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ABSTRACTS

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Abstracts of LAW

L-101. Sociological analysis of two case studies in the larger Discourse of Gender and Law

Ananya Dash

Before addressing the deep entanglement between women and law in general and minority women and law in particular, it's essential to remember, as per feminist critical theory, law/state's legal measures and political aspects have belonged to the public domain, and women are excluded from that sphere. But since the colonial period, women's issues have been the criteria of political arrangement and law formation. So, cultural negotiations and systematized power become the reason for treating 'law as a process' than 'law as a rule.' This process produces a field of force through various interpretations of the law. There are many instances where the law becomes the foundation/ means of violence rather than justice towards specifically minority women. Minority women's encounter with the law reminds the chapter of torture and dismemberment in certain landmark cases starting from Shah Bano, and Soni sori to recent instances of Safoora Zargar and Nodeep Kaur, who participated in movements against government policies.

The role of law in connection with gender, caste, and religion automatically prioritizes the transactional analysis method. The law ensures equal citizenship status to all members; therefore, the foundational theoretical ideas of 'state' and 'citizenship' are interrelatedly impacted and affected by the legal system. Nowadays, specifically, the citizenship rights of minority women are violated and not safeguarded by the law of the state, those who are involved in agitational politics. In this paper, I intend to engage with through which means women of minority victimized by the state due to their resistance approach. To understand it thoroughly, I am taking two case studies: Safoora Zargar (Muslim) and Nodeep Kaur (Dalit) participated in the protest against the anti- CAA protest and farm bill, respectively. This study would analyze the legal provisions, legal treatment, and judiciary approach towards minority women dissidents.

Keywords: Law, Gender, Minority, Transactionality, Citizenship

L-102. Plea Bargain-An Ideological Debate in Criminal Justice System

Bhavya

The dilemma of plea bargain has considerably raised questions for Criminal law. It induces the defendants to plead guilty with the knowledge that this will result in their lenient sentence. Consequently, the pendency of cases is reduced and the trial gets speedy. Under trial offenders generally suffer psychological and mental trauma due to lengthy court proceedings which is violative of their human rights. Delay in judicial system leads masses to rue in pain. Plea Bargain has remarkably made the revolutionary swift in the unresolved criminal suits.

The contention against concept is the weakening of penal nature in Criminal law. Crimes are committed in violation of public policies at large. They can, thereby, endanger the society and its people at large. Reduction in punishment causes lawlessness by giving rise to marginalization of subaltern groups. Notably, the suppressed and weaker sections may not avail the concept of plea bargain as compared with the mainstream classes of this society in general. Laws are for rational governance of society in an unbiased and impartial manner. The fallacy of jurisprudential values sets off despotic and totalitarian rule of the absolute. Legal theories must be based on the principle of 'positivism', i.e., focusing on facts, circumstances and evidences rather than the socially construed ethical and normative concerns. They must be framed in accordance with the principles of liberty, equality, fraternity and justice. Polarization of the inferior groups will lead to authoritarian rule of the power-centric rich and sovereign who is the supreme. The purpose behind any legislation must be to empower the dispossessed groups and give them the voice to come out of the skid row situations. Thereby, the author will present ideological dilemma of the concept and the suitable legislative findings to the issue.

Keywords: plea bargain, pendency, punishment.

L-103. Principles of Inter-Generational and Intra-Generational Equity and Their Relevancy in Achieving Sustainability
Rajat Shandilya & Sahil Varshney

It is a widely acknowledged fact that because of previous generations' vast and unregulated use of natural resources, the supply and distribution of natural resources is extremely confined and uneven respectively and resultantly a majority of the population has been deprived of resources. The intergenerational definition encompasses the use of natural capital over time. The definition aids in maintaining a balance between the use and recycling of all materials. Intra-generational wealth, on the other hand, refers to the next generation's equal use of global natural capital. These two principles are regarded as the doctrine's greatest asset in maintaining a fair balance in the utilization of natural resources. The authors firmly believe that it is a high time for this generation to address the core concepts of Intergenerational and Intragenerational equity and reach to an effective outcome as to what could be an effective technique to ensure equal distribution of resources. In the context of environmental legislation, this research paper seeks to draw a relation between 'Inter-generational and Intra-generational Equity' in contrast with their practical applicability in order to achieve sustainable development which is also the need of the hour. The authors, through this research paper make an attempt to answer a very pertinent question which will arise out of the discussion in the paper that who will be the stakeholder of the equity? And furthermore, another question that comes up to be answered is that what could be an effective way to facilitate the equitable distribution of resources. The authors have relied upon qualitative and descriptive method of research in order to find the answer to the questions.

Keyword: Environment, Sustainable development, Inter-generational, Intra-generational,

L-104. Cyber Crime and Its Changing Aspects: An Analysis of IT (Amendment) Act, 2008
Dr. Syed Mohd Uzair Iqbal & Dr. Sajid Hamid

In the present World, everyone is adapting in the new era of digitalization and networking, which without any doubt has made the life easy and brings assorted benefits in different fields which are e-business, e-shopping, communication etc. With these benefits it also brings forth the crime which is being recorded in high rates due to the dependency on technology, known as Cybercrime. There are many laws and policies which have been adopted in order to prevent the crimes such as IT Act, 2000, National Cyber Security Policy etc. In an online environment, the offender and the victim might reside in different geographical locations governed by different procedural and substantive laws – probably, in different countries. There is no such history of Cybercrime and many methodologies have not been recognized in the eyes of law such as cyber violence, cyber rape and cyber crime. The legal system is based on the notion of jurisdiction. Jurisdiction is important notion while execution of any law in any country. The legal notion of jurisdiction helps to define and determine the power of state to regulate people, property and circumstances. This jurisdictional power confers the legal power to the state to make the laws means legislative power, implement the laws means the execution and adjudication means judicial powers. These all things can perform by the state when it has jurisdiction on the thing or act.

This paper mainly focuses on the challenges under cyberspace and highlights the need for reframing the India's cyber laws framework and various other aspects in which cyber law enforcement lacks efficacy.

Keywords: Cyber Crime, cyberspace, jurisdiction and cyber law etc

L-105. Contextualisation of Law in Marital Rape: An Analysis of socio-legal issues.

Akanksha Verma

Marriage is perceived as one of the most sacrosanct institutions in our nation. In any case, when this institution's purity is crumpled, it completely shatters. Marital rape violates a woman's right to dignity, and the irony is that this heinous crime is still not treated and criminalised as rape in India. Rape is rape, regardless of who did it or the relationship between the accused and the victim. For a long time, the evil of marital rape has prevailed in this devout union, and married women have been subjected to a variety of psychological and health issues. Presumably the reason for the marriage is to furnish right to engage in sexual relation with wife. Regardless of the majority of laws protecting women, marital rape is the most exceedingly cruel and most horrifying crime that takes place within four walls. As per latest data published by the National Family Health Survey nearly 1 in 3 Indian women age 18-49 have suffered some form of spousal abuse and around 6% have suffered sexual violence from husband, there are no effective laws prohibiting marital rape. The researcher will be using the doctrinal method of research. *Prima facie* the objective of this paper is to discuss the concept of Marital Rape and the legal constitutional provisions with respect to international scenario like CEDAW. Further the paper will be focusing on socio-legal issues related marital rape and the Judicial Interpretation on Marital Rape. The study will provide recommendations for criminalising marital rape.

Keywords: Marital Rape, India, Marriage, Indian Judiciary, Criminalisation.

L-106. Changing Contours of Indian Patent Regime: An Analysis of Patent Amendment Rules, 2019.

Mohd Kaif

The Indian patent legislation was enacted in 1856, in accordance with the British Patent Act of 1852. However, in 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Act was passed. Following independence, the Indian government appointed the Justice Rajagopala Ayyangar Committee, based on its report Indian Patents Act 1970 was passed, which lasted for three decades before being amended in 1999. The commitments in the Uruguay Round and TRIPs Agreement compelled India to amend its patent regime in 1999, 2002, 2003 and 2005.

In this technological age, there is a need of proper triangulation of law, science and technology. Patent regimes that allow faster patent grant are needed in developing countries like India. So that India can compete on a scientific level with the rest of the world. Legislators have recently attempted to address this idea in the guise of the Patent (Amendment) Rules, 2019.

The objective of the recent amendments was to expedite the examination of patent applications by various entities such as MSME, female entrepreneurs, and others. As well as to streamline the lengthy and inefficient procedures. This article will examine the historical development of India's patent regime through various legislative amendments, with a particular focus on the patent Amendment Rules 2019. The objective of this article is to critically assess the Patent Amendment Rules 2019, to see if they are capable of meeting the expectations of modern innovators and putting them on par with the rest of the world.

Keywords: Patent, Amendment, Entrepreneur, Innovation, Technology.

L-107. Forgiveness as an alternative in Criminal Justice system

Dr. Kalpana Rani Jayas

Nicola Lacy writes about significance of forgiveness in criminal justice and how it can help to build a society with less conflict and better harmony. “On the one hand, the grounds for both mercy and forgiveness may converge. Both can stem from compassion and empathy, which may occur in response to offenders who ‘make good’ by expressing guilt, regret and remorse, and apologising and offering reparation” Therefore Reconciliation by way of forgiveness can co-exist in criminal justice system.

Researcher has attempted to locate certain situations and circumstances where apology as an alternate can be more effective than conventional punishment. Forgiveness can possibly a key reform in present criminal justice system as an alternative of punishment cases wherein magnitude of wrong is less. People have perceived that punishment like imprisonment and infliction of pain on offender can only give sense of justice to the victim, but it is not always true, there had been several instances where victim was looking for an apology and restoration on the part of the offender not looking for any prosecution. But our present set of criminal law does not allow such recourse which are quite easy in resolving conflict and pacify the feeling of anguish and vengeance.

To make a better society we need to look for change in function of criminal law as conventionally function of criminal law is to punish offender and it is being pain delivery mechanism, so most of the time it had been observed that after passing punishment a person instead of being reformed he turned to be more confident criminal. It had been very common to be heard that jails are training centers for offenders. Therefore, keeping offenders in jail may solve the issue rather it has all potential to create bigger issue as recently a man who was released on payroll who was sentenced for murder of his own daughter projected his own murder by murdering his own friend.

Key Words: Forgiveness, Criminal Justice, Alternate

L-108. Virtual Hearing In India: An Assessment

Dr. Anjum Parvez & Dr. Sandhya Verma

After the covid period, a new er ushered in the Indian Judicial System that is “the Virtual Hearing in Courts” . Circumstances of Covid – 19 compelled the judiciary to resort to new methods of hearing in order to ensure the wheel of justice could rotate uninterruptedly. Thus, hearing through the electronic platform emerged as a vital source of court’s proceedings, which not only keep the judicial system active platform during this pandemic but ignited debate on the adoption of electronic platform as permanent for hearing in the courts all around India. It appears from the approach of Indian Supreme Court that they preferred physical hearing, yet, they acknowledged the importance of virtual hearing as an efficient way of ensuring justice keeping in view of convenience of the parties concerned. This Article explores the advantages and disadvantages of virtual hearing in the Indian Legal System and the challenges which are or may be faced by it along with the objective that whether laws in India can be applied effectively by the courts through the virtual forum of justice? Although, time will be best reveal out its effectiveness but nobody can deny that virtual hearing is the need of time in this world of science and technology

L-109. Maternity Rights for Working Women in India: A Legal Study with Special Reference to Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
Dr. Ravinder Kaur

Conventionally, women are chiefly associated with the home while men with the outside world. This conventional factor promoted the thought of men having the onus for economic production. However, with the increase of economic pressures in the present day society women started to share this onus. Women's participation in the economic activity is contingent upon various factors and one of such factors is biological. As nature has given women the most wonderful gift of nurturing a life inside their womb, they should never face the challenge of choosing between their job and their child. The Constitution of India for ensuring the principle of gender equality empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. In furtherance of this pursuit, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 was enacted. The fundamental aim of the Act is to remove the impediments that women encounter when they entail on the journey of motherhood and to preserve the self-respect for motherliness, protect the health of women, complete safety of the child etc. The main objectives of the present research paper are to examine the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Standards on Maternity Protection; to study the origin and development of Maternity Benefits schemes in India; to evaluate various constitutional provisions dealing with maternity benefits; to make an analysis of the key provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; and to study the judicial response to maternity benefit. The research is doctrinal and based on primary and secondary sources of data. The study found that though the Act is a boon for working women yet there are still some shortcomings which need to be looked upon like it does not comply with the international standards.

Keywords: ILO, Maternity Benefit, Constitution, Standards, Gender Equality

L-110. Role of Legal Literacy in Creating Legal Awareness Among Women in Rani Gaon Panchayat, Assam
Mrs. Lipika Kalita Kumar & Dr. Suparna Dhar

Law is that mechanism which is needed for the existence of a civilized society. Law provides a discipline, systematic social environment which is very important for each and every category of social beings. To find out the proper benefits of the available provisions of law, legal literacy is very essential. Legal literacy is that means which can bring legal awareness to get the benefits of the available legal and Constitutional protection. The study is mostly based on primary data and tools of data collection are observation and interview schedule method. 200 women folk of the Rani Gaon Panchayats were selected for the study to find out the legal awareness of women in the Rani Gaon Panchayats under the Rani Development Block in Assam, India. In spite of having various types of Constitutional provisions our legislators are also very actively working for the upliftment of the conditions of the women folk of our country by passing various types of special legislations time to time for the progress of the women folk. Though these Constitutional and legislative provisions are available for the women folk but due to lack of legal literacy till now maximum number of women are not able to take the benefits of these mandates. Legal literacy can create awareness among the women folk to live a healthy and dignified life.

Key-words: Legal literacy, The Constitution of India, Legislation, Legal awareness, women-folk.

L-111. Paradigm Shift of Law through AI

Rina.S.Kumar

The advent of technology-driven economy and globalization has brought along with itself several boons and banes, with the whole world becoming virtually closer. Among all these developments around the world, the one area that has perhaps grabbed the most eye-balls is Artificial Intelligence (AI). Simply described, Artificial intelligence (AI) is a vast discipline of computer science whose purpose is to develop systems that can operate autonomously and intelligently and also are capable of thinking, understanding, and acting on its own, as well as the ability to replicate certain human behavior. To elaborate further, the goal of AI development is to meet the need for and desire for automation in today's fast-paced human lives. Speaking about law, breakthrough in this field has been revolutionary. From typewriters to computers, from using libraries solely for legal study to using internet portals to find relevant case laws, from fax machines to emails & now is the moment for AI to enter the legal profession. The use of AI in the legal system is still in its nascent stage, but is slowly being adopted by several countries, law firms and judiciaries alike. It has the potential to transform the way lawyers currently work & also provides cost effective solutions to lawyers by pointing out the legal infirmities in judgments, providing assistance in drafting contractual documents, due diligence, legal analytics etc. Similarly, AI can act as catalyst in lessening the burden of the judiciary, especially in those cases that involve menial offences, leaving the complex cases to be decided by human judges. The primary purpose is to give common people greater & quick access to justice in the long run & dispose off the huge pending cases with ease.

Keywords: Law, Artificial Intelligence, Lawyers, Computer, Legal system.

L-112. Recycle, Restore and Reuse; A sustainable lifestyle of Himachal Pradesh

Ms. Kanika Kaundal, Ms. Neelma Devi

Himachal Pradesh is predominantly a rural society; a small Himalayan state in India with breathtakingly beautiful landscape almost out of a poetry.

Himachal Pradesh is often appreciated for its commitment towards fulfilling human development outcomes especially when it comes to health, education, employment and most importantly sustainable goal development. Himachal Pradesh has set a benchmark in achieving equality amongst various income groups, caste, tribes and gender which is an exemplary example to lead from. But what goes unwitnessed is the remarkable strategy of the state to strike a balance between environmental needs and expanding infrastructure. This research paper aims to discuss the sustainable lifestyle of people residing in various parts of Himachal Pradesh and their regular practices which lead to a significant reduction not only in poverty, but efficient management of food resources and environmental friendly practices aimed to reduce carbon footprint of the mankind. This paper will also discuss how sustainable lifestyle, social inclusion, cohesive behavior and community standards have also marked a difference in alleviating poverty. This paper lastly will cover customs, traditional practices, food habits and festivals of Himachal Pradesh in a sustainable light.

Keywords: Himachal Pradesh, sustainable lifestyle, poverty alleviation, social inclusion, Sustainable development goal

L-113. Role Of Judiciary In Strengthening The Juvenile Justice System In India: An Essay

Mrs. Rabab Khan

Before independence of India, there were laws that dealt with children issues in one way or the other. Even after the independence, the Indian Parliament has been very keen to keep its juvenile justice system updated and in consonance with the need of the society. There is no doubt that our Parliament has from time to time enacted laws governing juvenile justice system so as to secure future of children of the country. Likewise, role of Indian judiciary towards strengthening and reforming the juvenile justice system is praise worthy. There have been several technical issues which were solved by the judiciary, thereby strengthening the existing juvenile justice system. At times, the judiciary has also pointed out numerous lacunas that need to be rectified.

In this background, an attempt has been made by the author to critically analyse the pivotal role played by the honourable Supreme Court of India in the arena of juvenile justice system. In this paper, the author has done doctrinal research and also considered primary and secondary sources.

Keywords: Supreme Court, Juvenile, child in need of care and protection, child care institutions.

L-114. The Effects of DNA Evidence in Criminal Investigation and Trials: Prospects and Challenges

Bharti Nair Khan

The emergence of the study of DNA along with the discovery of its structure and the revelation of genetic information has completely changed our understanding of the evolution and development of Flora, Fauna including other living creatures. It has revolutionized the practice of forensic science. With the help of DNA profiling, it is now easily possible to link the DNA sample to the suspect with certainty allowing individuality in a specific case. It is therefore a potent identification tool complementing serology, and fingerprints, therefore, helping the law enforcement agencies. Forensic test for DNA profiling despite being greeted all over the world as the most potent technique to fight crimes has been repeatedly questioned on the ground of reliability and authenticity. This has led to ambiguity and contradicting opinions in courts.

The expected outcomes of this paper are:

1. Accentuating the fact, that DNA technique is highly important in a criminal investigation. DNA evidence not only helps in establishing the guilt of a person but also exonerates an innocent person.
2. Highlighting the fact that even scientific procedure may turn out to be erroneous especially when it relies on subjective human judgment. For the admissibility of scientific evidence in the court data on its authenticity and admissibility is quite crucial.
3. Underling the fact that fairness and unbiasedness should be the hallmark for DNA techniques generally used to collect, explain, analyze, and interpret the scientific examination and the same should be performed by the forensic expert with due diligence without taking sides of either party.
4. Addressing the issues related to reliability and admissibility of DNA evidence in criminal investigations as well as trials.

Keywords: Forensic Science, DNA profiling, DNA evidence, Criminal trials, admissibility, authentication, Indian criminal justice system, The Criminal Procedure (Identification Bill) 2022

L-115. Women in Indian Corporate Boardrooms: A Study **Anwesh Ghosh, Rahul Sk**

Gender equality and women's empowerment are essential components of any society's success. For a long time, liberal feminists have contended that women have the same capacity for moral reasoning and choice as men, however patriarchy, particularly the gendered division of labour, have traditionally denied women the ability to express and practise this reasoning. In both developed and developing countries, male executives dominate the corporate sector, making it difficult for women to aspire to top management positions. India has enacted a number of laws to ensure that corporate boards are diversified in terms of gender. As per the published literature on the subject, meeting the regulatory criteria poses a number of obstacles. The study addresses following research objectives: to investigate gender equality in corporate management; and to evaluate the concept of glass ceiling as well as its relevance as a barrier to achieving gender equality in the corporate world. The study was based on document reviews. The secondary sources were collected from various reports and legislative documents for analysis and interpretation. According to the Gender Gap Report, the percentage of women on Indian corporate boards has been steadily increasing. Such advancement so far has surely boosted the agenda for gender diversity and women's inclusion in corporate management. But even if there are growing number of women in the business sector, there are still certain obstacles in the form of the "Glass Ceiling". The existence of the glass ceiling notion generates several barriers for women in the corporate sphere, which is directly linked to workplace discrimination against women. The current study suggests that women working in the corporate sector be free of glass ceilings and other types of impediments.

Keywords: Gender Equality, Women on Boards, Glass Ceiling, Women in Corporates, Women's empowerment.

L-116. Right To Service In The State Of Punjab: A Critical Analysis **Kuljit Singh**

"Right to Public Service" has assumed primary place in the modern system of governance in a Democratic State. The provision of Public Services is the base for the Good Governance all over the world and in our Country, India, is no exception to it. Most of the States in India enacted the legislation to provide the hassle-free services to the people within the stipulated time-limit, so that the common people of the Country could avail the Public Services from the concerned Departments of the States. Similarly, the legislation of "the Punjab Transparency and Accountability in Delivery of Public Service Act, 2018 was enacted by the State of Punjab in India with the constructive and positive approach to make more transparent and accountable and hassle-free delivery of services to the people living in this State. It provides an opportunity to the people at large to participate into the delivery of services by the concerned Government, when they feedback to the Designated Officer and the Appellate Authority (service providers). Besides, the mechanism should be developed by the concerned Government for delivery of services to the service user timely, such as, in the State of Punjab, there is creation of Sewa Kendras, Fard Kendras and Sanjh Kendras to provide the services on behalf of various Departments of Punjab Government except the provision of services by the Departments themselves to service users directly. In spite of the drawbacks in the Act of the State of Punjab, this Act has the scope to provide the reach, transparency, openness and accountability in the offices of concerned Departments.

Keywords: Right to Service, Provision of Services, Transparency, Accountability, Punjab Government.

L-117. Custodial Violence of women – A critical study
Somanjana Dutta Chattakhandi

Women are considered as vulnerable section of society. Gender equality is not only women issue but human issue. Rights of women are recognised under Constitution of India, under various International Conventions and Declarations like ICCPR, ICESCR, UDHR, CEDAW, etc. Government are also framing number of laws and policies for the welfare of women and to protect the rights of the women but still women are facing violence and custodial torture is one of the greatest example of it. In the Oxford English Dictionary Prison has been defined as, “A place properly arranged and equipped for the reception of persons who by legal process are committed to it for safe custody while awaiting trial or for punishments.” Women prisoners face violence in custody mainly torture, beating, and mostly they are the victim of rape and sexual harassment in the custody. The women prisoners are given many rights like search and examination of female prisoners, right to live separately from male prisoners, etc. but implementation of these rights are big question mark. This research paper aims to find out the conditions of women prisoners in custody, custodial violence and availability of prison reforms. Methodology adopted for this research is mainly doctrinal on the basis of collection of secondary data.

Key words: Custody, Sexual harassment, Rape, Women, Rights, etc.

L-118. Best practices of Probation System as an Alternative to Incarceration: Promoting Fair and Effective Criminal Justice

Dr. Asif Iqbal Shah

Over the years, the gradual development of modern criminological thinking made probation evolve as a viable means of reformation and also as an alternative to incarceration. Probation is such a system which acts as a bridge to fill the so-called gap created between the harsh realities of our Penal Code and the modern trend in penology directed to humanize the criminal laws. Principles of modern penology have already established the fact that the criminals are not born but made. The conventional idea of crime and punishment has undergone a paradigm shift in the 20th century with the gradual development of the modern criminological ideas and thinking. The focus is now on the criminal rather than on the crime, as it was earlier. Given the alarming rise in crime rates in the country, instead of imprisonment, such rekindling can be best done outside the prison. And here probation outweighs any other correctional measure to bring out the real reformation. Probation, which is becoming increasingly popular in modern times, can garner such re-socialization at its best. The efficacy of Probation which helps in protecting the interest of such offenders keeping in view the very objective of reformation. It also makes them more responsible towards their families and society at large after successfully completing their probation period. The present paper tries to highlight some of the best practices of the system both within and outside India, keeping in mind the very objective of modern penology and thereby making the probation system more operative.

Keywords: Probation, reformation, rekindling, incarceration, re-socialization.

L-119. Facial Recognition Technology And Its Impact On Criminal Justice System With Special Reference To Delhi Poilice

Mukesh Kumar Dudi

In the investigation that followed the rioting around CAA NRC introduction in India, Delhi Police became the first investigation agency in the nation to engage Facial Recognition Technology (FRT) back in 2019. This was followed by the state police departments in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu who engaged such software, aided by Artificial Intelligence in their investigations.

But this move comes at a time when several states in the United States of America and other countries across the world express concern on the issues of data protection and privacy, going to the extent of banning the use of such software in certain pockets. Such is the concern around the issue that European Commission introduced Artificial Intelligence Act in April 2021 which is a comprehensive regulatory proposal that recognizes that the deployment of software like FRT can lead to human rights abuses in absence right governance mechanisms.

In India, it remains unclear as of how the usage of such software effects the Right to Privacy and Data Protection, upheld by the 2017 Puttaswamy judgement. This paper will explore the various facets of engaging FRT in the process of criminal investigation including the return on the investment of resources in form of effectiveness in the criminal justice system. This will include investigation, prosecution, criminal trial and correction system and weigh the pros and cons against the issues related to privacy.

Keyword: FRT, Criminal Justice System, Right to Privacy, Investigation.

L-120. Renewable Energy: Analysis of Law and Policy of India assisting towards Sustainable Development

Mr. Sachin Singh Parihar & Mr. Gyanendra Pratap Singh

In the light of the present situation of energy which almost depends on conventional sources of energy there are limits upon conventional energy and these conventional sources of energy are used at the cost of the environment. So for the better future of our upcoming generation, there is a need to develop a model which will facilitate the transition of energy from conventional to non-conventional swiftly. This paper attempts to analyse the laws and policies of India regarding the renewable energy policies which can help in achieving our sustainable development goals.

Research methodology - The planned study will be a mixed-methods study that will include both qualitative and quantitative data and will be primarily doctrinal. The paper is based on doctrinaire research and uses the material from both primary and secondary sources and legal and non-legal sources like authoritative textbooks, book reviews, reports, digests, journals, etc. Legal terms and their significance are addressed in a manner that will also be comprehensible to a non-legally trained readership.

Finding -India is in an advantageous position to harness solar energy because of India's location on the Tropic of cancer. Most of the part of our country has 300 clear sunny days in a year but still, we are not able to match up to our actual potential, and the main reason behind that lack of proper laws which can guide us. Maximum utilization of non-conventional sources pushes us forward towards sustainable development Research. The proposed research will be very helpful to understand the implementation policy of our country.

Limitation- In this paper, the research will be confined to laws and policies regarding the implementation of the non-conventional source of energy that is solar energy.

Social implication-This paper emphasizes well being of society and the environment. By analysis of policies and laws, the paper helps us in finding the positive impact on urban and rural areas.

Value- The paper will enlighten us regarding the dissective policies and laws of India and also provide a way to know the current condition of the same.

Keywords: Conventional Energy, Environment, Sustainable Development Goals, Implementation Policy.

L-121. Children: Online Sexual Abuse and Cyber Law in India

Sadanand Patel Ruchi Maurya

With the advancement of the internet and technology, the lives of the people have become easier. Children of present generation have easy access to smartphones at a very young age along with high-speed internet which is a factor for them indulging into wrongful activities. Online platforms are gradually becoming the breeding ground for cybercrimes. The crime of online child sexual abuse is such crime that is increasing at an alarming rate. A few years ago, the conduct of sexual abuse through online platforms was out of question.

Objective- Objective of the study is to determine ill practices of online sexual abuse against children and to see that cyber law has enough means to tackle this current arising problem.

Research methodology- The study is doctrinal, both qualitative and quantitative approach is adopted. The data has been collected from secondary sources. Legal terms and their Importance are addressed in a manner that will also be comprehensible to non-legal background reader.

Findings- Online Sexual abuse against children is matter of great concern, India being most child population in the world has an obligation to protect its children from this recent arising crime. The present study shows that cyber law in India is not enough to deal present situations.

Limitation- in this paper, the study is confined to sexual abuse against children through online platform and its legal response to protection of children from it.

Social implication- This paper focuses on wellbeing of children by analysing sexual abuse against children through online platform and its control by cyber law in India, which, helps us to find out loopholes.

Value- The paper provides to understand the gravity of child sexual abuse through online platform.

Keywords: Child, Internet, Online, Sexual abuse, Cyber law.

L-122. Sociolegal analysis of the Need for Preventive Education on Drugs Abuse in Schools:

A Reform Oriented Study

Gyanendra Pratap Singh

Education is a tool for social reform which includes various steps starting from knowledge to evaluation. Providing knowledge about the adverse consequences of consumption of illicit drugs and substances could be a strong tool against the evil of drug abuse. Education in our country is a fundamental right and supported by the legal mechanism. This is the time when the same can be used as a preventive tool for the prevention of drug and substance abuse in India. At the school level this will be more suitable to introduce in the country and with the help of legal mechanisms. Therefore, in view of this, the present research work analyses the present system and also works for the required system. It also focuses on the adoption of preventive education as a tool and by way of law at school level.

Objectives: To assess in a systematic way about the preventive education, its availability, importance, scope at School level.

To provide feedback for the prevention of the problem of drug and substance abuse and the impact of preventive education as a tool.

Method: Existing data of drug users of a particular age group from the substance abuse report of government of India, has been taken in the selection area and teachers are asked about the role of preventive education for the prevention of the problem at school level with special reference to the legal mechanism. Randomly 25 teachers at higher secondary schools' level, Barabanki district, Uttar Pradesh and 25 drug users were interviewed for facilitating the purpose after the consent.

Risk of bias: There is no risk of bias because the quality of data is repetitively back checked physically and telephonic.

Results: Results came as 92% respondents have admitted that preventive education could be an effective tool to combat the problem of drug abuse. Due care, guidance etc. could be panacea for difficult disease of drug abuse.

Keywords: Drug and Substance abuse, Education, Legal Mechanism, Society, Schools

L-123. The Role Of Trade Unions In Managing Mental Health At The Workplace

Tania Chakraborty

Trade unions are considered to be a key component of the system of conventional as well as modern industrial relations in any nation each having their own strategy to achieve a set of objectives. Since a very long time, trade unions have been playing a significant role in the welfare of the employees. Unions help members in carrying out collective bargaining, educational programs, health and safety issues, better working conditions and improving the quality of life of the workers as a whole. In these recent times of huge globalization and technological advancement and also in any kind of emergency or crisis, workers are put to psychosocial risks at the workplace and workplace aspects can play a very crucial role in worsening mental health of the workers. The association between workplace and maintaining a good mental health is complex. Job related aspects do have a negative impact on mental health of the workers which eventually lead to poor workplace productivity. Hence, the purpose of this literature review is to assess the various workplace factors which affect the mental health of the workers and also to further investigate if there are any steps which have been taken by trade unions in assisting the workers' mental health caused by the changing scenario at the workplace especially at the time of any sort of emergency and crisis.

Keywords: Mental health, workplace, workers, crisis, trade unions

L-124. Privatization, Positivism & Personal Liberty

Radhey Shyam Jha, Nidhi Tyagi

John Austin's theory of 'Positivism' is popularly known as 'Gunman's Theory' in which he explained law as a command of sovereign. He explained that the people obey law due to the fear of sanction prescribed by the political superior or the sovereign. Though the concept of positivism was related to 'Law' and couldn't survive long because of its practical irrelevancy yet it has become an integral part of private and autonomous bodies. Private universities, private undertakings and other similar institutions have adopted this Gunman Theory to regulate their manpower. Now days the concept of 'Hire and Fire' is in practice in which the employee is given tasks to be completed within a prescribed time frame and his failure makes him liable to be terminated as a sanction. The present research work is based upon the case study of 'Practices adopted by Private Universities' throughout India. Controversial thing is that, the termination is caused not due to the failure of employee to complete the assigned legitimate tasks but for the other and many times for failure to complete the irrelevant tasks. Litigation becomes the last and the only remedy for redressal of such kind of grievances but the truth of the litigation is well known to all as only a few get remedies. Is it not a violation of personal liberty or a case of Austin's Gumanship? The authors have tried to explain the various approaches of Personal liberty under the positivistic attitude of the employers of private sectors.

Key words: Positivism, Personal Liberty, Privatization & Law

L-125. Value Crisis In Contemporary Society

Nidhi Tyagi & Radhey Shyam Jha

Value crisis in the advanced Indian society is casting its evil shadow in all walks of our life. Even after 50 years of progress in different fields like economic, industrial, scientific or educational it is doubtful if we are moving towards creation of a just society. In present scenario the promises of the trust with destiny and the dreams of prosperity, well being of society and happiness of human being are proving to be false. The anguish regarding this disillusionment finds its expression in art, literature, public discussions and conversations etc. All these reflect the inner pain and frustration of sensitive individuals. However these emotive expressions would not help us much in understanding the nature of value crisis until unless there is a rational conceptualization of the problem. However it is a daunting task to examine the nature of value crisis in this gloomy climate of advanced contemporary society when we are getting inclined more towards western culture and civilization. Hence through this paper and attempt has been made to understand and explore the nature of value crisis its different dimensions causes influence and possible remedies.

Key words: Value, Crisis, Society & Human Being

L-126. Institutional Reformation in Criminal Justice Delivery System

Madhur Jain

The recent pandemic of COVID-19 has disclosed critical loopholes and faults in India's criminal justice system. From under trial prisoners in overcrowded prisons, overburdening additional responsibilities upon the police and restrictive functioning of judiciary has caused over-delay in criminal justice system. However, the digitization of judicial process by way of e-filing, virtual hearings in courts has bring quite reluctancy in judicial process. Persistent issues of pitiful conviction rates or massive backlogs, vacancies, poor accessibility, sub-optimal investigation process, custodial violence of human rights are the troubles in criminal justice system in India. The need for reforms in the various aspects of criminal justice system has always been felt and recommendations have been made by committees constituted by government, however these recommendations are never enlightened. This research paper deals with the object of the criminal justice system in the field of investigation by police of the crime and court proceedings while the courts should always try to maintain the public faith of the people in administration of the justice by ensuring the concept of the human rights in administration of the Criminal justice. Therefore, the thrust of the Paper is to understand the significance of speedy and prompt delivery of justice in a society and guaranteeing the certainty of penalization to perpetrators of crime, it becomes paramount to understand what exactly constitutes and evolves criminal justice system? What are the faults that hinder efficient delivery of criminal justice? What steps have been taken so far and need to be taken further to improve it?

In the current review work of studying all the existing literature available in form of reports, journals, judgments, books, research papers, Google etc. has been consulted. In short, doctrinal approach of legal research has been adopted.

Keywords: Criminal Justice System, Human rights, Prison, Police, Court, Reforms etc.

L-127. Criminal Investigation and Indian Legal System: The Contemporary Scene

Dr. Mohd Arif

Investigation means collecting the evidences for the purpose of establishing that the offender in question has prima facie committed the offence. Investigation is an important stage of a criminal case. Just and fair investigation is a sine qua non for a judicious judgment. It is a significant component of the judicial system. Now a days, the courts are the repository of public confidence and work as the trustees of the people. When every knock at all the doors failed, people approach the courts with a confidence to get justice. Just to keep this confidence of the people in the courts alive, the interference of the court is necessary in case of unsound investigation. Proper investigation is a strong base for a criminal case at which the entire outcome of the court depends. If the investigation will not be just and proper, the judicious judgment will never comes out. Several judgments of the apex court are also support the point. Effectiveness of the investigation also reflects form the figures available in Crimes in India at NCRB. In this paper, the author will try to discuss the present scene of criminal investigation, how can it be modify to achieve the desired result and the future road map for effective investigation.

Key Words: Investigation, judiciary, trial, court, delay, police

L-128. Reporting and Coping with Sexual Harassment in Academia and Workplace: Mediating Role of Attitudes and Beliefs

Dr. Priyanka Sharma Khanduja & Dr. Afkar Ahmad

Sexual harassment has literally become the 'talk of town' these days on a global platform, with the very public unleashing of Harvey Weinstein scandal, #MeToo campaign and Time's Up Movement and other notable endeavors both at national as well as global platforms. Despite the positive strides by these campaigns, harassment in the workplace and academia continues being a persistent, prolonged problem for the people as well as organization. Sexual Harassment (SH) has emotional, psychological as well as economic consequences not only to the victim but lead to economic and reputational losses to the organizations. One of the biggest contributors to the problem is underreporting of the issue. According to a survey by Indian Bar Association, 70% of the respondents said that they did not report SH due to reasons like fear of repercussions etc. The present study aims to understand the chasm between prevalence of SH and its reporting. Research highlights that victims employ both passive as well as active coping mechanisms like normalizing the experience of SH, leaving the job, confronting the harasser, reporting the incidence etc. The choice of coping strategy employed is mediated by victim's attitudes towards reporting harassment. The study focuses on investigation of impact of attitude towards reporting sexual harassment on identifying behavior as harassment and choice of coping strategy. It also aims to understand the impact of context and setting of harassment i.e. the university and the workplace. The instruments used for data collection are Sexual Harassment Reporting attitudes scale and a questionnaire adapted from Knapp et al coping framework. The sample comprises of university students and working professionals. As this is an ongoing study, the results and implications will be discussed in the paper.

Keywords: Sexual Harassment; Coping Strategies; Reporting Attitudes

L-129. Role of Women in Indian Politics vis-à-vis Women's Reservation Bill

Dr. Shakil Ahmad & Dr. Md. Junaid

We know it is an established fact that the political participation of women in a country shows how women in that country are treated. At a time when United States of America is still waiting to witness a female President of the Nation, India has been proudly blessed with it long before in year 1966 when Mrs. Indira Gandhi became the first female Prime minister of one of the largest democratic Nation, i.e., India. She was not a mere symbolic Head of the State, but she proved herself as one of the strongest Prime Minister having capacity to alter the World map.

It has been historically proven that India had powerful female politicians achieving to top political posts nationally and regionally, including President and Prime Minister. But it is an irony that at present time there has been step fall in the participation of women in politics. According to a 2020 report by the Association of Democratic Reforms (ADR) and National Election Watch (NEW), less than a tenth of the over 50,000 candidates contesting central and state elections are women. India slipped 28 places to rank 140th among 156 countries in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report in 2021, becoming the third-worst performer in South Asia.

Under Article 15(3), the Constitution of India not only guarantees equality in society, but also suggests state to make special provisions for women's empowerment including political participation. The reservation of women in Local Body election is hardly a success compared to its male counterpart. The female contests Local Body election on identity of her husband and in many cases female remains nothing but only a signing authority for the husband. The Constitution (One Hundred and Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2008 seeks to reserve one-third of all seats for women in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies. The objective of the Bill is to ensure equality between women and men and women's right to self-representation and self-determination. This will minimize the prevailing gender gap in political decision-making. Women are still fighting for their adequate participation and place in Indian politics. For a healthy democracy and strong governance, women's equal participation is essential. Sidelining the issues of women and suppressing their voices can't be conducive for a healthy democracy and strong governance.

Therefore, this paper is an attempt to discuss various challenges faced by women in respect of their participation in politics and the probable solutions ensuring adequate female participation.

Key Words: Governance, Political Participation, Reservation, Women

L-130. Verticals & Policy Regulations Of The Electric Vehicles Sector In India

Shruti Dasgupta

In India, the transportation sector consumes 18% of the country's total energy consumption. This equates to approximately 94 million tons of oil equivalent energy (MTOE). If India maintains current energy consumption trends, we will require approximately 200 MTOE of energy supply annually in our country by 2030 to meet the demand of the transportation sector. Currently, this demand is primarily met through imported crude oil, making the transportation sector vulnerable to volatile international crude oil prices. Furthermore, the sector contributes an estimated 142 million Tons of CO₂ (Carbon dioxide) emissions per year, with the road transport segment alone contributing 123 million Tons. Keeping in mind the Government of India's, climate change commitment made at the COP21 Summit in Paris to reduce emission intensity by 33-35 percent by 2030 from 2005 levels, it is critical, to introduce alternative modes of transportation that can be combined with India's rapid economic growth, increasing urbanization, travel demand, and the nation's energy security. As a result, if packaged with innovative pricing solutions, appropriate technology, and support infrastructure, electric vehicles present a practicable substitute in addressing these challenges, and have thus been on the radar of the (GOI) Government of India.

Research Objectives- This paper examines the strengths and weaknesses of the regulating authorities and verticals of the Electric Vehicles sector of India. It studies the issues and challenges faced in the regulation of the Electric Vehicles. It will study the basic functions of the authorities and the amendments required for a better functioning and advancement of the industry of Electric Vehicles.

Methodology- The Doctrinal Legal Research Methodology is followed while writing this research paper.

Findings- India can increase its potential as a global player by increased use of its electric vehicles to power its growing economy. The nation aims at the development of the energy sector, especially renewable energy through effective policy actions.

Key Words: Electric Vehicles, Electricity, Internal Combustion Engines, Regulations.

L-131. Reforms in the Criminal Justice System in India

(Police Reform, Prison Reform, and Judiciary)

Md Asmaul Hoque

India is one of the second largest democracies in the world. In Indian judicial system has a long history from the pre-British days. But unfortunately, over a long time, the criminal justice system in India has not developed. Our criminal justice system is outdated, obsolete, and considered a huge criticism when the National and International forum addressed human rights issues. A wide disparity between the regulatory and enforcement abilities exists within the human rights regimes. The criminal justice system is a system comprising various organizations involved in the procedure of bringing a criminal to justice. The major area of the Criminal Justice System in India covers Police reforms, Prison reform, Judiciary, access to legal defense and legal aid, etc. Many researchers are finding out that a number of the committee were constituted to examine the problem of delay in the criminal justice system in India. Many articles under the Indian constitution impose a duty on the judiciary to provide a legal mechanism that deals with justice. The objective of this research paper is to find out the lacunae from providing justice to punishment. Therefore required reforms in Indian present an unhealthy Prison system filled several vacancies in the judiciary, and reform the present policing system in India. The criminal justice system means not only the criminal trial of the accused but also for the victim and maintaining the law and order.

Keywords: Reforms, Criminal justice system, Prison Reform, Police Reform, Judiciary, Human rights

L-132. The relations between Intellectual Property Rights and Environmental Law and how it is work in Sustainability

Sujeda Khatun

If life is to survive on this planet, people must understand the value of environment. We are well known about how the modern life style of the human beings is badly effect to the environment. Even the rapid rise of technologies is negatively effect to the environment. Intellectual Property Rights are very much important in protection of environment in the way of granting Patent, protecting traditional Knowledge, protecting indigenous people knowledge and tradition, Protection of Trade Secret etc. IPRs and Environment are so connected and even most important for sustainable life and sustainable environment. So it is very important we must have knowledge about the IPRs, and how it's connected with environment. It is also necessary to see how it is work for protection of environment and also promote the participation of the people to protect environment. The importance of IPRs has dramatically increased during the past three decades. And therefore awareness about the Intellectual Property Rights and duties towards the environment protection should also be increased. Innovation policies, together with environment laws, play key role in addressing many global environment issues. The main objectives of this research to find out the relation between IPRs and Environmental Law, also to analyzes the national and international regulations of protection of IPRs and Environment, how green technologies help to decreased environment endanger. Due to unfriendly behavior of the human being and companies towards to the environment we lost the friendly relation of environment towards the human being, that must be take into consideration and act likewise.

Keywords: IPR, environment, relations, national and international regulations, implementation, sutainaibility, awareness.

L-133. Right to Life and Personal Liberty: A Journey from AK Gopalan to Maneka Gandhi

Dr. Masood Ahmad & Akhlaqul Azam

Article 21 of the constitution contains most cherished and valuable fundamental right known by the name of Right to Life and Personal Liberty. Article 21 provides that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. Due to its wide, elaborative feature, Article 21 has acquired a designation as 'heart of fundamental rights'. Initially the judiciary has interpreted the ambit of right to life in a narrower sense. In A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras the SC interpreted Article 21 in a narrower sense and observed that 'personal liberty' in article 21 is nothing more than freedom of the physical body. The court went to the extent of declaring that even an ordinary law can deprive a person's right to life and personal liberty. Later in Kharak Singh v. State of UP SC observed that domiciliary visits by the police every night to check and monitor the doings of Kharak Singh were violative of his right to personal liberty and right to freedom of movement as "personal liberty meant much more than mere animal existence". A revolutionary interpretation of Article 21 was witnessed by the nation in the year 1978 with the passing of the judgment by SC in Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India. SC overruled the judgment of AK Gopala by not only broadening the meaning of "personal liberty" but also adopting the theory of "due process" in "procedure established by law". The Court held that personal liberty includes "a variety of rights which go to constitute the personal liberty of man," in addition to those mentioned in Article 19, and that one such right included in "personal liberty" is the right to go abroad. The judgment ensured right to life in light of a dignified life. After the judgment of this case, environmental rights were started to be interpreted as fundamental right to live with humane dignity to live in a proper environment free from the dangers of diseases and infection.

In this paper the ambit of right to life and personal liberty in light of Article 21 shall be dealt in detail.

Key Words: Article 21, Environment, Life, Personal Liberty

**L-134. Anti-Competitive Activities Crossing Borders: Regulatory Gaps and Legal Framework
Under Indian Competition Law
Dr. Aijaj Ahmed Raj**

With the introduction of Laissez faire economy and opening up of the trade barriers, the business has become global. As the globalisation of the world economy advances it becomes increasingly difficult to isolate the effects of transactions which take place on the global market. Thus, with the implementation of free market principles, globalisation of the world economy, the problem of anti-competitive activities has also become cross border. So, to address the problems globally, the extraterritorial application of the law and enforcement of the same has become very important.

In the era of market liberalisation and globalisation, it is possible to deal with the problem of extraterritorial applicability of the law in two ways. First is the option of entering into memorandum of understanding either by way of bilateral or multilateral co-operation agreements. Second is the development of an international competition framework binding all the member nations. The Competition Act, 2002 provides in Section 32 for its application against firms or persons located abroad whose practices have an anti-competitive effect in India.

The research paper tries to identify the issues and challenges in dealing with the transnational anti-competitive activities.

Keywords: competition law, Competition Commission of India, Competition Act, 2002, extra-territorial jurisdiction, memorandum of understanding

**L-135. Protection against Noise Pollution, Vis-à-vis Right to Health
Ghalib Nashter & Dr. Md Waquar Siddiqui**

As a matter of fact, one of the greatest problems that the world is facing today is environmental pollution. It is a wide-reaching problem capable of affecting the health of human populations from a broader perspective. At the present time, the issue of the use of loudspeakers has acquired huge controversy, more of political nature rather than an environmental aspect.

Noise pollution is damaging the environment at a faster rate. Noise pollution includes aircraft noise, the noise of cars, buses, and trucks, vehicle horns, loudspeakers, and industry noise, as well as high-intensity sonar effects which are extremely harmful to the environment. Maximum noise pollution occurs due to the motor vehicle, which is responsible for about ninety percent of all unwanted noise worldwide.

The adverse impact of noise pollution may result in loss of hearing, stress, high blood pressure, loss of sleep, distraction affecting productivity, and a general reduction in the quality of life. The judiciary in India has taken many steps to control the problem of noise pollution. The SC in the case of *In Re: Noise Pollution* (1998), regarding noise pollution caused by obnoxious levels of noise due to bursting of crackers during Diwali, suggested desisting from bursting and making use of such noise-making crackers and observed that: "Article 21 of the Constitution guarantees the life and personal liberty to all persons. It guarantees the right of persons to life with human dignity. Therein are included, all the aspects of life which go to make a person's life meaningful, complete, and worth living. Human life has its charm and there is no reason why life should not be enjoyed along with all permissible pleasures. Anyone who wishes to live in peace, comfort, and quiet within his house has a right to prevent the noise as pollutant reaching him."

In this paper, an attempt shall be made to analyze the impact of noise pollution on the health of the people along with various measures to control it.

Key Words: Environment, Health, Life, Noise, Pollution

L-136. Corporate Social Responsibility in India: Socio-Legal Analysis

Dr. Mohammad Rauf

The economy is the backbone of any country. In the economy, the commercial and corporate sectors are vitally important. CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) is a concept that holds companies accountable to the public good. The relationship between rights and responsibilities is closely intertwined. It is a moral imperative for huge corporations that make a lot of money off of society to put part of that money to good use. This moral commitment has now become a legal one thanks to the Companies Act of 2013. CSR is seen as a nexus of activities aimed at ensuring the community's socio-economic prosperity. Recognizing that integrating CSR into businesses can help companies generate societal value, especially in developing countries like India. In this paper, researchers have made an attempt to study socio-legal analysis with CSR in India and also to determine various factors driving CSR practices in India.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Law, the Companies Act, 2013, companies

L-137. The Dilemma of third party in International Arbitration Proceeding: The judicial response

Dr. Priya Vijay

Arbitration agreement is a conclusive determination of the party to abide by the decision of the tribunal. The third party is the one who can be termed as alien to the agreement and thereby not being the party to the agreement is denied any remedy under the arbitration agreement. The unqualified consent of the parties when reduced to writing becomes the RAISON D'ÊTRE for the rights and liabilities under the arbitration agreement. Consent of the parties is an essential ingredient in making them entitled for the remedy under the arbitration agreement. The dilution of the consent requirement has been the judicial innovation by which even a third party non signatory has been held entitled for remedy as well as liability under the arbitration agreement. One of the theoretical bases for the third-party rights has been Group of companies' doctrine where for the act of the subsidiary the parent company can be held liable in certain exceptional circumstances.

The objective of the paper is to find the rationale behind recognizing third party rights, the significance of consent in agreement and to trace how the judicial innovation has served the interest of the parties. The methodology adopted is analytical and descriptive.

The author has concluded that considering the fact that arbitration as a method of Alternate dispute resolution owes its vitality to party's autonomy, therefore relaxing requirement of legal principles in some selected cases is justified so as not to render parties remediless.

Key words: arbitration agreement, consent, third party, commercial disputes, group of company's doctrine.

L-138. Labour Security Legislations For The Protection Of Mineworkers In India: A Socio-Legal Study

Dr. Md. Rahmatullah & Syeda Sabina Yasmin

It is a well-recognized fact that the mining industry has the most laborious working environment, for which attention must be drawn for the health and protection of the mine workers. The unsafe working conditions and lack of safety equipment in the mines results to misfortune and widespread health problems. The workers working in mines basically come from a very backward society and they are the most suppressed section of the society. Although, there are a number of international, national, and even state regulations in place to make mines safe for workers, but then also it is seen that their rights are grossly violated. This article tries to undertake a study of the causes for lack of proper implementations of various labour welfare legislations at various level in India.

Keywords: mining industry, mineworkers, mines act, child labour, women workers

L-139. Food Security And Sustainability: Issues & Challenges

Shaila Mehmood

The concept of sustainable development is ever evolving and expanding with the world has witnessed the brutal effects of pandemic which has raised the concerns of achieving seventeen sustainable goals adopted by General Assembly in September 2015. The second sustainable development goal is zero hunger with the objective to end hunger, achieve food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture. To achieve the zero hunger goal, it is world obligation to provide sufficient food to every person in his plate. The concept of food security initially was interpreted in terms of production but it became clear that availability alone does not lead to food security but clean drinking water, environmental hygiene physical and economic access to food are equally important. The concept of food security has evolved significantly over the time and it includes when all people at all the times have physical access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their preferences for an active and healthy life. This paper focuses the concept of food security, sustainability and the challenges the world has been facing globally. The paper also highlights the concept of food security in Indian scenario and the ways India has adopted in ensuring right to food through policies.

Key words: zero hunger, sustainability

L-140. The Interplay of Artificial Intelligence and Cyber Forensics in dealing with Cyber Offences against Women.

Mr. Ujjwal Kumar Singh & Mr. Abhiranjan Dixit

Advances in the cyber world have influenced every field including computer, robotics, science, Social engineering, psychology, criminology, law and even legislation. This unprecedented growth in area of Information and computer technology touching every sphere of life. Although this growth brought the benefits of innovation it has also carried out significant risks. It is being root cause of unexpected problems in the field of terrorism, security threat, cybercrime, privacy infringement and it incurred considerable social and personal costs. In India cases of cyber stalking and cyber bullying is increasing in India According to NCRB cases lodged for publishing sexual content online against women is double in three years. These cybercrimes may be investigated with the help of cyber forensics. But due to recent rise of anti-forensic techniques, large volume of data, deep learning, cloud computing, encryptions cyber forensic is being challenged. Artificial Intelligence showing us a hope in dealing with these challenges.

Key Words- Cyber Forensic, IOT, Artificial Intelligence, Cybercrimes,

Abstracts of
Management Studies

M-201. Greenwashing: Concept, Forms and it's effects on Green Consumption

Bhuvanesh Kumar, Dr. Amit Kumar Singh & Dr Bidhu Kanti Das

Over the period of last five years, the term 'Greenwashing' has become an emerging practice to all. The concept of greenwash has been insincerely displayed online by organizations. The term 'Greenwashing', the concern of the environment has risen is not just to save the environment or balance the climate changes. Rather it become visible that people globally are concerned to adopt changes needed to protect the planet and wake up to the use of green products, function, and responsibilities of brands in this. in this context, green initiatives are being adopted in various areas including food, Agri-business, energy supply, fashion, tourism, packaging, architecture, and governance. To attract the green audience, business organizations often use vague eco-friendly claims, which are usually improvable and at times are false. The deceitful promotion of a firm's image for being environmentally friendly through marketing or public relations is termed greenwashing. The study's focal point is understand and explain the overall concept of greenwashing phenomenon, causes of occurring greenwashing and, it's impact of consumers' green consumption behavior. to reach these objectives, study used a structured literature review of last five year studies, defined as a systematic, explicit and reproducible drawing for discovering, and evaluating current trends and progress on topic.

keywords: Greenwashing, Environment, False communication, Green consumption behavior,

M-202. Evaluation of Consumers' Online Buying Behaviour of Home Appliances in Kolkata and outskirts during the Pandemic Era

Dr. Juin Ghosh Sarkar

The unanticipated worldwide outbreak of the novel coronavirus is the prime human disaster that has affected the lives of all the global citizens thereby wreak havocked the global economy as a whole. Each and every sphere of the global market has tormented since March 2020 causing a long term impact due to this pandemic situation irrespective of its nature of operation. But in spite of all these catastrophe the one and only sector that showed the silver lining is the virtual mode of shopping. There has been a revolution in the field of online communication and enormous e-commerce usage by traders which has resulted a colossal growth of online shopping in the recent years. Online shopping has a dominance over "brick and mortar shopping" environment as it provides access to an abundance of information from any place at any time about products and services, customer reviews, variety of products and all these at a blink of an eye. In this backdrop the researcher has performed a Multiple Discriminant Analysis on primary data with an endeavour to develop a score of the customers regarding purchase of home appliances through internet in and around Kolkata based on five demographic attributes namely-monthly income, location, occupation, pre pandemic online purchase behaviour, and education. The paper also focuses to optimise the parameters of the proposed Discriminant Model and test the efficiency of the constructed model and compare the result by reviewing the existing literatures on the related topic.

Keywords: Coronavirus, Online Shopping, E-commerce, Technology, Home Appliances, Consumer Behaviour, Discriminant Analysis.

M-203. Trade Openness, FDI Inflows, Economic Growth and The Environment: Evidence from India On CO2 Emission

Waseem Alam, Mohammad Subhan & Gayas Ahmad

The current study investigates the two most significant benefits and costs of foreign direct investment in the Indian context: GDP growth and environmental degradation. OLS for log conversion, ADF Test for unit root and cointegration analysis was implemented to achieve the objective. We found a statistically significant long-run positive but marginal impact of FDI inflow on GDP growth in India from 1990 to 2020. On the other side, FDI inflows have a significant long-run growth influence on CO2 emissions. However, because CO2 emissions are one of the many pollutants produced by economic activity, the actual impact on the environment may be more significant. India's emissions are ranked third globally, accounting for 2.46 billion metric tonnes of carbon dioxide, or 6.8% of total global emissions. Moreover, because CO2 is a global air pollutant, our discovery has far-reaching implications for the global environment.

M-204. Electronic Human Resource Management (E-HRM): A review.

Dr. Pradip Kumar Das

The information technology (IT) in recent years evolved to be a necessity for each and every aspects of management functions. The tremendous potential of IT for increasing the effectiveness of management functions is now a fact. The concept of E- HRM has the potential to become a game changer for the ever growing role of Human resource management functions in the organisation. E – HRM playing a pivotal role in making HRM functions as strategic business partner. It has also been realised by many institutions who are practicing it as a mechanism for improving staff productivity.

The present study aspires to bring underlying concepts, theories related to E HRM including academic perceptions of the concept and role of E HRM. The study shall contribute to the HRM literature and regulate the effectiveness of E HRM and its practices. The study may support the research scholars as well as practitioners to have a comprehensive understanding of E HRM. The study concludes with some suggestions for future studies.

Key words: Human Resource, Electronic, Effectiveness, Human Resource management, Strategy.

M-205. The Influence of Green Marketing and Service Quality on Loyalty through Intervening Variable of Divers Satisfaction

Evi Noviaty & Citra

Diving tourism Industry in Indonesia has huge potential needs to be managed properly in order to carrying out the concept of green marketing as environmentally friendly marketing but it has not been supported by the optimal performance of dive centers. That is marked by the low level of loyalty of divers in Indonesia.

The purpose of this research is to analyze the Influence of Green Marketing and Service Quality on Loyalty through Intervening Variable of Divers Satisfaction.

Research Method used in this research is descriptive analysis with research design used is explanatory design. The research object is 12 (twelve) dive centers is spread on three provinces in Indonesia. DKI Jakarta Province, East Kalimantan Province and South Sulawesi Province. Analysis unit are experienced and certified divers with total 200 respondents. Each sample from dive center is chosen proportionally. Technic Sampling is judgment sampling. The tool analysis used is statistic descriptive supported by SPSS software and statistic inferential supported by software of Lisrel Version 8,80.

The research result described that practiced of green marketing, service quality, satisfy and loyalty of divers in Indonesia have positive result although there are still indicators that are low. Green Marketing through satisfaction intervening variables indirect influence to Loyalty of Divers in Indonesia.

Keyword: Green Marketing, Service Quality, Satisfaction, Loyalty

M-206. Significance and Historical Analysis of Sustainable Development: A perspective”

Dr. Iffat Naseem, Samantha Maharishi & Dr. Noria Farooqui

In the twenty-first century, the human race has been on the cusp of another great leap forward and is reaching another point of no return in history. However, this boundary-ever-expanding industrial progress across all sectors in the world is also attracting potential concerns about degrading the replenishable natural resources, both in overall quantity and in absolute quality. For our future generations to live desired life, the present generation needs some urgent actions in everything they do, be it reducing the use of natural resources

To live long, an all-pervading sustainable development is a way of life towards planning everything with a central idea enabling generations to meet their basic needs themselves. It mandates us not to underestimate the importance of sustainable goals as elevated to general policy level goals by the United Nations government bodies.

Key words: Sustainability, stakeholders, resources, renewable, sustainable goals.

M-207. An Overview of the Role of NGOs in Promoting Sustainable Livelihood of Women

Agripreneurs

Justina Teronpi & Dr. Juthika Konwar

Non-Governmental Organisations or NGOs play an important part in rural development. They are not only involved in solving societal issues, but they are also imparting training and development assistance towards entrepreneurial development, especially to women in rural areas. Having an entrepreneurial mindset not only enables an individual to be independent and resourceful, it allows the individual towards a sustainable livelihood; where it allows that person the ability to not only provide for themselves, but also to recover from shocks and stresses in the environment around. It helps to enhance its assets, capabilities both now and in the future (Serrat, 2017). This study highlights entrepreneurial activities solely related to agricultural products and to find out how NGOs, through its various training programs is promoting sustainable livelihood to agripreneurs through their various training assistance and programs through investigating the present body of literature through a review-based study. It was found that the training programs not only enabled the beneficiaries to establish ventures of their own, the livelihood of the women also improved after taking part in these programs. The existing literature highlighted the various training programs to enhance the skills of the beneficiaries in rural areas, as well as featured ways in which it allowed agripreneurs to stay abreast of new trends by constantly improving the quality of the agricultural products, extensive technical assistance as well overall development in improving managerial skills and financial awareness.

Keywords: NGOs, Sustainable Livelihood, Agripreneurs, Women

M-208. Emotional Friction: Ambivalence Between Inhibitors and Facilitators of Green Purchase Intention of Consumers' for Eco-friendly Cosmetics
Swati Shaw & Dr. Isita Lahiri

Background: There are certain factors that deter consumers' purchase intention and the influence of such factors enable and inhibit consumers to purchase.

Purpose: This study investigates the reasons for consumer resistance towards purchase of eco-friendly cosmetic products and aimed to explore the moderating roles between inhibiting factors and purchase intention of consumers for eco-friendly cosmetics.

Methods: Data were gathered from female respondents from Kolkata city from the state of West Bengal in India through an online survey. Five-point Likert scale was adapted to measure the items. Validity and reliability of the scale were determinate. The data was analyzed using SPSS (version 20) with separate models from the process macro (v3.5) by Andrew F. Hayes.

Findings: The study provides insights into the barriers faced by consumers while purchasing eco-friendly cosmetic products. Among these barriers some have strong and weak inhibitory force on the purchase intention of green cosmetics products. The study also take into consideration the facilitators i.e., environmental consciousness and health consciousness as moderator between inhibiting factors and purchase intention of consumers to study their association through interaction effects among them.

Conclusion: The identified facilitators and barriers eco-friendly cosmetic products can be helpful for the marketers in minimizing the 'intention-behavior gap' among consumers for the purchase.

Keywords: Eco-friendly Cosmetics, Inhibitors, Facilitators, Green Purchase intention, Environmental Consciousness

M-209. Sustainable Tourism Development: Analyzing Problems and prospects of Nature based Tourism in Himalayan State-Sikkim, India
Dr. Puspanjali Mohapatra & Dr. Soumendra Nath Biswas

This study focuses on nature based sustainable tourism development in the Himalayan state-Sikkim that affects tourist movement and socio-economic life of the Local communities. This article begins with the meaning and importance of sustainable development of nature-based tourism and its impact on the Tourism business, local societies and environment of the Tourism zone of Sikkim. Key issue of this paper is to understand various impact of nature based tourism on the local economy and society of local people within the study area. In some cases it can contribute to conservation, protection of wildlife and economic benefit to the local people. In other cases lack of proper planning can be detrimental to the environment, flora, fauna and local people. Nature education, communication, awareness, impact analysis, measuring carrying capacity, visitor management etc. are essential to reduce negative impact on the environment that affects socio-economic life of the local people, are the major area of discussion in this article.

Qualitative interviews were conducted with tourists, tourism operators and local communities. Findings of this study reveal that regulation of protected areas, legislation, and government programs play an important part in the development of sustainable nature-based tourism in the study area. Nature education, development of business concepts, and nature protection are the important points of findings. Responsibility of the government, local communities and tourism service providers are also discussed here.

Keywords: Sustainable Tourism development, Nature based tourism, Responsible tourism, Ethnic communities, Socio-economic impact.

M-210. Advertising and Customer Buying Behaviour of Health Drink for Children

Sri Rajib Dey

For marketing a product in today's competitive world advertising plays a pivotal role. Advertising is one of the key factors for influencing the buying behaviour of customers. Generally, the consumers play a key role in buying a product, however in case of child health drink it's different because in case of child health drink, the consumer and customer are not the same. So, it's interesting to see the impact of advertising on the buying behaviour of a customer when it comes to the product of health drinks for children. The modes of advertisement can be traditional or non-traditional which include newspapers, magazines, billboards, television, videos, films, internet etc. Advertisement of a product in television is preferred by many companies and a significant amount of money is spent on advertising. In this review study the researcher highlights the advertising, different mediums of advertising, consumer, customer, buying behaviour and the health drinks for children.

Keywords: Advertising, buying behaviour, consumer, customer, child health drink

M-211. A study of information and supply chain management with respect to private label brands in modern retail format

Laxmi

Retail industry is the fastest changing industry that contributed to the growth of the private label brands through effective supply chain management. Supply chain management plays an important role in our private brand selling. A well-managed supply chain saves a lot of energy and time. The efficient supply chain management provides benefits such as improved product availability, higher return on products and information flows etc. to PLB's. Radio frequency identification (RFID) is a technology that shows an effective role in modern retail outlets. RFID significantly decreases warehouse, distribution, and inventory costs; increases margins; and provides better in-stock positions. Indian retailers like Big Bazaar, Reliance Retail, Future Group, Aditya Birla More, Shoppers Stop, Spencer, Life styles etc. are broadly relying on this strategy. The primary objective of this paper is to verify supply chain management improved product availability, higher return on products and information flows, Radio frequency identification technology affecting the growth of private labels in the modern retail formats. The main contribution of this study is to explain supply chain management in the success of private label brands in modern retail format.

Keywords: Private label brand, Supply chain management, RFID, Information flow, Modern retail format, Retail.

M-212. Sustainability and MSMEs: An Empirical Analysis

Prasid Gurung & Dr. Soumitra Sarkar

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) create economic, social, and environmental impacts, and the gradual build-up of these impacts yields a very noteworthy contribution to its immediate operational environment where they provide their offerings in the form of goods and services. This issue is largely pertinent in the Indian state of West Bengal as this state has the second-highest number of MSMEs in India hosting more than 88.7 lakhs MSMEs employing near about 135 lakhs of people as per the annual report (2019-2020) of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Govt of India. With such an enormous capacity, the available social, natural, and environmental resources may be at risk of stressed deterioration out of growing business activities as this issue has been raised in previous studies. So, the objective of the present study is to assess the sustainability practices implemented by the MSMEs of West Bengal where the primary data has been collected from the key personnel of MSMEs operating in the district of Alipurduar on the sustainability practices implemented in the ordinary course of business. Using the mean score and employing Exploratory Factor Analysis, the study assessed the implementation rate of the sustainability practices adopted by the MSMEs to throw light on sustainable business initiatives undertaken by MSMEs. The result of the study suggests that the MSMEs of this region lack behind in terms of environmental sustainability with a low implementation rate thereby reflecting a huge scope for enhancement in future sustainability practices.

Keywords: Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Sustainable Business Initiatives Exploratory Factor Analysis.

M-213. Promises And Prospects Of Cryptocurrency: The Indian Scenario

Dr. Md Agha Nuruzzaman

Crypto found popularity in the recent years as the pandemic kicked in. People lost their jobs, and in hopes for making easy money at home, hopped online for solutions. This surge in the number of online users has activated virtual world concepts and created a new business phenomenon known as Cryptocurrency, mainly attracting the young and tech-savvy. While the use of card system and online money transfer had already eased money transactions across land and water, countries and continents, this digital Cryptocurrency is claimed to be a foolproof medium of financial activities like buying, selling and trading anytime, anywhere. It follows a Blockchain concept of distributed ledger, by which an exchange is smoothly feasible between the consent parties without intervention of any third parties being as brokers or regulating agency. That restricts chances of counterfeiting or double-spending. Crypto assets come in a number of varieties, have been evolved to fulfil needs for not only payments and conversion, but also for value storage and speculative investment. Thus, it seems to emerge as the new international currency- the markets using it never stop working. It is ready to be used every minute of the day and night, without pause or holiday. Yet, few countries have legally validated this currency, considering its highly speculative and volatile features. Governments do not acknowledge it as accepted mode, the entire exchange and transaction is based upon mutual trust. In lack of any legal status, crypto business may appear regressive instead of progressive! Yet, the govt. of India has put taxation in the recent Budget declaration, which subverts the speculative aspect of this currency. The present paper is descriptive in nature. The study tries to know the different features of Cryptocurrency and its challenges in India. It also compares Cryptocurrency trading with share trading.

Keywords: Cryptocurrency trading, share trading, challenges of Cryptocurrency

M-214. A Critical Analysis of Legalising and Taxing Cryptocurrencies

Malka Tazeen, Kousar Khan & Anam Sabir

The technological revolution has amongst other things revolutionized money also. It has given birth to a new medium of exchange popularly known as crypto currency. Crypto currencies are digital currencies that use cryptography to secure and verify transactions in a network. Cryptography is also used to manage and control the creation of such currencies. Bitcoin and Ethereum are examples of crypto currencies. Depending on the jurisdiction, crypto currencies may or may not be regulated. According to library of congress, up till November 2021 there are upto 103 countries whose governments directed their financial regulatory agencies to develop regulations and priorities for financial institutions regarding crypto currencies whereas 42 countries bans crypto currencies as they consider it as a threat to their current monetary system. If we observe India's take on digital currencies, the term "virtual digital assets" was introduced for the first time by way of an amendment to Section 2 by adding clause (47) in the Income Tax Act, 1961. Currently The Crypto currency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency Bill, 2021 (the "Bill") is a bill being introduced to the Lok Sabha. The objective of this paper is to do an analytical research on legalising and levying taxes on crypto currencies that have a decentralised and anonymous character.

Key words: crypto currency, digital currencies, decentralized.

M-215. “Significance and Historical Analysis of Sustainable Development: A perspective”

Dr. Iffat Naseem, Samantha Maharishi & Dr. Noria Farooqui

In the twenty-first century, the human race has been on the cusp of another great leap forward and is reaching another point of no return in history. However, this boundary-ever-expanding industrial progress across all sectors in the world is also attracting potential concerns about degrading the replenishable natural resources, both in overall quantity and in absolute quality. For our future generations to live desired life, the present generation needs some urgent actions in everything they do, be it reducing the use of natural resources

To live long, an all-pervading sustainable development is a way of life towards planning everything with a central idea enabling generations to meet their basic needs themselves. It mandates us not to underestimate the importance of sustainable goals as elevated to general policy level goals by the United Nations government bodies.

Key words: Sustainability, stakeholders, resources, renewable, sustainable goals.

M-216. Content Marketing, Customer Engagement, Customer Perceived Value on Trust

Evi Susanti, Muhammad Muhsin, Arjuna Wiwaha, Djufri, Jakfar

This study uses Content Marketing, Customer engagement, Customer Perceived Value, and Trust variables. This study focuses on the effect of Content Marketing, Customer Engagement, and Customer Perceived Value on Trust e-commerce users (Shopee, Lazada, Tokopedia, and Bukalapak). The study was conducted from February until August 2021 in Indonesia's five largest provincial capitals (Bandung, Surabaya, Semarang, Medan, and Serang). The method used in this study uses regression analysis and correlation with a total sample of 220 respondents—data processing using SPSS 25. This study partially states that content marketing positively influences Customer Engagement and Customer Perceived Value. Content Marketing, Customer Engagement, and Customer Perceived Value positively impact Trust. E-commerce users are very concerned about relevant and engaging content marketing, mutually beneficial customer engagement for the company and customers, satisfying customer perceived value for customer expectations, and customer trust in a brand.

M-217. Introduction Of Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) In India

Afreen Begum

This fiscal year, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) will introduce digital currency. In recent years, the use of physical cash in transactions has decreased, a development that has been accelerated during the Covid-19 pandemic. While there is widespread interest in CBDCs presently, only a few countries have progressed beyond the pilot stage of developing their own CBDCs. this paper is descriptive and the objective of the paper is to study the introduction of CBDC, its features, and the differences between CBDC with physical cash, deposits, and payments, adopting the CBDC can bring significant benefits, and challenges. The introduction of the CBDC can lead to more robust, efficient, trusted, regulated, and fiat-based payment options. There are associated risks, but these should be carefully weighed against potential benefits.

Keywords: CBDC central bank digital currency-RBI reserve bank of India-Digital currency-Covid-19

M-218. GST Impact on Business in India: A Study

Dr. Sohaib Masood

In this paper an attempt has been made to study the impact of GST (Goods & Services Tax) on the business sector of India. GST is a tax on the various goods and services produced by various business, producers, wholesalers, retailers, consumers. It was introduced by Government of India on 1st July in the year 2017 to replace all the earlier taxes paid by businesses and in order to have only one tax system for the business and to make the tax system transparent and efficient for both the government and the businesses . GST is a One Nation One Tax System to overcome the difficulties of tax payment by the business community and to curb the non payment of taxes which results in revenue loss to the government. Present paper looks into whether the business community whether in the form of manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer has been benefitted by it or whether GST is a new hurdle in the growth of their business or an obstacle in the growth and development of businesses. On the basis of literature review, research methodology, interpretation and conclusion, these entire questions have been answered in the paper.

Key Words: GST, Government, Business Manufacturer etc.

M-219. When Women Enterprises Outperform Others: Contribution of Female Entrepreneurship in the Socio-Economic Development of Tribal Areas in Dzungu, North Sikkim

Dr. Ruma Kundu, Dr. Indraneel Mandal and Mr. Kursong Lepcha

Entrepreneurship as a source of revenue is not a new phenomenon in the North East. The involvement of women in a prominent role in such kind of activity is also well known in these parts. This study intends to determine whether the participation of women in such businesses is leading to the socio-economic development of the relatively underdeveloped tribal areas in and around Dzungu in North Sikkim.

The sample size chosen for this purpose numbered 100, which was equally split between males and females. Primary data was gathered on the basis of purposive sampling. Beside descriptive statistics, the multiple linear regression model was relied on for two purposes, viz., - to understand the role of micro enterprises in employment generation, and to study the impact of diverse characteristics of the firm on its profitability.

The results suggest that women led enterprises are successful not only in improving profitability, but also in fostering women empowerment in general, and economic, social and psychological empowerment, along with a greater sense of independence. This perception is further bolstered by comparisons between enterprises led by men and women across a variety of parameters.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Socio-Economic Development, Purposive Sampling, Multiple Regression Analysis, Woman Empowerment.

M-220. Impact of Human Resource Management Practices on Employees' Retention in Small Scale Industries in India

Rakesh Kumar Garg, Dr. Nigamananda Biswas, Dr Deepak Kumar Agarwal, Dr P. K. Garg

Human resource management (HRM) may be considered as the optimum utilization of the man power, for the fulfillment of managerial objectives as well as employees' retention in an organization. HRM concerns the policies affecting the man power at work place and impacting the working environment with managerial practices and society. Consequently, managerial person deals with the human being, and faces different challenging tasks, prepare the employees more efficient and productive by adopting new technological changes, following the government regulations, and reducing cost and meets the customers demand in the competitive age.

It was the last of 2019, the entire world was affected by pandemics, and also the social and economic conditions were badly impacted, As a result GDP, industrial sector growth, employment and many more variables declined. In this pandemics situation, GOI, helped industrial sector through various ways for their survival and growth. In this study we try to examine the impact of human resource management practices on employee retention in small scale industries of district Ghaziabad-Uttar Pradesh. The sample size was taken of 320 employees from 32 small scale industries of 8 block areas of district Ghaziabad. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive means and regression via SPSS.26. The results shows that four human resource practices such as working conditions, incentive schemes, safety measures and career advancement have a positive and significant impact on employee retention. While on the other side the study did not find any significant influence of training and development on employee retention. This study covers 32 small scale industries only, future studies may include larger sample by conducting the research at a broader level.

Key Terms: Human Resource Management Practices, Small Scale Industries, Job Security, Incentive Schemes, Safety Measures, Career Advancement, Employee Retention

M-221. A Study Of Information And Supply Chain Management With Respect To Private Label Brands In Modern Retail Format

Laxmi & Dr. NoriaFarooqui

Retail industry is the fastest changing industry that contributed to the growth of the private label brands through effective supply chain management. Supply chain management plays an important role in our private brand selling. A well-managed supply chain save our lot of energy and time. The efficient supply chain management provides benefits improved product availability, higher return on products and information flows etc. to PLB's. Radio frequency identification (RFID) is a technology shows effective role in modern retail outlets. RFID significantly decrease warehouse, distribution, and inventory costs; increase margins; and provide better in-stock positions. Indian retailers like Big Bazaar, Reliance Retail, Future Group, Aditya Birla More, Shoppers Stop, Spencer, life styles etc. are broadly relying on this strategy. The primary objective of this paper is to verified supply chain management improved product availability, higher return on products and information flows, Radio frequency identification technology affecting the growth of private labels in the modern retail formats. The main contribution of this study is to explain supply chain management in the success of private label brands in modern retail format.

Keywords: Private label brand, Supply chain management, RFID, Information flow, Modern retail format, Retail.

M-222. An exploration into the existing Sales and Distribution pattern of Organic Raw Spices growers of select NE region of India
Jayita & Nilanjana Chakrabarty

Organic are certified produce that are grown holistically on soil with no prohibited substances. The aim is to yield high-quality food using methods that benefit our whole food system. At present, India has gained the title of 'Land of Spices' on a global sphere while competing with countries like Malaysia, Vietnam, Indonesia, etc. The Northeast region of India is fairly a huge contributor to the global spice market due to its diverse agro-climatic conditions with natural tropical rainfall and rich mineral soil that has been a blessing making the spices grown here organic by default. Hence the growers refrain from using chemicals to grow these spices efficiently and the produce and the quality do not suffer either. So, with the motive of sustainable development in the region, rich marketing of organic spices should be done. But the recent impact of lockdown and social distancing situation due to COVID 19 pandemic has forced the farmers along with the government to initiate new methods of marketing more particularly for the perishable commodities. And with the wake of food crisis and soaring food prices, increased emphasis are given on enhancing and building local food systems through nutritional gardens. This has created new opportunities for the youngster as employment with much more aggressive and systematic ways ensuring timely delivery of quality produces at reasonable prices thereby promoting complimentary and supplementary agricultural production system. So in this changing scenario, it has been observed and felt that there is utmost need to explore into the growers existing sales and distribution pattern of organic raw spices of NE region to meet the opportunities of global spice market demand.

Keywords: Organic raw spices, growers, sales and distribution.

M-223. Tania Chakra borty

Trade unions are considered to be a key component of the system of conventional as well as modern industrial relations in any nation each having their own strategy to achieve a set of objectives. Since a very long time, trade unions have been playing a significant role in the welfare of the employees. Unions help members in carrying out collective bargaining, educational programs, health and safety issues, better working conditions and improving the quality of life of the workers as a whole. In these recent times of huge globalization and technological advancement and also in any kind of emergency or crisis, workers are put to psychosocial risks at the workplace and workplace aspects can play a very crucial role in worsening mental health of the workers. The association between workplace and maintaining a good mental health is complex. Job related aspects do have a negative impact on mental health of the workers which eventually lead to poor workplace productivity. Hence, the purpose of this literature review is to assess the various workplace factors which affect the mental health of the workers and also to further investigate if there are any steps which have been taken by trade unions in assisting the workers' mental health caused by the changing scenario at the workplace especially at the time of any sort of emergency and crisis.

Keywords: Mental health, workplace, workers, crisis, trade unions

M-224. Data Mining in Grouping Types and Number of Zakat, Infaq, Sadaqoh (ZIS) Divisions Using the K-Means Clustering Method on the Rahmatan Dome Foundation in South Jakarta
Boy Firmansyah & Faris Aqimudhien Ma'arif

The Rahmatan Dome Foundation is an institution formed based on the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia. This study applies data mining in grouping the types and recipients of zakat, infaq, Sadaqoh (ZIS). Its application is carried out with the K-Means Clustering algorithm where the data to be inputted is grouped based on education and the type of work in the distribution of ZIS. Then a cluster is formed using the centroid value to determine the nearest center point between data. In the K-Means Clustering algorithm Data processing is stopped in the calculation of data iterations not undergoing changes (fixed data) from the data that has been grouped. The test was carried out using the Rapidminer Experiment software conducted by the K-Means Clustering method consisting of the input unit, the data processing unit and the output unit, the K-Means Clustering Grouping Data 1-2-1-1, 1-2-1-2 and 3-4-3-4. The results obtained from the test are the grouping of zakat sharing with each cluster not the same. The test results are displayed in the form of a scatter graph.

M-225. A Study Of Awareness On Cryptocurrency In India
Nilakhi Baruah

A medium of exchange appears to be in the centre of pragmatic shift, from Barter system to emergence of money in the history of humans. In the era of 21 century, the medium of exchange (money) is advanced with the help of FinTech innovation and introduced as Cryptocurrency. Nowadays, Cryptocurrency has got the most popularity among people of all over the globe. This study focuses on to understand the awareness on cryptocurrency among the people of Assam. The study is descriptive in nature and applied descriptive statistics. The finding of the study reveals that there is presence of awareness among people of Assam regarding Cryptocurrency.

Key words- Awareness, Cryptocurrency, India, Assam.

M-226. “Comparison Models of The Influence of Earnings Management, Good Corporate Governance, and Corporate Social Responsibility on Financial Performance”
Rilla Gantino & Dimas Aldi Rianto

This study aims to determine the effect of Earnings Management, Good Corporate Governance, and Corporate Social Responsibility on Mining Companies in the Coal Sub-sector and Telecommunication Infrastructure Sub-sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for 2016-2020 period. The number of samples used in this study was 20 coal companies and 6 telecommunications companies so a total sample of 26 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange was selected using the Purposive Sampling method in the 2016-2020 period. The data analysis method used is multiple linear regression analysis. The results show that simultaneously Earnings Management, Good Corporate Governance, and Corporate Social Responsibility have a significant effect on the Company's Financial Performance in coal and telecommunication sub-sector companies. Partially, Earnings Management, Corporate Social Responsibility not significant effect on Financial Performance in coal sub-sector companies but earning management has a negative effect on Financial Performance in the telecommunication company sub-sector. Partially Good Corporate Governance has a positive and significant effect on the sub-sector of coal and telecommunications companies.

Keywords: Earnings Management, Good Corporate Governance, Corporate Social Responsibility, and Corporate Financial Performance.

M-227. The Successful Implementation Of Management Accounting Software Through A Strategy, Human Resources And Authority Model Approach.

Lilis Puspitawati

This study aims to examine the suitability of the conceptual model regarding the effect of business strategy, user competence, organizational structure on the Effectiveness of Management Accounting Information Systems (MAIS), and how the influence between the variables studied during the Covid 19 Pandemic took place.

Quantitative methods are used to test the suitability of the proposed model and to determine the predicted effect between the variables studied. The data were tested using Covarian Base Structural Equation Model (CB-SEM) with Lisrell 8.5 software. This study uses primary data collected through questionnaires to a population of 118 State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) Management Accounting departments in Indonesia, with a selected sample size of 100 SOEs, which were selected using a simple random technique.

The results of this study succeeded in confirming the conceptual model developed by the researcher and empirically proving the influence of business strategy on MAIS Effectiveness, user competence on MAIS Effectiveness and organizational structure on MAIS Effectiveness in Indonesian SOEs companies.

The effectiveness of MAIS depends on the relevance of the needs of its users. The right business strategy, effectively provides relevant information for the company to design MAIS according to user needs, so that the company's operational activities run effectively and efficiently, the company is able to implement a Cost Reduction Strategy through production cost savings, production process accuracy, implementing product differentiation and low pricing strategy with a focus on customer needs during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The results of this study contribute to producing strategic management accounting information to anticipate business continuity during and after the Covid 19 Pandemic and to help overcome the crisis due to the Covid 19 pandemic in the early stages of the Covid 19 Pandemic by optimizing business strategy, organizational structure, and company HR competencies.

Keywords: Business Strategy, Organizational Structure, User Competence and MAIS Effectiveness

M-228. Does herding behavior exist among foreign institutional investors in various sectors of the Indian stock market

Veena Madaan

Most of the academic literature on herding in the equity market considers the overall market. This article extends the literature by investigating the herding behavior among foreign institutional investors (FIIs) in various sectors of the Indian stock exchange by using daily data from January 2010 to December 2019. The study employed the LSV (1992) model to estimate herding in each sector of NSE 100. Furthermore, the influence of sector returns, trading volume, and conditional volatility on FIIs herding was also investigated in selected sectors. The result disclosed the existence of herding in all the selected sectors. There are 8 sectors out of 11 sectors that showed sell-side herding, and 3 sectors exhibited buy-side herding which expresses that sell-side herding was more prominent than buy-side. The financial service and metal sector indicate negative relation with FIIs herding while investigating the relationship of sector return with FIIs herding. Conversely, the construction sector demonstrated a positive association with FIIs herding. Similarly, the automobile sector, consumer goods sector, energy sector, and service sector also displayed a negative connection with FIIs herding by considering the trading volume. In contrast, the IT sector showed a positive relation with FIIs herding. Moreover, the service sector expresses a positive relationship with FIIs herding during a volatile period.

M-229. Women, Retirement Savings and Policy Implications
Nayanjyoti Bhattacharjee

Retirement has been traditionally considered to be relevant for men but its importance for women is being recognised. Studies have shown that women make investment decisions differently than males. Further, gender roles may impact retirement decisions by women. In this context, studying the retirement savings behaviour of the working women assumes significance to appreciate the need for policy action in this regard by law makers, financial planners and counsellors and the pension industry. In this paper, we study the economic, socioeconomic, demographic and psychological influences on the retirement savings behaviour among the working women using the Global Findex Database. We examine the responses of 25,029 women from 143 countries to study the retirement savings behaviour among the working women employing the multilevel binary logistic regression. The evidence brings into light the low incidence of saving for old age among the working women and points towards the impending crisis which the elderly women are likely to face after retirement. This calls for policy action by the governments, the pension industry and financial counsellors to inculcate positive retirement savings behaviour among the working women.

Keywords: Retirement Savings; Savings for Old Age; Gender; Policy

M-230. Self-employment of women – A study among the self-help groups in Panikhaiti area of Guwahati
Ms. Pranami Chakravorty & Dr. Seema Sharma

Self-employed women are an integral part of the society and economy. They play an important role in the socioeconomic development of the nation. It might take long time to crown the women with the status and empowerment which they derive, but empowering women does not mean that the other individual become powerless. On the contrary, if women are empowered, she will be competent for making important decisions; her competency towards decision making will influence her family and neighbor's behavior. A Self Help Group (SHG) is a village based financial intermediary committee usually composed of 10-20 local women or men. These groups can be either registered or unregistered. Self Help Group approach is a new paradigm into the field of rural development which main objective are to increase the well being of the people, provide access to resource and credit, increase self confidence, self esteem and increase their creditability in all aspects of lives. Women's income is vital to the well-being of children, women has a greater positive impact on child survival. The SHGs today have become a vehicle to pursue diverse development agendas and even for the profit motive. SHGs are effective in reducing poverty, empowering women and also development of the rural areas. The main purpose of this paper is to analyze the empowerment of women members in term of financial, social, familial and economic factors through SHG and to investigate the working environment and the constraints encountered by the women members of SHG.

Keywords: Self-employment, Self-help groups, women.

M-231. Evaluating Mergers as a Tool to Strengthen and Modernize the Indian Banking System

Dr. Archana Singh & Jyoti Chandel

Mergers and acquisition are the only solutions for dissolving firms and organisations. It is just like that if you have 4 units of resources and other party has 6 units and though you both need to survive in this competitive ecosystem ; so there is stopwatch solution either you both merged with your resources or if you have the power than you acquire the other party. Same follows in the banking space where we frequently seeing mergers of Indian banking system and it do prevail in every economy. In a way, the government is following the recommendations made by the M Narasimham Committee in 1991. The committee had proposed that the Indian banking system evolve as following: Three or four large banks (including the State Bank of India) which could become international. Eight to ten national banks have a network of branches throughout the country.

The goal of this research study is to look at how major mergers and acquisitions in the Indian banking sector have performed. The study helps to understand needs and motives to do merger process along with it also studied the various variables like operating profit, Net profit, Net profit margin, GNPA%, NNPA% and CAR and how they bring sustainability in the process of merger. A number of multinational and domestic banks are pursuing mergers and acquisitions. The main reason for taking part in this activity is to take advantage of economies of scale. It is one means of assuring the establishment of a competitive force in the world economy. The merging of the Indian banking sector through mergers and acquisitions based on commercial considerations and business strategy is a critical pre-requisite. One of the most important strategies that banks adopt in this changing environment is Mergers and Acquisitions (M&As). When banks enter into M&As, they enjoy the benefits of economies of scale and can strengthen and expand the customer base, upgrade technology, fill up business gaps, reduce operation costs and foster growth. The banking business in India is now undergoing significant expansion. In the Indian banking industry, mergers and acquisitions are a relatively recent occurrence. It will allow banks to acquire world-class status and deliver greater value to their stakeholders. It will also examine the major influences on the bank's performance prior to and after the merger. M&A s have been successful in the Indian banking sector to some extent, according to the data. It also looks at the merits and downsides of the mergers of banks. The necessary data is obtained from a secondary source.

Keyword- Indian banking system, RBI, Bank mergers, Bank Sustainability, Financial Performance, Strengthening of banks.

M-232. Leverages and Capital Structure -the determinant factors of profitability:

A study on the selected Real Estate Company in India.

Atul Kumar Paul & Dr. Manas Naskar

Real estate sector is one of the most recognized sectors at the global level. It comprises of four sub-sectors, namely, retail, housing, hospitality, and commercial. After the agricultural sector, real estate sector is known as the second highest employment generation sector. Leverage and capital structure are commonly known as the two important aspect of any company, which have a much influence on the profitability of any company. Analysis of both the aspect help the company to take certain important decision which help in increasing profit and reducing overall cost of capital. The four Real Estate Industries are considered on the basis of net sales volume and those are traded stock as well frequently, which are D. Reality Ltd, Peninsula land ltd, Parsvnath Developer Ltd, Akruiti City Ltd. The main aim of this paper is to make the comparative study in respect of leverage and capital structure with its impact on the financial performance of the selected Real Estate Company. In this article, the statistical tools are used such as average, standard deviation, coefficient of variation and multiple regression analysis. The analysis conclude that the ROCE of Parsvnath Developer Ltd and Akruiti City Ltd company have positive significant relationship with leverage while the ROCE of D. Reality Ltd and Peninsula land ltd Company have positive insignificant relationship with leverage. Furthermore, while comparing the capital structure of the selected Real Estate Company, D.Reality Ltd. has the highest average amount of equity and lowest average debt capital while Peninsula Land Ltd has the lowest equity capital and Parsvnath Developer Ltd has the highest average amount of debt capital. It should be noted here that these companies are contributing a lot in growth of our GDP and generating the millions of the jobs.

Key words: leverage, capital structure, Real Estate Company, GDP, Profitability

M-233. Impact Of Covid-19 On Csr Activities In India
(A Comparative Study Of Tata Group And Reliance Industries)
Varsha & Shweta Jaiswal

The outbreak of the COVID-19 has brought a serious threat to most of the countries across the world. Almost every section of society has suffered due to the lockdown imposed by the government for breaking the chain and calling the halt to the spread of COVID-19. The imposition of lockdown in India resulted in many problems for the people. Many businesses have stepped out to help the government's efforts to combat COVID-19 in this context. Even before this COVID-19 pandemic spread, we have seen some great examples of tender-hearted corporate leaders providing resources to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic. Companies have been encouraged to contribute in COVID-19 responses not only by donating to non-profits and PM CARES Funds, but also by getting involved themselves, whether by manufacturing PPE kits or leading relief activities in their communities. Since the launch of the PM CARES Fund and its subsequent amendment to Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, a significant amount of funds has been channeled to the PM Cares Fund by corporations. Through their corporate social responsibility (CSR) actions, businesses are helping to combat the epidemic. This paper provides a comparative study of the CSR strategies and adopted by the Tata group of companies and the Reliance group and assesses the CSR funding of both groups in various initiatives in India during the COVID-19 pandemic through exploratory research. The study is based on secondary data and sources with the main goal of analysing the various types of CSR activities conducted by both organisations during COVID-19.

Keywords - Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Strategies, Covid-19, Tata Group, Reliance Group

M-234. A Study on Domain Based Review System for Financial Products Recommendation
Dr. Rachana Jaiswal

There was already a debate pre-pandemic over which items to choose from easily available enormous services (items) provided on online platforms like video streaming, music apps, food delivery apps e-commerce, or job portal, but COVID-19 keep on adding a disruptive new wrinkle. Companies are observing a period of historic disruption, marked by a pandemic, tech innovation, rapidly evolving business models, trade tensions, and the effects of geopolitics on global business. As there are multiple options available that make it hard for customers to find an appropriate and desired item of choice quickly, therefore these platforms have plugged the power of data science to recommend the items based on certain parameters called Recommender systems. From Netflix to Instagram, Swiggy to Spotify, LinkedIn to Flipkart, Myntra to Meesho, eBay to Amazon, this innovative tool has taken heavy lifting of recommending similar items, similar movies, relevant jobs & interests, preferred food & songs, etc. to their customers to gain an edge on profit and retain existing customer base and attract new customers at a faster pace. The finance industry is not untouched by the importance of deep learning-based recommendation systems and the current study is focused on identifying the opportunities that deep learning presents in the finance sector. Overall, the Author can confidently see that these disruptive new age innovative technologies are rapidly reshaping the business landscape of the financial industry on day to day basis.

Keywords: Recommender systems, Deep Learning, Finance, Banking

M-235. A Post- Merger Analysis of Vodafone-Idea Ltd

Dr. Punit Kumar Kanujiya

Vodafone and Idea announced their merger in 2017 which made a huge impact on the Indian telecom sector. This was major consequence of Jio's cruising dominance in the industry which backed other major players to take precarious steps to maintain their stand in the Indian telecom market. Vodafone India was the second largest player of the Indian Telco Industry in terms of subscriber base while Idea Cellular Limited has the third largest subscriber base in India. This merger did not only create a telecom giant but has had wide ranging implications for the industry, services, staff and consumer as well as it pushed more merger moves in the telecom sector. In this paper the current scenario of Indian telecom market is also analysed where Vodafone-Idea stand today.

Keywords: Merger, Vodafone, Idea, Telecom Industry etc.

M-236. Media Use Among Adolescents And Its Impact On Family Dynamics

Ms. Geetam Goswami & Dr. Seema Sharma

This study will examine what media is and how it affects children, adolescents, and their parents in the context of family life. Media refers to the communication channels via which we spread information such as news, music, entertainment, education, promotional messages, and other data. Physical and online newspapers and magazines, television, radio, billboards, telephone, the Internet, fax, and billboards are all included. Broadly, Media is categorised into 3 segments: Print, Electronic and Social. Print Media is the printed version of displaying the news through newspapers and magazines. Electronic Media uses electronic means like television, laptop etc. for the audience to access the content. The term social media refers to a medium that facilitates the sharing of ideas, thoughts, and information through virtual networks and communities. The internet offers advantages in terms of intellectual and emotional development, as well as threats and opportunities for teenagers and children's growth in terms of functional and societal challenges. Today's youth have access to social media as a source of entertainment and communication. As society becomes more dependent on the internet, children and teenagers are at risk of developing internet addiction, which can manifest as a variety of emotional and social phobias. As a result, it's critical for parents to understand the nature of social media sites, as not all of them are suitable for children and adolescents.

Keywords: Media, Internet, Social media, Social Networking, Children, Adolescents, Cyberbullying, Family.

M-237. Entrepreneurial Intentions of University Students

Suman Devi & Prof. Kh. Tomba Singh

The National Education Policy 2020 highlights how higher education significantly contributes to the nation's sustainable livelihoods and economic development. The policy also talks about revamping curriculum, pedagogy, assessment, and student support to enhance student experiences. With the rise in unemployment among youths in the country, there arises a need to introduce entrepreneurship education to the youth in higher education to develop their technical and soft skills, enhance their knowledge and innovativeness, and create more significant opportunities for self-employment. Recent studies have shown that entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurial family background, among other factors, play an important role in influencing entrepreneurial intention among youths. Taking all this into consideration, the present study was conducted to find out the entrepreneurial intention of students studying at Manipur University and the relationship between different demographics and attitudes of the students towards self-employment intentions. Questionnaires were distributed to final year students pursuing a master's degree from different schools of studies. The result of the study showed that there was a significant difference in the level of entrepreneurial intention between the genders of the students. It was also found that entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurial family background can influence the students' entrepreneurial intentions.

Key words: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Education, Entrepreneurial Intention.

**M-238. Extending UTAUT model to understand the adoption of social media in recruitment:
Empirical insights from Indian SMEs
Shipra Agrawal & Dr. Jitendra Kumar Singh**

Introduction: In light of growing role and advantages of social media in businesses and its limited adoption in small and medium enterprises (SMEs), this study aims to analyse the acceptance and use of social media in recruitment and selection process. It identifies the factors and problems that influence the social media acceptance in Indian SMEs. A theoretical model has been developed by extending UTAUT model with perceived risk and perceived trust to understand the social media acceptance and adoption.

Methods: The theoretical model has been empirically tested by collecting data from 224 SMEs in India and has been analysed using structured equation modelling. To test the moderating variables, one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) has been used.

Findings: The results highlight that performance expectancy and effort expectancy have significant impact on the adoption of social media in recruitment and selection. Similarly, facilitating conditions significantly contribute the actual user behaviour. Perceived risk and perceived trust also play a significant role in adoption of social media by SMEs. Moreover, age, gender and experience have moderating effects on the behavioural intention, however, since the adoption of social media for hiring purposes is in nascent stage, they do not affect the behaviour significantly.

Contribution and practical implication: There is no study yet in the Indian context in this regard, and hence this study contributes to the literature by understanding the factors that lead SMEs in an emerging economy to adopt social media for hiring purposes. It will also enable managers and policymakers to understand what would influence SMEs to accept social media for talent acquisition thereby making better decisions.

Keywords: e-recruitment, small and medium enterprise, social media recruitment, talent acquisition, UTAUT model

**M-239. A study on the performance analysis of banks in India post-merger
Prof.Ashim Kumar Mukherjee & Ms. Hargun Sahni**

The Indian banking sector has witnessed several mergers in the recent years. To deal with the increasing competition from the global banks, the policymakers have sought to resort to mergers and acquisitions by initiating reforms in the economic sector. The main objective of this research paper is to evaluate the performance of Bank of Baroda post-merger with Vijaya bank and Dena bank. For this purpose, a time period of four years has been selected, 2015-2018(pre-merger) and 2019-2022(post - merger) are considered for the current study. Paired sample t-test has been used at 5% significance level to determine the effectiveness of merger. The findings of the study reveal that most of the financial ratios used for analysing the financial performance of Bank of Baroda are not statistically significant.

Keywords: Merger, Ratio Analysis, Banking Sector, etc.

M-240. Assessment Of The Knowledge Level Of Asha With Special Reference To Cbac Form- A Study Under Non Communicable Disease (NCD) In The Area Of Kamrup Rural, Assam
Masrura Begum & Dr. Seema Sharma

Background: In India, around 5.87 million deaths are due to NCDs contributing to 60% of all deaths and two-third of the country's share on NCD in south-east Asian region. As a community health worker ASHA plays an integral part of screening, preventing and referral for Non communicable disease by taking part in filling up of Community Based Assessment Checklist.

Objective: The primary and basic objective of this study are -to assess the knowledge of ASHA about filling up the CBAC form by evaluating the knowledge acquired by the ASHAs in their training. The other objectives are- to know the process of CBAC form fill up at village level for 30+ population and to find the possible solution for the challenges faced by ASHA while filling up the CBAC form in the community.

Methods: Research approach used in this study is descriptive approach, to assess the knowledge of ASHA ,this study has been structured as descriptive, The Setting of the study was undertaken in Kamrup, Rural, Assam, for sample size of 100 ASHAs . The sources of data were primary and secondary source and convenience sampling method has been used for selection of the samples. The collected data has been analysed using percentage method.

Results: The results of the study showed that 41 % is less aware about CBAC Filling, . 8% are still there who have no idea about the purpose of CBAC, instead of taking training. 13% don't have any idea about the scoring of CBAC, more than 50% of ASHAs could not give answer about the signs and symptoms of Tuberculosis, warning signs of breast cancer, Ca of uterus and vagina. Only 25% were aware about all of the content of NCD. In the ranking of the challenges that ASHA faces in the community ,lack of concern about is at the top followed by less attendance in any kind of health education programme .Proper and basic education, counselling and community meeting by authorised person and more and more participation by the community people in health programs are the possible solution to the challenges.

Keywords: Assessment, ASHA, Non-communicable diseases, CBAC

M-241. The “Pandemic Effect” on investors of Indian Stock Market
Nishtha Agrawal and Dr. Tezbahadur Kannaujiya

The following paper aims to examine impact of the pandemic outbreak of Covid 19 on the investors of Indian stock market. The pandemic and the lockdown announced by the government both created uncertainty among the investors as well as the business world as a whole. India being one of the leading emerging economies in the world was not left behind from this flare-up and the investors whether institutional or the individuals (retail), both segments changed their course of trading and investment following the changing scenarios of the global capital market. The paper is aimed at analyzing the pre and post trading volume of two broad segments of the Indian capital market i.e., institutional investors and the individual investors while also checking the overall impact of Covid 19 on the capital market. The following paper is based on secondary data published in the two stock exchanges of the country i.e., NSE and BSE and also from other published reports on capital market. The paper points out that the covid substantially affects the trading volume of both segments and the market as a whole. The sharp rise in the number of retail investors during the lockdown period is significant. The paper focuses on the factors that lead to these changed scenarios. One of the factors for the increase of retail investors participants was utilization of idle time during lockdown etc. While the entire market witnessed a downfall, the retail investors' segment showed promising growth during the pandemic outbreak.

Key Words: Indian stock market, retail investors, NSE, BSE

M-242. Workforce Diversity & Inclusion: A Recent Trend In Management

Umme Ara & Dr. Sarika Sushil

We live in the “era of empowerment” and distributive leadership where possession of leadership by one is not sufficient to thrive in the storm of competition and rapid change. Similarly, it is almost impossible for organisations to excel and survive with a homogeneous workforce, due to which workforce diversity and inclusion is one of the most trending topics in today's world. Organisations are making all possible efforts from formulation to execution of several policies for bringing more effectiveness in the recruitment and selection process to ensure the acquisition, retention, and satisfaction of a highly varied workforce.

A diversified workforce brings competitive advantage, innovation, new ideas, perspectives and cost-benefit to the organisation on the other hand communication issues, cultural misunderstandings, discrimination, and slower decision making are some challenges faced by organisations.

In this paper, efforts have been made to explain the concept of workforce diversity and inclusion various benefits and challenges are also discussed, along with the several perspectives and principles adopted by some leading organisations are presented in a lucid manner. This paper is based on secondary data. After going through readily available data it emerged that the adoption of diversity and inclusion in the workplace is inevitable to hit the jackpot as diversity brings innovation, creativity and better financial returns.

Keywords: Distributive leadership, workforce diversity and inclusion.

M-243. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Initiatives in India: A Review

Dr Ashrafuzzaman Chowdhury & Dr Rashid Usman Ansari

Corporate Social Responsibility has become a worldwide concept whereby organisations consider the interests of society by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on customers, employees, shareholders, communities and the environment in all aspects of their operations. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a form of social obligation of a company towards society at large. As India rides the wave of economic boom and commercial success, corporate social responsibility is presenting itself both as an opportunity and an important requirement for corporates to be engaged in. This will help corporates in their brand building and also contribute towards faster and more balanced growth of our society. The Indian government has been trying to make it mandatory for companies to spend at least 2% of net profits on CSR. In India, though the corporates understand their accountability towards the society and are willing to take initiatives for the betterment, it becomes difficult for them to penetrate the grassroot levels.

In the present study an attempt is made to review the present scenario of private corporations or public sector organization towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and examine various initiatives taken in the field of CSR by the different organizations of India. Moreover, it will highlight various challenges in implementing CSR in India.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Society, Private Sector, PSUs

M-244. Profitability, Liquidity, Leverage, And Firm Size As Predictions Of Financial Distress In Textile And Garment Companies On The Indonesian Stock Exchange
Riskyana Endryani Margono & Harlina Meidiaswati

Various models have been developed by many researchers to predict financial distress and corporate bankruptcy. This study aims to examine profitability, liquidity, leverage, and firm size as a predictor of the company's financial difficulties. This study examines a sample of 15 textile and garment companies that were selected purposively from the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2016-2020. To predict one dependent variable with a binary value for several independent variables, Logistic regression analysis is used. The test shows that profitability (return on assets), liquidity (current ratio), leverage (debt to equity ratio), and company size simultaneously have a significant effect on predicting financial distress, with a contribution of 78%. Partially, only profitability (return on assets) has a significant negative effect in predicting financial distress. High profitability increases the company's ability to generate profits and fulfill all its obligations and reduce the possibility of experiencing financial distress. Liquidity (current ratio), leverage (debt to equity ratio), and firm size have no effect in predicting financial distress.

Keywords: financial distress, profitability, liquidity, leverage, and firm size

M-245. Utilization Of Business Process Management Method To Build Business Architecture Concept In a Company
Sawali Wahyu and Adi Widiantono

The company is making progress in its business by producing products and services that are of good quality and at competitive prices and delivered on time. In building a business architecture concept, a complete and structured business model is needed, including by identifying the functions in the company, providing a brief description of each function, and identifying organizational units that carry out the functions of each business. the use of business process management methods is very necessary to identify business functions in the company which focuses on 6 stages, namely business identification, discovery, analysis, re-design, implementation and monitoring. The results of this study will produce a model that can be used to create a complete business architecture concept and can be used as a reference in building Enterprise Architecture.

Keywords : Business Process Management, Business Architecture, Enterprise Architecture, Business Process Design

M-246. Agri-Food Supply Chain Operation Based on Online/Offline RFID with ABB Method
Mosieur Rahaman, Rohit Raj, Aminul Haque & Massoud Moslehpour

The state-of-the-art Supply Chain (SC) becomes more complex and effective not only for the business viewpoint but also for environmental care and sustainability Despite the current progress in realizing how RFID systems can considerably advance agri-food maintenance, there is a major gap in the storyline relating to factors of RFID application in managing several forms of agri-food supply chain operations. Therefore, this study struggles to meet this gap by studying the key enablers and obstacles of using RFID techniques in agri-food supply chain operations using the AIoT devices, group behavior, and ecosystem framework. Adaptive Determinants (Offline and Online RFID), Barriers (Financial Issues, Quality Issues, Operation Issues, Technical Issues, and Logistics Issues), and Benefits (Improve SC performance, combating counterfeits, Productivity, Transparency, Security and Safety, Asset Management, and Communication) are the (ABB) three constructs that this research first conceptualizes, defines, and evaluates for studying RFID in agri-food supply chain management. To begin, two situations are addressed using analytical models (Offline and Online RFID adaptive determinants). Second, the effects of offline and online RFID deployment in measuring agriculture supply chain barriers. The goal of this work is to propose a systematic strategy using analytical models for determining the degree of Offline and Online RFID adaptability and reducing the impact of barriers in the agri-food supply chain. We discovered that RFID implementers in the agro supply chain consider fewer barriers and higher benefits.

M-247. Execution of Cyber Security and Preserve Privacy for Small/Medium Businesses
Mosieur Rahaman, Rohit Raj, & Aminul Haque

This study aims to test a good security strategy for Small and Medium Business (SMBs) on cloud computing technology, considering security threats to SMBs, mitigation measures, and the best way for effective security in a cloud computing environment. Cloud computing is a relatively new paradigm that presents significant business benefits and enormous opportunities for small and medium-sized businesses. SMBs need to create a business strategy that utilizes information technology in the current era. However, many SMBs are reluctant to adopt cloud computing technology due to security, trust, and privacy concerns, as well as regulatory risks and compliance implications. Past research shows an increasing number of cyber security attacks targeting SMBs in cloud environments. To address security threats, there is a need to establish best practices, standards, and guidelines that SMEs can follow. This study addresses two research objectives one is to identify security threats and challenges facing SMBs in the cloud environment and determine the best mitigation strategies and, 2nd is to develop a security strategy framework for SMBs in the context of cloud computing. The overall contribution of this research is the proposed model, which integrates four strategic components: SMB Model, Security Framework, Conformity Model, and Privacy Preservation.

M-248. Entrepreneurship Incubation Centre: Bibliometric Analysis using Web of Science Database and VOS Viewer Software
Prof (Dr.) Parvaiz Talib & Syed Ahmed Saad

This paper seeks to study trends in the literature on the theme of entrepreneurship incubation centre in educational institutions or university business incubators. Business incubation is relatively a new field of entrepreneurship that helps in creating new businesses, surviving their early phase and sustaining as well as achieving growth in nascent years by providing infrastructure and other support services. The concept has a practical relevance thus receiving attention among policymakers, industry associations and academia as to how to make the best use of it for achieving economic growth and development through start-ups/ new businesses. The article presents the bibliometric analysis and science mapping of 148 studies found on the above-mentioned themes for which the data has been extracted from the Web of Science Knowledge database from 1994 to 2022. Such type of study helps in analyzing articles on different bibliometric indicators such as category, type of publication, quantity and quality of published articles by measuring total publication and citations generated, keyword co-occurrence, journals publishing these articles, most cited authors and countries with highest publication and citation. The article provides insights into the trend and nature of research on entrepreneurship incubation centre in educational institutions or university business incubators. Analysed results show that articles on entrepreneurship incubation centre in educational institutions or university business incubators are fragmented into various relevant field and sub-themes.

Keywords Entrepreneurship Incubation Centre, University Business Incubators, Educational Institution, Start-ups, Bibliometric Analysis

M-249. A Study On The Pricing Strategies Applied In Higher Education Institutions And Its Effect On The Students's Choice Of Universities: A Study In Bangalore
Sraboni Sarkar, & Dr. Nilanjana Chakrabarty

Introduction: In this highly globalised era, higher education is considered as a flourishing and significantly contributing sector to the Indian Economy. Higher education Institutions (HEIs) are constantly challenged by global forces and increased competition that necessitate innovative research, innovative pedagogies, along with innovative marketing strategies and here the pricing factor as one of the marketing P's comes into play.

Research objectives: The purpose of this study is to find out the role of pricing strategy influencing a student's decision to choose a particular university. The objective of this paper is to throw light on the various pricing strategies adopted by Universities for revenue optimization as well as to retain potential students.

Methodology: The study is based on experimental research design. The population of the study consists of Universities in Bangalore. The responses are taken with the help of a questionnaire from five Universities situated in Bangalore City with a sample size of 200. Convenience sampling is used for this study. Descriptive statistics was adopted in analysing the data, while ANOVA (analysis of variance) was carried out used in testing the hypotheses and the models formulated. The area of study is confined to Bangalore.

Major Findings: Result of the study shows that the pricing models such as bundling pricing, penetration pricing, skimming pricing, psychology pricing and economic pricing have varied degree of influence on student choice of universities in Bangalore. The pricing policy adopted by each educational institution has a great impact on the choice of educational institution by a student. The study further revealed a significant effect of economy pricing (EP) on the students' choice of universities in Bangalore.

Keywords: Higher Educational Institutions; Pricing Strategy, Students' Choice; Bundling Pricing; Penetration Pricing; Economy Pricing; Price Skimming

M-250. Evaluating Financial Distress: A special reference to Indian Navratna companies
Dr. Archana Singh & Shristi Singh

Public sector undertakings or public sector enterprises are wholly or partly owned by the government of India. Navratna companies are type of Central Public Center Undertakings (CPSUs) that meets certain operational and financial criteria based on net profit, total cost of production, earning per share etc. These are the companies that are allowed to invest up to Rs 1000 crore or 15% of their net worth in a single project without prior permission from the government of India. The main aim of this research paper to study the financial distress condition of the Navratna companies. For the purpose of computation of companies' health we used the models of bankruptcy prediction like Grover Score Model, Altaman Score Model, Taffler Model, and Zmijewiski Model. Although the government of India funded these companies and the chances of bankruptcy due to financial distress is quit less. However, they need to examine their financial conditions regularly, that will enhance the companies' sustainability and financial creditability.

Keywords: Financial Distress, Navratna Companies, Grover Score Model, Altaman Score Model, Taffler Model, and Zmijewiski Model

M-251. Initial Public Offerings in SME Sector: The Indian Experience During the Last Decade
Dr. Rashid Usman Ansari, Dr. Aminul Haque & Mr. Syed Ahmed Saad

Recent IPO filings indicate considerable activity in the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Sector. The present study is an attempt to examine the performance of IPOs in the small and medium enterprises in India over the last decade (2012 to 2021). Using a final dataset of 244 IPOs available at Moneycontrol.com database, the findings indicate increasing popularity of this mode of financing with average issue size being **13.03** crores which is encouraging. Further, it is found that average initial returns stand at **-10.47%** which contradict the universally established phenomenon of underpricing in this regard. This may point to problems in valuation of IPOs by small companies in recent times. Regressing offer price and log transformed issue size over Initial Returns (underpricing) shows these variables have no impact on listing days returns with the relationship being statistically insignificant. The results bear implications for investors, merchant bankers, start-ups and regulatory authorities.

Keywords: SMEs, Start-ups, IPOs, Initial Returns

M-252. ESG- the advanced concept over CSR: It's Index building and Mutual Fund performance

Aditya Lala & Dr. Shantanu Chakraborty

ESG, referred to as Environmental, Social and Governance - a concept prevalent for the past few years in the global corporate domain which is more advanced and sustainable over the concept of CSR. This ESG concept has already been introduced in many Indian companies and it is much more holistic and mature concept which needs to be understood by all stakeholders. This study has been carried out with an objective of exploring the needs and benefits of adopting it. Separate Index has been developed with the ESG Complied companies both in India and in Global context. Furthermore, some particular SEBI regulation is there on ESG and a new type of Mutual Fund Scheme has got introduced both in India and in abroad called as ESG Fund which primarily invest in only ESG complied companies. This paper also attempts to find out the performance of this type of Mutual Funds compared to other equity-oriented Funds.

M-253. A Bibliometric Retrospection of purchasing behavior of consumers in an ongoing pandemic

Mohammad. Intkhab Alam khan & Dr. Rachana Jaiswal

The reverberations of the COVID-19 pandemic are termed as quintessential disruptors afflicting human, social, and economies across the globe. Online shopping has witnessed a distinct proliferation during the Covid-19 period all around the world. In this paper, we examine the intellectual structure of the online shopping and buying behavior of individuals based on 1302 Dimension AI documents spanning two years (2020-2022) using VOS Viewer. The study applies Bibliometric network techniques to explore the online shopping impactful authors, influential journals, collaboration networks, and emerging trends to unearth and mine the intellectual structure of the field. Results show that the most impactful country is China followed by USA and India. Moreover, USA documentation is highly cited and has more collaboration and networking with other countries. The research gave a better insight to the upcoming researchers for analyzing which journals are putting more space into publishing online shopping and related work. Apart from that which theory is more dominant is being generalized through keywords i.e., the theory of planned behavior, the theory of reasoned action, etc.

Keywords: VOS Viewer, online shopping, buying behaviour, covid-19, network analysis

M-254. Examining the Emotional intelligence of infrastructure employees: A SEM approach
Krishna Kishor & Dr. Rachana Jaiswal

Emotional intelligence, which is a crucial soft skill, is reported to have many benefits, yet it remains largely unexplored in construction project management (Zhang, L. and Fan, W. 2013). The construction industry is conventionally perceived as being slow to implement new management techniques, in particular, the area of human resources. However, EI has proven to forecast the success of construction projects and improve project performance even though it is a relatively new approach in the industry (Zhang, L. and Fan, W. 2013). Moreover, Human factors are the driving force of any organisation and the successful execution of construction projects is largely dependent on the EI competencies of the project team and subordinates. Therefore, this study is an attempt to examine the emotional intelligence of 256 professionals who were selected randomly working at different parts of the Rishikesh - Karanprayag New BG Rail line Project in the state of Uttarakhand. The findings of the study show that there is a significant relationship between emotional intelligence and work attitude. The findings also reveal that emotional recognition is the highest influencer to work attitude, emotional facilitation has a moderate impact and emotional regulation has the lowest impact on the work attitude of employees.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, SEM, Infrastructure employees, work attitude

Abstracts of Educational **Studies**

E-301. A Study On Usage Of Diksha And Nishtha App Among In-Service Teachers
Bushra & Dr. Nakhat Nasreen

Teaching is the profession which nourishes for other professions. Hence, professional growth of the teacher is the most required; for which in-service teacher training can be panacea. In-service training means short term educational modules provided to the professionals already working as teachers for reorienting their knowledge. Digital technology is gaining the way due to its huge advantages over the traditional means. To leverage both benefits, Govt. of India coupled them together via Diksha and Nishtha like apps to offer wide range of content in the form of textbooks, videos, lesson plans etc. This research paper is an attempt to know the awareness and usage of two above mentioned applications among in-service teachers and to find out problems faced by them while using these applications. Objectives are:

- 1- To study the awareness of usage of Diksha App and Nishtha App among in-service teachers.
- 2- To study the attitude of in-service teachers towards Diksha App and Nishtha App.
- 3- To study the status of attending course on Diksha App and Nishtha App among in-services teachers.
- 4- To study the level of satisfaction from the courses attended on Diksha App and Nishtha App.

This is a descriptive research, sample size 100 from the in-service teachers of Aligarh district by using random sampling method. Frequency tabulation and percentage methods have been used to analyze the data. The findings of the research are: 70 % are aware and have been using these Apps. Diksha app is relatively more popular in terms of awareness, use, satisfaction and enrollment than Nishtha app among in-service teachers. Usage of these apps increased (90% respondents) after making it mandatory to attend the course and get certificate offered over them.

Keywords- In-service training; Digital technology; Diksha App; Nishtha App

E-302. Shifting from Traditional Classroom Learning to Blended Learning: Prospects and Problems

Dr. Samad Thazhe Vadakkayil & Prof. Mohd Moshahid

Even though the information and communication technology has developed a lot, the use of its advancement in the field of education was not much popular among the students in India, especially at school level. Fortunately, Covid-19 has opened the doors of online education to all school-going children in our country irrespective of their locality, socioeconomic status or any other thing. Even after reopening the educational institutions, it's expected that the online education won't be a closed chapter forever. The terms like blended learning and hybrid learning are becoming more familiar to the entire academia. Online education is electronically supported learning that relies on the internet for teacher/student interaction and the distribution of class materials. It's a concept known in different terms like computer-based training, web-based training, internet based training, online training, e-learning (electronic learning), m-learning (mobile learning) and computer-aided distance education. Now, our classrooms are on the verge of a transition to experience the mixed form of online and offline education. A humble attempt is made to assess the present status of educational institutions in our country and to explore how far they are ready to shift to blended learning. Multifaceted problems faced by the stakeholders like teachers, students, parents and administrators and their possible solutions are discussed in this paper.

Key words: Traditional Classroom Learning, Blended Learning

E-303. Maximization Of Students Learning Through Flipped Classroom Teaching Model During Covid Pandemic: A Major Contribution

Poonam Pandita, Shivali Verma & Sachin Kumar

The Corona virus or we can say covid -19 have traumatized our every aspect of life. Health and Education are the major aspects that are affected during this pandemic. Our administrators, educators and teachers have done their best to cope up with student's learning during the spread of this rampant virus. New technologies have been initiated and most of us tried our best to get well versed in using these technologies. But the Flipped classroom teaching model has played a great role in the enrichment of student's learning during this period. Earlier Flipped classroom teaching model was used only in offline teaching learning process but during this covid period Flipped classroom teaching model have been widely used in online teaching learning process that helped the students to regulate their learning or we can say that a E – learning Flipped classroom teaching model have been used by teachers across the world. Various new strategies have been used by teachers during Flipped classroom teaching. It has widened the thinking ability of the students. This paper will discuss the contribution of Flipped classroom teaching model in online teaching learning process during the pandemic and will explore the strategies that teachers have used to foster Flipped learning. Further this paper will also throw light on the scope of Flipped classroom teaching model in future.

Keywords: Enrichment, Flipped Classroom, Online teaching, Regulate the learning, Strategies, Traumatized.

E-304. Higher Education And Its Role In Achieving Sustainable Development

Divya Sharma

“Education is a human right with immense power to transform. On its foundation rest the cornerstones of freedom, democracy and sustainable human development.”

-Kofi Annan-

The necessity for sustainable growth and development in every industry is urgent. Education and research & innovation for sustainable development are a growing and significant aspect of the educational system. When we think of sustainable development, education is a crucial area that can help us reach our goals. As a result, education, research, and innovation in this area are unavoidable and can play a significant part in achieving the declared objective of sustainable development. Higher education, in particular, is a significant policy tool for social transformation. Higher education is a very effective and strategic tool for not only the creation of new information, but also for the growth and development of human resources capable of contributing to the country's economic, social, and scientific development and long-term sustainability. The relevance of higher education and research in the entire world has been underscored by global socio-economic transformations and the expanding information and knowledge society. "Higher Education should be regarded a public service," the World Declaration on Higher Education for the Twenty-First Century: Vision and Action (1998) states. Furthermore, the Declaration states that Higher Education plays an important role in the "consolidation of human rights, sustainable development, democracy, and peace in a context of justice," and that "international cooperation and exchange are major avenues for advancing Higher Education throughout the world" (Ahmad, 2012). This paper will highlight the importance of higher education in achieving Sustainable Development.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Higher Education, Inevitable, Innovation.

E-305. Use of Information and Communication Technologies in higher education in India

Dr. Afroz Bano

Information and communication technologies (ICT) are influencing every aspect of human life. They are playing salient roles in workplaces, business, education, and entertainment. Moreover, many people recognize ICTs as catalysts for change; change in working conditions, handling and exchanging information, teaching methods, learning approaches, scientific research, and accessing information communication technologies. The impact of ICT on educational achievements is a controversial issue that has attracted increasing attention from both policymakers and researchers. Policymakers have shown great enthusiasm over the positive impact of ICT on teaching and learning, investing substantially in this area. However, scientific evidence does not clearly support this effort.

This paper attempts to highlight the role of ICT in higher education in India. In particular, the paper has argued that ICTs have impacted educational practice in quite small ways but that the impact will grow considerably in years to come and that ICT will become a strong agent for change among many educational practices. It is evident that the use of ICT in education is increasing very rapidly in India. One of the most common problems of using ICTs in education is to base choices on technological possibilities rather than educational needs. In developing countries where higher education is fraught with serious challenges at multiple levels, there is increasing pressure to ensure that technological possibilities are viewed in the context of educational needs. The use of ICT in education lends itself to more student-centered learning settings and often this creates some tensions for some teachers and students. But with the world moving rapidly into digital media and information, the role of ICT in education is becoming more and more important and this importance will continue to grow and develop in the 21st century. Thus, the paper suggests that ICT in higher education is not a technique for educational development but also a way of socio-economic development of the nation.

E-306. Role of Information and Communication Technology in Pre-service Teacher Education

Amjad Kamal & Dr. (Mrs.) Shahla Shabeeh Shaheen

Information and communication technology (ICT) is the primary source for gathering accurate information in the twenty-first century. Teacher education is critical in determining the learner's overall development. The use of ICT in teacher education has improved the quality of the teaching and learning process. The Kothari Commission (1964-66) and the National Curriculum Framework 2005 worked on improving teacher education quality and incorporating ICT into teacher training programs. This paper will aid in the investigation of the need for and significance of ICT for Preservice Teachers. Preservice Teachers are professionals who study teaching methodologies, approaches, and technical knowledge as part of their teacher training program. Introducing information and communication technology during a teacher training program exposes students to digital learning devices. Implementing an information and communication program will benefit both preservice and inservice teachers. This paper will aid in assessing the current state of our educational system and the challenges associated with implementing ICT-enabled teacher education for preservice teachers.

Keywords: Information and Communication Technology, Kothari Commission, National Curriculum Framework 2005, PreService Teacher.

E-307. Post – Positivism and changing contours of early childhood Education in India

Tasneem Ahmad

Present paper reflects on the nature of early childhood education. It posits that this level of education is designed by positivism tendency of realities of life. Positivism necessarily denied unstable nature of human behavior. It is felt that traditional this level of education has been designed by cause and effect relation and pay little attention learner's physical, emotional, cognitive, social relation of learning. As a way out, paper argues for constructive, collaborative curriculum framework and others educational skills, which give priority to child's self-evolved all round development, experience and expectation. For adopting novel approach, papers emphasize the importance of post –positivism approach that encourages natural freedom, individual initiative and immediate experience in education. The paper concludes by suggesting that flexible and self evolved education should be adopted in early child hood education.

Keywords: Post-positivism, early childhood education, Education

E-308. Aggression among Secondary School Students with respect to Gender and Place of living

Mohd Aamier Malik

Education plays a critical role for the advancement of human society. It fosters the development of a balanced and worthwhile personality. In addition to addressing the other components of one's personality, it also concentrates on the aggressive behaviour of an individual. Aggressive behaviour is defined as verbal, nonverbal, and physical behaviour that causes harm to another person, either indirectly or directly, and resulting in a benefit for the aggressor. Aggressive conduct is one of the most common issues among secondary school students. This paper is an attempt to find out the aggression among secondary school students with respect to their gender and place of living. The data was collected on a sample of 457 secondary school students of Rajouri & Poonch districts of Jammu and Kashmir, India. Data were collected by using a Self-standardized tool of aggression. The collected data were analysed by using mean, standard deviation and t-test with the help of SPSS.

The results of the present study disclosed that Male Secondary School Students shows high Aggression as compare to their female counterparts. No significant difference was found in aggression of secondary school students with respect to their place of living, as rural and urban secondary school students have similar mean.

Keywords: - Aggression, Gender, Place of Living, Secondary School Students.

E-309. The Effect Of Technology In Improving Listening Skills Of Students

Isha Kumari

It is firm believe these days that technology plays the most important role in the daily classroom work and school environment. The technological interventions play a central role in making teaching –learning environment more interesting, encouraging and motivating. Listening plays an important role in making communication clearer, conducive and the process of education bipolar. The objective of this study is to examine the effect of technology on the listening ability of the students in learning English and to draw out the perceptions of the students and teachers about the use of technology in the enhancement and development of listening skill in English language. Mixed- method research design was opted for the present study. A sample of 30 students and 20 teachers was taken for this study. Experimental method was used for the collection of quantitative data from the students to see the enhancement in their listening skill. For qualitative data the self developed questionnaire was used to get perception of the teachers and students regarding the use technology for enhancing listening skill in English language. The quantitative data was analysed using t- test and percentage was used to analyze the qualitative data. The results proved that technology interventions make the content of the textbook more interesting and effective than traditional teaching of textbook only. This study also revealed that the most of the respondents also preferred technology intervention to enhance the listening skill of the students in the classroom while teaching English.

Keywords- listening skill, technological interventions, experimental method

E-310. Systematic Literature Review: Pro and Cons of Online Assessment in Education

Adelia Alfama Zamista

One of the main components in learning is assessment. Assessment can be defined as process of collecting data and processing information to determine the achievement of students towards the learning objectives. Along with the times, the implementation of assessment in education also began to utilize information and communication technology (ICT). The use of ICT in the assessment in education was increasingly encouraged during the past Covid pandemic, especially by conducting online assessments. The implementation of this online assessment raises pros and cons. So, in this article, a systematic literature review (SLR) is conducted on implementing online assessments, especially for high school education in Indonesia. The purpose of this study was to determine the positives and negatives of the online assessments implementation that led to the pros and cons. Furthermore this study aims to make a list of possible steps that can be taken to minimize negative things in the implementation of online assessments. The results of the study indicate that one of the positive things in the implementation of online assessments is flexibility in carrying out the assessment. On the other hand, there are cons about online assessments related to students' trust and honesty issues when carrying out exams. Suggestions for efforts that can be taken to anticipate the negative side of the implementation of online assessments are to make regulations and policies related to online assessment.

Keywords: Online assessment, systematic literatur review, assessment ethics

E-311. Magnitude of Theatre in Education and Performing Arts in enrooting local culture in children at foundational stage of learning

Dyutima Kesar

As we sit on the fence and move towards a world that is technology driven and a society that is now called a knowledge society, we have an easy access to education, jobs e t c. But, withstanding the merits of digitalization that technology has to offer, the minuses and the downside of it cannot be shrugged off. Technology may have shrunk the world globally altogether by the means of social media but it has severely affected and shocked the relationships among human beings, particularly children at the foundational stage of learning, since they are exposed to social media at such a tender age and are jumping the bandwagon blindly. Children at foundational stage of learning need to emphasize on developing a sense of belongingness towards his/her culture, develop an aesthetic sense and a civic-mindedness. There is a clamant and a pressing need on the part of academicians, parents, teachers, educators to promote their cultural identity through the medium of theatre and performing arts. To avoid the crisis of cultural identity and develop a sense of kinship and affinity towards one's own local culture among the children, theatre and performing arts play a consequential role in infusing the significance of local festivals, local food and flavors, celebration of the unsung heroes and state warriors with historical importance, local music, folk-art, art forms like Basohli paintings, miming the local folktales with moral lessons, ramlleelas, local rubrics, heritage e t c. The present research paper attempt to put forward the magnitude and capacity of theatre and performing arts in instilling the above mentioned cultural elements among the children at foundational stage of learning.

Keywords: Theatre, Performing Arts, Foundational Stage

E-312. Revisioning Of Pedagogical Techniques For A Sustainable Language Learning: A Discussion Of Challenges And Strategies In English Language Classrooms

Aliya Tazeen

To inspire such knowledge that would last is a focal concern of today's teachers. Educators worldwide have developed different policies and agendas to promote sustainability in education and made it a common goal. The education development agenda reflected in Goal 4 (SDG4) of the Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by India in 2015, seeks to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" by 2030. A thorough review of the related literature reveals that practices implemented for language instruction in Indian classrooms seem to fall behind in achieving the desired goal of sustainable language learning. Strategic implementation of sustainable language education requires a positive attitude among teachers, subject-specific knowledge and an understanding of suitable pedagogies. However, with the existing plethora of techniques and methods and the continued emergence of technology-induced new techniques in the post-pandemic world, there is a need to revisit and revise the entire approach to language teaching. Presently, it is witnessed that students are taking charge of their learning and are more inclined towards self-directed and personalised learning forms like- flipped learning, discovery-oriented, discussion-based, and enquiry-based learning. So, an appropriate amalgamation of traditional and modern techniques would undoubtedly result in such learning that would last. In the given scenario, this paper aims to characterise various strategies to ensure inclusive and equitable quality learning in diversified Indian classrooms. Further, challenges associated with their implementation and factors that influence students' language learning behaviour are also discussed in detail.

Keywords- pedagogical techniques, sustainable language learning, English language classrooms

E-313. Open-Book Exam: An Alternate Assessment In Teacher Education

Dr. T. Sumalini & K. Sindhu Bhavani

The main objective of teacher education programme is to make the teachers to think, grow, innovate and reflect on what is taught and practice it in building the future citizens of our country. In view to the current situation of covid-19 pandemic, there is an intense need in changing the education system and in conducting traditional examination methods where priority is given to conceptual understanding without practical knowledge rather than creative and critical thinking skills among the teachers. Most of the reference material is available in abundance for the teaching practitioners but materials which are ought to be referred such as case studies and journals are still an exception. According to NEP 2020 it is a prerequisite to shift from traditional methods of examinations and enable evaluative practices like Open-Book Exam to improve higher-order thinking skills and deeper learning ability in the pre- service teachers. The present paper gives justification on the need of introducing Open-Book Exam as an Alternate assessment in Teacher Education. Quasi- Experimental Study has been conducted on the Pre-service teachers to analyze the higher order thinking ability and deeper learning skills among them. To study the anxiety level of the students between the traditional exams and the open book examination. Purposive Sampling technique has been applied by the researcher for the present study. The results interpret that there is increase in the higher order thinking skills and deeper learning abilities among the pre-service teachers. The anxiety level of the students was also decreased while conducting open book examinations when compared to traditional exams. Therefore, Students should never have fear and anxiety in preparing for the examination and writing the examination too as it only creates stress in their minds. Student teachers should understand the fact that preparing a day before the examination will never improve deeper learning and higher-order thinking skills. Learning is a continuous process that has to be acquired from all the sources of knowledge. The complete responsibility of the teacher is to make learners capable of facing the world by being confident enough to express their thoughts and strive for success

Keywords: Alternate Assessment, Open-Book Exam, Higher-order thinking ability skills, Deeper Learning ability.

E-314. Occupational Stress among Secondary School Teachers with respect to their Gender and Type of School

Assuam Mustafa & Nikhat Yasmin Shafeeq

In today's world of rapid industrialization and increased urbanization, stress is an unavoidable phenomenon in human life. It is a psychological and physical condition that impacts a person's productivity, effectiveness, personal health, and job quality. The present study is an attempt to determine the occupational stress among secondary school teachers with respect to gender (Male & Female) and type of school (Govt. & Private). To carry out the present investigation the researcher used descriptive survey design and multi-stage random sampling technique were employed to collect a sample of 264 secondary school teachers (136 male & 128 Females) and (144 Govt. & 120 Private) from various schools of Poonch districts of Jammu and Kashmir (India). Present study employs descriptive research methodology. Teachers occupational stress scale by Sajid Jamal and Abdul Raheem (2012) was used for the assessment of occupational stress of teachers. Collected data were analyzed by using mean, median, standard deviation and 2×2 factorial design ANOVA. Result shows that the gender variation score makes no difference on occupational stress of secondary school teachers. But a significant influence of type of school was found on occupational stress of secondary school teachers. It was also found that there is no significant influence of interaction between gender and type of school on occupational stress of secondary school teachers.

Keywords: - Occupational Stress, Teachers, Variation, Gender difference, School Type.

E-315. Classroom Discourse In Mother-Tongue In Formative Years Of Education: Problems And Challenges

Mrs. Sneh Devi & Dr. Ritu Bakshi

Individuals start learning at a very earlier stage in their regional/mother language. When they enter the school, the research supports that children grasp the concepts easily if introduced to the mother tongue/regional language in the early years of education. In the interactive teaching-learning process, language is certainly vital for the articulation of ideas and comprehension. The advocacy for initial mother-tongue literacy in elementary schools and in adult education has been intensified within the past three decades, reflecting new attitudes to cultural diversity, especially in multilingual education. National Education Policy 2020 acknowledges the role of pre-primary education too that starting right from the age of 3 of a child. NEP 2020 focuses on the mother tongue, the preferred medium of instruction for pre-primary and primary school education. It is now accepted that education is the only key to prosperity and stability and also helps to preserve, the transmission of language when the students communicate in the diversity of languages in the classroom. Language acts as a connection to unite culture, people, and region to make 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat'. This research paper discusses the problems and challenges in implementing mother-tongue in the formative years of Education in the Indian context and how to overcome these confrontations. This paper also focuses on reading and writing skills, as well as academic content, to be taught in the mother tongue which is the learners' first language. The researcher also recommends that school administrators and other implementing bodies must provide the schools with necessary learning materials and provide relevant training for teachers to address the needs of teachers in gaining knowledge and the mastery of teaching the subject in their mother tongue which helps the students for effective and better understanding the concepts.

Keywords: Mother-Tongue, Problems and Challenges, NEP2020, Mother-Tongue Based-Multilingual Education.

E-316. Technology In Education In Nep 2020: Exploring The Scope And Future Pathway **Reecha Jrall & Dr. Kiran**

We have entered into an era where convergence of emerging communications and information technologies is taking place. To compete and survive in the competitive world of education it is essential to create, adopt and use new educational technologies. . India is a global leader in information and communication technology and in other cutting-edge domains, such as space. The Digital India Campaign is helping to transform the entire nation into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. NEP 2020, emphasizes use and integration of technology to improve multiple aspects of education also for ensuring rigor and transparency in educational process including scaling them up. The NEP 2020 proposes for complete revamping of teaching learning process. It also mentioned that teacher must be trained in such a way so that they can efficiently able to create, design and develop e-content for teaching and learning and an automous body NEFT (National education technology forum) that provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning, administration, and so on, both for school and higher education. Traditional physical classroom teaching is totally flipped to technology integrated or virtual learning and this shift is need of an hour that reconstructs the whole process of teaching and learning from teaching to evaluation. E learning strategies such as, blended learning, online teaching and learning tools and virtual labs creation is the main highlight of NEP 2020. A National Assessment Centre or PARAKH, School Boards, NTA, and other identified bodies will design and implement assessment frameworks encompassing design of competencies, portfolio, rubrics, standardized assessments, and assessment analytics that is very different from the assessment and evaluation in traditional mode. In the backdrop, the present paper intends to explore the technological framework proposed in NEP 2020, with reflecting on how the proposals shall be changing the directions of educational discourse in future.

Keywords:- E - Learning, NEP 2020, NEFT, PARAKH, Blended Learning, E-content

E-317. “An Analysis of Educational Technology in NEP 2020” **Mahwish Fatma**

In 2020, the Indian government unveiled its National Education Policy replacing the previous policy of 1986. This policy provides a comprehensive framework for primary, secondary, professional, and vocational education, as well as educational technology and its usage. For more than three decades, the Indian education system has relied on traditional ideas and methodologies. With the introduction of the Internet, technological growth has revolutionized the entire world, yet the path to that advancement has not changed. Also, with the situation occurring from the outbreak of COVID-19, academicians, students, and policymakers have directed their attention towards Educational Technology (ET). Thus it becomes indispensable to critically analyze the current situation of ET in our country. This paper discusses in brief the present status of educational technology in India by reviewing primary sources and secondary sources available in the form of journals, articles and websites. The paper also provides an overview of the recommendations of NEP-2020 for technology in education and its equitable use. This would help in reflecting on the necessities regarding ET at the moment and assisting in the development of a better education system.

Keywords: Educational Technology, Indian Education System, NEP-2020

E-318. “National Education Policy 2020: Importance of Teacher’s and College Climate”

Dr. Kajal Devi Manhas & Ms. Neetu Raina

The Ministry of Education Document “Challenge of Education: A Policy Perspective” (1985) has remarked, “Teacher performance is the most crucial input in the field of education. Whatever policies may be laid down, in the ultimate analysis. These have to be interpreted and implemented by teachers as much through their personal example as through teaching learning process” (P.45) So, teacher acts as guide and leader of the group who has great impact of his personalities on his teaching and achievements of the students. Now in the present time teacher has to fulfil the goal of teaching. The National Education Policy (2020) also stressed upon the autonomy of teachers. Maximum freedom should be given to teachers so that they can choose pedagogical approaches according to the demand of the subject.

The present paper discusses the factors responsible for poor college climate. The college climate of an institution is reflected by the progress of institution, employee’s commitment towards work, students’ growth and supportive relationship among coworkers, proper infrastructure for example, good lighting in the classrooms, toilet facilities, library, laboratory, efficient staff and principal. The present paper suggests recommendations for improving the college climate. The present paper also highlights the challenges faced by NEP 2020 i.e., change in the attitude of parents, motivate students towards critical thinking, maintain coordination between state, promote research related activities in the colleges etc. If all these challenges are properly addressed then only teacher’s problems, and working conditions of colleges teachers’ can be improved.

Keywords: National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), Teacher’s, College Climate

Dr. Ambedkar’s Efforts for Women Empowerment in India

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Abstract

Dr. Ambedkar was one of the outstanding intellectuals of India in the 20th century in the world. He was first Indian who breakdown the barriers in the way of advancement of women in India. The position of women throughout the ages, prevails not only in the family and society but also in the matter of privileges. He has made significant efforts to lead the society on the path of equality, liberty and fraternity. His principal aim was to build society based on social justice. He laid down the foundation of concrete and sincere efforts by codifying the common civil code for Hindus and other sections of the Indian society. Dr. Ambedkar started his movement in 1920. He started fierce propaganda against the Hindu social order and launched a journal Mook Nayak in 1920 and Bahiskrit Bharat in 1927 for this purpose. He gave more stress on gender equality and the need for education and exposed the problems of the depressed as well as women. The present paper is an attempt to focus on Dr. Ambedkar’s views on women glitches in pre and post Independent India, his role in empowering and emancipating not only dalit women but other sections of the society through various constitutional safeguards, his slogan “Educate, Organise and Agitate” helped the women to mobilized in the freedom movement. The present paper also highlight the relevance of Ambedkar at present day India

Key Words: Ambedkar, Empowerment, Hindu code Bill, Women Rights.

E-320. Hybrid Method Of Teaching: A Technology Enhanced Learning

Dr. Mohammad Hanif Ahmad

Technological advancement has made a profound impact in the field of teaching and learning. Hybrid method of teaching is a crucial development in the field of education and it could become possible due to information and communication technology. In the simplest of way hybrid method of teaching can be defined as that, “teacher is taking the classes for the students both online and offline mode simultaneously”. Some students attend the classes in person while some attend virtually and choice is mostly depends upon the students to choose the way they wish to attend the classes. Hybrid teaching is usually confused with other means of learning like blended learning, online learning, flipped learning, and experiential learning.

Hybrid learning offers benefit to teachers, administrators, families and students. Given the unique opportunities to the learner of hybrid teaching, planning of instruction must be approached carefully. Teachers need to be familiar with not just the strengths of online and face-to-face teaching but also they need to be familiar with how they can feed into each other over a longer term. But before we take a deeper look at how to plan a hybrid course, let’s make sure we’re clear on terms because many people might use the words “hybrid” and “blended” interchangeably, but in fact they mean different things. Most schools during pandemic quickly adopted this new method of teaching and learning.

Keywords: Hybrid teaching, Blended learning, flipped learning, and technology.

In the paper author made efforts to find out the paradigm shift /changes occurred in teaching and use of technology in hybrid teaching learning during pandemic.

E-321. Flipped Classroom and Enriched Virtual Models of Blended Learning in Higher Education as a New Normal Pedagogical Intervention: A Futuristic Roadmap

Dr. J.N Baliya & Ms. Deep Shikha

The rapid growth in the technological advancements have led educators to include technology in the teaching learning process so as to provide the suitable learning environment to the learners. The outbreak of COVID pandemic has accelerated this inclusion of technology in education. Higher education in the present world of digitalization faces the challenge of providing high quality education which is cost effective and also caters to the needs of students from diverse backgrounds (**Torrissi-Steele & Drew, 2013**). Blended learning can be used to improve quality of learning as it improves access to information. Blended learning has become popular now-a-days and can be used to overcome the limitations of traditional learning as well as online learning. It involves thoughtful fusion of traditional offline learning and digital online learning so as to get maximum benefits of both these approaches. Various models of blended learning have been proposed by various researchers. In the flipped classroom model of blended learning the learning material is supplied online by the teacher before face-to-face instruction. In the Enriched Virtual Model of blended learning the students in the presence of teacher learn in face-to-face mode and then can freely complete remaining activities online. The present paper aims at providing the conceptual framework of blended learning and its various models based on thorough review of literature. The implementation of flipped classroom and enriched model of blended learning in higher education has been discussed. The challenges for implementing blended learning in higher education have also been discussed. Finally, the futuristic roadmap for effectively implementing flipped classroom and enriched virtual model of blended learning in higher education as a new normal pedagogical intervention have also been presented.

Keywords: Blended Learning, Flipped Classroom, Enriched Virtual Model, Pedagogical Intervention, Higher Education

**E-322. New Education Policy 2020 of India with special reference to Teacher Education:
An Analysis
Dr. Md Fahimuddin**

The National Educational Policy is a broad advisory framework to provide visionary inputs for the development of education in a country. Since independence, India instituted several commissions for the betterment of educational system to bring the nation into the league of advanced countries. In 1964, the government of India constituted a 17-member education commission, headed by D S Kothari, the then chairperson of UGC, to draft a national education policy. The commission was intended to lay a vision and philosophy of education to formulate policy.

After a gap of almost three decades, the Government of India approved a New Education Policy in July 2020. This policy is developed on the basis of a report prepared by a committee, headed by Dr. K Kasturirangan, former chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), constituted by the Ministry of HRD in 2017. This comprehensive policy proposes some radical changes in the structure of education system that strives to make India a knowledge superpower.

School education has been radically redesigned with the objectives of reduction of content load to “core essentials”, focussed on “learning with critical thinking” and easier “Board Examinations”. Higher education is to be reorganised under Indian Higher Education Commission with creating space for foreign universities.

The present study is an interpretive and analytic in nature. The study comprises a review of the aims and vision of the National Education Policy 2020 and its relevance in present situation and the Constitutional roadblocks in its implementation.

This vision can be a success if political masters display a strong commitment to execute it and pump necessary fund. Much to the chagrin, no policy was given due care to succeed spiritedly till now. The resultant does not fall only on incumbent government but on to the entire work force specially the teaching community.

Key Words: Education Policy, Teacher education, School Education.

**E-323. User Experience Questionnaire (UEQ) For User Experience Measurement On ELearning
Vitri Tundjungsari & Ryan Tri Pamungkas**

E-learning is a technology for online or indirect teaching and learning that has played a significant part in the advancement of education. E-learning has been employed at Esa Unggul University for a long period by active lecturers and students. As a result, this study was undertaken to assess the user experience when using or engaging with a digital product, such as the subject of this study Esa Unggul University E-learning. The User Experience Questionnaire (UEQ) measurement method is utilized to quantify the degree of user experience in using e-learning. The UEQ measurement results will be derived from each rating scale. Each score is assigned a grade of Bad, Below Average, Above Average, Good, and Excellent. The findings are expected to receive an Excellent grade. The outcomes of this study may be valuable to Esa Unggul University as recommendations for developing new e-learning user experience designs.

Keyword : E-Learning, User Experience, User Experience Questionnaire, Measurement

**E-324. Attitude of Secondary School Students Towards Online Teaching And Learning:
During Covid 19
Shivali Khajuria, Ashish Choudhary**

Today technology is used in every activity of life and it plays a very important role in making our teaching learning interactive and effective. On the basis of review it was found that there are so many students who are studying in secondary schools have average level or low level of ICT skills. During Covid 19 pandemic all teaching learning is on online mode. The students, teachers and administration were not ready for online teaching and learning. The aim of the present study was to develop a better understanding of the secondary school students' attitude towards online teaching and learning during Covid 19 with respect to gender, type of school and locality. Descriptive survey method was used for the present study. Simple random sampling technique was used to select the sample for the present study. The sample consisted of 160 secondary school students, studying in 9th and 10th class of Srinagar District. Self- devised attitude Scale was used. Mean, t test techniques were used to analyse the data. The findings of the study revealed that no significant difference was found in attitude of secondary school students towards online teaching and learning during Covid 19 with respect to their Gender (Male and Female). It was also found that there exists significant difference in attitude of secondary school students towards online teaching and learning during Covid 19 with respect to their Type of School (Government and Private) and Locality (Rural and Urban).

Key words: Attitude, secondary school students, online teaching and learning and Covid 19.

**E-325. An Empirical Study of the Vocational Maturity as the Predictors of Professional
Commitment of the Secondary School Teachers
Jwel Hoque & Dr. Sajid Jamal**

Teaching is considered as the noble profession and one of the best service to the society. Teacher draws highest regards and respects from every section of the society since long. The roles and responsibilities of the teachers changes with the passage time. Nowadays, there is general notion that, teachers of the government school are no longer discharging their duties judicially. Their commitment towards their profession is in question. In this regards knowledge and information of the teachers about the profession and vocational knowledge and maturity can be a significant factor of professional commitment of teachers. In this context the, the researcher tried to explore the factors of professional commitment. The objectives of the study were, (i) to find out the relation between the vocational maturity and professional commitment of secondary school teachers, (ii) to find out the predictive value of vocational maturity to predict the professional commitment of secondary school teachers. They have drawn the sample of 286 teachers of secondary school teachers from Murshidabad district. The researchers found that vocational maturity is a significant predictors of professional commitment at the 0.01 level of significance. The details of the results and findings of the study have been discussed in the papers.

Keywords: Vocational Maturity, Secondary School Teachers, Professional Commitment

**E-326. A Study of Technostress and Psychological Capital of Secondary School Teachers
Bakhteyar Ghazee & Prof. Anis Jahan**

The prompt expansion and user-friendliness of internet and electronic gadgets have increased their use in teaching learning environments as well as in every field of education. In schools, responsibilities of teachers in using technology have increased within the scope of educational processes and management processes and administrative level, and indirectly it has been determinative in their behaviour towards the institution. In this respect, teachers' technostress levels which are the pressure they incur in the use of technology, and psychological capital levels which are the positive organizational behaviours, have been investigated in the present study. It is a descriptive study to explore the causes of technostress and relationship with psychological capital. At the end of the study, it was found that teachers who are techno-friendly and using smartphones, PCs, laptops etc. had a high level of psychological capital and a medium level of technostress, and there was a moderate technophobia in teachers. It was found that the teachers' technostress levels were an important indicator of their psychological capital levels. In this respect, it can be stated that measures to make teachers users of ICT will reduce the technostress level of teachers' and that will increase the psychological capital level of teachers'.

Keywords Technostress, Psychological Capital, Teachers, Technology, ICTs, Gadgets.

**E-327. Emerging Discourse of Eccentric Learning: Effects of Online Teaching During Covid-19
Pandemic in India
Ashish Chopra**

The coronavirus outbreak started in India when its first case was reported in Kerala during the month of January, 2020. Since then, this disease has become potential threat to the population across country, impelling Indian government to adopt various strategies for countering the pandemic. One such measure implemented to address the outbreak was to impose nationwide lockdown, thus causing closure of educational institutions throughout India. This spontaneous break of usual communication brought a new discourse of teaching-learning process where conventional medium of education was transformed into complete online approach. In this context, facilitating better access to digital technologies and the training to use the digital platforms has become a challenging task at all levels of educational institutions. The major focus of this paper will be to understand the effects of pedagogies used in online teaching and how it will impact the overall teaching-learning outcomes during this pandemic period.

Keywords COVID-19, Coronavirus, online education, India, pandemic, higher education, virtual platform, pedagogies, online teaching

E-328. Webquest: An Innovative Teaching Strategy For Blended Classrooms

Dr. Razia B

The mode of teaching learning environment is rapidly changing and modern digital technologies are being embraced to keep pace with the new developments. Nowadays Blended classrooms and Flipped Classrooms are playing significant role in the improvement of educational outcomes. The Report of National Education Policy-2020 indicates that all the aspects of pedagogy and curriculum will be revamped in the near future for holistic development of students. Smart classrooms will be developed in a phased manner for using digital pedagogy for collaborative classrooms. Research indicates that WebQuests model are being employed in several countries including Australia, Brazil, China, Holland, Spain, etc. WebQuest is an enquiry-based learning model that needs online resources and can be easily applied as blended learning activity. The present article discusses about WebQuest as an innovative digital tool to teach school students and its use in education. Attempt has also been made to discuss the advantages of using the same. The researcher suggests that there is a vital need for teachers to venture into innovative teaching strategies like WebQuests to impart enquiry training and trigger higher order thinking and problem-solving skills among students.

Key words: WebQuests; Digital Pedagogy; Innovative Teaching Strategy; Blended Classrooms

E-329. To study the role of Anganwadi Centres towards school readiness of children belonging to the ST community of Jengraimukh Block of Majuli District of Assam

Bichitra Pegu

The early six to eight years of the child's life are regarded to be the most critical and rapid period of its lifelong development and even the National Policy on Education (1986) recognised the importance of Early Childhood Care and Education and suggested that the programmes on Early Childhood Care and Education should be made child oriented. The purpose of the present study is to study the role of Anganwadi Centres towards school readiness of the children belonging to the ST community of ICDS project, under the government of Assam. Descriptive Survey method has been used for the present study. The sample consist of 3 ICDS services of Jengraimukh Block, through Purposive Sampling technique. The data collected for the present study were analysed quantitatively by using percentage analysis technique. The study revealed that the Anganwadi centres had major contribution towards the school readiness of children belonging to the ST community.

Key words: Anganwadi Centres, ICDS (Integrated Child Development Service), Early Childhood Care and Education, Majuli District

E-330. Social Media as a potent factor in promoting awareness: A study on Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan

Juhi Gupta & Dr. Ritu Bakshi

Social media, as a new form of digital communication, has changed the way people think about education, health, banking, the environment, and other topics. Individuals now have more access to global information beyond books which is due to growing use of social media via social networking sites. Social Media act as a catalyst in enlightening the masses on issues related to environment like climate change, global warming, green peace movement, depletion of the ozone layer, greenhouse gases affect, acid rain and so on. It has been playing a very important role in spreading the Swachh Bharat Mission to the nook and corner of the country and changing the behaviour of the public towards cleanliness. Social media happens to be the most readily available and potentially most economical means of imparting information about Swachh Bharat Mission. The purpose of this study is to highlight the significance of social media in raising environmental awareness among general masses in relation to the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. In the present study, the investigator conducts a systematic review of research paper relatd to Swachh Bharar Abhiyan and social media and seeks to explore Media contribution towards Swachh Bharar Abhiyan. Social media network has the capacity to spread and make widespread awareness about cleanliness and its advantages and it also provide the right ambience for behaviour modifications.

Keywords: Swachh Bharat mission, Social Media, Cleanliness, Environmental Awareness, Behaviour modification.

E-331. Academic Anxiety of Undergraduate Students in Relation to Gender and Locality **Roman Shafi Shawl**

In developing and underdeveloped countries, opting higher education in itself is a big challenge in which students comes across with various problems of anxiety, stress, depression, etc. Worry, fear and apprehension regarding academic situation leads to anxiety in students. Academic anxiety is a type of state anxiety results in biochemical process of our body due to impending danger from educational environment. The study was conducted to find out mean differences of Academic Anxiety among Male and Female undergraduate students situated in Rural and Urban area. Google form was used to collect data from different colleges of District Rajouri in which 209 students were selected through simple random sampling comprising 113 male and 96 female. A self-developed questionnaire on Academic anxiety was used for data collection and t-test used as data analysis technique. The results revealed significant relationship of academic anxiety between male and female students but showed no relationship in case of locality. Moreover, female students showed anxious than their male counterparts.

Keywords: Academic anxiety, Undergraduates, Gender, Locality

E-332. Implementation of Innovative Practices in the Classroom; Promoting Education for Sustainable Community and National Development **C.Saraswathi & Dr. Mumtaz Begum**

The investment and objectives in new technologies for teaching and learning are huge and the challenges for teachers are numerous and complex. Experiencing a shift towards the idea and training, the brand-new paradigm, having its focus on globalization, localization and individualization explores the near future roles of the teacher and the consequent demands. Also show that 21st century skills may be manifested in the educational atmosphere through content-based and project-based approaches. This paper focus on neglecting the utilization of most of classroom time for the basic transmission of information, adopting practices to think fundamentally, impart clearly, and orchestrate extensively to tackle issues and motivate a way of thinking of "Proof Based Training" as a core concept of educational advancement and change. This paper also suggests that considering the vast diversity of educational context, opening educational practices outside the formal context, by giving all schools access to an expanding world of resources, both teaching and learning can be progressed to a new level of efficiency and social importance.

Keywords: Proof based training, Blended Learning, Innovative Practices in the classroom

E-333. Teacher's perception towards ICT at secondary schools. **K.Alekhyia**

The purpose of the study is to investigate teacher's perception towards the ICT in secondary schools. The usage of ICT in secondary schools is to prepare lesson plans, to give the practical experience to the children, audio – video classes for the better learning. It teaches about the digital literacy and working with virtual learning environments. It helps to acquire skills by the latest technologies in the market. ICT makes teachers to preserve their materials, recordings, activities so they can help students in an innovative manner. This study examines different perceptions of faculty members based on their gender, type of school, subject, and teaching experience. A survey questionnaire will be in this study to collect the data. That indicates there is a difference between the levels of ICT, based on different individual perception. The perception of teacher regarding the use of technology, barriers and challenges in integrating the technology, advantages of ICT and training needs of teachers are the dimensions. Based on this data for this study, we do the observational study for the collection of data on ICT and majority of the data states that ICT is beneficial for the students and faculty but due to the lack of funds, maintenance, infrastructure and training needs are major issues which the schools are facing in the current situation.

Key words: ICT, secondary schools, experiential learning, teachers, barriers, perception.

E-334. Charvaka Philosophy: Its Educational Implications and relevance in Contemporary World
Riton Mondal

Charvaka philosophy firmly believed in present circumstances, the happiness of the present, and the immediate future. This first growing world gives enormous responsibility to the human population to work hard to make the future brighter and more successful for the country, making them overburdened and busy. They have no time to share their problems, feelings, thoughts, etc. with other members of the family and society which makes them depressed and getting frustrated very frequently. People are wasting their present for the sake of future happiness which is unknown to them. Charvaka philosophy is a materialistic philosophy hence it does not believe in spirituality. Performing various activities such as worship and reading verses from religious books to get pleasurable life in later life i.e. after death is not appreciated in this philosophy. As Charvaka says 'Happiness is the only goal of life. Every people should be focused on the present and immediate future and make the utmost effort to make his/her present and immediate future happy without considering the future life and later life i.e. after death. By analyzing various content related to Charvaka philosophy this paper will focus on the basic postulates of Charvaka philosophy, the educational implications of Charvaka philosophy, and how the concept of Charvaka philosophy through education can play a major role to make a person's present and immediate future life happy and pleasurable.

Keywords: Charvaka philosophy, Educational Implications, Relevance.

E-335. Importance of online teaching and NEP 2020
Mohammad Kaif Farooqui & Sajid Jamal

The Union Government of India approved National Education Policy on 29th July, 2020 in our country for the betterment of the Indian education system and to make India a global power. It is expected that this policy will set the guidelines for the whole education system of India for the next 30 years. Besides focusing on so many things, this policy recognizes the importance of teachers as the truly shape the future of our children - and, therefore, the future of our nation. NEP opines that teachers in the past played noblest role and that is why they were the respected members of society. Even today they need to pass on their knowledge, skills, and ethics optimally to students and this further requires that their teaching should be effective and it should change according to the changing circumstances. Online teaching is such a need which we could not afford to neglect. In India the use of technology has highly increased in the last few years and we have around 140 million mobile phone users and the second country of the world in terms of social site users. Further, the recent pandemic has necessitated that we should be ready with alternative modes of quality education whenever and wherever traditional and in-person modes of education are not possible. In this regard, the National Education Policy 2020 recognizes the importance of leveraging the advantages of technology and talks about many new initiatives in which PARAKH, DIKSHA, MOOCs, SWAYAM and e-learning etc. are very important. This paper critically analyses how online teaching might be a boon for our education system as per the vision of NEP 2020 and can ensure the quality education in truly making India "Vishwa Guru".

Key words- Online teaching, Teachers, NEP 2020

E-336. Analyzing The Need For Preventive Education In schools: A Reform Oriented Study **Gyanendra Singh**

Background: Knowledge about the adverse consequences of consumption of illicit drug and substances could be a strong tool against the evil of drug abuse. The education starts from “mother “the first teacher of child followed by the academicians with whom child spends their quality time. later due to several factors these children create the cause of concern for health services, policy makers, prevention workers, and criminal justice system, youth workers, teachers, and parents.

Objective: To provide about a systematic assessment of preventive education, availability, its importance, scope in schools. To provide about feedback of abused persons regarding preventive education.

Method: Data of drug user of particular age group from the substance abuse report of government of India, direct interviews of teachers of various schools, de addicted population received treatment. Selection criteria Randomly selected 50 teachers of higher secondary schools of Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh ;25 drug user interviewed for facilitating the purpose. Data collection: Data collected by the researcher himself under the supervision of expert subject to direct interview based on the questionnaire.

Risk of bias: There is no risk of bias because the quality of data is repetitively backchecked physically and telephonic backcheck. **Results:** Preventive education could be an effective tool to combat with the problem of drug abuse.80% Social groups have the knowledge about the availability of substances of abuse but usually the never makes the complaint to authorities. Drug addicts who are getting the treatment have admitted (75%) that knowledge about adverse consequences given at school level could harass the evil of drug abuse in society. No training is given to teachers by government regarding preventive education. For providing the preventive education parents, teachers, non-government organization having expertise are to be made stakeholders. Preventive education minimizes the risk of drug abuse. Gram Pradhan and civilians are required to have monitoring over consumption of drugs in their vicinity.

E-337. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao: Laws And Acts In India Towards Girls Empowerment **Ms. Meenakshi & Dr. Ritu Bakshi**

The World is changing at an unprecedented rate. Women across the globe are breaking the stereotypes and are doing some phenomenal work. In this direction, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme was launched on 22nd January 2015 to address the concerns of gender discrimination, and women empowerment in the country. Generally population of woman is almost half of the total population of India. A country is considered honoured only when its women are honoured. In our country laws have been made without discrimination against women. As a result women can enjoy high position in the society. But the actual status of women is far below than men and ground reality is something different. Domestic violence, Female infanticide and foeticide, child abuse, torturing, bride burning, dowry violence, marital rape, sexual assault etc., still poses great challenges and obstructs the path of empowering the women. Guaranteeing the rights of women and giving them opportunities to reach their full potential is critical not only for empowering women but also for meeting a wide range of national and international development. The present paper highlights the gender inequalities and stereotypes faced by women in India alongwith the laws and acts framed for empowering women. Further the paper will talk about the initiatives led by Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme for protecting the girl child and promoting women’s empowerment in order to improve their status in the country.

Keywords:- Women, Women Empowerment, Gender, Stereotypes and Inequalities

E-338. Exploring the Attributes of Images Inserted in the Designed E-Content: A Critical Reflections

Dr. J.N. Baliya & Ms. Seema Rani Thappa

In today's educational system, e-content has become a very valuable and powerful educational tool; it is the newest method of instruction that can be used to create an information-rich society in which everyone, regardless of caste, religion, race, region, gender, or other factors, is empowered to create, receive, share, and use information and knowledge for their economic, social, cultural, and political upliftment and development (Mishra, Patel & Doshi, 2017). In general, digital content has been created as a teaching tool for students. Many characteristics of digital content can be used to generate interactive content, including keynote presentations, interactive photos, interactive galleries, video, 3D graphics, and others. student materials (Ali & Rosli, 2019). An interactive e-text supported with effective images will lead to bring the learning more optimal as per learners' point of view as it brings the things more in visualise form in front of learners. With this point of reference, the author tries to get the critical feedback on the images provided in the designed e-content on one of the topics of science subject. About 40 pre-service teacher educators gave their reflections on the images of the designed e-content which was recorded using a self-constructed feedback schedule that includes some open-ended and closed-ended questions about learners' level of satisfaction and engagement. The findings of the study revealed that specific characteristics of the inserted images like clarity, labelling and the relevancy of the images has emerged as essential requirement for the effective e-content development in the online learning environment. Further, it was also suggested and recommended by the participants that images used in the e-content should be 3D in nature, well organised with reference to the text and try if possible to use the real images for any e-content in order to grab the interests of the learners in online platforms.

E-339. Paradigm Shift of Education in the age of Technology: Blended Learning as tool for Teaching Learning Processes

Ranjan Kumar & Pathloth Omkar

Blended learning is becoming prominent and witnessing as hybrid learning or mixed learning. The great advantage of this is that makes a permanent record of thinking and it offers an opportunity for reflection & increased awareness of the inquiring based avenues. This is the best method of learning for the present time after changing scenario of education after pandemic. Which students are familiar with online process, that's no doubt students have heard about blended learning. It 'is concept that has risen in popularity over the last few years. In this learning advantages being long time or fixed education by e-learning professionals and students choice. Despite the acceptance of the effectiveness of blended learning, there are continues to be some ambiguity around blended learning. So, in the present time blended learning is provided more benefits and offers organizations and teacher with student and learners. We also face on some disadvantage to avoid and explore how we can use blended learning as part of online strategy. Blended Learning teaching improving the subject matter and content knowledge and pedagogical skills with techno-pedagogical skills and online learning and teaching of teachers of mathematics and science is a key priority for many jurisdictions. An important thing in view of 21st century teacher educator and teachers must adopt the knowledge of Blended learning teaching methods. Presently the crisis of pandemic situations to gone teaching-learning process under gone sea changes effect on students and learners, all learner faces any difficulty and a very big challenges to make and continuity of teaching learning work and any difficulty of problem solving for education development related work. Teachers had not pre-prepared new skills and technology free user and no any new in hence new technology devices and resources. So many types of problem faces of all learner, gap of education and right guidance of learner, in the situation is continue faces. Blended learning teacher will be very helpful in to development on continuity of our education system and very important work of professional development work on new skill of technology and blended learning practices, yet so far seldom used model for supporting teacher professional development. This model combines the advantages of traditional face-to-face interaction with the flexibility of online learning as recommended by the University Grand Commission (UGC) and National Education Policy-2020 of Blended Learning process are core processes in teaching and its implication.

Keyword: Blended Learning, Technology, Teaching -Learning Process, Teacher Educator

E-340. NEP 2020- A Roadmap towards Digital India
Yogita Sharma

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) is formulated to renew education system and lay down road map for new digital India. It was accepted in Indian union cabinet on 29th July 2020 that outlines India 2.0 vision towards overall transformation education system to meet the challenges of 21st Century. This paper is preliminary review of policy document. This policy is a comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India. The vision is to create India 2.0 for 21st century which is bound to take leadership role at global arena. NEP 2020 is largely a very progressive document, with a firm grasp on the current socio-economic landscape and the prospect to meet future challenges. If implemented properly; then it has got everything to make India global hub in education by 2030. This paper outlines the salient features of NEP 2020 and analyses how it will affect the existing education system and lay down a roadmap towards making India 'a digital India' through renew education system.

Keywords: NEP 2020, digital India, education system, 2.0

E-341. Effect of demographic factors on the digital divide in India during COVID-19
Dr. Md Aman Azeem & Dr. Abdul Samad

Facts cannot be contested that Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has had a negative impact on every one of us and that this lethal infection has put every aspect of human life in jeopardy. The education sector was also severely impacted, resulting in the loss of critical skills. Due to the entire closure, developing countries like India, where 70% of the population lives in semi-urban regions, had a harder time appraising educational possibilities during the epidemic, resulting in a digital divide across different strata of society. Essential activities moved online, yet sufficient Internet is an essential public service that remains unattainable for many households. The Indian educational institutions have become increasingly reliant on access to the Internet for knowledge, work, school, and social support as a result of social distancing norms and regulations/restrictions implemented in response to COVID-19. Through this study, researchers aimed to discover the elements that led to India's digital divide in education. The findings of the study clearly demonstrated that age, socioeconomic position, educational status, and gender, have a substantial impact on the digital divide. Furthermore, it was claimed that e-services are directly proportional to educational level and that social networking is directly proportionate to a person's age.

Keywords: Digital Divide, Socioeconomic status, age, gender, COVID-19, e-services, social networking

**E-342. Pre-Service Teachers' Attitude and Perceptions towards E-Learning:
A Longitudinal Study at AMU
Dr. Uzma Siddiqui**

This mixed-methods research study aims to explore the attitude of pre-service teachers towards E-Learning before, during and after COVID-19 pandemic. A convenience sample of 66 B.Ed. students (2019-2021) from Department of Education at Aligarh Muslim University participated in this study. A self-constructed standardised scale, Scale of Attitude towards E-Learning (SAEL), was administered over the sample four times towards the end of each semester. Moreover, they were asked to write a semi-guided essay on their experiences with various aspects of online teaching-learning as a part of assignments in final semester of B.Ed. programme of the academic session 2020-21. The results of a one-way repeated measures ANOVA revealed that there was a gradual significant increase in attitude towards E-Learning among students with the passage of time. Their essays were analysed qualitatively using coding. These codes were named as temporal factors, technological factors, personal factors, teacher factors and institutional factors. These codes revealed the most frequently cited positive and negative aspects of online teaching-learning experiences. In the light of these findings, a number of suggestions are given to help teachers, administrators and policy makers improve online teaching-learning experiences in future.

Keywords: Pre-service teachers, attitude, perceptions, E-Learning, longitudinal study

**E-343. Educational Technology in Teacher Education
Mr. Ansarul Hoque & Dr. (Mrs) Shahla Shabeeh Shaheen**

Now a day we are surrounded by technology in every aspect of our lives, education is no exception. Therefore, in the field of education, technology plays a major role in the emergence of advanced quality education. There is different type of software and hardware has been introduced at all levels of education. We should be happy to see 21st-century schools built with the latest developments in technology. Teacher education play most important role in shaping the personality and behaviour of the teachers which ultimately form the future good quality education in the classroom. Therefore must provide good training to all teachers with adopting new technology. The purpose of this paper is to make teachers aware of the importance of educational technology and to influence them to apply educational technology in the classroom. The investigator has used the descriptive method of research. The Source of information is secondary, collected from journals, websites, books, research papers, articles, encyclopaedias, etc. This paper reveals that teachers must know about modern educational technology and its importance in emerging quality education. Every teacher should always be up to date on the latest emerging educational technologies and adopt them. Teachers must develop and apply new teaching techniques in their classrooms that are radically different from traditional classrooms. Teacher plays a key role in determining not only how but how well technologies are used in classrooms and thus the extent to which technologies improve student's performance.

Key words: Educational Technology, Teacher Education,

E-344. The idea of Multi-disciplinary Education: NEP, 2020 Vision and Indian Context.

Dr. Sujata Bali & Dr. Tauheed Alam

In India, presently, there exist numerous stand-alone and domain specific institutes and universities. Whereas, on a global scale, the culture of building and maintaining a multidisciplinary university is rapidly growing, to increase the focus on research and development, innovation, and incubation. Taking this into consideration, India's latest National Education Policy 2020 and UGC draft regulations, 2022 are on the conversion of the higher education institutions in India into multi-disciplinary institutions in order to foster research and development, innovation, and incubation. Though the idea seems mesmerizing and proud, but at the same time, it poses serious concern as well. The experiences in the recent past of the introduction of the multidisciplinary approach in higher education in India point otherwise. The present paper is an attempt to bring to the fore the challenges and concerns for the implementation of the idea of multi-disciplinary in Higher Education institutions in India.

Keywords: Multi-disciplinary education, Holistic education, Education, NEP, National Education Policy, 2020

Abstracts of
Technological Studies

T-401. Cyber Safety of IoT Enable Water ATMs

Nayeemuddin Ahmed & Atowar-UI Islam

Internet of Things (IoT) states the system of interconnected computing devices, mechanical and digital machines with the ability to transfer data over a network without any human-to human or human-to-computer interaction. Currently Internet of Things (IoT) techniques are used in different area of research for monitoring, collecting and analysis data from remote locations. The IoT-enabled technology is put in the various functions of Water ATMs, safeguarding the various functions of water. The distant monitoring device which can be attached on a commercial-scale water purification plant which pools the water related data – transactions, quality, volume, cleaning, which reduces the need for manual maintenance etc. The kiosk is automated water dispense point integrated with a mobile money payment facility. It also offers real-time GSM monitoring of water dispensed and payments made. Although IoT move improves sensing and control capacity and gives better integration with business requirements, it also increases the scope for attack from malicious entities that plan to conduct industrial surveillance and damage against these systems. In this paper, we study the state of the Cyber-security and Risk factors for the Internet of Water ATM Things (IoWT).

Keywords: IoT, Water ATM, Cyber-security, IoWT

T-402. Estimation Of Artificial Intelligence Andesite Resources Mining Area With

Schlumberger Model And Vertical Sound Method

Paryati

In resource estimation and estimation, many found that can be used to estimate the mining area which is an element of mineral reserves in nature. In order to determine whether these commodities and estimates are to be mined, a study of andesite estimation and a study of technical factors that influence the development of mining processes and estimates in Pasuruan district is required. So, with an exploratory study, a description of the condition of andesite commodities will be obtained in the location of this research area.

One of the approaches used to estimate andesite is using the Schumbelger method and using a vertical sounding model, so that it can simplify and speed up the work process, especially when carrying out andesite activities in a very large mining area. The research conducted in this mining area belongs to the Agung Satria Abadi Mining Company using the Schlumberger configuration method and the vertical sounding model.

Results Based on research, estimates of andesite resource estimates are good. This mining method is used in the production operation process of andesite resource estimation. The selection model is based on the type of commodity and the contours of the mining area in the form of sand and stone. This method has the ability to detect the presence of non-homogeneous rock layers, namely by comparing the apparent resistivity values with changes in the $MN/2$ electrode distance and being able to detect the presence of non-homogeneity of rock layers. So this method is very suitable for estimating andesite resources in mining areas.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Estimation, Andesite, Schlumberger, Vertical Sounding.

**T-403. Determination Of Mineral Mining Exploration Area With Fuzzy Using Genetic
Algorithm To Reduce Mining Risk
Paryati**

There are many methods that can be used to map the distribution of a mineral reserve element in nature. One of the approaches used to localize the distribution of an element is by using a mathematical model, so that it can simplify and speed up the work process, especially when carrying out exploration or prospecting activities in a very large area. In this mathematical model approach, it is carried out by carrying out mathematical data processing to describe a systematic variation of a variable or a group of variables in a field using fuzzy logic and genetic algorithms.

The software design uses the waterfall methodology, which consists of analysis, design, implementation and testing. The algorithm used is a genetic algorithm. This algorithm is based on genetic processes that exist in living things, namely the development of generations in a natural population, gradually following the principle of selection or who is strong will survive. In the exploration system for mapping the distribution of an element of mineral reserves, the influence of the mineral reserve area results in uncertainties in part or all of the coefficients on the objective function, such as mining costs or mining time which cannot be known with certainty. A way to deal with uncertainty in decision making is using the fuzzy principle. The fuzzy cost parameter uses a Triangular Fuzzy Number (TFN). In the optimization of multiple criteria, the determination of the optimal value using the Pareto solution. The Pareto solution is determined based on the ordered fuzzy objective values. Comparison and sorting of fuzzy numbers, using integral values. The software is implemented in the latest version of the Borland Delphi programming language environment which is a development of the Pascal language for a window-based programming environment.

The results of this study indicate that the solution to the problem of mapping the mining of mineral reserves with multiple criteria can be solved by using a heuristic approach using genetic algorithms. Genetic algorithms can be used to distinguish spatial data variables into two components, namely trend or fitting functions (as regional anomalies) and residual values. Difficulties in data interpretation due to irregular distribution of data from an investigation can be reduced by these mathematical equations. This will minimize the risk of failure to find the mineral reserve exploration target area. The advantage of fuzzy logic and genetic algorithms is their ability to follow changes in the pattern of fluctuations in data values up to the nth order. The results of the research are expected to yield residual values, which are useful in initial interpretation towards mineral exploration targets. To determine the level of confidence and significance of the polynomial function used, statistical tests can then be performed.

Keywords: Exploration, Fuzzy Logic, Waterfall, Genetic Algorithm.

T-404. Machine Learning Approach To Privacy Preserving Data Mining Using Medical Data Set Sangeeta Borkakoty & Kanak Chandra Bora

Machine Learning is being increasingly adopted in a wide range of data-intensive domains. Generally, a well-performing ML model is dependent on a large volume of training data and this raising serious privacy concerns due to the potential risks of leakage of highly privacy-sensitive information. Moreover, often domains such as healthcare or finance systems involve with multiple organizations who may have different privacy policies, and may not explicitly share their data publicly while joint data processing may be a crucial requirement. Therefore, sharing such huge volumes of data among distributed data processing entities while at the same time dealing with privacy concerns becomes a challenging problem. In this paper, a detailed study of various privacy tools, especially in the context of big data mining is presented. The objective is to develop a model that allows statistical analysis without compromising the privacy of the dataset. Mainly it focusses on four criteria – remote execution, search and example, privacy preserving and secure multi-party computation. Some other concepts such as Federated Learning and Homomorphic Encryption are also considered. The pros and cons of the model based on simulation on a medical dataset are stated. The unique characteristics and challenges of these concepts and outline of the possible research directions that may benefit multiple research communities such as Machine Learning, distributed, security and privacy systems are discussed.

Keywords – privacy-preserving, machine learning, data mining, big data.

T-405. A Study Of The State Bank Of India's CSR Activities: Prospects For Co-Operation With Other Private Banks

Mr. Anurag Hazarika & Ms. Samikshya Madhukullya

Corporate social responsibility, abbreviated "CSR," refers to a company's efforts to assess and accept responsibility for its effects on environmental and social well-being. The term generally refers to efforts that go above and beyond what regulators or environmental protection groups may require. State Bank of India has established a separate entity, SBI Foundation, to oversee all of its CSR activities. It is carrying on the efforts of the State Bank Group in assisting and uplifting socioeconomically disadvantaged segments of society. Health care and sanitation, education, skills and livelihood development, women's empowerment and senior citizen care, sustainability and the environment, rural development, and other areas are among those prioritized. The bank has been donating 1% of its profits to help the underprivileged in a variety of ways. The objectives of this paper is to explore (1) Recognize and comprehend the concept of CSR and (2) To identify State Bank of India's CSR initiatives. The methodology used for analysis is basically secondary sources of information available in various journals, Govt. and various Financial reports available to explore the intensity of CSR undertaken by SBI within India in the last four years since 2017- 2021 to get an overview of the status of CSR with respect to SBI in India in order to reflect the inevitable role SBI has played for Socio-economic development and engagement with the Govt. for a better India. The major findings will focus on future scope of CSR by SBI in India and co-operation of SBI with other private sector banks to intensify CSR activities for a strong and developed society.

Keywords: CSR, SBI, SBI and other Private sector Co-operation

**T-406. Comparative Study of Naïve Bayes, K-Nearest Neighbor, and Random Forest for the Prediction of Prospective Students Accepted or Withdrawal
Putri Sejati, Marzuki Piliang, Munawar**

New Student Admission (PMB) is one of the essential activities carried out regularly every year or semester. As the operational system of student admissions progresses, student admission data increases from year to year. Esa Unggul University (UEU) has not utilized the data to make strategic decisions, market potential, and consider acceptance invitations through academic channels. So, it is necessary to conduct research whose results can be used by UEU in analyzing prospective students during PMB. This study carried out PMB data analysis from 2015 to 2019. This study aims to obtain the best predictive model used in UEU decision-making by comparing Naive Bayes, K-Nearest Neighbor, and Random Forest. This study uses the classification method to predict whether prospective students are accepted or not re-registered (withdrawal). In this study, 17,239 training data were used, 9,236 test data, and 4,310 validation data were used. The results showed that the Random Forest algorithm was the best, with an accuracy of 81%, compared to K-Nearest Neighbor with an accuracy of 75%, and Naive Bayes with an accuracy of 73%. Further research can be done using a different algorithm to get a better accuracy value.

Keywords: k-nearest neighbor, naïve bayes, random forest, comparative, prediction, prospective students

T-407. A Critical Review of Risk Management Framework in Scrum

Risk management in software engineering projects describes an integrated design with methods, processes, and artifacts that continuously identify, analyze, control, and monitor risks, to prevent failure. Agile methodology is an alternative to the traditional sequential software development process. Scrum is the most frequently used method based on the 2016 Agile development survey results. In recent years, there have been many studies that have produced a risk management framework for Scrum. However, risk analysis and the selection of responses to risks become a burden for stakeholders, so a framework is needed that can become a support system to help make decisions. This study aims to find gaps in the results of previous researchers and find novelties for the risk management framework. This paper uses a comparative study of risk management framework literature and literature that utilizes tools for risk management. Most of the research objects are journals and proceedings published between 2016 and 2021. The research resulted in a new framework that integrates datasets and machine learning into a risk management framework, so further work can be done to test the effectiveness of the new framework.

Keywords: a critical review, comparative, framework, risk management, scrum

T-408. Microservices in artificial intelligence

Rudy Setiawan & Habibullah Akbar

Monolithic application design is the most common application design paradigm used today, with monolithic application design, all components are included in one large container that will later be deposited into a server. But this design has many obstacles in maintenance, scaling, and upgrading. The current microservices architecture is here to help overcome the obstacles experienced when using monolithic applications. Microservices architecture is easy to scale and more flexible to maintain and implement. This paper shows how microservices architecture can be used in artificial intelligence systems, in general this paper will show the development of artificial intelligence using microservices architecture in recent years and the advantages gained by developers in implementing microservices architecture in the artificial intelligence systems they create. The results of this paper show that microservices are currently one of the architectures that can help solve the problem of developing artificial intelligence systems, namely improving performance, increasing scalability, and also increasing the flexibility of artificial intelligence systems.

T-409. Evaluation Of E-Government Implementation Of Aduan Konte Using E-Govqual And Importance Performance Analysis

(case study: Ministry of Communication and Informatics, APTIKA directorate)

Nila Rusiardi Jayanti

Efforts to develop e-government in Indonesia have been included in government administration and development activities which are regulated in Government Regulation number 96 of 2012 concerning Public Services. Public service is an activity or series of activities in the context of fulfilling service needs in accordance with statutory regulations for every citizen and resident of goods, services or administrative services provided by public service providers. Utilization of e-government aims to create good governance, accountability and improve the quality of public services that are effective and efficient as well as expand public participation. This study aims to assess the extent to which e-Government development in Indonesia, especially the quality of public services through the website. The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, specifically the Aptika Directorate, has built a "Aduan Konten" website as a public service medium. This website is a facility for complaints of negative content in the form of sites, URL, social media, mobile applications, and software that meet the criteria as negatively charged Information or Electronic Documents according to the laws and regulations. The research method used is e-Government Quality or e-Govqual. E-Govqual consists of 6 dimensions (Ease of Use, Trust, Functionality of the Interaction Environment, Reliability, Content and Appearance of Information, and Citizen Support) which are used as variables in this study. Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) method helps e-Govqual to measure the importance and performance level of each e-Govqual dimension by classifying it in Cartesian quadrant so that it can be seen whether the quality of Aduan Konten service is in accordance with the user. The values in the IPA (Concentrate here, Keep up the good work, Low priority, and Possible Overkill) will be recommended values regarding the quality of any service that must be improved, maintained or improved by the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

Keywords : e-Government, Public Service, Website, e-Govqual, IPA

T-410. A Study Agile Software Development for Faster Development

Gilang Romadhanu Tartila

Currently, agile is a popular method for fast software development. This method is not limited to small teams and is increasingly being applied outside the comfort zone, presenting new personnel and human resource management challenges. In this paper, we are going to analyze when a company used an agile method on their software development process. Qualitative method used to analyze the information of observation, textual or visual analysis and interviews about software development process with agile method in e-commerce company (PT. ABC) and logistic company (PT. XYZ) and also we use the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) to analyze the survey results.

Keywords: agile, spss, qualitative, analysis, case study

T-411. Home Monitoring System with Motion Sensors Using Telegram Application Notification Based on Internet of Things

Sandfreni, Azharuddin & Firman Alamsyah

The rapid technological development that we cannot deny, all aspects are touched by technology both in daily life and transactions. The more rapid technology is its own benefit for humanity. Many benefits can be utilized from technological developments. The house is a semi-permanent residence and permanent to take shelter and want a safe and comfortable home. There are so many crimes that occur, especially in big cities with targets of homes that are quiet or empty. Usually, people who use CCTV to monitor their homes, but the owner does not know if at that time his house was going on a burglary or burglary. By utilizing the many technological developments that can be done to monitor a house. One of them is by utilizing a camera and motion sensor that will notify Telegram Applications. Later this system is expected to help users for home monitors. And it is expected to reduce anxiety when leaving the house empty or quiet. With this monitoring system, it is also expected to facilitate and assist the security forces in taking action against crimes such as house theft.

Keywords— Home, Telegram Application, Monitoring, Camera Sensor, Motion

T-412. Reconfiguration and Design Optimzation of Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger with Helical Baffle & Colied Wire Technology

Muhammad Anriza & Fanani Mochtar

Heat exchanger is used to transfer heat between two fluids which have different temperatures without mixing one with another. The purposes of this research are to determine effect of reconfiguring heat exchanger into serial heat exchanger network, modification of coiled wire insert and helical baffle technology and its optimization on cost and performance of heat exchanger. Reconfiguration is done by changing inlet and outlet temperatures of heat exchanger into two parts. Optimization of technology modification is done by optimization process with optimization variables: pitch of coiled wire (P), side length of equilateral triangle (e), helix angle, baffle spacing. Objective function and constraint used in optimization are overall heat transfer coefficient (U) and pressure drop (ΔP). In optimization process, the value of U is optimized with P value should not exceed initial design. The optimization technique that is used in this research are Genetic Algorithm and Particle Swarm Optimization which is included in the Stochastic Algorithm. Genetic Algorithm has principles of evolution theory, starting from: selection, crossover, and mutation. Whereas, Particle Swarm Optimization has principle based on the movement and intelligence of swarms to look for the best solution. Those algorithms are used because they suit well with the problems. The expected result from the optimization process is the increasing in the overall heat transfer coefficient (U) with the pressure drop (ΔP) lower or equal to the initial design.

Keywords: heat exchanger, optimization, overall heat transfer coefficient, pressure drop, reconfiguration

T-413. Optimization Design on Serial Heat Exchanger with Differential Operating Conditions using Helical Baffle and Twisted Tape

Serial Heat Exchanger is a Heat Exchanger configuration that uses the same fluid flow but has different operating conditions. Different operating conditions on the serial heat exchanger makes the heat transfer values will be different so that the overall heat transfer coefficient will also be different. Serial circuit can be viewed based on input from installed Heat Exchanger, the series means the output of the initial Heat Exchanger is used as input to the final Heat Exchanger. In this series circuit will affect the temperature change, where the output of the first Heat Exchanger will be half of the temperature change of the two Heat Exchanger. The high overall heat transfer coefficient and low pressure drop indicate that the shell and tube heat exchanger is performing well. In fact, the principle is basically the same on both sides of the exchanger, which results in increased turbulence. One of the methods used to increase the overall heat transfer coefficient is to use helical baffles on shell sides and tube sides using twisted tape technology. Then optimization is needed to reduce the pressure drop value and maximize the objective function. In solving optimization problems, complex algorithms are needed. So theoretically this problem belongs to the class of complex problems and therefore this problem is difficult to solve. Optimization problems, especially in heat exchangers, are included in the stochastic method. Where is the objective function which contains nonlinear equations and even variables that are discontinued in determining the tube diameter which allows it to be trapped at the local optimum. Therefore, the optimization method used is the stochastic algorithm method. The stochastic algorithm used in this research are Genetic Algorithm (GA) and Duelist Algorithm (DA). Optimization is carried out with the objective function, namely the maximum overall heat transfer coefficient and the constraint, namely the pressure drop value, should not exceed the design data value.

Keywords: heat exchanger, helical baffle, optimization, overall heat transfer coefficient, pressure drop, stochastic algorithm, twisted tape

T-414. Green Computing: Better future for Eco-friendly and Sustainable IT

With the evolution and success of the Internet and the rapid growth and development of processing and storage technologies, computing resources have become cheaper, more powerful, and easily accessible everywhere than ever before. This technological drift has led to the emergence of a new computing model called cloud computing, where resources are provided as utilities, leased, and released by users via the Internet in an on-demand fashion. Over the years the picture of cloud computing has experienced tremendous changes, which has made a significant impact on the Information Technology (IT) industry. Many large IT firms such as Google, Amazon, Microsoft, and IBM struggle to provide more powerful, reliable, and cost-effective cloud platforms and seek to reshape their business models to gain advantages from this new paradigm. On the one hand, IT has raised the standard of life immensely, but at the same time, it has affected our environment in many ways. IT sector consumes a huge of electricity to run its infrastructure, which contributes to the greenhouse gas emission and carbon footprint. Many researchers have contemplated the concept of environmentally sound computing and Green Computing has been the latest buzz in recent years. This paper covers the evolution of Green computing over the years by a comprehensive review of literature, approaches, and steps to promote green computing.

T-415. Comparative Analysis of the Accuracy Level of the Secant Method and the Bisection Method with Python Programming

Diah Aryani, Ary Budi Warsito & Veronica Yose Ardilla

Numerical method is a method or technique in which mathematical problems are formulated in such a way that they can be solved by arithmetic operations. There are several methods of solving nonlinear equations using numerical methods, including the Secant method, Newton-Raphson method, the False Regulation method, and the Bisection method. Each method has a different accuracy in solving nonlinear equations. Therefore, this study aims to determine which method is more accurate between the Secant method and the Bisection method with each method being tested with two nonlinear equations, the value of x_1 , the value of x_2 , and the same error tolerance value. This study will use the Python programming language in determining the accuracy of both methods. From this study, it was found that the relative error value in the two equations explained that the relative error value in the two equations using the Secant method was smaller than the relative error value in the Bisection method, so it can be concluded that the Secant method is more accurate than the Bisection method.

Keywords: Secant Method, Bisection Method, Level of Accuracy

T-416. Implementation of Power BI to Analyze Health Services for Pregnant Women, Infants, Toddlers, Distribution of Hospitals in Banten, and K-Means Clustering at the level of the number of patients by type of disease

Dedy Dwiputra & Habiblla Akbar

Abstract Data management is an important part of a company but the process is not easy. Along with technological developments, there are many ways to process and manage data, one of which is Business intelligence (BI) which is a process for extracting company operational data and collecting it into a data warehouse. In order to be processed into an information. BI is not only used for companies but can be applied to other things. [Opendata.bantenprov.go.id](https://opendata.bantenprov.go.id)[10] was first launched in 2021 as the government's one-stop portal for publicly available datasets from 70 public bodies. To date, more than 100 applications have been created using government open data. Due to the large amount of separate information from each existing report, where each report should be connected, thus creating a more detailed report for the analysis process. And data is also obtained from bppsdmk.kemkes.go.id[11]. This study aims to provide useful information to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of Banten province health data on the basis of Business intelligence. In this study, data analysis was performed using the Power BI application. Power BI is business intelligence software that is easy to use, especially when it comes to creating data visualizations, data analysis, and reporting. The information obtained from the analysis is as follows: an increase in the number of services for pregnant women has increased in five years from 2015 to 2020 with an increase of 499,571, followed by baby services by 379,503 and lastly for services for toddlers by 21,887. For the area with the highest number of services, Tangerang Regency with details of pregnant women amounting to 1,669, 435 while for services for babies it is 586,463 and services for toddlers are 23,211. Tangerang City is the area with the highest number of hospitals in Banten province with 31 hospitals.

Keywords: Business Intelligence, Data Warehouse, Power BI, Trends, K-Means

T-417. Rethinking The Role of Technology Science in Modern Society

Rizky Aulia

In the midst of a relatively homogeneous traditional society, technology is an integral part of people's culture. The existing technology today is common technology; that is, the technology is known and controlled by all members of the community equally. Thus, each element of such technology will contain the collective values and ideas of the community, and will be used as an instrument for their own desired goals. Even if an invention imposes certain adjustments in life, then the works are made together collectively. Technology in advance is become modern because it developed from knowledge that found through scientific procedures, that is made exclusively from a group of intellectual. In contrast to simple technology that driven by muscle power, and which does not require operationalization through the intricacies of organized activities, advanced technology is driven by inorganic energy and requires management by a complex organizational system. In the midst of today's current of socio-cultural changes, the simple technology of many ordinary people will soon become obsolete and soon be evicted by various advanced technologies. Changes like this inevitably have far-reaching consequences, namely the occurrence of central and exclusive ownership control by a certain elite social class.

Keyword : Society, Technology, Advance, Community, Collective

T-418. Blockchain-based Music Metadata Copyright Protection

Dr. Vitri Tundjungsari, ST., M.Sc. & Nindyo Artha Dewantara Wardhana

Copyright has been a big problem recently with false positives, especially in the music industry where it is a gray zone. While it does not sound that bad, in reality these false positives may cost millions of dollars for unsuspecting producers. It may incur an insurmountable loss for the big guns of the industry, but it may also potentially end the career of some independent producers of the industry. To help prevent copyright strikes for producers, the author proposed a blockchain-based music metadata copyright protection as blockchain is recently popular with the research of copyright protection. The protection will analyze the metadata of the music in question with the alleged plagiarist and determine how similar it is. With the help of Smart Contract, the blockchain will help storing and associating the metadata of the music such as melodies, time signatures, lyrics, and other data for the rightful producer with confidentiality, integrity, and non-repudiation. It does not solve copyright infringement in general, but this helps reduce the number of false positives infringements dubbed as “accidental plagiarism” before publicizing. This helps with the efficiency of legal lawsuits against music that would take months and numerous musicologists to be much more distributed and not tamperable by third parties.

Key words: Copyright protection, anti-plagiarism, music industry, blockchain, smart contract.

T-419. Open Image Datasets for Training and Benchmarking Machine Learning Models

Julianto & Habibullah Akbar

Open datasets are often used to Machine Learning for training dan benchmarking accuracy of the model. One of the open datasets is CIFAR-10. Dataset created by Alex Krizhevsky in 2009 is often a dataset used to train and benchmark Convolutional neural network models such as LaNet, AlexNet, VGGNet, and ZFNet. However, this dataset not the only dataset that you can use train and benchmark your model, not to mention that CIFAR-10 itself is over 10 years old. This paper will briefly describe other datasets such as ImageNet, CIFAR-100, CINIC-10, Coco, and MNIST. The results of this paper can be concluded that apart from CIFAR-10, other datasets produce significantly different accuracy with different models.

Keywords: Dataset, Machine Learning, Training, Benchmarking, CIFAR-10, ImageNet, CIFAR-100, CINIC-10, Coco, MNIST

T-420. Microservices in Artificial Intelligence: A Survey

Rudy Setiawan & Habibullah Akbar

Monolithic application design is the most common application design paradigm used today, with monolithic application design, all components are included in one large container that will later be deposited into a server. But this design has many obstacles in maintenance, scalling, and upgrading. The current microservices architecture is here to help overcome the obstacles experienced when using monolithic applications. Microservices architecture is easy to scale and more flexible to maintain and implement. This paper shows how microservices architecture can be used in artificial intelligence systems, in general this paper will show the development of artificial intelligence using microservices architecture in recent years and the advantages gained by developers in implementing microservices architecture in the artificial intelligence systems they create. The results of this paper show that microservices are currently one of the architectures that can help solve the problem of developing artificial intelligence systems, namely improving performance, increasing scalability, and also increasing the flexibility of artificial intelligence systems.

Keywords : microservices , artificial intelligence, architechture

T-421. Utilization Potential of AI and Blockchain-Based Framework for Data Security in e-Transcript Design

Frederick HF Abarua & Habibullah Akbar

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Blockchain technology are widely applied in the world of education, blockchain has the advantage of a decentralized system and strong cryptography that can help educational entities build infrastructure in archival database storage in the form of transcripts, certifications and diplomas, while AI is used to assist the process authentication. The application of blockchain technology in education includes Blockcert and e-Portfolio. Blockcert is one of the tools developed by MIT and can be used to create, issue, and verify blockchain-based certificates. Based on the idea brought by blockchain to create globally verifiable certificates that are stored in a decentralized manner, a blockchain and AI-based e-transcript design was created that can be used to support security, transparency and accountability in issuing transcripts and diplomas.

Keyword— artificial intelligence, blockchain, blockcert

T-422. Deep Learning for Monitoring Project Construction Progress Using Yolov5

**Muhammad Abdullah Had, Marzuki Pilliang, Habibullah Akbar,
Nizirwan Anwar & Budi Tjahjono**

Supervision in construction projects usually requires a long time due to high mobility, large human resources, and costly; by collaborating with drone technology using deep learning for object detection, supervision of construction projects can be more effective and efficient. Object detection algorithms implemented in Deep Learning have developed rapidly into methods for processing drone-captured images. The primary purpose of this paper is to see the performance of the YOLOv5 algorithm in recognizing objects in ongoing construction projects to monitor the development of the Deep Learning-based development process using the UAV (Unnamed Aerial Vehicle) dataset. YOLO is the development of the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) object detection algorithm. YOLO can detect an object with a fairly high level of accuracy and a higher frame rate than other state-of-the-art object detection algorithms. The dataset used in this study amounted to 500 with hyperparameter image size 1024x1024, epoch 500, and batch size 16. The experimental results show the results of YOLOv5 performance in the form of 95% precision, 63% recall, and mAP@0.5 42.8%.

Keywords: Deep Learning, Construction, YOLOv5, UAV

T-423. Rethinking The Role of Technology Science in Modern Society
Rizky Aulia & Habibullah Akbar

In the midst of a relatively homogeneous, technology is an integral part of people's culture. The existing technology today is a common technology; that is, the technology is controlled by all members of the community equally. Thus, each element of such technology will contain the collective values and ideas of the community, and will be used as an instrument for their own desired goals. Even if an invention adapt in a certain adjustments of work life balance, then the works are made together collectively. Technology in advance is become modern because it developed from knowledge that founded through scientific procedures, that is made exclusively from a group of intellectual community. In contrast to the simple technology that driven by muscle power, and which does not require operationalization through the intricacies of organized activities, advanced technology is driven by inorganic energy and requires management by a complex organizational system. In today's current of socio-cultural changes, the simple technology of many ordinary people usually used will become obsolete and soon to be evicted by various advanced technologies. Situation like this will inevitably reach its own consequences by the occurrence of central ownership control by a certain elite social class.

Keyword : Society, Technology, Advance, Community, Collective

T-424. Implementation Of Blockchain In Information Security Management Of Bos Funds
At Smk Negeri 17 Jakarta
Narul Sakron

In this digital era, technological developments in this era are growing rapidly in line with the large need for information. The development of technology is very useful in solving problems in a field of education. The world of education is growing and developing faster, resulting in increasingly fierce competition in the world of education in Indonesia. Education in Indonesia must be able to analyze and secure data that is very vulnerable and easily hacked by irresponsible parties, of course. Technological crimes in various possibilities that will occur in the future.

At SMK Negeri 17 Jakarta, it is a school that receives BOS funds every year from the local government budget. One of the problems that are prone to occur in the BOS Fund is the BOS Fund budget data which is distributed to other components. Therefore, the use of blockchain and cryptocurrencies can be applied to the BOS DANA budgeting for completion at SMK Negeri 17 Jakarta. Blockchain provides additional security for data storage. This study aims to determine the computational time on the security of the data. In addition to using the Consensus algorithm. The results obtained show that the Concensus computing time span on the security of the data. Meanwhile, the time span for the preparation of the blockchain with certain conditions cannot meet the same requirements.

Keywords: Blockchain, cryptocurrency, Concensus Algorithm

**T-425. Bibliometric Visualization Analysis (TextData and Bibliography) of
Author's Publications in Computer Science
Nizirwan Anwar, Muhammad Abdullah Hadi, Mirfan,
Mila Jumarlis Sularso Budilaksono & Panji Kuncoro Hadi**

Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative method for analyzing and mapping based on metadata (bibliograph) and text, clustering scientific articles according to a scientific field and research scope. In carrying out and facilitating bibliometric analysis, a Publish or Perish (PoP) software is needed, the tool can display paper title, authors, publication, publisher, citation, rank, average (paper, citation, authors), and year of publication. The database in conducting the search is used sourced from crossref, google scholar and scopus for further steps to enter, title words and keywords. In research with the PoP application taking the title word computer science and internet of things to display mapping and clustering in each of the two titles above, taking data samples for the period 2016 - 2020 obtained data from crossref sources (1800 articles), google scholar (1507 articles) , and Scopus (282 articles), with the default preferences setting 250 – 300. On average during that period 2 title words produced papers (179.42), citations (3014.08), cites/year (979.01) , cites/paper (13.86), authors/paper (2.22), H-index (19.92) and G-index (36.17). The next step is to visualize the VOSviewer so that it can display based on network data with the data type map based on bibliography assuming threshold = 5, number of authors = 213 with fractional counting method obtained 11 cluster area research and full counting method obtained 11 cluster area research. When using a map based on text assuming threshold = 10, number of authors = 374 binary counting method obtained 7 clusters of research area and full counting method assuming threshold = 10, number of authors = 419 obtained 9 clusters of research area.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Mapping and Clustering Research, Publish of Perish (PoP), VOSviewer

T-426. Augmented Reality in Chemistry Learning A Systematic Literature Review

This study reviews factors affecting AR-based chemistry learning with the BIM model. Although there have been many kinds of research explaining the application of augmented reality (AR) and building information modeling (BIM) in learning, no research has been found that discusses the factors affecting the integration of BIM in AR-based learning. This study adopted the SLR method with the PRISMA protocol by scanning articles written in English or articles written in Indonesian from accredited online databases, and fully accessible by the authors. The articles reviewed were related to AR, BIM, Virtual Reality (VR), and chemistry learning. The predefined strings were used to extract the 156 articles. Only 41 articles met the inclusion criteria that were used as the reference for this study. Six factors were found that affect the AR-based chemistry learning with the BIM model. They are AR work performance, accessibility, user interaction with the system, presentation of material, understanding, and models. This study implies that the factors extracted can be considered as a model in developing learning media to improve chemistry learning. The limitation of this study is the absence of further analysis of which critical factors should be addressed. Researchers recommend further research by reviewing more literature.

Keywords—Augmented Reality, BIM, Molecular Bonding, Learning Media, Chemistry

**T-427. Performance Reference Model for Government Enterprise Architecture,
a preliminary method
Adi Widiyanto**

The Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework (FEAF) as a framework for Enterprise Architecture (EA) for a Government, introduces the Reference Model concept as a reference model for EA development. Performance Reference Model (PRM) is one of the Reference Models for measuring the success of EA implementation. The PRM concept from FEAF is applied and used by several countries in the development of their EAs. Every country has specific characteristic to rule the government. The application of the PRM concept from FEAF is carried out in various ways, one of the first steps is to develop the main structure of the PRM that is adapted to the characteristics of the country used. Another way to improve and validate the result is using another PRM structure that has built another country as a best practice references. The method to build PRM with local government environment and another government as best practice, will be discuss in this paper, using the Indonesian Government's Electronic-Based System (SPBE/EA of Indonesia) as a research environment example, the PRM concept from FEAF, and an example of PRM that has been implemented in EA of Australia and New Zealand as a reference.

Keywords : Performace Reference Model, FEAF, PRM, Government Enterprise Architecture

**T-428. Systematic Literature Review on Enterprise Architecture Planning (EAP):
Models And Methods
Lingga Dwiaji, Ahmad Mutedy & Gerry Firmansyah**

Enterprise Architecture (EA) is a structural design that organizations need to have to define system requirements so that they can be used to design and develop complex systems into simpler ones. One of the methods used to build the EA is Enterprise architecture planning (EAP). EAP is a business and architecture definition that aligns the three types of architecture in its development, namely data, application and technology architecture. Many organizations have not implemented this enterprise architecture planning properly. This study will conduct a systematic literature review on Enterprise Architecture, especially the planning section where this literature review is carried out by observing various journal literature from science direct & scholar google. From this study, several important things were obtained, starting from the classification of the year, the class of journals and conferences that publish a lot of EAP (Enterprise architecture planning), as well as what and to what extent the topics that are widely researched are related to EAP. The results of this study serve as an in-depth guide for researchers on this EAP topic.

Keywords: Enterprise architecture planning, EAP, Enterprise architecture, Literature Review

T-429. Development of Web-based Resource Sharing and Networking for Private Schools in Indonesia
Vitri Tundjungsari

Resource sharing and networking is an effective way to solve resource limitations in an organisation. Utilizing resource sharing and networking among organisations can reduce cost in terms of resource purchase, storage of materials, cost of maintenance, and so on. This paper presents development of web based application for resource sharing and networking in a private school. The purpose of application is to connect several private schools, so then every private school can collaborate and cooperate with other private schools to improve their networking and resource sharing. The development of application using Agile development by involving some stakeholders from three private schools in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Keywords: resource sharing, networking, web-based application, private school.

T-430. Implementation of the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) Method and Technical Methods for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) for the Best Employee Decision Support System (case study: pt. XYZ)
Bambang Irawan, Kundang karsono & Henrico Julio

Coffee is a plantation product that is currently widely consumed by the people of Indonesia. The process is divided into four processes: Natural Processes, Wet Processes, Dry Processes, and Honey Processes. The water content reduction in coffee beans is around 12.5% for the best quality coffee. In this paper, we propose a system that is a solution. From a problem because many coffees do not include the best quality coffee in the form of a mobile-based application that can detect the water content in coffee beans, one of which is loadcell/hx771. This application can detect in real-time using the NodeMCU microcontroller, accessed via cellphone. This system is designed to provide helpful information for coffee connoisseurs. In this study, the Design of an Internet-based Coffee Bean Moisture Detection Tool is made into the Internet of Things (IoTs). This application can provide real-time information using the NodeMCU microcontroller, which is realized using the main sensor components that can detect the water content in coffee beans, namely loadcell/h771 and Soil/Molester. The design of this system uses a prototype that unites hardware and software, namely building a server consisting of MYSQL, XML, PHP, and JSON. MySQL functions as a DataBase, XML is used to exchange data between systems, PHP is used to make connections, and JSON is a format used to exchange data between applications.

Keywords: microcontroller, Soil/Moisture sensor,hx77/ Loadcell sensor, Mobile Application.

T-431. Design of a Moisture Detector in Coffee Beans Based on IoT (Internet of Things)

Kundang karsono, Bambang Irawan. & Kalistiani Awel

Coffee is a plantation product that is currently widely consumed by the people of Indonesia. The process is divided into four processes: Natural Processes, Wet Processes, Dry Processes, and Honey Processes. The water content reduction in coffee beans is around 12.5% for the best quality coffee. In this paper, we propose a system that is a solution. From a problem because many coffees do not include the best quality coffee in the form of a mobile-based application that can detect the water content in coffee beans, one of which is loadcell/hx771. This application can detect in real-time using the NodeMCU microcontroller, accessed via cellphone. This system is designed to provide helpful information for coffee connoisseurs. In this study, the Design of an Internet-based Coffee Bean Moisture Detection Tool is made into the Internet of Things (IoTs). This application can provide real-time information using the NodeMCU microcontroller, which is realized using the main sensor components that can detect the water content in coffee beans, namely loadcell/h771 and Soil/Molester. The design of this system uses a prototype that unites hardware and software, namely building a server consisting of MYSQL, XML, PHP, and JSON. MySQL functions as a DataBase, XML is used to exchange data between systems, PHP is used to make connections, and JSON is a format used to exchange data between applications.

Keywords: microcontroller, Soil/Moisture sensor,hx77/ Loadcell sensor, Mobile Application.

T-432. Evaluation of Local Government Attendance System Using COBIT 5 Framework (Case Study: Tangerang Regency)

Dudy Fathan Ali1, Bayu Sulistiyanto Ipung Sutejo & Gerry Firmansyah

Tangerang Regency has implemented a mobile application-based attendance support system named ASN-G. The development of the application is expected to be an additional option for employee in local government to record the attendance of each employee. This application uses a location-based system to determine the attendance radius for each employee's work unit, so that employees who take attendance outside the work location radius will need approval from superiors for the validity of their attendance. This application is very busy, especially in the morning and evening where more than 16000 employees take attendance. The employee will also attach a photo when sending the attendance data to the server through ASN-G application. In this study, we were present from the local government after this application was built. Cobit 5 framework was used for evaluating the maturity of information technology using DSS domain (Deliver, Service, Support) involving several respondents.

T-433. IT Governance in Information System Activities and Functional Processes Using COBIT 2019 at PT.XYZ

Eric Dwi Pamungkas, Reza Irsyadul Anam & Gerry Firmansyah

As a company, PT. XYZ uses information technology to support the sustainability of the ongoing information system. PT. XYZ realize the information technology is one of the most important parts in managing information systems that can assist employees in carrying out functional and operational activities. In addition, the implementation of information technology does not always go according to plan, there are often process errors that can disrupt the continuity of the information system so that it can cause delays in activities and can even cause material and non-material losses. Therefore, governance needs to be applied within PT. XYZ, because the implementation of governance can help and provide benefits from the process. Governance using COBIT 2019 is used as a reference for process management, so that governance can be managed to a level that is acceptable to the organization. It is expected to reduce the impact of technology and information system incidents at PT. XYZ, protects the organization's critical business processes from avoiding serious failure of process information.

Keywords: COBIT 2019, IT Governance, PT. XYZ

T-434. Indonesian 5G Network: Awareness and Functionality Analysis
Trenggana Natadirja, Alvin Barata, Anwar Nasihin & Gerry Firmansyah

Communication, which formerly turned into achieved manually and tended to be timeingesting and price inefficient now, has been digitized through the usage of digital devices. A supportive innovation known as the net makes virtual conversation greater realistic and additionally with the assist of one of the community operator offerings that's 5G. 5G is a most modern community era in conversation, which gives benefits as compared to its predecessors.

However, has the principle goal of 5G improvement from the specification requirement to the anticipated utilization goal met the anticipated implementation consequences? Therefore, a studies is carried out with the aid of using making direct survey, on-line questionnaires, and

literature evaluate to discover evaluation and evaluation consequences concerning the implementation variations in phrases of 5G capability and consumer recognition of 5G with the studies scope region being restrained to positive Indonesian societies. The consequences

display the notice charge of Indonesian societies concerning the lifestyles of 5G, the real overall performance charge of 5G at the utilization with the aid of using users, and capability evaluation evaluation among the intended improvement dreams and those acquired at the field.

Keywords: 5G, operatos, awareness, functionality

T-435. Perancangan Arsitektur Proses Bisnis Pada Sistem Pemerintahan Berbasis Elektronik
Kota Tangerang Berdasarkan Peraturan Presiden Nomor 95 Tahun 2018
(Case Study: Tangerang Regency Government)
FARIDA

The development of information technology in everyday life is very rapid so it can increase the productivity of an individual and an organization. The government sector also utilizes information technology to improve the provision of effective and efficient public services. Likewise with the Government of Indonesia, in 2018 issued Presidential Regulation No. 95 of 2018 concerning the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) as a guideline for governance that utilizes information and communication technology to provide quality public services. SPBE evaluation and monitoring is carried out by the Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform (KemenPANRB) in every government agency in Indonesia. In The 2nd International Conference on Tourism and Entreprenurship 2020 2020 the results of the SPBE evaluation at the Tangerang Regency Government obtained a score of 3,44 with a sufficient index. For this reason, this research focuses on improving the governance of SPBE, which includes standardization and integration of SPBE business processes in the Tangerang Regency Government. The researcher provides a solution in the form of the SPBE enterprise architecture design in the business processes domain according to the SPBE architecture and adapted using the TOGAF ADM method. Some of the phases used are the preliminary phase, the architectural vision, and the business architecture process. The main phase in this design is a business process architecture that produces a level 0 business process map, a level 1 business process map, and a cross-functional map as a standardization of SPBE business processes according to PermenPANRB No. 19 years 2018.

Keywords: Business Process Architecture, Enterprise Architecture, Kota Tangerang Regency, SPBE, TOGAF ADM.

T-436. Sustainable Development Goals and Green Practice Optimization
Prof. Totok R. Biyanto

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) consists of 17 goals and 169 measurable achievements. SDG's is a concept to plans sustainable development in all human activity, especially in technology, economy, ecology, and culture. Today, green practices as part of SDG's have close relation with economic profits. Innovative teams and technical knowledge are required to optimize the profit and considering planet sustainability and people. It's commonly known that innovation such as reduce energy consumption and raw material, minimize waste production, and maximize process yields are important to maximize plant economic and profitability. There are huge opportunities of green practice to shift billion to trillion by innovation, marketization and entrepreneurship. Innovative engineers can optimize green activities in engineering start from Research and Development (R&D), process design and operation and maintenance. This paper will describe several ideas on how to optimize the green concept as part of SDG's in engineering activities from design to operation of plant.

T-437. "The Public Service Domain Architecture Design of Electronic-Based Governance System in Tangerang City"

Tinuk Andriyanti Asianto, Dr. Gerry Firmansyah & S.T.M.Kom

The purpose of the public service domain architecture design is to assist the regional units in the Tangerang City environment to improve the quality of Electronic-Based Governance System (Indonesia SPBE) implementation in their work environment. The governance will encompass an efficient, effective, transparent, and accountable work processes, as well as improving the quality of public services in the integrated Indonesia SPBE implementation.

The used methodology is the enterprise architecture, especially Indonesia SPBE architecture framework that based on Presidential Decree of Indonesia No. 95 year 2018 and the obtained findings are the results of the Indonesia SPBE evaluation year 2021 of the Tangerang City, namely the policy is still not good. Therefore, the limitation of the discussion is only on mapping the substance of the public service policy of Tangerang City.

The contribution of the paper is the initial reference for defining an Indonesia SPBE governance that ensures the implementation of regulation, direction, and control in the integrated implementation of Indonesia SPBE.

Keywords: SPBE, business process, public service, e-government, enterprise architecture.

T-438. Comparison Of Server Colocation and On Premise In Building Enterprise Architecture
Annazma Ghazalba & Gerry Firmansyah

There's no denying the noticeable shift over the past few years from traditional data centers to colocation hosting. Enterprises with older data centers would rather have someone else manage their physical infrastructure than build/expand on their own due to high capital costs. And for many businesses today, colocation permits them to do just that. Colocation centers are no longer reserved for big corporations with unlimited resources. These widely available facilities provide the infrastructure and security of a dedicated data center without the high costs of maintaining such expansive premises. Keep reading for more information on the differences between on-premise and colocation centers, as well as the pros and cons of each.

Keywords: Colocation, Data Center, On Premises Server

T-439. A Genetic Algorithm for The Container Loading Space Optimization
Mosiur Rahaman, Agung Mulyo Widodo, Andika & Hsing Chung Chen

The issues that frequently arise when loading the contents of a container are optimization and efficiency of the goods on the inside of the container, which is why it is necessary to optimize the goods to be loaded into a container. This study addresses the order of optimal laying of goods based on the dimensions of goods data (length, width, height), weight and types of goods. From the simulation that is carried out, obtained the result the optimal layout of goods in container. To maximize the container's occupancy, optimization algorithms must be used to design placement the goods in container in scheduling system for shipping transportation. In order to obtain approximately optimal solutions for optimize the goods, an adaptive heuristic algorithm was created that can adjust the parameters of a Genetic Algorithms (GA), according to the observed performance. The settlement of the problem which generally occurs is based on the experience of the actors who arrange the layout of the goods in order that they can be contained in containers. But the loading process of goods experiences problems in the number of items that do not fit due to less effective drafting patterns. This is certainly less effective, so it is proposed a solution using an artificial intelligence in the form of the GA to optimize the layout of goods in containers.

Keywords: Genetic algorithm, optimization, goods, container

T-440. Systematic Literature Review on Enterprise Knowledge Development Methodology
Aldespi Arifin, Moch. Welly Rosadi & Gerry Firmansyah

Enterprise Knowledge Development (EKD) is a methodology that provides a systematic way of analyzing, understanding, developing, and documenting knowledge within an organization, business and its members. EKD an Enterprise Architecture Framework (EAF), EKD supports thinking, reasoning, and learning about the business, EKD is used by many organizations that have. EKD is an integrated collection of methods and this study will conduct a literature study on enterprise architecture, focusing on the enterprise modeling approach. This literature review was conducted by observing various sources of journal literature from ScienceDirect and Google Scholar. From this research, some important information was obtained, ranging from year groups, journals and conferences that publish about EKD (Enterprise Knowledge Development), as well as what and to what extent the topics or methods that are widely researched. associated with EKD. The results of this study can later serve as a guide or additional information for readers on this EKD topic.

Keywords: Enterprise knowledge development, EKD, Enterprise architecture, Literature Review

T-441. Pattern Injection Analysis and Impact of Malware Attacks Using Dynamic Analysis
Nizirwan Anwar, Nur Widiyasono, Vitri Tundjungsari, Nenden Siti Fatonah Muhammad
Abdullah Hadi, Mosiur Rahaman & Princy Pappachan

Miners work to solve complex mathematical problems to generate income in the form of digital currencies, such as Bitcoin, Ethereum, Monero, and others. This mining process requires severe hardware and significant CPU resources to create a cryptocurrency. Cryptojacking is an illegal digital currency mining tool. Cryptojacking can provide a more substantial return for the attacker. This type of crypto-miner is not too dangerous directly to the victims but only uses illegal access to the victim's computer and uses the victim's resources to mine crypto. The method used is dynamic analysis. Dynamic analysis is finding information or samples about malware by running it. With this method, the "behavior" of the malware can be seen so that the impact can then be analyzed. This malware testing is done in 2 ways. Namely, the first test is done by javascript injection on the same local network as the victim, namely public wifi. The second test is by accessing the website indicated by cryptojacking. Based on the results of the analysis using dynamic analysis where cryptojacking can infect directly to the website or via a local network with javascript injection, if the website has been infected with cryptojacking, visitors from the website will become victims, and there is hidden mining that will eat the victim's resources and cryptojacking the mastermind operator behind the website the infected will receive profits in the form of digital currency from this cryptojacking.

Keywords; Cryptojacking, Injection, Malware, Dynamic Analysis

T-442. Evaluation Of E-Government Implementation Of Aduan Konten
Using E-Govqual And Importance Performance Analysis
(Case Study: Ministry Of Communication And Informatics, Aptika Directorate)
Nila Rusiardi Jayanti & Gerry Firmansyah

Efforts to develop e-government in Indonesia have been included in government administration and development activities which are regulated in Government Regulation number 96 of 2012 concerning Public Services. Public service is an activity or series of activities in the context of fulfilling service needs in accordance with statutory regulations for every citizen and resident of goods, services or administrative services provided by public service providers. Utilization of e-government aims to create good governance, accountability and improve the quality of public services that are effective and efficient as well as expand public participation. This study aims to assess the extent to which e-Government development in Indonesia, especially the quality of public services through the website. The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, specifically the Aptika Directorate, has built a "Aduan Konten" website as a public service medium. This website is a facility for complaints of negative content in the form of sites, URL, social media, mobile applications, and software that meet the criteria as negatively charged Information or Electronic Documents according to the laws and regulations. The research method used is e-Government Quality or e-Govqual. E-Govqual consists of 6 dimensions (Ease of Use, Trust, Functionality of the Interaction Environment, Reliability, Content and Appearance of Information, and Citizen Support) which are used as variables in this study. Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) method helps e-Govqual to measure the importance and performance level of each e-Govqual dimension by classifying it in Cartesian quadrant so that it can be seen whether the quality of Aduan Konten service is in accordance with the user. The values in the IPA (Concentrate here, Keep up the good work, Low priority, and Possible Overkill) will be recommended values regarding the quality of any service that must be improved, maintained or improved by the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

Keywords : e-Government, Public Service, Website, e-Govqual, IPA

**T-443. Implementation Of Blockchain To Secure Data School Operational Assistance
(Case : Smk Negeri 17 Jakarta)
Narul Sakron & Gerry Firmansyah**

The development of technology is very useful in solving problems in a field of education. Education in Indonesia must be able to analyze and secure data that is very vulnerable and easily hacked by irresponsible parties. At SMK Negeri 17 Jakarta, it is a school that receives School Operational Assistance (SOA) funds from the local government budget. One of the problems that are prone to occur in the SOA Fund which is distributed to other components. SOA fund data needs to be secured to prevent misuse. The use of blockchain can be applied to data security management in Negeri 17 Jakarta. This study aims to determine the computational time on the security of the data. In addition to using the Consensus algorithm.

The results obtained show that the Concensus computation time span on the security of the data. Meanwhile, the time span for the preparation of the blockchain with certain conditions cannot meet the same requirements.

Keywords: Blockchain, cryptocurrency, Concensus Algorithm

**T-444. Predicting Risk Matrix in Software Development Projects using K-Means and BERT
Marzuki Pilliang, Muhammad Abdullah Hadi, Habibullah Akbar & Budi Tjahjono**

Risk classification refers to an automated process of finding potential risks to be categorized as simply as possible. This can help stakeholders to choose responses to threats. The computerized approach to classifying risks from risk registers is faced with complex challenges. The risk lists collected by the development team are often written in different dictions, although in the context of the same risks. This paper presents a new approach using K-Means combined with BERT, with the dataset used for modeling drawn from the 60k Stack Overflow Questions available on Kaggle.com. K-Means and BERT are used to classify software development problems and predict the severity of these problems. The Elbow method is used to determine the value of k on K-Means to get factual accuracy. The resulting model can predict the value of the likelihood of a risk occurring on a scale: very rarely, rarely, probably, very likely, and definitely. And risk estimation with levels: less, low, medium, high, and very high. So that the combination of the two variables becomes a risk matrix that makes it easier for stakeholders to decide on priorities and response options to be taken against risks that arise during the software development process.

Keywords: BERT, K-Means, prediction, risk matrix, software development, Stack Overflow

**T-445. Sales Prediction At Pt. Sarana Instrument Using Exponential Smoothing Algorithm
(Case Study : Pt. Sarana Instrument)
Master Maruahal Sidabutar**

As a trading company and sole agent for several control instrumentation products in Indonesia, PT. Sarana Instrument at the end of each year will prepare the company's sales target as a reference for the company to prepare the company's human and financial resources. For making effective and efficient planning and decisions for the continuity of a trading company , an accurate company sales forecasting method is needed.

Previously PT. Sarana Instrument uses the sales achievements of previous years to make predictions (forecast) of sales for the following year without using the existing Forecast methods such as the Exponential Smoothing Algorithm Forecast method, Moving Average and Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA).

In previous studies for the sales prediction method in a trading company that mostly uses the Exponential Smoothing Algorithm Forecast with Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE 20.75%

In this study the prediction of sales in 2022 at PT. Sarana Instrument, which was carried out using the Exponential Smoothing Algorithm Forecast and using sales data from 2018 to 2021, obtained an increase in sales forecasting accuracy in 2022.

Keywords : Prediction, Sales, Exponential Smoothing Algorithm

**T-446. Evaluation Of E-Government Implementation Of Aduan Konten Using E-Govqual
(case study: Ministry of Communication and Informatics, APTIKA directorate)
Nila Rusiardi Jayanti & Gerry Firmansyah**

Efforts to develop e-government in Indonesia have been included in government administration and development activities which are regulated in Government Regulation number 96 of 2012 concerning Public Services. Public service is an activity or series of activities in the context of fulfilling service needs in accordance with statutory regulations for every citizen and resident of goods, services or administrative services provided by public service providers. Utilization of e-government aims to create good governance, accountability and improve the quality of public services that are effective and efficient as well as expand public participation. This study aims to assess the extent to which e-Government development in Indonesia, especially the quality of public services through the website. The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, specifically the Aptika Directorate, has built a "Aduan Konten" website as a public service medium. This website is a facility for complaints of negative content in the form of sites, URL, social media, mobile applications, and software that meet the criteria as negatively charged Information or Electronic Documents according to the laws and regulations. The research method used is e-Government Quality or e-Govqual. E-Govqual consists of 6 dimensions (Ease of Use, Trust, Functionality of the Interaction Environment, Reliability, Content and Appearance of Information, and Citizen Support) which are used as variables in this study. Then, the values in the E-Govqual (GAP) will be recommended values regarding the quality of any service that must be improved, maintained or improved by the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

Keywords : e-Government, Public Service, Website, e-Govqual

T-447. Implementation of the Digitization System in Optimizing Public Services during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Qiqi Asmara, Panji Ramadhan Yudha Putra Hadjarati & Gerry Firmansyah

Digital transformation is a necessity to immediately carry out transformation in all aspects. There have been many criticisms of the government, although it has made many transformations in the bureaucracy, but this criticism of the government's work has reduced the public's trust in the bureaucracy. This is what must be anticipated immediately to restore the trust of the public, because the bureaucracy or the government is indeed tasked with serving the community as well as possible. This research uses the type of observational research. The form of data collection with documents, observations, and intimate interviews then the researchers tested the credibility and carried out data analysis including data reduction, data presentation and research conclusion drawing. The research design used is a qualitative research method. Qualitative research methodology aims to analyze and describe phenomena or research objects through social activities, attitudes, and perceptions of people individually or in groups. Now there has been a fundamental change in behavior among the society, have more time at home, more attention to cleanliness and health and family safety. Due to all activities, work, entertainment, socialize and many other activities from home. This is one of the impetuses for digital transformation, so the government immediately makes improvements in various fields in how to transform in the issue of governance in this pandemic period, especially in digital issues. The integrated electronic-based government system can support the implementation of the work system in the new normal in an effective, efficient, flexible, dynamic, and collaborative so that the new work system can be maintained for the future. During the pandemic there are adjustments in public services, including: Simplification of business processes and service SOPs, Utilization of information and communication media for service standards, consultations, and complaints, The quality of online and offline public services must remain in accordance with service standards, and offline services so that pay attention to physical distancing and health protocols. Digitization realizes smart, customized, and data-based public services. Because at this time the government must immediately transform, the government of course must make significant changes in public services.

T-448. Machine to Machine (M2M) Technology Enabler Analysis on Automated Teller Machines

**Nizirwan Anwar, Agung Mulyo Widodo, Kundang Karsono Juman,
Fahmi Ardiyansyah, Muhammad Abdulah Hadi & Mosiur Rahaman**

Cellular data machine-to-machine data transmission services. With cellular technology today, many use Information Technology (IT) to support a public service or other. Such as corporate organizations or government agencies that use IT to support their existing services in the organization. M2M technology is expected to grow the communication network business and become a promising business area to date for telecommunications provider companies. In addition, from 2016 to 2020 the number of new VSATs decreased in the Jabodetabek area. This decrease was caused by technical problems in the area that hindered VSAT both from access and during on-site installation, M2M technology is a solution that can be used as another alternative. This study analyzes the strategy and feasibility of M2M technology as a substitute for VSAT using the ROI (Return Of Investment) method.

Keywords: M2M, ROI, COMPARATION

T-449. Systematic Literature Review on Enterprise Architecture Planning (EAP): Method Lingga Dwiaji, Ahmad Mutedi & Gerry Firmansyah

Enterprise Architecture (EA) is a structural design that organizations need to have for system requirements so that they can be used to design and develop complex systems into simpler ones, one of the methods used to build the EA is Enterprise Architecture Planning (EAP). EAP is a business and architecture definition that aligns the three types of architecture in its development, namely data, applications, and technology architecture. Many organizations have not implemented enterprise architecture planning properly. This study will systematically conduct literature on Enterprise Architecture, especially the planning section where this literature is carried out by observing various journal literature from Science Direct & Scholar Google. From this study, it was found important things starting from the classification of years, classes of journals and conferences that were widely published in EAP (Enterprise architecture planning), as well as what and to what extent the topics that were widely researched related to EAP. The results of this study serve as an in-depth guide for researchers on this EAP topic.

Keywords: Enterprise architecture planning, EAP, Enterprise architecture, Literature Review.

T-450. Systematic Review Implementasi Dan Perkembangan E-Government di Jakarta Achmad Randhy Hans & Adilah Widiasti

Currently, technological developments are increasingly rapid, many systems have been developed and made to make it easier for users to carry out developments. One system that can help in the government environment is known as e-government. E-government (derived from the English word electric government, online government or in a certain context transformational government) is the use of information technology by the government to provide information for its citizens, business affairs, and other matters relating to government. The functions of implementing e-government include improving the quality of government services to its stakeholders (community, business, and industry), especially in terms of effectiveness and efficiency in various areas of state life, increasing transparency, control, and accountability of government administration in the context of application of the concept of Good Corporate Governance.

Keywords : Implementation of E-Government, development of E-Government, Enterprise Architecture E-Government

T-451. The Challenges of Implementing 5G Network in Realizing Smart Hospitals in Indonesia
Gerry Firmansyah, M Randy Mandala Putra & LaDodo

Today's hospitals are constantly looking for ways to increase efficiency and maximize the resources available to them using existing digital solutions. Electronic health records, patient monitors, other medical devices to transfer patient data on a large scale, which requires a larger network capacity as well. With the presence of 5G technology with low latency is now expected to be part of the solution. the implementation of 5G technology is very necessary in providing a fast response for hospitals related to decision making, by connecting 5G technology to several components of intelligent health care, including the Internet of Things (IoT), Internet of Medical Things (IoMT), medical sensors, artificial intelligence. (AI), edge computing, cloud computing, and next-generation wireless communication technologies. By leveraging cutting-edge 5G technology, smart hospitals will enhance patient experiences and better clinical outcomes.

Keywords: Smart Hospitals, 5G technology, Internet of Things (IoT), Internet of Medical Things (IoMT), edge computing, cloud computing, medical signals, smart health care, arti_cial intelligence.

T-452. Automatic Answering System Framework On Artificial Intelligence Markup Language
As A Media Of Information On Admission Of New Students
Faiz Fauzan Muhajir Habibullah Akbar & Badri Munawar

Artificial intelligence technology is a very important field of computer science in the present and future eras to realize intelligent computer systems, such as Unlocking Smartphones with Face ID, Social Media, Searching on Google, Digital Voice Assistant, Banking, ChatBot, and Online Shopping. One of the methods used is Artificial Intelligence Markup Language (AIML). AIML uses the template matching method by comparing certain patterns in the database. The AIML template design process begins with determining the required information, then it is formed into questions, the questions are adjusted to the AIML pattern form. The results of the research can be obtained that the Automatic Answering System in the form of a ChatBot using the Artificial Intelligence Markup Language method can communicate and convey information to new student admissions.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Template Matching, Artificial Intelligence Markup Language, AIML

T-453. Machine Learning on Logistic Management: Literature Review
Gilang Romadhanu Tartila

In this paper, we are focused to review transportation logistic problems and effectiveness with machine learning. So many transportation logistics still use manual processes to handle complex transportation tasks that it's not effective and high cost. Therefore, machine learning has been used to investigate problems in logistic management, especially transportation logistics. We used systematic literature review (SLR) methodology to analyze the problem and find the current issue. Then, we compared several papers from GoogleScholar, ResearchGate, IEEE and ScienceDirect to find the gap in our research.

Keyword : Systematic Literature Review, Logistic, Transportation, Machine Learning

T-454. Deep Learning for Monitoring Project Construction Progress Using Yolov5
Muhammad Abdullah Hadi¹, Marzuki Piliang, Habibullah Akbar,
Nizirwan Anwar & Budi Tjahjono

Supervision in construction projects usually requires a long time due to high mobility, large human resources, and costly; by collaborating with drone technology using deep learning for object detection, supervision of construction projects can be more effective and efficient. Object detection algorithms implemented in Deep Learning have developed rapidly into methods for processing drone-captured images. The primary purpose of this paper is to see the performance of the YOLOv5 algorithm in recognizing objects in ongoing construction projects to monitor the development of the Deep Learning-based development process using the UAV (Unnamed Aerial Vehicle) dataset. YOLO is the development of the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) object detection algorithm. YOLO can detect an object with a fairly high level of accuracy and a higher frame rate than other state-of-the-art object detection algorithms. The dataset used in this study amounted to 500 with hyperparameter image size 1024x1024, epoch 500, and batch size 16. The experimental results show the results of YOLOv5 performance in the form of 42.8% mAP@0.5.

Keywords: YOLOv5, Object Detection, Construction Monitoring, UAV

T-455. Performance Assessment of E-Learning for Vocational High Schools Using ISO 9126
Honni, Devi Yurisca Bernanda, Jessica, Gerry & Johanes Fernandes Andry

E-Learning is a distance learning medium that is widely used today. The use of E-learning is not only intended for general students, but many schools also implement or implement E-learning as a medium of teaching. E-learning portal itself is a good innovation to help students understand learning without having to meet face to face. The function of the E-learning portal is popular because it is not only for getting a material for each lesson but also as material to hone everything that has been learned such as doing assignments from teachers or teaching teachers. So that by using the E-learning portal, students can develop various competencies. There are many benefits of E-learning portals for education, especially in terms of time. Therefore, the usability and performance of the E-learning portal must be checked first in terms of quality because this stage can be a reference and also becomes the main thing in developing a web-based software so that this web-based software can be guaranteed good quality in terms of functionality, reliability, usability, efficiency, maintenance, and portability when implemented later. The structure used when testing a web-based software is based on the ISO 9126 standard. If the quality produced by this E-learning portal system is poor, then it cannot achieve success or final achievement. Therefore, this testing stage requires special attention to be able to measure the quality of the entire Vocational High School E-learning portal system.

Key words: E-learning, Software, Web, Information Technology

**T-456. Otomatisasi Lampu Lalu Lintas Menggunakan Arduino Untuk Mendeteksi Panjang Antrian Studi Kasus Lampu Lalu Lintas Tigaraksa
Tundjungsari, Vitri., & Dewi, Riris S.S**

The increasing number of vehicles in the Tangerang Regency area, especially the Tigaraksa sub-district, has resulted in congestion that often occurs at crossroads but is not balanced by road widening. The arrangement of traffic lights or traffic lights in Tangerang Regency is currently regulated based on the density of road traffic flow which is carried out by programming the traffic lights according to a predetermined time. This sometimes results in overcrowding in the area. This study aims to reduce congestion in the area. The method used for this research is the prototype method. The goal is to develop the model into a final system. This means that the system will be developed faster than traditional methods and the costs will be lower, and also because it is easier to provide an overview of information to traffic light road users. This prototype uses Arduino ATmega 2560 and also the HCSR-04 sensor to detect an object within a certain distance. then the LED as an indicator of information to road users. The results of this system are entered into excel for daily reports, as well as to find out how dense the traffic is in the area.

Keywords: Traffic, Arduino ATmega 2560, Sensor HCSR-04

Abstracts Of
Interdisciplinary

G-501. Social Media in Rural Jammu and Kashmir: A case study of a Village

Dr Ahrar Ahmad Lone

In the era of a highly digitized society, the rural India continues to be at digital disadvantages. With the increasing penetration of information and communication technology (ICT) into all public and private realms, there is a need to examine its impact on daily lives and the deeply rooted digital divide intertwined with issue of social exclusion in the rural India.

The present study focuses on the impact of social media on a village community in Rural Kashmir. It also looks into the issue of digital divide on the basis of gender in village. The study is based on the primary data collected from the village Thindima in Kashmir by using schedule and personal interviews as the main tools of data collection with the cross sections of the community.

Key words: social media, village, gender gap, digital divide

Research Questions:

- To study the role of social media in village
- Gender gap in usage of social media.

G-502. Malaysia – Indonesia Conflict : In The National Interpretation 1963 – 2010

Bambang B Sulistiyono & Atik Budi Paryanti

The people of Malaysia and Indonesia established kinship relations long before the two countries were formed which gave rise to similarities in culture, customs, and habits. However, in reality, the national perspective of each country is not always in line, thus triggering the ups and downs of bilateral relations between the two neighboring countries. Through this research, the examiners want to gain a comprehensive understanding of the perspectives of the two countries' nationalities from geo-strategy, geo-economic aspects, socio-cultural geography aspects, as well as defense and safety aspects. . These aspects show a fairly high dynamic, as can be seen from the ups and downs of Indonesia-Malaysia relations between 1963 and 2010. To obtain an accurate analysis, data was extracted directly from leading information providers from both countries who have knowledge and experience. Knowledge of the object under study, such as former government officials who were involved in foreign activities, former soldiers who were directly involved in the confrontation and still have fresh memories of the war, as well as academics and researchers who have studied the confrontation. To achieve this, data from a number of Malaysian scientists were also sought. Realist and Liberalist theory as well as other relevant theories used in this research as. From the data analysis, the study reveals that geoscientific and geographical aspects are the main causes of the "tidal wave" relationship between the two countries. Moreover, the Melaka border strait has become a "critical point for the two countries, which have overlapping interests so that the Malaysia-Indonesia conflict will continue to exist. Therefore, the most optimal recommendation according to this study is to place the sea boundary in a "Status Quo" position or a "floating" position, but managed jointly through formal and informal approaches for the welfare of both countries. and culture through economic, Islamic, and military diplomacy approaches.

Keywords: Kinship Relation, National of Interpretation, Floating Position.

G-503. Climate Change and Hydropower Development in the Eastern Himalaya: Emerging Issues in the Upper Tista Catchment of Sikkim, India
Navin Rai & Vimal Khawas

Hydropower development related issues have been on the rise in the Upper Tista catchment in recent times threatening the life and livelihood of local people and environmental settings. This paper assess the controversies and tensions being created by the target of ambitious hydropower development plans in the name of climate mitigating energy in the Upper Tista catchment of Sikkim which is a part of Eastern Himalayan region. However, in the face of climate change, hydropower projects have become a contested developmental paradigm in the Eastern Himalayan region of Sikkim. The paper highlights potential issues and conflicts between climate mitigation approaches through hydropower projects and anti hydropower forces of local people. The paper critically examines pre and post hydropower development conflicts along the Upper Tista river basin. In fact, the region has witnessed that the Hydropower Project have been undermining environmental and social security over the past years. The paper also analyse the different roles of dam affected people, local politicians, NGOs and dam developers in advocating and protesting of the hydropower dam projects in the region.

Using an environmental security framework the paper critically analyse the environmental risks and impacts being aggravated by combined forces of climate change and hydropower development in upper Tista catchment of Sikkim Himalaya (India).

Key Words: Climate Change, Hydropower Development, Upper Tista Basin, People's perception, Environmental insecurity

G-504. An Empirical Study Of Qatar And India Energy: From 1990 – 2020
Shaik Sadiq Ulla Hussian

The relationship between India and Qatar has already reached 50 years by 2022. Significantly India's trade relations with Qatar have increased from the day relations started. In 2020, India ranked 40 in the Economic Complexity Index (ECI 0.56) and 18 in total exports (\$284B). That same year, Qatar ranked 62 in the Economic Complexity Index (ECI -0.065) and 49 in total exports (\$47.2B). In 2014-15, Qatar ranked fourteenth among the leading trading partner of India and GCC countries. Qatar is the primary source of India's liquefied natural gas (LNG). Qatar supplies 86% of India's liquefied natural gas (LNG). Since the 1990s, natural gas production has enabled a moral development in Qatar based on the LNG trade to reach small markets such as the East Asian basin, a region of the largest LNG importers.

The main objective of this paper is to highlight the bilateral trade importance between these two countries. To achieve this objective, the trade intensity index and revealed comparative advantage has been calculated from 1990 to 2020. Results of trade indices show that India's trade is more intense with Qatar compared with its trading patterns with the rest of the world. India's trade balance with Qatar is negative, and India has a comparative advantage in various items with the same nation. As a result, India should concentrate on increasing its exports. Hence, the trade balance will improve. From a policy point of view, policymakers should focus more on increasing the trade between India and Qatar by relaxing restrictions.

Keywords: Energy, India, Qatar, Trade.

G-505. An Explanatory Study Of Green Marketing Approach

Abhishek Sah & Sakshi Munoth

Green marketing evolved from 1980s when concern for environmental problems became serious picture and each sector started to adapt environmentally safe techniques. It is effort to design, pack, advertise and brand, product or service by employing environment-friendly practices. The paper aims to study the concept of green marketing, examples of techniques of green marketing used by different companies, golden rules of green marketing and SWOT Analysis of green marketing. Further, the developmental stages of green marketing are discussed. The research is explanatory in nature. Conceptual data has been collected from different research papers, books and websites. Range of research papers has been studied to support the study. The paper concludes how green marketing approach is beneficial to the companies and public at large.

Keywords: Green Marketing, Sustainable Development, Eco-friendly products.

G-506. Use Of Internet For Education By Rural And Urban Post Graduate Students

Rajni Baghel & Dr Krishna Agrawal

The growth of the internet in the world provides many opportunities to many people's around the world in many different ways. However, it is self-evident that the internet gives not only social connection and amusement, but also intellectual and scientific material, as well as the ability to discover the newest news from around the world. Additionally the internet can be used as a tool of tool to learn the latest news all around the world as well as getting any kind of information that serves different purpose. Internet has become the backbone of the modern education system. the internet is the source of the spreading information quickly to a large audience and of going beyond the limitation of time and space .therefore the present study was contacted to compare the use of internet by rural and urban students. The stratified random sampling technique was employed to select students and data collect through a questionnaire. The result reveal that maturity of the students are frequent users of the internet using internet from daily to weekly basis in which use by urban student is more than their rural counterparts. Majority of the student use internet primary for a specific information and education. Respondents made extensive use of internet for knowledge as well as entertainment. The finding also indicates that both the rule and urban students face the same problem like information overloaded, many irrelevant hits and internet illiteracy.

Keywords: Internet, Internet Usage Pattern, Post Graduate Students, Internet Use for Education.

**G-507. Is Homestay Business a complement or a substitute to traditional economic activities?
Evidence from Darjeeling Himalayan Region, India
Runa Rai & Ruma Kundu**

In recent times, besides agriculture, the rural population has started depending on other alternative economic activities for their livelihood. Such alternative occupations can be either a supplementary source of income or completely replace the principal occupation. One such alternative livelihood is being adopted by many households in rural areas is the homestay business. Darjeeling, a beautiful hill station in West Bengal, has now started seeing emergence of homestays in its rural parts where the principal source of livelihood is agriculture and plantation activities. This business can be started at one's own house without much investment. Furthermore, tourists also have started preferring to visit rural areas and experience local culture, thus providing an alternative livelihood opportunity to the rural population. This study thus aims at first to determine whether homestay business is a complement or a substitute to agriculture and plantation activities in the region and secondly, to identify the factors influencing a household's decision to adopt homestay business. For this purpose, data has been collected from 100 homestay operators from ten major ecotourism sites in the Darjeeling Hills. The collected data has been analysed using descriptive statistics and the regression method.

Keywords: Homestay Business, Homestay Operators, Complement, Substitute, Livelihood, Darjeeling Himalayan Region

**G-508. Financing of Higher Education in India: A Study on Trends, Growth, and Development
Abdul Moeed**

Higher Education is a critical area for both immediate and long-term economic growth and human resources capable of contributing to the country's social, economic, and scientific development. Higher Education contributes to rapid industrialization by equipping workers with professional, technical, and managerial capabilities. It also contributes to the economy's growth in the current setting of transformation into knowledge societies by providing educated workers and knowledge workers. It shapes attitudes and allows for the behavioral adjustments required for individual socialization and the modernization and transformation of communities. India's higher education system is the world's third-largest in students and institutions, trailing only China and the United States. After independence, India's higher education sector overgrew. Individuals, households, and the country invest in higher education, which significantly impacts a country's economic growth. This study is primarily based on secondary sources. This study used mixed methods research, i.e., qualitative and quantitative methodologies, and descriptive analysis to examine the trends, growth, and development. The present study may attempt to analyze trends, growth, and development of higher education financing in India. This study finds that the number of institutions and student enrolment has continuously increased from 1950-51 to 2020-21. This study also finds that India's higher education expenditure as a percentage of GDP climbed steadily from 0.64 percent in 1950-51 to 4.29 percent in 2012-13. It has also been noted that higher education spending has been stable or little changed from 3.1 percent in 2013-14 to 3.1 percent in 2021-22. It is concluded from the above discussion that the Government should increase public spending on higher education to 6% of GDP as recommended by Kothari Commission, NEP-1986, and NEP-2020.

Keywords: Financing, Higher Education, Trend, Growth, Development, Expansion, Enrolment.

G-509. India's Trade With GCC In The Age Of Covid 19

COVID-19's emergence has tipped the global economic system. Due to the outbreak of COVID-19, the economic structure of the entire planet has been severely destabilised. Global trade has found itself in a perilous position as a result of the lockdown and social distancing measures that have been put in place. It is one of India's most important trading partners to have a relationship with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Attempts have been made in this paper to explore the pattern and possibilities of Indian trade with countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in the period of COVID 19. The data from January 2020 to December 2021 was gathered from secondary sources and then analysed. Specifically, this study investigates the impact of the epidemic on India's aggregate trade with the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). These findings indicate that India's exports to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) are more negatively affected by COVID-19 restrictions than its exports to the rest of the world. Despite the fact that the Gulf Cooperation Council countries offer India immense opportunity for trade and investment.

Keywords: - COVID- 19, Gulf Cooperation Council, India, Exports, Imports

G-510. Modeling and Forecasting Food Gap in Syria: A Box-Jenkins ARIMA approach

This research aims to analyze the Syrian food gap, to determine its characteristics, development, and vulnerability, and then to create the appropriate predictive model, depending on the time series data of the commodity balance and of the food Gap between (1986-2019). ARIMA's models were used to formulate the best model for prediction, compared to other traditional models.

The results showed a gap in the self-sufficiency of cereals, oil crops and meat, during the Syrian Crisis, which reached about 21% , 4,4 % , 2% for each one respectively.

During the study period, the value of the Food Gap was very changeable, as the coefficient of variation has risen to 344, 2 % . And most of the studied period years showed a positive value of the gap (food deficit), its maximum was 3044 million in 1987, while the gap decreased , reaching negative values (food surplus)during six years, its maximum (-3738) million dollars in 2006.

For the prediction process, there was no general , statistically clear trend of the time series of the Syrian food Gap by using traditional models like "Ordinary least square" method , while the efficiency of "ARIMA" models was visible , where the best model for prediction was " ARIMA (0,1,1)" , which provided expectations of the continuous increasing of the Syrian Food Gap's value during 2020-2025 , which indicates the necessity of taking urgent measures by focusing on the agricultural sector, especially by increasing investments and reclaiming more land.

Key words: Syrian Food Gap, Self-sufficiency, Box-Jenkins models , time series.

G-511. Role Analysis Of Ed-Tech Companies In Promotion And Advancement Of MOOCS

Alamgir Biswas & Dr. Ashok Kumar Upadhyay

The education industry has seen a lot of Sturm and Drang throughout the world and the most recent addition to it is COVID'19 where all the education sectors were influenced. The disruptions have influenced all the stake holders the government, private and public schools, tutors, coaching institutes, students, and teachers- in adopting the digital mode of learning, leading to the EdTech boom we are seeing today. To keep pace with the sustainability, the institutions started developing online courses, digital repositories, online contents and online programs. Though the idea of MOOCs dates back to 2008, it gained popularity in 2012 when MOOCs providers like edX, Coursera, Udacity came into existence. The significant shifts in the traditional paradigm are witnessed and universities like Stanford, MIT and Harvard are backing MOOC, it is certain that this platform is going to exist. In Indian perspective, the MOOCs have yet not achievement significant progress in MOOCs but it can integrate traditional teaching methods alongside MOOCs to offer students lectures flexibility, enhanced learning materials and a community. When a 92% teachers group feel that tech is going to have larger impact in education in near future, the EdTech companies come in to collaborate, assist and sometimes acquiring and merging with education industries. This paper aims to provide an extensive analysis of role played by different EdTech firms in promoting and supporting MOOCs.

Keywords: Education, IT, Online Courses, EdTech, MOOCs

G-512. Social Media and Privacy in Rural-Bengal: A Sociological Study of Murshidabad District.

Prof. Abdul Matin, Mr. Asif & Dr. Aminul Haque

The social media is based on web 2.0. It provides the platform for creating the ideas to its users. Previously, the internet has limited usage; it was used for communication by the individuals and used for public broadcastings. In the end of decade of 1990's first social media platform (SMP) was created. Afterwards, numerous SMPs were created. These SMPs provides allowed its users to create their profiles. Gradually on SMPs the users not only able to create profiles but also allowed to share different kind of demographic and personal information. Sharing the personal and demographic information on the social media put the youth and teens on several risks. These risks are of several kinds such as cyber-bullying, cyber-stalking and identity theft. All such kind of security risks having the detrimental impact on the social and personal life of the individual. Increasing use of social media in rural areas attract the social scientists for conducting the research in this emerging field. Village India is always important field of research for the social scientists and anthropologists. Penetration of the information technology in village community not only opens the gateways for drastic changes for village community but at the same time put the village youth on several risks, plight is that many of them even not aware about these risks, which leads the youth and teens to several psychological and social maladjustments. In such circumstances, it is important to study the patterns of usage of internet and social media in rural areas. The rural India always in disadvantageous position in terms of the use of the technological devices, patterns of usage and connectivity. All these not only affect the patterns of usage but also attract the sociologists to study the privacy issues of the individuals in rural India. Keeping in mind all these facts and circumstances, two pilot studies have been conducted using the same questionnaire in rural Murshidabad. Interesting findings have been revealed in the present study.

Keywords: social-media, village community, online safety, privacy, youth.

G-513. Higher Education And Its Role In Achieving Sustainable Development

Divya Sharma

“Education is a human right with immense power to transform. On its foundation rest the cornerstones of freedom, democracy and sustainable human development.”

-Kofi Annan-

Sustainable Development in each and every field is the need of the hour. Research and innovation in education for sustainable development is very emerging and important part of education system. When we think of Sustainable Development, education is an important area which can pave the way to achieve the desired goal of sustainable development. Therefore education and research & innovation in this area to achieve defined goal of sustainable development is inevitable and can play a great role. Education, especially Higher Education is a powerful policy instrument for social change. Higher Education is a most powerful and strategic tool not only to create new knowledge but also a very important sector for the growth and development of human resource which can take responsibility for economic, social, and scientific growth and Sustainable Development of the country. The socio-economic changes in the World and developing information and knowledge society have emphasized the importance of Higher Education and research in the whole World. The World Declaration on Higher Education for the 21st Century: Vision and Action (1998) states that “Higher Education should be considered as a public service”. Furthermore, the Declaration affirms that the role of Higher Education in the “consolidation of human rights, sustainable development, democracy and peace, in a context of justice”, and that “international cooperation and exchange are major avenues for advancing Higher Education throughout the world” (Ahmad, 2012). The findings of this paper will highlight the role of higher education in achieving Sustainable Development and will be descriptive in nature.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Higher Education, Inevitable, Innovation.

G-514. Analysis of the impact of the retail mix About purchase decision at Lazada Marketplace

Diana Novita & ST, MM

There are many marketplace nowadays that Indonesian people usually shop. One of the biggest one is Lazada. Lazada tell people to shop by giving them the discount that you can used it for shopping. Lazada give zero shipping and some voucher for shopping. That is one way to attract people to shop. Beside, Lazada also give people to do loan before shop. It give a lot to shop for the people who like to shop with loan. Beside, it give an easy way for people to shop. They can have their dream thing but pay in loan. So, people like and enjoyed to shop. That is one of Indonesia people habits in shopping. I think it give a people an easy way to have a think without worry to pay it first. In lazada, they often get bad star to the seller. The seller is not really good attitude. The seller give bad product so the customers not enjoyed in shop. They afraid of seller will give worst product. This study aims to determine the impact of the retail industry Product, price, location, promotion, presentation, staff combination About purchase decision at lazada. This researched using survey. It is a quantitative survey using a survey approach. Anyone who wants to know how the retail mix affects Lazada purchase decision.

Keyword : retailing mix, purchase decision, lazada

G-515. Application of social media in marketing of LIS products & services in academic libraries: Prospects, Issues and challenges.

SK Anisur Rahaman

This paper tries to explore the concept of application of social media in marketing of Library & Information science products & services in academic library, its prospects, issue and challenge. Social media opened a new door for libraries and information professional to market their product& services. Marketing is essential in information industry. As information is core product of Library therefore marketing of LIS products and services are must. The main objectives of the study are to know the need and purpose of application of social media in marketing of LIS product and services, to identify the issue and challenges faced by librarian, information scientist and to explain the prospects, issues, challenges and best practices of social media marketing in academic libraries. This paper provides some background studies on research in how libraries have experimented with social media application. The researcher discussed some efficient best practices for the efficient usages of social media platform for the academic libraries. To discuss the Marketing of LIS product & services and bet practices in academic libraries some of the recent and relevant studied have been reviewed. It has the potential to yield great result.

Keywords: Social media, marketing, social networking sites, academic libraries, LIS products.

G-516. Cryptocurrency Awareness Among University's Students

Dr. Jutimala Bora & Nilakhi Baruah

Following the dominance of fiat (currency and coins) money, innovative financial technology has infiltrated the financial markets of the world. The essential element of comprehending the complexities of cryptocurrencies, not just as a technology but also as an investment vehicle or a commodity, grew in popularity even before it peaked during the 2008 Financial Crisis. The success of cryptocurrencies, however, will be mainly determined by society's willingness to adopt it. In this note, awareness and attitude are the most prevalent determinants used to partially explain adoption. This study focused to ascertain the degree of awareness and attitude of university students towards of cryptocurrency. Primary data are collected by distributing questionnaires to the university students. Descriptive statistics is used to analyze the objective of the study. The finding of the study is that students are aware about cryptocurrency. Future scope of the study is also added along with the conclusion.

G-517. Role of YouTube in Effective Agricultural Extension

Deepa Singh

Social networking & knowledge sharing on online platforms have opened up new avenues of opportunity for farmers to gather information while providing them tech based solutions. As online media has provided numerous options for people for learning with its various platforms. YouTube service started with the aim of sharing videos but later when the channel became popular with the audience it began to be shared since they liked the content. The main objective was to convey the message in a way the audience could understand easily. YouTube videos are an excellent source of dissemination of knowledge using audio-visual aids. However, it has not grown widely for agriculture in India because of various challenges prevalent in rural India that are the shortage of infrastructure, limitation in participation, illiteracy in rural zones, non-institutionalization, lack of quality control, etc. Nowadays, YouTube channels related to agricultural have gradually being appreciated in agricultural extension service delivery but also facing several challenges. YouTube is a great way of free online marketing strategy connecting with customers direct avoiding middlemen, buliding relationships, promoting farm activities. Besides this you tube also lend emotional support to farmers under stress. Thus, the need of the hour is to put structures in place and efforts to be made by training and other methods by all stakeholders to ensure good use of its benefits in agricultural extension. You tube is the new upcoming area in agricultural extension that has pages, channels to subscribe etc. This study adopted a descriptive research and the primary data collection tools were structured questionnaire and in-depth interviews from farmers who uses you tube channels for agricultural extension.

Keywords: Agriculture Extension, opportunity, India, YouTube, Agriculture, Online Media.

G-518. EPIC Model of Leadership: Lessons from Ramayana

Ayushi Maurya & Dr. Shanti Suman

Ancient texts can be a vast source of knowledge and enlightenment. Ramayana is a true example of such texts, which is one of the most renowned epics in India and distinct parts across the globe. Consisting of a wide variety of teachings and insights for distinct aspects of human life, the text also comprises the insights for management and leadership. The leadership behavior shown by Ram was impressive and enlightening. Again, role and significance of ethics in management and leadership are clearly depicted in Ramayana. Ethics as defined by numerous scholars has a slightly different meaning in Ramayana. The present study is based on the connotation of ethics as represented in Ramayana. Putting all these forthcoming insights about ethics and leadership behavior into one place, we can have a better picture of a leader. This paper highlights these leadership insights from Ramayana and suggests a new model of leadership as the EPIC model. EPIC represents the Ethical, Participative, Integrative, and Conscientiousness aspects crucial for management and leadership. All these concepts have been defined in the light of Ramayana and some exemplary deeds of Ram have also been discussed. This review indicates the affluent potential of insights coming from this ancient text which can be beneficial for modern-day management, especially in the context of ethics in management and leadership.

Keywords: Ethics, Leadership, Management, Indian Scriptures

G-519. Old Age Struggles during Pandemic Lockdown

Taru Parnika Srinete, Prof. Neena Kohli

Background/ purpose: COVID- 19 pandemic has influenced the people worldwide with high mortality rate. Elderly population has been found to be at the highest risk especially the ones with comorbidity with other diseases. This study examines the difficulties faced by elderly during pandemic period on three domains including physical immobility, social constraints and psychological distress.

Method: The sample for the present research is 168 elderly participants (age range 60-85 years) comprising of 80 females and 88 males residing in Uttar Pradesh (India) in different living setup like living alone; living with spouse only; living with children and living in old age home. The data collection is done online using Google Form questionnaire due to COVID lockdown. The questionnaire assessed physical, social and psychological problems faced by elderly. SPSS is used for data analysis.

Results: The findings showed gender and living status differences among the elderly on these domains. Males are found to be significantly distressed on physical domain and females on psychological domain. Elderly living alone are found to be significantly distressed on all three domains and elderly living in old age home faced higher social constraints.

Conclusion: Based on the findings, it was concluded that elderly faced a great deal of negative impact of COVID-19 during lockdown. Their physical mobility and social engagement were restricted and psychological distress was increased.

Keywords: Elderly, COVID- 19 pandemic, physical- social- psychological difficulty, old age home

G-520. Conditional Citizens?? Arab American Women Question Citizenship Rights In The U.S.

The terror attacks of September 11, 2001, on America's iconic World Trade Centres and Pentagon, polarised an already marginalized Arab community in the U.S., and Arabs and Muslims became the utmost enemies of the Americans. Years of negative stereotypical representation of Arabs, Muslims, and Islam in Western media, movies, art, and literature further accentuated the general public's hostility against the Arabs resulting in widespread racial discrimination, increase in hate crimes, xenophobia, suspicion, and mistrust. As Homeland security tightened up in the wake of the 9/11 attacks, antiterrorism decisions although controversial and at times violating human rights were taken by the U.S. government like the Patriot Act in October 2001, vigilante groups like Daniel Pipes' Campus Watch were set up, Muslims and Arabs were questioned and put in jails without giving them any rights to call on their advocates, women wearing their cultural attires like Hijab or Headscarves become victims of hate crime, airport security became stringent with people bearing a Muslim name were distrusted, detained or debarred from entering the airplane. Nearly 21 years later after the 9/11 attacks, Arabs are still viewed with suspicion even today. Linda Sarsour and Laila Lalami, through their personal memoirs, discuss what it means to be conditional citizens in America under stricter laws where any criticism against unjust and aggressive US Foreign Policies make them traitors and anti-nationalists. This paper seeks to explore Lalami's Conditional Citizens and Sarsour's We are not here to be Bystanders and how these two women share not just their personal experiences of racial discrimination but also challenge unjust US laws re-claiming their basic rights to live as Arab women in America as free citizens.

Keywords: Racism, Xenophobia, Patriotic Act, Campus Watch, Citizenship Rights

G-521. Bengali Verb Frame Network

Tarandeep Kour & Dr. Asit Mantry

Bengali Verb Frame Network is a research initiative planned as a repository of verbal argument structures in a multi-layered representation that incorporates dependency, morpho-syntactic and ontological information. In simplest terms, verb frame is the systematic representation of syntactic preferences of a verb. Verbs frames are used as lexical resources for various NLP applications such as parser, machine translation, language generation etc. We start from the assumption that verb's syntactic behaviour is determined by its meaning (Levin, 1990). We are developing a Bengali Verb Frame Network which can potentially be used for many NLP purposes. It is aimed at resolving verb-sense-disambiguation. Not only the computational linguists, but also the theoretical linguists can make use of this resource. Our Verb frame captures the relevant structural context in which verb occurs in a sentence.

It has four sections;

1. Dependency Relation
2. Lexical Type
3. Dependency Marker
4. Ontology

For an ambiguous verb, we hope to get different verb frames for each verb sense and thereby map meaning difference to structural difference. Each verb sense is treated as a separate entry in our verb frame. We have adopted AnnCorra dependency tags which is based on paninian dependency framework to mark the dependency relations. The present article introduces Bengali Verb Frame Network, elaborates the basic concepts and framework, sketches the methodology and presents the work already done.

Keyword: - Verb Frame, NLP, Verb Semantics, Ontology, Dependency Structure

G-522. A study of Decision-Making styles of Administrators of High Schools of Jammu

Decision making is the heart of an organization. To lead a corporation, a team or to evaluate one's own task, it is important to comprehend that how we are making decisions because knowing that how we are making a decision can led to more productive and cooperative work environment. whenever a decision is being taken then definitely it is also followed by some of the decision-making styles. Every organization has some pre-determined goals and objectives which have to be achieved within the time frame. In an educational sector, these objectives can be achieved with the help of education and appropriate styles adopted by the academic leaders. The present study was conducted to know the levels of decision-making styles i.e., Routine, Compromise and Heuristic adopted by the Principals of High schools of Jammu. Research methodology employed was descriptive survey. The population of the study comprised of all the Principals of High schools of Jammu municipality area. Sampling technique employed for the present study was Stratified Random sampling and Sample selected was 68 Principals of High Schools of Jammu. Decision-making style scale of Noorjehan N. Ganihar was administered for the collection of data.

Keywords: - Decision-making style, Principals, Educational sector

G-523. IoT and Health-Care Wearables: A Systematic Review of Literature
Anchal Rawat, Abhishek Chandola, Prof. R.S Pandey & Prof. V.C. Sharma

The Internet of Things (IoT) provides an uniform interface for individuals to connect with a range of personal and artificial objects, including personalised healthcare domains. In order to enhance the efficiency in monitoring health, various research have been executed. Limited availability to health facilities, the growing geriatric population with chronic ailments and their requirement for remote monitoring, rising healthcare expenditures, and a need for telemedicine in underdeveloped nations all make the Internet of Things an intriguing topic in healthcare. The aim of this study is to look into the challenges and opportunities of IoT in health care wearables. Around 80 research papers/articles published between 2016 - 2022 research publications which includes the healthcare system that based on Internet of Things (IoT) are analysed for this study, as the IoT is rapidly expanding in healthcare systems such as health monitoring and fitness programmes. The results of the investigation revealed that almost all previous research are useful in tracking the individual and providing data to the surveillance unit, based on prior studies. The study also incorporates an ECG tracking system which helps to quickly detect the illness signs by using a machine learning technology. However, the study also disclosed that one of the biggest challenges with IoT-based healthcare devices is privacy.

Keywords: IoT, Health care wearable, privacy, health monitoring

G-524. Impact Of Internet Use On Mental Health Of The Undergraduate Students
In The Area Of Jangipur

Dr. Aminul Haque, Dr Rashid Usman Ansari, Dr. Mohd Arif & Mr Asif

As the global community is developing fast, people are forced with an ever increasing reliance upon technology and especially the Internet in our daily life. A borderless world is presumed with the use of internet. The students necessitate the internet more than other people due to their educational or research needs. The usage of internet has an enormous impact on the achievement of the students. Excess usage of Internet is a typical use of the internet that causes the psychological, social, educational, or occupational problems for the people especially the students. Students always require the more usage of internet than other ordinary people because of their educational or research needs. The tempo and type of the internet use may also affect their information-seeking behavior. The study in present paper aims to examine the impact of the internet usage on the information-seeking behavior of the undergraduate students in terms of purpose of usage. Attempt will also be made to examine that whether the very high use of internet results in minimization of the social activities by the undergraduate students. The available legal provisions on internet will also be discussed.

Keywords: Internet, Computer, Educational needs, Students, Technology.

G-525. CSC For Marginalized Rural Communities And The Relevance Of Social Media

Dr. Asfiya Karimi

In this digital era, there is a divide between access and lack of access. There is a generational gap between the old and the young generation. The speed of the bandwidth also varies from country to country. People with Disabilities also face problems in the digital structure. Education and literacy rates are fundamental challenges to bridge Digital Divides. The difference can be seen in terms of online usage between men and women. The affordability of access to ICT depends upon the rich and the poor. However, the devices of the mobile provide opportunities to bridge the access gap but also introduce new forms of divides in terms of technology, speed, and usage. The digital divide from access to useful usage. However, Digitization is the need of the hour. Thus, the developing country like India is on the way of its digitization policy. It has introduced various E. Governance programme that is implemented in the Villages through Common Service Centre. The present paper through its primary data collected from the village located in the Western part of Uttar Pradesh (India) will try to highlight the relevance of social media in bridging the digital divide for availing the government services.

G-526. Gender Expression in Workplace: A Transgender Experience in Assam
Kashmira Khanam

Gender expression refers to how people portray their gender to others through clothing, behavior, and communication style. Examples include clothing, speech pattern, physical appearance, and mannerism. Gender expression is a challenge that transgender people confront to some degree. When someone challenges the arbitrary cultural construction of masculinity and femininity by functioning outside of the gender binary system, where masculinity and femininity are defined as opposites and related to biological sex, discrimination based on gender expression occurs. For example, a biological male who adopts feminine mannerism may be discriminated against because of his gender expression. Despite numerous accusations of discrimination, people are discouraged from pursuing legal action due to a lack of government protection. An attempt was made in this study to understand, analyze and explore the issues faced by transgender people in their workplace because of their gender expression. This study adopted a qualitative approach to know their experiences—preliminary data collected through digital resources or techniques supplemented and complemented with conventional techniques method of data generation. Snowball techniques have been used to identify the respondents. To collect data semi-structured open-ended interview schedule has been used. The case study method is significant in analyzing the data for this study.

Keywords: Transgender; Assam; gender expression; workplace

G-527. Analysis of the impact of National Food Security Mission on Production of Rice
in case of West Bengal
Dr. Sk Tibul Hoque

The intensive agricultural strategy was started in West Bengal during mid-sixty to achieve sustainable development in the production of agriculture. In addition this policy, a new centrally sponsored scheme, “National Food Security Mission of Rice (NFSM-Rice)” was launched by the Government of West Bengal from October 2007 with an objective to raise the production of Rice Annual by ten million tonnes. This scheme was introduced in eight districts in Bengal on Pilot Basis. In this article the impact of NFSM on production of Rice by considering only three districts of West Bengal such as Jalpaiguri, Purulia and Howrah District has been analysed. For this purpose, the time period from 1980-81 to 2018-19 has been selected and classified into two sub-periods: the period of prior to NFSM-Rice (1980-81 to 2007-08) and the regime of Regime of NFSM-Rice (2008-09 to 2018-19). In this case the “Spline Function” approach has been considered. From the estimated result it is observed that the area under cultivation, production and productivity of rice have increased in the regime of NFSM-Rice for all districts. It is also notice that the performance of Purulia district is better compare to other districts. Another important finding is that, there is also more consistence in productivity of Rice for all districts in the regime of NFSM-Rice.

Key words:, sustainability, productivity, NFSM-Rice, Consistence