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Secure Key Generation Technique using Neural Elliptic Galios Cryptography

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***Abstract*—Internet of Things (IoT) security challenge is overwhelmed with cryptograph. In our proposed work, we have introduced NEGOM (Neural Elliptic Galois cryptography). It conveys the medical information about the particular patient carefully and reaches the destination with the user authentication. Initially, a secure Neural Elliptic Galois (NEG) cryptography technique is used to encrypt the confidential details from these networks.**

***Keywords*—Cryptography; Embedding rate; Data Security; User authentication; Internet of Things.**

I. Introduction

In IoT, objects have an interface without any intervention of humans. Healthcare, transportation, automotive industries, electric meters are some applications of internet of things. The multiple folds of the concept of Internet of Things is complex and includes distinct technologies and services. IoT is an advanced generation of statistics network which understands machine-to-machine communication. The sensor network machinery and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) increases to encounter the entities surrounding on the network, in which communication and information system imperceptibly entrenched in the environment.

RFID technique supports tracking physical entities in sharp boundaries but restricts the deployment elasticity and sensing capacity. In healthcare, traffic, environmental, and industries, monitoring is done by WSN. The digital shadow labeled the approach of objects utilized in apparatus, services, infrastructure, and nodes in a particular situation, which can support customers to connect several entrance points into the real internet starved of losing a strong opinion on the information. The IoT contains many little materials associated together to design a collaborative calculating situation.

Two-way authentication scheme is used for protecting the data within IoT. The authentications executed through an entirely legitimate Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS) and utilized to support affordable energy, memory overhead, end-to-end latency and message integrity which creates a possible security result for the developing IoT. WSN is essential to deal with different security challenges, for example, making of the protected network among a node and a web host. Social Internet of Things (SIoT) is based on social relationship among objects. This technique is used to discover the capability of humans and devices for selecting their objects. Modern RFID system, security machinery can improve with a concentration on cryptographic protocols [5].

II. Related Work

Works on Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC) processor [2] has the ability of operation modes both parallel and series that has a single architecture for cryptosystems and fulfills realistic security applications with the help of comprehensive cryptographic functions. In order to provide maximum output and to have energy adaptive secure computing with high power performance a typically advanced field inversion method and the scheduler-controlled data path are integrated into the processor [4].

User has to go through a verification procedure in order to gain authorization to access the remote services. This will allow them for legal resource acquisition and exchange of data authorization. The systems based on ECC are an alternative to conventional public key cryptographic systems [7].

In residue number system, the representation of secret helps in the reduction of secret projection and increases the speed of realization of sharing and restoration of secret.

Elliptic Curve Cryptography [1], has become an attractive choice today as it allows smaller key length. Previously, for key sizes 131 and 13 bits, an ECC based encryption engine has been implemented in Field Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGA).

III. Explanation

A secret key *d*or public key that is generated by the data owner is used to access the authorized data user. Generating public and private key is an integral part. A pair of keys is developed for this process. Here Elliptic curve (EC) algorithm is used to obtain keys [6].

Data user register with data owner to get authentication for data retrieval. Data owner generates key with elliptic curve key

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FEMALE CONSUMERS' WEBSITE PREFERENCE FOR APPARELS SHOPPING: STUDY OF NCR

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ABSTRACT

Marketers try to understand the behavioral aspects of the consumer by undertaking research so that they could reorient their policies and strategies in such a way that the consumer can be brought closer to their idea of his personality. In the recent years, the internet has established itself as a new medium for e-marketing consumer. However, most websites on the internet today do not focus on building e-trust as part of an ongoing relationship with their customers. Many websites act merely as self-service catalogues, not surprisingly, they convert few of their visitors into purchasers suffer low customers retention, primarily because they failed to convert visitors into sales. The purpose of this study is to investigate on what bases the consumer decides to choose a particular website for online shopping hereafter - in terms of their beliefs regarding risk, value and benefits of online shopping, attitudes towards the online purchase, and buying intention through the Internet in the context of online shopping in INDIA.

Keywords : *Consumer, Online purchase, E-marketing*

1. INTRODUCTION

Regarding consumer behavior on the internet, Joon Moon (2004) noticed that consumers focus on product purchasing and information gathering and Lain & Lin (2007) found consumer search for online services such as : e-marketing, online banking, investing and e-payment. Later onMelao (2008) suggests that it was only in the 1990's, primarily via the internet, that e-business has emerged as a core feature of many organizations.

The internet and web development have been the most exiting developments in the field of information and communication technology in recent years. With increasing internet access, the use of e-commerce by the population is booming globally and locally in India. "The of mobile internet users in India is estimated to reach 420 million by June 2017 with rural India growing at a much higher rate than urban India says a published by Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) & market research firm IMRB. According to a report titled Mobile Internet in India 2016, there were 389 million mobile internet users in India as on December 2016." Economics Times, May 02: 2017.

The internet is a fairly new and considered to be innovation that requires individuals to learn new skills in order to use the technology. Diffusion of innovation theory is applicable to understanding online consumer behaviour. Consumers who are used to shopping in brick-and-mortar stores may have difficulty in changing habits and shopping online (kaufman-Scarborough and Lindquist, 2002). On the other hand, consumer who have level of innovativeness may more likely to shop online. Consumers who are innovative are

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LCA approach for Image Encryption Based on Chaos to Secure Multimedia Data in IoT

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***Abstract*— Recently, improvement of the internet usages, huge amount of multimedia data is transmitted through the network. The encryption method is introduced to secure the multimedia data for improve individual privacy, copyrights and other security reasons. In this paper proposed the LCA algorithm for chaotic logistic map based image encryption. Trendy this map of logistic parameter tuning is attained with the help of the LCA algorithm. The LCA algorithm is working based on the competition of sports teams in a league match. Various people as game groups contend in a league match for a few weeks; founded on the LCA process, logistic maps are tuned. The proposed algorithm for encryption is process constructed scheduled the two tasks such as confusion in addition diffusion. In confusion, produce the cipher image from the plain image by conversion. Second, the diffusion procedure is developed to diffuse the sequences equally. Here, the logistic maps parameters are taken as the encryption key. To prove the secure and reliable of the technique of proposed which is executed in the MATLAB and simulation results and performance analysis are described popular in paper. The presentation of proposed technique be there analysis through the way, statistical test and security test which is competitive with other freshly developed image encryption algorithm. To prove the efficiency of the proposed method which paralleled with the existing methods such as Firefly Algorithm (FA) and Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) respectively.**

Keywords*— *LCA, diffusion, confusion, plain image, cipher image, league)

I. INTRODUCTION

The processing abilities of smart gadgets takes been developed for occasioned in the intellectual internet of things (IoT) surroundings, which is normally enable the connecting node towards collect, observe and anatomize required data from their backgrounds in addition respond respectively [1]. The development of the IoT technologies need to concentrate security constraints of multimedia data like as images in addition videos. The security constraints of the multimedia data is a severe problem in the IoT technologies [2, 3]. The multimedia data's are secured by the utilization of the many image encryption techniques is developed by the researchers. The primary techniques of the International Data Encryption Algorithm (IDEA), Data Encryption Standard (DES), Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), in addition Rivest–Shamir–Adleman (RSA) remains utilized to encrypt the image since of huge data necessity and correlation also high amid pixels of adjacent in the image [4]. To obtain the security of the multimedia data, many methods have been developed of the image encryption techniques in the past period for presentation [5].

Generally, techniques of image encryption is divided into non-chaos technique and chaos based techniques. The non-chaos technique has the many efforts for the image encryption technique [6]. In 1970, the chaos theory is developed for various research domain like as mathematics, engineering, physics and biology so on [7]. The chaos system is divided into the two parts based on the dimension division which are high dimensional system and one dimensional system [8]. From that, the high dimension chaotic system have the multiple parameters so it is high difficulty in addition best chaotic characteristics produce its unpredictable of chaotic orbits [9]. Contrasted with the chaotic system of high dimensional, the single dimensional system have the humble structure for implementation process which also have the drawbacks of the shorter of limited chaotic ranges and susceptibility for attack.

However, in modern years, numerous researches stand developed optimization techniques aimed at image encryption based chaotic systems. Even though, the chaos based methods are not suitable for tuning the logistic maps to encryption of image [10]. The implementation, various optimization algorithm be utilized for instance a sector of the image encryption. The existing of the optimization techniques of Genetic Algorithm (GA) [11], Ant Lion Optimization (ALO) [12], Firefly Algorithm (FA) [14] , Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) [13], in addition Gravitational Search Algorithm (GSA) [15] respectively for image encryption techniques. From the above techniques, FA have drawbacks of firefly are randomly moved which is decrease the fitness function and also affects the performance. In ACO algorithm, the convergence is good but the convergence time is an uncertain function. In the GA algorithm, the objective function and operator's designing part is difficult in the image encryption process. To overcome the above drawbacks, the proposed method will be developed and designed.

The remaining part of the paper be prearranged surveys, the associated effort of the image encryption based on chaos stands obtainable in the segment 2. The background information of the chaos system and LCA algorithm is mentioned in the section 3. The proposed method and process of the efficient algorithm is explained in the section 4. The performance outcomes are presented in the sector 5. In the section 6 contains the conclusion part of the paper.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In this research is focused to design the chaos based image encryption which the images are converted in to the logistic maps. Khadijeh Mirzaei Talarposhti et al. [16] have

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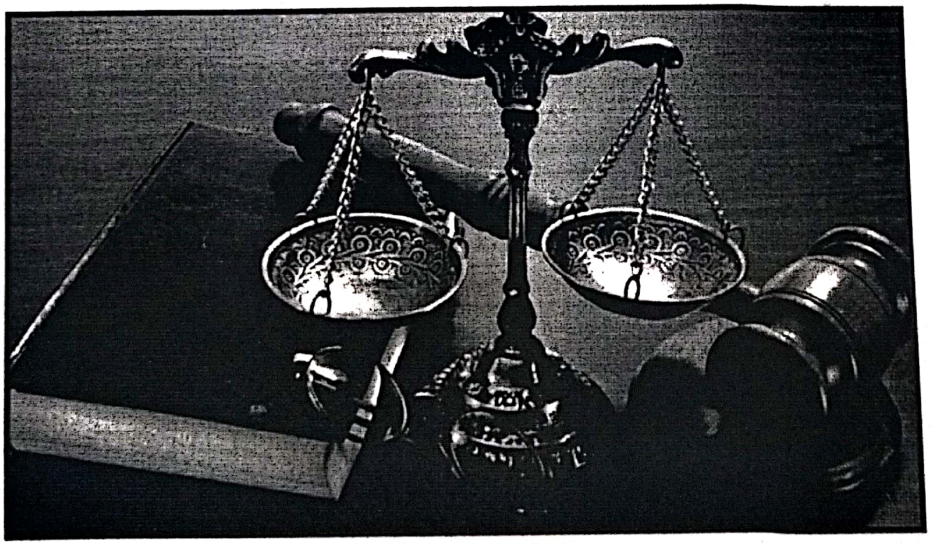

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S. NO.	PAPER TITLE	PAGES
1.	**Secularism in India** -Prof. (Dr.) T.P.S. Rathore	1
2.	**Secularism and Constitution of India** -Dr. Arun Gupta	2
3.	**Concept of Secularism in India** -Dr. Shikha Sharma	3
4.	**Right to freedom of Religion and Secularism** Dr. Ravinder Kumar & Komal Chauhan	4
5.	**Secularism in India Calling Concepts, historical perspective and Challenges** -Ms. Prerna Gulati	5
6.	**Constitutional Validity of Citizen Amendment Act, 2019** -Ms. Superna Venaik	6-7
7.	**Secularism, Democracy and Hindu Nationalism in India.** -Ms. Chandrika Sharma	8
8.	**Defining Role of Media with Special reference to Secularism in India.** -Chaitalbien D. Patel	9
9.	**Secularism in India: Discrepancy in Constitutional Guarantee and Practice** -Dr. Asha Verma & Dr. Ruchi Lal	10
10.	**Secularism in India: The Present Scenario** Mr. Atul Maurya & Mr. Shivesh Yadav	11-12
11.	**Testing the Citizen Amendment Act, 2019 On the parameters of Indian Secularism** -Mr. Ahmar Afaq & Mr. Manan	13
12.	**Judicial Attitude on Secularism in India** -Dr. Anjay Kumar	14
13.	**Secularism in India** -Rishabh	15

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Vol III | ISBN 978-81-937914-2-4

SECULARISM IN INDIA

Prof. (Dr.) T.P.S. Rathore[1]

ABSTRACT

In India, the idea of secularism is present in every public debates and discussions, yet there is always something very confusing about the state of secularism in India. One hand, every politician swears by it. Every political party professes to be secular. Same on the other hand, all kinds of anxieties and doubts beset secularism in our country. Secularism is questioned not only by clerics and religious nationalists but by some politicians, social activists and even educationalists. In India, the idea of secularism is present in every public debates and discussions, yet there is always something very confusing about the state of secularism in India. One hand, every politician swears by it. Every political party professes to be secular. Same on the other hand, all kinds of anxieties and doubts beset secularism in our country. Secularism is questioned not only by clerics and religious nationalists but by some politicians, social activists and even educationalists. As the Supreme Court observed, "The term 'Secular' has advisedly not been defined presumably because it is a very elastic term not capable of a precise definition and perhaps best left undefined." The apex court itself declared in no uncertain terms that secularism is part of the basic structure of the Constitution.

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Attainment of Better Security in IoT Based Live Monitoring Using Hybrid Atom Search Optimization Employed ECC

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***Abstract*—In today's world due to advancement in computer related technology lot of innovation were emerging in the field of communication and data transmission. This pays the way for the development of the concept IoT. In the proposed work a live monitoring system is developed based on IoT. Security risk is the major issues in the IoT related systems. So, for achieving improved security in IoT enabled system the proposed work is designed. ECC is widely used technique in IoT for secure transmission of data. In spite of it there is possibility of occurring some security error as well as this technique is tricky and complex to implement effectively. For solving this issue, an ASO based ECC is developed for security enhancement. This ASO helps in improving the efficiency of ECC and assist in selecting the best key to perform the process of encryption and decryption. Because the key generation is optimal for achieving better security. Based on the simulation results obtained through implementation the performance of the proposed system is analysed. The statistical measurements like encryption time, entropy and PSNR were evaluated and a contrast is made with the existing method. The encryption time for the proposed method is 2.7384 sec, it is very less when compared to the other existing method.**

***Keywords*—ASO, encryption, decryption, live monitoring, key generation, security.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Recently, developing devices based on IoT (Internet of Things) is gathering more and more attention by the people. It seems to be an emerging field in the IT technology. IoT is referred to as connectivity among any entity through wireless networks [1]. The main function of IoT is to gather the data that is analysed through sensors. These sensors will be integrated with certain sort of wireless network such as ZigBee, Bluetooth, Wi-Fi etc. They again transfer the gathered data to larger network such as internet network gateways. It was roughly estimated that around 50 million IoT based connected devices will be designed before the year 2020 [2]. By means of IoT the virtual demonstration and physical world can be connected to each other. Due to its ability to connect virtual demonstration and physical world it gains diverse application in lots of domains which includes smart agricultural, smart cities, smart home, smart industry, smart healthcare etc. [3].

Because of existing numerous application on IoT many researchers are focusing this area for carrying their research. Till today many researches were made in the field of IoT and many devices were designed using the concept of IoT [4, 5]. The monitoring of specified area has become mandatory in every fields such as companies, industry, roads, hospital, military camps etc., because malpractice may be prevailing or some sort of emergency service may be required. So, for the purpose of protection and to gather information regarding the happening in specified area the monitoring devices can be utilized [6].Through monitoring the behaviour, activity or other changes in the specified space can be noticed. Using this monitored information the protecting, managing and directing can be achieved [7, 8]. Many devices were existing nowadays for capturing and monitoring the activity in a specified area. The widely used electronic device for monitoring includes CCTV camera.

The main drawback in this device is large number of camera cannot be connected and mass storage devices is absent. They can be used only for limited area [9]. To overcome these drawback the real- time monitoring based on IoT was developed. Using the gathered information from live monitoring the respond to an activity can be made quickly. The important information can be gathered at higher firmness [10]. The live monitoring devices captures the video for every 24 hours and transmit it to another devices for visualization via the wireless network like Wi-Fi. During transmission there is possibility of potential risk which may be caused by the attackers or hackers [11]. There are many attacks caused by the attackers such as denial of service attack, Sybil attack, sinkhole attack, malicious code injection etc. These attacks either damages the devices or causes misuse to the privacy information [12].

So, in order to protect the IoT based devices from these attacks some sort of security management system must be included. These security management system will help in enhancing the security of the IoT devices. For improving the security of IoT devices the acquired video can be encrypted using the cryptography techniques. In cryptographic technique the key generation is found to be significant [13]. The best optimal key must be generated for attaining better security. The key generation is performed through optimization algorithm. There are lot of optimization algorithms used for key generation such as grasshopper optimization (GSO) [14], genetic algorithm (GA) [15], particle swarm optimization (PSO), oppositional harmony search optimization (OHSO), opposition based flower pollination (OFP), and ant lion optimization (ANO) etc. But these algorithms does not achieve optimal key generation. So, to solve this problem atom search optimization (ASO) is developed in the present work. With the assist of the generated keys the process of encryption and decryption will be carried. Despite of performing cryptographic technique for security enhancement, the live video captured on a particular

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Chapter No. 03

CHALLENGES IN ADOPTION OF CLOUD IN BUSINESS VALUE AND ITS TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT :

Cloud computing is very important platform in today's scenarios which can leads to major changes both within and across enterprises. Cloud computing is used in businesses to achieve business goals. Public Clouds have been popular with small and medium businesses because of the cloud economics and expense pattern. Businesses that are unwilling to spend on capital expenses for purchasing new IT hardware and software will also prefer public clouds. A cloud service can be public, private, or a hybrid of the two. A public cloud offers services to anyone on the internet. Some of the leading public cloud providers are Amazon web services, Google and Sales force.com. A private cloud is an internal IT infrastructure ,usually located within user's data Center. It offers application services to a limited number of users within one or few related organisations. Like a public cloud, the infrastructure is shared by multiple uses and each other gets resources as and when he/she requires. Research paper describes Small and Medium business uses public cloud often come across several concerns during their use. SMBs have made cloud as their first or default choice for IT Services or Infrastructure. Another benefit is the availability of applications that were earlier expensive to buy and install 'in-house. These include Customer relation management (CRM) and Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) applications which are now available on public clouds as a pay –per-use model.

Keywords: Map Reduce, Hadoop, Sharding, SMBs.

1. INTRODUCTION :

Cloud Computing is totally based on Internet and considered as the next phase in the development of the Internet. Cloud computing comprises a virtualised pool of infrastructure resources with applications and services that can be used directly through a self service portal. Three main users of cloud computing are end user, business management user and cloud service provider. One of the user is business management user which takes the responsibility of the cloud data and services. Cloud computing utilises the cloud that provides the mechanism to offer services as per the user's need at any location and any time. Business leaders utilise and evaluate cloud services offered by their partners. Cloud computing allows organisations to treat their resources as a pool and not as independent resources.

2. OBJECTIVE OF CLOUD COMPUTING IN BUSINESS :

Cloud computing is used in businesses to achieve business goals. The type of cloud service that business organisations want to use totally depends upon the kind of requirement and the nature of their business. Public clouds are famous with small and medium businesses because of the cloud economics and expense pattern. Most businesses will also prefer public clouds.

The benefit applies for all business verticals whether it is technical or non technical. Large organisations that want to start businesses worldwide and enter global

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Vol III | ISBN 978-81-937914-2-4

INDEX

S. NO.	PAPER TITLE	PAGES
1.	**Secularism in India** -Prof. (Dr.) T.P.S. Rathore	1
2.	**Secularism and Constitution of India** -Dr. Arun Gupta	2
3.	**Concept of Secularism in India** -Dr. Shikha Sharma	3
4.	**Right to freedom of Religion and Secularism** Dr. Ravinder Kumar & Komal Chauhan	4
5.	**Secularism in India Calling Concepts, historical perspective and Challenges** -Ms. Prerna Gulati	5
6.	**Constitutional Validity of Citizen Amendment Act, 2019** -Ms. Superna Venaik	6-7
7.	**Secularism, Democracy and Hindu Nationalism in India.** -Ms. Chandrika Sharma	8
8.	**Defining Role of Media with Special reference to Secularism in India.** -Chaitalbien D. Patel	9
9.	**Secularism in India: Discrepancy in Constitutional Guarantee and Practice** -Dr. Asha Verma & Dr. Ruchi Lal	10
10.	**Secularism in India: The Present Scenario** Mr. Atul Maurya & Mr. Shivesh Yadav	11-12
11.	**Testing the Citizen Amendment Act, 2019 On the parameters of Indian Secularism** -Mr. Ahmar Afaq & Mr. Manan	13
12.	**Judicial Attitude on Secularism in India** -Dr. Anjay Kumar	14
	Secularism in India	15

Scanned with OKEN Scanner

Vol III | ISBN 978-81-937914-2-4

14.	**Perspective of Secularism in Indian Jurisprudence and Contemporary pleading** -Mr. Zubair Ahmed Khan & Mr. Priti Ramani	16
15.	**A Socio Legal study of Secularism and Freedom of religion in India.** -Dr. Vijeta Verma & Mr. Amita Rathi	17
16.	**"Secular" Steps towards universal "Democracy"** -Dr. K.B. Asthana & Ms. Snehal Asthana	18
17.	**Mob Lynching: Is it the end of Secular India?** -Ms. Shovonita Acharjee	19
18.	**Critical Analysis of Minority decision in Subrimala Judgment** -Ms. Arnika Tiwari	20
19.	**Secularism in the personal laws and religious-Cultural Freedom.** -Dr. Shalini Tyagi	21
20.	**Understanding Secularism** -Dr. Hemlata Sharma	22
21.	**Secularism and Right to religion in India** -Mr. K. Bhanu Sireesha & Mr. V. Mohan Vinay	23
22.	**Role of Media and Secularism in India** -Mr. Jasdeep Singh	24
23.	**Nation's Unity and Diversity** -Akanksha Chaturvedi	25
24.	**Secularism in India- A change Narratives** -Ms. Rachel Andrea & Ms. Shobika S.	26
25.	**Cow related hate crime: "New India Phenomena** -Divanshu kashyap & Kaanchi Ahuja	27
26.	**Abrogation of Article 370; Democratic win for the nation or a failure of democracy in the state of J & K.** -Ms. Kanika Arora	28

Scanned with OKEN Scanner

Vol III | ISBN 978-81-937914-2-4

27.	**An analysis of the provision of secularism of Indian constitution with the acts of the current central government.** -Mr. Yuvraj Vaidya	29
28.	**A Study On Secularism Concept In India That Attained Its Objective** -Ms. Anukriti Gupta	30
29.	**An Analysis Of The Secularism In India** -Himangshu Sonowal and Vaibhav Ghildiyal	31
30.	**Definition Of Secularism In Contemporary India** -Ms. Namita Sinha	32
31.	**An Era Of Being Community Conscious: A Path Against Secularism?** -Tanvi Sharma	33
32.	**Defining Media's Role In Indian Secular Sensibilities** - Mohammed Suleman	34
33.	**Constitutional Perspective On Secularism** - Shipra Sharma	35
34.	**Secularism In India: A Reality Or Myth** -Vipul Thakral and Meenakshi Gupta	36
35.	**Concept Of Indian Secularism And Its Challenges** -Dr. Jitender Singh Dhull	37
36.	**Secularism In India; The Present Scenario Secularism In The Indian Constitution** -Prof. Dr. Samir A. Runja and Prof. Dr. N. K. Indrayan	38
37.	**Indian Constitution And Secularism** -Ms. Aakanksha Takkar	39
38.	**Critical Analysis Of S.R Bommai V. Union Of India** -Prabha Shree Sain	40
39.	**Secularism And Democractic India** -Akanksha Chhabra	41

Scanned with OKEN Scanner

Vol III | ISBN 978-81-937914-2-4

40.	**Changing Perceptions Of Secularism** -Dr. Sangeetha Abraham	42
41.	**Threat To Secularism In India** -Rahul Agarwal	43
42.	**The Right to Freedom of Religion and Secularism** - Dr. Payal Jain	44
43.	**Role Of Judiciary In Protection Of Secular Character In India** -Dr. Mohammad Azvar Khan	45
44.	**Secularism In India – Present Scenario** -Shivam Srivastava	46
45.	**Censorship In Media: It's Role In Censored Democracy** -Sadia Zeb	47
46.	**The Concept Of Secularism In India** -Amar Anshul	48
47.	**Secularism in Indian Cinema: A Semiotic Analysis of the Bollywood films** -Navjot Suri	49
48.	**Role Of Media In Promoting Communal Harmony In India: A Critical Analysis** -Dr .Manoj Kumar Jakhar	50
49.	**Secular And Religious States** -Himanshu Kumar	51
50.	**Dharma and Religion: A Distinctive Approach** -Dr. Sugato Mukherjee	52
51.	**Role Of Media To Promote Secularism** -Ms. Astha Bhatnagar	53
52.	**Secularism In Indian Constitution** -Shivesh Kumar Srivastava	54
53.	**Freedom Of Speech And Expression Vis A Vis Religion** -Tanushree Gupta & Saumya Sharma	55

Scanned with OKEN Scanner

Vol III | ISBN 978-81-937914-2-4

SECULARISM AND CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Dr. Arun Gupta[2]

ABSTRACT

The Preamble of Indian Constitution aims to constitute India a Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic Republic. The terms socialist and secular were added to it by the 42nd amendment. The whole constitution is summarized in the preamble. It is the mirror to the spirit of the constitution. The arrangement of the words in the preamble is also very significant. Indian society is a multi-religious society, it is having different caste, religion along with several religion diversification. So, all these are the divisive factor in some way or the other and if not handled carefully then can cause a threat to the unity and integrity of the nation.

To understand the concept of secularism in respect of constitutional philosophy first we have to understand the term "RELIGION". In general sense, Religion is a system of faith and worship of supernatural force which ordains regulates and controls the destiny of human kinds. *In **S. R. Bommai v. Union of India***[3] the Hon'ble Supreme court while upholding the dismissal of four state governments ruled by BJP, on the ground of religious conduct, held that "secular not only meant that the state should have no religion of its own and should be neutral as between different religious, but that political party which sought to capture the power, the religious would come to capture the power, the religions would come to acquire a secondary or less favorable position.

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SECULARISM IN INDIA: CONCEPTS, HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE AND CHALLENGES

Ms. Prerna Gulati[7]

ABSTRACT

India is a land of religions, languages and customs. Many religions are flourishing here since long back, which have their own traditions and beliefs. Therefore India is a multi-religious and multi-cultural country from its known history. It was never mono-religious or mono-cultural. The number of invasions and incursions from Aryans to Mughals added to religious, cultural and linguistic pluralism. British colonialism also contributed to its cultural and religious multiplicity. Thus with every invasion and incursion Indian society became more and more complex and rich. Perhaps no other society of the world is as multi-cultural and multi-religious as Indian society. It is rightly said that 'here the Aryans, the non-Aryans, the Dravidians and the Chinese, the tribes of Scythians and Huns, the Afghans and the Mughals have all merged into one body'. Indian society is like a mighty river fed with many tributaries and the main stream flows on and on. Hence, Indian society is very rich, and well known for wisdom and great thoughts. Secularism is an important aspect of Indian society, for which it is also well-known in the world. The present paper sheds the light on Secularism, its concept, history and challenges in the context of India.

Key Words- Secularism, Religion, Society, India

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SECULARISM, DEMOCRACY AND HINDU NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Ms. Chandrika Sharma[9]

ABSTRACT

This paper systematically analyzes the origins and emergence of the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in Indian politics, and its impact on secularism, domestic politics, and foreign policy. We contend that it was the institutional context of Indian politics in the 1980s, and not Hindu nationalist political ideology per se, that facilitated the emergence of the BJP. India's democratic institutions, particularly coalition politics, have moderated the BJP's radical policy goals. As such, the BJP does not pose a threat to the functioning of the Indian democracy. However, with its long-term goal to redefine Indian nationhood, and its dependence on the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) cadre for electoral success, the party's militant and violent agenda against minorities, especially Muslims, remains intact. The BJP's single major success has been the communalization of Indian politics by changing the discourse on secularism. In spite of its nationalist and aggressive rhetoric, there was no substantive change in India's foreign and security policies under the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance (1999–2004). More broadly, this paper demonstrates that religion and democracy have always been in a dialectic in the Indian context. After all, India's nominally secular Congress party has used religious symbolism for electoral gains. As such, the equilibrium between religion and democracy needs to be constantly negotiated in India.

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A SOCIO LEGAL STUDY OF SECULARISM AND FREEDOM OF RELIGION IN INDIA

Dr. Vijeta Verma[21] *and Dr. Amita Rathi*[22]

ABSTRACT

Secularism is a normative doctrine which seeks to realize a secular society. It is free from inter-religious and intra religious domination. It promotes freedom to practice their religion and equality between religions as well as within religions. Inter religious domination: situations where one religion dominates and suppresses other religion. For example in 1984, there were anti Sikh riots. In 2004, in Godhra riots, Gujarat, Muslims were killed. All these examples show how one religion killed and suppressed other religion to show their superiority and domination. Intra religious domination: situations where a community/religion dominates its own members. For example: Dalits are at a very low hierarchy and they are treated inhumanely and like slaves by upper castes.

Indian secularism is completely different from western secularism. This is because India is a religiously diverse country. The differences between Indian and western secularism are:

Keeping our deep rooted diversity in mind, Indian secularism focused on equality. It opposed the oppression of women and Dalits within Hinduism or Indian Islam or Christianity. Indian secularism deals not only with religious freedom of individuals but also with religious freedom of minority community. Within it, individual has right to profess religion of his/her choice. Religious communities have a right to exist and establish their own culture and educational institutions. We are having state supported religious reform. Our constitution has banned untouchability. It has also enacted several laws like abolishing child marriage and also allowing inter caste marriage within Hinduism. India has adopted a very sophisticated policy of religious equality. It has chosen a positive mode of engagement. It grants all religious minorities the right to establish and maintain their own educational institutions which

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ROLE OF MEDIA AND SECULARISM IN INDIA

Mr. Jasdeep Singh[34]

ABSTRACT

"Bhedaat ganah vinashyanti bhinnah supajapah parai
Tasmaat sanghaat yogeshu prayateran ganah sada"

"Republics are destroyed only by internal divisions among the people
Therefore a republic should always strive to maintain good relations
among the people"

Media has power to tell stories to the society as the freedom of speech and expression is there enshrined under Art.19 (1) of Indian Constitution but these rights are subject to reasonable restriction. Media is considered as the fourth pillar of democracy. The issue of Secularism is widely discussed nowadays so it is necessary to understand its real significance in India. Secularism means State has no particular religion of its own. Every religion is equal and everyone has power to select one's own. The different channels of media are the transmission channels through which fear, suspicion and hatred spread. Similarly, the confidence, trust and sense of security also get transmitted through the same channels. The positive assertive role of media to alley the fear, hatred end-suspicion is essential to generate communal harmony.

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ABROGATION OF ARTICLE 370: DEMOCRATIC WIN FOR THE NATION OR A FAILURE OF DEMOCRACY IN THE STATE OF J&K

Kanika Arora[40]

ABSTRACT

When the Constitution of our country came into force, it aimed at providing temporary relief for the State of Jammu and Kashmir by granting them a special status via Article 370 which inter-alia, allowed it to have a separate constitution, state flag and administrative autonomy. The provision was included in Part XXI of the Constitution, which is titled "Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions." Thus, it can be safely inferred that the contentious provision was intended to be temporary in nature; nevertheless, this temporary and special status continued until recently, till the current government revoked this special status, firstly by passing a presidential order in August and then passing the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act by the Parliament, which provides for the division the state of Jammu and Kashmir into two union territories to be called Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh. The abrogation of Article 370 is a step towards ensuring that the mandate of Article 1 of the Constitution, that India is a Union of States, be fulfilled. Furthermore, our Constitution states that our nation is a sovereign and democratic nation, amongst other things. The sovereign power lies with the government of nation per se or the claims of violation of democratic structure of the State of Jammu and Kashmir could also be validated on constitutional grounds. This paper would attempt to look at the both the point of views and would try to find a constitutional reasoning for the democratic claim of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The paper would primarily aim at understanding whether abrogation of Article 370 has impeded upon the democratic rights of the inhabitants of the State of Jammu and Kashmir or whether it is a step further towards integration of the nation as a whole.

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Vol III | ISBN 978-81-937914-2-4

A STUDY ON SECULARISM CONCEPT IN INDIA THAT ATTAINED ITS OBJECTIVE

Ms. Anukriti Gupta[42]

ABSTRACT

This research paper is based on the secularism concept in India that attained its objective. The English term "secular" comes from the Latin word "secularism", which meant a generation, or an age, or the spirit of an age that could signify the span of a century. Status of secularism in the Indian Constitution after the 42nd Amendment has been hugely contested. As a fundamental principle of Indian constitution, secularism is reflected in article 25-26, 29-30 probably the establishment of a theoretic state. Secularism as a concept an ideal is contested to terrain and started from what might be minimalist and possibly the least controversial norm, that a state and its institutions must enable equal opportunities. Constitution does not use the word secularism in any of its provisions are inspired by the concept of secularism. Promotion of Secular, Modern, and Scientific Outlook. Before the arrival of the colonialists, there were no educational institutions in India only Brahmins were considered qualified for higher education that too in ancient texts. A secular state is one which recognizes every citizen as equal and does not recognize any social or religious groups. But practically, in secularism there is also tolerance of all religions with special emphasis on the protection of minorities and preservation of communal harmony. India is assumed as a nation in theoretical phase where as tensions of all kinds are making around. During its long development the term "secularization" has often served partisans of controversy and has constantly taken on new meanings without completely losing old ones.

Keywords: Ssecularism, Indian Constitution, Religion, Modern, Fundamental Principle

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DEFINITION OF SECULARISM IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

Ms. Namita Sinha[45]

ABSTRACT

From the inception of the Indian constitution on 26th November 1949 till the 42nd Amendment Act 1976, by the Indian Legislature incorporating "Socialist" and "Secular" in the preamble of the Institution till 2019, India has been able to maintain itself as a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic status ensuring Justice Liberty Equality and Fraternity to its citizens. This paper intends to discuss the contemporary definition of secularism in light with the recent amendments with regards to changes in citizenship law and abrogation of article 370.

It has been apprehended by certain political groups and sections of the society that the secular status of the country is undermined by the recent developments in constitution and citizenship law as well as certain decisions delivered by the apex court.

The author intents to enter into and interpret the legality of the developments and judgments and its impact on the concept of secularism as enshrined in the preamble of the constitution in light of landmark judgments like *Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain*[46], *S.R Bommai v. Union of India*[47], *Bal Patil and Ors. v. Union of India*[48] and *Venkatramana Devaru v. State of Mysore*[49].

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UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

Dr. Hemlata Sharma[31]

ABSTRACT

Secularism focuses on religion to other 'temporal' things in consideration of nature, reason, science, and development. It is also termed as modernization of religious beliefs and traditional values and hence the term secularization.

The word 'secularism' is known to have originated in late medieval Europe. "Secularism, the theory that governments ought to have no religious connection, nor indeed anything to do with matters of religious belief or ritual, is manifestly a Western intervention, specifically a product of the Protestant Reformation and the Enlightenment," writes historian Ian Copland.

The objectives and parameters of a secular, socialist, democratic republic had to be expressed in such flexible, yet firm, fashion that a creative and realistic jurisprudence and complex of constitutional strategies could be put into operation which would harmonies not antagonize, religious minorities, integrate not acerbate, hostile strata, abolish not accentuate, the socio-religious discrimination endured by the weaker human sector and generate a system and society where secular unity would comport with cultural diversity. Secularism is to create a society in which people of all religions or people who don't belong to any religion can live together peacefully. It says that no one shall be subject to discrimination by any State, institution, group of persons, or person on grounds of religion or other

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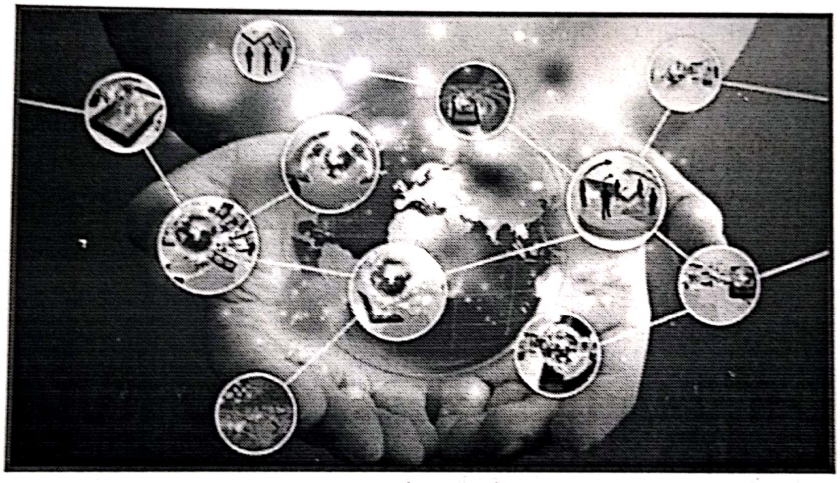

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Vol 4, August 2020 | ISBN 978-81-937914-0-0

INDEX

CONTENTS

Page No.

1. A STUDY ON THE FACTORS INFLUENCING JOB SATISFACTION
Prof. Surekha Rana & Sunita Kumari Giri 1-12

2. ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF EFFECTIVE NEGOTIATION IN RESOLVING WORKPLACE CONFLICTS WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE
Vartika Kapoor & Dr. Jaya Yadav 13-17

3. APPLYING THE THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR TO EXPLORE THE TOURISTS' DESTINATION CHOICE INTENTION
Asif Hamid Charag, Dr. Asif Iqbal Fazili & Dr. Irfan Bashir 18-38

4. GOLD DERIVATIVE TRADING IN INDIA – AN ECONOMIC APPROACH
P. Chandrika 39-45

5. IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS
Vikas Sharma & Mahendra Singhai 46-49

6. AN ANALYSIS ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EXECUTING GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES THROUGH AKSHAYA CSCs IN KERALA
Reshma Roy & Abin P 50-70

7. THE MARKETING SURVIVAL KIT IN THE LOCKDOWN
Prof. Veenu Arora & Dr. Ritu Talwar 71-76

8. THE EMERGING ECONOMIES – INDIA PROGRESSING : GLOBAL IMPACT ON INFRASTRUCTURE
Dr. Sonali Tambuskar 77-83

9. ISSUES IN ENVRIONMENT PROTECTION IN THE LIGHT OF INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS
Koyel Roy 84-96

10. FACTORS INFLUENCING PRODUCER'S BEHAVIOUR FOR GREEN MANUFACTURI SERVING ETHICAL PRODUCT?
Saina Jain & Dr. Marshall Sahni 97-101

11. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING SOLUTIONS TO NETWOR SECURITY IN 5G
Anandita Khandelwal 102-10

12. AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN ENERGY EFFICIENT
Naziya Haseen, Anil Kumar Singh & Safdar Tanweer 108-11

13. STUDY OF ICT WITH REFERENCE TO ONLINE LEARNING AND TEACHING IN TH

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Factors Influencing Producer's Behaviour for Green Manufacturing – Serving Ethical Product?

Ms. Saina Jain
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Amity University,Noida

Under the Guidance
Dr. Marshall Sahni
Dean Student Welfare
Amity University, Noida

Abstract

Research discusses the various factors which are inflowing producer behaviour towards green manufacturing and sustainable development. The ultimate objective of this research paper is to explore the various factors which may influence the decision-making process of producers for green manufacturing and for sustainable development. Research results showed that main goals of producers is to focus on sales and profit margin, the main eager is in economic factors but they also get influenced from non-economic factors like competitors, consumer relations, maintaining social values, standards framed by political and legal influences environmental aspects in their business processes. This paper provides insights on the disciplines of psychology, sociology and behavioural economics to more thoroughly understand producers attitudes and behaviours towards green manufacturing. **This paper summarizes the major environmental concerns with reference to various factors which are influencing the producer's behaviour, attitude, and producer's parameters of understanding the significance of Eco friendly products and production process.**

Keywords *- Producers, behaviour, attitude sustainable development, Green Manufacturing*

Introduction

Over a decade, there has been continuous affect to focus on environmental friendly activities in manufacturing units. **Green Manufacturing** is a wonder which has created specific significance in the present day showcase and has risen as a critical idea in India as in different parts of the creating and created world, and is seen as an essential procedure of encouraging practical advancement. Green manufacturing, involves activities which workers use fewer natural resources, reduce pollution and waste, recycle and reuse materials, and moderate emissions in their processes. **Green manufacturers** research, develop, or utilize technologies and practices to lessen their impact on the environment India has become center for industry and of education at global level. The rapid growth and development has results in overpopulation stress and severe burden on utilization of natural resources, It also resulting in Air Pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, loss of biodiversity which is a challenge for us. **Business ventures have a pressure to meet the unlimited demand within limited natural resources of biodiversity.** Green manufacturing is the process of developing products and services that do not have a detrimental impact on the environment and promoting them to satisfy the customers who prefer products of good quality, performance and convenience at affordable cost. Green manufacturing still is a big challenge for production industry. Present research adapts describing the main factors behind producer's goals, objectives and attitudes which influence them in making decisions with reference to their manufacturing. The main aims of [illegible] the following: (1) what are

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 Vol III | ISBN 978-81-937914-2-4

THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND SECULARISM

Dr. Payal Jain[68]

ABSTRACT

The Preamble of Indian Constitution aims to constitute India a Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic Republic. The terms Socialist and Secular were added to it by the 42nd amendment. The whole constitution is summarized in the preamble. It is the mirror to the spirit of the constitution. Indian society is a multi – religious society, it is having different caste, religion along with several religion diversification. Secularism begins in the heart of every individual. There should be no feeling of "otherness" as we all have is a shared history. India being a traditional society that contains not one, but many traditions owing their origin in part to the different religions that exist here, has so far managed to retain the secular character of its polity. The concept of secularism, though not expressly stated in the constitution, was, nevertheless deeply embedded in the constitutional philosophy. The concepts of secularism are not static; it is elastic in connotation. The courts decide from time to time the contours of the concepts of secularism and enforce it in practice.

The concept of Secularism is one facet of the Right to Equality Woven as the Central golden thread in the fabric depicting the pattern of the scheme in our Constitution. Any steps inconsistent with these mandates are Unconstitutional. Secularism is not endangered if the basic tenets of all religions all over the world are studied and learned. Value based education will help the nation to fight against fanaticism, ill-will, violence, dishonesty and corruption. These values can be inculcated if the basic tenets of all religions are learned. State has to curb the situations which would result in to religious apathy and try to create a balance in religious diversities which exists both in belief and practice in India. Socio economic upliftment, creation of religious harmony, inculcating religious tolerance among the citizens by education regarding secular values can be some tools to promote secularism in Indian context. Ours is a society where *Sufis and Bhakti saints have brought in a cultural acceptance for each other. Are we going to let it all go to waste and listen to people who have concern for their careers as politicians or leaders rather than our welfare at heart? Let us instead concentrate our efforts at making India a powerful and progressive nation.*

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Vol III | ISBN 978-81-937914-2-4

INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND SECULARISM

Ms. Aakanksha Takkar[59]

ABSTRACT

"Articles 25 and 26 embody the principle of religious toleration that has been the characteristic feature of Indian civilization from the start of history. The instances and periods when this feature was absent being merely temporary aberrations. Besides, they serve to emphasize the secular nature of the Indian democracy which the founding fathers considered to be the very basis of the Constitution."

"The Constitution has not erected a rigid wall of separation between the Church and the State. It is only in a qualified sense that India can be said to be a secular State. There are provisions in the Constitution which make one hesitate to characterize our State as secular. Secularism in the context of our Constitution means only an attitude of live and let live developing into the attitude of live and help live.

In the landmark judgment of *S.R. Bommai* v. *Union of India* the Court in no uncertain terms declared that secularism is part of the basic structure. But the complication arose in formulating a definition. *Ahmadi, J.*, stated that secularism is based on the "principles of accommodation and tolerance". In other words, an espousal of a "soft secularism".

Secularism in India context was never clearly defined by either our constitutional experts or political ideology. There are several problems in defining secularism in the Indian context. Both during colonial and post - colonial period, the Indian society has been a traditional society dominated by various customs and tradition with deep religious orientation. For the liberal and progressive intellectuals, on the other hand, secularism meant total exclusion of religion from political arena.

[59] *Assistant Professor, IIMT & School of Law, GGSIPU, Delhi*

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CHANGING PERCEPTIONS OF SECULARISM

Dr. Sangeetha Abraham[65]

ABSTRACT

The kind of religious tolerance Gandhi personified is nothing new in India. It has ancient roots, stretching back more than 2,000 years. It is revealed, for example, on inscribed pillars dating from the reign of Emperor Ashoka in the third century BCE. One inscription contains the exhortation to "honor another's religion, for doing so strengthens both one's own and that of the other".

To fully understand what secularism in the Indian context means, therefore, we must read the Constitution in it's entirely. There is no doubt that within the Assembly, there existed a conflict between two differing visions of secularism: one that called for a complete wall of separation between state and religion, and another that demanded that the state treat every religion with equal respect.

In *Kesavananda Bharati* v. *State of Kerala*[66] the Supreme Court reiterated that secularism was a part of the basic structure of the Constitution. Enumerating the basic features of the Constitution, *Sikri, C.J.* named "secular character of the Constitution" as one of them. *Shelat and Grover, JJ.* stated that "secular and federal character of the Constitution" were among the main ingredients of the basic structure enumerated therein. *Jaganmohan Reddy, J.*, stated clearly that "Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship" could not be amended at any cost as they are part of the basic features of the Constitution.

[65] *Senior Assistant Professor, IIMT & School of Law, GGSIPU, Delhi*
[66] *(1973) 4 SCC 225: AIR 1973 SC 1461*

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ROLE OF MEDIA TO PROMOTE SECULARISM

Ms. Astha Bhatnagar[1]

ABSTRACT

"Republics are destroyed only by internal divisions among the people Therefore a republic should always strive to maintain good relations among the people"

People came to India because people migrate from uncomfortable areas to comfortable areas. India was a paradise for agricultural societies, because it has level land, fertile soil, plenty of water for irrigation, etc. Why should anyone migrate from India to, say, Afghanistan, which is cold, covered with snow several months in a year, mountainous, and uncomfortable? Hence people poured into India for thousands of years seeking a comfortable life.

These immigrants who came into India brought their own language, religion, customs, etc., and this is the reason for the tremendous diversity in India, so many religions, castes, languages, ethnic groups, etc.

In this period it is the patriotic duty of all Indians, particularly the intellectuals and the media, to help our country get over this transition faster and with less pain. This they can do by promoting modern rational and scientific ideas and combating backward feudal ideas and superstitions.

In this situation our intellectual and media have an important responsible, patriotic duty of giving correct guidance to the people by propagating modern, scientific ideas.

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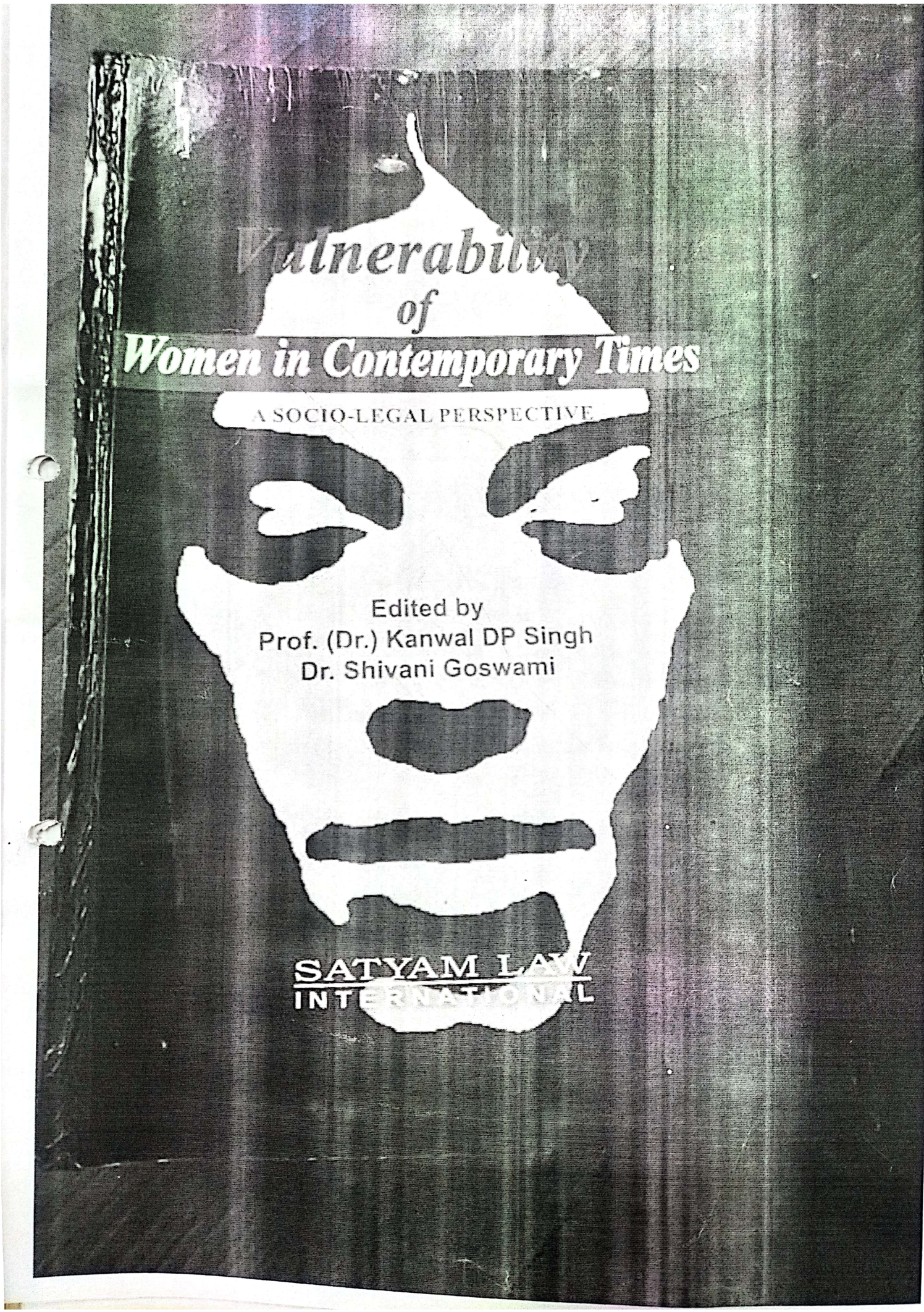

Scanned with OKEN Scanner

CONTENTS

Preface v

About the Editors vi

1. **Analysis of Domestic Violence Laws- A Comparative Study of India, USA, UK and Canada**

   Prof. Kanwal D.P. Singh & Ms. Ghazala Abidin 1

2. **Eve-Teasing Against Women in India: A Loathsome Act Taken Imperturbably by the Society**

   Dr. Shivani Goswami & Dr. Rakesh Kumar Handa 25

3. **Women with Disabilities and the Justice System: Rights without Remedies**

   Dr. Prof. Kahkashan Y. Danyal & Ms. Dharam Deshna 39

4. **Legal Policies for curbing sexual assaults against women: Correlating the missing socio- economic links**

   Dr. Deeksha Bajpai Tewari & Dr. Upma Goutam 51

5. **Surrogacy: "Baby Farm" or Spring of Glee**

   Prof. Dr. Rajni Malhotra Dhingra 71

6. **Role of Women on the Board of Directors in Corporate Sector: Issues and Challenges towards Gender Diversity**

   Dr. Hemlata Sharma & Ms. Aakanksha 93

7. **Witch-Hunting: A Socio-Legal Curse on Women in India- An Analysis**

   Dr. Supinder Kaur & Ms. Vanie Chahal 105

8. **The Gendered Paradigm of Acid Attacks in India**

   Dr. Vageshwari Deswal 117

9. **The Protection of Women during Armed Conflicts under International Humanitarian Law**

   Dr. Sangeetha Abraham 141

10. **Prevention and Control of Trafficking in Women and Girls: A Birds View on International and National Legal Frameworks**

    Dr. Aneesh V. Pillai 155

11. **Dynamics of property rights of women in India: A Socio -Legal perspective**

    Dr. Anju 169

Scanned with OKEN Scanner

ROLE OF WOMEN ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN CORPORATE SECTOR

Issues and Challonges towards Gender Diversity

Dr. Hemlata Sharma[1] & Ms. Aakanksha[2]

(I) Introduction

"Women have to work much harder to make it in this world. It really pisses me off that women don't get the same opportunities as men do or money for that matter. Because let's face it, money gives men the power to run the show. It gives men the power to define our values and to define what's sexy and what's feminine and that's bullshit. At the end of the day, it's not about equal rights; it's about how we think. We have to reshape our own perception of how we view ourselves."

— Beyoncé

We live in the society where women are worshiped next to God. By the transit in the period, the position of women has been sadly diminishing. Tracing back to the footsteps of the Indian society the women who used to rule the kingdom are now being ruled by someone. Approach of women in the corporal world, specifically in the Boardrooms of the Company is very limited.

The origin of women to the boardroom in a company either biased or unbiased is totally depend on the liberal, radical and social influence. It gives the vision of the real situation of woman and her unspeakable experience situation in patriarchal social group and influential impact of the male dominance in the house.

The word 'boardroom' means "the group of people who manage a company or organization". It was observed that legislation brought a revolutionary alteration

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[2] Assistant Professor, Ideal Institute of Management and Technology & School of Law (Affiliated to GGS I.P. University, Delhi)

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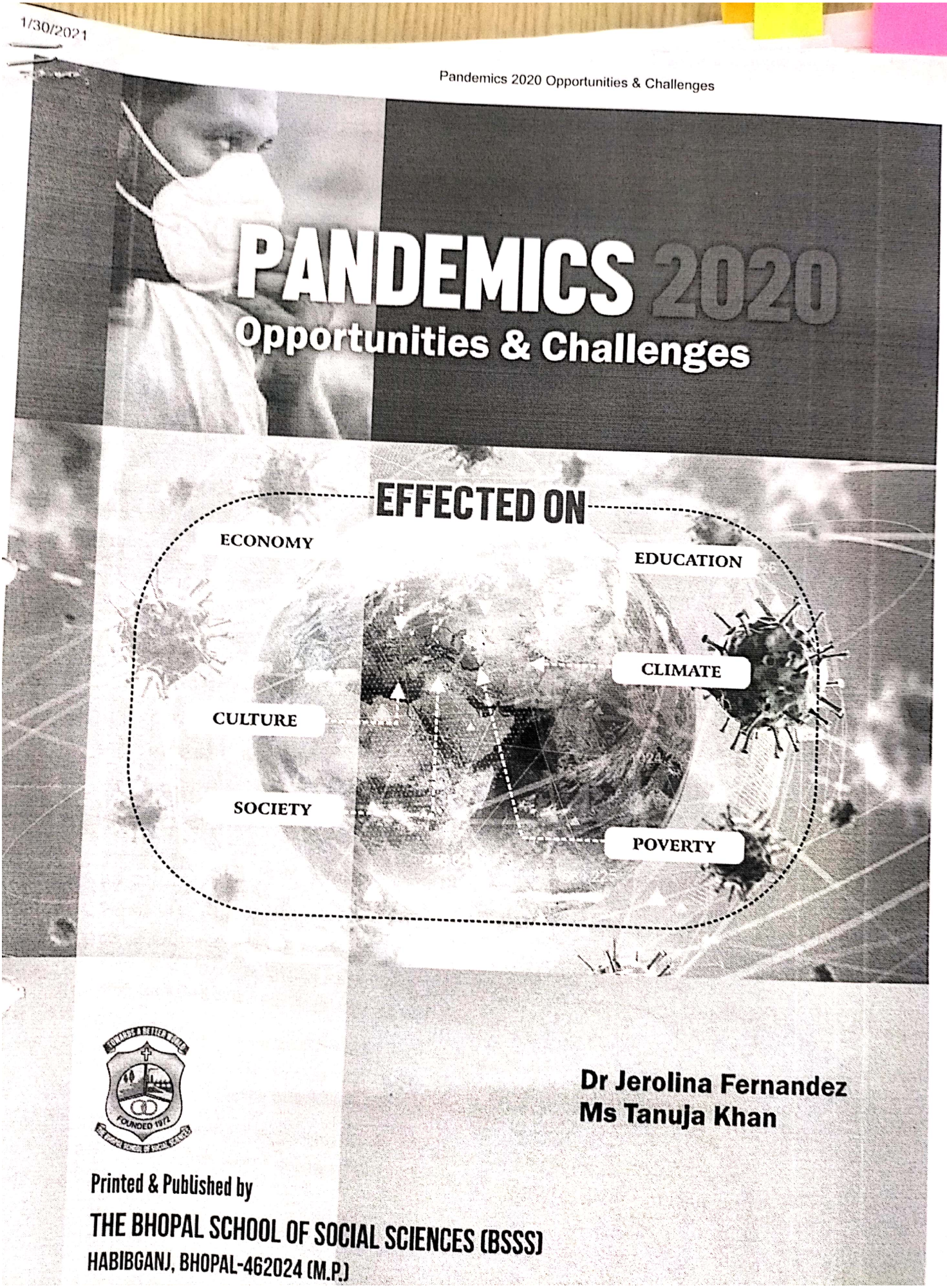

Dr Jerolina Fernandez
Ms Tanuja Khan

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POSITIVE IMPACT OF CORONAVIRUS (SARS-COV2) COVID-19

Anshika Rajvanshi
Assistant Professor,
IIMT, Delhi

About Covid 19

The Government of India confirmed India's first case of Coronavirus disease 2019 on 30 January 2020 in the state of Kerala, when a university student from Wuhan travelled back to the state and found infected with the virus. After wards, we all have been locked down in our homes from 24th March 2020, which was the first lock down, as per the Government of India under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi. He announced a nationwide lockdown for 21 days, limiting movement of the entire 1.3 billion population of India as a preventive measure against the COVID-19 pandemic in India and this lock down was extended up to 31st May 2020.

History of Covid 19

At the end of December 2019 there was an emergence of a virus called 'Covid' rather 'novel Covid' disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Wuhan city of China.

Initially there was an outbreak of COVID-19 in Wuhan which spread rapidly in the other parts of China affecting everything. Wuhan authorities took unprecedented steps and locked down the entire city on January 23, 2020, in order to lower down the risk of further disease transmission and later on, the same measures were taken in other places in China. Within a few weeks, cases of COVID-19 were detected in several other countries and soon, it became a global threat.

The World Health Organization (WHO) declared the coronavirus epidemic a pandemic. Till March 29, the virus had spread to more than 177 countries and infected more than 722,435 patients, resulting in more than 33,997 deaths.

Regions that were savagely affected by this major out breaks include China, Europe, Iran, South Korea, and the United States. While on March 13, the WHO stated that

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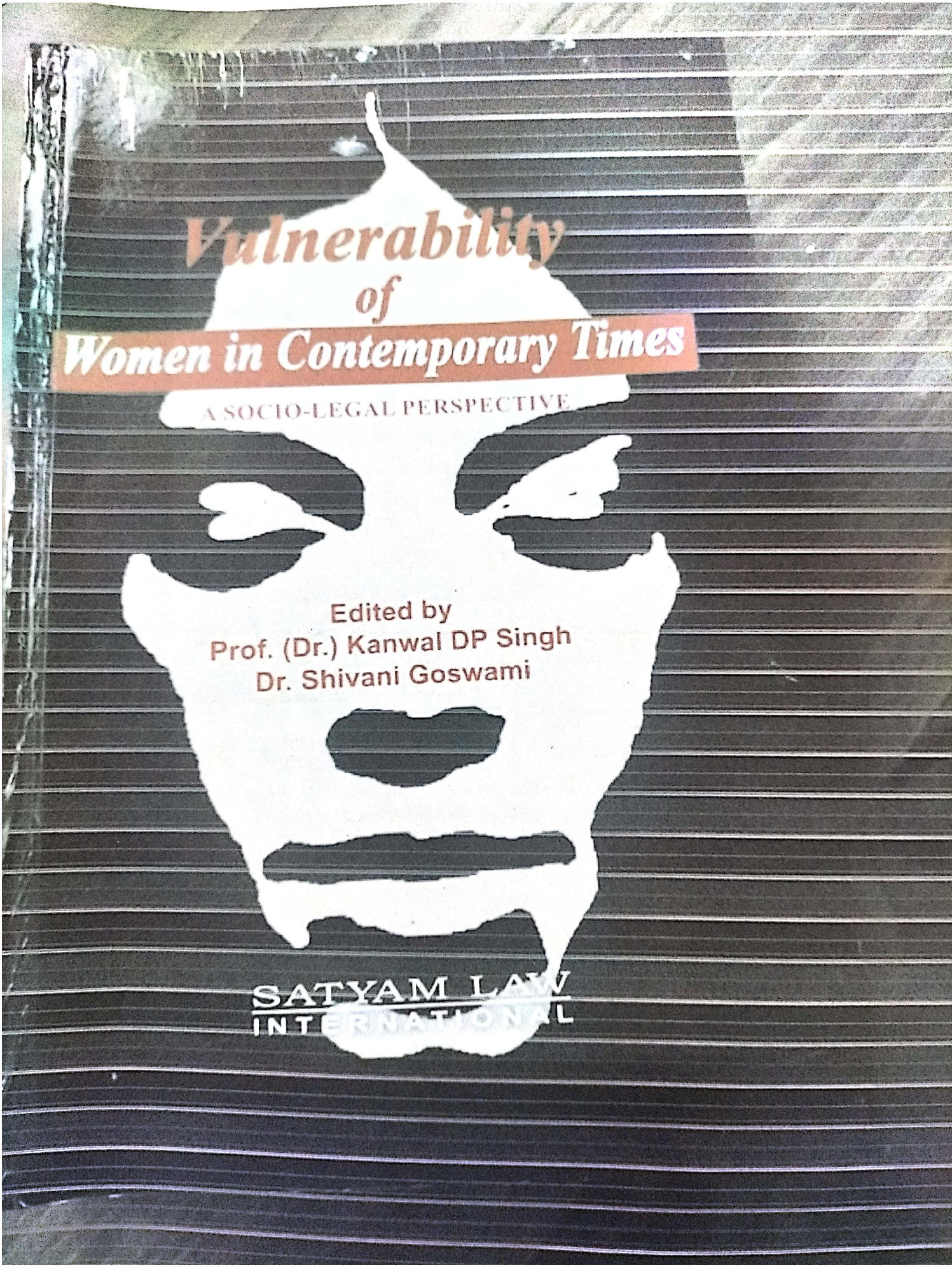

Scanned with OKEN Scanner

CONTENTS

Preface v

About the Editors ix

1. **Analysis of Domestic Violence Laws- A Comparative Study of India, USA, UK and Canada**

   Prof. Kanwal D.P. Singh & Ms. Ghazala Abidin 1

2. **Eve-Teasing Against Women in India: A Loathsome Act Taken Imperturbably by the Society**

   Dr. Shivani Goswami & Dr. Rakesh Kumar Handa 25

3. **Women with Disabilities and the Justice System: Rights without Remedies**

   Dr. Prof. Kahkashan Y. Danyal & Ms. Dharam Deshna 39

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   Dr. Deeksha Bajpai Tewari & Dr. Upma Gautam 51

5. **Surrogacy: "Baby Farm" or Spring of Glee**

   Prof. Dr. Rajni Malhotra Dhingra 71

6. **Role of Women on the Board of Directors in Corporate Sector: Issues and Challenges towards Gender Diversity**

   Dr. Hemlata Sharma & Ms. Aakanksha 93

7. **Witch-Hunting: A Socio-Legal Curse on Women in India- An Analysis**

   Dr. Supinder Kaur & Ms. Vanie Chahal 105

8. **The Gendered Paradigm of Acid Attacks in India**

   Dr. Vageshwari Deswal 117

9. **The Protection of Women during Armed Conflicts under International Humanitarian Law**

   Dr. Sangeetha Abraham 141

10. **Prevention and Control of Trafficking in Women and Girls: A Birds View on International and National Legal Frameworks**

    Dr. Aneesh V. Pillai 155

11. **Dynamics of property rights of women in India: A Socio-Legal perspective**

    169

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THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN DURING ARMED CONFLICTS

Under International Humanitarian Law

Dr. Songeetha Abraham[1]

Introduction

Armed conflicts affect men and women differently. Concerns of security, the annihilation of infrastructure and parting from male relatives can significantly affect women's socio-economic condition and individual safety. The actual participation of women in war was very minimal until the outset of World War I, so the requirement for special protection to them was actually not felt then. However, this is no evidence of the fact that women were not earlier given any protection. From the origin of IHL, they were conferred legal protection similar to men. If they were injured, the 1864 Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field provided protection to them. The Regulations annexed to the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 on the Laws and Customs of War on Land provided protection to prisoners of war.[2]

Women enjoy special safeguards under international humanitarian law from 1929 till today. The Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War contained two provisions of specific interest: According to **Art. 3**, "*Women shall be treated with all consideration due to their sex*" and according to **Art. 4**, "*Differences of treatment between prisoners are permissible only if such differences are based on the military rank, the state of physical or mental health, the professional abilities, or the sex of those who benefit from them*".

The Second World War witnessed women participation in armed conflicts in larger numbers. Amongst the 50 million persons killed, the civilians accounted to 24 million, which encompassed many women. Hence, for adoption of new international instruments, four Conventions were finalized in Geneva, which was adopted on 12

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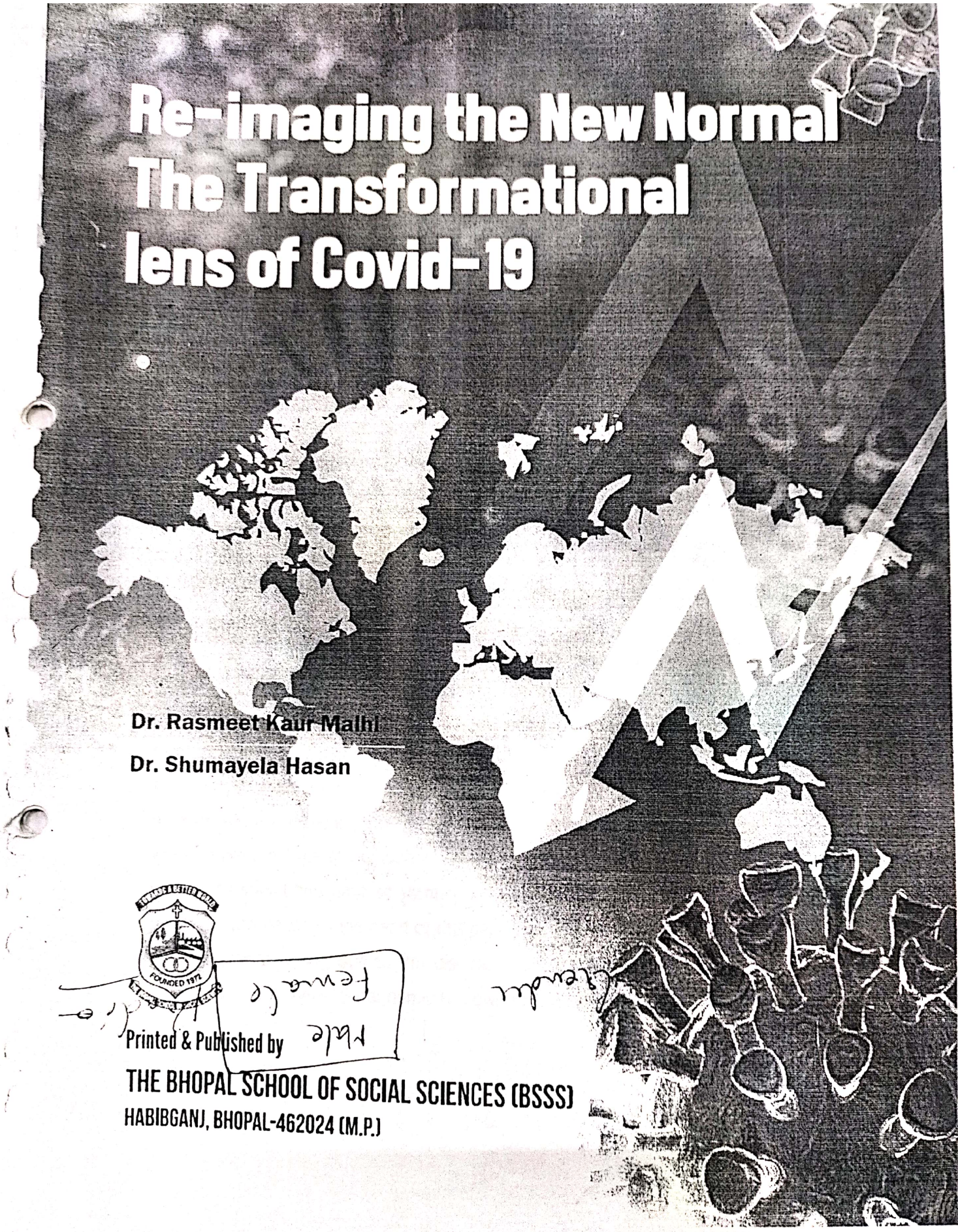

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Make in India: A Persuasive Thought

Dr. Abhishek Srivastava
Dr. Mukta Goyal

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Make In India: An Automobile Sector Perspective

Dr. Anshika Rajvanshi, Assistant Professor, Department of Management, IIMT, Delhi,
Dr. Shumayela Hasan, Assistant professor, Department of Economics, The Bhopal School of Social Sciences, Bhopal

On 25 September 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced this Government of India initiative. The major step was made in India. The initiative was established to bring worldwide investment in electronic equipment manufacture from significant manufacturing companies all around the world. Make in India is an Indian government project to stimulate local manufacturing and entice investors from abroad to engage in the Indian economy. The Indian manufacturing sector now makes a contribution to national GDP of little over 15%.

Make in India is a leading government of India national initiative aiming to encourage investment, innovation, skill building, intellectual property protection and best build in India's class industrial infrastructure. The fundamental goal of this project is to attract global investment and boost India's manufacturing industry. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, is in charge of it. A further ambitious and suitably desirable move by the nation to solve the imbalance in the distribution of revenue and jobs throughout the country and sectors was the Make in India programme unveiled by Prime Minister Modi.

Advantages of Make in India:

1) Strengthening India's Economic Growth: The make-up campaign in India lead to a rise in exports and production. Exports will further strengthen the economy and India will become a worldwide center of production, utilizing modern technologies, through global investment. Furthermore, production will support Indian economic and GPD growth.

2) More Employment Opportunities: This concept helped and will create numerous jobs. It is predicted that almost 10 million individuals would acquire work. An increase in investment will give the qualified workforce employment possibilities and will develop a job market.

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Abstract:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is practically apply in all commerce and notable labors be able to witness in our routine life. E.g. chat bots, smart cars, IoT devices, healthcare, banking, and logistics and many more. Simple examples for the use of AI in day to day life are Alexa and Siri which are ready to assist to ease the work. They can be illustrated as consumer Artificial Intelligence powered smart assistants. They are of help that requires unskilled tasks of an individual's life, thus one be capable of centering significant stuff. But, have we ever thought that AI can infiltrate the limitations of the by hand encumbered legal processes as well? Can it help professionals and advocates with mechanization, by sinking their time on repetitive responsibilities? Taking about why and how AI and law connects, the prime reason for the same is to craft inventive applications to computerized routinely procedure or working related to legal matters. Artificial intelligence and the law cannot go hand in hand that too with synchronization. There could be many reasons, on among them could be immensely diverse attribute. In the current era, almost every legal practitioner is making use of Artificial intelligence in their day to day carry out procedures in which e-courts and use of software's are common which helps them to complete their responsibilities effectively and efficiently. This paper provides a

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Contents

I. Introduction

Artificial Intelligence [AI] is a computer system which carries out every day job that usually requires human brainpower.[1] Several AI are powered by machine learning, a few of them requires deep learning, understanding and research. Learning involves gathering of the rules and information for collecting the data. Due to increase data based service, it has become very popular and necessity. [2]

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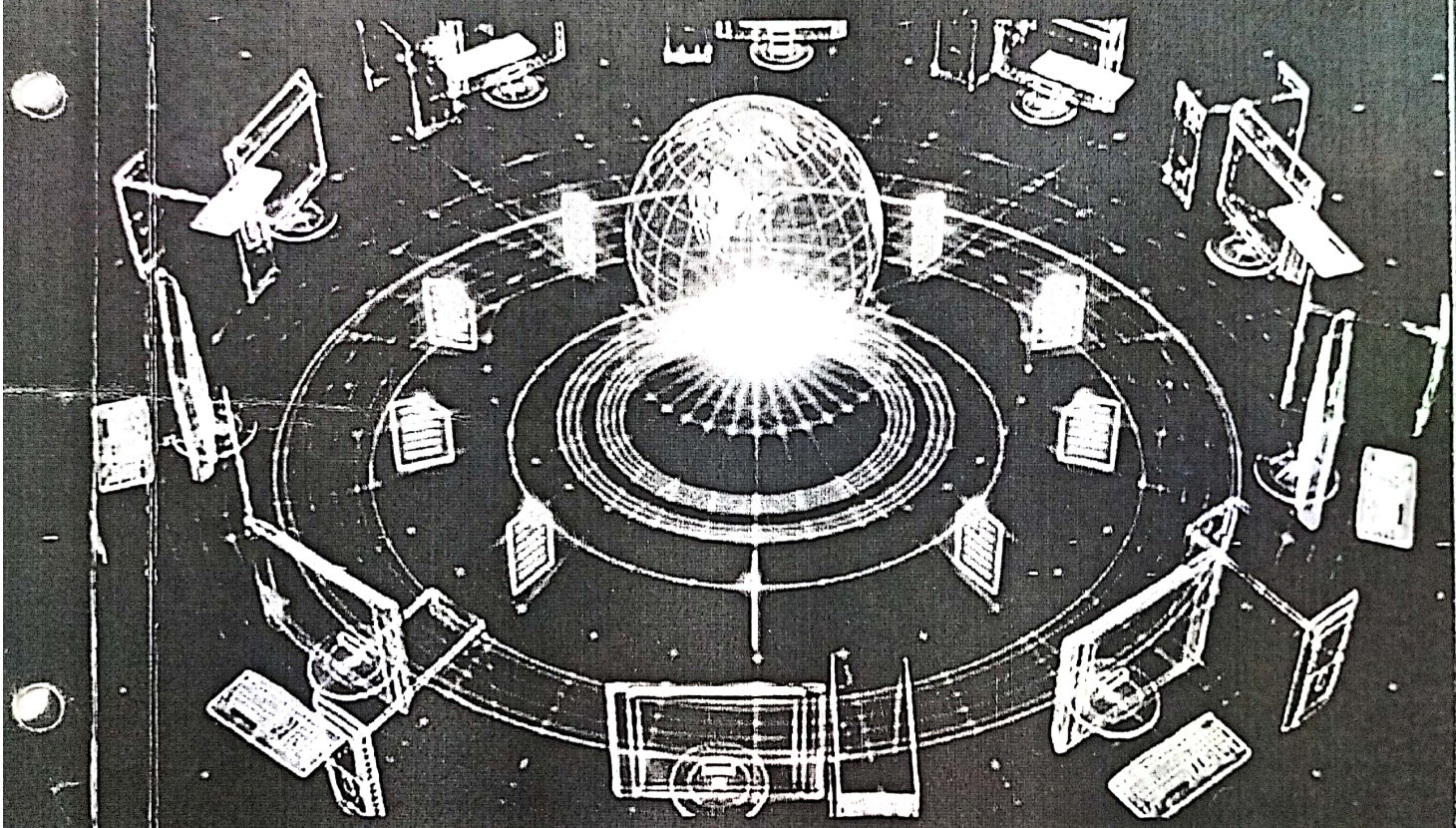
A Guide for Beginners



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CHAPTER 8

The Growth of Cryptocurrency in India: Its Challenges & Potential Impacts on Legislation

Dr Anshika Rajwanshi

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Introduction

There is no doubt that the era of information ar[illegible] technologies has created many golden opportunities in s[illegible] of the fields that benefit from these technologies and on[illegible] the financial and business sector. A growing number [illegible] activated virtual world concepts and created a new bu[illegible] Thus, new types of trading, transactions and currencies have been arising. One of the remarkable financial terms that have emerged in the last few years is Cryptocurrency.

Cryptocurrency can be defined as any medium of exchange [illegible] world money, that can be used in many financial transa[illegible] are virtual or real transactions.

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CREATIVITY & WORKPLACE

Dr.Anshika Rajvanshi, Assistant Professor, Department of Management, IIMT, Delhi.

ABSTRACT:

"Creativity is seeing what everyone else has seen and thinking what no one else has thought." -Albert Einstein

The author believes that creativity is a collection of traits rather than a single trait. Intelligence, intense interest, knowledge, originality (ideas), creative instinct, nonconformity, courage and persistence are basic elements of the concept of creativity. Creativity can manifest itself in a variety of areas of life, and at various stages some of them are more prominent than others. The author tried to contribute the importance of Creativity at workplace which can result in significant works that benefit society as a whole and bring fame for the organization.

INTRODUCTION:

When we hear a word Creative we start thinking about different people who are involved in various creative tasks such as artist, painter, photographer, an author, may be a film maker or a chef or we start thinking of people who make things and we label them as creative type. But in reality there is no such word as creative type and every one of us is creative in some or the other aspects. Creativity can't be defined in one way but can be experienced differently. Creativity involves making things but it also involves combining up ideas in different ways, it can mean thinking differently about data and finding unique solutions to varied practical problems, it can also

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Digital Transformation for Sustainability

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Associate Professor
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7. **Impact of IOT for Digital Sustainability** 60
Dr. Shipra Jain
Dr. Archana Deshpande

8. **Digital Transformation in Education System : The New Normal** 69
Dr. Abhishek Srivastava

9. **Digitalisation and Environmental Sustainability** 77
Dr. Poonam Kathuria
Ansh Gera

10. **Contribution of ICT for Socio-Economic Development** 90
Simranjeet Kaur

11. **Role of Technology 4.0 Towards A Sustainable World** 100
Dr. Purvi Pujari
Mr. Anuj Kumar

12. **Fostering Sustainability with IOT** 110
Dr. Mamta Shah

13. **Digital Transformation for Sustainability in the Field of Education Sector** 124
Jai Ganesh Sekar
Eashwar Nath Rathod B.

14. **Global Challenges in Digital Transformation Faced on Education During COVID-19 Pandemic** 137
Nilesh Kumar Dokania

15. **Challenges Faced During Digital Transformation** 146
Mr. Uday Modak

16. **Challenges for Firms That are Simultaneously Established Incumbents and Disruptive Innovators : Disruptive Innovation in Digital Marketing** 156
Harmanpreet Kaur

17. **Challenges of Digital Transformation** 165
Anshika Rajvanshi

18. **Adaptive Lossless Dictionary Based Compression with Block Wise Data** 171
Dr. Seema Gupta

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17.

Challenges of Digital Transformation

Anshika Rajvanshi*

Introduction

Digital Transformation is a method of dramatically transforming the way a company works to incorporate technologies at all stages of business and shift towards a truly automated and online business strategy. It is about improving the speed and quality of how businesses interact with customers at all stages of their journey. Digital transformation is not just about adding more sophisticated technology to it.

It is time for businesses to engage in a digital strategy. Customers are becoming more and more focused on online business and are trying to do business with others that make it easier for them to do so. The use of cell phones to buy and run is on the rise. Many customer are using their smartphone to explore a product online-often even while they buy in-store. Being able to monitor customer behaviour through networks ensures that business firm may verify what they need when they need it. It's a smart thing to do, but consumers have come to expect this kind of targeted ads, and they're committed to it.

*Assistant Professor, IIMT Delhi

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18.

Adaptive Lossless Dictionary Based Compression with Block Wise Data

Dr. Seema Gupta*

Introduction

Compression of text is necessary for transmitted data from one end to other end and for storing it in the secondary storage device. Compression reduces the bandwidth of network and more importantly utilization of memory[7] resulting increased speed of processing. Lossless text compression, compress the data which matches with the original data and no information is lost in transmission where each bit of data is very important for analysis. Block sorting in lossless data compression algorithm is same as reversible transformation to a block of text input[14]. In this paper, we discuss dictionary based Lossless compression block wise, for generating dictionary for each block. In this process previous block's dictionary is used for the next block for generating binary code for each string generated, coming online. Atef[1] gave a new concept for a block based lossless compression using adaptive arithmetic coding and finite mixture model. Sarvenan[2] describedone pass compression using four schemes for phrase-match selection. An efficient

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Machine learning for Internet of things : A Recapitulation

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Abstract **- IoT is quickly becoming a popular field of IT and the digital world, presenting new research prospects in the ambit of devices and applications connected via internet. Several academics have previously proved their work in this field by employing Machine Learning techniques and algorithms as a subset of AI to fully implement large volumes of data. IOT is considered as a platform where devices are connected together through internet as a medium and by using sensors, data is captured which adds digital intelligence. Data can be access anytime and from anywhere. The need for such devices that can not only store data but also analyzeit and take quick action is growing by the day. Machine learning which makes smart system after adding intelligence to it, makes IOT more smart, responsive and action oriented. Using machine learning we can detect the slightest changes and warn against any type of malfunctioning. Predictive Analysis is added advantage which acts as gift from Machine learning to IOT. This analysis is done in real-time and the results can be displayed on the Smartphone in a few seconds. Though IOT and Machine leaning are powerful tools as an alone but combination of both the technologies is much more which is yet to be explored.**

Keywords:Sensors, IoT data Analytics, Smart cities and Predictive Analysis, Machine Learning

I. INTRODUCTION

[27]In 1999 the phrase "Internet of Things" , given by Kevin Ashton during a presentation at Procter & Gamble. Procter & Gamble's supply chain was taking advantage of Radio Frequency Identification for its business later it was found that "The Internet of Thing" is having a potential of much more. International Telecommunication Union introduce IoT in the year 2005. It is the network of things surrounded by object have internet connectivity as common path to exchange data and information. It allows objects to collect information using internet and store that on desired location that could be cloud also. Remotely data collection and storage is the beauty of IoT. Machine leaning is a subset of Artificial Intelligence in which human like analytical skills are expected by machine. This paper gives insight about role of IoT in medical, Industry, Smart Cities and Agriculture and after applying machine learning techniques what advantages could be achieved. The data which is collected by IOT could be analyzed by supervised and unsupervised learning both but this paper will more deals with supervised learning as it is appropriate to predict outcomes after processed data received.In the field of artificial intelligence, the machine learning algorithm has brought about a significant improvement. The algorithm is divided into several groups, the most common of which is classification. The method for selecting train data from the sample data provided by the user is led by classification algorithms. As supervised learning stands out, decision making is at the core of every classification algorithm. Machine learning is widely acknowledged as a key component of embedded smart network management and service. The majority of IoT systems, in particular, are getting more dynamic, heterogeneous, and complicated, making management challenging. Furthermore, in order to attract more clients, such IoT systems' services must be optimized in terms of performance and variability. Many experiments have progressed in the application of machine learning to IoT. As a result, we can see how machine technology can enhance the Internet of Things. Machine learning for IoT allows users to gain deep analytics and construct efficient intelligent IoT applications since it may provide feasible ways to mine the information and features inherent in IoT data.

Classification of Machine Learning Algorithm
k nearest neighbor algorithm

KNN outputs the K nearest neighbors of the query from a dataset. KNN is "It is a non-parametric method applied for classification or regression". It is used when we want to map input to a continuous output. To find the closest neighbors, KNN implements a similarity metric. This similarity metric is frequently used to calculate the Euclidean between our unknown point and the other points in the dataset. The following is the general formula for Euclidean distance:

$$d(p,q)=d(q,p)=\sqrt{(q_1-p_1)^2+(q_2-p_2)^2+\cdots(q_n-p_n)^2} \quad (1)$$

Naive Bayes

Naive Bayes algorithm predicts the probability which works upon classes and its attributes. This is generally used for text classification. Classify articles to various subjects they belong to. Even written emotions on a paper could also be judged by applying this logic. It is expressed as the following equation

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right)=\frac{P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right)*P(A)}{P(B)} \quad (2)$$

The goal of the Nave Bayes algorithm is to select the classy y with the highest probability. Argmax is just an operation that

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Improvement In Manpower Productivity By Using Training Within Industry- Job Methods (JM) (A Case Study Of Parason Group, India)

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IIMT Karkarduma

Abstract— **Apart from multidimensional challenges and tough competition, due to lockdown, COVID-19 has also produced immense pressure on manufacturing industries to work with limited human resources to adhere the guidelines social distancing. During this tough time, companies are also facing the challenge to manage their fixed costs and semi variable costs, one of the significant costs is labor cost after material cost in manufacturing units. To raise human resource productivity is thrust area that is having a vast scope of improvement and resulting producing more with same labor hours or producing same with less labor hours. The present study, a case of Parason aims to work on TWI-JM to make the employees more productive and work process easier compared to the previous one. The case study focused on practical applications of Job Methods (JM) and for this purpose, a Job Breakdown sheet (JBS) was prepared to record the time of activities done on the shop floor before and after implementing "TWI-JM" technique. A questionnaire with 10 small questions was also prepared. The results achieved by the usage of Job Methods technique found self-explanatory, the team achieved a significant productivity improvement of 27% per shift in machining section by reducing number of activities from 91 to 61 to complete one job on one lathe machine which resulted in short production cycle.**

Keywords- Productivity Improvement, Process Simplification, Training within industry (TWI), Job Methods (JM), Job Breakdown Sheet (JBS), Method study

I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of TWI (Training within Industry) emerged during World War II in US, when the able bodied manpower from the companies drafted in to the military which resulted in shortage of skilled workforce in the companies. This situation created shortage of skilled manpower in companies and companies had to recruit less productive workers as many of them were uneducated, ladies, farmers or people with normal skill set. The recruitment was huge and there was a need to produce quality products specially weapons and ammunition in most imperativeness to maintain the supply to win the war. To solve this problem United States Department of War created TWI during 1940 to 1945. TWI primarily started to serve the purpose of consulting to war allied companies later on become the most effective technique of skill transfer, process simplification and relationship building across the globe. Post war, famously known as four Horsemen, Mike Kane, Channing Dooley, Walter Dietz and Bill Conover established the TWI foundation to spread the practice across Europe and Asia. TWI equally received in other parts of world including Japan and India, in Japan due to war agreement of not to own army and any ammunition company the people who used to work there were forced to work in other companies, Japan used TWI to train these people on new processes with new products. US discontinued this practice after world war but Japan continued to practice, after many years when Donald A. Dinero published the book on TWI, it came known to the world, still in India we have very limited practitioners of this technique but slowly-slowly picking up. But again this pandemic, Covid-19 has created the same situation of shortage of skilled workforce on the shop floor as they migrated to their native places from the cities due to the life threatening disease. On the other hand organizations are not in the position to continue the processes with full-fledged workforce while demand of necessary items is constant and even it has increased for medicines and other type of medical assistance. In this situation, TWI can play the crucial role to increase the productivity of human resource that will result catering on time market demand in right quantities. So first needs to understand TWI which is having three pronged approaches, first one is called Job Instruction (JI) which focuses on rapid skill transfer, second is Job Methods (JM) which focuses on to improve existing processes by using available resources and third one is Job Relations (JR) which focuses on solving personal problems in analytical way to avoid distraction of employees from targeted goals. Under the TWI framework, the Job Methods (JM) is an approach which helps in improving existing methods of doing a job and changing the paradigm of individuals that the existing methods can be improved without resource limitations to improve overall process effectiveness. The JM provides an easier, effective and productive method of doing the same job in a smarter way which will increase the productivity of manpower. Presently entire world is seeking the ways to raise productivity of human resources as it is the most

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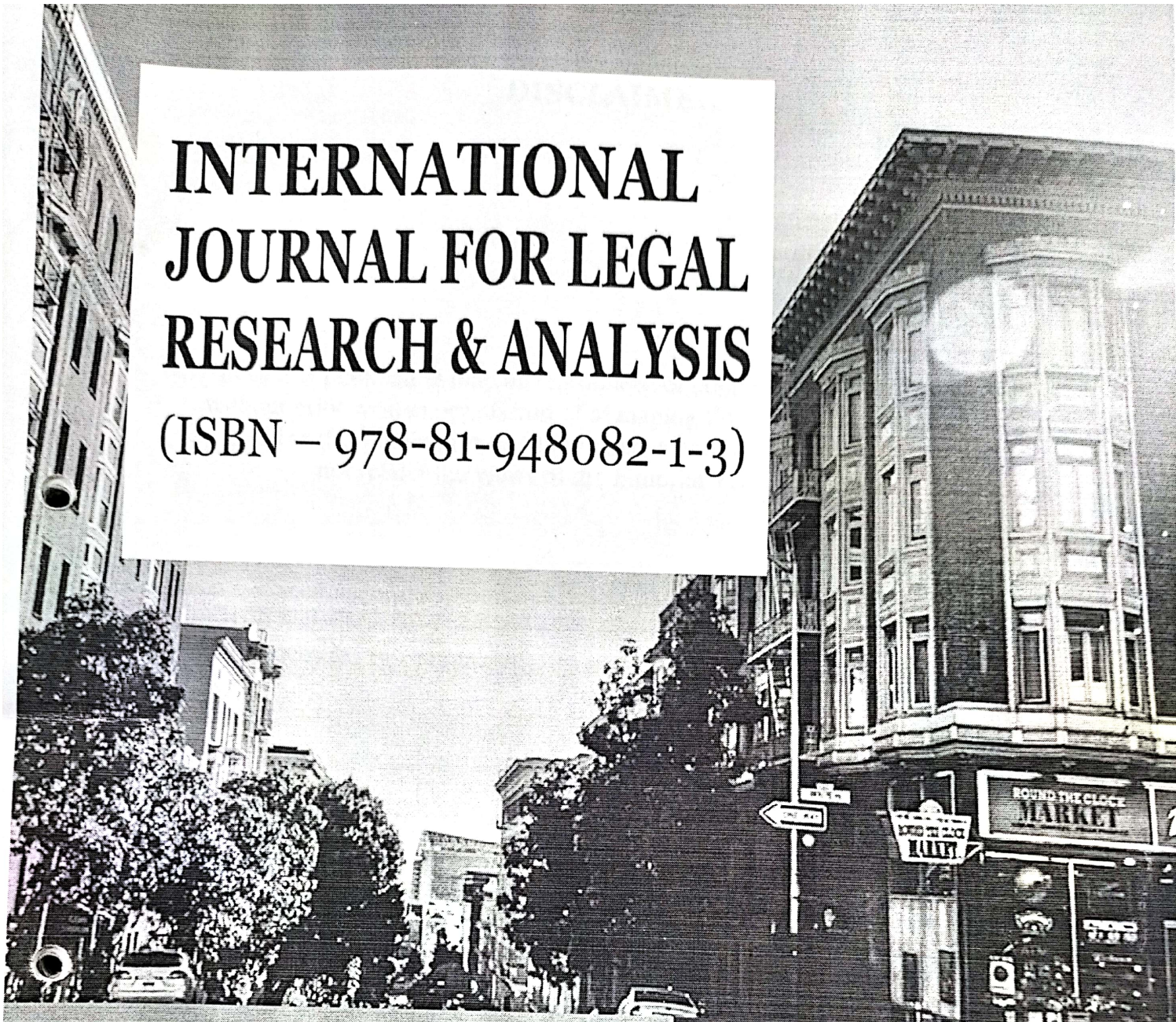

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INDEX

S.No	Name	Title	Page No.
1.	Bhakti Khule	The Concept Of Corporate Governance	6
2.	Pari	Research Paper On Data Theft	15
3.	Nithya Sowmya	Challenges in the implementation of POSH Act	31
4.	Twinkle Shaji	Section 113-B of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872: A Pre-emptive Conclusion or A Necessary Precaution	44
5.	Pothuru Sashank Varma	Pre Packaged Insolvency	55
6.	Joyita Ghosh	The Role of a Defense Counsel in Criminal Proceeding	62
7.	Pragati Gilda	Smart Contracts - Can Code be law?	70
8.	Shwetha Maria Solomon	History Of Police Brutality In India	78
9.	Anjali Nair	Emergence of Right to Clean Environment as Human Right'	87
10.	Akash Kumar &Ayush Yadav	Corporate Governance & Ownership Structure	101
11.	Divyanshi Goel	Rights Of The Accused Under The Code Of Criminal Procedure And The Constitution Of India	112
12.	Sarashika Eakambaram	Film Censorship And Its Impact On The Fundamental Right To Freedom Of Speech And Expression - A Constitutional Analysis	134
13.	Param Bhamra & Aditya Mathur	Should India Follow The Culture Of Giving Death Penalty As	142

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Emergence of Right to Clean Environment as Human Right'

By: Anjali Nair

Introduction

When the natural environment is damaged and contaminated to the extent that it threatens life, health, food, shelter, and minimum work standards, it also becomes a threat to established human rights.[123]

The destruction of life-sustaining ecosystems, the pollution of the world's water, land, and air, the inability to control the world's wastes, and other related environmental problems prevent people from securing the minimum requisites for health and survival, thereby impeding and even prohibiting the effective exercise and enjoyment of human rights for much of the world's population.[124]

All human beings depend on the environment in which we live. A safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment is integral to the full enjoyment of a wide range of human rights, including the rights to life, health, food, water and sanitation. Without a healthy environment, we are unable to fulfill our aspirations or even live at a level commensurate with minimum standards of human dignity. At the same time, protecting human rights helps to protect the environment. When people are able to learn about, and participate in, the decisions that affect them, they can help to ensure that those decisions respect their need for a sustainable environment.

In recent years, the recognition of the links between human rights and the environment has greatly increased. The number and scope of international and domestic laws, judicial decisions, and academic studies on the relationship between human rights and the environment have grown rapidly.[125]

Current Issues

The last remaining tropical glaciers between the Himalayas and the Andes will disappear in the

[123] REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
[124] https://scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1330&context=djcil
[125] https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Environment/SREnvironment/Pages/SRenvironmentIndex.aspx

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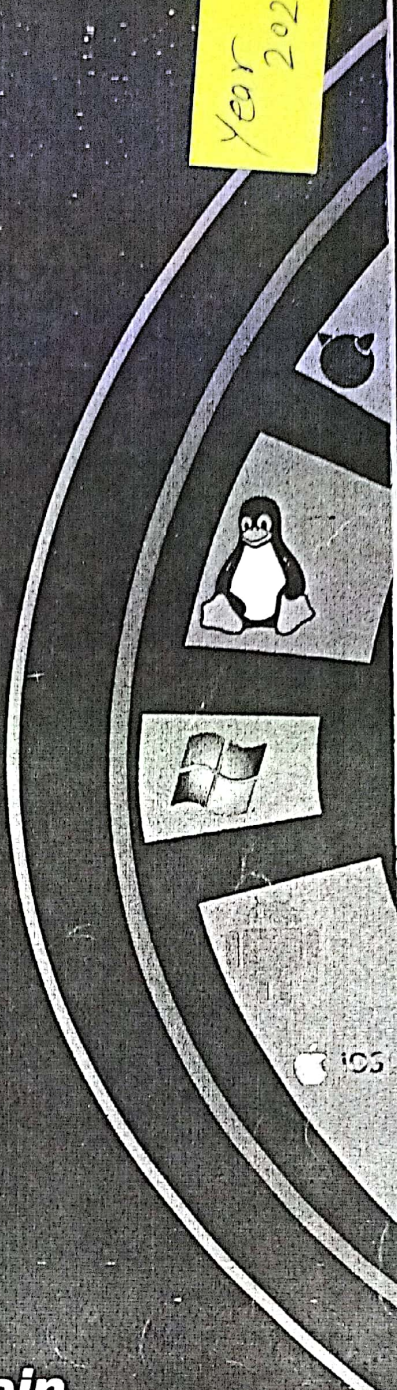
OPERATING SYSTEM

Principles & Concepts



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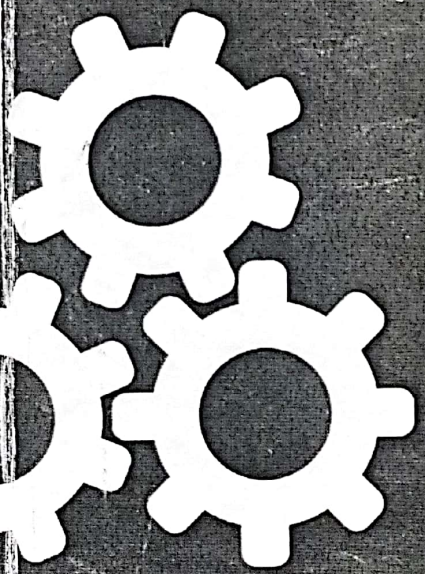

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Operating System Principles & Concepts

Dr. Seema Nath Jain
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Dr. Satpal Arora

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The Covid-19 pandemic has compelled changes across the world. The coronavirus is forever changing the way we live and work. Government and private institutions are promoted to use of technology to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. Every sector of the humankind was affected for the impact of corona various. This book entitled "The Covid-19 Pandemic" focuses in many challenges, issues of the pandemic and how the pandemic serves as a widespread test case for the efficacy of these digital solutions. The policy makers, thinkers, development personal, researchers and upcoming generation will get new path of knowledge on out brake of COVID-19 pandemic.

Krittibas Datta is currently working as a State Aided College Teacher, Department of Political Science, Jalangi Mahavidyalaya,Jalangi, Murshidabad, West Bengal. He has obtained his master degree from University of Kalyani, Kalyani, West Bengal. He completed his M.Phil from the Department of Political Science, University of Gour Banga, Malda, West Bengal and is currently working on his PhD research in the same institute. He has participated and presented papers in various national and international conference, seminar, workshop, webinar and published a number of articles in national & international journals (With UGC-CARE listed) and chapters in edited book. He has edited 2 books and co-edited seven books. He is a life member of Indian Political Science Association(IPSA).

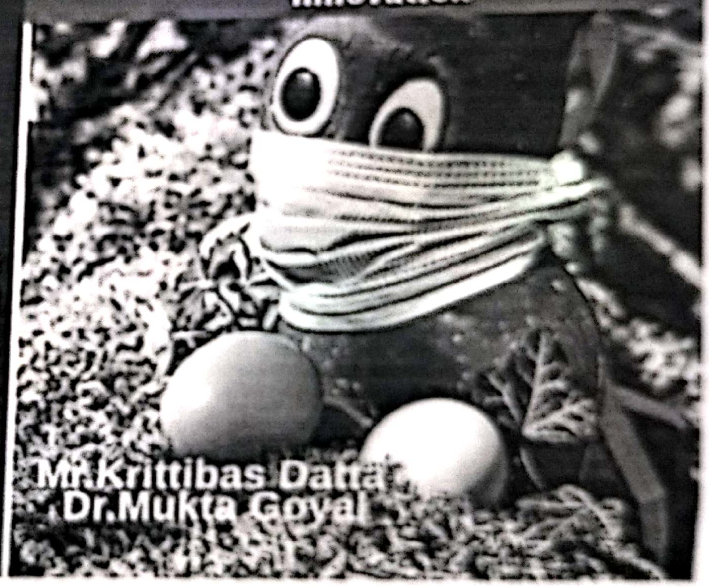
Dr. Mukta Goyal is a dedicated professional having an experience of almost a decade in academia. Presently she is working as Principal in Manvi Institute of Edu. &Tech, Delhi, SCERT .She has completed her Ph. D. in Management from Mewar University, Chittorgarh. She has been conferred with the Award "The Real Super Woman 2020" by Forever Stat India Award, New Delhi. She holds her credit to author four books and also edited around twenty books with different titles. Many of her research papers have been acknowledged and published in the Journal of National and International repute as well as conferences proceedings too.

THE COVID-19 Pandemic

Mr. Krittibas Datta Dr. Mukta Goyal

THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Challanges, Issues and Outbreak For Innovation



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Contents

Foreword v

Preface vii

1. An Analysis On How Covid-19 Puts Women At More Risk Than Men In India 1
2. Impact Of Corona Pandemic On Agricultural Economy In Chhattisgarh 13
3. The Global Epidemic Of Covid - 19 And Its Impact On India 28
4. Covid 19 Pandemic And Indian Tribes 37
5. Covid Vaccine And Curruption 44
6. Social Media And Mental Health During The Outbreak Of Covid-19 56
7. Issues And Challenges Of Covid 19 On Rural Economy In West Bengal 64
8. Global Politics On Covid-19 Vaccine: Changes And Issues 70
9. Global Politics And Covid Vaccine 79
10. Women, Vaccination And Covid 19 In India: Challenges & Issues 89
11. The Cursed Covid-19 And Its Consequences: A Critical Study 98
12. Covid-19 3rd Wave 106
13. Post Pandemic Work-life Balance Strategies An Empirical Study 115
14. Degeneration Of Education: Impact Of Covid-19 On Education 126
15. Covid 19 Crisis: Present And Upcoming Challenges For India 133
16. Inequalities And Discrimination Around Covid-19 Outbreak 140
17. Covid Pandemic Crisis On Media & Entertainment Industry 145
18. A Critical Analysis Of The Impact Of Globalization On Indian Education System 155

List Of Authors

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8.Global Politics on Covid-19 Vaccine: Changes and Issues

*Sk Abdul Shahid, State Aided College Teacher (SACT-I), Department of Political Science, Chandrakona Vidyasagar Mahavidyalaya, West Bengal.

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14.Degeneration of Education: Impact of Covid-19 on Education

*Debabrata Nandi,SACT in the Department of History, Chandidas Mahavidyalaya

15.COVID 19 CRISIS: PRESENT AND UPCOMING CHALLENGES FOR INDIA

*Jakir Ali Kazi, Independent Scholar, M.A in Political Science, Department of Political Science, University of Gour Banga, Malda, West Bengal.

16.Inequalities and Discrimination around Covid-19 Outbreak

*Sk Abdul Khalid, Independent Researcher, M.A in History, Netaji Subhash Open University, Saltlake, Kolkata

17.Covid Pandemic Crisis On Media & Entertainment Industry

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Covid Pandemic Crisis On Media & Entertainment Industry

*Ms. Nikita Jain, **Dr. Seema Nath Jain, ***Dr. Anshika Rajvanshi

Introduction

The coronavirus pandemic is having a tremendous impact on sectors across India, including the music and entertainment industry. Public meetings have been outlawed, and theatres, theatres, music festivals, plays, and concerts have been shuttered or cancelled permanently as a result of the virus's deployment of lockdowns across all states. The Bollywood business was struck hard almost immediately, with movie theatres closing throughout the country and key blockbusters being postponed. Even once the lockdowns are removed, the demand for social separation may become the norm, with major consequences for those in the entertainment business who rely on the creation and distribution of music, movies, and related live events to make a living. The pandemic's effects on these sectors might include reduced attendance at film festivals and music concerts, delays in film distribution, delayed or cancelled movie releases, and a reduction in on-location filming. Production companies, music labels, filmmakers, artists, and theatre owners, among others, will most certainly suffer financial consequences for months, if not years. The following are the significant legal issues:

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Contents

Foreword ..... *v*
Preface ..... *vii*
Abbreviation ..... *xv*
About the Contributors ..... *xix*

PART - I
Understanding Environmental Issues: Within and Without COVID-19

1. **Resilient, Sustainable and Self-Reliant Neighbourhood Planning During and Post - COVID–19** 1
Pallavi Tiwari and Archana Kushwaha
2. **Examining the Relationship Between Sustainable Development Goals and Neo-Liberal Development** 15
Priya Sharma
3. **Coronavirus: Epiphany of Climate Change & Eco-Anxiety** 33
Swasti Kaushik and Radhika Sethi
4. **Covid-19 and Its Footprints on the Environment with Reference to Biomedical Waste Management in India** 57
Saloni Narayan and Chippy G Krishnan
5. **Climate Change: International Concerns and National Initiatives With Special Reference to Greenhouse Gases** ... 71
Rakesh Kumar and Pallavi Pal
6. **Covid-19 vis-à-vis Environment Pollution: The Saviour of Mother Earth** 91
Renji T Roy and Steffi Felix
7. **Global Carbon Emissions: Emerging Issues and Challenges** 105
Amrita Malik
8. **Essential Environmental Management Measures During Post - COVID-19 Pandemic in West Africa** 119
Yunusa Hassan

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9. **Ideal Path for Our Environmental Efforts in the Wake of Covid-19 Scenario: A 'Super-Wicked' Problem 131**
Katyan Anshuman and Monisha Sen

10. **Post - COVID-19 Environmental Issues: Bangladesh Perspective 145**
Jubaida Raushan Ara

11. **India's Biofuel Policy on Conversion of Rice to Ethanol: A Discussion on Constitutionality 161**
Silpa Aziz Sagheer

12. **Climate Change: Path Ahead Post the Pandemic 177**
Alisha Syali

PART - II

Understanding Sustainable Development Goals: COVID-19 and Beyond

13. **Introduction to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 191**
M. Sakthivel

14. **The Impact of COVID-19 on the Sustainable Development Goal of Reducing Inequalities 199**
Monika Davar

15. **How a Pandemic Could Change the 'Roadmap to Humanity' 213**
Arun Gupta and Anushka Gupta

16. **COVID-19 and Zero Hunger 225**
Nidhi Joshi and Rita Singh Raghuvanshi

17. **Mapping the Relationship Between SDG Commitment and Mitigating the Pandemic – A Comparative Study 243**
Kaushitaki Sharma

18. **To a New Dawn: A Benefit Sharing Mechanism for Biodiversity Governance 263**
Manini Syali and Aaditya Vikram Sharma

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Chapter 15

How a Pandemic Could Change the 'Roadmap to Humanity'

Dr. Arun Gupta[*]
Anushka Gupta[**]

ABSTRACT

The SDGs, adopted by the UN Member States in 2015, is a roadmap for humanity. They encompass almost every aspect of human and planetary wellbeing and, if met, will provide a stable and prosperous life for every person and ensure the health of the planet.

However, the progress has been uneven in the last five years of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and it needs a fillip. The world has not been on track to deliver the SDGs by 2030. COVID-19 has further reversed this progress and had a devastating impact on all 17 Goals. This chapter discusses how the pandemic may influence the SDGs and affect their implementation. If the world had been on track to achieve the 2030 Agenda, it would have also been better prepared to deal with such a pandemic.

Achieving the SDGs has become even more critical to make the countries better prepared for future pandemics and other unforeseen shocks. The paper suggests that, due to its wide scope and areas of influence, COVID-19 may also jeopardize the process of the implementation of the SDGs. To recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, we must put people at the centre of the response to achieve more equitable and resilient outcomes for all. Governments and businesses should heed the lessons learned from this wake-up call to formulate the kind of transitions needed to build a healthier, more resilient and sustainable world.

---

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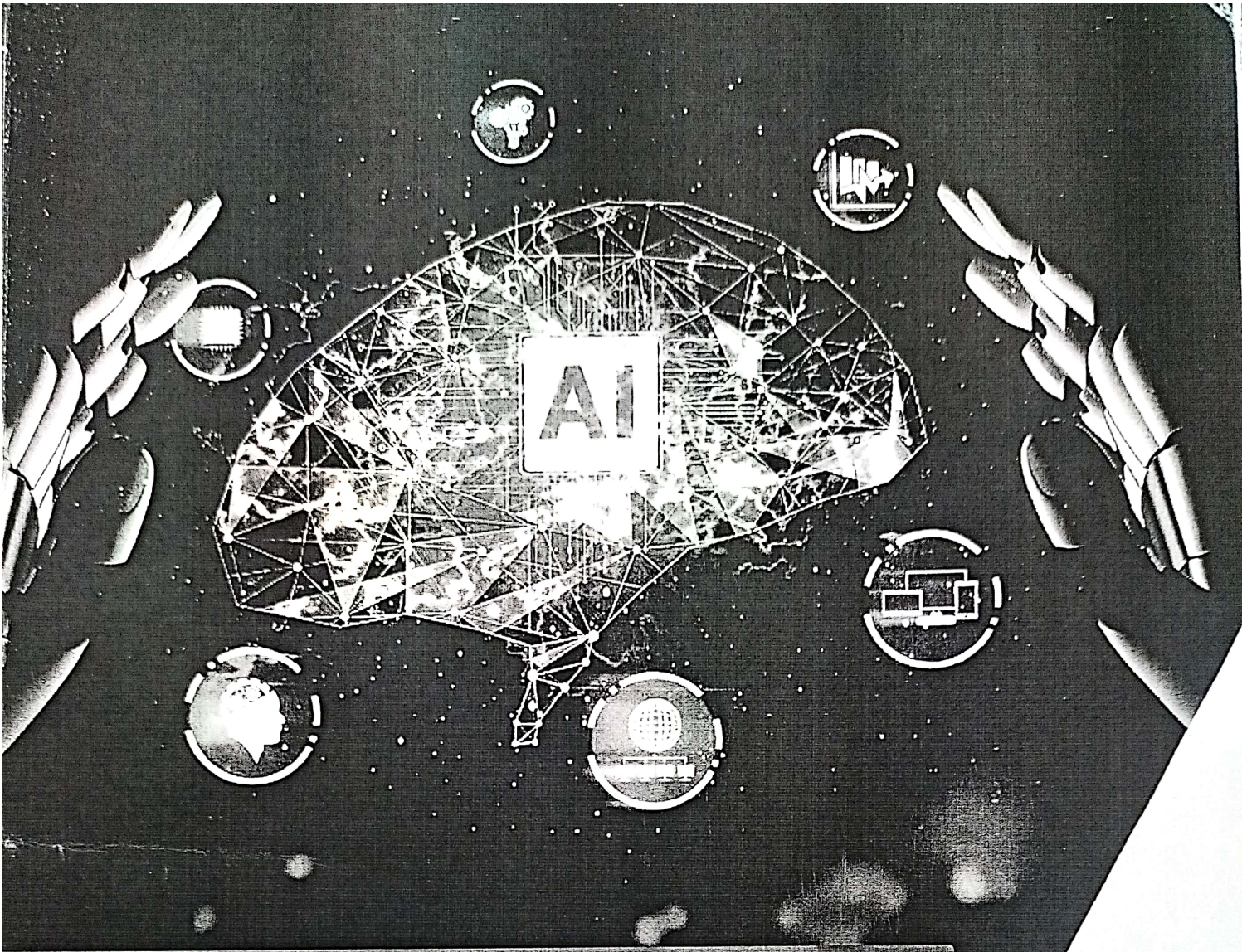

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A MODERN APPROACH

Dr. Mukta Jagdish
Mr. L. Ganesh Babu
Dr. Mahesh Sharma

SPH

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TITLE OF THE BOOK: Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach

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Chapter 9
Zero Customer Defection

Renu Yadav
Ideal Institute of Management and Technology, India

ABSTRACT

AI-oriented CRM has a bright future in business transformation. We're living in the age of the customer. Due to the proliferation of data, customers are more informed than ever. Armed with empowerment, customers are demanding that customer experience be put on a pedestal. According to research by Walker, customer experience is slated to overtake price and product as the key brand differentiator by the end of 2020. Quality is a buzz word. In this sharp, opportunistic, and calculating world, one can survive only if it is having not only good quality but a unique quality. As it is very well explained by Darwin that the mantra for success is "survival of fittest." Every organization has its own procedure of achieving its best quality and to sustain in this tough world. This chapter will not only discuss about the zero customer defection but also emphasize on the issues, problems, and trends of artificial intelligence in CRM and in turn zero customer defection.

INTRODUCTION

Technology blending into relationship management continues at a very rapid rate: Information technology and advanced analytics support omnipresent customer communication and increasing availability of customer data, in turn enabling firms to offer personalized services and crating customer relationships to grow more profitable customers (Rust and Huang, 2014, Gupta et al., 2020). At the heart of marketers' attention in this regard are the emerging technologies of *artificial intelligence (AI)*, which refer to "a system's ability to *correctly interpret external data, to learn from such data, and to use those learnings to achieve specific goals and tasks through*

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Chapter 8
AI and Customer Experience in the Fashion Industry

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ABSTRACT

This chapter portrays artificial intelligence with the improvement of customer experience on online and offline fashion purchases. The presence of AI in the retail business is turning into a vital part of the customer experience. AI attempts to disclose approaches to interpret with the end goal for organizations to make a genuine use out of them, either online or offline. Thus, with this research, the authors additionally give knowledge on how this experience of AI could be improved in later fashion purchases and how it will undoubtedly be part of the everyday customer experience.

INTRODUCTION

The Fourth industrial revolution introduced by the digital transformation is allowing the fashion industry, like many other sectors, to increase its capacity to produce and use data that was not previously technically or financially feasible. The most important impact on production and distribution is yet to come. In a recent interview (March

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Urkunde

über die Eintragung des Gebrauchsmusters Nr. 20 2023 100 324

Bezeichnung:

Bananenfaser-basierte, kostengünstige Produktionsmaschine für Damenbinden mit IoT

IPC:

B30B 9/00

Inhaber/Inhaberin:

Batra, Iti, Dr., Azadpur, Delhi, IN
Goyal, Monika, Dr., Faridabad, Haryana, IN
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Tag der Anmeldung:

24.01.2023

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20.02.2023

Die Präsidentin des Deutschen Patent- und Markenamts

Eva Schewior

Eva Schewior

München, 20.02.2023

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Banana Fiber Based Low Cost Sanitary Pads Production Machine Using IoT

FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to the field of design of ow cost sanitary pads production machine.

The present invention relates to system for ow cost sanitary pads production machine from banana fiber.

More particularly, the present invention is related to Banana fiber based low cost sanitary pads production machine using IoT.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The subject matter discussed in the background section should not be assumed to be prior art merely as a result of its mention in the background section. Similarly, a problem mentioned in the background section or associated with the subject matter of the background section should not be assumed to have been previously recognized in the prior art. The subject matter in the background section merely represents different approaches, which in-and-of-themselves may also be inventions.

Using banana fiber to make low-cost sanitary pads is a sustainable and eco-friendly alternative to traditional materials such as plastic and synthetic fibers. To use banana fiber in the production of sanitary pads, the following steps can be taken:

Harvest banana plants and separate the fibers from the stem.

Clean and process the fibers by washing, boiling, and beating them to make them soft and pliable.

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THE PATENTS ACT, 1970
(39 of 1970)
&
The Patents Rules, 2003
DECLARATION AS TO INVENTORSHIP
[See Section 10(6) and Rule 13(6)]

1. NAME OF THE APPLICANT

I/We Dr. J Sreedhar et. al., all are citizen of India, Address of one of the Applicant: Associate Professor, Keshav Memorial Institute of Technology, Narayanaguda, Hyderabad, India-500029.

hereby declare that the true and first inventor(s) of the invention disclosed in the complete specification filed in pursuance of ~~my~~ / our application numbered _____ dated 07-03-2023 ~~is~~/are

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~~3. DECLARATION TO BE GIVEN WHEN THE APPLICATION IN INDIA IS FILED BY THE APPLICANT(S) IN THE CONVENTION COUNTRY: -~~

N.A.

~~We the applicant(s) in the convention country hereby declare that our right to apply for a patent in India is by way of assignment from the true and first inventor(s).~~

Dated this 07th day of March 2023

Dr. J Sreedhar et. al.
Applicant(s)

To,
The Controller of Patents
The Patent Office, Chennai

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The field of invention is teaching potential and difficulties associated with modern cloud computing in the context of digital humanities and technical and professional communication. This field of invention is focused on addressing the challenges that arise when teaching cloud computing in these specific areas, while also exploring the potential benefits that can be realized through the use of cloud computing technologies.

Background of the invention:

The digital age has brought about a significant shift in the way that we approach teaching and learning, particularly in the fields of digital humanities and technical and professional communication. With the increasing importance of cloud computing, there is a growing need to explore the potential benefits and challenges associated with its use in these areas.

Cloud computing is a technology that allows users to access computing resources over the internet, without the need for on-premises infrastructure. It provides a range of benefits, including increased flexibility, scalability, and cost-effectiveness. These advantages have led to the widespread adoption of cloud computing in various fields, including education.

In the context of digital humanities, cloud computing offers a range of potential benefits, including the ability to process large amounts of data quickly and efficiently, and the ability to collaborate and share data with researchers from around the world. Cloud-based tools and

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Efficient Cloud Clustering Schemes: A Review

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***Abstract*— In a cloud computing paradigm a large number of computers are pooled together to handle all the connected user's request. In order to serve their customers in a better way, businesses are increasingly turning to cloud computing, which allows them to virtually centralize and grow their IT infrastructure via the internet. Before delving into the intricacies of cloud computing, It would be beneficial for the researchers to have an overview via a review article on this interesting and widely studied domain of cloud computing. To cater to the needs of researchers this paper presents a comprehensive and thorough literature review on cloud resource management and cloud resource scheduling. This study uses a standard systematic literature analysis strategy based on a comprehensive collection of 51 research articles selected from a larger collection of 219 research papers published in over 29 preeminent workshops, symposia, and conferences and 13 preeminent journals. The present state of cloud computing resource scheduling can be broken down into many different types. A comprehensive analysis of resource scheduling in cloud computing is provided, including details on scheduling algorithms and management, scheduling kinds and benefits with accompanying tools, scheduling considerations and resource distribution strategies. Thirteen distinct resource- scheduling strategies have been described, and the relevant literature has been cited. In addition, eight distinct resource allocation strategies are laid forth. The results of this study can be used as a guide in selecting the best algorithm to schedule a given workload, as well as in identifying the most important properties of resource scheduling algorithms. Directions for further study have also been offered in concluding section**

Keywords—Cloud Clustering, Resource Scheduling, Scheduling Algorithms.

I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud-based resource clustering issues may be addressed via the implementation of an effective resource clustering strategy. In order to address resource clustering issues in the cloud, several systems have used various techniques. The educational data mining system has been using a variety of clustering approaches recently [1-5]. Undergraduate academic achievement at Malaysia's National Defence University was measured using a variety of artificial neural network-based classification strategies, including k-means clustering and decision tree. WEKA software's X-means, k-means, and hierarchical clustering algorithms were utilised to assess students' emotional intelligence and highlight challenges they had while navigating the learning management system's online curriculum. Students' learning behaviours were assessed by using Ward's clustering and non-hierarchical clustering approach, and a click-stream server data set was created based on student input related to their online education [6,8]. The web log data files of an LMS were grouped using the Markov clustering technique to analyse student and course data. The future actions of pupils were predicted using a novel clustering with affinity measure technique [7]. The online patterns that kids are engaging with were determined using a Fuzzy Sets and Transitive Closure approach [9]. Many studies have employed fuzzy methods to group similar items, demonstrating the importance of fuzzy logic in this context [10-15]. Therefore, the next section of the literature review will focus on some of the most important fuzzy based resource clustering approaches or algorithms now in use.

II. BACKGROUND

Workload submission and execution are two steps within the larger process of resource management. Cloud resource management consists of two phases of provisioning and scheduling of resources [16, 18-20]. In contrast to resource scheduling, which entails the mapping and execution of cloud consumer workloads based on selected resources, resource provisioning is the process of determining which resources are necessary to complete a given workload in accordance with the quality-of-service requirements described by cloud consumers. The first step in executing a workload in the cloud is for a cloud user to submit a request for workload execution together with the necessary workload specifications. The broker (resource provisioner) uses this information to locate the best available resources to handle a particular workload and to evaluate whether or not the workload's quality of service (QoS) criteria can be met via provisioning. After resources are provisioned, the broker will transmit requests to a scheduler to be scheduled. The second step, resource scheduling, follows the first provisioning phase. The resource queue stores all of the supplied resources, whereas the resource pool stores everything else. The workload queue is where submitted workloads wait to be processed. Quality of Service criteria make it difficult to schedule resources for realistic workloads. QoS needs must be taken into account for effective resource scheduling.

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10

Application of Cyber-crime in Education Sector

Dr. Seema Gupta,
Harsh Manchanda

Abstract

In a World on an average of an hour 97 cyber-crime happens, this means there is a victim of cyber-crime every 37 seconds. Cyber-crime is making use of a computer for unlawful activities such as committing fraud, trafficking intellectual property, stealing identities, or violating privacy. Digital education is the integrating modern technology and digital tools to assist the progress of teaching and learning. **According to Check Point Research, the education/research sector was the most targeted in 2021, with an average of 1,605 cyber-attacks per week, up 75 per cent from 2020.** Education organizations have been the most vulnerable due to COVID-19 restrictions, distance learning. With the introduction of online education system, threats like Ransomware attacks, DDOS attacks, Phishing attacks, IOT attacks, data breaches and many more were also faced. This Research paper aims to study outlook of Cyber Crime in Digital Education and measure to protect cyber-crime in education sector.

Keywords: Cyber-crime, Cyber-attacks, Multi-factor Authentication, Cyber-bullying.

1. Introduction

Cyber-crime is defined as the destruction, theft, or unauthorized or illegal use, modification, or copy of information, programmers, services, equipment, or communication network [7]. With the improvement in technology, the dependency on computer has increased and everything can be accessed digitally like online shopping, jobs, studies is just a click

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FORM 2

THE PATENTS ACT 1970

39 OF 1970

&

THE PATENT RULES 2003

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

(SEE SECTIONS 10 & RULE 13)

1. TITLE OF THE INVENTION

IMPLEMENTING BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY AND THE INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT) TO PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS IN THE CRYPTOCURRENCY MARKET

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Implementing Blockchain Technology and the Internet of Things (IoT) to Provide Protection for Financial Transactions in the Cryptocurrency Market

ABSTRACT:

The origins of blockchain technology may be traced back to its link with Bitcoin, which was the most well-known cryptocurrency at the time this article was written. A cryptocurrency is distinguished by the use of cryptographic techniques to generate new units of currency and to verify the legitimacy of financial transactions. A blockchain is a proprietary digital ledger that records and monitors cash transfers between individual users. There is a widespread belief among many people that blockchain technology is a reliable and trustworthy system. A comprehensive global index containing all monetary transactions within a network is built by adopting a decentralised approach to network security. The information contained in this index is usually thought to be accurate. The use of blockchain's decentralised ledger technology has the potential to improve trust and collaboration among individuals, removing the need for intermediaries in face-to-face encounters. This technique permits trade confirmation without the use of a central clearing entity. Each trustworthy third party participating in the transaction uses its own unique technique of self-identification, which may result in a longer procedure. The elimination of intermediaries would allow parties involved in transactions and talks to resolve difficulties more quickly. The goal of this essay is to explain Blockchain and the Internet of Things (IoT) ideas in

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On fuzzy small and pseudo projectives – a conditioned class of fuzzy projective modules

Abstract: In this work, we examine fuzzy pseudo projective modules, a generalization of fuzzy projective modules. Among other intriguing findings, we obtain a surprising theorem proving the equality of fuzzy projective and pseudo-projective modules over semisimple rings. We also propose the idea of fuzzy small pseudo-projective modules based on fuzzy pseudo-projective modules and present some fascinating results in this area.

Keywords: Fuzzy small projectives, fuzzy split, fuzzy pseudo-projective, fuzzy exact sequences and fuzzy small pseudo-projective modules

MSC 2010: 94D05, 03B52, 03E72

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1 Introduction

Cartan and Eilenberg introduced projective modules [2]. After that, Banaschewski [1] focused on projective modules and developed several relevant findings. Since then, researchers have been attempting to widen the application of this idea, leading to the emergence of words like quasi-pseudo-, pseudo-semi-, and small pseudo-projective modules. Concerning a generalization of projective modules, Talebi and Gorji [10] discussed pseudo-projective modules. Simple and semisimple modules were created in 2008 by Michielsen [6] to give a new direction to the aforementioned existing ideas. When Prof. L. A. Zadeh first used the term "fuzzy" in 1965, it was extended to several algebraic structures, giving them a new extension in the field of fuzzy. For instance, modules became fuzzy modules, whereas projective modules became fuzzy projective modules. By fuzzing up many well-known results, conclusions, and features connected to these ideas, we have attempted to extend and explain the traditional conception of pseudo-projective and small pseudo-projective modules during this research.

The ideas discussed in this paper can be used to define global and Goldie's dimension in terms of fuzzy pseudo-projective-injective and small pseudo-projective modules. Additionally, the global dimension can be converted to the Gorenstein dimension across Gorenstein rings. The readers are persuaded to learn more about this topic and apply it

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