virtual reality, artificial intelligence, and immersive storytelling, pushing the boundaries of media innovation. By engaging in collaborative research, they can uncover new business models, content strategies, and user experiences that shape the future of media. Furthermore, collaboration between academia and industry allows for the exchange of knowledge and expertise. Academics gain real-world insights from industry professionals, enabling them to create more relevant and impactful research. Industry professionals, in turn, benefit from the latest academic research and insights, enhancing their decision-making processes and staying ahead of industry trends.

Beyond research and knowledge exchange, collaboration between academia and industry can also lead to valuable partnerships and mentorship opportunities. This can foster talent development, where students and aspiring professionals benefit from the guidance, support, and industry exposure provided by experienced professionals. At the same time, industry leaders gain access to a pool of talented individuals who bring fresh perspectives and innovative ideas to the table.

Conclusion : In conclusion, leveraging collaboration between academia and industry is essential in shaping the future of media. By combining academic rigor with industry expertise, this partnership drives innovation, addresses challenges, and creates transformative experiences for practitioners and consumers alike. With increased collaboration, we can unlock the full potential of emerging technologies, develop effective business models, and enhance the media landscape to meet the evolving needs of audiences in the digital age.

Keywords: Media, Industry, collaboration, industry expertise, leveraging



Digital Transformation: Revolutionizing Industries Digitally

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Abstract: Digital transformation is a pervasive force reshaping industries across the globe. This revolution encompasses the profound integration of digital technologies into the fabric of organizational structures, strategies, and operations. It transcends mere technological adoption, representing a paradigm shift in how industries conceptualize and deliver value. The core tenets of this transformation lie in harnessing advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data analytics, and automation.

Industries embracing digital transformation experience a seismic shift in their modus operandi. Traditional processes are reimaged, streamlined, and often automated, leading to unprecedented levels of efficiency and productivity.

Customer experiences are elevated through personalized interactions and seamless digital interfaces. Moreover, data-driven insights empower decision-makers to anticipate market trends, respond swiftly to changes, and innovate proactively.

This digital metamorphosis not only enhances the competitive edge of industries but also spawns novel business models and revenue streams. It fosters a culture of continual innovation, where adaptability becomes a cornerstone for success. As industries navigate this transformative journey, collaboration between academia and industry becomes paramount, ensuring a dynamic exchange of ideas and skills.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the digital transformation revolution is not just a technological upgrade; it's a holistic reimagining of industries, paving the way for unprecedented growth, agility, and resilience in an increasingly digitalized world.

Keywords: Digital, Digital Transformation, Revolution, Technological Upgrade, Collaboration



Education for Employment or Degree: Role of Education

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Abstract: Education plays a crucial role in preparing individuals for employment and obtaining degrees. It provides the necessary knowledge, skills, and competencies that are essential for success in the workforce and in academic pursuits. Through education, individuals can acquire specialized training and expertise in their chosen field, enabling them to pursue careers that align with their interests and abilities.

Furthermore, education equips individuals with critical thinking, problem-solving, and communication skills, which are highly valued by employers and academic institutions. It also fosters a strong work ethic, discipline, and a commitment to lifelong learning, all of which are important attributes for professional and academic success.

In addition, education provides individuals with opportunities for personal and professional development, enabling them to reach their full potential and contribute meaningfully to their communities and society at large. It also promotes social mobility and economic prosperity by creating pathways for individuals to access higher-paying jobs and advance their careers.

Overall, education plays a pivotal role in preparing individuals for employment and obtaining degrees by providing them with the knowledge, skills, and competencies needed to succeed in the workforce and in academic pursuits. It is an essential investment in human capital that yields numerous benefits for individuals, employers, and society as a whole.

Conclusion: Education for employment refers to the skills, knowledge, and training that individuals acquire to prepare them for a specific job or career. This can include vocational training, technical skills development, and higher education degrees that are directly related to a specific field of work.

The role of education in employment is crucial, as it provides individuals with the necessary tools and qualifications to enter the workforce and succeed in their chosen careers. Education equips individuals with the relevant skills, knowledge, and expertise needed to perform job tasks effectively and adapt to the changing demands of the labor market.

Keywords: Competencies, Vocational, Communication, Qualifications, Employment.

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Digital Transformation: Revolutionizing Industries Digitally

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Abstract: Digital transformation is the integration of digital technology into all aspects of an organization, fundamentally changing how it operates and delivers value to customers. It involves using digital tools and technologies to streamline processes, improve efficiency, enhance customer experiences, and drive innovation.

Digital transformation has the potential to revolutionize industries by enabling organizations to adapt to the rapidly changing digital landscape. It allows businesses to leverage data and analytics to gain valuable insights and make informed decisions. By embracing digital technology, organizations can automate manual tasks, optimize operations, and reduce costs.

In industries such as retail, digital transformation has led to the rise of e-commerce platforms, enabling businesses to reach a global customer base and provide personalized shopping experiences. Similarly, in the banking sector, digital transformation has resulted in the adoption of online banking services, mobile payment solutions, and robot-advisors, making financial services more accessible and convenient for customers.

Manufacturing industries have also been revolutionized through digital transformation. The integration of Internet of Things (IOT) devices and sensors in factories has enabled real-time monitoring of equipment, predictive maintenance, and improved production efficiency. Additionally, the use of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning algorithms has enhanced product quality control and optimized supply chain management.

Healthcare is another industry that has experienced significant digital transformation. Electronic health records (EHRs) have replaced paper-based systems, allowing for seamless sharing of patient information across healthcare providers. Telemedicine services have also gained popularity, enabling remote consultations and monitoring of patients' health conditions.

Overall, digital transformation is revolutionizing industries by leveraging technology to drive innovation, improve efficiency, and enhance customer experiences. Organizations that successfully embrace digital transformation are better positioned to stay competitive in today's digital age.

Keywords: Digital, Digital Transformation, Revolution, Technological Upgrade, Collaboration

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Education of Employment or Degree: Role of Education

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Abstract: The most common purpose of education is to gain knowledge and skills that will prepare individuals to lead productive and fulfilling lives. Some view education as a means to nurture a skilled labor force that drives economic growth and innovation.

Mainly purpose of education:

1. Knowledge and intellectual development
2. Personality development
3. Social development
4. Economic development
5. Civic engagement and awareness of global issues

Education should empower individuals to achieve their full potential. Be better prepared for the workforce and make meaningful contributions to their communities.

In the whole world India is the only country which suffers a lot because of poor education policy that is confined to poor employment.

Indians think that education is only for employment. They must understand that education is basically for empowerment and mostly for enlightenment. It helps you stand firmly on your feet and handhold others. It helps you bring the change the way want in others and society. When you pursue your passionate and other areas other than for employment, and if there are any setbacks, you can take support of education and go for employment.

Problems which recovered by education:

1. Helping as reducing crimes: Education teaches people the difference between right and wrong, and also exposes children and young adults to experiences of others. Understanding right and wrong and having empathy reduce tendency to commit crimes. Education of a society decreases overall arrests- just one year increase of average education levels of a state decrease state-wide arrests by 11%.
2. Mainly useful for girls and their rights education is must implement in our society for women and girls:
3. Reducing maternal death rates: Maternal death rates drop significantly in societies with high education rates. Women with no education at all are 2.7 times as likely to die during birth as women with 12 years of education. Women with one to six years of education are twice as likely to suffer maternal mortality. This is because educated mothers are more likely to use

health services, even in low socioeconomic settings. Lack of education is also a stressor for women during childbirth. The more stressors a woman has during pregnancy, the higher the likelihood for negative outcomes.

At the last the goal should be a level playing field that allows a match of aspirations and abilities, without discrimination of learners based on income levels, marginalization or socioeconomic limitations. We will see an even larger number of youth graduating.

Keywords: Education, Youth Employment, Reducing Crimes, Development.

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Problems and Proposed Solutions in the Preparation of Professional Skills in Higher Vocational Schools: Teachers' Opinions

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Abstract:

This study aims to find out the problems we encounter in the process of acquiring professional skills in secondary vocational schools and their topics according to the opinions of teachers working in the professional fields of the production-production sector. The phenomenological method, one of the methods of qualitative research, was used in the research. The research study group consists of 21 teachers from various disciplines. The data was obtained using a semi-structured interview method. The method of content analysis was used in data analysis. According to research findings, problems in vocational skills training are lack of materials, problems with technological infrastructure, incompatibility of educational programs with the needs of industry, inability to adapt to changing vocational skills, wrong choice of field and educational system-school management problems.

Keywords: vocational education, employment, professional skills, skills training

1. Introduction

Rapid changes and developments in science and technology in recent years have affected vocational education institutions, labor markets and students. Vocational and technical education combines scientific and technical aspects of education and focuses on the requirements and competencies of a specific profession (Alkan, 1999). It aims to educate and train individuals as a skilled workforce for employment in industry, commerce and services and to provide the basic education necessary for

transition to tertiary institutions that continue in their profession (Esme, 2007). It is emphasized that the relationship between vocational education and development arises directly in developing countries and that vocational education has an important place in overcoming youth unemployment and industrial development (Ziderman, 1997). The goal of obtaining a qualified workforce for the production and use of advanced technologies is contained in the Third Five-Year Development Plan and the Seventh Five-Year Development Plan. To this end, it was emphasized that vocational and technical education should be emphasized in secondary and tertiary education

1.1. Professional skills in the process of transition from school to work

Skills are assets of the labor force involved in production acquired through educational activities. In countries that can correctly establish the relationship between professional skills and economic development, the main axis of professional skills development policies is to match the supply of skills and demand, to adapt workers and businesses to changes, to identify and provide competences in line with the future labour market. needs (ILO, 2010). Vocational and technical education is an important force that supports economic growth and development and acquires the skills, knowledge and competences needed for employment. These skills are easier to acquire through school-industry collaboration and hands-on learning. The cooperation between school and industry is therefore very important in acquiring professional skills (Nathaniel, Lawson & Obed, 2019). Nowadays, the skills that facilitate employment are effective communication, creative thinking, problem solving

1.2. Causes of change in the demand for professional skills

1.2.1. Demographic changes

People born between 1946 and 1964, when birth rates are high after World War II in advanced industrial societies, are defined as baby boomers. Births during this period have influenced the demographic structure of the labor force in developed countries and the aging of the active working population. For example, it is reported that approximately 76% of the US population was born during this period (Reich, 2006). Declining working-age populations and aging populations in developed countries weaken labor skills and harm long-term economic growth (Toner, 2011).

1.2.2 Environmentally responsible vocational skills (green skills)

The fight against global warming and environmental protection are important determinants of socio-economic development and sustainable development of countries. Changes in the level and structure of employment and differentiation in required skills are directly affected by global warming and carbon reduction policies in many sectors. The need for economies to be environmentally sensitive requires that professions and work skills are also environmentally sensitive (ILO, 2010; Chatzichristou & Arulmani, 2014). This new approach to developing vocational skills for sustainable development is defined as a post-productivist vision.

2. Objective of the study

This research aims to find out the problems we encounter in the process of acquiring professional skills at secondary vocational schools within the education-employment relationship, and proposals for these problems according to teachers' opinions. The following sub-problems were created for this purpose.

1. What problems do we encounter in the process of providing professional skills needed for employment at secondary vocational schools?
2. What are the suggestions regarding the problems we encounter in the process of acquiring professional skills needed for employment in secondary vocational schools?

3. Methodology

This research is a qualitative research designed in a phenomenological design. Its goal is to reveal experiences, perceptions and how individuals experience the given phenomenon in a case study. In this study, we tried to explore more deeply the phenomenon of "problems in acquiring vocational skills in vocational and technical secondary education". In the research, the maximum variation sampling method was preferred among purposive sampling techniques

3.1 Participants

The participants consist of 21 teachers from various fields of expertise in the production-production sector, who have at least five years of experience and voluntarily participate in the study, work at a large secondary vocational school with a high number of students, and teachers

3.2. Data collection and analysis

Research data were obtained through semi-structured interviews created by scanning related literature. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 21 teachers from different disciplines and recorded using a recorder in the teacher's classroom at the school. The interviews lasted a minimum of 14 minutes and a maximum of 26 minutes. Examples of questions asked to interviewees: "What are employers' expectations of professional skills for employment?

"How have these expectations changed compared to the past?" "What professional skills do you think will make graduates more likely to be employed in your field?" and "What are your suggestions for student job preferences, job opportunities, and plans to be more functional?"

4. Findings

The findings from the interviews conducted at the school where the research took place were examined in two themes to respond to the sub-problems of the research. The first topic is "Problems Encountered in the Process of Teaching Vocational Skills" and the second topic is "Problems Encountered in the Process of Vocational Skills Teaching". Based on the content analysis performed on the research data, six categories forming the first theme and four categories forming the second theme were determined. The categories are listed in Table 2.

Table 1: Themes and Categories

Theme 1 : Problems Encountered in the Process of Teaching Vocational Skills

Category 1 Change of Vocational Skills

Category 2 Employment in Different Sectors

Category 3 Sustainability in Vocational Skill Training

Category 4 Equipment and Program Insufficiency in Vocational Skill Training

Category 5 School Management-Education System Related Problems

Category 6 Misleading Attitude in Vocational Field Selection

Theme 2 : Suggestions about the Problems Encountered in the Process of Teaching Vocational Skills

Category 1 School-industry Cooperation

Category 2 Vocational orientation (guidance)

Category 3 Image of Vocational High Schools

Category 4 Equipment Supply and Program Change

4.1. Change of professional skills

The first topic deals with the problems encountered in the training of professional skills. In the category of changing professional skills, teachers report that expectations in the field of professional skills are constantly changing and that it is difficult to adapt to this change. According to teachers' views, students are expected to be individuals who are open to learning closely related to science and technology, have high creativity, entrepreneurship and communication skills, and have analytical and technical skills.

4.2. Employment in various industries

In the category of jobs in different sectors, teachers said that students prefer easier ways to earn money, so they tend to work in the service sector instead of the production-manufacturing sector for which they are trained. It was also emphasized that a large proportion of students work in jobs outside their field of study

4.3. Sustainability in vocational education

In the category of sustainability in the preparation of professional skills, teachers solved problems related to workplace practice. The internship period at secondary vocational schools is one of the important processes in which vocational skills training is provided. According to the opinions of the

teachers, there are problems in the training of professional skills on work placements. These are non-compliance with the school's skills training program during the internship, serious actions by the employer during the internship evaluation process, and students wanting to leave the internship due to harsh discipline at the workplace. These problems negatively affect the sustainability of vocational skills training. In addition, if a problem arises during the work placement, the parents terminate the student's placement

4.4. Lack of equipment and program in professional training

Teachers report that the materials used to practice skills are old or inadequate, or that some equipment is not available at school. It was also pointed out that the workshops are old and neglected, the programs used in the machines and computers are old, and therefore the technology used in industry cannot be reached. It was stated that the educational programs in secondary vocational schools should be reorganized according to the needs of industry and practical courses should be strengthened by toning down theoretical courses.

4.5. Problems related to the school management system and education

Teachers believe that in secondary vocational schools, the branches of administrators in school administration are more prominent and the opportunities are not equal. In addition, it is reported that the level of school ownership of teachers working in secondary vocational schools has increased over the years and this situation leads to mobbing. For this reason, it was emphasized that the rotation should apply to teachers and other employees of secondary vocational schools as well as to managers. On the other hand, the fact that vocational secondary school students are academically less successful students reduces the quality of vocational education and moves away from the needs of industry.

5. Discussion and conclusion

According to the opinions of teachers working in professional fields related to the production-production sector, within the categories related to the preparation of professional skills, six basic problems and four basic proposals were elaborated in this phenomenological research, where problems were solved, professional skills and proposals related to these problems were examined. Rapid technological development in the information society is constantly changing professional skills. According to teachers' opinions, the professional skills required by the industry are the following: compatibility with technology, openness to learning, creativity, entrepreneurship and communication skills. These skills can be assessed as flexible skills that create a knowledge-production-employment relationship. For this reason, flexible skilled individuals are required in accordance with the flexible structure of labor markets. Increasingly competitive conditions with globalization also raise expectations of qualifications and quality in labor markets. Vocational education institutions are also reported to have difficulty adapting to these expectations and especially fail to transform school infrastructure and educational programs (Yavuz, 2018). In other

words, it is stated that vocational education does not meet the conditions and needs of labor markets, graduates cannot find employment and the competitiveness of the existing workforce is weak (Atik, 2018)

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Nurturing Academic Entrepreneurs with Integrating social sciences and humanities partnerships into historical warier

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Abstract

In the presented research, an attempt has been made to highlight those facts done by Maharana Pratap, about which most of the researchers and students are unaware. Most historians consider Maharana Pratap only the winner of wars, but in this research paper, other social reforms and development of industries of common citizens have been described by Pratap. It is believed that before the battle of Haldighati, Akbar made several attempts to bring Pratap under his control. Due to which Pratap understood very well that war has now become necessary, hence he made many efforts to provide security and employment facilities to the people before and after the war. An attempt has been made to highlight some facts about it, so that the coming generations can know the

reality of the history of that brave Siromani Maharana Pratap of Rajasthan and can decide that in reality Maharana Pratap was not only a winner but also a great social worker. Were also.

Keywords : Attempt, Historians, Battle, Unaware, Historians, Industries Winner, Attempt, Reality, Place, Studies

Introduction of Maharana Pratap

According to English historian Colonel James Todd, Maharana Pratap was born on 9 May 1540 AD in Kumbhalgarh Fort from the womb of mother Jaivantabai. His father was Maharana Udai Singh of Mewar. Who faced the attack of Akbar in 1567 AD, when there was no hope of victory in the war with Akbar, he handed over the responsibility of the security of Chittor fort to Jaimal Rathod and Fatta Sisodia and went to the mountains himself. In this war, Jaimal and Fatta became heroic while fighting Akbar and Akbar took control of Chittor.

At the time of Udai Singh's death in 1572 AD, he did not make Pratap the Maharana of Mewar and declared Jagmal, the son of his beloved and younger wife Bhatiani Rani Dhirbai. Due to this, Pratap did not become the king, due to this his feudal lords got angry and they removed Jagmal from the throne and made Pratap the Maharana, and in 1572 itself, Maharana Pratap was made the Rana of Mewar. This was the first attempt to change the order of Maharana and made Pratap Maharana in place of Jagmal.

Initial Difficulties

Initially the throne of Mewar was like a crown of thorns for Pratap, because at that time the economic, social and political situation of Mewar was very delicate, which was not easy to deal with. On one hand, Mughal Emperor Akbar was desperate to subjugate Mewar, on the other hand, the economic condition of Mewar had become weak due to the continuous wars. Apart from this, Mewar had many enemies who were keeping an eagle's eye on it. To deal with all these situations, Maharana Pratap took great restraint. First of all, Pratap made efforts for the security of Mewar and recruited Bhils in his army. To improve the economic situation, farmers were motivated to pay taxes and increase production.

Akbar's Attempts to Subjugate Pratap

As soon as Pratap became Maharana, Akbar started making efforts to bring Mewar under his control. First of all he sent Jalal Khan as his peace envoy in August 1572, but he returned unsuccessfully, then in 1573 he sent Mansingh, the crown prince of Amer and son of Bhagwant Das. To welcome Man Singh, Rana organized a royal banquet on the banks of Jaisamand Lake, but Pratap himself did not come to meet him and sent his son Amar Singh. Due to this, Mansingh went away in anger and threatened that the next meeting would be in the battlefield. When Mansingh also returned unsuccessfully, Akbar thought that if I sent the prince of Amer, then Pratap also sent the prince, so now Akbar made him his messenger and sent Amer king Bhagwant Das in October 1573. This time Maharana Pratap himself came to meet the King of Amer but even Bhagwant Das could

not force Maharana to submit to Akbar. Now Akbar made a last effort and called Todar Mal, who was loyal to his master, trustworthy and skilled in eloquence, and sent him to Maharana Pratap and asked him to try to subdue Pratap by any means. In December 1573, Todarmal met Pratap and explained that there was no benefit from war, hence accept Akbar's subordination and take over his kingdom, but Pratap rejected it, then Todarmal also returned disappointed. By the end of 1573, all efforts of Akbar to convince Maharana Pratap of his submission failed, now only one way was left, war.

Events of Haldighati Battle

When all the efforts made by Akbar for a treaty failed, now the only way left was war, hence both Akbar and Pratap got busy in preparations for the war. Pratap's army was less so he decided to fight the war in the narrow pass of Haldighati because he could easily control the larger army. Haldighati Pass is a historic narrow natural pass between Khamnor and Balicha villages in the Aravali mountain range, 18 kilometers away from Eklingji. Where both of them started gathering their respective armies in the field of Haldighati. Akbar sent Prince Mansingh of Amer as the commander and along with him Asaf Khan was sent for help. There were more than 5000 Mughal soldiers with both of them. On the other hand, Krishnadas Chundawat of Salumber, who was in charge of Maharana Pratap's army, led the vanguard squad, along with the Afghan leader Hakim Khan Sur, Bhilo's army was handled by Rana Poonja. One specialty of the war was that not only Rajputs but also forest dwellers, Brahmins, Vaishyas etc. sacrificed their lives. In this war, Akbar had more than 80 thousand soldiers and Rajput had only 20 thousand soldiers in comparison to him. Due to the unmatched bravery of the Rajput army, the Haldighati battle site has become a pilgrimage site for freedom lovers. The battle of Haldighati was so fierce that Abul Fazal called it the battle of Khamnore, Badayuni called it the battle of Gogunda and Colonel Todd called it Thermopalli of Mewar.

Results of Haldighati Battle

In the battle of Haldighati, army leader Kunwar Mansingh Kachwaha was from Akbar's side and Hakim Khan Sur was from Rana Pratap's side. Different historians have different opinions regarding this war. Some historians believe that this war was won by Mughal Emperor Akbar, while some historians consider Maharana Pratap to be the winner of the battle of Haldighati. But most of them believe that this war was inconclusive. Whatever be the case, the battle of Haldighati was so interesting that even today its name remains on people's lips. In such a situation, there are some facts related to this war which very few people know. Such facts which forced us to change the history written in books. Let's see what they are.

Opinions of Various Historians Related To Haldighati Battle

1. Abul Fazal himself was not present in this war but he was the court writer of Akbar. Therefore he also described the Haldighati battle in Akbarnama. He has written - "In the eyes

of the cursory observers, Rena's victory was visible, but suddenly the royal army started winning, the reason for which was that a rumour spread in the army that the king himself had arrived. This gave courage to the imperial army and demoralized the enemy army, which was gaining victory after victory."

2. The author of Munt-Khav-ut-Tawarikh, Abdul Qadir Badayuni himself had gone to participate in this war. He writes that the initial attack of Rajputs was so tremendous that our army started running away from the battlefield. Our army was in front and the army of Rajputs was behind us. We did not know where to go to save our lives.

Arguments In Favor Of Pratap Being the Winner in Haldighati Battle

Abdul Kadir Badayuni, a writer in Akbar's salary, who was also participating in the battle, writes in his book that Mansingh was riding an elephant in the center of the Mughal army and some people were present for his protection.

Man Singh was being provided security from all sides by Mohammad Rafi, Shiabuddin Group, Paidah Qajak, Lunkaran and Ali Murad. And many soldiers were also kept ahead of the vanguard squad. Vanguard means frontline soldier, meaning the soldiers who are at the forefront of the war are called vanguard. Under the leadership of Syed Hashim Barha, 80 selected fighters were sent ahead from the vanguard squad. The army on the right was led by Syed Ahmed Barha and the army on the left was led by Qazi Khan and the prince of Sikri.

Rana Kika i.e. Maharana Pratap came forward from behind the pass along with 3000 Rajputs and divided his army into two parts.

A part led by Hakim Khan Sur Afghan moved forward and attacked the vanguard of the Mughal army. Due to the terrain being high and low, the roads being crooked and thorny, there was panic in our vanguard due to which we were completely defeated. Badayuni himself has accepted this.

Further, Badayuni writes that the Mughal soldiers on the left side of our army, led by King Lunakaran, fearing this attack, ran away to the right like a herd of sheep.

At this time I (Badayuni) was with some special soldiers of the vanguard and Asif Khan was also with me (Asif Khan was also fighting on behalf of the Mughal army). I (Badayuni) asked Asif Khan, "We are in big trouble. Because we are not able to recognize who are the Rajput soldiers fighting on our side and who are the Rajput soldiers fighting on the enemy side?" Then Asif Khan said, "You shoot the arrows without any worry, whichever side's Rajput dies, it will be the benefit of Islam." And then further Al Badayuni has written that "I too have the desire to kill many infidels (non-Muslims)." We were fortunate and the crowd was so large that not a single shot of ours went waste. "The second part of Rana Kika's army, led by Maharana Pratap himself, came out of the valley and attacked the army led by Qazi Khan which was at the entrance of the valley. And while destroying his army, Rana Kika reached among them due to which all the princes of Sikri escaped

and their chief Sheikh Mansoor Khan who was the son-in-law of Sheikh Ibrahim (Chishti of Sikri) was hit by an arrow which hurt him for a long time. Not filled.

After this, Badayuni writes that Qazi Khan Mulla stood firm for some time but when the thumb of his right hand was cut by the sword, he also ran away with his companions.

Further details have been taken from Akbarnama.

When our royal army crossed the Banas river and escaped by 5-6 kms. At the time of this devastation, Mihtar Khan (a high official of the Mughal army) came out of the guard along with his supporting army and he beat the drums and made noise and asked the army to gather and shouted loudly that Emperor Akbar himself was coming to the battlefield. Is. This action of his gave hope to the fleeing army which helped it to stand on its feet i.e. the Mughal army became ready to fight again. Further, Badayuni writes that:- Those Mughal soldiers of Mansingh who were on the left side of the vanguard squad, ran away in fear due to which Asif Khan also had to run away and took refuge in the Sayyids on the right side. If the Syed's had not survived on this occasion, the fleeing soldiers of the avant-garde squad would have created such a situation that we would have been defeated in disgrace.

It is known from some authentic sources of history that after the Haldighati battle, the Mughal army had stopped at Gogunda which is now in Udaipur district, here the Mughal army had dug deep trenches all around and had also built walls all around because The Mughal army feared another attack at night by Maharana Pratap's army.

From this we can guess what kind of fear the Mughal army had about Maharana Pratap's army. Apart from this, the Bhils also harassed the Mughal army. After the war, when the Mughal army was staying in Gogunda, the Mughal army had nothing left to eat. The battle of Haldi ghati took place in June, which is the summer season, at this time Mughal soldiers used to survive by eating raw caryo left on trees.

Apart from this, the Mughal army was forced to eat only after slaughtering its horses because whenever the Mughal soldiers went out in search of food, they were attacked by Maharana Pratap's army and Bhils and they were killed. Seeing all these circumstances, after a few days, Akbar called back the Mughal army from Gogunda. After the return of the Mughal army, Akbar was also angry with Man Singh for some time. Such a situation never exists in a victorious army.

Apart from this, I would also like to present solid evidence before you. After the war, Maharana Pratap had issued leases of lands of the villages around Haldighati area in the form of copper plates and these were also signed by Diwan Pratap of Eklingnath. Dr. Chandrashekhar Sharma, professor and experienced historian at Rajasthan Vidyapeeth University, has also submitted proof of this in the university.

At the time of Maharana Pratap, only the king had the right to issue land leases. This means that Maharana Pratap was still the king even after the war.

Apart from this, Dr. Sharma says that if the Mughal army had won the battle of Haldighati, then Akbar would definitely have given some reward to those who defeated his biggest opponent Maharana Pratap or would have made someone a dependent ruler, but no such There is no evidence in history either. What's more, after the Haldighati battle, Akbar had also banned Mansingh and Mughal army officer Asif Khan from coming to the Mughal court. No king treats his conquered generals like this. In this way, keeping all the evidences of history in front, it is certain that the great warrior Maharana Pratap was victorious in the Haldighati battle.

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Effect of Family & School Environment on Truancy among Secondary School Students

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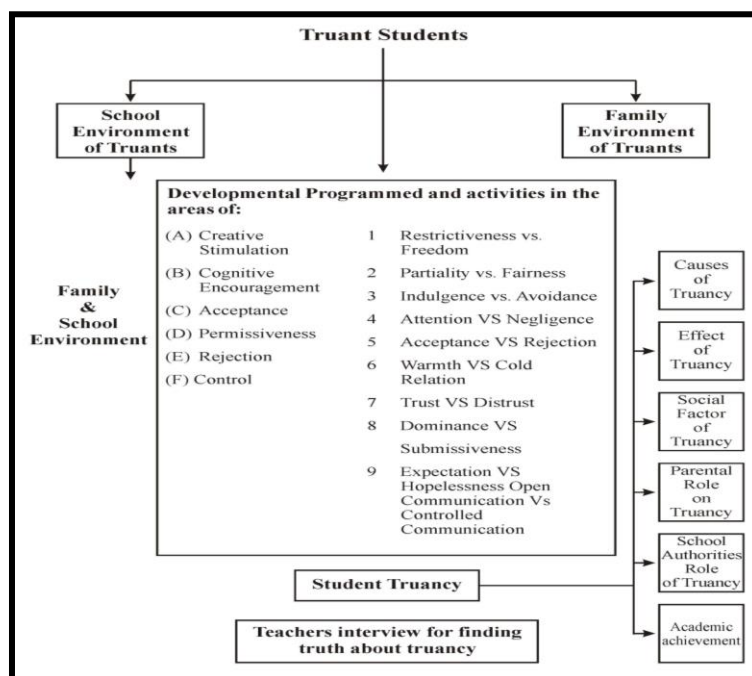
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Abstract :

“Effect of family & school environment on truancy among secondary school students.”

Conceptual paradigm of the study: When the paradigm has been shifted from teaching to learning, “truancy”, among the students has become a glaring problem as well as a matter of concern for family & school environment & educational planners. The report from school & juvenile authorities and from law enforcement official show that truancy is increasing everywhere. However, there is no corresponding increase in realistic understanding of the problem with respect to effective factors, some family & school environment on truancy show complete disinterest and indifference.

Figure.1 Below is presented the conceptual paradigm of the study. It shows the *effect of family environment and the school environment*



The conceptual paradigm shows the family and school environment and student's truancy. The effect of family and school environment often occurs in high numbers due to chronic illnesses and family crises, but these absences are not what often the most concern to school system unexcused absences are the core of the problem being addressed not only nationally, but also responsible for family and schools role playing in unexcused absences often fall under the term of truancy.

statement of the problem:

“Effect of family & school environment on truancy among secondary school students.”

Objectives of the study: The present research work has been conducted to meet with the objectives-

1. To find out the effect of family & school environment on truancy.
2. To study the truancy among secondary school students on truancy scale and its dimensions
3. To study the teacher's opinions towards truth behind truancy.

Hypothesis of the research work:

1. The total sample of students has above average performance on students truancy scale and its dimensions.
2. The total sample of student has above average performance on family climate scale & its dimensions.
3. The total sample of students has above average performance on School Environment Inventory and its dimensions.
4. There is no significance relationship of student truancy total scores and scores on dimensions of S.T.S. with total F.C.S. scores and scores on dimensions of F.C.S.

Sample of the study:

There are various method of sampling. The investigator followed stratified random sampling for selecting the student of class IX & X level, both in government and private sector. The strength of government and private school is not equal in Jaipur district. The Quantity of government schools is less than to private schools also. The strength of girls and boys are also different. Girl's strength is less than boys. So, in this sample there are 320 students of government sector and 480 students from private sector, under these 320 students of government sector, there are 140 girls and 180 boys are selected. In other hand under these 480 students of private sector, there are 220 girls and 260 boys are selected. So total sample is 800 students both in government and private sector. After that 100 teachers have been selected, out of which 40 teachers in government sector and 60 teachers are in private sector for finding the truth about truancy.

Research method: In further study, **independent variables** are- family environment (X1), school environment (X2), and **dependent variable** is truancy among secondary school students (Y). So, in this case ex-post facto research help to solve this type of problems other words when we have attribute independent variables, we must turn to ex-post facto research (sometimes called-comparative research). Ex-post facto research can test hypotheses concerning the relationship between an independent variable X and dependent variable Y. The aim of research is to compare two groups. Similar on all relevant characteristics and measure the effect of those characteristics.

Tools of the study: In research standardized tools are to be used. In the present research work following tools has been used to meet out the objective of the present research work-

- (i) Student truancy Scale
- (ii) Family Climate Scale
- (iii) School Environment Inventory
- (iv) Interview schedule for teachers
- (v) Questionnaire for teachers.

Discussion on Findings of Present Research Work:

The findings of present research have conceptualized the truancy among school students is of average level. The family and school environment of students is of varied nature on all the dimensions of family climate scale and school environment inventory scale. The finding has made conclusions about the effect of sex, type of school & age group of students on student truancy scale, family climate scale and school environment scale. The studies on student truancy with reference to family & school environment have concluded for the parenting of children and classroom situations and environment. Today, more than 1000 studies are available on truancy with selected variable of family and school environment, interpreting the effect on the child's development. The findings of the present research work are in accordance with the research conducted on family & school environment.

The students have reflected below average performance level on truancy scale and its dimensions. This concludes that the secondary school students have not understanding of truancy' in their behaviour. **The 'truancy' is not the disobedience of the child, but the disobedience of a child may result in truancy.** Students miss school for various reasons like health issues, family issues, financial demands or mental health problem. **Research shows that school, family, community and student characteristics are the contributing factors from which “truancy stems”. The research shows the danger period of truancy ranges from age 13-15. The most danger period is 14 years of age.**

Parents "rejection" to provide the children with minimum requirements for study and much pressure on household works on children, encourage truancy. **The creative stimulation, cognitive encouragement, acceptance, rejection, also can play a positive and constructive role in pointing out the wrongs to the children and to their parents.** **"Push" factors** for truancy and neighbourhood, peer groups, movie houses, the habit of smoking and alcoholism are categorized as **"Pull" factors of truancy.** Truancy is one such crime, that only one section of the people seems to be affected and worried about. **On the one hand parents and teachers want to treat the problem of truancy as very grave, and on the other those sections of the people who are unaffected by the problem turn a deaf ear to the cry of the truant parents and teacher.**

Findings on the basis of teacher's responses on effective factors of truancy i.e., most of the teachers consider that it is a great problem in their school. **Behavioural and emotional problem of student result into truancy.** Most of the teachers say extra burden on students of agriculture and domestic work, help to improve truancy. The teachers and parents who are suffering with this problem are at a loss and incompetent to handle such situation.

Conclusion : In this research is to study the kinds of excuses that secondary school students provide for their truancy. More specifically, it will study the extent to which they attribute their truancy to their own mistakes, and the degree which they blame on an external source like family and school because it is very close to improve the habit of truancy. Specific to Sec. school students, who are in the early stage of becoming truant this study will examine some contributing factors to the continuation of absence, and consider the extent of their truancy as a part of a pattern. The review of literature will introduce and define truancy and how family & school environment play an effect on truancy. No significant relationship was observed in the present research of truancy in the family and school environment. Students development practices are regulated by family & school environment. **Research** have studied individual dimensions of family & the school environment like **Acceptance, Rejection. Researcher have explored the issue of acceptance, rejection sensitivity.** According to findings, interpersonal acceptance, rejection especially parental rejection in childhood and also teachers, rejection in childhood-leads children to develop a heightened sensitivity to being rejected. **Thus, family environment some time forces to from undesirable habits one of them truancy.** The findings of present research have generated the need to work out various ingredients of family environment and school environment in relations to student truancy in elementary schools as well as secondary schools.

Keywords of research study: Family Climate Scale, School Environment Inventory, Student truancy Scale, Interview Schedule for teachers, Questionnaire for teachers.

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School as an Industry

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Abstract:

In the universal context, it has to be observed that idea of School an industry, is already existing in the western countries. The education is considered a very promising industry these days. Like other industries, education is on full bloom. To make it a venture no stone is left unturned by financiers. It has acquired global applications with far reaching effects on humanity. Online and augmented Virtual reality have brought new horizons to education industry. No doubt recent trends and innovations have created wonders but the deteriorating values, blind race for false competitions, fake business tycoon, unchecked shadow learning and pathetic citizenship beliefs have done irreparable loss to modern society. The Vedic education on the composition of Gurukul education should be taken as a supplementary manoeuvre to check the repercussions of transforming school in an industry.

“The curriculum is a tool in the hand of the artist(teacher) to mold his material(the pupil) according to his ideals(objectives) in his studio (the school)”. Cunningham

The schools on tune the western cosmos

This a very old statement which is quite pertinent today. In the universal context, it has to be observed that this idea is already existing in the western countries. The education is considered a very promising industry these days. Like other industries, education is on full bloom. Numerous capitalists are investing it as an industry. To make it a venture no stone is left unturned by financiers. It has acquired global applications with far reaching effects on humanity.

Education is considered an industry as it employs a large number of people who are engaged in teaching, managing, moderating, revising and controlling other aspects similarly related to business. These establishments can be public, non-profit, or for-profit institutions. They include elementary schools, secondary schools, community colleges, universities, and ministries or departments of education. Other constituents of a modern education system include charter schools, online academies, vocational centers, and corporate educational support services. Educational institutions contribute, in a major way, in the development of this resource. They are tasked with providing the talent pool for other industries, and this is critical when competing in a global economy. Even governments spends huge amount of money on the schools to get desired outcomes and beliefs. Both private and government sectors is completely entangled in this business. The special care is taken to shape the budding mind in useful and utilitarian product. Certainly the school is equipped as an industry with variety of tools and lots of soft wares. Every effort is done to make schooling

very conducive entrepreneurship. In the name of marketing and consumer satisfaction; the placement and good quality of life. Major concern of owners and executives of this business enterprise is to attain both publicity as well as good exchequer.

Key Trends in Education Industry:

The education industry is undergoing more changes with time. Startups are now filling in gaps and faults in the industry by leveraging new technologies. They are bringing forward new innovative ideas which if implemented can help re-shape the education industry.

Rise of Online academies: The rise of online academies: Online academies are becoming popular because of the real-time and interactive atmosphere which they provide. While leveraging available interactive multimedia technologies like live-streaming and video-conferencing, students can now complete their courses entirely online.

Use of augmented reality and virtual reality: Augmented Reality technology is now being utilized to enhance learning by displaying virtual 3D models on 2D spaces. Educators, especially those in science and engineering, can now make interactive presentations and models without the tedious work of creating physical models. By use of Virtual Reality, simulations which would have been run only on computers can now be run in a Virtual Reality space.

The rise of text book rentals and open source text books: The billion-dollar textbook industry is now being challenged by the emergence of alternatives like cheap rentals and open-access textbooks. Startups like Chegg and Campus Book Rentals have developed businesses from renting out textbooks to students at affordable rates. Their selling points are instant access to online books, savings, and other unique features. Renting college textbooks is now cheaper than buying and then reselling the used books. This has seen the amount the average student spends on course materials go down.

Key domains of the education industry:

Information technology has increased the viability of teaching learning process. Now both teacher and student can interact on online mode with the help of internet. Technology is also providing the means and infrastructure for administering and delivering education services on an international level. Sustainability in the education industry will be determined by how well consumers, workers, and institutions embrace and leverage information technology.

Location: the location of the school or college can influence its admission, strength and reputation. In other words education as an industry is positively impacted by its location.

Governmental and non-governmental funding: Students receive extensive governmental and non-governmental funding through loans, grants, and scholarships. Education institutions, on the other hand, obtain financing for projects and curriculum development from the government. Corporate too

provide funds to universities in exchange for a skilled workforce and research projects performed by the universities.

The school could sustain as an industry by offering relevant Curriculum and educational standards, reasonable cost of education and the opportunity cost of education, etc. To sustain in industry school has to thrive for all above mentioned requirements.

Features of modern schools:

Innovative trends :

Modern schools are tuned with experiential learning, self guided learning, community interaction in the schools, interdisciplinary course work, strong student-teacher relationship, encouraging self confidence and incorporating emotional reflection. All recent technologies and psychological dispositions are included in contemporary schools.

Strong connection with parents:

Parents are keenly kept in touch by the school to give true update of the student as well the upcoming events of the school. This interaction has broken the iceberg of alienation of an important segment of society i.e. parents. Parents Teacher Meeting is an overwhelming phenomena these days.

Alumni:

Reputed schools have sinewy relationship with their alumni. Interestingly Alumni and school interactions has surmised good results to the both. Financial as well other contributions have made this segment illuminating .

Benefits of Holistic education for teachers

Improved Academic Achievement: Holistic education had improved the academic achievements of all children, regardless of background and circumstances, by catering to individual learning styles and providing a supportive learning environment. Children's brain capacities are increased when they feel physically and emotionally safe and connected to others, according to the Learning Policy Institute. Through holistic education strategies, including integrated learning formats and community interactions, teachers can help students develop a strong sense of self, as well as promote lifelong happiness and success. Profoundly trained teachers and staff are the allures of modern schools.

Enhanced Mental and Emotional Well-Being: In a supportive environment, where social and emotional learning is emphasized along with academics, students have a better chance of emerging with self-awareness, confidence, and a sense of social responsibility. Various school-society components have strengthened the image of school.

Increased Problem-Solving Ability: Students who are tasked with solving real-world problems that exist in their communities emerge with strong critical-thinking skills. These hands-on projects

give students skills that will apply to their adult careers, such as how to gather, analyze, and report data and how to collaborate with others. Many projects are given to the students to make their learning more comprehensive, real and meaning. Even social problems are addressed though these activities.

Reduced Impact of Inequities: By emphasizing integrated learning concepts, the whole-child approach to education has been shown by modern schools to reduce the psychological impact of issues such as violence, abuse, or poverty on academic achievement, according to the Learning Policy Institute. Even anti discrimination policies are adopted to bring all strata in the main streams.

Curriculum:

Modern curriculum is designed to meet the diverse needs of the learner peculiarly. Latest pedagogy, innovative techniques of learning and creative approaches to improve communicative and linguistic skills have made the school as indispensable industry.

Modern schools are idealistic platforms of eruditeness in this era. All teacher, student, society and stakeholders are beneficiaries the education industry. But non academicians have also peeped in this industry. That is the serious matter of concern. As education and worldly profits going together without vigilance can have devastating effects.

The inputs for the planting school as industry has also ended in creating following abstractions :

- *Good sports person oriented for winning world medals:* The culture of private school is getting quite professional for giving special training for the budding players. They are able to crack tests rather than mastery on the subject. This has helped to launch school an industry. But it has also been seen that for reputation, school even put at stake of the health and career of the student.
- *Technocrats of world class:* certain school put more efforts in creating cyberpunks and techies. This attribute could help them to get good number of students but only techno-tendency could not harbinger complete happiness in the life of the students.
- *Business tycoons :* similarly some schools focus on making business moguls and executives just for the sake of name. This artificial and halfhearted approach could not lead youngsters for better livelihood. As entrepreneurship also needs finance and better business planning.
- *Lack of creating self reliant citizens:* any student educating from these schools needs to be self reliant and asset for the nation. The feeling of patriotsim, love, cohesion and brotherhood is missing.
- *Specialization of numerous arenas:* if school could make its approach multidimensional for the all round development of child, the child could render better performance in life.

- *Student as the maker and ambassador of the school/philosophy:* In fact the identity of the company is known through the product. If the product is world widely accepted then the company can make sure of its production quality.
- *Hefty amount collected by school:* The high standards of costliest education has put a poor parent in dilemma. The unaffordable fees have critically influenced the enrollment of middle class students.
- Shadow learning is another challenge in front of school industry. Low standards of teachers, low salary and perks, low qualifications and poor training are the recurring provocations.

In other words the modern the schools of modern world are full of these complexities and subtleties. But this certainly could trail to the wonderful results if guarded properly for the cosmic welfare. Though , no doubt that many business people are venturing into the education industry for new sources of revenue, still there are many educational institutes may or may not charge hefty fees, but provide quality education, giving the person the opportunity to climb new ladders in life. Non academician and less education lovers can not understand the perplexities of education as in industry for profits only.

As there are convinced rays of hope in the modern education in comparison to traditional education or **gurukul** education. Following are some likely features:

Gurukul had proximity to nature. Like Shanti Niketan the solace full of nature is missing in many schools. Big buildings full of worldly facilities but devoid of nature have created a vacuum in modern school industry.

No distractions was another feature of *Gurukul* education of ancient times. The numerous gadgets, appliances, video games and android phones have actuated serious distractions to the school learners.

Similarly commitment is replaced by selfish motives and actions to achieve desired results without least worrying about the earnestness. The drifting ethical standards also remind one of the old tradition of values and *samskaras*. The zero race and craving for ranks of Gurukul education should be integrated in contemporary school industry. Youngsters should not be pushed in the cut throat competitions of excellence. Vedic literature should be included in the curriculum. Vedic literature used to be common in ancient Gurukul System which helps students learn values and ethics .Last but not least, ancient Gurukul System was much towards practicality rather than theoretical. Where students learn things by doing practically rather than mugging up which happens in present generation schools. Henceforth Vedic education and literature could be better option for dull and highly inhuman syllabus of modern school industry. It is relentlessly hoped the present generation schools also be like our ancient Gurukul System.

In the end it could be stated that, “Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world”. Let it be true that education of this industry be humane and problem solver of the society. Business or not education still happens to be a pivotal part in a person’s life and educational industry provides that means for the students. It is positively believed that the school will be great asset for society if linked with Vedic propensity.

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The Advantages of Education for Workplace Readiness: How Education Aids in Hiring

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One of the most effective tools for career success is education. It's essential to getting employment and building a prosperous career. Gaining a college degree can increase one's chances of getting employed, lead to higher-paying positions, and present more options for growth.

Your possibilities are increased when you have a college degree, both in terms of the positions you may apply for and the companies you can work for. Candidates with specific training, expertise, and experience in their industry are sought after by employers. Having a college degree might help you stand out from the competition and demonstrates that you possess the required skills.

You can succeed in the workplace by acquiring the knowledge and skills that education provides. It gives you the critical thinking, problem-solving, and effective communication skills that are necessary for every line of work. Additionally, education can inspire you to pick up new talents and stay up to date in your profession, as well as provide you with the self-assurance to take on difficult projects.

Furthermore, education can assist you in creating a network of contacts that might be useful in locating job prospects. When you're looking for a job, college professors, alumni, and other professionals in your field of study might be quite helpful. They can help you succeed in the job market by giving you recommendations, introductions, and guidance that will make you stand out.

All things considered, education can increase your employability. It can provide you with the abilities, information, and self-assurance required for professional success. It may also lead to additional prospects for growth and higher-paying employment. Lastly, it can provide you with access to a useful network of individuals who can assist you in locating job. Your chances of landing a job are directly correlated with the level of education you obtain. According to a 2013 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data, unemployment decreases with increasing educational attainment. For instance, the unemployment rate for those with the greatest level of education—high school graduates—was 8.3 percent, whereas the rate for those with a college degree was 4.5 percent.

The Impact of Education on Job Opportunities: What to Consider Before Investing in Education:

Choosing to invest in your education is a wise move that will undoubtedly affect your professional path. You can improve your chances of landing a job or moving up in your current field by making an investment in your education. Gaining an education equips you with the abilities and information required to be competitive in the job market and to be eligible for specific positions.

Your chosen educational path plays a crucial role as well. While having a college degree can help you in the job market, not all positions require it. With a high school degree or vocational training, employment is frequently attainable. It could be essential to have a college degree if you want to acquire specialized knowledge or abilities.

Lastly, it's critical to comprehend how education affects employment prospects. Education does not ensure success, even though it can help you qualify for some jobs. When assessing job applicants, employers take into account a variety of factors, including experience, skills, and personal traits. Consequently, in order to differentiate yourself from other applicants, it's critical to expand your experiences and skill set outside of the classroom.

Overall, education is an important factor in finding employment, but it is not the only factor. It is important to assess the cost and potential benefits of investing in education before making a decision. Additionally, you should also develop your skills and experiences outside of the classroom in order to stand out from other applicants.

Nonetheless, prior to making an educational investment, there are a few crucial things to think about. First and foremost, your educational path should be customized to your desired career path. It's critical to conduct market research to find out what abilities and credentials companies are looking for. It is advisable to evaluate if the expenses associated with education outweigh the prospective earnings and professional prospects that may arise.

Exploring the Relationship between Education and Employment: What You Need to Know:

The relationship between education and employment is a complex one. On the one hand, education is a major factor in determining an individual's employment prospects. Higher levels of education tend to lead to higher-paying and more secure jobs. On the other hand, employment can also be a key factor in educational attainment; having a job can help individuals pay for their education, and the skills and knowledge acquired from a job can often be applied to educational pursuits.

It is important to understand that the relationship between education and employment is not a one-way street. While education can be a key factor in gaining employment, the skills and knowledge acquired in the workplace can also inform and shape educational pursuits. For example, someone working in a manufacturing job may have the opportunity to learn valuable skills that can be applied to their studies. Additionally, having a job can provide an individual with the financial means to pursue higher education.

At the same time, having a job can provide an individual with the experience and confidence necessary to pursue higher levels of education. Working can give individuals an opportunity to learn important skills such as communication, teamwork, and problem-solving, all of which can be applied to a variety of educational pursuits. Additionally, having a job can help individuals gain valuable experience in a particular field, which can be beneficial when pursuing higher education in that field.

In the end, there is a reciprocal relationship between education and employment. Getting a job can be largely dependent on your education, and getting a job can largely depend on getting the education you need to succeed in the workplace. People can improve their chances of getting an education and finding work by being aware of this dynamic relationship and seizing the opportunities.

There are minimum educational requirements for many jobs; if you don't meet these, you won't be invited for an interview. Employers are putting more and more emphasis on college degrees, according to the Georgetown Public Policy Institute, which projects that by 2018, a bachelor's degree will be necessary for 60% of jobs. Even if you already have the education required to perform the job you want, going above and beyond requirements can increase your attractiveness as a job candidate and increase your chances of landing a position, especially if you have advanced studies in a field related to yours.

Education is more than just a diploma. Your time in high school, college, or graduate school aids in the acquisition of both fundamental and sophisticated skills. You will improve your writing, reading, comprehension, and communication skills the longer you pursue an academic career. Your computer skills, which are essential in a competitive job market, can also be improved through writing, research, and classes. Additionally, you'll get used to interacting with a diverse range of individuals. Even if a degree is not required for the job you want, these social skills can help you in your job search.

Even once you land a job, education continues to pay off. Continuing your education will make you eligible for these higher-paying, more prestigious jobs, which may require a higher education level for promotions or managerial positions. Even if your prior job had little to do with your major, you'll likely be the most competitive applicant if a position in your company becomes available that is specifically related to your college major.

The significance of education in obtaining employment has increased with the level of competition in the job market. Your chances of landing a job are better the more education you have. Education gives you the tools and experience you need in addition to assisting you in laying a solid foundation of knowledge and abilities.

1. **Develop Marketable Skills:** Developing marketable skills is one of the best ways to increase your attractiveness to employers. These are the kinds of abilities that employers value and which can set you apart from other candidates. Getting a degree or certification in a specific field can help you improve these abilities and show off your understanding and proficiency.
2. **Make Networking Contacts:** Education can help you make valuable networking contacts that can lead to job opportunities. Attending college or taking classes in a particular field allows you to meet people in the industry who are already working and may be able to provide you with job leads.
3. **Demonstrate Dedication:** Education is a great way to demonstrate to potential employers that you are dedicated to your career. Taking the time and effort to obtain an education, whether it is an Associate's degree or a Master's degree, shows that you are serious about your career and are willing to invest in it.
4. **Stay Current:** Education can help you stay current with the latest trends and developments in your field. Taking classes or attending seminars will help you stay up-to-date on changes and advancements. This can make you an even more attractive job candidate.
5. **Enhance Your Resume:** Having a degree or certification on your resume can make it much easier to stand out from the competition. Employers are often looking for applicants with a certain level of education, so having the credentials can make you more attractive to potential employers.

Education can be a great asset when it comes to securing employment. By developing marketable skills, making networking contacts, demonstrating dedication, staying current, and enhancing your resume, you can give yourself a better chance of securing a job.

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Revolutionizing Education: NEP 2020's Blueprint for Empowering Youth in the Future Workforce

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Abstract:

"Revolutionizing Education: NEP 2020's Blueprint for Empowering Youth in the Future Workforce" delves into the transformative agenda set forth by the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) and its profound implications for preparing the youth to excel in tomorrow's ever-evolving job market. This article explores NEP 2020's innovative strategies aimed at bridging the skills gap and empowering learners with a holistic education that goes beyond conventional academic learning. The policy's emphasis on fostering critical thinking, creativity, and essential employability skills is highlighted, along with its vision for integrating vocational training and experiential learning to equip students with practical competencies. With a focus on nurturing adaptable and well-rounded individuals, NEP 2020 redefines education by emphasizing flexibility, interdisciplinary learning, and a learner-centric approach. This exploration aims to showcase how the policy paves the way for a dynamic educational landscape that not only prepares the youth for diverse career pathways but also instills in them the resilience and skills needed to thrive in an ever-changing professional environment.

Keywords: Education, NEP 2020, Empower, Youth, Profession.

Introduction : "Revolutionizing Education: NEP 2020's Blueprint for Empowering Youth in the Future Workforce" heralds the dawn of a transformative era in India's educational landscape. The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) stands as a comprehensive and visionary document that endeavours to reshape the educational framework, aligning it with the demands of a dynamic and rapidly evolving job market. NEP 2020 emerges as a ground breaking manifesto, poised to

redefine the very essence of education. It sets forth a bold vision that transcends traditional notions of rote learning, advocating for a holistic, inclusive, and learner-centric approach. At its core, this introduction aims to navigate the policy's overarching themes and objectives, shedding light on its revolutionary potential. The policy envisions an educational ecosystem that goes beyond textbooks, focusing on nurturing essential skills and competencies crucial for the future workforce. NEP 2020 places paramount importance on critical thinking, problem-solving, creativity, and adaptability, recognizing these attributes as indispensable in preparing individuals for the multifaceted challenges of the 21st century.

Moreover, NEP 2020 strives to bridge the gap between academic learning and practical application by integrating vocational education into mainstream curricula. It advocates for experiential learning, internships, and hands-on experiences, aiming to equip students with real-world skills aligned with the evolving demands of industries and entrepreneurship. NEP 2020 marks a significant shift in educational philosophy, emphasizing flexibility, multidisciplinary, and the use of technology as catalysts for transforming learning experiences. It envisions a future where education is not confined within the walls of classrooms but extends to diverse learning environments, promoting continuous learning and fostering a culture of innovation and inquiry.

In essence, "Revolutionizing Education: NEP 2020's Blueprint for Empowering Youth in the Future Workforce" sets the stage for an in-depth exploration of NEP 2020's transformative impact on education. It unveils a roadmap that aspires to empower the youth, cultivate their potential, and prepare them to be resilient, adaptable, and well-equipped for the challenges and opportunities of the future job market.

Role of education in enhancing career prospects :

Education serves as a catalyst for professional growth, significantly amplifying one's employability quotient. Attaining a college degree is akin to unlocking a treasure trove of opportunities in the job market. It broadens the spectrum of potential roles one can pursue and diversifies the pool of employers who seek individuals with specialized knowledge and skills. The educational journey equips individuals with the indispensable tools necessary to thrive in a professional setting. The cultivation of critical thinking, problem-solving prowess, and effective communication skills forms the cornerstone of a successful career trajectory. Moreover, education instills the confidence to undertake daunting tasks while nurturing the zeal to continually learn and adapt to evolving industry landscapes.

Beyond skill acquisition, education acts as a gateway to a robust network of mentors, professors, and fellow alumni. These connections often play a pivotal role in uncovering employment opportunities, offering invaluable guidance, and furnishing commendations that set candidates apart in the fiercely competitive job market.

In essence, education isn't merely a degree but a powerhouse that fortifies one's competence, amplifies job prospects, and provides access to a supportive network indispensable for career growth.

Impact of Education on Career Prospects :

Investing in education holds substantial weight in shaping one's career trajectory, as it equips individuals with the necessary skills and knowledge crucial for success in today's competitive job market. Yet, before embarking on this path, several critical aspects merit consideration.

1. Tailoring Education to Career Aspirations:

Prior to investing in education, it's imperative to align your educational pursuits with your career goals. Thoroughly researching the job landscape aids in understanding sought-after skills and qualifications, ensuring that your chosen education path complements your desired profession.

2. Cost vs. Potential Returns:

Evaluating the cost of education against potential income and career advancement is crucial. While education enhances employability, assessing whether the financial investment aligns with the expected returns in terms of job opportunities and income is paramount.

3. Choosing the Appropriate Level of Education:

While a college degree can offer an advantage, it's essential to recognize that certain roles may not mandate it. Opting for vocational training or acquiring specific skills might be equally beneficial depending on the industry or career path chosen.

4. Understanding Education's Role in Job Opportunities:

Acknowledging that education is one aspect of employability is essential. Employers evaluate candidates based on a blend of education, experience, skills, and personal attributes. Therefore, supplementing formal education with practical experience outside the classroom enriches one's profile and enhances competitiveness in the job market.

5. Holistic Approach to Career Development:

In essence, while education is a cornerstone, a comprehensive approach encompassing skill diversification, hands-on experience, and continual learning outside academia is pivotal. This multifaceted strategy not only amplifies prospects but also positions individuals favourably amidst competition.

Education significantly influences career opportunities, but its impact is optimized when aligned with personal aspirations, balanced against costs, and complemented by a holistic skill set and experience beyond formal education.

Key Aspects of NEP 2020's Transformative Framework

The transformative framework introduced by the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) establishes a robust connection between education and employability by focusing on several key aspects:

1. Emphasis on Holistic Development:

NEP 2020 places a strong emphasis on holistic development by integrating critical thinking, problem-solving, creativity, and essential employability skills into the curriculum. By nurturing these skills alongside academic knowledge, the policy ensures that students are not only academically competent but also possess the skills sought after by employers in the job market.

2. Vocational Education Integration:

NEP 2020 integrates vocational education from the secondary level onwards, aiming to impart practical skills aligned with industry needs. By providing exposure to vocational training, apprenticeships, and hands-on experiences, students acquire skills relevant to specific careers, enhancing their employability prospects.

3. Flexibility and Choice in Learning Paths:

The policy introduces flexibility in learning paths by offering multidisciplinary options and multiple entry and exit points in education. This allows students to choose subjects aligned with their interests and career aspirations. The diverse learning pathways empower individuals to pursue diverse careers and adapt to evolving job demands.

4. Technology Integration for Skill Development:

NEP 2020 promotes technology integration for skill development and digital literacy. By leveraging technology in education, students gain digital skills necessary for modern workplaces. Exposure to technology-enhanced learning environments equips them with the tools needed for employment in technology-driven industries.

5. Focus on Foundational Learning and Early Childhood Care:

NEP 2020 emphasizes foundational learning and early childhood care, ensuring that students acquire essential literacy, numeracy, and socio-emotional skills from an early age. Strong foundational skills lay the groundwork for future learning and readiness for the job market.

6. Entrepreneurship and Innovation:

The policy encourages entrepreneurship by fostering an environment that nurtures innovation, creativity, and problem-solving. By promoting an entrepreneurial mind set, NEP 2020 aims to create job creators rather than just job seekers, empowering individuals to initiate their ventures and contribute to economic growth.

The transformative framework of NEP 2020 aligns educational goals with the requirements of the job market by focusing on skill development, practical learning, adaptability, and entrepreneurship. It ensures that education transcends traditional boundaries, preparing individuals to excel in diverse career pathways and meet the dynamic demands of the ever-evolving employment landscape.

NEP 2020's Vision for empowering Students with Industry-Aligned Vocational Skills and Entrepreneurial Acumen

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) introduces several strategies aimed at integrating vocational education into mainstream curricula to equip students with practical skills aligned with industry needs and entrepreneurial aspirations.

1. Early Exposure to Vocational Learning:

NEP 2020 advocates for introducing vocational courses early in secondary education, allowing students to explore practical skills alongside traditional academic subjects. This exposure ensures students have an early understanding of various vocational fields, fostering interest and readiness for further vocational training.

2. Flexible Curricular Structure:

The policy proposes a flexible curricular structure, enabling students to choose vocational courses aligned with their interests and career aspirations. By integrating vocational subjects into the curriculum, NEP 2020 provides diverse pathways, allowing students to pursue vocational training alongside academic studies.

3. Internships and Practical Training:

NEP 2020 emphasizes hands-on learning through internships, apprenticeships, and practical training in various industries. These opportunities provide students with real-world experiences, allowing them to apply theoretical knowledge in practical settings, thereby enhancing their skill sets and industry readiness.

4. Collaboration with Industries:

The policy promotes collaborations between educational institutions and industries to design vocational courses that meet industry standards and demands. This collaboration ensures that the curriculum is updated with relevant skills, technologies, and practices, aligning students' learning outcomes with current industry requirements.

5. Entrepreneurial Development:

NEP 2020 focuses not only on vocational skills but also on fostering an entrepreneurial mind set. It encourages students to develop critical thinking, problem-solving, and innovation skills necessary

for entrepreneurship. The curriculum integrates elements that promote creativity, risk-taking, and business acumen.

6. Certification and Recognition:

The policy emphasizes the importance of providing recognized certifications for vocational courses, enhancing the credibility and value of vocational education. Standardized certifications enable students to showcase their acquired skills, improving their employability and entrepreneurial prospects.

NEP 2020's strategies for integrating vocational education into mainstream curricula aim to bridge the gap between academic learning and practical skills, ensuring students are equipped not only for employment in various industries but also for entrepreneurial pursuits by providing a robust foundation of practical, industry-aligned skills and knowledge.

Conclusion :

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) emerges as a transformative force, redefining the landscape of education in India by emphasizing holistic development, vocational integration, and entrepreneurial acumen. It envisions an educational framework that transcends traditional boundaries, aligning with the dynamic demands of the future workforce. NEP 2020's emphasis on holistic skill development, practical learning, and technology integration prepares students for multifaceted challenges and diverse career pathways. By integrating vocational education early in secondary education, fostering flexibility in curricular structures, and emphasizing practical training through internships, NEP 2020 bridges the gap between academic learning and industry-aligned skills. Moreover, its focus on entrepreneurship cultivates a mind set of innovation and problem-solving, creating a pool of job creators equipped to drive economic growth. NEP 2020's strategies not only enhance employability but also empower individuals to pursue entrepreneurial ventures. Through collaborations with industries, standardized certifications, and fostering an entrepreneurial mind set, the policy equips students with the necessary skills, knowledge, and recognition vital for success in the ever-evolving job market.

In conclusion, NEP 2020's vision for empowering students with industry-aligned vocational skills and entrepreneurial acumen stands as a beacon of transformative education, promising to shape a generation ready to thrive in a dynamic global economy. The policy's comprehensive framework paves the way for a more inclusive, skill-centric, and adaptable educational ecosystem that empowers individuals to chart their own success stories in diverse career paths.



Vocationalisation of Education: Nurturing the Academic Entrepreneurs with required skills for success

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Abstract:

The fast technological developments, being witnessed in the contemporary world are mainly focusing on the globalization along with the nurturing of academic entrepreneurs. These developments are proceeding towards the radical changes in the world of academicians who are more skilled in the process of vocationalisation of education. The present paper is deals with the required skills for the academic entrepreneurs to be successful in the process of vocationalization of education. The strategic efforts to improve the vocational skills of the academicians needs to be conducted through inculcating essential skills such as Adaptive Thinking Communication Skills, Collaboration Skills, Personal Management, Critical Thinking and Problem Solving Skills, Inquiry Skills, Technology Skills, Creativity and Innovation, Soft Skills, Empathy and Perspective.

Keywords: Vocational education, skills, academic education, practical knowledge, interdisciplinary thinking, discussion etc.

Introduction: The Vocational education allows the students as well as faculty members to secure well- paying jobs in a shorter timeframe. Unlike the traditional method and process of providing education, which can sometimes be monotonous and disconnected from real-world applications, the vocational education engages students by providing relevant and practical knowledge that can lead to success. The preparation of professionals must involve an education system which should be sound in ethical perspectives and important from the point of view of public purpose. The required skills are more and more related to providing the era appropriate education in the particular discipline and should be used for practice as well in real life situations. It must centrally involve critical and interdisciplinary thinking, discussion, debate, research, and innovation. For this the professional education should not take place in the isolation of one's specialty. The Vocational education can also be seen as that type of education given to an individual to prepare an individual to be gainfully employed or self employed with requisite skills. The vocational education is known by a variety of names, depending on the country concerned, including career and technical education, or acronyms such as TVET(technical and vocational education and training) and TAFE (technical and further education).

Nurturing the Academic Entrepreneurs with required skills for success:

The following mentioned some skills are considered very essential for the academicians and the students the being successful in the field of education-

1. **Adaptive Thinking:** In the digital age, things are changing at exponential rates. By the time employees learn the newest software or program, a better version is coming about. Future employers will need to continuously adapt to changing conditions as well as be able to learn new things quickly and efficiently. We need our students to learn how to learn.
2. **Communication Skills:** It is the need of the hour to develop the ability to communicate well with each other. In the digital age, however, we have access to a wide variety of new ways to communicate from video-conferencing to social media. Future more, it is expected from the employers also to be able to communicate with people within their team, as well as people outside of the team and organization.
3. **Collaboration Skills:** Most of the classrooms foster a culture of competition and independence rather than one of team work and collaboration. Future employers will need to quickly adapt to a culture of collaboration. They will need to collaborate with others within and outside of the organization, often using a number of new technologies.
4. **Critical Thinking and Problem Solving Skills:** There is a decreased emphasis on employers following directions and an increased emphasis on employers thinking critically and solving problems. In a rapidly changing world, employers need employees who can solve problems, provide ideas and help improve the organization.
5. **Personal Management:** This includes the ability for students, faculty members and employers to independently plan, organize, create and execute, rather than wait for someone to do this for them.
6. **Inquiry Skills:** The large majority of academic assessments ask students for answers. Rarely do we assess students on how well they can ask questions. The ability to ask great questions, however, is a critical skill that is desperately needed in a culture which requires constant innovations.
7. **Technological Skills:** In all the dimensions of providing and receiving education it is very essential to be skilled at using technology. In the digital age, technology is everywhere. The students are students required or taught to learn technology efficiently. This needs to be emphasized.
8. **Creativity and Innovation:** This skill is mentioned often and it is believed that it correlates with the ability to ask good questions and the ability to problem solve. Employers will be looking to employees more and more for creative and innovative solutions to issues that exist.

9. **Soft Skills:** The Schools or colleges rarely spend time teaching students soft skills, including skills such as time management skills, organizational skills, the ability to look someone in the eyes when talking to them, or using a firm handshake. It is heard a number of times, by different business leaders, that these skills seem to be disappearing.
10. **Empathy and Perspective:** Although this skill has always been important, it seems to be another one that is slowly disappearing. The ability for our students to put themselves in someone else's shoes, to understand their feelings, and to help solve their problems.

Vocational education and skill development

The vocational education is also known as vocational training, provides non-academic training that equips students and faculty members with the knowledge and abilities needed to become skilled technicians, craftsmen, artisans, or pursue various trades. The primary objective of vocational education is to transform unskilled individuals into skilled professionals in their respective fields. Additionally, skills development refers to the productive talents acquired through education and training, encompassing on-the-job and formal/informal learning. The Vocational education and skill development are of paramount importance for career advancement. They prepare students for specific skilled trades and technical careers, equipping them with practical skills and hands-on experience, thus making them career-ready and highly employable. Low skill levels contribute to inequality and poverty. However, when skill development and vocational education are implemented effectively, they can reduce unemployment and underemployment, boost productivity, and elevate living standards. Assisting individuals in expanding and updating their skill sets makes economic sense.

Correlation between vocational education and skill development

The vocational education and skill development are closely interconnected and complementary. In fact, vocational education plays a significant role in enhancing skill development. It not only imparts technical expertise but also fosters essential life skills such as communication, teamwork, problem-solving, and critical thinking. These transferable skills are versatile and applicable across the diverse work domains, making individuals adaptable and well-rounded in all aspects.

Need for Vocational Education and Skill Development

In the past, vocational training was not as prevalent, and students and professionals mainly relied on traditional schooling and college education to pursue their desired careers. However, this approach has been changed significantly as students and faculty members have come to realize that general education often lacks the focused preparation needed for specific careers. The graduates may also find themselves lacking essential skills and practical experience necessary for their chosen professions. Moreover, vocational training provides students with hands-on experience and serves as an introduction to the work environment, enabling them to accomplish tasks more effectively in their actual jobs.

- A student equipped with vocational education and skill development training gains a competitive advantage over others and possesses the necessary knowledge and skills to add value to an organization, requiring minimal additional training. The vocational education offers the students and academicians an edge over traditional degree holders.
- Another advantage of vocational education is its shorter duration. Becoming professionally qualified can take as little as 6 months to 2 years, saving considerable time compared to pursuing a typical degree, which can take up to 3 years or even longer with MBA programs. The vocational education allows students to secure well- paying jobs in a shorter timeframe of training.
- It also offers employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns, reducing the migration of students to major cities. The skills acquired through vocational training are universal, making graduates employable both locally and abroad.
- Furthermore, in the competitive global economy, businesses require employees with higher-level skills who can take on new challenges and improve products and services, making vocational training crucial for economic development.

Conclusion :

So, it can be said that in today's scenario specific skills are really necessary for the process of vocationalisation of education. In this mainly being skilled in technical education includes degree and diploma in all the programmes such as engineering, technology, management, architecture, town planning, pharmacy, hotel management, catering technology etc., which are critical to India's overall development. There will not only be a greater demand for well qualified manpower in these sectors, it will also require closer collaborations between industry and higher education institutions to drive innovation and research in these fields. Furthermore, influence of technology on human endeavors is expected to erode the silos between technical education and other disciplines too.

Technical education will, thus, also aim to be offered within multidisciplinary education institutions and programmes and have a renewed focus on opportunities to engage deeply with other disciplines. As a result, the demand for vocational professionals has grown worldwide, with many industries favoring skilled individuals over those with only college degrees. Opting for colleges that offer vocational training can provide students with a comprehensive understanding of both traditional education and work experience, enabling them to develop valuable skills and build successful careers based on their expertise.

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सामाजिक कल्याण और औद्योगिक विकास (एक स्थायी दृष्टिकोण)

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सार : विकासशील देशों में मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता प्रबंधन मानव अधिकारों सामाजिक न्याय और युवा लड़कियों की शिक्षा और सशक्तिकरण से जुड़ा हुआ है। इस अध्ययन का उद्देश्य स्कूल छोड़ने वाली किशोरी सहित किशोरियों लड़कियों के बीच मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता प्रथाओं और पेड वितरण कार्यक्रमों के प्रभाव का आकलन करना था।

खोजशब्द : उड़ान योजना, उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर, जागरूकता ।

परिचय : वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 में माननीय मुख्यमंत्री महोदय द्वारा इंदिरा महिला शक्ति उड़ान योजना का शुभारंभ दिनांक 19. 11. 2021 को किया गया है। महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग राजस्थान सरकार इस योजना का नोडल विभाग है। इस योजना के तहत राजस्थान में गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा सभी लड़कियों और छात्राओं को फ्री सेनेटरी नैपकिन प्रदान किए जाते हैं। बालिकाओं व महिलाओं को प्रतिमाह 12 सेनेटरी पैड निशुल्क वितरित किए जाएंगे। 11 से 45 वर्ष की आयु की बालिकाएं एवं महिलाएं इस योजना के लिए पत्र है। बालिकाओं में कपड़े की जगह सेनेटरी पैड का उपयोग करने हेतु अवगत करवाना अति आवश्यक समझा जिससे महिलाओं में छात्रों में विभिन्न रोगों से बचाव होगा साथ ही बेहतर स्वास्थ्य व हाइजीन की सुविधा मिलेगी।

परिकल्पना : शहरी व ग्रामीण बालिकाओं में सेनेटरी नैपकिन के उपयोग के प्रति जागरूकता में अंतर नहीं पाया जाता है।

कार्यप्रणाली: प्रस्तुत शोध में शोधकर्त्री ने सर्वेक्षण विधि का प्रयोग किया है तथा स्वनिर्मित प्रश्नावली का निर्माण किया है जिसमें 33 प्रश्नों का निर्माण किया गया है। प्रस्तुत शोध में प्रदत्तों की प्रकृति मात्रात्मक व गुणात्मक दोनों है तथा शोधकर्त्री ने अध्ययन के लिए 200 न्यादर्श का चयन किया है। शोधकर्त्री द्वारा अध्ययन के लिए सर्वेक्षण सारणी का निर्माण किया गया है जिसके द्वारा शहरी व ग्रामीण बालिकाओं में योजना के प्रति जागरूकता का अध्ययन किया है।

वर्ग	N	Mean	S.D.	T Test
शहरी सरकारी विद्यालय की छात्रा	10	30.68	98.332	0.085
ग्रामीण सरकारी विद्यालय की छात्रा	10	27.13	86.887	

परिणाम: उपरोक्त सारणी से पता चलता है कि यह परिकल्पना स्वीकृत की जाती है क्योंकि 18 df पर .05 सार्थक स्तर पर t का मान 2. 10 आता है एवं .01 सार्थक स्तर पर t का मान 2.88 आता है अतः t की गणना करने पर मान 0.085 आया जो कि दोनों ही सार्थक स्तर से कम है अतः हमारी शून्य परिकल्पना स्वीकृत की जाती है शहरी व ग्रामीण छात्रों की जागरूकता में अंतर नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष : प्रदेश की महिलाओं की सामाजिक, आर्थिक ,स्वास्थ्य एवं पोषण की स्थिति में सुधार लाना चाहिए। महिलाओं के कल्याण सुरक्षा संबंधी कानून एवं विभिन्न योजनाओं का लाभ उठाने के लिए उन्हें सक्षम व जागरूक बनाना चाहिए ।महिलाओं को सशक्त व सामर्थ बनाने हेतु महिला सशक्तिकरण नीति के क्रियान्वयन का समन्वय करना चाहिए ।किशोरियों की मासिक धर्म संबंधित समस्याओं के निराकरण में सहयोग प्रदान करना तथा उचित मार्गदर्शन देना चाहिए।

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Teacher Nurturing Trainees for the Dynamic Challenges in the Education Industry

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Abstract

Education in India is a multifaceted and dynamic system that plays a crucial role in shaping the nation's future. The education industry in India is a critical component of the nation's development, encompassing a wide range of educational institutions and initiatives. The National Education Policy, 2020 heralds a transformative era in Indian education, emphasizing holistic development, flexibility, and a multidisciplinary approach. Teacher trainees face a myriad of dynamic challenges in the ever-evolving education industry. Navigating these challenges is crucial for their effective preparation and success as educators. The current article will discuss the dynamic challenges in front of teacher trainees. Teacher trainees face various challenges as they prepare to enter the education profession. These challenges encompass a range of factors, from adapting to evolving teaching methodologies to addressing the diverse needs of students to facing the Education Industry. The strategies that this article suggests will essentially illustrate the delicate balance that teacher candidates should maintain to successfully contribute to the expansion and advancement of the education sector.

Keywords: Teacher trainees, Dynamic challenges, Education Industry



Enhancing 21st Century Skills in Teacher Trainers as a Part of their Professional Training Program

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Abstract : A skill is a learned ability or expertise that enables someone to perform tasks effectively. Our education system has from ancient times focused on the skill development of the students along with the regular teaching-learning schedules. Various ancient Indian contexts can support the idea that literature like Vedas, Upanishads, etc; have given importance to rigorous training and disciplined practices. It was not only limited to practicing various skills for vocational, professional, and educational purposes but also aimed at spiritual and intellectual growth. The times have changed and India has begun with the thorough implementation of NEP 2020. The 21st century skills have now taken a prominent place in the overall development of the students and therefore a center of attraction amongst the educationists. The current paper focuses on bringing out the ways in which these 21st century skills can be enhanced in the teacher-trainees as a part of their professional training program, which would prepare them for their future intellectual and professional journey.

Keywords : 21st century skills, Teacher training, Professional training program



Data Collection and Analysis using Python for Nanoparticles' Dataset

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Abstract :

Nanotechnology is emerging very rapidly and it is used in almost every major field. In biotechnology, it is named as nanobiotechnology having wide scope in biomedicine, drug delivery, nanomedicines etc. As per WHO, a new era of antibiotics must be researched as MDROs are growing rapidly worldwide and existing antibiotics are losing their efficacy to eliminate infection. Metallic nanoparticles (NPs) are showing promising result to be a new generation of antibiotics.

NPs showed the antimicrobial activities against no. of multi drug resistant organisms (MDROs). Due to this reason, NPs can be used as antibiotics whether alone or in combination with existing antibiotics. But, before accepting NPs as antibiotics, toxicity analysis of NPs is necessary step for evaluating potential risk of NPs. As the antibiotics have side effects which sometimes may be adverse, similarly metallic nanoparticles are also having various effects on human cell. When the scientists start performing experiment on cytotoxicity of NPs, the results show nanoparticles are having cytotoxic effect on cells but it depends upon various parameters. Depending upon the dataset, the classification or the regression approach can be adopted. The ML models have advantages over nano QSAR in terms of accuracy and adaptability. By giving the accurate dataset for development of ML model for NPs cytotoxicity, the accuracy of the model is improved. After training and testing of model, it can be used for work. Hence machine learning model can be used to predict cytotoxicity of NPs.

Keywords : MDROs, Nanoparticles, cytotoxicity, Machine Learning

Introduction : A nanoparticle (ultrafine particle) is sometimes outlined as a particle of matter that's between one and one hundred nanometres (nm) in diameter. The term is typically used for larger particles, up to five hundred nm, or fibers and tubes that are lower than 100 nm in mere 2 directions. (Mezzenga et al., 2012) Nanotechnology is a rapidly growing field of technical research that includes research, development and synthesis of various nanomaterials. Nanoparticles (NPs) can be defined as ultrafine materials ranging in size from 1- 100 nm. Due to the size, chemical and physical attributes of NPs differ from the bulk materials from which they are being synthesized. Nanoparticles (NPs) are important for our everyday life, having a wide scope in physics, biomedicine, engineering, and chemistry. (Alves et al., 2016)

In recent years, antibiotics are losing their efficacy against microbes. Hence microbes are getting resistant to multiple antibiotics. These microbes are called as multi drug resistant organisms. MDROs now are a serious concern for mankind as in recent years, very few new generations of antibiotics are approved. Due to evaluation of microbes and genetic changes make the new antibiotics not so much effective. Hence a new type of approach must be discovered. Metallic NPs can be seen as new era of antibiotics because of their antimicrobial activities.

These following types of NPs which have antimicrobial activity: -

- Silver Nanoparticle • CuO Nanoparticle • Gold Nanoparticle
- ZnO Nanoparticle • TiO₂ Nanoparticle etc.

Review of Literature : As the NPs are showing promising result to be considered as future antibiotics candidate. But along with this, experiments also proved that NPS also have side effects in terms of toxicity on human and animal cell. They are able to generate ROS and free radicals inside the human and animal cells which leads the cell to die. Hence cytotoxicity of NPs should be determined. The toxicological properties of nanoparticle (NPs) constrained by its chemical and

physiological properties, similar to shape of the NP, its explicit surface region, size, charge on the surface, catalytic action and shell. Nanoparticle can pass through the endothelial and epithelial hindrances and enter into lymph and blood stream due to the small size. After entering the circulatory system, it is passed to various organs and then to tissues which includes heart, liver, kidney and bone marrow, spleen and sensory organs (Dukhin & Labib, 2013) (Oberdörster et al., 2005) and then are transported by transcytosis into the cells or pass-through cell membrane by the process of diffusion. Nanomaterials likewise can have permission into circulatory system through ingestion. Out of the most, some nanomaterials enter the skin. Nanoparticles having small size can enter passing the endothelium at the site of inflammation, tumor, penetrate microcapillaries and epithelium. NPs leads to thrombosis by encouraging platelets. This effect of the NPs on human body has been shown by various experiments modelling toxic effects of NPs (Radomski et al., 2005)

Materials & Methodology

Materials Required:

System Configuration	Literature Search Engine	Web Servers	Software
• Windows 10 home Single • Processor: Intel ® Core™ i3 • RAM: 4.00 GB • System type: 64 – bit Operating System, x64 – based processor	• Google Scholar • PubMed	• IBM Watson Studio (https://www.ibm.com/cloud/watson-studio) • Google Colaboratory • Scikit Learn • Python v3.9.7	• TIBCO Statistica • MS – Excel

Methodology

Collection of data : Data had been collected by using search engine Google Scholar and PubMed. Approximate 162 research and review articles were used for literature survey and collection of data. Out of 162 articles, 57 articles were finalized for making the dataset for further study.

Filtering the data : From the literature survey, it has been founded that zeta potential has the direct effect on affinity of the nanoparticles with cells and cytotoxicity of NPs. (Shao et al., 2015).

Conversion of textual data into numeric data : These columns / attributes were as follows: - Nanoparticles, ROS generation capacity, Surface reducibility, Redox reactivity, Cells, Cell morphology, Cell Line / Primary Cell, Cell source, Test, Test Indicator and Biochemical metric

Dataset analysis using python : Analysis of dataset was done by using google colab. Collaboratory is developed by Google Research. It offers in built library functions, execution and retrieval of

commands in python at free of cost to users. The dataset analysis is important to have deep look of the data and get the knowledge about various parameters like missing values, outliers etc.

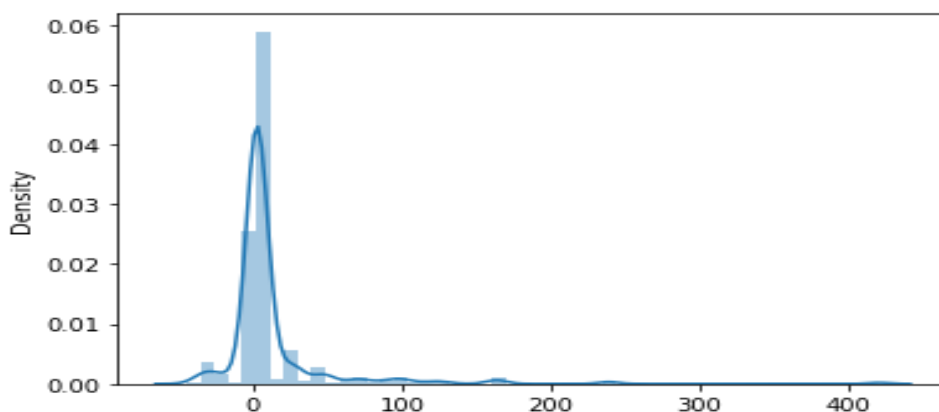
Feature selection using Heatmaps : Feature selection is an integrate part of any machine learning model. Feature selection is a technique used to detect best attributes which are independent in nature and showed their impact on the dependent attributes / variables.

Results & Discussion :

Data collection and dataset formation : The data was collected for the literature survey (research papers and review papers) and the attributes were collected. These attributes then used as column name for dataset formation. After this, data points for each attribute were collected which formed the rows of excel sheet. In this way, dataset was formed for applying machine learning on it.

The data was collected for 4 different type of nanoparticles – Ag, CuO, TiO₂ and ZnO

Data preprocessing and data curation : From the literature, it was found that zeta potential plays an important role in cytotoxicity of nanoparticles and this was selected as feature for machine learning. The dataset formed considered the null values of zeta potential. Hence the dataset needs to be rectified. A new sub dataset was formed from the main dataset. This new dataset had no null value for zeta potential. Along with these few columns also were not used further as they were not showing any relevance and impact over cell viability. The columns having categorical variables which were in text format also converted into the numerical data. By incorporating all these filter criteria new dataset was formed. Data distribution curve is made by using seaborn library in association with Matplotlib. It displays the data variation in each variable.



Feature selection using heatmaps: As per the literature only those variables can be selected whose correlation score is greater than 0.7 and below than -0.7. If the independent parameters are not correlated the dependent parameter significantly, then model will not be accurate.

By analyzing heatmap, only those features were selected which were having values more than 0.7 and below -0.7 (Ratner et al., 2009). These parameters were as follows: -

- Nanoparticle, Diameter (nm), Concentration (uM), Oxidation state, Zeta Potential, ROS Generation Capacity, Surface Reducibility, Redox Reactivity, Cells, Cell Morphology and Exposure Time (h)

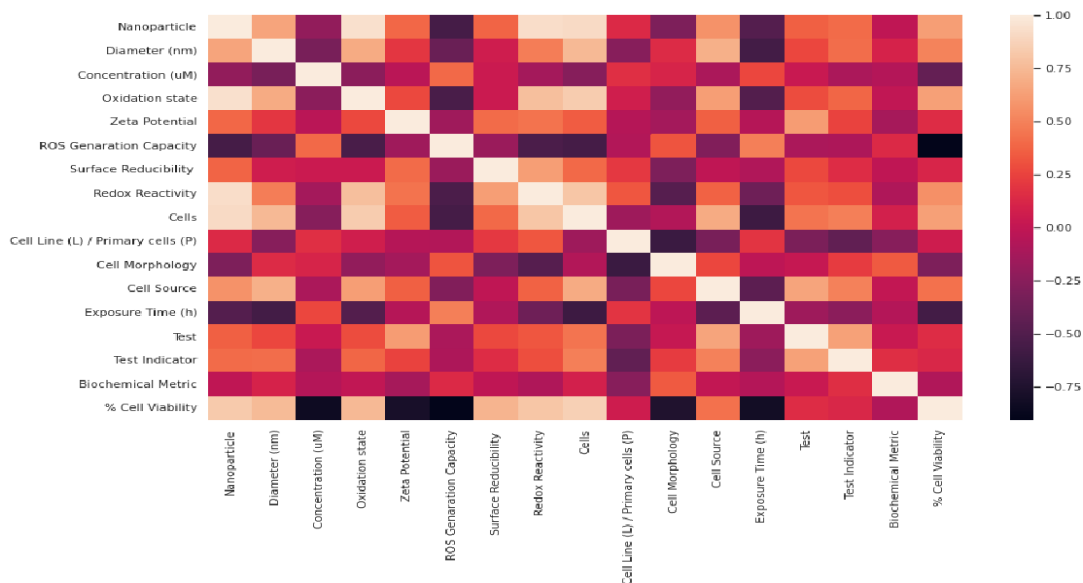


Fig. 2: Heatmap of correlation

These parameters will act as X and % cell viability will act as Y during ML model building. After selection of features, it was clear from heat maps and matrices that linear regression algorithm should be used to build the machine learning model. As the variables in the dataset were showing good collinearity with precited variable i.e., % Cell Viability.

Conclusion : As the MDROs are increasing at very pace and in next few years existing antibiotics will lost their efficacies. To deal with the problem, new class of antibiotics are currently being researched. Along with it, NPs with antimicrobial properties are considered as new generation of antibiotics. Hence the research is going on. The toxicological analysis is always done for any drug compound, similarly toxicological analysis was done for NPs. It has been found that exposure to NPs for human body can be dangerous as they have the ability to activate apoptosis inside the cell. In study, it also found that NPs can interact with cellular components and macromolecules present inside the cell like DNA, protein etc. NPs has ability to destroy or hinders DNA and related process, due to this reason, NPs can cause tumour inside the human body. Now a days, NPs are everywhere. NPs are being used in cloth and fabric industry, in water purifier, in food industry, paints manufacturing, smoke from the industry and vehicles etc. Hence exposure to NPs is very common.

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बालको में शिक्षा के दौरान सामाजिक कल्याण और औद्योगिक विकास एक स्थाई दृष्टिकोण

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व्यवसाय का औद्योगिक विकास के लिए समाज के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति द्वारा सामाजिक कार्यों में योगदान तथा समाज के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की आवश्यकता पूर्ति उचित ढंग से करना आवश्यक है, जिससे कि वह सुखी और संतोषजनक जीवन व्यतीत कर सके। जिसके अंतर्गत प्रभावकारी सेवाओं को विस्तृत स्तर पर लागू करने के लिए योजनाओं, सरकारी कार्यक्रमों, निर्देशन, समन्वय और नियंत्रण का सामूहिक प्रयास किया जाता रहा है। यह पेपर मुख्य रूप से भारत में बालकों में बढ़ते बाल अपराध को कम करने में सामाजिक कल्याण और औद्योगिक विकास की दृष्टि से देश में परिवर्तनशीलता को प्रस्तावित करता है। इसके लिए सामाजिक कार्य की सेवाओं को औद्योगिक स्वरूप प्रदान करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि समाज कार्यकर्ताओं को आवश्यक ज्ञान और कौशल प्रदान हो, शैक्षिक स्तर पर औद्योगिक विकास समाज कल्याण को बढ़ावा देता है, जिससे वह समाज कार्य प्रशासन के साथ मिलकर प्रभावकारी सेवाओं को लाभ ले सके। शिक्षा स्तर पर औद्योगिक विकास

समाज कल्याण को बढ़ावा देता है जिसके अंतर्गत समाज का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपने आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर पता है। अपराध को कम करने के लिए किए गए प्रयास भी समाज सेवा का ही स्वरूप है जिसके अंतर्गत किसी भी व्यक्ति चाहे वह 7 वर्ष उम्र से 60 साल तक का हो जिसके जीवन में भी समाज सेवा और औद्योगिक विकास करना एक महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रखता है। अर्थात् इस पेपर में बालअपराधी, सरकारी कर्मचारी, समाज सेवा संगठन, परिवार, समाज के व्यक्ति, शिक्षक आदि के योगदान को शामिल किया जाएगा।

महत्वपूर्ण शब्द : समाज व समाजकल्याण, औद्योगिक विकास, अपराध, नियमावली, कल्याणकारी राज्य।

प्रस्तावना:

भारत में समाज कल्याण की अवधारणा अत्यंत प्राचीन है निर्धनता, बीमारी, कष्ट, अपराध, बेरोजगारी आदि मानव जीवन में सदैव विद्यमान रहे हैं, परंतु समय परिवर्तन के फलस्वरूप समूह, समुदाय, समाज, राज्य के द्वारा मनुष्य ने विशेष व्यवस्था का विकास किया। जिसमें समाज के विविध समस्याओं को हल किया जाता रहा है। फलस्वरूप समाज कल्याण की कोई परिभाषा नहीं है, परंतु जॉन सी किडनी के अनुसार " समाज कल्याण प्रशासन एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जिसमें सामाजिक नीतियों को सामाजिक सेवाओं के रूप में परिवर्तित किया जाता है तथा यह द्विआयामी प्रक्रिया है।"

१. नीतियों को ठोस सामाजिक सेवाओं में बदलना।

२. पूर्व अनुभव के आधार पर नीतियों में संशोधन हेतु सुझाव करना।

इसी आधार में भारतीय संविधान द्वारा कल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना करने के लिए नीति निर्देशन तत्व द्वारा स्पष्ट है कि हमारा मुख्य लक्ष्य भारतीय लोगों को सामाजिक कल्याण करना है, जिसमें उसकी सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक न्याय को सुरक्षित रखता है। जैसे

अनुच्छेद 38 राज्य लोक कल्याण की अभिवृत्ति के लिए सामाजिक व्यवस्था बनाएगा।

अनुच्छेद 39 (ए) सभी नागरिक पुरुष और महिलाओं को समान रूप से जीविका के पर्याप्त साधन प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है।

सामाजिक सेवाओं में राष्ट्रीय बीमा, सामाजिक सुरक्षा, पारिवारिक भक्तों, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, भौतिक एवं मानसिक शिक्षा, आवास आदि जो की नगरी एवं ग्रामीण योजना विभाग से जुड़ी हुई हो। मातृत्व एवं शिशु कल्याण, वंचितों एवं बाल अपराधियों, प्रोथ अपराधी, युवाओं को रोजगार, युवा कार्य, समुदाय कल्याण, पारिवारिक कल्याण की सेवाएं, विकलांग, बुजुर्ग, बेघरबार व्यक्तियों को सेवा प्रदान करना। तथा कानूनी मदद, सलाह, मशवरा तथा सूचनाओं की सेवा आदि सभी कुछ इन सामाजिक सेवाओं के अंतर्गत आएंगी। जिसमें भारत भी कहीं ना कहीं सामाजिक कल्याण और उद्योग की विकास में अपना योगदान रखता है यहां हम औद्योगिक विकास से सामाजिक कल्याण द्वारा बालकों की शिक्षा में कैसे परिवर्तन लाया जा सकता है, जो जनसंख्या के कल्याण को मजबूत बनाती है।

शिक्षा के दौरान औद्योगीकरण के माध्यम से आत्मनिर्भर एवं निरंतर गतिशील अर्थव्यवस्था का निर्माण किया जाता है। जिसमें औद्योगिक नीति 2019-20 अंतर्गत उच्च प्राथमिक उद्योग हर्बल जी तथा लघु वनोपज पर

आधारित उद्योग ऑटोमोबाइल्स, ऑटोकॉम्पोनेंट्स, फार्मास्यूटिकल्स उद्योग, व्हाइट गुड्स इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एंड इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपभोक्ता उत्पाद, रोबोटिक तकनीक का उद्योग, आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस तकनीक के उद्योग, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के उद्योग, निर्यात उद्योग, एयरोस्पेस एयरक्राफ्ट रिपेयर, टेक्सटाइल उद्योग, जैव प्रौद्योगिकी, नैनो प्रौद्योगिकी, के अंतर्गत आने वाले उत्पाद हॉर्टिकल्चर उत्पाद, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उत्पाद, जैव ईंधन आदि उद्योग शामिल है। जो राज्य के युवाओं के लिए रोजगार एवं सह रोजगार के अधिकार अधिक नए अवसर उपलब्ध कराता है।

बच्चे देश के विकास की पूंजी हैं। उन्हें योजनाबद्ध तरीके से पोषक तत्वों की आवश्यकता है, केंद्र और राज्य सरकार ने उनके विकास के लिए कई कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं, महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय ने बच्चों के विकास के लिए सर्वर कार्यक्रम और पहल की है जैसे बच्चों के लिए राष्ट्रीय नीति 2023 राष्ट्रीय पोषण नीतियां और व्यापक गोद लेने के सुधार कागज के बाल कल्याण का समग्र विकास संकट हैराष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग और राज्य बाल अधिकार संरक्षक आयोग को अधिनियमों के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के लिए नामित प्राधिकारी बनाया गया है।

कार्यप्रणाली:

प्रस्तुत पेपर विश्लेषण माध्यम के आधार पर नीतियों का बना तथा उनकी क्रियाओं में दिन प्रतिदिन परिवर्तन को प्रदर्शित करना है। भारत में 2018-19 में लगभग 43% प्राथमिक क्षेत्र कृषि और खनन में, 70% माध्यमिक क्षेत्र विनिर्माण उपयोगिताओं में निर्माण, और 32 क्षेत्रीय क्षेत्र व्यापार परिवहन वित्तीय सेवा आदि में कार्यरत थे। वर्तमान (2023) में ये प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। जिससे औद्योगिक विकास में समाज के सभी व्यक्तियों की सहभागिता एक स्थाई दृष्टिकोण को प्रदर्शित करता है।

- समस्या एवं मुद्दे की स्थिति
- लक्ष्य मूल्य एवं उद्देश्य
- रणनीति लक्ष्य एवं कार्य
- सामाजिक राजनीतिक परिवेश
- ज्ञान सिद्धांत एवं सांसद संसाधन
- योजना निर्माण एवं संगठनात्मक संरचना
- प्रतिक्रिया तंत्र का मूल्यांकन

परिणाम और चर्चा :

पिछल कुछ वर्षों में किए गए शिक्षा के अंतर्गत नीतिगत परिवर्तनों से विकास प्रक्रिया में औद्योगीकरण की आधुनिकीकरण भूमिका पर स्पष्ट रूप से प्रभाव पड़ा है। भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई शिक्षा नीतियों में शामिल कुछ औद्योगिक व कौशल आधारित कार्यप्रणाली को निर्वाह करना है।

निष्कर्ष:

आधुनिक औद्योगिक देश के रूप में भारत का विकास धीमी लेकिन निरंतर प्रगति पर है जिसके अंतर्गत भारत के विकास में समाज कल्याण और औद्योगिक दोनों का ही एक महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है जिस देश की जीडीपी में वृद्धि आर्थिक विकास आदि शामिल है बालकों के अच्छे विकास के लिए योजनाएं नीतियों में कार्यक्रमों का संचालन होना अति आवश्यक है आता है इस पेपर द्वारा निम्न परिणाम सामने आए हैं। बालकों में शिक्षा के

दौरान चलाई जाने वाले कौशल कार्यक्रमों, औद्योगिक नीतियों से रोजगार को बढ़ाया गया है। बालकों में शिक्षा के द्वारा समाज कल्याण की भावना का विकास कर उनका आत्मविश्वास बढ़ोतरी कर उनके भविष्य निर्माण को सुदृढ़ किया जाता है।

संदर्भ

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शिक्षा कौशल और सफलता का व्यावसायीकरण

वर्षा रानी सैन¹, विनीता शर्मा²

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सारांश : यह अध्ययन हिंदी पर सामान्य भाषा के रूप में अंग्रेजी भाषा के प्रभाव के आसपास अपनी संरचना रखती है व्यवसाय कारण की प्रक्रिया का प्रभाव और अधिक दूर होता जा रहा है और इसका प्रभाव विशेष कर भाषा पर पड़ता है

खोज शब्द : हिंदी भाषा, उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर , दृष्टिकोण , द्वितीय भाषा

परिचय : छात्रों के लिए अंग्रेजी भाषा के बजाय अपने मूल भाषा या अन्य भाषा में बोलना बहुत आसान है जिन्हें आसानी से बोल सकते हैं क्योंकि अंग्रेजी में बहुत सारे शब्द हैं इसलिए धारा प्रभाव बोलने के लिए पर्याप्त शब्दावली को याद करने में काफी समय लगता है अंग्रेजी व्याकरण कठिन है जिससे इसे याद करना तथा तार्किक रूप में उपयोग करना मुश्किल हो जाता है वर्तमान शोध की प्रक्रिया अंग्रेजी भाषा को सीखने और पढ़ने की छुट्टियों की कठिनाइयों पर आधारित है उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर अंग्रेजी भाषा सीखने में असम के चुनौतियां आती हैं अंग्रेजी सीखने में नए तरीके प्रारंभिक चुनौतियां देते हैं जो मुख्य रूप से पृथक अक्षर और ध्वनियों शब्द और व्याकरण पर केंद्रित होते हैं

परिकल्पना : शहरी क्षेत्र की सरकारी विद्यालयों तथा गैर सरकारी विद्यालयों में अंग्रेजी सीखने में हिंदी भाषा में विद्यार्थियों की दृष्टिकोण में अंतर नहीं पाया जाता है

कार्य प्रणाली : प्रस्तुत शोध में शोधकर्त्री ने सर्वेक्षण विधि का प्रयोग किया है तथा स्वयं निर्मित प्रश्नावली का निर्माण किया है जिसमें 30 प्रश्नों का निर्माण किया जाता है प्रस्तुत शोध में प्रदत्त की प्रकृति मात्रात्मक व गुणात्मक दोनों है तथा शोधकर्त्री ने अध्ययन के लिए 200 न्यादर्श का चयन किया है शोधकर्त्री द्वारा अध्ययन के लिए सर्वेक्षण सारणी का निर्माण किया गया है जिसके द्वारा शहरी क्षेत्र के विद्यार्थियों में द्वितीय भाषा के रूप में अंग्रेजी सीखने के दृष्टिकोण का अध्ययन किया गया है

परिणाम:

क्र.स.	श्रेणी	विद्यार्थियों की संख्या	प्रतिशत
1.	सरकारी विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थी	20	74.04%
2.	गैर - सरकारी विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थी	20	76.42%

उपरोक्त सारणी से पता चलता है कि सरकारी विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों में अंग्रेजी सीखने के प्रति दृष्टिकोण 74.4% तथा गैर सरकारी विद्यालयों की विद्यार्थियों में अंग्रेजी सीखने के प्रति दृष्टिकोण 76.42% पाया गया अतः शहरी क्षेत्र के सरकारी विद्यालयों तथा गैर सरकारी विद्यालयों में अंग्रेजी सीखने में हिंदी भाषा विद्यार्थियों के दृष्टिकोण में अंतर नहीं पाया जाता है अतः यह परिकल्पना स्वीकृत की जाती है।

निष्कर्ष : विद्यार्थियों के मन में अंग्रेजी विषय का डर दूर होगा तथा उनकी शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में वृद्धि होगी इस अध्ययन के माध्यम से समाज में अंग्रेजी भाषा को कठिन समझने की प्रवृत्ति परिवर्तित होगी देश में भाषाओं का महत्व बढ़ेगा तथा विश्व में भाषा समरसता को बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।

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प्राथमिक विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों की व्यवसायिक क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने के लिए चलाये जाने वाले व्यवसायिक दक्षताओं के प्रभाव का अध्ययन

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सारांश:

शिक्षकों के व्यवसायिक विकास से अभिप्राय शिक्षकों को उनके करियर के दौरान निरंतर वृद्धि और विकास में सहायता करने के लिए एक व्यवस्थित दृष्टिकोण है व्यवसायिक विकास का उद्देश्य शिक्षण प्रथाओं में सुधार करना, छात्रों के सीखने के परिणामों को बढ़ाना और शिक्षकों को वर्तमान शोध, नवीन पद्धतियों और शिक्षा नीतियों में बदलाव के साथ आद्यतन रखना है। शोध कार्य में प्राथमिक विद्यालय के अध्यापकों की व्यवसायिक क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने के लिए चलाये जाने वाले व्यवसायिक दक्षताओं के प्रभाव का अध्ययन करने का प्रयास किया गया है। शोध अध्ययन प्राथमिक स्तर के 100 अध्यापकों पर किया गया। पाठ्यक्रम, स्कूल के भौतिक और सामाजिक वातावरण में लगातार परिवर्तन होते रहते हैं। समय और परिवर्तन के कारण प्रशिक्षण में उत्पन्न होने वाली कमियों को दूर करने के लिए शिक्षकों का निरंतर व्यवसायिक दक्षता का विकास आवश्यक है।

परिचय: शिक्षकों के व्यवसायिक विकास के लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्राइमरी एजुकेशन और सर्व शिक्षा अभियान ने सभी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के विद्यालय के शिक्षकों के लिए विकास क्षेत्र और समूह संसाधन केन्द्रों के माध्यम से व्यवसायिक दक्षता प्रदान करने के लिए कई स्थल उपलब्ध हैं। प्राथमिक विद्यालय के अध्यापकों की व्यवसायिक क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने के लिए कई प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम सरकार द्वारा चलाए जा रहे हैं जिसमें स्कूल और साक्षरता विभाग ने 2019 – 2020 में समग्र शिक्षा की केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना के तहत निष्ठा नामक एक एकीकृत शिक्षण प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से प्रारंभिक स्तर पर सीखने के परिणामों में सुधार के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय मिशन शुरू किया है। निष्ठा 3.0 एक मूलभूत साक्षरता और संख्यात्मकता कार्यक्रम है जिसे निपुण भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत लागू किया गया है। यह कार्यक्रम प्राथमिक शिक्षा की मजबूती के लिए आयोजित किया गया है इसका उद्देश्य 3 - 9 वर्ष तक के बच्चों की आधारभूत कौशल विकसित हो, सभी बच्चों को पढ़ने और समझ के साथ जवाब देने, स्वतंत्र रूप में समझ के साथ लिखने, संख्या बोध गणितीय सोच, समस्या समाधान और तर्क विकसित करने में सक्षम बनाना, गतिविधियों, स्थानीय कला, शिल्प और संगीत के माध्यम से आनन्दपूर्ण तरीके से सीखना और आजीवन सीखने के लिए मजबूत नींव विकसित करने की आवश्यकता है।

उद्देश्य: प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में अध्यापकों की व्यवसायिक क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने के लिए FLN प्रोग्राम के प्रभाव का अध्ययन।

शब्दावली: शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण, एफ.एल.एन., व्यवसायिक क्षमता, प्रमुख कौशल, निपुण भारत।

शोधविधि: अध्ययन के लिए सर्वेक्षण विधि का चयन किया गया | जनसंख्या के रूप में जयपुर की प्राथमिक विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों को चयनित किया गया | न्यायदर्श के रूप में 100 अध्यापकों का चयन किया गया | उपकरण के रूप में स्वनिर्मित प्रश्नावली का उपयोग किया गया |

परिणाम: उच्च प्रशिक्षित कुशल और सक्षम शिक्षक ही शिक्षण कार्य को बेहतर बनाने में सीधा प्रभाव डालते हैं। कक्षा 1 – 5 में अध्यापन कराने वाले शिक्षकों के लिए FLN आधारित प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल शिक्षकों के लिए काफी मददगार है। इन मॉड्यूल में प्राथमिक शिक्षा से सम्बंधित मुख्य बिंदुओं की शिक्षकों के साथ चर्चा संबंधी तथा शिक्षण प्रक्रियामें उपयोगी विभिन्न आयामों जैसे गतिविधियों आधारित शिक्षण, प्रिंट रिच तथा पुस्तकालयों का उपयोग, खेल व कला के माध्यम से शिक्षण, मातृभाषा का शिक्षण में उपयोग तथा विभिन्न विषयों में अंतर्संबंध को मुख्य रूप से सम्मिलित किया गया है | कोविड 19 के दौरान जो लर्निंग गैप और लर्निंग लॉस हुआ है उसकी पूर्ति के लिए ब्रिज कोर्स कार्य पुस्तिकाओं का उपयोग बहुकक्षीय व बहुस्तरीय शिक्षण एवं स्कूल रेडीनेस से सम्बंधित सत्रों का समावेशन से शिक्षण और अधिक प्रभावी होता है। शिक्षक स्वयं गतिविधियों का उपयोग, एबीएल किट का उपयोग व शिक्षक मार्गदर्शिका को देखकर व सोच समझकर स्वयं इनका उपयोग करके सीखते हैं जिससे उनमें संप्रेषण व तर्कशीलता का विकास होता है |

निष्कर्ष: प्रशिक्षण से शिक्षकों को व्यावसायिक विकास व गुणवत्ता में वृद्धि के साथ ही शिक्षकों को शिक्षा के दौरान आने वाली चुनौतियों का सामना करने में मदद मिलेगी | नई नई तकनीक की जानकारी हासिल करेंगे | शिक्षक विभिन्न कौशल सीखकर शिक्षण उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करेंगे जिससे उनका शिक्षण प्रभावी होगा तथा शिक्षण प्रणाली में सुधार को प्रेरित करेगा |

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An Analytical Study of Digital Transformation of Indian Education

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Abstract: The digital transformation of Indian education is a multifaceted phenomenon with profound implications for learning methodologies and educational outcomes. This research paper undertakes an analytical study to comprehensively explore the various dimensions of this transformation. By employing a mixed-methods approach, the study delves into the impact of digital technologies on pedagogical practices, infrastructure, and accessibility in the Indian education system.

Background: India, a nation with a rich cultural and educational heritage, has witnessed a significant shift in its education landscape due to rapid advancements in digital technologies. The integration of digital tools and platforms has altered traditional teaching paradigms, presenting both

opportunities and challenges. Understanding this transformation requires an exploration of the historical context, policy interventions, and technological advancements that have shaped the current state of digital education in India.

Methodology: This study adopts a mixed-methods research design, combining quantitative and qualitative approaches. Surveys and interviews are conducted to gather data on the extent of digital adoption, teacher preparedness, student engagement, and infrastructure adequacy. Statistical analysis and thematic coding are employed to derive meaningful insights from the collected data. Additionally, case studies of select educational institutions provide a nuanced understanding of the on-ground realities.

Result and Discussion: The findings of the study reveal a dynamic landscape of digital transformation in Indian education. While urban centers showcase a more pronounced integration of digital tools, rural areas face challenges related to connectivity, device accessibility, and digital literacy. Teacher attitudes and training emerge as pivotal factors influencing the success of digital initiatives. The discussion explores the implications of these findings on educational equity, learning outcomes, and the overall effectiveness of the digital shift.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the digital transformation of Indian education is a complex process with far-reaching consequences. The study underscores the need for targeted policy interventions, teacher training programs, and infrastructure development to ensure an inclusive and effective digital education ecosystem. Recognizing the nuanced challenges faced by different regions and demographic segments is crucial for formulating strategies that address the diverse needs of the Indian education system in the digital era.

Keywords: Digital transformation, Indian education, pedagogy, technology integration, educational equity, teacher preparedness, infrastructure, learning outcomes, policy interventions, mixed-methods research.



Visual Arts in industrial Perspective

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Abstract

Industrial arts is an educational program that features the fabrication of objects in wood or metal using a variety of hand, power, or machine tools. Industrial Arts are commonly referred to as Technology Education. It may include small engine repair and automobile maintenance, and all programs usually cover technical drawing as part of the curricula. As an educational term, *industrial arts* dates from 1904 when Charles R. Richards of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York suggested it to replace manual training. In the United States, industrial arts classes are colloquially known as "shop class"; these programs expose students to the basics of home repair, manual craftsmanship, and machine safety. Most industrial arts programs were established in comprehensive rather than dedicated vocational schools and focused on a broad range of skills rather than on a specific vocational training. In 1980, the name of industrial arts education in New York State was changed to "technology education" during what was called the "Futuring Project". The project goal was to increase students' technological literacy. The Industrial Revolution (also called the First Industrial Revolution) took off at the end of the 18th century and expanded during the 19th century into a second Industrial Revolution in Europe and North America. It was a time of transition marked by significant changes in society and industry. With technological and scientific advancements and new materials available, machines progressively replaced men in factories. It was possible to produce faster and cheaper merchandise, leading to mass production. These changes caused considerable questioning in art. What was the place of the artist or the craftsman if machines replaced them? The Arts and Crafts is an artistic movement that developed from these interrogations. While some artists, such as George Grosz—who had long rejected militarism and nationalist sentiment—rejected the war from the beginning yet were conscripted into service, and others, such as Ernst Ludwig Kirchner, "involuntarily voluntarily" enlisted with the goal of gaining some control over their placement, many more figures, including Max Beckmann and Otto Dix, enthusiastically enlisted. In the case of Filippo Tommaso Marinetti, he strongly advocated for his country, Italy, to enter so that he could join the army and be a part of the battle.

Keywords: Industrial arts, Educational program, Arts and Crafts, Machines, Futuring Project

Introduction : Industrial Revolution 4.0 (IR 4.0) is a widely debated issue among academics around the world. Presently it is an important change that shapes future education. IR 4.0 places smart technology as a core and calls for pedagogical approaches and curriculum to be reviewed. At the heart of IR 4.0 are skills and digital literacy [15],[16],[19]. For universities, providing a digital ecosystem is considered a step in the right direction in meeting the needs of the current

generation. For visual arts educators, the IR 4.0 presents its unique challenges. Responding to this, Lewis [13] suggests that teachers need to learn and adapt to new skills, accept new approaches and address the ongoing social changes.

The IR 4.0 desires individuals who are ready to learn to accept and adapt to changes in line with the ever-evolving and dynamic information technology. Education is an important element, in which to remain relevant, educators must be able to profess digital literacy and willingly prepare to gain new experience and broad knowledge in various fields [2]. The IR 4.0 brings pedagogical transformation in the classroom [22]. Art educators need to be more flexible as their role is not only as a source of knowledge but also as a facilitator in the learning process. Components of the IR 4.0 also include the continuously changing access to information through social media. Delacruz [7] found that digital social media plays an important role in shaping contemporary thinking in art education. Prospect in social media can be use by students and art educators to share and enhance understanding the Industrial Revolution 4.0 (IR 4.0) is a widely debated issue among academics around the world. Presently it is an important change that shapes future education. IR 4.0 places smart technology as a core and calls for pedagogical approaches and curriculum to be reviewed. At the heart of IR 4.0 are skills and digital literacy [15],[16],[19]. For universities, providing a digital ecosystem is considered a step in the right direction in meeting the needs of the current generation. For visual arts educators, the IR 4.0 presents its unique challenges. Responding to this, Lewis [13] suggests that teachers need to learn and adapt to new skills, accept new approaches and address the ongoing social changes.

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Components of the IR 4.0 also include the continuously changing access to information through social media. Delacruz [7] found that digital social media plays an important role in shaping contemporary thinking in art education. Prospect in social media can be use by students and art educators to share and enhance understanding with the industrial revolution, important inventions were born, and with them important changes that profoundly marked the history of humanity, thus was its beginning, understood as a period of major and significant technological, socio-economic and social changes collectively. With the advances obtained from the creation of the multi-bovine spinning machine, which greatly optimized textile production, added to the great leap in commerce with the invention of the steam engine, which promoted the improvement of transportation routes, the technology of mass production and distribution began, almost completely replacing manual labor. Many paths were opened to art and architecture, but all of them can be summarized in one: the freedom of creation. **The influence of the industrial revolution in art** had its continuity in artistic expression. Since then, and even today, art continues in the same direction. Now, how does art and architecture behave in the face of such a drastic change? How does the demand for technology and mass production affect the handcrafted creation of unique pieces? What is the collective perception towards the individually produced in comparison to mass production? These are some of the many questions that arise in the face of such a radical transformation; which are developed first in the initial reluctance that provoked the arrival of massive technological innovations in the artistic groups of the same period. Then, the adaptation of art with the new materials and the desire to convert the everyday into something more than simple functionality; finally, the current tendency to return to the traditional methods of art and production will be exhibited, highlighting the growing interest in the do-it-yourself, trying to return to originality and exclusivity, contrary to mass production. Contrary to what the Frankfurt School (Horkheimer, Adorno, Marcuse, ...) argued at the time, the Industrial Revolution was a positive event for art, in general, since it tore it away from its aristocratic and courtly iron grip and opened, to a large extent, its doors to expression and its delight, in new media, by new classes. **The influence of the industrial revolution in art** is still very current and very visible.

The Industrial Revolution and Architectural Advancement :

Important 19th-century inventions such as the train or the telephone enabled a faster lifestyle. The technological changes induced by the Industrial Revolution also brought novelty to 19th-century architecture with increased iron production. It made it possible to build in a new way. Until then,

monuments were built in stone, wood, or bricks. Yet, with the help of steam and water power engines, industries produced glass and iron at a large scale. These new materials contributed to raising higher and lighter buildings and to developing new architectural forms. Architects initially used iron to strengthen walls and roofs, however always hidden inside stonework. The world's first example of visible iron architecture is the Iron Bridge built in Shropshire, England, in 1779, by architect Thomas Farnolls Pritchard and ironmaster Abraham Darby. Later, the use of iron became increasingly common in architecture. Train stations, bridges, factories, featured iron and glass structures. The Crystal Palace, built in Hyde Park for the 1851 Great Exhibition in London, is probably one of the best-known examples of Industrial Revolution architecture. The Crystal Palace's scope was mainly symbolic, built halfway through the century of the Industrial Revolution. The Great Exhibition drew millions of visitors from all over the world who could admire the endless possibilities of glass and iron architecture. The palace, designed by Joseph Paxton, displayed the finest inventions of the Industrial Revolution for several months.

An Opposition between Art and Industry:

Yet, not all advances of the Industrial Revolution were favourable to society. Countries, once mainly rural and agriculture-driven, evolved into urban nations. Rural communities seemed then outdate. While cities developed, the growing number of charcoal fueled factories hissed heavy smoke in the air, deteriorating the atmosphere. Several people, including artists and architects, chose to escape busy cities to move to the countryside. The Cotswolds School gathered artists wanting to live a simpler life. They relocated to a rural location in the Cotswolds and used traditional furniture-making hand techniques in their workshops. Industrial progress went on. In 1845, T. B. Jordan invented the first wood-carving machine. Instead of long hours needed to carve decorative elements in wood, one man was enough to produce identical pieces of furniture quickly. This invention, and the use of low-cost materials, made it possible to manufacture cheaper furniture on a large scale. High-street shops displayed plenty of those ready-made furniture pieces, and custom-made production became scarce. As machines replaced men and handwork, the quality of craftsmanship and the decorative arts declined. Several skilled artisans lost their position. During the second half of the 19th-century, some leading British personalities rose against the impoverishment of craftsmanship. John Ruskin, a writer and art expert, and William Morris, a designer, poet, and novelist, criticized the low quality work produced by mechanized production. This resistance led to the birth of the Arts and Crafts movement.

Visual Arts :

Visual arts offer a powerful tool for researchers as a knowledge-building practice that can challenge and dislodge traditional ways of thinking. They can provide a source of data, be an analytical tool, or be harnessed as a representational form. Visual imagery, be it drawing, painting, photography, or other visual media, can either be produced by the researcher-artist, or be subject-produced, where

research participants create artistic outputs that serve as data or as catalysts for data generation within a research project. This latter case—applying “participatory” visual methods to a research project—is addressed in the next subsection.

The researcher can employ visual imagery in particular as a means of acquiring clarity and insight into a research topic. This can be achieved through collaboration with visual artists to explore the geographical ways of knowing through arts-based methods. Harriet Hawkins, for example, worked closely with a practicing visual artist, Annie Lovejoy, who was exploring notions of community as an artist-in-residence at Roseland Peninsula in Cornwall, United Kingdom. The two artist-researchers collaborated to produce an artists' book, “insites.” This project investigated the production of social relations and social spaces through creative cultural practice; it used photographs, drawing, maps, and reflective text to uncover meaning. The resulting book fused visual imagery with explorations of alternative “ways of knowing” place to reflect on the varieties of geographical knowledge that emerge from a creative-research partnership.

There is also a growing interest in the use of multiple art forms in arts-based methods, where a variety of different arts media are combined to explore key research issues. For example, graphic novels are increasingly being used as a format for re/presenting research findings in the social sciences, combining visual images with textual narrative in order to convey meaning. Although graphic novels in geography are rather a rarity, they can be particularly useful in areas such as activist geography, where the graphic novel can be an accessible format for the dissemination of transformative research carried out in collaboration with community activists.

Curriculum :

Industrial Arts have a single compulsory course for Years 7 and 8: Technology (Mandatory). This course also has areas that cover Home Economics concepts and Information Communication Technologies (ICT) content. For Years 9 and 10 all Industrial Arts courses are electives, the three electives on offer are Design and Technology, Graphics Technology, and Industrial Technology. The most popular Industrial Arts elective is Industrial Technology.

- **Design and Technology:** this course centers on design without a prescribed context, so students may work with a variety of non-specified technologies. Students are given a design challenge and they come up with a solution. Their passage through the design process is documented in a Design Folio. In some schools, Design and Technology may not be delivered by the Industrial Arts faculty, in some schools the Home Economics faculty may run the Design and Technology course.
- **Graphics Technology:** this course introduces students to both manual (pencil) technical drawing and Computer Aided Design (CAD). This course has a core study in Year 9 and then a variety of electives for Year 10 including Engineering Drawing, Architectural Drawing, and Computer Animation.

- **Industrial Technology:** this course may be studied with a variety of different disciplines with the most popular ones being: timber, metal, electronics, multimedia and engineering. All have a common theme that students are involved in designing and making projects relevant to the context being studied. For example, a student in Industrial Technology – Multimedia may be asked to design an animation or website advertising a product. The development of their project is documented in their Project Report. A key part of the project report is the evaluation of the finished product.

In Years 11 and 12, Industrial Arts offers three Higher School Certificate (HSC) non-Vocational courses: Design and Technology, Engineering Studies, and Industrial Technology.

- Design and Technology is an extension of the junior course of the same name. The course centers on design without a prescribed context, so students may work with a variety of non-specified technologies. For their HSC students must create a Major Design Project. Students establish a need and then try to solve it and realize a solution. A key part of the project is evaluated through the design process. The Major Design project counts for 60% of their final HSC examination mark.
- Engineering Studies is primarily a theory course that introduces students to the engineered world. The course looks at a variety of engineering applications and fields of engineering. Students learn about engineering history and societal implications, engineering mechanics, engineering materials, engineering electronics, and engineering communication methods. The course introduces students to many concepts that they would otherwise the first encounter in undergraduate engineering programs at university. One of the fundamental aspects of the course is learning engineering through the investigation of real-life applications. This builds greater significance and understanding in students.
- Industrial Technology is also an extension of the junior course of the same name. The course centers on students working within a prescribed technology such as Timber Products and Furniture Industries, Multimedia Industries Automotive Industries, Electronics Industries, Graphics Industries, and Metal and Engineering Industries. For their HSC students must create a Major Project. Students develop a project and document their progress through the project. Hence they learn the vital skills of project management. Similar to Design and Technology evaluation of the project is an important part of the associated documentation. The Major Project counts for 60% of their final HSC examination mark. The fundamental difference between Industrial Technology and Design and Technology is that a student studying Industrial Technology must study theory relevant to specific technology and also study industry practices relevant to their technology.

Drawing :

- Drawing is a means of making an image, illustration or graphic using any of a wide variety of tools and techniques available online and offline. It generally involves making marks on a surface by applying pressure from a tool, or moving a tool across a surface using dry media such as graphite pencils, pen and ink, inked brushes, wax color pencils, crayons, charcoals, pastels, and markers. Digital tools, including pens, stylus, that simulate the effects of these are also used. The main techniques used in drawing are: line drawing, hatching, crosshatching, random hatching, shading, scribbling, stippling, and blending. An artist who excels at drawing is referred to as a *draftsman* or *draughtsman*.
- Drawing and painting go back tens of thousands of years. Art of the Upper Paleolithic includes figurative art beginning between about 40,000 to 35,000 years ago. Non-figurative cave paintings consisting of hand stencils and simple geometric shapes are even older. Paleolithic cave representations of animals are found in areas such as Lascaux, France and Altamira, Spain in Europe, Maros, Sulawesi in Asia, and Gabarnmung, Australia.
- In ancient Egypt, ink drawings on papyrus, often depicting people, were used as models for painting or sculpture. Drawings on Greek vases, initially geometric, later developed into the human form with black-figure pottery during the 7th century BC.
- With paper becoming common in Europe by the 15th century, drawing was adopted by masters such as Sandro Botticelli, Raphael, Michelangelo, and Leonardo da Vinci who sometimes treated drawing as an art in its own right rather than a preparatory stage for painting or sculpture.

Painting :

Painting taken literally is the practice of applying pigment suspended in a carrier (or medium) and a binding agent (a glue) to a surface (support) such as paper, canvas or a wall. However, when used in an artistic sense it means the use of this activity in combination with drawing, composition, or other aesthetic considerations in order to manifest the expressive and conceptual intention of the practitioner. Painting is also used to express spiritual motifs and ideas; sites of this kind of painting range from artwork depicting mythological figures on pottery to The Sistine Chapel to the human body itself.

Conclusion : The article focuses on issues and challenges which surround art education in light of Industrial Revolution 4.0 and the advancement of technology sparked by the revolution. Unlike other industrial revolutions in the past which placed significant influence and changes only on industrial sectors; IR 4.0 affects every facet of life. Hence, its effects are unlike any other we have ever experienced. It is interesting to ponder whether have we successfully controlled the technology or is the technology controlling us? The most prevalent challenge to art educators in the face of 21st century is the ability to adapt to various, unexpected and immediate changes - to mention a few: the need for digital literacy on the part of the educators; the changing pedagogy; and the different ways

and multitude students approach their learning. Nevertheless, art educators should view these changes constructively and as means for continuous professional improvement efforts. Art educators must also equip themselves knowledge-wise and acquire emotional stability to effectively abreast with future challenges.

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Education for Employment of Degree: Role of Education

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सारांश : नीति आयोग 2015 के तहत भारत सरकार द्वारा अटल इन्नोवेशन मिशन का गठन किया। भारत सरकार ने इस मिशन के तहत अटल टिकटिंग लैब का गठन किया। इस लैब के माध्यम से विद्यार्थी करके सीखने के गुणों का विकास कर सकेंगे। व विद्यार्थियों में नवाचारों रचनात्मक व कौशल विकसित कर सकेंगे। प्रस्तुत शोध अटल लैब में उद्देश्यों का अध्ययन व अटल लैब में होने वाले इनोवेशन का पता लगाने पर केंद्रित है। प्रस्तुत शोध में शोधकर्त्री ने राजस्थान के जयपुर जिले के अटल लैब वाले विद्यालयों का चयन किया। न्यायदर्श के रूप में अटल लैब वाले विद्यालयों के प्राचार्य व अटल लैब में नामांकित विद्यार्थियों का चयन किया है। अतः अध्ययन के निष्कर्ष के रूप में पाया गया है। कि अटल लैब में कार्यरत विद्यार्थियों में नवीनीकरण व उधमशीलता की मानसिकता को पोषित करने की ओर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है व विद्यार्थी समस्याओं को नवीन तरीके से समाधान करने में सक्षम हो रहे हैं।

परिचय: अटल लैब से युवा इन्ोवेटिव थिंक्स को प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है। तथा इस लैब के माध्यम से युवाओं व विद्यार्थियों को भविष्य में स्वरोजगार की तरफ उन्मुख होने का मौका मिलेगा तथा इस कार्यक्रम के जरिए विधालयी बच्चे नए जमाने की तकनीकी से आधुनिक उपकरण बनाने अपने कौशल व नवाचारों को प्रदर्शित कर सकेंगे। तथा भविष्य में उद्यमी के रूप में विकसित होकर राष्ट्र के विकास में योगदान दे सकेंगे। अटल लैब से विद्यार्थियों के बीच इनोवेशन रचनात्मक और वैज्ञानिक पहलुओं को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है तथा शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को बेहतर बनाने में योगदान मिल रहा है।

उद्देश्य : सरकार द्वारा संचालित अटल इन्नोवेशन मिशन के तहत अटल टिकटिंग लैब के उद्देश्यों का अध्ययन करना।

तकनीकी शब्दावली: अटल टिकटिंग लैब, अटल इनोवेशन मिशन।

शोध विधि : प्रस्तुत शोध में शोधकर्त्री ने सर्वेक्षण विधि का प्रयोग प्रदत्त संकलन हेतु किया है व शोध उपकरण के लिए संरचित साक्षात्कार का प्रयोग किया है। व प्रस्तुत शोध में शोधकर्त्री ने साउद्देश्य न्यायदर्श का चयन किया है। व न्यायदर्श की प्रकृति मात्रात्मक व गुणात्मक है। तथा शोध उपकरण के आधार से विद्यार्थियों द्वारा अटल लैब में किए जाने वाले इनोवेशन मिशन का अध्ययन किया है।

परिणाम : प्रस्तुत शोध के अध्ययन से पता चलता है कि अटल लैब में कार्य करने वाले छात्रों ने सीखने के परिणाम में सुधार किया है। और सामाजिक व्यक्तित्व गुणों को बेहतर बनाया है व अटल लैब में कार्यरत छात्र

नवीनीकरण के गुणों को सीख रहे हैं। व समस्याओं के लिए नवीनतम समाधानों को तैयार करने में सक्षम कर रहे हैं।

निष्कर्ष : प्रस्तुत शोध छात्रों में होने वाले नवीनीकरण व उनकी रचनात्मकता को जानने में सहायक है अटल लैब में पढ़ने वाले विद्यालय की प्रभावशीलता और क्षमता में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। वह अटल लेब से संबंधित जागरूकता की और अधिक आवश्यकता है तथा सभी विद्यार्थियों को अटल में होने वाली गतिविधियों में भाग लेना चाहिए जिससे भविष्य में युवाओं को स्वरोजगार संबंधी बढ़ावा मिलने में सहायता प्रदान होगी।

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Vocationalization of Education : Skills For Success

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Abstract :

Education plays a crucial role in shaping a nation's future. In India, the education system has evolved significantly over the years, and there has been a paradigm shift in the approach toward education. There has been a growing emphasis on vocationalisation of school education in India in recent years. The government has taken several initiatives to integrate vocational education into the mainstream education system, but many challenges remain to overcome. The government aims to create a workforce that is job ready and equipped with the necessary skills to contribute to the economy's growth. Vocational education also provides students with an alternative career path and helps reduce the skills gap in the country.

Methodology :

- Legal framework
- Leadership
- Further training and education
- Partnership, coordination and networking
- Motivation and commitment
- High disqualification
- Multidisciplinary
- Learner centred approach

Result and Discussion : Vocational education is a client form of education designed to prepare people for industrial or commercial employment. It can be acquired either formally in trade schools, technical secondary schools, or in on the job training programs, more informally by picking up the necessary skills on the job the term vocationalization refers to efforts by schools to include in their curriculum those practical subjects which are likely to generate among students some basic knowledge skills and dispositions that might prepare them to think of becoming skilled workers to enter manual operations.

Conclusion : Overall vocational education and skills development are essential for personal and economic growth they equip students with practical skills, knowledge and valuable life skills, enabling them to secure employment and adapt to changing work environments, further more, they address the demand for skilled workers in various industries and contribute to the advancement of gender equality by expanding education and employment opportunities for all.

Keywords: Initiatives, Commercial employment, Acquired, Vocationalization, Various Industries.



महिला सक्षमता एवं NEP 2020

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सारांश: बालिकाओं और महिलाओं की शिक्षा में भागीदारी को बढ़ाने और उन्हें आत्मनिर्भर बनाने हेतु नई राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति में विस्तार से प्रावधान है। शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों में लिंग संतुलन, सामाजिक, आर्थिक रूप से वंचित समूहों की महिलाओं की सुरक्षा, अधिक छात्रवृत्तियाँ तथा गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के प्रति यह नीति अधिक जागरूक और संवेदनशील है।

प्रस्तावना: जुलाई 2020 में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा एक नई शिक्षा नीति की घोषणा की गई थी। यह नीति अंतरिक्ष वैज्ञानिक के कस्तूरीरंगन की अध्यक्षता वाली समिति की रिपोर्ट पर आधारित है। यह स्वतंत्र भारत की तीसरी शिक्षा

नीति है। 1986 के पश्चात् 34 वर्षों से हमारी शिक्षा नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुए। वास्तव में हमें बदलाव की आवश्यकता थी।

ऐसे में नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 बहुत महत्व रखती है। इसमें विद्यालय विद्यालय स्तर जिसमें प्री स्कूल, प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक तथा उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर तक कई महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव किये गये हैं। इस शिक्षा नीति के द्वारा 2030 तक सभी के लिए समावेश एवं समान गुणवत्तापूर्ण सुनिश्चित करने और जीवन पर्यन्त शिक्षा के अवसरों को बढ़ावा देने का लक्ष्य है।

एक सभ्य समाज का निर्माण इस देश के शिक्षित नागरिकों द्वारा होता है। और नारी इस कड़ी का अहम हिस्सा है। वैसे शिक्षा सभी चाहे वह स्त्री हो या पुरुष सभी के लिए समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है। यदि हम वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में चर्चा करें तो आज नारी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहुत आगे निकल चुकी है। सभी क्षेत्रों में उसका पदापूर्ण हो चुका है। आज नारी हर क्षेत्र में आगे है परन्तु यह स्थिति सभी वर्ग की महिलाओं पर लागू नहीं होती है।

अभी भी ग्रामीण व पिछड़े वर्ग अल्पसंख्यक रूप से पिछड़ी महिलाओं को सशक्तिकरण की आवश्यकता है। और सशक्तिकरण का सबसे अच्छा साधन शिक्षा है। नारी के लिए शिक्षा और भी अधिक आवश्यक है क्योंकि वह केवल स्वयं शिक्षित नहीं होती बल्कि अपने पूरे परिवार व बच्चों को भी शिक्षित करती है। नारी शिक्षा के लिए कई योजनाएँ चलायी गयी हैं उसके बावजूद भी महिलाएँ जो हमारी कुल जनसंख्या का आधा हिस्सा मानी जाती हैं वह अभी भी अशिक्षित हैं।

बात करते हैं नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 में ऐसा क्या विशेष है जो नारी शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देती है। इस नीति में दो चीजें बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं वह हैं विद्यालय में बालिकाओं की सुरक्षा तथा ऐसे प्रावधान और योजनाएँ जो छात्राओं को विद्यालय से जोड़े रखें।

विद्यालय स्तर पर बालिकाओं के लिए नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 में प्रावधान :

1. बालिका छात्रावासों तक सुरक्षित और व्यवहारिक पहुंच प्रदान की जाएगी।
2. कार्यस्थल पर सुरक्षा स्वास्थ्य, पर्यावरण के प्रति सभी शिक्षक संवेदनशील होंगे। तथा विद्यालय में समावेशी संवेदनशील संस्कृति का निर्माण किया जाए।
3. बालिकाओं एवं ट्रांसजेंडर छात्रों के लिए समावेशी विधि का गठन करने की बात ऐ नया और क्रान्तिकारी कदम है।
4. कस्तूरबा गांधी विद्यालय की ओर अधिक मजबूत बनाया जाएगा। सामाजिक आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े समूहों की बालिकाओं की गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा वाले विद्यालयों को 12वीं स्तर पर विस्तार किया जायेगा ताकि नामांकन बढ़े।
5. व्यावसायिक विषयों, स्थानीय भाषाओं पर आधारित गतिविधियों को छम्बू में जोड़ा जायेगा जिसमें विद्यार्थी विशेषकर बालिकाओं में रूचि विकसित होगी और वह विद्यालय से जुड़ी रहेगी।

उच्चतम स्तर पर बालिकाओं की शिक्षा के प्रावधान:

1. जेंडर संतुलन को बढ़ावा दिया जायेगा।

2. परिसर में भेदभाव व उत्पीड़न के लिए बने हुए कानूनों को सख्ती से लागू किया जाए।

3. व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के कार्यक्रमों को मुख्य धारा में एकीकृत किया जाएगा।

निष्कर्ष: सभी बिन्दुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए मेरा मानना है कि अगर यह शिक्षा नीति पूर्ण रूप से क्रियान्वित की जायेगी तो इससे नारी शिक्षा का प्रतिशत जरूर बढ़ेगा। तथा इस नीति से अल्पसंख्यक व पिछड़े वर्ग की महिलाओं को भी शिक्षा पाने का मौका मिलेगा।

सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची:

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नई शिक्षा नीति सीबीसीएस: महाविद्यालय व्याख्याताओं की अभिवृत्ति

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सारांश: वर्तमान शोध नई शिक्षा नीति के तहत स्नातक स्तर के पाठ्यक्रम में सेमेस्टर व क्रेडिट सिस्टम लागू किए जाने के प्रति महाविद्यालय में कार्यरत व्याख्याता की अभिवृत्ति का अध्ययन करने का प्रयास किया गया है। तथा उच्च शिक्षा में सुधार व विकास हेतु विकल्प आधारित क्रेडिट प्रणाली आवश्यक है। क्योंकि यह प्रणाली छात्रों में गंभीरता बढ़ाती है। छात्र अपनी पसंद की विषयों को सीखना पसंद करते हैं। इस पेपर में महाविद्यालय की व्याख्याताओं की सीबीसीएस के प्रति अभिवृत्ति को जानने का प्रयास किया है। इस प्रयोजन हेतु स्नातक स्तर के 200 व्याख्याता का यादृच्छिक नमूना तकनीकी के माध्यम से लिया है।

परिचय: शिक्षा का मुख्य उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों का सर्वांगीण एवं सामंजस्य पूर्ण विकास करना है। उनके व्यक्तित्व के भावनात्मक व मनोप्रेणना क्षेत्र के साथ-साथ संज्ञानात्मक क्षमताओं का विकास व महत्वपूर्ण है। शैक्षणिक और प्रशासनिक सुधारों के माध्यम से उच्च शिक्षा में व्यापक सुधार की सिफारिश की थी सीबीसीएस को विभिन्न कारणों से पेश किया गया है। नब्बे द्वारा सीबीसीएस की विशेषताओं को रेखांकित किया सीबीसीएस भारत की उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन लाने का महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण है।

शैक्षणिक सुधार और गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा प्रदान करने की कुंजी हैं। जो नवाचार और रोजगार की ओर उन्मुख हैं। शिक्षा के उदारीकरण और वैश्वीकरण के लिए सीबीसीएस आवश्यक हैं। सीबीसीएस छात्र को अपनी गति से सीखने की अनुमति देता है। और अपनी इच्छा व रुचि के अनुसार विषय का चयन कर सकता है।

परिकल्पना: नई शिक्षा नीति के तहत इस स्नातक स्तर के पाठ्यक्रम में सेमेस्टर व क्रेडिट सिस्टम लागू किए जाने के प्रति शहरी व ग्रामीण महाविद्यालय में कार्यरत महिला व्याख्याताओं की अभिवृत्ति में सार्थक अंतर नहीं है।

शब्दावली: स्नातक स्तर, व्याख्याता, सीबीसीएस, अभिवृत्ति।

शोध विधि: प्रस्तुत शोध में शोधकर्त्री ने सर्वेक्षण विधि(स्वयं निर्मित प्रश्नावली) का चयन किया। तथा शोध प्रदत्तों की प्रकृति गुणात्मक व मात्रात्मक दोनों है। व स्नातक स्तर के 200 व्याख्याता का चयन किया है। शोध हेतु सर्वेक्षण सारणी बनाई। जिसमें 30 प्रश्नों का निर्माण किया। तथा इसके द्वारा शहरी व ग्रामीण महिला व्याख्याता की अभिवृत्ति का अध्ययन किया।

परिणाम:

oxZ	N	Mean	S.D.	T-test
शहरी महिला व्याख्या	31	126.46	4.46	1.324
ग्रामीण महिला व्याख्याता	21	124.96	3.67	

उपरोक्त सारणी से पता चलता है। की ज मान (1.324) 0.05 पर कम प्राप्त हुआ। अतः परिकल्पना स्वीकृत है। अर्थात शहरी व ग्रामीण महाविद्यालय में कार्यरत महिला व्याख्याता में सार्थक अंतर नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष: डेटा के विश्लेषण से देखा जा सकता है। किसी भी प्रणाली की सफलता या विफलता उस प्रणाली में भागीदारी लोगों के रवये पर निर्भर करती हैं। सीबीसीएस के हर पहलू को छात्र को स्पष्ट रूप से समझाया जाना चाहिए। यह वर्तमान व भविष्य की जरूरत पर आधारित होना चाहिए। हर विभाग को बुनियादी ढांचा उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए। और शिक्षकों व छात्रों के बीच चर्चा के लिए अतिरिक्त समय दिया जाना चाहिए। ग्रेडिंग सेमेस्टर के बारे में विवरण समझने के लिए शिक्षकों के लिए ओरिएंटेशन और कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की जानी चाहिए।

संदर्भ:

- डॉक्टर योगेश्वर प्रसाद शर्मा शमी रहमान खान सुरी रूपाली (2021)। नेशनल जनरल ऑफ मल्टी डिसीप्लिनरी रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट (आईएसएसएन 2455-9040) वॉल्यूम-फर्स्ट इश्यू 2020
- डॉ ललित कुमार डॉक्टर राजकुमार (2021)। बिहार समाज विज्ञान पत्रिका (20 जनवरी 2021)

- रजनी रानी (2019)रू इंटरनेशनल जनरल आफ एजुकेशन रिसर्च (पैछ वॉल्यूम-6 इशू -3 पेज नंबर 10-11
- प्रदीप सिंह डॉक्टर जय सिंह (2019): इंटरनेशनल जनरल ऑफ एडवांस रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट (आईएसएसएन- 2455-6157) वॉल्यूम- 4 इश्यू- 3 पेज नंबर 47

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रोजगार या डिग्री के लिए शिक्षा : शिक्षा की भूमिका

भारती चंदेला¹, सुनीता कुमारी शर्मा²

¹शोध छात्रा, बियानी गर्ल्स बी.एड. कॉलेज, जयपुर, ²असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर बियानी गर्ल्स बी.एड. कॉलेज, जयपुर

- बालक जन्मजात कुछ शक्तियों के साथ पैदा होता है। फिर समाज में रहते हुए नए-नए अनुभवों को प्राप्त करता है जिसे का उसकी नैसर्गिक शक्तियां विकसित होती है। इससे वह प्राकृतिक एवं सामाजिक वातावरण में नियंत्रित रखने का प्रयास करता है। यह शिक्षा द्वारा ही संभव है। शिक्षा जीवन के एक रूप है जो व्यक्ति को परिवार समाज राष्ट्र के साथ समायोजन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। शिक्षा के द्वारा ही व्यक्ति हर क्षेत्र में उन्नति की ओर अग्रसर होता है और एक आत्मनिर्भर व्यक्ति बनकर सामने आता है। शिक्षा एक ऐसा हथियार है जो देश का हर क्षेत्र में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। शिक्षा का मुख्य उद्देश्य व्यक्ति को अपने जीवन के लिए तैयार करना है जिससे कि वह अपनी विभिन्न आवश्यकताओं को संतुष्ट कर सकें ।
- वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली एक संशोधित शिक्षा प्रणाली है, जिसमें मानव जीवन को सहज सुंदर एवं सुविधाजनक बनाया है। नित नई परिवर्तन परिस्थितियों में परिवर्तन समाज में देश की संरचना में परिवर्तन को देखते हुए वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन किया गया। लेकिन काफी हद तक शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन तो हुआ, लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार का एक नया मुद्दा निकाल कर सामने आए जैसा कि देखा गया है कि आप दिन प्रतिदिन पेपर लीक के बारे में फोन टेलीविजन पर देखते हो। भ्रष्टाचार तो देश के हर क्षेत्र में है लेकिन शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टाचार इस कदर बढ़ गया है कि व्यक्ति को बिना पड़े फर्जी डिग्रियां मिल रही है तो शिक्षा का क्षेत्र एक भ्रष्टाचारी नियुक्त विभाग बन गए। इसके सुधार में काफी हद तक आवश्यकता है।
- रोजगार के लिए शिक्षा एक ऐसा हथियार है जिसके द्वारा व्यक्ति अपने कौशल योग्यता को एक नया रूप दे सकता है। अपने कौशल को बेहतर बना सकता है। अपनी योग्यताओं को उभार सकता है। शिक्षा एवं रोजगार का घनीष्ठ से संबंध है। शिक्षा के द्वारा ही शिक्षित व्यक्ति देश के हर कोने में अपने जीवन में एक

नया रूप दे सकता है। अर्थात् अपने आने वाले जीवन को बेहतरीन बन सकता है। अपनी भाभी पीढ़ी को सुरक्षित जीवन दे सकता है।

- शिक्षण अनुभव के सतत पुन निर्माण के माध्यम से जीने की प्रक्रिया यह व्यक्ति में उन सभी क्षमताओं का विकास करती है जो अपने वास्तविक जीवन को बेहतर पर्यावरण को नियंत्रित रखने और अपने आने वाले जीवन की समस्याओं का सामना कर सकता है। शिक्षा आजीवन प्रक्रिया हैं। लेकिन यदि व्यक्ति को शिक्षा के उच्च स्तर तक पहुंचना है तो डिग्री की आवश्यकता होगी। डिग्री का शाब्दिक अर्थ है कि व्यक्ति अपनी योग्यता को प्रदर्शित करने का प्रमाण पत्र शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में डिग्री व्यक्ति को नौकरी पाने में मदद करती है। जैसे यदि कोई व्यक्ति डॉक्टर बनना चाहता है तो उसे डॉक्टर की डिग्री लेनी होगी। बिना डिग्री के व्यक्ति डॉक्टर की पदवी नहीं पा सकता। लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि आप बिना डिग्री के सफल नहीं हो सकते। यदि आपको अपने काम का अपनी योग्यता का अनुभव है। विश्वास है तो आपको रोजगार मिल सकता है। व्यक्ति को डिग्री लेना मात्र ही नहीं है। उसे शिक्षा के उच्च स्तर तक पहुंच कर अपनी योग्यता को दर्शा सकता है। डिग्री ही एकमात्र ऐसा जरिया है जिसको आप पढ़ाई करके एक अच्छी नौकरी पदवी योग्यता कुशलता हासिल कर सकते हैं।
- वर्तमान में शिक्षा की आवश्यकता यह है कि जिससे व्यक्ति समाज का एक प्रेरणा का स्रोत बने समाज के प्रतिष्ठित पद पर बैठे और समाज को उन्नति की ओर ले जाए। वर्तमान में देखा जाए तो शिक्षा का क्षेत्र भ्रष्टाचार युक्त हो गया है। आवश्यकता है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र को भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त किया जाए। फर्जी डिग्रियों से युक्त कॉलेज को प्रतिबंधित किया जाए जो विद्यार्थी जीवन के भविष्य के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रही है और डिग्री को एक खिलौना समझकर व्यक्ति को कमजोर बना रही है। व्यक्ति के जीवन को अंधकार की ओर दाखिल रही है। पेपर लीक आरक्षण आदि को भी प्रतिबंधित किया जाए। सभी जातियों को समान अधिकार दिया जाए जिससे कि वह एक बेहतरीन श्रेष्ठ व्यक्ति को अपनी उपलब्धि पाने की क्षमता रखता हो। वही एक सफल नेता बने व्यक्ति अपनी योग्यता क्षमता के अनुरूप अपना सफल करियर बना सके। अपनी रुचि अनुभव और योग्यता को दर्शा सके।

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व्यावसायिक शिक्षा : शिक्षा का स्थान

ज्योति बाला¹, मुकेश कुमारी², सरिता पारीक³

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शिक्षा

जीवन में सफलता प्राप्त करने और कुछ अलग करने के लिए शिक्षा सभी के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन है ज्ञान सही व्यवहार तकनीकी कौशल विद्या आदि को प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया को शिक्षा कहते हैं उपयुक्त शिक्षा व्यक्तियों के साथ ही राष्ट्र के उज्ज्वल भविष्य का निर्माण करती है इसलिए अच्छी शिक्षा जीवन के बहुत से उद्देश्यों को प्रदान करती है जैसे व्यक्तिगत उन्नति को बढ़ावा देना सामाजिक स्तर में बढ़ावा सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य में सुधार आर्थिक प्रति राष्ट्र की सफलता जीवन में लक्षण को निर्धारित करना इत्यादि।

व्यावसायिक शिक्षा:

यह वह शिक्षा है जो लोगों को एक कारीगर के रूप में कुशल शिल्प एक व्यापारी के रूप में व्यापार या एक टेक्नीशियन के रूप में काम करने के लिए तैयारी करती है व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को इस प्रकार की शिक्षा के रूप में भी देखा जा सकता है जो किसी व्यक्ति को अपेक्षित कौशल के साथ लाभकारी रोजगार या स्वयं रोजगार के लिए तैयार करने के लिए दी जाती है व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को सम्बन्धित देश के आधार पर विभिन्न नाम से जाना जाता है जिसमें कैरियर और तकनीकी शिक्षा शामिल है टीवीटी अर्थात् तकनीकी शिक्षा शामिल है टीवीटी अर्थात् तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण तकनीकी और आगे की शिक्षा जैसे संक्षिप्त नाम व्यावसायिक स्कूल एक प्रकार का शैक्षणिक संस्थान है जिसे विशेष रूप से व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने की डिजाइन किया जाता है व्यावसायिक शिक्षा माध्यमिक या उच्च शिक्षा स्तर पर प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के उद्देश्य:

व्यावसायिक शिक्षा वास्तव में एक कौशल विकास शिक्षा है और इसका उद्देश्य पोषण और ज्ञान एक पांछित पर विकसित करना है यह इस प्रकार रोजगार का मार्ग प्रदान करता है। यह इस प्रकार रोजगार का मार्ग प्रदान करता है। वेबसाइट प्रशिक्षण छात्रों को स्वतंत्र होने के लिए एक ही समय में एक उत्पादक समुदाय बनाने का अवसर प्रदान करता है।

व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के लाभ:

व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एक विशेष क्षेत्र में व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण और व्यावहारिक अनुभव प्रदान करती है जो छात्रों को संभावित नियुक्तियों के लिए अधिक आकर्षण बना सकती है। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम

इन्टरैनिशिप और नौकरी प्लेसमेंट के लिए सहायता भी प्रदान करते हैं। जिसमें छात्रों को शिक्षा से रोजगार की ओर बढ़ने में मदद मिलती है।

व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को बढ़ावा:

व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों की मान्यता और प्रदाताओं को पंजीकरण से वेत कार्यक्रमों की गुणवत्ता और स्थिरता में भी वृद्धि होगी और इससे शिक्षकों के चयन और भारती छात्रों का चयन पाठ्यक्रम वितरण मूल्यांकन और छात्रों को योग्यता प्रदान करने की प्रक्रिया शामिल होनी चाहिए।

निष्कर्ष :

शिक्षा अंधकार में प्रकाश की किरण है यह निश्चित रूप से अच्छे जीवन की आशा है इच्छा प्रत्येक मनुष्य का मौलिक अधिकार है जन जन तक शिक्षा की लहर पहुँचानी चाहिए क्योंकि विकास तभी संभव है जब राष्ट्र शिक्षित होगा अच्छी तरह से शिक्षित लोग विभिन्न नौकरियाँ कर सकते हैं अच्छी शिक्षा व्यावसायिक के रूप में प्राप्त कर व्यक्ति जीविकोपार्जन करने में सफल हो सकता है अच्छी कमाई के शानदार अवसरों से वंचित रह सकता है इसीलिए हम व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम को अपनाना चाहिए और अपने रोजगार को सुनिश्चित कर अपने भविष्य को सफल बना राष्ट्र का सर्वांगीण विकास करने में मदद करनी चाहिए।

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बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार

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सारांश : बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार (आईपीआर) को विचारों, आविष्कारों और रचनात्मक अभिव्यक्तियों के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है, जिसके आधार पर संपत्ति का दर्जा देने की सार्वजनिक इच्छा होती है। आईपीआर उस संपत्ति के आविष्कारकों या रचनाकारों को कुछ विशेष अधिकार प्रदान करता है, ताकि वे अपने रचनात्मक प्रयासों या प्रतिष्ठा से व्यावसायिक लाभ प्राप्त कर सकें। बौद्धिक संपदा संरक्षण कई प्रकार के होते हैं जैसे पेटेंट, कॉपीराइट, ट्रेडमार्क आदि। पेटेंट एक आविष्कार के लिए एक मान्यता है, जो वैश्विक नवीनता, गैर-स्पष्टता और औद्योगिक अनुप्रयोग के मानदंडों को पूरा करता है। प्रत्येक उद्योग को अपनी विशेषज्ञता के क्षेत्र के आधार पर अपनी स्वयं की आईपीआर नीतियाँ, प्रबंधन शैली, रणनीतियाँ आदि विकसित

करनी चाहिए। फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग में वर्तमान में एक विकसित आईपीआर रणनीति है जिसके लिए आने वाले युग में बेहतर फोकस और दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है।

मुख्य शब्द : बौद्धिक संपदा, दवा, लाइसेंस, पेटेंट, फार्मास्युटिकल ।

प्रस्तावना : बौद्धिक संपदा (आईपी) मानव बुद्धि की किसी भी मूल रचना जैसे कलात्मक, साहित्यिक, तकनीकी या वैज्ञानिक रचना से संबंधित है। बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार (आईपीआर) एक निश्चित अवधि के लिए अपने आविष्कार या रचना की रक्षा के लिए आविष्कारक या निर्माता को दिए गए कानूनी अधिकारों को संदर्भित करता है। इस प्रकार आईपीआर, स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढ़ावा देकर, औद्योगिक विकास और आर्थिक विकास को प्रोत्साहित करके किसी देश के आर्थिक विकास में सहायता करता है। वर्तमान समीक्षा फार्मास्युटिकल्स पर विशेष जोर देने के साथ आईपीआर का एक संक्षिप्त अवलोकन प्रस्तुत करती है।

बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार का व्यावसायिक विकास :

1. बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार मूल सामान, रचनात्मक डिजाइन और ब्रांडों के विशेष स्वामित्व का अधिकार देते हैं। किसी कंपनी का ट्रेडमार्क उसे मजबूत उपभोक्ता विश्वास विकसित करने में मदद करता है। ब्रांड गुणवत्ता आश्वासन के रूप में कार्य करता है और अविश्वसनीय रूप से मूल्यवान वस्तुओं या सेवाओं का स्रोत है।
2. ग्राहक या उपभोक्ता किसी ट्रेडमार्क या ब्रांड को मालिक का प्रत्यक्ष प्रतिबिंब मानते हैं। यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि व्यावसायिक साझेदारी में संलग्न होने पर बौद्धिक संपदा एक मजबूत स्थिति प्रदान करती है।
3. एक पेटेंट किसी नवप्रवर्तन का विशेष अधिकार प्रदान करता है। यह एक कानूनी उपकरण है जिसे विचार के प्रकटीकरण के बदले में आविष्कारक को सीमित विशेष अधिकार प्रदान करके नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है। पेटेंट किए गए आविष्कार और नवाचार फर्म या कलाकार को उसके काम पर अप्रत्यक्ष एकाधिकार प्रदान करके बाजार में लाभ प्रदान करते हैं।
4. भौगोलिक संकेत (जीआई) व्यवसायों या कारीगरों के एक समूह को दी गई बौद्धिक संपदा सुरक्षा है। यह एक निश्चित क्षेत्र में व्यवसायों को चिह्न का उपयोग करने की अनुमति देता है जबकि दूसरों को समान या समरूप चिह्न का उपयोग करने से रोकता है। उदाहरण के लिए, दार्जिलिंग चाय, बनारसी साड़ी और इसी तरह। "
5. बौद्धिक संपदा लाइसेंसिंग, फ्रेंचाइजिंग और संरक्षित उत्पादों या सेवाओं की बिक्री के माध्यम से व्यवसायों के लिए पैसा बनाती है। विलय या अधिग्रहण के मामले में, संरक्षित बौद्धिक संपदा संपत्ति फर्म के मूल्य में काफी वृद्धि करती है।
6. बौद्धिक संपदा का मूल्य निर्यात बाजारों में भी दिखाई देता है। संरक्षित बौद्धिक संपदा परिसंपत्तियों को विदेशों में बेचा जा सकता है, या विदेशी कंपनियों के साथ फ्रेंचाइजी व्यवस्था पर बातचीत की जा सकती है। यह उजागर करना महत्वपूर्ण है कि ऐपल, माइक्रोसॉफ्ट और ब्लैकबेरी जैसी अरबों डॉलर के

मूल्यांकन वाली दुनिया की शीर्ष कंपनियों ने अपनी महत्वपूर्ण बौद्धिक संपदा संपत्तियों के परिणामस्वरूप एक मजबूत राजस्व स्ट्रीम बनाई है। एक मजबूत बौद्धिक संपदा पोर्टफोलियो जिसका उपयोग लाइसेंसिंग धाराओं के माध्यम से आय बढ़ाने के लिए किया जा सकता है, सबसे अधिक लाभ प्राप्त कर सकता है।

निष्कर्ष: विकास की तीव्र दर, वैश्वीकरण, प्रौद्योगिकी की प्रगति, वाणिज्यिक गतिविधियों में वृद्धि, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के विकास और अंतिम लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण बात, ज्ञान में वृद्धि के कारण, व्यावसायिक संस्थाओं ने बौद्धिक संपदा संपत्तियों के महत्व और उनकी शर्तों को पहचाना है। एक सदी पहले के सबसे धनी व्यक्तियों पर विचार करें; उन सभी ने प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के निष्कर्षण या वितरण से अपनी संपत्ति अर्जित की। आज के सभी सबसे धनी व्यक्तियों ने बौद्धिक संपदा के माध्यम से अपना भाग्य बनाया है, और वे उद्यमिता में बौद्धिक संपदा संरक्षण की आवश्यकता को समझते हैं।

बौद्धिक संपदा पोर्टफोलियो वाले संगठनों ने आर्थिक मूल्य को अनुकूलित करने के लिए अपनी बौद्धिक संपदा संपत्तियों का उचित प्रबंधन करना शुरू कर दिया है क्योंकि बौद्धिक संपदा जैसी अमूर्त संपत्तियों पर जोर बढ़ गया है। इसके अलावा, लाइसेंसिंग, बिक्री, गिरवी रखने और बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को लागू करने जैसे कार्यों को समायोजित करने के लिए व्यापक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का नाटकीय रूप से विस्तार हुआ है। परिणामस्वरूप, बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को बनाए रखना और भी महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है। ऐसी बौद्धिक संपदा संपत्ति (भौतिक संपत्ति की तरह) अब किसी भी कठोर बाजार परिस्थितियों से निपटने में किसी की कंपनी की मदद कर सकती है, जैसे कि इस चल रही महामारी में कई लोगों ने सामना किया है।

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(Day-4 : 30 November, 2023)

Invited Lecture-1

Legal tech innovations- transforming the practice of law



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- 1997 LLM (Gold Medalist) Jai Narain Vyas University Jodhpur
- 2004 Ph.D (Constitutional Branch) University of Rajasthan
- Principal, MJRP Academy of Law, MJRP University, Jaipur
- Principal, Subodh Law College, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
- Prof, ALS, Amity University Rajasthan

Major Awards :

1. **Gramin Vikas Sahitya Puskar 2012**, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), New Delhi. (2012) to the Booked named **“Vikas ki Ganga: Gram Sabha”**

2. **Bhartendu Harish Chandra Award** to the Booked named “**Manavadhikar, Panchyati Raj Se Shashat Naree**”, Publication Division, Ministry of Information & Broad Casting, New Delhi (2014) by Respected Prakash Jawadekar, MHRD Minister, New Delhi
3. **Mahatma Gandhi lekhan Pursakar** by National Human Rights Commission 2018, New Delhi. to the Booked named “**Panchyati Raj Se Manavadhikaro Ka Sangrakshan**”
4. Awarded **Lok Shabha Research Fellowships** – 2016-2018

Academic Qualification: B.Sc., LL.B., PGDTL, LL.M, NET, Ph.D.

- **Books:** 08
- Article published in **Journals:** 20
- Full Papers published in International Seminar: 07
- Full Papers published in **National Seminar:** 20
- Seminar attended: 25
- Seminar **organized** as Convener / Organizing Secretary: 15
- 08 Scholars were **Awarded Ph.D under my Supervisor** and 04 Scholars are enrolled.
- **03 National Award Received**
- **20 yrs of Teaching experience and 15 yrs of administrative experience as a Principal, Law college**

Prominent Academic Awards / Recognitions

1. **Book Awarded** by Ministry of Rural Development by Cabinet Minister Shri Jai Ram Ramesh on 6 Feb. 2013. (Rs. 20,000/-) book “Vikas ki Ganga: Gram Sabha”
2. **Book Awarded** Bhartendu Harish Chandra Award (Publication Division, Ministry of Information & Broad Casting , New Delhi) by Minister Shri Prakash Jawedkar book “Manavadhikar, Panchyati Raj Se Shashat Naree”.
3. ‘महात्मा गांधी द्विवार्षिक हिन्दी सृजनात्मक लेखन पुरस्कार योजना’ (वर्ष 2016-17)राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग **book** “**Panchyati Raj Se Manavadhikaro Ka Sangrakshan**”
4. **05 Article on Human Rights Awarded** Rs. 10,000 & Published by NHRC, New Delhi 2012,13,14,15 &19 and called as **Resource person** in National Seminar 2013organised by NHRC
5. Director of **4 Research Projects** awarded by ICSSR, **New Delhi** (2007, 2009, 2011 & 2014)
6. Director of **12 National Seminar granted by ICSSR, New Delhi** (year wise 2008 to 2016)
7. Awarded LOK-SABHA FELLOWSHIP 2016-2018
8. **Gold medalist LL.M** – Shyam- Bihari Gold-Medal Award, JNV University, Jodhpur
9. **Chapter** on Kanoon Vyavastha & Manavadhikar – **Public Administration – paper –II Class XII by Secondary Education Board, Rajasthan Ajmer 2007-2011**

Abstract

Legal tech innovations- transforming the practice of law

Sanjula Thanvi

Dean, Ambedkar Law University

In this digital era where everything is just a click away technology has become an important limb for success. Today technology is a lifting every profession same as the traditional mode of practicing law has also been changed rapidly. Legal practicing needs access to large sources of information for legal research, case preparation, legal decision making and legal scholarship earlier law professionals only had access to the information by books and libraries but now technology has revolutionized the field of legal research by improving accessibility to legal information. One of the significant advancement of technology is digitalization of legal materials which has led to the development of online database digital libraries and electronic resources. Further more advanced search algorithms intelligent legal database has empowered legal professionals with new capabilities even the artificial intelligence can now predict the case out comes and provide valuable recommendations assisting legal professionals in making informed decisions. Technology has given legal professionals a platform to share knowledge and collaborate with other legal professionals this leads to collective legal knowledge. Technology has given rise to alternative dispute resolution methods such as online mediation and arbitration also the technology gifted us with digital courtrooms and e-filing systems that reduced the paper work and leads to rapid justice.

Keywords: digital courtrooms, e-filing, collective legal knowledge.



Invited Lecture-2

Intellectual Property Rights and their Value in Business



Vartika Arora

Principal, Rajasthan School of Law for Women, Jaipur

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Research Interest:

Constitution, along with all contemporary challenges to it

Education & Professional Career:

- 1995 - 2003 B.Sc., LL.B., LL.M.(constitutional law), LL.M.(Mercantile law) Ph.D
- 2004 - 2011 Asst. Professor at Dausa Law College Dausa
- 2011 – 2013 Asst. Professor in MJRP University
- 2013 – 2015 Asst. Professor at SS Jain Subodh Law College Jaipur
- 2015 -2016 Asst Professor at Vidyasthali Law College, Jaipur
- 2016 –2017 Principal at Dausa Law College, Dausa
- 2017–till date Principal at Rajasthan School of law for women Jaipur

Major Publications:

- ❖ **Research Papers in Journal**

S.No	Name of article	Name of book or journal
1	Gender Discrimination in Education And Economic Development	Surajpunj – December 2016 Issue ISSN No- 2394-2886

2	Child Abuse in India Legal And Emotional Aspect	Refereed Journal Department of Law, University of Rajasthan Volume – Xlix Year 2018 ISSN No- 2321-8452
3	Curbing Bullying and Ragging From Educational Institutions	Surajpunj – Journal of Socio-Economics and Scientific Studies Vol.1 Issue No. 7 2017 ISSN No- 2394-2886
4	Crime d' honneur – position in rajasthan	Refereed Journal Department of Law, University of Rajasthan Volume – XIX Year 2019 ISSN No- 2321-8452
5	Right to give birth an amplification to right to privacy	Refereed Journal Department of Law, University of Rajasthan Volume – LII Year 2021 ISSN No- 2321-8452
6	Dharma (Human Duties) in Present Scenario	Book-Human Duties; Myth or Reality. (ISBN No-978-81-8465-778-4)
7	Supreme Court as Human Rights Provider for Prisoners	Book- Human Rights & Disadvantage Group: Status and Challenges ISBN – 978-81-922419-2-0
8	Bullying The Predicator to Delinquency : Causes and Elucidations	Book- Juvenile Justice in India ISBN No 978-81-922419-4-4
9	Book Review-“Panchayatiraj aur Manvadhikar Se Sashakt Naari”	Suraj Punj –A Journal on Women Leadership and Equity ISSN No- 2394-2886
11	GST : Diversifying the Federalism in India	GST in Indian Context ISBN No- 978-93-84524-39-5
12	Environment and sustainability: Need of hour	Corporate governance-Emerging economies ISBN 978-81-941519-2-0
13	Bonded Labour, Law And Judiciary	Gujarat Current Decisions (Vol.2 Part-10, 30 th May 2006)
14	Social Media- The Ultimate Destructor	Social Media; Impact and Response ISBN No-978-93-83343-04-1

❖ Paper presentation in 15 International and 30 National Seminar and confereces

Abstract

Intellectual Property Rights and their Value in Business

Vartika Arora

Principal, Rajasthan School of Law for Women, Jaipur

With the emergence of new ways of learning and working in contemporary world it becomes must to get our intangible rights protected. Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) play a critical role in modern corporate by protecting incorporeal assets and fostering innovation, creativity, and economic growth.

These are legal rights granted to individuals or entities over their creations or inventions, providing exclusive rights to use, distribute, and exploit these creations for a specified period. There are several types of IPRs, including patents, trademarks, copyrights, and trade secrets, each serving distinct purposes in safeguarding different forms of intellectual property.

Intellectual Property Rights serve as essential tools for businesses, incentivizing innovation, protecting intangible assets, and driving economic growth in a knowledge-based economy. Efficient utilization and protection of IPRs are pivotal for businesses to thrive in a competitive marketplace.

Keywords : Intellectual Property Rights, business, innovation, economy



Invited Lecture-3

Data Privacy and Indian Law



Madhu Shastri (Retd.)

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Abstract

The Indian Information Technology Act, 2000, stands as a foundational legislation governing various facets of digital transactions, electronic governance, and cyber security within India. In recent years, amendments and additions to this act have been pivotal in addressing data privacy concerns, attempting to align India's data protection framework with global standards.

The IT Act, in conjunction with subsequent amendments such as the Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011, serves as a significant pillar in safeguarding data privacy. These rules outline obligations for entities handling sensitive personal data, emphasizing the need for reasonable security practices to protect such information from unauthorized access, disclosure, or misuse.

Furthermore, India has taken significant strides toward enacting a comprehensive data protection law. The Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 (PDP Bill), aims to regulate the processing of personal data, establish data protection obligations for entities, and provide individuals with greater control over their data. The bill incorporates principles inspired by global frameworks such as the GDPR, aiming to bolster India's data privacy regime.

The PDP Bill introduces concepts such as data fiduciaries and data principals, delineating responsibilities and rights concerning data processing, consent, and individual data rights. It also proposes the establishment of a Data Protection Authority to oversee compliance, enforcement, and adjudication matters related to data protection.

This legislation signifies India's commitment to fortifying data privacy and aligning its regulatory framework with evolving global standards. However, discussions and debates around certain provisions, including data localization requirements and exemptions for government agencies, continue to shape the final contours of India's data protection landscape.

In essence, the IT Act and the impending PDP Bill represent significant steps toward bolstering data privacy protections in India. These legislative efforts strive to balance innovation and economic growth with the imperative need to protect individuals' privacy rights in an increasingly digital and interconnected world.

Keywords : IT act, PDP bill, digital transactions



Invited Lecture-4

Cultivating Competencies for Global Legal Excellence



Suman Kalani

I/C Vice Principal, SVKM's Pravin Gandhi College of Law, Mumbai

Abstract

The digitization of various sectors has significantly enhanced convenience and comfort in daily life. Rapid access to global information, instantaneous data analysis, seamless payment transactions, and document management are just a few of the myriad functions enabled by the click of a mouse. Contemporary terminology such as machine learning and deep learning has become integral to our understanding of learning processes. Artificial has emerged as a ubiquitous prefix to Intelligence (Artificial Intelligence), highlighting the pivotal role of machines in data analytics, content creation to decision making and conducting complex tasks in fraction of time . Consequently, a thorough examination of technology integration within legal systems is imperative, considering its profound micro and macro impact. Legal systems encompass a spectrum of complex activities, including form submissions, extensive documentation, meticulously crafted pleadings, dispute resolution by both courts and quasi-judicial bodies. The legal domain, with its broad mandate ranging from establishing legal relations to ensuring safety compliance, plays a crucial role in India's global standing, as evidenced by its impact on the ease of doing business index. The global and local demand for efficient, cost-effective legal systems emphasizes the necessity for expedited processes

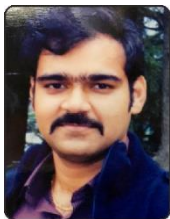
Countries worldwide are exploring and implementing automated negotiation and dispute resolution systems, robotic lawyers, E-courts, and online compliance mechanisms. The integration of technology is not only a response to contemporary needs but also a strategic move towards achieving sustainability goals, particularly in fostering inclusivity within justice and compliance

systems. Numerous legal tech initiatives are already underway, with more anticipated in the near future. Globally government policies are also promoting the adoption of legal tech. These developments in legal tech make it very crucial to re-look at the competencies that the new age lawyers need to make the legal systems easily accessible at the local levels and to compete at the global level. Global legal excellence necessitates a paradigm shift in how organizations handle their legal affairs, institutions educate aspiring lawyers, and students cultivate additional competencies. It should include complete well-being – Professional, Physical, Emotional, and Environmental. This paper delves into the advancements in legal technology, offering insights into the future legal systems landscape and outlining the necessary preparations for the upcoming changes for easy and accessible justice systems leading to oneness and peace.



Invited Lecture-5

Legal Consultation and other Government Services



Abhishek Chayal

Assistant Professor, University Law College, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

Abstract

This paper discusses about the practices and innovation within the traditionally conservative legal sector as a different service improvement system. A resource-based view and practice-based view blend provided an orderly theoretical benchmark for the research. A data-intensive thematic analysis having theme research uncovers Seven core areas: human factor, client and market, technology, organizational transitions, legal processes, legal education and government services.

A law graduate can Consult or Practice in following areas:

- Criminal Law
- Civil Law
- Family Matters

Intellectual Property

Banking and Financial Services

- Banking
- Financial-Services

Dispute Resolution

- Alternative Dispute Resolution
- General Litigation
- Arbitration

Indirect Tax

Real Estate

Transaction Cases

A law graduate can tackle Original or Appellate matters and make representation in following Courts/Tribunal/Commissions: -

- High Courts & Supreme Court

- District Level Courts – Civil and Criminal
- Family Courts
- National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) / NCLAT – IBC, M&A
- Consumer Forums – District, State & National
- Labour Courts / Labour Departments
- Arbitration and Conciliation
- Trademark Registry
- RERA / Real Estate Appellate Tribunal
- Competition Commission of India (CCI)

A law graduate can also prepare for following government jobs: -

- Judicial Services Exam
- Union Public Service Commission
- ARO Exam for Officer Grade A in SEBI exam (Assistant Review Officer in High Courts)
- RBI Grade B exam for legal officer
- RO exam (Review officer - on legal administration)
- State Public Service Commission
- Short Service Commission in the Indian Army
- Law officer exams
- Staff Selection Commission

At present the legal market in India is a biggest industry that surpassed a value of \$1.3 billion last year. The market is dominated by a small number of local law firms, but the government recently opened it up to foreign companies to set up operations in India, perhaps to encourage better quality through competition. The market is changing with new business opportunities, the proliferation of small law firms, the growth of law firm alternatives to LPOs, and the impending entry of foreign law firms. Needless to say, change brings new challenges, resulting in an urgent need to better manage legal transactions in India.

Today's economic climate opens up a wealth of opportunities for professionals known as paralegals. The past 10 years have been his decade as a paralegal in the legal profession. So, what makes a legal advisor different from the traditional lawyer of a decade ago? Legal advisors market their legal expertise to clients in ways that go beyond traditional legal representation. They provide legal expertise on topics such as employment, securities, regulatory compliance, and organizational structure. They also conduct internal investigations, known in legal parlance as due diligence.

Simply put, just as prevention is better than cure, legal advisors can help you manage and identify personal, professional, business, human resources, or work-related legal risks. Today's legal advisor market represents growth in the primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary sectors. This

development in technology and many other factors pose significant challenges to lawyers' initiative and creativity. Major global companies operating in India now require legal advisors to advise them on ancillary services such as investment advisory, advisory services and venture capital. This has shifted lawyers from traditional legal practices to specialists who provide these core competency services. Law schools now offer studies based on similar principles. One example is Harvard Law School's creation of India's first program, the Centre for Lawyers and Professional Services Industries.

In today's economy, we value both trade and employee satisfaction and safety factors. This is done by identifying risks and taking corrective action through legal advisors. Employees want to be protected in a professional environment. Increasing awareness of workplace safety has led employers and employees to seek legal counsel to inform them about legal risks related to human resources, harassment, employment law and policy, and more. As you can see, the legal profession has evolved from the typical old-fashioned lawyers who only handle litigation and is no longer limited to courtrooms. They are pervasive in the corporate world and play an advisory role in all aspects, both professional and personal.

Competitive exams, on the other hand, are exams that enable law graduates with certain knowledge and skills to obtain appropriate jobs in government or the private sector. These are important because they help you learn the subject more thoroughly, improve your skills, build confidence, and understand the real world. Competitive exams also require thorough research, conceptual knowledge, and analytical thinking.

In summary, competitive exams are important because they:

- Help one to learn a subject more thoroughly.
- Improve abilities and give confidence.
- Require in-depth research, conceptual knowledge, and analytical thought.
- Are necessary for getting suitable posts in the government and private sector.

It is clear that the last years of the last century saw a rapid growth in the population of legal professionals and the government sector. The general counsel pursued an escape plan from a professional perspective rather than a growth plan. It is clear that the future of legal services is bright and promising.

Keywords: practice-based, legal processes, legal education, competitive exams and government services



Invited Lecture-6

**Protection of Artificial Intelligence in the arena of
Intellectual Property**



Zubin Mehta

Lawyer, Kershasp Mehta Law Partners LLP (KMLP, India)

Abstract :

A property is defined by ownership whether it be moveable or immoveable. In the case of Intellectual Property (IP), it is born out of a human mind. It involves creativity (copyright), a peculiar name and style (Trademark), inventive step (patent), usability (designs), and economic benefits.

It is becoming an integral part of the world around us, as the wings of business are spreading cross-border, awareness about IP in India among conglomerates and traders is growing as well. Every multi-national and local brands are doing their best to protect their various IP such as marks, websites (written presentation of website and source codes), designs, inventions, trade secrets and their data. These include registration and defending through litigation.

However, today's growing concern is as to the ownership of IP that is created by Artificial Intelligence (AI); the person who initiated the command, or the firm that owns the software of AI. There are software and websites on the internet whereby a user poses a query in typed or asked to write creative essays or even to create images and videos. It is not as if AI didn't exist any earlier. It all began with personal assistants such as Google and Amazon who could tell the weather, make grocery lists, estimate the traffic, and the list goes on. It was only in the last few months that AI was developed that could replace a human and jeopardize their jobs entirely by actually creating things that were limited to human intellect alone.

The principle of IP is that the idea/work should be original, creative/innovative step, should include modicum of creativity and involve sweat of the brow. The person who has met the threshold qualifies to be the author/inventor/owner of the IP. Currently, the world is of the opinion that the creator of the source of the AI gets to enjoy ownership over the queries asked by the user to create or write the specifics. But, these are initial stages, how will the world interpret and accept is yet to be experienced.

Keywords: Intellectual Property, IP, Artificial Intelligence, Inventor, Author, AI



Invited Lecture-7

Data Protection and its Legal Aspect



Shraddha Sharma

Director, Tankam Law Classes, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Abstract :

This research paper delves into the critical realm of data protection, exploring its evolving landscape, challenges, and the imperative need for robust mechanisms in an increasingly data-driven world.

Data protection has emerged as a paramount concern amid the exponential growth of digital information. The paper elucidates on the multifaceted aspects of safeguarding sensitive information, encompassing personal data, proprietary business data, and governmental information, against unauthorized access, misuse, or breaches.

The paper begins by delineating the foundational principles underpinning data protection, emphasizing the significance of legal frameworks and regulations governing data privacy. It examines landmark regulations such as the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and other global initiatives, highlighting their impact on shaping organizational policies and practices worldwide.

Moreover, the research delves into the intricate technical aspects of data protection, elucidating encryption techniques, a minimization methods, and secure data storage protocols. It emphasizes the pivotal role of technology in fortifying data protection measures, mitigating vulnerabilities, and fortifying systems against cyber threats.

The evolving nature of data usage and collection methods, including the advent of Internet of Things (IoT) devices and artificial intelligence, presents new challenges for data protection. The paper investigates the ethical implications and challenges posed by these emerging technologies, aiming to strike a balance between innovation and safeguarding individual privacy rights.

Additionally, the research scrutinizes the global implications of data protection laws, considering the complexities of international data transfers, compliance challenges faced by multinational corporations, and the need for harmonization among diverse regulatory frameworks.

In conclusion, the paper underscores the urgency for a holistic approach to data protection that harmonizes legal, technological, and ethical dimensions. It advocates for ongoing research, collaborative efforts among stakeholders, and proactive measures to adapt to the evolving data landscape while ensuring the fundamental rights and privacy of individuals and organizations.

Technology and Law: Navigating the Intersection of Innovation and Legal Frameworks



CONTRIBUTED PAPERS

Unraveling the Data Privacy Tapestry: Challenges and Imperatives for Indian Startups

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Abstract:

In the rapidly evolving landscape of India's startup ecosystem, the intersection of innovation and data protection has become a critical focal point. This abstract provides a comprehensive examination of the challenges and imperatives faced by Indian startups as they navigate the intricate balance between innovation and compliance, particularly against the backdrop of newly enacted the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023.

Methodology: The study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining a thorough literature review of existing data protection frameworks, an analysis of regulatory developments in India, and empirical data gathered through interviews and surveys with key stakeholders in the Indian startup community. The aim is to provide a holistic understanding of the current state of data protection practices among startups and the strategies employed to align innovation with regulatory compliance.

Results & Discussion: Our findings reveal a nuanced landscape wherein startups grapple with resource constraints and evolving regulatory expectations. Startups are actively engaging with the formulation of ethical data practices, integrating privacy considerations into their innovative processes. The study highlights the emergence of privacy by design principles and the challenges faced by startups in achieving a harmonious balance between innovation and compliance. The discussion section interprets the results in the context of the broader Indian startup ecosystem and global data protection standards. It explores the implications of regulatory shifts on the innovation landscape, the role of startups in contributing to the evolution of ethical data practices, and the societal impact of transparent data handling. Additionally, the discussion examines the challenges and opportunities for startups aiming to compete on the global stage while adhering to diverse data protection requirements.

Conclusion: In conclusion, this study underscores the dynamic nature of the relationship between innovation and compliance for Indian startups. It emphasizes the need for a continuous regeneration process, wherein startups proactively contribute to shaping ethical data practices, aligning with regulatory frameworks, and fostering a culture of responsible innovation. As India moves towards establishing a comprehensive data protection regime, startups must embrace this ongoing commitment to not only meets legal requirements but also to thrive in an environment where data privacy is a cornerstone of societal expectations.



A Study on Intellectual Property Rights and its Significance for E– Commerce

Anupama Goyal

Associate Professor, Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University

Abstract:

Intellectual property rights refer to ownership rights that are granted to the author or creator of a new invention or intangible asset. The concept of intellectual property was developed in the 18th century, with the first federal patent law passed in 1790. Intellectual property rights are legal protections given to individuals who have invented something new or created something original that can be physically reproduced, or transmitted. The scope of intellectual property rights varies from country to country, but generally any form of expression that falls within the jurisdiction of copyright and patent law is protected as intellectual property (see section 20(1)(b) of the Copyright Act 1957).

More than other business models, e-commerce often involves the sale of goods and services that are dependent on IP and its licensing. Through e-commerce, you can exchange things like software, designs, training materials, systems, and more, with IP serving as the main source of value. Because valuable commodities traded online must be protected by technological security measures and intellectual property laws, or entire businesses risk being destroyed by theft or piracy. This article studies the history of IPR, its types and the role of IPR in e-commerce. The protection of any creative work such as music, text, software code, graphic design, etc. cannot be revoked by anyone because it is not owned by anyone in particular. Intellectual property rights protect intellectual property in many different ways, including the protection of inventions and designs, the protection of data and software, as well as the protection of literary material such as books and films. IP plays a role in facilitating smoother e-commerce transactions.

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Legal Advisory Services: Navigating Complexities and Ensuring Compliance

Dhruvshree Shekhawat

Research Scholar, Apex University, Jaipur

Abstract:

In the contemporary landscape of dynamic regulations and intricate legal frameworks, businesses and individuals alike require comprehensive legal advisory services to navigate complexities, mitigate risks, and ensure compliance. This abstract delineates the essence of such services, focusing on their pivotal role in today's multifaceted socio-economic environment.

Legal advisory services encompass a spectrum of offerings designed to provide expert guidance and support across diverse legal domains. These services are tailored to address specific client needs, spanning corporate law, employment law, intellectual property rights, regulatory compliance, dispute resolution, and more. They serve as a critical compass for entities seeking to maneuver through intricate legal landscapes, offering strategic insights and risk management solutions.

Central to these services is the expertise of legal professionals adept at interpreting and applying laws, regulations, and precedents to real-world scenarios. By understanding the nuances of the law and its implications, legal advisors offer proactive counsel, identifying potential pitfalls and devising strategies to safeguard their clients' interests.

Moreover, legal advisory services play a pivotal role in the realm of corporate governance and compliance. They assist businesses in understanding and adhering to legal requirements, fostering a culture of ethical conduct and regulatory adherence. Through diligent monitoring and proactive guidance, these services aid in averting legal entanglements and financial liabilities, ensuring sustainable operations within the bounds of the law.

The evolution of technology and globalization has amplified the intricacies of legal matters, necessitating specialized expertise in emerging fields such as data protection, cyber security, and digital transactions. Legal advisory services have adapted accordingly, embracing innovation and staying abreast of evolving legal landscapes to offer holistic guidance in these burgeoning domains.

Furthermore, legal advisory services are not limited to reactive measures but also encompass strategic planning and risk mitigation. By collaborating closely with clients, legal advisors assist in formulating robust strategies aligned with legal frameworks, thereby fortifying their clients' positions and fostering long-term growth.

In conclusion, legal advisory services stand as indispensable pillars in today's complex legal milieu. Their multidimensional role in providing proactive guidance, ensuring compliance, and mitigating risks renders them indispensable partners for businesses and individuals navigating the intricate pathways of the legal landscape.



Privacy and Data Protection Start-ups: Pioneering Solutions in an Evolving Landscape

Sonam Ratnu

Research Scholar, Government Law College, Alwar

Abstract:

The burgeoning digital era has ushered in a paradigm shift in how privacy and data protection are perceived, necessitating innovative solutions to safeguard sensitive information. This paper presents a comprehensive analysis of the role played by start-ups in addressing the escalating concerns surrounding privacy breaches and data vulnerabilities, offering novel approaches and technologies to fortify data protection measures.

The paper commences by outlining the landscape of privacy and data protection start-ups, showcasing their pivotal role in filling gaps within the evolving regulatory frameworks and technological advancements. It examines the diverse spectrum of start-ups focusing on encryption technologies, privacy-enhancing tools, compliance solutions, and novel approaches to secure data across various industries.

Furthermore, this paper meticulously evaluates the challenges and opportunities faced by these start-ups in navigating the complex terrain of privacy and data protection. It addresses the regulatory hurdles, compliance intricacies, and the balancing act between innovation and regulatory adherence. Additionally, it explores the competitive landscape and the imperative for start-ups to instil trust and credibility while catering to diverse consumer needs for privacy and security.

Moreover, the paper emphasizes the transformative potential of these start-ups in reshaping the privacy landscape. It delves into case studies and success stories, highlighting how innovative solutions have disrupted traditional approaches, empowered consumers with greater control over their data, and compelled larger enterprises to prioritize data protection measures.

Additionally, the paper scrutinizes the collaborative opportunities between start-ups, established companies, policymakers, and regulatory bodies. It underscores the need for cohesive efforts to foster an environment conducive to innovation while ensuring robust data protection standards and ethical practices.

In conclusion, this paper advocates for the pivotal role of privacy and data protection startups in spearheading advancements that safeguard individual privacy and fortify data security. It emphasizes the significance of fostering an ecosystem that nurtures innovation, collaboration, and responsible entrepreneurship to address the evolving challenges in the realm of data protection, ultimately contributing to a more secure and privacy-respecting digital landscape.

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Technology and Law: Navigating the Intersection of Innovation and Legal Frameworks

Roshan Lal

Research Scholar, Maharaja Vinayak Global University, Jaipur

Abstract:

The symbiotic relationship between technology and law has emerged as a cornerstone in shaping societal, economic, and legal landscapes. This paper presents an in-depth analysis of the intricate interplay between technology and legal frameworks, exploring their transformative impact, challenges, and the evolving dynamics of this intersection.

The paper initiates by delineating the multifaceted ways in which technology has revolutionized the practice and administration of law. It delves into the proliferation of digital platforms, AI-driven analytics, block chain applications, and other technological advancements that have reshaped legal processes, access to justice, and the delivery of legal services. It emphasizes how technology has not only expedited routine legal tasks but also ushered in novel complexities and ethical considerations, necessitating agile adaptations within legal systems.

Moreover, this paper meticulously examines the challenges posed by the rapid pace of technological advancements to traditional legal frameworks. It addresses concerns surrounding data privacy, cyber security, the ethical implications of AI in decision-making, and the need for regulatory agility to keep pace with technology-driven disruptions.

Furthermore, the paper underscores the transformative potential of technology in enhancing access to justice, particularly for marginalized communities. It highlights initiatives leveraging technology to bridge the justice gap, facilitate legal aid, and empower individuals with legal information and resources.

Additionally, the paper explores the evolving role of legal professionals in embracing and leveraging technology. It underscores the imperative for legal education to integrate technological literacy, empowering future lawyers to navigate the digital landscape effectively.

In conclusion, this paper advocates for a proactive and collaborative approach between technology innovators, legal practitioners, policymakers, and stakeholders. It underscores the need for adaptive legal frameworks that balance innovation and regulation, fostering an ecosystem where technology serves as an enabler of justice, efficiency, and inclusivity within the legal sphere. Embracing technology within legal frameworks is pivotal in shaping a responsive, equitable, and effective legal system that resonates with the complexities of the modern, tech-driven world.

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Cross-Cultural Legal Synergy: Uniting Diverse Legal Systems for Global Cooperation and Harmony

Hari Prasad Regar

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Abstract:

The phenomenon of globalization has necessitated a deeper exploration of cross-cultural legal synergy, wherein diverse legal systems converge and harmonize to facilitate global cooperation, commerce, and mutual understanding. This paper presents a comprehensive analysis of the complexities, challenges, and potential avenues for fostering synergy among various legal frameworks across cultures.

The paper begins by examining the fundamental principles and values embedded within different legal systems worldwide, acknowledging the diversity in legal traditions, norms, and practices. It delves into the intricate interplay between cultural nuances and legal doctrines, elucidating how these differences often pose challenges in harmonizing legal approaches across borders.

Furthermore, this paper meticulously explores the importance of cross-cultural legal synergy in the context of global trade, investment, and collaboration. It underscores how achieving synergy among legal systems can mitigate barriers to international business transactions, foster greater trust and transparency, and ultimately enhance economic cooperation among nations.

Moreover, the paper critically evaluates the challenges and obstacles impeding the realization of cross-cultural legal synergy. It examines issues such as conflicting legal norms, differing interpretations of laws, language barriers, and varying levels of legal sophistication across jurisdictions, highlighting the complexities in aligning diverse legal frameworks.

In addition, the paper identifies potential strategies and pathways to foster cross-cultural legal synergy. It emphasizes the significance of dialogue, mutual respect, and the exchange of best practices among legal professionals and policymakers. It advocates for the development of universal legal principles that accommodate diverse cultural perspectives while ensuring coherence and consistency in international legal interactions.

In conclusion, this paper underscores the imperative of fostering cross-cultural legal synergy in an increasingly interconnected world. It emphasizes the need for proactive measures to bridge the gaps between legal systems, promoting cooperation, respect for diversity, and the development of a unified framework conducive to global collaboration and harmony. Achieving cross-cultural legal synergy is pivotal for transcending barriers and fostering a more inclusive, cohesive, and effective global legal ecosystem.

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Intellectual Property Rights in Business: A Comprehensive Overview

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Abstract:

Intellectual property (IP) rights constitute a pivotal component in contemporary business landscapes, serving as the cornerstone for innovation, competitiveness, and economic growth. This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the multifaceted interplay between intellectual property rights and business operations, shedding light on their significance, challenges, and strategic implications.

Firstly, this paper delineates the various forms of intellectual property rights, encompassing patents, trademarks, copyrights, and trade secrets. Each category's distinctive features, legal frameworks, and protection mechanisms are examined, elucidating their role in safeguarding and incentivizing innovation within businesses.

Subsequently, the intrinsic link between intellectual property rights and business success is explored. By delving into case studies and empirical evidence, this paper delineates how effective IP management strategies can confer competitive advantages, facilitate market differentiation, and stimulate investments in research and development. Moreover, the paper emphasizes the pivotal role of IP in fostering collaborations, licensing agreements, and mergers and acquisitions, thereby shaping business ecosystems and market dynamics.

Furthermore, the paper illuminates the challenges and complexities associated with intellectual property rights in contemporary business environments. It dissects issues like the balance between IP protection and accessibility, the rise of patent trolls, the challenges of enforcing rights across international borders, and the implications of emerging technologies on IP regulations.

Finally, this paper underscores the evolving landscape of intellectual property rights in the digital era. It examines the impact of digitalization, artificial intelligence, block chain, and open-source movements on IP frameworks, necessitating adaptive strategies for businesses to navigate these transformative trends effectively.

In conclusion, this paper underscores the indispensability of intellectual property rights in shaping the competitive landscape of modern businesses. It advocates for a nuanced understanding of IP laws, proactive management strategies, and a forward-looking approach to harness the potential of intellectual assets in driving innovation, sustainability, and growth in the global business arena.



Harnessing Intellectual Property Rights: Catalyzing Innovation and Growth in Industry

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Abstract:

This paper presents a comprehensive exploration of the pivotal role played by intellectual property rights (IPRs) in fostering innovation, driving growth, and shaping the landscape of diverse industries. Intellectual property rights serve as indispensable tools within industries, offering a spectrum of uses that transcend mere legal protection to become catalysts for innovation, market expansion, and sustainable development.

The paper commences by elucidating the diverse array of intellectual property rights encompassing patents, trademarks, copyrights, and trade secrets. It delves into their distinctive applications within industry contexts, emphasizing their roles in safeguarding innovations, branding assets, preserving creative works, and securing proprietary information critical to a company's competitive edge.

Furthermore, this paper meticulously analyses how industries strategically harness IPRs to stimulate innovation. Through empirical evidence and case studies, it illuminates how a robust IP portfolio not only safeguards inventions but also serves as a catalyst for research and development investments. It highlights how industries leverage IPRs to incentivize creativity, foster a culture of innovation, and attract investments, ultimately propelling technological advancements and industrial progress.

Moreover, the paper underscores the broader implications of intellectual property rights on industry dynamics. It scrutinizes the role of IPRs in facilitating technology transfer, fostering collaborations, and forging partnerships within and across industries. Additionally, it delves into the economic significance of IPRs, showcasing their pivotal role in enabling market differentiation, enhancing competitiveness, and driving business expansion.

In conclusion, this paper advocates for a nuanced understanding of intellectual property rights as indispensable assets that transcend legal safeguards. It emphasizes the transformative potential of IPRs, urging industries to adopt proactive strategies to leverage these rights as drivers of innovation, growth, and sustainable

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The Integration of technology within the legal sphere

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Abstract:

The integration of technology within the legal sphere has reshaped traditional practices, enhancing efficiency, accessibility, and transparency. This paper explores the multifaceted use of technology in law, delineating its pivotal role in revolutionizing legal processes.

One significant area of technological advancement is the digitization of legal documentation. Electronic filing systems and document management software have streamlined the storage, retrieval, and sharing of legal documents. This not only expedites administrative tasks but also ensures greater accuracy and security in record-keeping.

Furthermore, the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has catalyzed substantial changes in legal research and analysis. AI-powered tools swiftly sift through vast volumes of case law, statutes, and precedents, assisting legal professionals in generating insights and predictions. Natural Language Processing (NLP) algorithms facilitate the extraction of pertinent information from legal texts, expediting legal research processes and enabling lawyers to craft more informed arguments.

Moreover, technology has facilitated the emergence of virtual courtrooms and online dispute resolution mechanisms. Remote hearings and video conferencing tools have mitigated geographical barriers, offering greater accessibility to justice. Online dispute resolution platforms provide a cost-effective and time-efficient alternative for resolving disputes, reducing the burden on traditional courts.

However, the integration of technology in law raises pertinent concerns regarding data privacy, cyber security, and ethical implications. Safeguarding sensitive legal information from cyber threats and ensuring the ethical use of AI algorithms remain critical challenges.

In conclusion, the symbiotic relationship between law and technology has ushered in a new era of legal practice, significantly transforming traditional methodologies. The ongoing advancements in technology continue to reshape the legal landscape, promising increased efficiency, accessibility, and innovation while necessitating a nuanced understanding of its ethical and security implications.

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Copyright as a Valuable Intellectual Property Right

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Abstract:

Copyright stands as a cornerstone of intellectual property law, wielding profound significance within industries worldwide. This paper explores the multifaceted importance of copyright in fostering creativity, protecting original works, and fostering economic growth across various sectors.

At its core, copyright grants creators exclusive rights to their original expressions, encompassing literary, artistic, musical, and other creative works. This legal protection incentivizes innovation by ensuring that creators reap the rewards of their endeavour's, stimulating a vibrant ecosystem of artistic, cultural, and technological advancement.

The paper delves into the pivotal role of copyright in nurturing creativity and artistic expression. It investigates how copyright empowers creators by providing a framework that encourages the generation of new and diverse content. The assurance of protection fuels a thriving cultural landscape by fostering the production and dissemination of artistic works that enrich societies globally.

Furthermore, copyright serves as an economic catalyst within industries. It examines how copyright protection bolsters markets by providing creators and rights holders with the means to monetize their works. This, in turn, incentivizes investment in creative endeavour, fuels job creation, and fosters a robust economy built upon the exploitation of original content.

Additionally, the research delves into the nuances of copyright enforcement and the challenges posed by digitalization and online distribution. It scrutinizes the evolving landscape of copyright laws, considering the complexities of globalized markets and the imperative need for adaptive regulations that balance the rights of creators with societal access to knowledge and culture.

In conclusion, the paper underscores the indispensable role of copyright in driving innovation, cultural enrichment, and economic prosperity. It advocates for a balanced approach that upholds the rights of creators while fostering a collaborative environment where creativity thrives, knowledge is disseminated, and industries flourish. Recognizing the importance of copyright as a catalyst for progress is crucial in maintaining a vibrant and diverse cultural landscape while fuelling economic growth across diverse industries.

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Patent as a valuable Asset to the Industry

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Abstract:

This research paper delves into the intricate realm of patents, elucidating their significance, implications, and tangible value within the sphere of modern business landscapes.

Patents stand as fundamental assets in fostering innovation and providing a competitive edge in today's dynamic business environment. This paper explores the multifaceted roles patents play in safeguarding intellectual property, incentivizing creativity, and fuelling economic growth.

The research begins by elucidating the fundamental principles of patents, delineating their legal framework and the protection they afford to novel inventions, processes, and designs. It examines how patents serve as a form of exclusive rights, granting inventors the authority to control the use, production, and commercialization of their innovations.

Moreover, the paper delves into the strategic significance of patents in business. It investigates how patents serve as invaluable assets, enhancing the market position of companies by offering a shield against competitors, fostering investor confidence, and amplifying market exclusivity.

The research also scrutinizes the role of patents in shaping industries and stimulating technological advancements. It delves into case studies and empirical data showcasing how patents incentivize research and development initiatives, attracting investments and driving innovation across diverse sectors.

Furthermore, the paper examines the complexities and challenges associated with patent strategies, including the balance between protection and disclosure, the intricacies of patent litigation, and the evolving landscape of patent laws across different jurisdictions.

In conclusion, the research underscores the pivotal role of patents as drivers of innovation and business success. It advocates for a comprehensive understanding of patents as strategic tools, urging businesses to leverage these assets to not only protect their innovations but also to spur continuous advancement, foster healthy competition, and contribute to the overall growth and vitality of industries.

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Cross Cultural Laws

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Abstract :

The study of cross-cultural law examines the intersection of legal systems, norms, and practices across diverse cultural contexts. This paper delves into the complexities and implications of cross-cultural law, exploring how varying cultural perspectives and traditions influence legal frameworks and their application.

In a globalized world, where interactions between individuals and entities transcend borders, understanding the nuances of different legal systems becomes imperative. Cultural values, beliefs, and societal norms profoundly shape legal principles, impacting everything from contractual agreements to dispute resolution mechanisms.

One crucial aspect of cross-cultural law involves comparative legal analysis. By juxtaposing different legal systems, scholars and practitioners gain insights into the similarities, disparities, and adaptations required when navigating diverse legal contexts. This comparative approach facilitates a deeper understanding of how cultural nuances affect the interpretation and implementation of laws.

Moreover, cross-cultural law encompasses the study of legal pluralism, acknowledging the coexistence of multiple legal systems within a single societal framework. Many societies operate under a blend of customary, religious, and state laws, leading to intricate legal landscapes where different norms may overlap or conflict.

The challenges posed by cross-cultural law are multifaceted. Harmonizing legal systems or resolving conflicts arising from divergent cultural perspectives demands a delicate balance between respecting cultural diversity and upholding universal human rights and legal principles.

This paper delves into case studies and theoretical frameworks that exemplify the complexities of cross-cultural law. It analyses instances where cultural differences impact legal outcomes, examining how legal professionals navigate these complexities while striving for fairness, justice, and cultural sensitivity.

Ultimately, the study of cross-cultural law underscores the need for a nuanced and adaptive approach to legal practice. Understanding and appreciating diverse cultural perspectives within legal systems are integral to fostering mutual respect, ensuring equitable outcomes, and promoting a more inclusive and just global legal landscape.



Navigating the Global Landscape: Assessing the Intersection of Intellectual Property Rights and Legal Excellence

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Abstract:

This research paper delves into the intricate interplay between Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and the quest for global legal excellence. In an era where innovation is increasingly integral to economic growth, it is imperative to comprehend how nations contribute to the development, enforcement, and safeguarding of intellectual property. The study meticulously examines the efficacy of international treaties, national legal frameworks, and enforcement mechanisms in fostering an environment conducive to innovation. With a particular focus on addressing emerging challenges posed by technological advancements, the research underscores the pivotal role of global collaboration in tackling these issues head-on. Through a comprehensive analysis, this paper endeavors to provide profound insights into the evolving landscape of IPR, shedding light on its implications for the broader context of legal excellence on a global scale. By navigating through the intricacies of intellectual property on the world stage, this research contributes to a nuanced understanding of the dynamic relationship between IPR and the pursuit of legal excellence.

Keywords : Intellectual Property Rights, Legal Excellence, IPR, Global Landscape



Skills of a Legal Advisor in the context of providing Legal Advisory Services

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Abstract:

A legal advisor can think critically and is skilled at managing organizational and problem-solving abilities. They are excellent at making goals, negotiating, managing deadlines, and managing time. The capacity to work independently is a requirement for a legal advisor. He must also possess leadership qualities and work well in a team environment.

A legal advisor additionally exhibits the abilities listed below in the context of providing Legal Advisory Services on a broad scale:

- The scrutiny and preparation of contracts, agreements, and other paperwork related to law
- Contract negotiations, both internal and external
- Examining corporate practices and policies for compliance with legal and regulatory requirements
- Using an understanding of employment rules to settle disputes and guarantee compliance
- Advanced abilities:
- Having a thorough understanding of financial principles and procedures
- Proficiency in Adobe Acrobat, Microsoft Word, and Excel

Keywords : Problem Solving, Legal Advisory Services



