

ISBN No. 978-81-935636-0-1

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON
DIGITAL INDIA: EMPOWERING THE SOCIETY**

27 JANUARY 2018

Chief Editor :
Dr. Shalini Singh

Editors :
Dr. Anuraag Mohan
Dr. Dharmendra Kumar Singh
Dr. Ajay Kumar Singh,



Organised By
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, BAREILLY COLLEGE, BAREILLY (U.P.) INDIA
&
FATER ACADEMY OF INDIA (FAI)

ABOUT THE COLLEGE

Established in 1837, Bareilly College, Bareilly has grown by leaps and bounds into a renowned lyceum for higher learning under the conscious guidance of its Principal Dr Ajay Kumar Sharma. Bareilly College, Bareilly is presently affiliated to MJP Rohilkhand University Bareilly. The institute has a heritage palace like building architecture of ancient look. Today Bareilly College, Bareilly has evolved itself in a major educational centre in Northern India with NACC A grade honor . In the present time college cares more than 20000 students enrolled in various professional as well as conventional UG and PG courses.

ABOUT BAREILLY

Bareilly city is worldwide known for its cane and wood furniture creations as well as the finest work of embroidery, locally named as Zariworks. It is situated between the capital of U.P. Lucknow and the National Capital of the country –Delhi. Bareilly is also the prime gateway to the beautiful state of Uttarakhand. According to epic Mahabharata, Bareilly region (Panchala) is said to be birthplace of Draupadi. This city was established in middle of 16th century and ruled basically by Rohila Sardars who were highly patriotic, so the region was named Rohilkhand. Internationally, this city is a grand example of communal harmony as it has the ancient shiv peeths of Hinduism as well as the well known Darghahs of Muslim Community. Here lies the oldest higher education Institute, the Bareilly College founded in 1837 and IVRI, the biggest Institute of Veterinary Sciences in Asia. The city of Bareilly has been nodal point in India's freedom struggle with the students as well as teachers of Bareilly College played a vital role. The first Kaala Paani punishment was given to Maulavi Qutub Shah, who was a teacher of Farsi in this college. We all welcome you heartily to the city of Zari and Surma.

प्रो. अनिल शुक्ल
Prof. Anil Shukla
कुलपति
Vice-Chancellor



Ph/फोन : कार्या/Off. +91-581-2527282
निवास/Resi. + 91-581-2523378
फैक्स/Fax : कार्या/Off. +91-581-2528384
निवास/Resi. + 91-581-2523334
e mail : vcoffice@mjpr.ac.in
महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले रुहेलखण्ड विश्वविद्यालय
बरेली-243006
MAHATMA JYOTIBA PHULE ROHILKHAND UNIVERSITY
BAREILLY - 243 006



It is a matter of great pleasure and satisfaction that Department of Chemistry, Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) is holding an international conference on "Digital India: Empowering the society" on 27th January, 2018 covering almost all major issue relating to information technology, digital india Programme of Government of India.

I understand that many experts from elite institutions all over the world will discuss to transform India into a digitally empowered society.

I wish the conference a great success.

Anil Shukla

Anil Shukla



Secretary
Managing Committee
Bareilly College, Bareilly

Message

I am delighted to welcome guests, researchers delegates and students to the splendid platform of learning and knowledge sharing on 27.01.2018. at the International conference on “**DIGITAL INDIA, EMPOWERING THE SOCIETY**”. The conference is being organized by **Department of Chemistry, Bareilly College Bareilly** where delegates, being experts in their field will contribute to the dialogue and debate with globally renowned scientist and researchers on the insights of Digital India.

I hope new paths will be found out for teachers, students and researchers to contribute more and more to the sustainable development of the country. The organizers have meticulously planned all the activities to ensure the applications of the shared knowledge for their practical applications.

I congratulate all my faculty, staff, students and participants for a successful and meaningful conference.

I wish the participants pleasant environment and stay.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dev Murti'.

(Dev Murti)

Prof.Pankaj Srivastava
Ph.D.
General Secretary, FATER Academy of India
Ex .Head, Department of Mathematics
Ex. Secretary, The National Academy of Sciences
India, Allahabad(L.C)
President, The National Children Science
Congress, Allahabad
Ex. Deputy Dean (Student Welfare)
MNNIT, Allahabad



Department of Mathematics
Motilal Nehru National Institute of
Technology Allahabad-211004, India
Phone: (O) 0532-2271253
(R) 0532-2271929
Mobile: +91-9415616045
E-mail: drpankaj23@gmail.com



It gives me immense pleasure to congratulate the Management & Department of Chemistry ,Bareilly college, Bareilly for organizing the International conference on “Digital India –Empowering the society” in collaboration with FATER Academy of India on January 27,2018. In the 21 st century, Digital India has taken centre stage and it is perceived as an engine of socio-economic growth in developing as well as developed countries. Nations all around the world have been investing a lot on Digitalization activities, as it guarantees large, strong, diversified, sustainable and competitive economy, which effectively harnesses the talents and energies of its people. All of these ensure standards of living and better quality life for its citizens. However, there are innumerable problems that coexist in the society today and academic deliberations have to go an extra mile to address these issues.

In this back drop, this international event provides a forum where representatives and scholars from industry as well as academia can meet, discuss and present the best possible outcomes to some the problems faced by the society. I appreciate the efforts made by the organizing committee for conducting this international conference I am sure that the participants will richly benefit from the meaningful interaction in the conference.

I wish the international conference a grand success.

Prof.Pankaj Srivastava



The Faculty of Business Administration, KhonKaen University,
(NongKhai Campus)
7th January 2018

To the conference organizer

Subject: Appreciation word for the success

I would like to express my appreciation for the International Conference on Digital India: Empower and Society in Bareilly College. The conference is the most value for Indian society. Nowadays, the world is in the digital age. Therefore, we have to adapt my life and create innovation continuously. The research on digital is the most impact on the human to improve life quality.

The success of the conference, I very praise on the organizer, FATER academic of India (FAI). FAI is always contributing the educational to the India society and other countries, that is help human to have wealthiness, healthiness, and happiness. This conference is evidence of FAI to create the knowledge legacy to the world. I have fully believed the conference can help many people improve life, especially, the youths can adapt the benefit of the knowledge to develop the countries. I pray the god to bless you all have success for the conference, and all participants have happiness all times.

Sincerely,

Dr.Nara Kittimetheekul
Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Business Administration
Department of Research and Academic Service

Prof. P.K. Srivastava
President
FATER Academy of India (FAI)



I am extremely happy to know that the Department of Chemistry Bareilly College, Bareilly, U.P. in collaboration with Forum for Advanced Training in Education and Research (FATER) Academy of India is organizing International Conference on Digital India : Empowering the Society on January 27, 2018. The organizers have focussed on a very important topic namely Digitalization which has attracted the international attention, be it in the name of e - governance, e -education, e -banking, e - business/ e - marketing and so on. The Indian population has to be made aware of the opportunities and challenges. I, on behalf of FATER Academy of India and my personal behalf express sincere thanks to the College Management for accepting the responsibility of hosting the conference and express gratitude to learned Conveners for taking lead. I also thank all the participants and wish grand success of the International Conference.

I also wish for such many successes in future for the FATER as well as for a happy and prosperous New year to all participating in conference. Jai Bharat.

Prof. P.K. Srivastava

Dr. M. LELLIS THIVAGAR
Vice-President
FATER Academy of India



Madurai Kamaraj University,
Madurai, Tamilnadu
MEMBER SYNDICATE
Professor & Chairperson
School of Mathematics

E-mail : mlthivagar@yahoo.co.in
Mobile: +91 94438 05959
Website: www.lellisthivagar.org



It is quite satisfactory to see that the researchers and academicians are expressing their social commitment. I am very happy to acknowledge and appreciate the Management and the Department of Chemistry, Bareilly college, Bareilly for organizing the International Conference on "Digital India –Empowering the society" in collaboration with FATER Academy of India to articulate various praxes of dedicated intellectuals. The seminar opens avenue for the theoritians to realize their public responsibility.

Digital India is a long-term vision of the nation with suitable action plans. The national digitalization process has multidimensional ramifications. It aims at the establishment of transparent and accountable economy, free and fair politics, informed and participatory governance, cashless trade and efficient services. Digitalization creates new employment opportunities. Thus the seminar provides an opportunity to think along with the national agenda and goal.

I congratulate the organizers and invite the participants to have a fruitful discourse.

(Dr.M.Lellis Thivagar)

Tel: 26962819, 26567373
26562134, 26562122 (EPBAX)
Fax: 26569908, 26515637
26863847, 26862418
Web.dst.gov.in



Government of India
Ministry of Science and Technology
Department of Science and Technology
Technology Bhavan, New Mehrauli
Road, New Delhi - 110 016

Message

I am indeed very happy to learn that Dr. Pankaj Srivastava, Convenor and Dr. Shalini Singh, Organizing Secretary, Department of Chemistry, Bareilly College, Bareilly are jointly holding an international conference on " Digital India: Empowering the society" during 27th January 2017.

It is also great pleasure to learn that during this period at Bareilly college, Bareilly distinguished speakers of International repute will contribute significantly for motivating the young researchers.

In this context, the theme of the chosen for this conferences is vital interest of the students and young researchers which i am sure to promote sharing of ideas about Digital India and Input of S & T for empowering the society.


I wish all the success for organizing this conference on behalf of Department of science and technology.

Dr. Ashok Kumar Singh
Principal Scientific Officer
Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India

Dr. Ajay Kumar Sharma
Principal,
Bareilly College, Bareilly



Office : 0581-2567808

 2568844
2567805

Fax No. 0581-2567808

e-mail ID: bareillycollege@gmail.com;

<http://www.bareillycollege.org>

Address: P.O. Shahamat Ganj, Bareilly

U.P. INDIA PIN: 243005

NAAC accredited "A" Grade



It gives the immense pleasure to learn that the **Department of Chemistry, Bareilly College, Bareilly** in association with **Forum for Advanced Training Education and Research Academy of India (FAI)** is organizing an International Conference on 27th January, 2018 on the theme "**Digital India: Empowering the Society**" and a souvenir is being brought to commemorate this occasion. I wish organizers and participants a grand success. I am sure the deliberations held at the conference will immensely help the various professionals who will participate in it.

I also congratulate the organizers for organizing such conference which encourages the faculty to explore the new areas of research and enhance the quality of research activities. I am sure the conference will be an incentive for the participants from various levels and the souvenir brought out on this occasion will be useful and informative to all.

I further convey my sincere and best wishes to all the faculty members of Department of Chemistry, Bareilly College, Bareilly for successful conduct of the Conference and publication of Souvenir on this great occasion.

(Dr. Ajay Kumar Sharma)

Message From The Convener's Desk



It gives me a great pleasure to extend a very warm welcome to you all on behalf of Bareilly College, Bareilly. We are indeed honoured and delighted to host the first International Conference on " Digital India, Empowering the Society" by Department of Chemistry, Bareilly College, Bareilly.

The Conference programme has been planned to deliver insights in to recent advancements in digitization bu eminent luminaries from across the globe, leverage of which may benefit the society at large. We hope that all of you will enjoy the academic fest, warm hospitality of Bareillians, rich heritage of the region of this "Jhumka" City.

Let us join our hands together to share knowledge and experience that will go a long way in helping to built a healthy, prosperous and developed nation.

I wish this International Conference a great success.

jai Hind, Jai Bharat !!

Dr. Anurag Mohan
Head
Department of Chemistry

From the Desk of Organizing Secretary



In today's fast-paced world, it is difficult to imagine a life that is not digitally empowered. I remember those days quite clearly when I began doing my research work in 2000 that it was very rare to find good research papers from around the world. For that purpose, I had to journey through the length and breadth of my country for the best research papers were only available in the libraries of elite institutions like CTDDR and JNU at that point of time. It is only because of digitalization that we are capable of interacting with intellectuals with ease and having access to the best of the research papers from around the world, providing opportunities to thousands of Indians to compete and be at par with this ever-changing world. Today, we are proficient enough to access any kind of information with a single click. While most of us are accustomed to wide range of technological equipments, yet a major chunk of our population is still unaware of what their lives can be, rather than what it is. The notion of establishing a digital network within India so that a person living in the roughest of terrains in India will have access to Internet is still a distant dream. Just like we today have free access to water, education and open air, we must incorporate the right to being digitalized as a Fundamental Right too. I hope that someday in the near future, our upcoming generation would become so digitally empowered that it would wonder if an International Conference could have been conducted on a topic other than Digital India.

Dr. Shalini Singh
Organizing Secretary
International Conference

From The Desk Of Co-Organizing Secretary



Dear Colleagues,

We are indeed privileged and delighted to host the International Conference on "Digital India: Empowering The Society" in Bareilly College, Bareilly, the most vibrant college of North India.

I express my sincere thanks to all dear colleagues and friends for giving me an opportunity to host and organize this relevant and most challenging event. Such a herculean task would not have been possible without the voyage traveled together by the organizing committee members, resource persons, eminent scientists, researchers and young students and who have traveled for distance for their participation.

The objective of the conference is to bring the eminent academicians, scientists, researchers, industrialists, technocrats, experts from all strata of society and students, under one roof, to explore the new horizons of innovative ideas to identify opportunities and defining the path forward.

Tremendous amount of efforts put in to compile this huge and bulky proceedings will be successful only when if these papers could motivate some of us in taking up the major advancements in this area for human kind and our society.



(Dr. Ajay Kumar Singh)

Associate Professor
Department of Physics
Bareilly College, Bareilly

Invited Lectures



डिजिटल इंडिया : कैसे डिजिटल इंडिया कर रहा है आम लोगो का सशक्तिकरण

प्रबल प्रताप सिंह

मैनेजिंग एडिटर, न्यूज 18 इंडिया

डिजिटल इंडिया शब्द आजकल लोगों की जुबान पर है और इसका प्रचार प्रसार भी खूब हो रहा है। लेकिन डिजिटल इंडिया है क्या और क्यों इसे लेकर सरकार काफी सक्रिय है ये ज्यादातर लोगों की समझ से परे है। इसका आम लोगों से क्या संबंध है और कैसे ये आम लोगों की जिंदगी प्रभावित कर रहा है इसे समझना जरूरी है। क्योंकि अगर डिजिटल इंडिया आम नागरिकों से किसी तरह से जुड़ा नहीं है और उनकी मदद नहीं करता है या फिर उन्हें किसी तरह की सहायता नहीं दे पा रहा है तो फिर इसका प्रचार प्रसार क्यों हो रहा है। आखिर डिजिटल इंडिया शुरू करने के पीछे सरकार कि क्या सोच है। क्या अभी तक हुआ कंप्यूटीकरण डिजिटल इंडिया नहीं था। अगर हां तो फिर इस नए कार्यक्रम कि क्या जरूरत पड़ी। आखिर यह भारत में पहले से शुरू हो चुकी डिजिटल क्रांति से किस तरह से अलग है।

इन सवालियों का सिलसिलेवार जवाब ही यह तथ्य साफ करेगा कि डिजिटल इंडिया क्या है। सबसे पहली बात यह कि अभी तक जितना भी कार्य डिजिटल के रूप में हुआ है वह केवल लोगों को उनकी पसंद का डाटा उन तक पहुंचाने के लिए हुआ है। वह अपने किसी भी दस्तावेज को डिजिटल रूप से अपने पास संग्रहित करके रख सकते हैं। उनका उपयोग अपने मनोरंजन के लिए कर सकते थे। मसलन, यू ट्यूब पर फिल्म या अन्य वीडियो देखना। अपने दस्तावेज को डिजिटल रूप देकर उसे अपने मेल या कंप्यूटर लैपटॉप की स्क्रीन पर रखना। मौजूदा समय तक यही डिजिटल की व्याख्या थी। अब सवाल यह उठता है कि आखिर मौजूदा सरकार का डिजिटल इंडिया इससे अलग कैसे है।

सरकार की डिजिटल इंडिया को आगे बढ़ाने की मुहिम कुछ मायनों काफी आगे और अलग है। जब वर्ष 2014 में जब नई सरकार केन्द्र में आई तो उसने डिजिटल इंडिया काफी जोरशोर से शुरू किया। सरकार के एक मंत्री को बकायदा इसकी जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई कि पूरे कार्यक्रम की निगरानी करे। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी का स्पष्ट मानना था कि केवल किसी दस्तावेज को डिजिटल रूप में अपने पास रखने या फिर यूट्यूब या फेसबुक पर मनोरंजन करना या ज्ञान साझा करना डिजिटल का वह उपयोग नहीं है, जिसके लिए डिजिटल युग सामने आया है। कार्यक्रम लागू करने का मकसद था कि ये लोगों की जिंदगी को सुगम बनाए। और न केवल सुगम बनाए बल्कि लोगों का सशक्तिकरण भी करे। उनके बीच उंच नीच, पढ़े लिखे अनपढ़ या कम पढ़ लिखे का भेदभाव खत्म करे। सभी नागरिकों को सभी सुविधाएं एक समान उपलब्ध हो। उन्हें सरकार की सभी सुविधाएं उनके एक क्लिक पर मिले। उन्हें किसी कार्यालय जाने या किसी अधिकारी से मिलने की जरूरत ही नहीं हो। लोगों का शारिरिक, मानसिक, बौद्धिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक आधार पर शोषण या दोहन ना कर पाए। कोई भी नागरिक अपना कोई भी काम अपने मोबाइल या कंप्यूटर या लैप टॉप की स्क्रीन पर एक क्लिक से करा पाए।

इसके लिए सबसे जरूरी था कि सभी विभाग, मंत्रालय के पास मौजूद सभी सुविधाएं और सेवाएं आनलाइन उपलब्ध हो। दूसरा, यह भी सुनिश्चित हो कि जो नागरिक किसी सेवा का उपयोग कर रहा है वह उसका हकदार है या फिर वह अपने हिस्से की सेवा ही हासिल कर रहा है। उसमें किसी तरह की गलती मिलावट या धोखाधड़ी नहीं हो रही है। इन मौलिक बिंदुओं को ध्यान में रखते सरकार ने देश की अधिकतर सब्सिडी वाली योजनाओं के साथ ही सभी तरह के सरकारी लाभ को हासिल करने के लिए आधार को अनिवार्य कर दिया। आधार किसी भी व्यक्ति का विशेष पहचान पत्र है और जहां भी आधार का उपयोग हो रहा है वहां पर उसके अलावा किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को उसके हिस्से का लाभ नहीं मिल

सकता है। यह लाभ या रियायत सीधे लाभार्थी को मिले इसके लिए केंद्र सरकार ने लाभ लेने वाले सभी लोगों को कहा कि अगर उन्हें लाभ चाहिए तो वे अपने आधार को अपने बैंक एकाउंट से लिंक कराए। उन्हें लाभ या रियायत नकदी न मिलकर उनके आधार लिंक वाले बैंक खाता में मिलेगी। इसका लाभ यह हुआ कि एलपीजी रियायत से लेकर राशन, शैक्षिक छात्रवृत्तियों रियायत का पैसा सीधे लाभार्थी तक पहुंचने लगा। सरकार की कोशिशें रंग लाईं और काफी हद तक बिचौलियों का भीमिका में कमी आई। एक सरकारी आंकड़े के मुताबिक सरकार ने इससे लीकेज या बिचौलियों द्वारा हड़पी जाने वाली या रियायत लाभ देने के नाम पर वसूली जाने वाले सेवा शुल्क के रूप में करीब 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की बचत की। लोगों को सीधे पैसे मिले तो बिचौलियों का कारोबार खत्म होने लगा। यानी सरकार अगर इस पैसे को विकास के कामों में लगाती है तो उसका फायदा उन तमामे लोगों को मिलेगा न कि चंद बिचौलियों को।

डिजिटल इंडिया के अन्य लाभ भी हुए। इसमें नकदी की जगह लोगों को डेबिट क्रेडिट कार्ड से पेमेंट के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया गया। बड़े लेन देन के लिए केवल चेक, आनलाइन पेमेंट की नीति लाई गई। इससे शुरू में लोगों को असुविधा हुई लेकिन उसके उपरांत धीरे धीरे लोगों को तरीका पसंद आया और इससे बेनामी रूप से होने वाले लेन देन पर प्रभावी रोक लगी। इससे काला धन पर अंकुश लगाने में मदद मिली। जब सरकार यह कदम उठा रही थी तो उस समय यह तथ्य सामने आया कि पढ़े लिखे लोग तो डेबिट कार्ड, क्रेडिट कार्ड और आनलाइन पेमेंट कर सकते हैं लेकिन जो कम पढ़े लिखे हैं या अनपढ़ हैं वो ये कैसे कर सकते हैं। इसलिए सरकार ने ऐसे तबके के लोगों को सशक्त बने के लिए भीम एप्प बनाया। यह एक आनलाइन पेमेंट का ही तरीका है। लेकिन इसमें किसी तरह के पासवर्ड या कोड को याद रखने की जरूरत नहीं है। इसमें किसी भी व्यक्ति के बैंक एकाउंट, फोन, आधार कार्ड और उसकी उंगुली के निशान को जोड़ा जाता है। उसके वह बिना कोई नंबर, कोड याद किये बिना अपने मोबाइल से किसी को भी पैसे भेज सकता है या किसी से पैसे हासिल कर सकता है। हर ट्रांजैक्शन के बाद उसके मोबाइल पर एसएमएस से सूचना आती है और संबंधित व्यक्ति को यह पता होता है कि उसके खाते में कितने पैसे आए हैं या निकाले गए हैं। यह भी डिजिटल इंडिया का एक लाभ हुआ है। अब बिना बैंक गए भी लोग केवल सामान्य फीचर फोन से भी लेन देन कर सकते हैं। हर महीने भीम एप्प से करोड़ों रुपये का लेन देन हो रहा है। भीम एप्प से पेट्रोल डीजल से लेकर दूध, किराना का सामान तक खरीदा जा सकता है।

इसका तीसरा लाभ यह हुआ कि जब सरकार ने डिजिटलकरण को बढ़ावा दिया और उसे वित्तीय लेन देन के साथ ही सरकारी योजना देने का माध्यम बनाया तो इसे टेलीकश्म और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनियों ने एक अवसर के तौर पर लिया। टेलीकश्म कंपनियों ने दुनिया के सबसे सस्ते डाटा पैक पेश किये। जिससे लोगों ने सरकारी कार्यालय या अन्य संस्थानों तक जाने की जगह अपने मोबाइल, कंप्यूटर से ही विभिन्न फार्म भरने, सहायता हासिल करने के आवेदन के साथ ही सरकार तक अपनी बात, शिकायत, सुझाव पहुंचाने शुरू कर दिए। इससे हर व्यक्ति की पहुंच सरकार तक एक क्लिक पर हो गई। यह पहल कितनी कारगर रही इसका अदांजा इसी बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि चलती ट्रेन में सोशल मीडिया पर किये गए एक संदेश से न केवल अगले स्टेशन पर यात्रियों को डॉक्टर मिलने या फिर मां के पास बच्चे को पिलाने के लिए गर्म दूध नहीं होता है तो ट्रेन में उसे टीटीई दूध पहुंचा के वाकये भी सामने आए हैं। इसी तरह से विदेश में फंसे लोगों को भी सोशल मीडिया पर एक संदेश से भारत सरकार की सहायता मिल जाती है। ऑनलाइन शिकायत, सुझाव, बात रखने में क्योंकि व्यक्ति की किसी भी तरह की जानकारी अफसरों या प्रशासन को नहीं मिलती है और एक ही समय पर कई जगह यह शिकायत, सुझाव चला जाता है इसलिए हर व्यक्ति को एक समान ही इज्जत या अहमियत मिली है। ऐसे में गरीब अमीर, शिक्षित अशिक्षित या किसी अन्य तरह का भेदभाव नहीं रह जाता है। इससे हर व्यक्ति सशक्त होता है। यही डिजिटल इंडिया का लक्ष्य था और इसी ध्येय के साथ सरकार ने यह कार्यक्रम शुरू किया था। है सकता है कि अभी भी कुछ स्तर पर लोगों की बात नहीं सुनी जाती हो या फिर उनकी शिकायत पर कार्य नहीं होता हो लेकिन इतने बड़े मुल्क में कोई भी योजना लागू करने में वक्त लगेगा।

प्रबल प्रताप सिंह



Digitization and Ways forward for Business and Researchers: Empirical Cases Illustrated Using Neural Networks

Dr. Chai Ching Tan
 School of Management
 Mae Fah Luang University Thailand

Threefold objectives are aimed. First, the research exploits secondary published data to highlight the significant role of digitization, concluding that global competitiveness can be predicted by world digital competitiveness and logistics performances, which further relies on sound national governance systems and innovation initiatives. Second, this paper endeavors to provide an overview of the digitization trend and suggests implications for businesses and the broad societies. Finally, research strategy using neural network as a future trend of methodological tool is illustrated with empirical cases in the context of hotels in Indonesia and community-based tourism (CBT) model development in Thailand. To accomplish these objective, a digitization definition that refers to a contemporary context in that digital technologies are means of connecting people, systems, companies, products and services, rather than simply as means of conversion of analog to digital information and processes, is employed.

Digitization relies on digital data resources for wide-ranges of commercial realities and social innovation. In the Economist (2017)'s report, data are argued as playing the role of oil in the last century, as a driver of growth and change with impacts in systemic scales, felt by all levels of societies: individual, communities, and entire nations. In fact, digitization is often reckoned as the “mother of all trends” transiting us to a smart era. As digitization impact accelerates, smart era becomes more and more feasible. At the factory level, we have the Industry 4.0 which exploits digitized communication between people, devices, machines and resources to support decentralized, autonomous and smart production. At the business level, an interconnected population of organizations has gradually formed emerging smart business ecosystem concept and structure. At the consumer level, digital strategy will further exploit AI and neural network methods to help study patterns of data for meaningful conclusion, by also exploiting connected value co-creation community in digital platform. At the product level, the augmented reality and augmented smartness in the product design becomes essential, which extends the core product to connected product potential. In essence, a more digitized extension of pluri-signified product concept becomes important. In conclusion, the second research objective can be summarized in Figure 1.

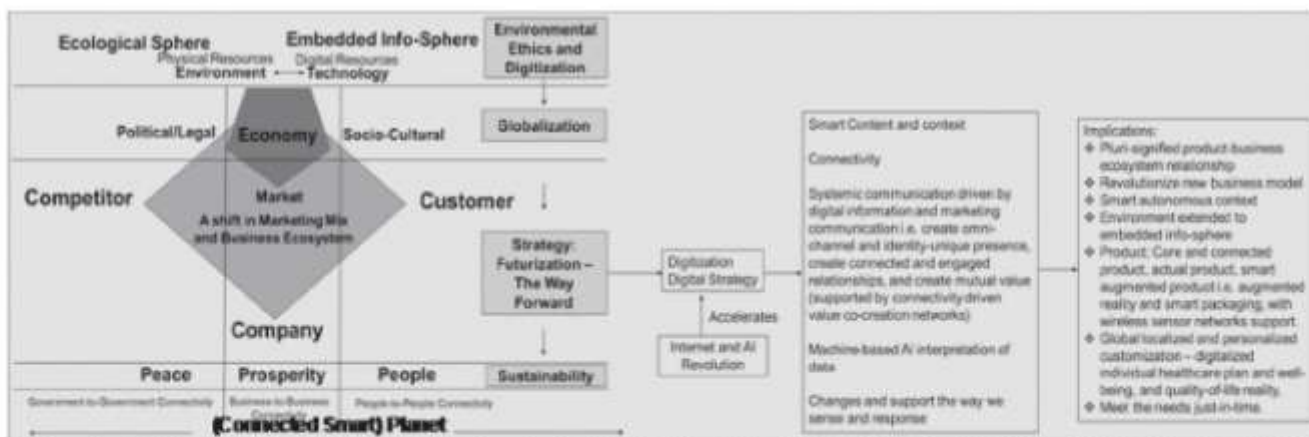


Figure 1: Strategic Context and Implications of Digitization

To the social science and business researchers, the use of AI and neural network methods will become significantly important, particularly in the big-data and complexity context. Two empirical cases are illustrated to meet the third research objective, although robotics application and social-media based netnography cases would also be discussed. The neural network method based on multilayer neural simulation (feedforward and backward propagation approach, with gradient descent optimization) is shown in Figure 2 which is used to predict the patterns of data in both the community-based tourism (CBT) and hotel applications context.

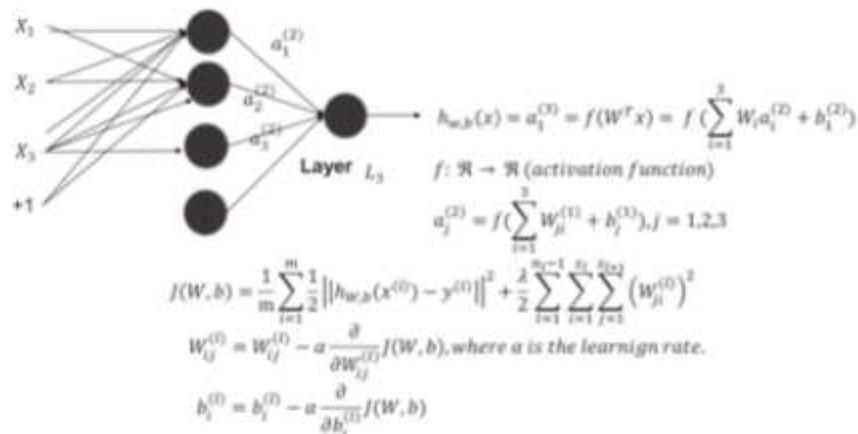


Figure 2: Multilayer neural network simulation structure

While the neural network yields the pattern of variables known as a socio-psychological cybernetics model of CBT (suggested by the author) in tourism context, in the hotel case, an extended version of Balanced Scorecard (BSC) is suggested by the neural network, which advocates a behavioral and attitudinal attention that drives learning and growth through performance monitoring and challenges faced by the hotel industry.

Reference

Economist (2017). Fuel of the Future: Data is Giving Rise to a New Economy. 6 May, available at www.economist.com/news/briefing/21721634-how-it-shaping-up-data-giving-rise-new-economy



Digital India - Empowering Society

Major General (Dr) MP Singh

Introduction

1. The Government has taken an unprecedented leap in conceiving Digital India initiative with a view to transforming the lives of millions of its citizens. The initiative entails a joint vision and a comprehensive execution plan, bringing together various departments as well as existing and new programs that are monitored and influenced centrally by the government.

2. The vision of Digital India would be supported by nine key pillars, as under:-

S.No	Pillar	Description
(a)	Broadband Highway	To provide high-speed broadband coverage highways connecting about 250,000 villages, various government departments, universities, etc. To provide an integrated information infrastructure with integration of State Wide Area Network (SWAN), National Knowledge Network (NKN) and National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN)
(b)	Universal access to mobile	To provide mobile connectivity to about 12,300 villages
(c)	Public-Internet Access Programme (PIAP)	To make 750,000 CSCs operational at Gram Panchayat level for delivery of government services. To convert 150,000 post offices into multi-service centres
(d)	E-governance	To use business process re-engineering to transform government processes and make them simple, automated and efficient
(e)	E-kranti	To use technology for service delivery such as e-education, e-healthcare, technology for planning, farmers, security, financial inclusion, justice, etc.
(f)	Information for all	To provide open access to government information and documents online To provide two-way communication between citizens and the government through online platforms and social media
(g)	Electronics manufacturing	To target net zero imports by 2020, through various actions in areas such as taxation/incentives, economies of scale, skill development, government procurement, etc.
(h)	IT for jobs	To provide necessary skills and training that enable the youth to avail jobs in IT/ITES sector
(i)	Early harvest programmes	To focus on execution of project within short timelines, such as IT platform for meetings, e-greetings from the government, electronic attachments, Wi-Fi in all universities, etc.

Key Challenges

3. It is an enormous project, of an exceptional order, beset with innumerable challenges that require to be addressed. Some of the challenges are enumerated below:-

- (a) **National Fiber Optic Network (NOFN) Infrastructure Setup.** The effort to connect about 250,000 villages through an optical fiber network is extremely difficult, may cause delays. Providing last-mile connectivity would be very expensive, unaffordable for most Indians.
- (b) **Adoption of Internet.** Internet penetration is likely to be far from expectation. People in poor areas would find it difficult to afford internet through broadband or mobile. Low literacy level, lack of content with regional relevance, lack of appropriate access devices would also hinder the adoption.
- (c) **Data Speed.** Data speed is another area where India faces a big hurdle. India is ranked 20th in mobile data speeds, with an average speed of 0.099 mbps. In comparison, Canada, the top ranked nation, has average data speed of over 4.5 mbps.
- (d) **Security.** With cybercrime on the rise, the idea of putting information of about a billion citizens online seems like a risky move. Hence highest levels of security measures and protocols would need to be taken to ensure a safe environment for the citizens.
- (e) **Coordination and Standardization.** Various government departments such as DeitY, DoT, Law, Finance, etc. would be involved in creating systems and operational standards for a seamless integration. Such involvement would require significant levels of coordination to ensure proper flow of information.
- (f) **Private Sector Participation.** In order to meet the expected timelines, participation of private sector players becomes quite crucial. Whereas, private sector players have shown limited involvement, this needs to be boosted quite rapidly.

Manpower. Skilled manpower is, perhaps, the biggest challenge of all. India has nearly 475 million people engaged in labour, out of which about 93% are engaged in unorganized labour. Skilled manpower is essential for the development and effective adoption of new technologies. Creating a system to train and provide gainful employment to so many people is an immense challenge.

Conclusion

4. To ensure success of its initiatives in the digital space, the government will have to take steps across multiple functional areas, some of which are outlined below:

- (a) **Regulatory framework.** The government should focus on putting in place regulations that ensure smooth adoption of digital services. Regulations around net neutrality, use of cash cards/ wallet services, etc. should be instituted along with the initiatives of Digital India. Regulatory clarity will build trust about government services among citizens and encourage them to opt for these services.
 - (b) **Effective implementation.** There are two key imperatives to be considered for effective implementation.
 - (c) **Skill enhancement.** The government should focus on skill enhancement of its workforce through training programmes or hiring of private sector experts. The government can collaborate with the private sector through PPP model, consulting assignment, etc.
 - (d) **Planning and implementation.** The government, along with system integrators developing various platforms, should adopt agile implementation practices. The platforms developed should be 'future-proof' i.e. upgradable and scalable in a cost-effective manner
 - (e) **Budget constraints.** The government should tap into the available pool of resources such as manpower, budgets, private sector fund, etc. in an optimal manner and should put monitoring mechanisms in place to ensure right allocation of resources at the right places. Banking institutions should be more liberal in their credit appraisal process for funding these initiatives.
-

- (f) **Bridge digital divide.** There are two key imperatives for bridging the digital divide:
- (i) **Capability enhancement of citizens.** To enable citizens to reap the benefits of Digital India initiatives, the government should disseminate information through multiple channels and train citizens on use of technology devices and various interfaces (e.g. web portals, app, etc.).
 - (ii) **Design of digital services.** The governments should design easy-to-use intuitive interfaces. The private sector expertise can be leveraged in this aspect. Service providers (e.g. government agencies, universities, etc.) should design simple process flows such that a user can do the transactions with minimal human intervention
- (g) **Security and privacy.** The government and system integrators should ensure application of state-of-the-art security protocols. Relevant privacy policies should be instituted by the government so that the information is not misused by people who have access to it.

References / Source

- (a) *E-governance and Digital India Empowering Indian Citizens Through Technology*
(<https://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/in/Documents/technology-media-telecommunications/intmt-empowering-indian-citizens-through-technology-noexp.pdf>)
 - (b) *Digital India*
(<https://www.india.gov.in/spotlight/digital-india-digitally-empowered-society-and-knowledge-economy#tab=tab-1>)
 - (c) *About Digital India*
(<http://www.digitalindia.gov.in/content/about-programme>)
-

Digital India with a Purpose



Mr. Ashutosh Chandra
Senior engineering leader in VMware

Mobility will drive much of the expansion in Internet usage. One of every four Internet users in the country now accesses the Net using a mobile device and now mobile companies are on the verge of launching Aadhar-compliant devices with biometric authentication build into phones and tablets. The power of JAM(Jan-Dhan, Aadhar, Mobile) trinity will come into full force when transactions are enabled using Aadhar and biometric authentication, creating a system that is not only cashless but cardless and Digital India initiative by the GOI is going to be a great enabler in achieving the vision.

Digital India launched on 1 July 2015 by Hon. Prime Minister Sri Narendra Modi, the purpose of the digital India program is to make use of technology to ensure that the benefits of the social welfare program reach the actual beneficiaries i.e. improving efficiency through targeted delivery of government schemes but also cut down on leakages "Meghdoot", a cloud computing platform, and "Bharat Net" will connect rural India to join the digital mainstream. The Digital India program will transform the governance by making it more transparent, accountable, accessible and participative. Digital India is both enabler and beneficiary of other key Government of India schemes, such as Bharatmala, Sagarmala, Dedicated Freight Corridors, Industrial corridors, UDANRCS, BharatNet, Skill India and Make in India. Here is a snapshot of Digital India project launched by GOI.

Wi-fi & Internet

- 250,000 schools to get wi-fi connections
- Public wi-fi hotspots for citizens
- 400,000 Public Internet Access points nationwide

Budget & Target

- Target of '0' electronics imports by 2020
- Cost of ongoing schemes: Rs 100,000 crore
- Cost of new schemes: Rs 13,000 crore
- Direct jobs to be created: 1.7 crore
- Indirect jobs to be created: 8.5 crore
- Post Offices to become multi-service centres: 150,000

Rural Focus

- 42,300 villages to get mobile connectivity
 - 250,000 gram panchayats to get broadband connection
 - 10,000,000 students in villages to be trained for IT jobs
 - 50,000 rural workers to be absorbed by telecom service providers
-



अनिवार्य है चेतना के शाश्वत सार और प्रकाश का डिजीटलाइजेशन

डॉ० ए०सी० त्रिपाठी

दर्शन विभाग, बरेली कॉलेज, बरेली उ०प्र० भारत

अपरंपार है मनुष्य की सर्जनाशक्ति और अमृतपूर्व है प्रकृति की परिस्थिति निर्माण क्षमता एवं उसके संसाधन। विकास और ऊर्ध्वगामिता तथा आधुनिकता का अर्थ ही है पुरुश (चेतना) और प्रकृति का समवेत स्वर निनाद और समवेत पथचलन। परत दर परत गहरा हो रहा है मनुष्य और पृष्ठ दर पृष्ठ खुल रही है प्रकृति की काया। इसके विशाल कायकलेवर जिसमें इतिहास भी है, भगोल भी है और अपार मानव राशि भी है, इसलिए बढ़ते दिनों और सालों में उसकी तमामतर गतिविधियों की संभाल—ख्याल एक यक्ष प्रश्न बनकर उभरा है। कहां तक स्थूलता के आवरण में संभालकर रख सकेगा मानवों का विशाल समूह अपनी गतिविधियों, रचनाओं, आवश्यकताओं, विचारों का भारी बोझ ?

इस बोझ तले कुछ छूट जायेगा, कुछ छिप जायेगा, कुछ नष्ट हो जायेगा, कुछ चोरी हो जायेगा, कुछ छिपा लिया जायेगा और इस भारी कवायद में अपार आवश्यकता बोझ के नीचे मनुष्य दबकर उग्र, चिड़चिड़ा, स्वार्थी, मौकापरस्त, भ्रष्ट और स्याह हो रहा है। लालफीताशाही, शोषण, उत्पीड़न, राजनीतिक कुचक्र, भ्रष्टाचार जैसे तमाम रोग उसे चौतरफा घेर रहे हैं। कार्यदायी संस्थायें दुराव और छिपाव, स्वार्थपूर्ति तथा भ्रष्टाचार का शिकार होता रहा है और मनुष्य का बहुत सारा समय और उसकी रचना लुप्तता और थकन का शिकार होता रहा है।

ऐसे ही समय प्रकृति की कोख में छिपी वैज्ञानिकता ने मनुष्य की चेतना को अपने सूक्ष्म स्वरूप से अवगत कराया, जिसके फलस्वरूप कम्प्यूटर की अपार क्षमता सामने आई और अन्तःजाल या इंटरनेट का अतयंत उपयोगी प्रयोग पूरी दुनिया में शुरू हुआ। **डिजीटलाइजेशन** इसी इंटरनेट गतिविधि और सामर्थ्य का एक सम्यक् विशेषण है।

सूचनाओं, विचारों, छवियों को व्यवस्थित बिट्स (bits) के रूप में हवा में संरक्षित एवं यात्रारत रहना ही **डिजीटलाइजेशन** है। यह मनुष्य की आवश्यकता पर आधारित सुचारु पथ गमन की अत्यन्त सूक्ष्म विधि है। सबसे बड़ी सुव्यवस्था वस्तुतः सूक्ष्मता में ही संभव है। भौतिकता एवं दृश्यता की एक तय सीमा है किन्तु लगभग अभौतिकता एवं सहज अदृश्यता की स्थिति में आई समस्त चीजें वस्तुतः सूक्ष्म धरातल और आयाम में ही संभव है। विज्ञान की सूक्ष्म व्यवस्था सर्वदा अदृश्य ही होती है। उसके जो हिस्से दृश्यमान हैं, वह महज इस वैज्ञानिक रीति—नीति के कुछ अच्छे उदाहरण मात्र हैं।

यही वस्तुस्थिति कम्प्यूटर की विशाल सूक्ष्म प्रविधि इंटरनेट पर आधारित कार्यक्षमता—डिजीटलाइजेशन की है। डिजीटलाइजेशन संचार, संवाद, संरक्षण, सेवा, सुव्यवस्थित संक्षिप्तता, समय सेव्यता और साफ—सुथरे सीमा तक पहुंच रखने वाली सर्जना है।

संचार में बढ़ती त्वरित आवश्यकता हो, ज्ञान के संरक्षण एवं भण्डारण का विशय हो या मीडिया के दायित्व हो आर्थिक एवं बैंकिंग क्षेत्र पर बढ़ते बोझ का मामला हो, सरकारी गतिविधियों की लाल फीताशाही हो, शिक्षा एवं शोध तथा ज्ञान का क्षेत्र हो—हर जगह सुविधा संपन्नता एवं पारदर्शिता के नवोद्घाटन का सुन्दर उपाय है—**डिजीटलाइजेशन**। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि सम्पूर्ण विश्व के ज्ञान एवं मानवों को एक सुलभ परिवार में बदल देने की जो सौगात **डिजीटलाइजेशन** ने दी है, वह अभिनन्दनीय है। हवा में तैर रही हैं—दुनिया भर की श्रेष्ठ किताबें, श्रेष्ठ लोग और जाने क्या—क्या जिसकी किसी भी देश के सामान्य नागरिक को जरूरत है। ज्ञान, चिंतन और विकास के लिए तथा सूचना सम्यक् और अधिकार एवं कर्तव्य के सुन्दर मिश्रण संबंधी जीवन जीने के लिए **डिजटलीकरण** एक बड़ी योजना है। यह सब कुछ कम्प्यूटर के करिश्माई साफ्टवेयर्स एवं इंटरनेट के अद्भुत संग्रहण क्षमता का ही सुखद परिणाम है—जो दुनिया को कागज, क्वाइन, लाइन, द्रव्य बोझ के भय, समय नष्टता के संताप और शोषण से बचाकर आरपार होकर जीने का सुख प्रदान कर रही है। भ्रष्ट होती जनता और भ्रष्ट होते शासन पर एक मजबूत लगाम है—**डिजटलीकरण**। यह जुलाई 15 से भारत में शुरू हुए डिजीटल कैम्पेन की गतिविधि से और मजबूत हुई है। सरकारें इसके मार्फत उत्तरदायित्व का निर्वहन करेगी और जनता इसका लाभ उठाते हुए अपनी ऊर्जा को अपनी ही कुप्रवृत्ति से बचा सकेगी।

इस अभियान के तहत हमारी वर्तमान केन्द्रीय सरकार कृत संकल्प है और वह देश के 600 जिलों तथा ढाई लाख गांवों में डिजीटल उपक्रम खड़ा करने एवं उसकी सेवायें सुनिश्चित करने तथा प्रशिक्षित करने को तीव्र गति से संकल्पित है।

हम सूक्ष्मीकरण की ओर तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं। अपने अर्थ क्षेत्र में, कृषि क्षेत्र में, शिक्षा क्षेत्र में, चिकित्सा क्षेत्र में एवं संवाद संचार क्षेत्र में इसलिए हमें समझना होगा कि हम जितने सूक्ष्म होंगे, उतने पारदर्शी, संयत एवं विस्तृत होंगे। डिजिटलीकरण का अर्थ है, सूक्ष्म सुव्यवस्था जो पारदर्शिता और सार्वभौमिकता का लक्ष्य संघान करती है, लेकिन अभी हमें इस सूक्ष्मता का गरिमामय प्रयोग समझना होगा।

बढ़ते साइबर क्राइम जिसमें बैंकिंग क्राइम है, आतंकी क्राइम है, सोशल मीडिया का अनियंत्रित मिजाज है, बच्चों और किशोरों के हाथ लगती प्रोनोग्राफिक डिजिट्स एवं तस्वीरें हैं—यह इस सूक्ष्म अनुसंधान को दूषित कर रहे हैं।

ये डिजीटल आवेग मनुष्य को चौर्य चालाक भाव से अकेला, तन्हा और बीमार कर रहे हैं, जिसका एक उदाहरण अभी ब्लू व्हेल सरीखें डिजीटल गेम में ताजा देखने को मिला है। 'काम' डिजीटल दुनिया का सहचारी और स्थाई भाव सा बनता जा रहा है, इसलिए अभी इसी अद्भुत क्षमता सम्पन्न मनुष्य को सूक्ष्मता के साथ जीने और बरतने का सलीका सीखना ही होगा और उसका एकमात्र रास्ता यह है कि जिस तरह एक अदृश्य भरे हुए सुव्यवस्थित ज्ञान, सूचना एवं तकनीक की उसने छतरी ओढ़ ली है, इसी छतरी को घेरे हुए हैं। सार्वभौमिक डिजीटल (अत्यंत सूक्ष्म) एथिकल छतरी। इस छतरी में समाये नैतिकता के नियम स्वयं सिद्ध हैं, सार्वभौमिक है, क्योंकि ये सूक्ष्मतम सत् (Absolute Reality) के विशेषण या बिट्स हैं। प्रख्यात जर्मन दार्शनिक इमानुएल कांट इसे अहेतुक आदेश (Categorical Imperatives) कहता है और गीता इसी को त्रययोग। भारतीय आध्यात्म या तत्त्वचिन्तन मनुष्यों को हाड-मांस का पुतला ही नहीं मानता अपितु वह उसे सर्वभौमिक शाश्वत चेतना का अत्यन्त प्राजंल एवं परमसंभावनाशील ईकाई मानता है। भारतीय वेदान्त में सतत् विस्तृत होने वाले ब्रह्म के सिवा जगत में कुछ भी ब्रह्मेत्तर नहीं है, जिसका स्वभाव ही सार्वभौमिक चैतन्य एवं ज्ञान है। 'अयम आत्मा ब्रह्म' एवं 'तत्त्वमसि' के इस देश में चेतना पंचस्तरीय मानी गई हैं—अन्नमय, प्राणमय, मनोमय, विज्ञानमय एवं आनंदमय। विज्ञानमय चेतना सूक्ष्मता का आविष्कार एवं स्वीकार करती है और आनंदमय चेतना इसका स्थिर एवं कालातीत परिष्करण करती है। विज्ञानमयता तभी आनन्दमय गति कर सकेगी जब वह अपने सार्वभौमिक फलक को छूते आविष्कारों एवं आवश्यकताओं में स्वयं को भी सार्वभौमिक अनुभव कर सकेगी।

इस विचारणा और अपेक्षा की संपुष्टि हेतु भारत में समादृत श्री रामचरित मानस का वह प्रसंग याद आता है जब महाचेतना के प्रतिनिधि श्री राम जिन्हें भारतीय भगवान का अवतार समझते हैं— जब समस्त आसुरी शक्तियों के विनाश और लंका विजय तथा तत्व प्रसारण के बाद अपने गृह राज्य अयोध्या लौटते हैं। पूरी अयोध्या आकुल प्रतीक्षा कर रही है अपने प्रिय श्री राम की। उनकी बाट जोह रही है। क्या बालक, क्या वृद्ध, क्या नर क्या नारी सब उनको देखने मिलने को आतुर हैं। श्री राम आते हैं। सबका उछाह देखते हैं। अब वो भला किस किस से मिलें अकेले? वो एक चाहने वाले अनेक! सबकी भावना पढ़ते हुए राम की चेतना के चिन्मय बिट्स करिश्मां कर देते हैं—

प्रेमातुर सब लोग निहारी, कौतुक कीन्ह कृपाल खरारी।
अमित रूप प्रगटे तेहिकाला, जथा जोग मिलें सवहिं कृपाल।।
कृपा दृष्टि रघुबीर बिलोकी, किसे सकल नर नारि बिसोकी।
छन महिं सबहि मिले भगवाना, उमा मरमु यह काहु, न जाना।।
एहिविधि सबहि सुखी करि रामा, आगे चले सील गुन धामा।।

उत्तरकांड दोहा 5

ये है चेतना का डिजीटलाइजेशन। उसका तत्पर स्वभाव जो कृपा पूर्ण है, भावपूर्ण है। शोकहरण करने वाला है, सम्मान देने वाला है और सुख व शील का अपराजेय और चिरप्रतीक्षित धाम है। वैज्ञानिक डिजीटलाइजेशन अगर भौतिक आवश्यकताओं के संयोजन व व्यवस्थापन के साथ यदि चेतना का संस्पर्श ग्रहण कर ले तो कमाल हो जाये।

डिजीटलाइजेशन को चैतसिक सूक्ष्म छलांग (Conscious micro leap) की आवश्यकता अभी भी है।
राबर्ट होगान फाइनैशियल टाइम्स में सच कहते हैं—

“That the Internet is not a value free zone. Technology is morally central but providers and consumers are not”

“After all we are the rulers of our soul and no one other can control.”

Good Governance vs. Digital Technology: A Challenge and Paradigm Shift for India

Arun Kumar Gupta

Department of Political Science
K.G.K. (P.G.) College, Moradabad (U.P.) India

Prima facie it seems that 'Good Governance' is a political concept but actually it is a socio-political concept. In the age of globalization, Indian state is encouraging privatization of various institutions and services, meanwhile also gradually withdrawing its role from welfare sectors. But at the same time government claims for good governance that includes the attributes of effective, creditable and legitimate administrative system citizen friendly, value caring and people sharing. Therefore the government cannot deny offering social services like education, health sanitation, transport etc. to its citizens. Apart from this state has to fulfill its compulsory (duties) functions-to ensure security to its citizens, maintenance of law and order and deliverance of justice. These functions of the state (government) indirectly support welfare functions because for social-welfare administration, the protection of life, liberty and property of citizens is its first pre-requisite.

Through digital technology, an attempt is made to achieve good governance; it is only possible through e-governance that all the government services are delivered to citizens a 'one stop shop'. The resultant "digital India" would throw up many challenges for the political establishment as they will have to engage themselves with renewed vigour and innovation with a well-informed citizens and businesses. There would also be setbacks during process of application of technology, as how a big country like India with limited resources and semi-skilled population can achieve this goal. This process also demands an ethical dimension, as without it the whole exercise would be futile. Today the concept of good governance has become an ideal for governments to be achieved. No government can survive in future if it does not care for its citizens. The main focus of this paper is, first to show, the major portion of social service administration is covered by good governance and secondly to explore the challenges, opportunities and limitations of e-governance.

Data Protection Law for India: A Critical Analysis

Amit Singh

Cyber Law Expert, Department of law
MJP Rohilkhand University (U.P.) India

Government of India has constituted a committee of experts under the chairmanship of former Supreme Court justice Shri B.N. Shrikrishna to study various issues relating to data protection in India and make specific suggestions on principles to be considered for data protection in India and suggest a draft. By expanding its efforts in painting a wide canvas, it has sacrificed a deep analysis on some core issues. Nevertheless, by Indian standards, this white paper is a good start to a complex policy exercise.

A foundational issue that I think should be at the heart of the debate is whether India needs one data protection law to cover both the public and private sector. The second question that flows from the first is whether we really want to bestow, on the infamously coercive and abusive Indian state, the authority to create a data protection authority that will have the powers to punish both public and private sectors across the country for any violation of privacy or data protection laws.

The right of privacy is a fundamental right. It is a right which protects the inner sphere of the individual from interference from both State, and non-State actors and allows the individuals to make autonomous life choices.

The present research paper will discuss the scientific and legal dimensions of data protection Law for India.

Keywords: data, privacy, information, authority.

Social Sciences

Digitalization is Keystone for Present Educational Reform

Rajesh Kumar Sharma

Amity University, Lucknow (U.P.) India

Digitalization is the base pillar for educational reforms. Today, we are seeing improvement in different levels of education and Areas due to digitalization. It is digitalization that education could be globalised. Today the research done in one country can be read in other countries across the border through internet. It has made it possible to easily access the flow of knowledge in everybody's reach its biggest advantage of digitalization. That we do further research work on this and the quality of the research work has improved, this can be avoided by repeating the same research which can be avoided wastage of all three time, labour, and money. This has improved the quality of research. Today, the researches presented by the researcher checking with the help of plagiarism software find out the originality of the research work after that universities are being offered PhD degree. UGC issued advisory from time to time and universities and colleges were asked to make their own website so that the source and expenditure of their income could be made public, along with the academic record evaluation process of all students facilitate qualification record .Encouragement for Educational Transparency Digitalization is the base pillar for educational reforms. To access to academic transparency NCTE has promoted all the institutions which conduct academic training programs has been asked to link educational qualification certificates of their lecturer, professors such as academic staff, and link their approval with Adhar No to the basis to make the presence of two place attendance at the same time by them, Thumb Scanner has made it mandatory for the staff along with the students for attendance. Lecturer, professors upload their lesson plans on the college website one day before they present at the class. It has become mandatory for researcher to upload the research work on the university as well as the UGC website. All these are only for digitization. Presently the emphasis has been laid by the government to convert the knowledge of a scientific subject expert into digital formation online. In order to make this knowledge available to the students at anytime and anywhere the Government is providing financial assistance to all the universities to make online library. It is the responsibility of digital education. Today, our access has been ensured by foreign scholars of rare books. The government has recently established the NDL (National Digital Library) Millions of books are available for free Students who can read along with online and download them as well as for offline reading. It can also be used anywhere through the mobile app. Similarly the use of 3D technology is also being done to understand the serious subjects easily. With the help of this, many educational reforms in the Engineering, Medical field have got strengthened from digitalization Record can be kept safe for thousands of years .With the help of smart-class technology, audio video clips help to understand the subject from the small children to young ones. Today, the accurate and right information of Universe's mysteries is achieved with the help of digital technology. Knowledge based on previously assumed assumptions can be certified with the help of digital technology. In the country of development-oriented economy like India, a lot of scope of digital technology because it is an educational revolution for India's educational areas such as administration, training, teaching, management and research work. It is very necessary to continuously move forward.

Key word: - Educational reforms, knowledge, technology, improvement

Digital Literacy

Kanak Lata Singh

Sociology Department, Sahuram Swaroop Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Digital literacy is the marrying of the two terms digital and literacy. However, it is much more than a combination of the two terms. Digital information is a symbolic representation of data, and literacy refers to the ability to read for knowledge, write coherently, and think critically about the written word. The term digital literacy was simplified by Paul Gilster in his 1997 book *Digital Literacy*. Gilster described digital literacy as the usage and comprehension of information in the digital age. He also emphasized the importance of digital technologies as an "essential life skill". A digitally literate individual will possess a range of digital skills, knowledge of the basic principles of computing devices, and skills in using computer networks. The individual has the ability to engage in online communities and social networks while adhering to behavioral protocols. The individual is able to find, capture, and evaluate information. Digital literacy does not replace traditional forms of literacy. It builds upon the foundation of traditional forms of literacy. Digital literacy allows individuals to communicate and learn in through a plethora of ways. Different kinds of skills ranging from social to critical thinking enable individuals to interpret the meanings of digital devices.

Other terms, such as 'Information and data literacy', are also used to encompass the same competences as in digital literacy. This term is used in the Digital Competence Framework for Citizens, a tool created by the European Commission to improve citizen's digital competence for work and employability, learning, leisure, consumption and participation in society. Version 2.0 of the framework was created in 2016 which updates the descriptors and terms used. Digital literacy researchers explore a wide variety of topics, including how people find, use, summarize, evaluate, create, and communicate information while using digital technologies. Many developing nations are also focusing on digital literacy education to compete globally. Economically, socially and regionally marginalized people have benefited from the ECDL Foundation's ECDL/ICDL programme through funding and support from Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives, international development agency funding and non-governmental organizations (NGO's).

Digital India: A way ahead to Strengthen Democracy and Good Governance

Anuj Kumar Singh

Dr. Shakuntala Misra National Rehabilitation University Lucknow (U.P.) India

Time has gone when the voice of people did not use to approach to competent authorities and services of government did not use to reach on targeted people. Modern digital means like emails, social media and other electronic means strengthen the democracy. Digital infrastructure is also helping to curb the corruption in many ways like direct benefit transfer to incumbent. The government has launched some of the programs like digital locker system, MYGovApp, Swachh Bharat Mission app, online aadhar authentication, online registration system under eHospital application, National Scholarship Portal, Deit Y for large scale digitization of records in the country, introduction of BSNL Next Generation Network (NGN) to replace 30 year old exchanges which is IP based technology to manage all types of services like voice, data, multimedia/video and other types of packet switched communication services, Bharat Net ,a high speed digital highway to connect all 2.5 lakks gram panchayat of the country, Electronic Development Fund (EPF) for promoting Innovation, R&D and Product Development, National Centre for Flexible Electronics (NCFIE) will promote research and innovation in emerging areas of flexible electronic.

Government of India focuses on inclusive growth and aims to reduce the burden of subsidies. The government's policy like Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), Jan Dhan Yojna, PM's Bima Yojna, Scheme of smart cities, bullet Train etc. are some flagship initiative which if it is implemented successfully will drive India in the line of among the best rising nation. Impact of these schemes has begun to see within short span of time. Digital India aims to empower citizen to avail services with more ease and to conveniently interact with government. Digital India not only improves the economic growth but it also augment the quality of life of citizen. There is a Information Technology Act 2000 which regulates the business with the help of Internet and it also regulate the computer crime with protection of privacy of internet user.

Keywords:

OP-04

Digital Literacy Among Research Scholars-A Comparative Study

V. S. Sumi

Department of Education and Training
Maulana Azad National Urdu University Gachibowli, Hyderabad-India

Communication through technology requires a lot of skills. It is not simply as we are communicating in our day to day matters. To be a digital literate individual is the need of the hour today. Everyone should know how to be equipped with digital literacy skills. This paper explains the concept of digital literacy, the awareness level of digital literacy researchers have. The study adopted survey method and sample is 50 research scholars doing research in various departments in universities in Hyderabad. Percentage analysis was done to obtain the results. The findings of the throw light upon the level of digital literacy skills of research scholars by looking into their use and awareness of digital technology. It is suggested that the skills of digital literacy has to be inculcated among research scholars. The ways through which these skills can be inculcated is also put forward.

Keywords: Digital Literacy, Awareness, Technology, Skills

OP-05

A Study of Cashless Economy in India

Saurabh Pandey

Faculty of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University (U.P.) India

The low literacy rates in rural India, along with the lack of infrastructure like internet access and power make things extremely difficult for people to adopt e-transaction route. The financial technology industry would be unwise to ignore the rise of mobile transaction services, person-to-person networks and the whole range of digital disruption in the payments arena from the likes of Bit coin, Apple Pay and PayPal that undoubtedly is putting pressure on cash. The present paper meets an attempt to know the awareness about smart phone and the use of smart phone in rural India. To overcome from the problem of cashless services providing in rural India.

Key words: Cashless, Smart Phone, infrastructure, internet & networks etc.

OP-06

Cashless Society: Drive's and Challenges in India

Kailash Bharti Goswami¹, Padam S. Bisht²

¹ Department of Economics, D.S.B.Campus, Kumaun University Nainital, Uttarakhand India

² Department of Economics, D.S.B.Campus, Kumaun University Nainital, Uttarakhand India

Cashless economy is an economic system in which there is little or very low cash flow in a society and goods and services are bought and paid through electronic media. No doubt, our modern society is gradually catching the cashless syndrome. E-payments, ATM cards and others are now the order of the day at our work places. This paper takes a keen look into the feasibility of introducing cashless means of business transactions into our society and

the benefits and problems associated with it. Electronic banking will be made banking transaction to be easier by bringing services closer to its customers hence improving banking industry performance. The study used structured questionnaire as a means of data collection and the collected data were analyzed using simple percentage procedure. The results indicate that: majority of peoples are already aware of the policy and majority agree that the policy will help fight against corruption/money laundering, reduce the risk of carrying cash, can also foster economic growth etc. Major problems envisaged that could hinder the implementation of the policy are cyber fraud, poverty, inadequate facilities and numeracy illiteracy. Based on the findings some recommendations made are: the government should adopt a different strategy to educate the non-literate peoples about the cashless economy; and the Federal Government of India should establish a Cybercrime law.

Keywords: Cashless Society, Electronic Media, ATM, Digital Payments

OP-07

E- Governance: Initiatives and Challenges in Development Administration in India

Sarita Singh

School of Law, IMS Unison University, Dehradun-India

India is a country of great diversity with varied culture, different lifestyles, languages and population, and States having different levels of social and economic development. The journey of the concept of Good Governance in modern times has gone through many phases, Gandhi's vision of good governance in pre-independence time was democratic decentralization which entailed power to the Gram Panchayat's and people at the lowest level political hierarchy. The necessity of E-Governance is recognized at every step of human life in administration and it works to make socio-economic development in the country. E-Governance initiatives are an important measure to transform the functioning of the government and its relations with the citizens. India was one of the earliest to respond to the possibilities of using ICT in development administration in the developing world .E-Governance now has become a key phrase in the Indian States effort to provide a facelift to its administrative machinery and it is also helpful in inducing people into desirable action from the public policy point of view. A working definition of e-government is that it is: *"the use of information technology to support government operations, engage citizens, and provide government services"* (D. Sharon, 2003)

While evaluating India's stand amongst other countries of the world revealed that India has done favourably well with many other developing nations but still it has a long way to go to achieve the level of developed administrative state. E-governance is no longer a matter of choice, but an absolute need of the day. The criminalization of politics ,lack of participation, corruption are the major challenges of Good -governance and E-governance as well in India which need to be addressed on urgent basis.

Keywords: E-Governance, Development Administration, Socio-economic development.

Preparing Teachers for the Digital Learning Environment

Kounsar Jabeen & Mohd. Shakir

Department of Education, A.M.U., Aligarh

The objective of this paper is to prepare teachers for digital learning environment of the present era by sensitizing and making them aware about the use of latest technologies. Teaching in the present changing world has become more complex where knowledge is changing speedily. Technology has become one of the basic building blocks of today's education system. Digital environment is making every one conscious for digital learning. Digital learning is the learning facilitated by the use of technology which gives students some elements of control over time, path and pace. Digital learning environment is created by availing facilities like Virtual laboratories, e-learning resources from National Programmed on Technology Enhance Learning (NPTEL), Go lab, Uni School labs, Mobile Education, Video conferences, Audio Conferences. NPTEL is a joint initiative of the IITs (Indian Institute of Technology) and IISc (Indian Institute of Science) NPTEL provides e-learning through online web and video courses. National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) is a project undertaken by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India with a plan to focus on the utilization of available education satellite, training and empowerment of teachers to effectively use the new method of teaching-learning. Digital world calls for changed mindsets about schooling, teaching, learning and assessment. Teacher's involvement in digital world helps learners in quality learning and develops student's higher order thinking, ability to apply knowledge and skills to analyze problems, grasp concepts, new ideas and find solutions. Teachers who have skills and knowledge about technological advancements have edge in providing quality education to their students. Therefore, it is very essential to prepare teachers who are skilled and technologically competent and are able to survive in today's digital world.

Key words: *Digital learning, virtual laboratories, Go-lab and Mobile learning.*

Children in Digital India: Rural and Urban Internet Users

Dharmendra Kumar Singh

Department of Law

Bareilly College, Bareilly - (U.P.) India

Digital India envisages digital literacy and accessibility of all digital resources to citizens in India. For better and for the worse, digital technology is now an irreversible fact of rural and urban life of Indian populace. E-banking and electronic transactions have been increasing gradually in rural and urban India both. It is true that there are a billion mobile phone subscriptions in India but less than a third of all Indians use smart phones. The report of State of World's Children 2017 shows that the children in India are in a digital world, emphasizing on the internet users' data in India which shows that in rural India, an increase of 22% between October 2015 and October 2016 to reach an estimated 157 million. Urban internet users in the country grew by 7% during the same period to touch 263 million. The report depicts the benefits digital technology can offer to the most disadvantaged children but report also shows that internet increases children's vulnerability to risks, including misuse of their private information access to harmful content, and cyber-bullying. The ubiquitous presence of mobile devices has made online access for many children less supervised and potentially more harmful. Approximately 56% of all website are in English and many children cannot find content they understand or that is culturally relevant. This study explores the challenges to mitigate the harms while maximizing the benefits of internet for every child.

Keywords: Digital India, rural, urban, internet users, children in digital world

Digital Literacy in the 21st Century Classrooms

Sarah Basu

Department of Teacher Education
Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.), India

Digital literacy *may be defined as the ability to use digital technology, communication tools or networks to locate, evaluate, use and create information.* The meaning of digital literacy is dynamic and keeps changing over time. Digital India, which promises to transform India into a connected knowledge economy offering world class services at the click of a mouse, has the potential to transform existing public service delivery system, improve productivity, create jobs and induce economic activity in areas that are not digitally connected. The responsibility of realizing the Digital India dream rests mainly upon the teachers and the entire education system. First and foremost the teachers themselves need to become digitally savvy, only then can they facilitate in the creation of a digitally smart generation of learners. Teaching digital literacy is about more than just integrating technology into lesson plans; it's about using technology to understand and enhance modern communication, to locate oneself in digital space, to manage knowledge and experience in the Age of Information. Digital literacy isn't about knowing computers thoroughly, it's about employing technology to change the way one thinks. The teachers need to rethink your teaching strategy so as to ensure critical thinking skills become a part of their students' digital citizenship. This is an inherent aspect of 21st century education, which must become the spine of our new educational pedagogy. Let us, as teachers, vow to make India and its citizens digitally literate and globally competent by introducing digital literacy in our classrooms.

Cashless Economy : (Digital India)

Manmeet Kaur

Department of Political Science
Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Cashless economy is a economic system in which transactions are not done predominantly in exchange for actual cash. It is an economic system in which there is little or very low cash flow in a society and goods and services are bought and paid through electronic media. It includes e-banking (Mobile banking or banking through computers), debit and credit cards, card-swipe or print of sales (POS) machines and digital Wallets. The Objectives of the Study to find out benefits of cashless economy, and challenges in making India cashless. "We want to have one mission and target : Take the nation forward- Digitally and Economically." – Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister launched the Programme "Digital India" with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered nation and creating a cashless, paperless economy. As per the current status of India only 7% to 8% of all the payments are taking place electronically. On Nov. 8, 2016, a historical date, he talked about making India a cashless economy.

Role of Blended Learning in the Amelioration of Students Learning Experiences

Barkat Hussain Para

Department of Education

Aligrah Muslim University, Aligrah (U.P.) India

Both academics and students find that blended learning provides greater flexibility for student learning in terms of learning style and study pace. With the adoption of a wide range of delivery methods, blended learning can successfully cherish students experience and enhance their engagement. Blended learning is a relatively new concept, which is taking the world of education by storm. It's a formal educational program that combines the traditional classroom teaching methods with digital media. Although the students are still present in an actual classroom (which makes this concept different from online learning), the teaching practices are provided in combination with computer-mediated activities. The present paper tries to examine the role and importance of blended learning in the amelioration of learning experiences of students. Also the benefits of using blended learning for encouraging students learning experiences, success factors and students perceptions will be discussed. Apart from that it will examine about the hurdles that hindres students to use blending learning.

Key words: Amelioration, Blended learning, Learning experience, Perceptions, Threats.

The Role of Digital India

Dheeraj Gupta

Faculty of Commerce, B.S.A College Mathura (U.P.) India

The vision of Digital India, a flagship programmed of the Government of India, is to promote mobile and digital banking to spur financial inclusion at scale. To achieve this vision, we are undertaking various measures to transition to a less-cash society. Achieving this goal would not only help reduce the size of the shadow economy in our country and the circulation of black money, but also lead to a significant increase in jobs. It is a well-known fact that digital India is the outcome of many innovations and technological advancements. These transform the lives of people in many ways and will empower the society in a better manner. The 'Digital India' programmed, an initiative of honorable Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi, will emerge new progressions in every sector and generates innovative endeavors for genet. The motive behind the concept is to build participative, transparent and responsive system. The Digital India drive is a dream project of the Indian Government to remodel India into a knowledgeable economy and digitally empowered society, with good governance for citizens by bringing synchronization and co-ordination in public accountability, digitally connecting and delivering the government programs and services to mobilize the capability of information technology across government departments. Today, every nation wants to be fully digitalized and this programmed strives to provide equal benefit to the user and service provider. Hence, an attempt has been made in this paper to understand Digital India – as a campaign where technologies and connectivity will come together to make an impact on all aspects of governance and improve the quality of life of citizens.

Key Words: Digital India, Digital Technology, e-kranti, e-Governance, Digital Programme, Digital

Digital India: Opportunities & Challenges

Manoj Bhatanagar

Faculty of Commerce, B.S.A College, Mathura (U.P.) India

Digital India is the beginning of digital revolution. It is a dream which is created by the Government of India to ensure that government services are made available to citizens electronically, even in remote areas, by improving online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity. The programme has one mission and one target that is to take nation forward digitally and economically. The initiative will enable people to get engaged in the innovation process which is needed by the economy to move forward. But to implement this is a great challenge. There are many roadblocks in the way of its successful implementation like digital illiteracy, poor infrastructure, low internet speed, lack of coordination among various departments, issue pertaining to taxation etc. These challenges need to be addressed in order to realize the full potential of this programme. It requires a lot of efforts and dedication from all departments of government as well as private sector. If implemented properly, it will open various new opportunities for the citizens of the country. The Government of India has encouraged the shift to a less-cash society with its push for digital payments through the JAM Trinity: the Prime Minister's Jan-Dhan Yojana, Aadhar, and mobile connectivity. To understand better how the country might benefit from increased digitization of payments, this study endeavors to estimate the cost of cash to the Indian economy, and the possible gains from reducing the cost of cash over the next five years. The report also discusses policies and practices adopted by countries like Indonesia, South Korea, the United Kingdom, and Uruguay to help transition to a less-cash society. Based on these experiences, and taking into account the proposed measures and state of play, we propose a roadmap for India to achieve its goal of increasing the penetration of digital payments in the future.

Cashless Economy

S P Sahu & Damini Singh

Fine Art Department

Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Cash is a basic necessity without which survival is not possible in today's scenario. More than half of global transactions are still made in cash. Cashless economy is a situation where the flow of cash within an economy is very limited and maximum transactions are carried out via electronic media channels like debit card, electronic clearing payments system, e-banking, NEFT, etc. Cashless economy became a critical aspect of economy after demonetization. Though it is not possible to become 100% cashless, but the aim is to be a less cash economy. A study by Moody's Analytics found that even 1% increase in card transactions will improve GDP by 0.024%.

We will discuss about the benefits of cashless economy, challenges in making India a cashless economy and what is the path forward.

There are many benefits of cashless economy rather it has become a necessity to adopt to cashless economy going forward. It authenticates and formalize transactions, helps curb corruption, check on black money, improved economic growth.

The challenge ahead of us in making India a cashless economy is many fold – people are illiterate, small transactions easy in cash, banking habits, digital infrastructure, black money circulation is high, many big sectors like agriculture are cash centric, etc

Path forward – There is no doubt that cashless economy is the future. Rapid growth of smartphones and internet penetration is going to add fuel to cashless economy. Still there is a lot to be done. Digital infrastructure and digital literacy needs to be improved.

OP-16

EDI Initiatives and Digitization of Indian Foreign Trade

Rajnish Shankhdhar & Nimish Gupta
Amity Business School, Lucknow (U.P.) India

In this era of globalization India needs to compete with the developed economies and woo foreign investment proposals. For the purpose several initiatives have been undertaken to digitize exports documentation and related process. The e– filing of export documents and the e– payment of the custom duties and license fees along with electronic exchange of documents among global partners have all significantly contributed to digitize Indian foreign trade. Further digitization of Indian foreign trade includes some of the major activities such as electronic filing and clearance of export import documents e–Payment of custom duties and charges of ports, airports, CONCOR, etc. filing and processing of licences for DGFT e–Payment of licence fee for DGFT. Electronic exchange of documents between community partners such as Customs, ports, airports, DGFT, which has all contributed up to a large extent to digitize and speed up Indian foreign trade performance and procedures.

This has reduced red–tapism and incessant delays by nearly half of the time taken by authorities to allow foreign players to invest in the national priority infra sectors. By simplifying procedures, introduce electronic delivery of services by regulatory and facilitating organizations, provide 24x7 access to users, increase transparency in procedures, reduce transaction cost and time, and introduce international standards and practices in the area of clearance of export/ import of cargo. The Indian foreign trade is poised to achieve new heights and contribute significantly towards burgeoning world trade. With this background, the present article will examine the effects of such digitization of Indian foreign trade and highlight the merits and opportunities that may arise in near future.

Key Words: Globalization, Digitalization, Export documents, E–filing, E–payment.

OP-17

Digitization - An Important Driver for India's Economic Growth

Himanshu Rastogi
Amity Business School, Amity University, Lucknow (U.P.) India

Today Digitization is a key economic driver and integrates the world markets through digital mode of displaying of goods, placing of orders and finally transmitting payments through electronic via media. The strength of digitization was well visualized by our Prime Minister Sri Narendra Modi when on 1st July 2015 he announced the launch of campaign “Making India Digital”. The campaign aimed to connect rural areas with high speed internet network and to improve the digital literacy. When Demonetization of high value notes of Rs.500 and Rs.1000 was announced on 8th November 2016, the objective of this decision apart from cracking down on black money, was to make people to depend on the digital mode of payments in transactions as the economy was facing dearth of cash with 86 percent of the money losing its legal status. Even today the economy has not been flooded with cash and has 8 percent less cash available in the economy as compared to Pre- demonetization. Thus willingly or unwillingly people are forced to adopt more of less the digital mode of payment at one point or the other. This way gradually the government is able to develop the habit of digital payments among the citizens.

Since we all have been very successful been able to adapt the computer era and are one of the best producers of software professionals. Computer literacy helped the country to able to govern the world economy as one of the leading economic powers with potential to be third economic power by 2030. Now to keep pace with world economic forum the need of the hour is to adapt early the digitization wave. With this background the Government of India is focusing on promoting digitization of business transactions and has been consistently educating people regarding the importance of digital payments and not relying on hard cash. The government has launched many applications such as UPI, BHIM, Aadhaar Pay, Paytm, Mobikwik, HDFC PayZapp, SBI Buddy, PayU, Tez etc. to make payments digitally. The efforts have started yielding results with 965 million digital transactions recorded in October 2017 which is the second highest volume recorded in December 2016 post demonetization. The paper tries to focus on the growth of digitization, hurdles and security measures that are bothering the general public at large and suggest measures that can promote the digitization drive and govern the faith of masses as a secured medium of making payments on line. The economy can be able to retain its position at world forum as an fastest emerging economic power only when it successfully acclimatize with the new wave of digitization that is sweeping the world as it has done successfully when IT industry was one of the important parameter of development.

Keywords: Digitization, Making India Digital, Economic Power, IT Industry

OP-18

Challenges of Digitalisation Need to Abrest Indian Law

Monika Maheshwari¹ & Vivek Sharma²

¹AMO Food & Civil Supply Department, U.P. India

²Banasthali Vidyapith, Tonk Rajasthan India

Today every sphere of human life has been intruded by digital world; from Banking to shopping, sending message to socialization in such way that now it is almost impossible to imagine human life without it. Digitalization has made human life more convenient than ever before but this has also provided a platform to criminal world not only to commit diverge traditional offences clandestinely by use of cyber space but also gave birth to new offences such as cyber terrorism, cyber squatting, web jacking etc. Challenges of these new offences, use of cyber world for committing conventional offences cannot be met by traditional law. Digital world today growing with exorbitant speed to meet out challenges of digital world it is imperative to develop law with same speed. Often to avail benefit of cyber world we are forced to give certain important, personal information which if fall in wrong hands can be used for nefarious object. Recently Supreme Court of India has upheld that right to privacy is fundamental right, In the light of it we must examine that how far it is valid to force common men to provide personal information without making provision for the protection of the same. Another threat in cyber word is coming from Social web-sites where people's thoughts and opinions are flowing without any inhibition. Often such thoughts and opinions fall into the category which is prohibited by the Indian constitution. With the declaration of section 66A of Information Technology Act 2000 as unconstitutional by Supreme Court, a void of law has been created which must be filled as early as possible.

E-Governance : Promotor of Economic Growth – A Case of India

Nimish Gupta

Amity Business School, Lucknow (U.P.) India

With the onset of information revolution, many developing countries have looked at Information Technology as a possible new tool to solve age-old problems of poverty, bad governance, and sluggish economic growth. While the developed countries have been able to benefit greatly from the wide use of IT, many developing countries are still grasping to make sense of how IT fits into their problems. This lead to the new dimension in governance i.e. e-Governance. We can define e-Governance as online working of a government or providing its services online to its citizens at their door step. The technology and the methods used in e-Governance projects provide a roadmap for efficient delivery of services at the door step to its citizens. In today's time the development of any country depends on the uses of e-Governance and also their penetration. Since this is a new concept for government officials who are used to familiar methods of work, the growth of e-Governance is met with resistance and fear, among other infrastructural problems. But the good news is that the government is taking e-Governance very seriously. Government has put great emphasis on identifying challenges in the implementation of nation-wide e-Governance and on initiating pilot projects in various sectors of the government. With this perspective in mind, this paper is an attempt to present the present scenario of e-Governance in India and will provide certain concrete suggestions to improve the governance using e-Governance.

Key Words : Information Technology, E-commerce, e-governance.

Cooperative Learning in Digitized Age

Amita Singh

M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Recent years have seen an unprecedented growth in the field of digital technology. It has affected the every sphere of life and has changed our life in many ways. It has just transformed every arena of life; personal, social, commercial. This transformation has provided many comforts but this transformation will pose new challenges in near future. On the one hand it will increase the mobility and connectivity of people by diminishing the effect of distance; on the other hand it will hamper the face to face interpersonal relationship with family and neighborhood. There will be a phenomenal decrease in face to face interaction and increase in diversity. In these situations the role of school and education will be very crucial as school will be the only place where most of the face to face interaction will take place. School will have to bear the prime responsibility of social and emotional development of children and adolescents. This will be the responsibility of schools to develop the 'we' feeling among students. Knowing how to develop and manage cooperative systems in a diverse world will be imperative. It does not seem possible with the present system entirely based on competition. Methods of cooperative learning, including constructive controversy can provide the solution. This paper focuses to explore the methods, basic elements and role of cooperative learning to cope with the challenges of digitize social scenario.

Keywords: Digitization, Diversity, Interpersonal Relationship, Cooperative Learning.

Teachers in the Age of Digital Instruction

Pratibha Sharma

M. Ed. Department

Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

With over 2.5 billion internet users and a global penetration rate of internet connectivity at 35%, the world today is highly interconnected, fast paced and technology savvy. Education in today's world comprises technology as the core element of curriculum as it deeply affects our lifestyles. Education also creates the utility of and manages appropriate technological processes and resources to facilitate learning. New platforms and technologies are helping stakeholders get better outcomes — even with fewer financial resources. (Asif, H. 2017)

"The future of teaching is going to be about creating a more complex learning environment, because students can do much of their own work," said Ms. Cator, who previously was the U.S. Department of Education's top educational technology official. In the past, teachers had to find the resources, find the experts, get the kids sitting down and listening," she said. "Now, it's become so multilayered, with every student having their own device and getting individual feedback." (Fairbanks, Amanda M., 2013)

Bharti, P. (2014) states in her article that some students can argue that they do not need guidance from teachers and they can get assistance from the web, but the question is do they really have the ability to judge what is wrong and what is right for them? Here, they need mentors the most. In fact in an online discussion, some of the college students did agree to the fact that they require teacher's guidance to understand the usage of technology better. They said, "We have plenty of information available on the internet on almost all topics. But it seems complicated without any proper guidance, we are unable to judge which one should to choose."

Technology is evolving every day; therefore, teachers must have the ability to grasp new things more quickly or equivalently as compared to their students. In this web-based-learning culture, technical skills and critical thinking are equally important for a tutor, so that they can think out of box. According to Hassel, Bryan C. and Hassel, Emily A. (2012) digital learning has the potential to transform teaching in three primary ways: It enables excellent teachers to reach more students, It attracts and retains more of these excellent teachers and It boosts effectiveness and job options for average teachers.

In this digital era, also teachers carry huge responsibility and in order to deliver those responsibilities they need certain set of skills. No doubt that if teachers lack technical expertise, they cannot contribute more in their student's growth in the 21st century.

Key word: Digital Instruction, Teachers Role, Web Based Learning

Digitization of Education – Answer To India's Education Challenges

Samarth Pande

Amity Business School, Lucknow (U.P.) India

Technology and the rapid advancements in it are redefining the ways we teach and learn or in other words, the entire education ecosystem. Information technology has opened up a new world of educational opportunities which are not limited by time and place. Today when we look at the Indian education system, we feel that it is under performing at various levels from basic and primary education to the higher education level. The limiting factor are many, like lack of adequate physical infrastructure, higher cost of delivering education, reaching to ever increasing higher volume of students, lack of adequate trained teachers, and many more. Now the question arises what's the way forward. The answer is large scale adoption of IT and IT enabled services in our education system to gain the required efficiency and effectiveness. Today, like rest of the world (developing part), India is also experiencing a change in every aspect of its existence. This change is unavoidable and the choice is with the nation how it wants to embrace the change. So far, India has been doing the needful but the impact has been very moderate. The change can be seen in our education system also. With technology playing its role as a catalyst, the education system is now moving from a knowledge transfer model to a collaborative, self-directed, active and self engaging model. The urban population is growing at a very rapid pace, creating lot of pressure on the poor existing education system and infrastructure of our country. As already pointed out, limitations of delivering education to all sections, poor quality of existing educational institutions and other such challenges have their answer in adoption of Information Technology. Factors such as increasing availability of high speed broadband facilities, availability of affordable computing devices and a conducive culture being promoted by the Government towards adoption of technology, are all working towards transforming India's Education System. This research article endeavors to highlight in detail the various limiting factors in the way of developing India's Education System, its cost to India's growth and development, the possible solution in the form of adoption of Information Technology with its associated benefits and also highlighting the Government's initiatives in this sphere.

Keywords: Indian Education System, Information Technology, Transformation

Digitalisation and Academic Plagiarism: Causes and Prevention

Charu Tripathi & Nalini Srivastava

Department of Education

MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Digitalization can be understood as the conversion of traditional information storage such as paper prints and photographs etc into the binary code (ones and zeros) of computer storage. In the 1990s due to the emergence of the Web, digitization has changed the way we work, shop, bank, travel, educate, govern, manage our health, and enjoy life. Education sector is also greatly influenced by digitalization. The Internet is now the most empowering mechanism by which students gather information, spread ideas and avail economic opportunities. It is clear that learning no longer revolves around the ability to just read and write. Today artificial intelligence, robotics, nanotechnology etc are the drivers of change and have a resounding impact on the evolution of education. As the dynamics of education continue to evolve, it is easy to visualize students submitting their assignments online in the future, participating in classroom discussions on their digital devices or attending classes online through conferencing. Though digitization is proving to be indispensable and having a positive

effect in every sector it has its negative effects too. It has been reported that the academic plagiarism is on rise and the blame is on digitization. Plagiarism which is considered academic dishonesty is not new and was before digital age also. Therefore the question is whether plagiarism has its root in social discourse or is technology to be blamed. This paper tries to explore the causes and the preventive measures that can be taken to check plagiarism in fast increasing technological world.

Key words: Digitalization, Education, Plagiarism

OP-24

Cashless Economy: Need of Financial Literacy in India

Mansi Sinha

College of Vocational Studies
University of Delhi, Delhi

Cashless society is the concept where transactions involving money take place through digital mode and where there is no or very little use of hard cash. This research paper discusses the efforts of Government of India in promoting cashless transactions. The program initiated by government of india aimed to connect rural areas with high speed internet network and to improve the digital literacy. Indian economy is growing at a fast pace that requires the people to be financial literate to take judicious decisions. After this digitalization, the financial transactions have to be done through internet. So, Digital financial literacy is gaining importance. This paper analyses the vitality of financial literacy in today's world. The finding of the study will identify the obstacles in the execution of various programmes to make India financial literate and strategies to execute these policies effectively and efficiently.

OP-25

The Role Of Digitalization in Education Reform

SUJATA, Department of Mathematics,
Pt. L.M.S. Govt. P.G. College, Rishikesh, Dehradun, Uttarakhand

There is a significant opportunity we have in our times. We show how a radical transformation due to digitalization in our life. We have for the first time in the history an opportunity to reach billions of people directly on their mobile device. We have an incredible opportunity to share knowledge never before. Digitalization makes sure that every person on this planet shares a relevant education.

We have an incredible knowledge that has been collected through the billions of people adding their knowledge to the internet and first time in history, we can reach people everywhere at basically share a cost. The potential of communication and digitalization of learning and culture of assessment are changing and side by side in all educational institutions. It is therefore necessary to analyse what characterize the cultural contexts in higher education particularly what view of digitalization and offering more and more as being independent, self motivated, distinctively individual and creative have become educational goal.

Indian Society and Cashless Economy

Archana Tripathi

Economics, S.V. Govt. P.G. College Lohaghat, Dist. Champawat (UK)

From ancient time currency is playing a very important role in any economy. In India, currency played a revolutionary role for development of entire mankind. People want to have cash due to points of convenience and safety. Amidst the demonitization the digital era has started. No doubt, demonitization has increased the rate of digital payments. In this changing scenario, the Indian government has taken steps towards 'cashless economy'. The government is targeting digital education of Indian society which implies that people are trained as consumers to use all payment options available to them and what is best suited for them. The Prime Minister has acknowledged that a cashless society is not immediately possible. As we know the Indian economy is basically an agriculture-based economy. Which is almost based on cash transactions. Here with the Indian government has to face many challenges. A threat which cannot be ignored. In such a type of condition it is important to know that are Indians really ready to be cashless or not, can the cashless economy open a new door of progress or can we create a corruption-free society, can cashless economy improve the quality of life of citizens. Hence an attempt has been made in this paper to understand the characteristics of Indian society and its preparations to be cashless.

Keywords- Indian society, digitization, demonitization, cashless economy, electronic currency

Digital India – Impact on social & economical environment of India

Poonam Rani

Deptt. of Economics

Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

The Digital India programme is a dream project of the Indian Government to remodel India into a knowledgeable economy and a digitally empowered society. The programme is designed to ensure that government services are accessible even to the poor and down-trodden people, through electronic means, thereby, fastening the rendering of services and improving the quality of even the lowest stratum of society. The Digital India Plan will increase GDP to 1 trillion by 2025. It will also generate employment, GDP growth, increased labour productivity and entrepreneur opportunities. India is a huge market for internet and mobile connectivity. 3rd largest market in internet users and 2nd place in wireless subscribers still there is a big scope in the Indian digital market. Digital India Projects will provide real-time education. The agriculture sector in India contributes 16% in India's GDP while almost 51% in employment. It helps our farmers to know various agriculture activities like crop choice, seed variety, weather, plant protection and market rate information. Many service industries like banking, insurance, hospitality, railways need it as boosters. Digital lockers, E-sign will help citizens. But there are so many challenges for the completion of the project as lack of co-ordination, high cost implementation, lack of proper infrastructure etc. Hence this paper has been made to study the impact of digitisation on various sectors of the Indian economy and to find out the challenges faced in the implementation of the programme.

Key words :- Digitalization, Indian Economy, Agriculture, Industry, GDP Growth

Enhancing Digital Competency among teacher trainees through digital technologies

Shehla Parveen¹, Nalini Srivastava², T. U. Siddiqui³

¹Faculty of Education & Allied Sciences, M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly

²Faculty of Education & Allied Sciences, M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly

³Faculty of Engineering & Technology, M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly

In the current scenario almost every sector has high hopes from the digital India initiative, and education sector is not an exception. India's education system has long waited for a major revamp. It does not mean that we are not experiencing positive changes but that dream of having modern high tech education accessible to all seems far from the reality. Information technology has reformed each sector it has grasped and it is currently in the promising phases of altering academia. Technology has made imparting education stress free for both students and educators. Various teachers are ready to accept the wave of digitalization but more efforts still need to be exercised when it comes to teacher training. Traditional teaching methods need to meet with 21st century teaching and learning trends. It is a challenge to incorporate new technologies with the traditional teacher training programmes. This paper deals with key roles required for a teacher in new digital era. The author discussed how teacher's role has been changed in recent years and what challenges they are experiencing. The author also suggested how to make pupil teachers more digital competent to address the current educational needs of the digital age learners.

Keywords: Digital India, Digital Competence, Teacher Education, Information and Communication Technology

Government Self Employment Programs and their impact on Women Entrepreneurship – Comparative study for the Districts of Udham Singh Nagar and Nainital of Uttarakhand

Namita Verma

B.B.A Department, S.B.S.P.G College, Rudrapur, Uttarakhand

INTRODUCTION: Women entrepreneurship development is an essential part of human resource development. The development of women entrepreneurship is very low in India, especially in the rural areas. Entrepreneurship amongst women has been a recent concern. Women have become aware of their existence their rights and their work situation.

Women empowerment is an issue which is in the headlines of the newspaper columns every other day and is debated on various platforms of human resource development. Both the governments, Central and State is planning and implementing various programs directed towards women empowerment and entrepreneurship. Women have been given special reservations in all fields like education, jobs etc. They have also been provided with special categorizations in employment generation funding programs.

India currently ranks 70 out of 77 nations on the Female Entrepreneurship Index, but the governments seem to be keenly interested in moving up that position in the index. With the specific programs being implemented towards the cause the task looks to be achievable. Certainly, long-term, structural reforms are needed but in the short term there are a few examples from around the world that indicate how targeted policy measures can deliver specific goals even when the rest of the infrastructure (such as ease of doing business, access to credit facilities and affordable childcare) may not be in place.

Women are sometimes unaware of the potential they harbor within themselves. With the right mentoring and encouragement, they are sure to shine as confident, smart and successful businesswomen, who have the strength and capability of making a mark for themselves in the business world. The common thought patterns of women being "better off staying indoors" or the taboo of a "working woman" that has percolated down since many generations are now commonly being done away with. People are now cognizant of the fact, that, at the end of the day, it is the quality of work that the person has put in, irrespective of their caste, creed or gender. If the deliverables of the entrepreneur are impeccable and meet expectations, it is that factor that is relevant and evaluated upon, not whether it was done by a man or a woman. Allowing your work to speak for itself, not your gender, is the motto of the day.

According to the National Sample Survey Organisation, only 14% of business establishments in India are being run by women entrepreneurs. The data also revealed that most of these women-run companies are small-scale and about 79% of them are self-financed. This indicates that despite the innumerable initiatives taken by the government agencies the programs have, either not reached the right people or there still is need of modification and rectification in these programs.

OBJECTIVE : The objective of this study is to compare the effect and participation of women entrepreneurs in the various subsidized loan schemes floated by the State governments in the districts of Udham Singh Nagar and Nainital since the last couple of years. The study will also find out the level of ease or difficulty in acquiring loans and setting up of new enterprises under these programs. The demographical area included in the study is the District of Udham Singh Nagar and District of Nainital in the state of Uttarakhand.

THE SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE STUDY:

1. MUKHYMANTRI SWAROJGAAR YOJNA
2. UTTARAKHAND MAHILA UDYAMI VISHESH PROTSAAHAN YOJNAA.
3. YUWA UDYAMI SWAROJGAR YOJNA.
4. PRADHAN MANTRI MICRO UNITS DEVELOPMENT AND REFINANCE AGENCY LIMITED (MUDRA).
5. STARTUP INDIA.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: The Study covers a detailed study of all the above mentioned schemes launched by the Governments. The study will collect data from the various concerned offices at the District level, for example, KVIC, DIC and District statistical Agency etc. Various financial organisations, Incubators and banks etc. will be contacted for the data of credit and other facilities provided or rejected by them.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Subsidy, Human resource, Initiative, Gender.

Digital India and Its Impact: An Analysis

Udit Agnihotri

SBS, Law College, Farrukhabad (U.P.) India

It is a well-known fact that digital India is the outcome of many innovations and technological advancements. These transform the lives of people in many ways and will empower the society in a better manner. The 'Digital India' programme, an initiative of honourable Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi, will emerge new progressions in every sector and generates innovative endeavours for geNext. The motive behind the concept is to build participative, transparent and responsive system. The Digital India drive is a dream project of the Indian Government to remodel India into a knowledgeable economy and digitally empowered society, with good governance for citizens by bringing synchronization and co-ordination in public accountability, digitally connecting and delivering the government programs and services to mobilize the capability of information technology across government departments. Today, every nation wants to be fully digitalized and this programme strives to provide equal benefit to the user and service provider. Hence, an attempt has been made in this paper to understand Digital India – as a campaign where technologies and connectivity will come together to make an impact on all aspects of governance and improve the quality of life of citizens.

Digitalization and Teacher Education

Pratiksha Sharma

Dept. Of B.Ed/M.Ed (IASE)

M.J.P.R.University Campus Bareilly (U.P.) India

21st century the digital Era known for making effective use of multimedia digital technology in every aspect of life. In which Education is most influenced by it. Education is not a concept like gardening which refers to a particular type of activity. The concept of Education is used in variety of contexts and with different shades of meaning. Digitalization is one of them which is very important in every aspect. This has been given a new form to the whole Education system, for the success of this designed system we need to strengthen our root, i.e. teacher education. So our teacher Education highly demanded for the knowledge of digital education or Digitalization awareness and its uses. Even our young current and future generation is ready to be habitual of Digitalization but our future trainee teachers are yet not ready to experiment or innovate with their teaching methods because it requires more practice and efforts. So its time to awake to include and emphasise on practical knowledge of digital education and Digitalization knowledge in the entire teacher training courses. Which shall be helpful to innovate and reform our old education system in a new fashionable form?

Scope and Benefits of Cashless Economy

Sarika Sharma

Chemistry, Government Degree College, Badaun (U.P.) India

The Government are making several efforts to reduce the use of cash in the economy by promoting the digital/payment devices including prepaid instruments and cards. A Cashless Economy is an economy in which all types of transactions are carried out through digital means. It includes e-banking (Mobile banking or banking through computers), debit and credit cards, card-swipe and digital wallets. As the demonetization applied by government of India on 8 November 2016 there is a sudden boom in cashless transaction. The People with limited money in their pocket are rushing towards cashless transaction.

Responses from respondents shows that cashless economy will help in curbing black money, counterfeit's fake currency, fighting against terrorism, reduce cash related robbery, helps in improving economic growth of our country. Major challenges that can hinder the implementation of the policy are cyber fraud, High illiteracy rate, attitude of people, lack of transparency & efficiency in digital payment system. The study shows that the introduction of cashless economy in India can be seen as a step in right direction. It helps in growth and development of economy in India.

Keywords: Cashless India, economy, corruption, Black money, Demonetization.

Culture and Community Revitalization: A Collaboration

Pankaj Sharma

Department of English

R.S.M.(P.G.) College, Dhampur-Bijnor (U.P.) India

Urban policy-makers generally agree that regional economic development and job growth are the solution to urban poverty and its associated blight and pathology. Many cities have latched onto Richard Florida's argument that attracting the "creative class" to the region will generate jobs and tax revenue, a trickle down of benefits to all citizens. Unfortunately, it appears that growth of the creative economy can spark inequality and exclusion. Is the creative economy a bargain with the devil? Does a city have to accept increased economic inequality to reap the prosperity of the creative economy?

In this article, we recap current research and policy on culture and revitalization and propose a new model—a neighborhood-based creative economy—that has the potential to move the twenty-first century city toward shared prosperity and social integration.

Keywords – Community Culture , Potential of Cultural Clusters , Distressed Places and Creativity.

Digitalization and Educational Reforms

Anita Singh

Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Digitalization has sneaked into every aspect of our lives. . In a world full of smart phones and laptops digitalization obviously plays a very major and important role in our life. India is a developing country and to change its status from developing to developed there is obviously a need to match to the world scenario and function accordingly. In India we are trying to imbibe this particular method in our education system. Now even young children go for interactive learning classes also called as e classes as of now. So in this way digitalization has even reformed our earlier methods of teachings. According to a survey done among the parents it was seen that most parents were in support of this change in concept of **Technology over books**. Though every person participating in this survey had their own different reasons but two which were most common was firstly that it would help save trees and paper and secondly this change has given beneficial results for their children. So, though this change is very progressive but in a country like our's where we still do not have electricity in many places it will take time to strengthen its base. Conclusively it is a well known fact that with any change that a society faces there are merits and demerits that come along. Thus even this concept has its demerits that is digitalization should be used in proper way it should not get on our mind and be the master just like the famous quote technology should be your servant not your master. Our originality individuality our creative skills should not be lost in this process of development with digitalization.

Educational Refinements by Virtue of Digitization: An Overview

Amita Gupta

M.Ed. Department

Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Use of technology has become a common practice in today's world. As the world is moving rapidly towards digital media, the role of IT in education has become increasingly important. Development of digitization can be outstanding if it can be utilized in education, research and extension activities which can be cost effective Education system in today's scenario is viewed as a long-term social investment for the promotion of social cohesion, cultural development, economic growth, and equity and justice . The digitization is the exact solution for simplicity of learning methods. Great things are promised by technology with it also to transform how people collaborate and communicate with each other. In this era of digitization around the globe; it is one of the major sectors to witness the revolutionary changes. Digitized classroom mean by Use of projector with tablet & using less paper, Use of digital resources and digital tools, digital Literacy and Multimedia, Development of digital ethics and honor online, and respect for fair use for education, Teacher-assembled or teacher-created resources, Inquiry, Project & Problem-Based Learning methods and Student work is published for a wider audience

It is in particular a blessing for developing country like India which chronically suffers from ailments of access and affordability. Through various means of digital communication it has become possible for the remote areas to access different educational sources. Adoption of digitization in India has been initiated by Gyan-Doordarshan in the year 2000. Digitization can be used in terms of online learning, video lectures, e-books, etc., helping students for an interactive learning environment. Digital education is fun learning for all cadres and particularly effective

for child learning as the innovative audio-video feature boosts the cognitive elements in a child's brain. Besides its cost and access advantages, digital education comes as a win-win for all. Education institutions see the rapid rise in enrollments and added revenue. Students view this as a flexible option allowing them to study as per their time and pace. Teachers too find it convenient to prepare their learning plans well aided by technology. Teaching becomes a smoother experience with a perfect mesh of personalized packages having a blend of animations, gamification and elaborate audio-visual effects of Digital Education in India. It forms the bridge between Teachers, Student & Parents

Thus the use of digitized techniques made the teaching methods of continuing education more diversified and beyond time and space. But some of the prominent hurdles towards its proper utilization are lack of Digital Literacy & Infrastructure. The majority of the Indian population still does not have the required internet bandwidth and many are illiterate in digital terminologies and devices. I hope that the digital form of education reaches every school child in every small town of India, because, that is where it is needed the most. This paper makes an attempt to find out the reformative outcomes of digitization in field of education and the hurdles blocking its ways and means to overcome them.

OP-36

Augmentation to Cashless Economy: Panorama for Economic Evolution in India

Sarveshwar Pande

Amity Business School, Amity University, Lucknow Campus (U.P.) India

Cashless economy is characterized as a situation with a reduction in transactions as most of the transactions are completed using cards and on-line transactions by means of fund transfer and using e-wallets. The demonetization of INR 500 and 1000 currency notes and the limit on cash withdrawals at banks had pushed millions of users into the digital economy. Forbes (2017) reported, around (95%) of all transactions in India usually occurred in cash and a significant population didn't had a bank account. The new policy of demonetization and the stress of the government on cashless transaction is a clear memorandum towards the good economic growth in the country. The Modi government accomplished in bringing most of the transactions under the trackable and taxable cashless economy through more usage of debit/credit cards and the mobile wallets. It has not only abridged the intimidation of theft and loss of money on the one side but also facilitated the risk free transactions. In India, especially in the rural areas, there is a lack of technology awareness. Due to this there is lack of enthusiasm to adapt to the technological innovations. Issues exist in perception, ease of use and usefulness of cashless transactions. Some are skeptical to shift to digital payments, whilst many are the probable tax cheaters who refrain from digital transactions to avoid been tracked. Cashless societies are free from the curse of corruption, has considerable less amount of black money in circulation. It also paves the ways for the employment opportunities, high living standards and equal growth in the economy. The present paper aims to examine the impact of demonetization and cashless society in the country. The research designates the overall development of the market and society. It also studies the challenges faced by the government to institute the cashless economy

Keywords: Cashless economy, demonetization, tax dodgers, corruption, challenges.

Impact of Digitalization on The Indian Economy in New Scenario

Anil Kumar

(History), Government Degree College Nadha Bhood (sahaswan) Budaun (U.P.) India

1st July, 2015 is a day when an initiative was being taken by our honourable Prime Minister Narendra Modi towards “making India Digital”. The campaign aimed to connect rural areas with high speed internet network and to improve the digital literacy. Indian economy is growing at a fast pace that requires the people to be financial literate to take judicious Decisions. After this digitalization, the financial transactions have to be done through internet. So, Digital financial literacy is gaining importance. This paper analyses the importance of financial literacy in today’s world. The finding of the study will identify the obstacles in the execution of various programmes to make India financial literate and strategies to execute these policies effectively and efficiently.

India is the fastest growing economy in the world. The Indian economy is the seventh largest economy in the world measured by GDP and third largest by purchasing power parity (PPP) after US and China. The Indian economy has seen a lot of changes from being self-reliant to opening its door for global trading by allowing LPG(Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization) in 1991 under the then Finance Minister Mr Manmohan Singh. And since then there is no seeing back. According to the latest Economic Survey 2015-16, the Indian economy will continue to grow more than 7 per cent in 2016-17. According to Fitch Ratings Agency, India’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will likely grow by 7.7 per cent in FY 2016-17 and slowly accelerate to 8 per cent by FY 2018-19, driven by the gradual implementation of structural reforms, higher disposable income and improvement in economic activity. The recent steps of the Indian government have shown positive results in the growth of the GDP. According to a Goldman Sachs report released in September 2015, India could grow at a potential 8 per cent on average during from fiscal 2016 to 2020 powered by greater access to banking, technology adoption, urbanisation and other structural reforms.

The 1990s also saw the entrance of technology in India and people were introduced with the use of personal computers and gradually the automation took every sector by storm and now we can see the virtual world that exists and anything can happen in it from uniting the world to initiate a war if not handled properly. But in a developing country like India the process of digital soundness has been slow and got a huge push to go digital when the demonetization shook everyone. Although there have been various initiatives taken by our Honourable Prime Minister Mr Narendar Modi such as Make In India, Swatch Bharat Abhiyan, Digital India etc. But it was during this money crunch when people started recognising the benefits of being digitally sound and how useful it is. Our government has emphasised ongoing cashless as it will make transactions smoother and transparent and eliminates the existence of parallel economy which poses threat to the peace in our country and also helped in their financial inclusion plan and has seen that demonetization has made the accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana operational Thus this makes the financial literacy all the more important. Financial inclusion is a quantitative term and financial literacy is more about the quality. Financial literacy focuses on the understanding one should have to how to use and manage the money efficiently and reduce the risk and save their money from environmental changes such as changes in the economy, inflation etc. With the demonetization people have also realised how important it has become for them to know about their money and what affects it the most and how they can protect. During this phase digital awareness has also gained importance and people are also willing to learn the new models available for them to manage their money in the cashless way. During this time the online payment options have helped people to survive the cash crunch they faced and have also become the driving force for digital literacy and financial literacy.

Digitalization of Literature and Urdu

Shaivya Tripathi

Department of Urdu, Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Digitalization is the process of converting information into a digital (computer-readable) format which facilitate computer operations like data processing, storage and transmission; and most importantly allows information of all kinds in all formats to be carried with the same efficiency. In context of literature, with the help of digitalization older printed books or unpublished text documents on paper (manuscripts) which have some enduring historical or research value, are being scanned and optical character recognition technologies have been applied so that they can be electronically edited, searched, stored more compactly, displayed on-line, and used in machine processes such as cognitive computing, machine translation and text-to-speech.

Urdu literature, contrary to popular belief is keeping pace with technological development in the form of Urdu software Inpage, urdu websites like Rekhta.org and digitalization of libraries. Digitalization as a means of preserving and providing access to unique documents is used by libraries and archives. It creates an accessible facsimile of the object in order to put less strain on already fragile originals. Digital copies of books, newspapers, microfilm and videotapes, offers a variety of benefits like increasing access especially for persons at a distance; contributing to collection development, enhancing the potential for research and education; and supporting preservation activities. Though Urdu language and Literature is slightly late in its digitalization than other literatures in world (especially in roman script) obviously because of its script related complexities; libraries (Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library of Patna), academies (The National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, Anjuman e Taraqqi e Urdu Hind and State Urdu Academies), and private organizations are doing well in the field.

The Impact of Electronic Human Resource Management on Organization's Market Share: An Empirical Study on the ICICI bank in Indore

Ruchi Mehra & Sanjeev Gupta

1. IBMR – IPS Academy, Indore, 2.S.L.P Govt. PG college Gwalior

This study aimed to investigate the impact of Electronic Human Resource Management (E-HRM) on organization's market share: An empirical study on the ICICI bank in India. A review of literature shows that there is an absence of a theoretical model that describes the Electronic management (EM) in details. A review of normative literature states that there is an absence of theoretical model that describe the Human Resource Management (HRM) in detail. The study was found that there is a lack of empirical research regarding the integrating between EM and HRM to improve organization performance. Therefore, the researcher attempts to address these voids in literature by proposing integration between electronic management and human resource management. The research has confirmed the entire hypothesis which satisfies the research aim and objectives.

Keywords: EM, HRM, E-HRM, Market Share

Digital Education: Scope And Challenges in India

Shailendra Singh

Faculty of Education, Post Graduate College, Ghazipur (UP) India

Digital technology in India has been evolving over the last few years, changing the way students learn concepts in school. The traditional chalk and talk method has paved the way for more interactive teaching methods as schools are increasingly adopting digital solutions to keep themselves abreast with the technological changes. As the current generation of students is well-versed with laptops, i-pads, and smartphones, these innovative methods of teaching guarantee more participation from students. However, usage of digital technologies in institutes of higher education is still in its nascent stages and efforts are being made to fine-tune these technologies to adapt to the needs of University students. In short, content development is yet to mature in colleges and universities across India.

India's booming urban areas provide an excellent opportunity for digitalization of educational services. To increase the quality of education with the latest digital technological know-how, majority of the schools and universities are trying to keep pace with the digital changes by implementing them. Thus, by empowering educators, digital technology holds the key to India's educational challenges.

Education sector in India has long awaited an overhaul to meet the growing demand for a contemporary education system that is accessible to all. Children and youth in India have in the last decade become increasingly technology-driven, revealing considerable potential and readiness to imbibe and learn using digital media.

In this gloomy picture of education in India, the ICT (Information & Communication Technology) revolution has paved the way to introduce some breakthroughs in different spheres like banking, education, health and the like.

Education globally is one of the significant sectors to witness revolutionary changes in recent times. Digital Education is the panacea for this anathema of education all over the globe. It is in particular a blessing for developing countries which chronically suffer from ailments of access and affordability. With wise coverage over various means of communication it becomes a natural choice to learn even for those in the hinterlands.

Research in Physical Education in India

Deepika Rawat

Library, Mahamaya Government Degree College, Mahona, Lucknow (U.P.) India

Education and research in Physical education and Sports in India is growing at a rapid pace. Sports institutes with great potential are imparting education in this field and research is also being carried out in such centres. But when we think little about our standards of education and research at the international level, the outcomes are not satisfactory. We have to restructure our curriculums, excellent research facilities to be provided to the sports scientists, formulation and proper implementation of the policies are important matter for contemplation. All the shortcomings at every level should be eliminated. In brief we can conclude that a lot has to be done in the field of education and research in Physical Education and Sports in India.

"Physical activity," "exercise," and "physical fitness" are terms that describe different concepts. However, they are often confused with one another, and the terms are sometimes used interchangeably. This paper proposes definitions to distinguish them. Physical activity is defined as any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscles that results in energy expenditure. The energy expenditure can be measured in kilocalories. Physical activity in daily life can be categorized into occupational, sports, conditioning, household, or other activities.

Exercise is a subset of physical activity that is planned, structured, and repetitive and has as a final or an intermediate objective the improvement or maintenance of physical fitness. Physical fitness is a set of attributes that are either health- or skill-related. The degree to which people have these attributes can be measured with specific tests. These definitions are offered as an interpretational framework for comparing studies that relate physical activity, exercise, and physical fitness to health.

KEYWORDS- Physical Education, Energy Expenditure , Physical Fitness.

OP-42

Descriptive Survey on E-readiness of Educational Institutions in Bareilly, U.P.

Ajita Singh Tiwari & Yash Pal Singh

M.Ed. Department, Bareilly College Bareilly (U.P.) India
FEAS, IASE, MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly (U.P.) India

E-readiness refers to a country's capacity and state of preparedness to participate in the electronic world.. It is the degree to which a community is prepared to participate in the networked world and is an essential element in the advancement of ICT in every sector especially education. E-readiness helps us to understand the ability of educational institutions to take the benefits of the digital age. As e-learning becomes useful to learning institutions worldwide, an assessment of e-readiness of educational and learning institutions has become essential for the successful implementation of e-learning as a platform for learning environments. Teachers' and students' computer literacy as well their perceptions and attitude towards technology are significant measures of e-learning implementation or e-readiness.

This research tried to examine the level of technical competency and computer literacy among teachers and students of various educational and learning institutions, their attitude and perception towards the use of e-learning. Descriptive survey research method was used to obtain information concerning the level of e-learning implementation or e-readiness in educational institutions. The research findings show that teachers and students are ready to embrace e-learning technology, but there is need to enhance their technical capacity through training for successful e-learning adoption. Though most students accept e-learning, they lack basic computer skills required of them to effectively use e-learning platform.

Keywords: ICT infrastructure; e-Learning implementation; digital age; e-readiness; Perception and attitude

OP-43

Professional Ethics in Physical Education and Sports

Alok Kumar Singh

Department of Sociology
Mahamaya Government Degree College, Mahona ,Lucknow (U.P.) India

It is widely acknowledged that Physical Education (PE) can play a potentially important role in enhancing public health by creating positive attitudes toward exercise and by promoting health-related fitness programmes. However, these initiatives will have limited success if students are not motivated to participate actively in their PE lessons. Aim. The sequence has the form 'social factors→ psychological mediators→ types of motivation→ consequences'. Sample Participants were 424 British students aged 14-16 years from Northwest England. Method. Questionnaires were used to measure cooperative learning, self-referenced improvement, and choice of tasks (social factors), perceived competence, autonomy, and relatedness (psychological mediators), intrinsic motivation, identification, introjections , external regulation, and a motivation (types of motivation), and

boredom, effort, and future intention to exercise (consequences) Results. A SEM analysis showed that perceived competence was the major psychological mediator. Intrinsic motivation was related to positive consequences, whereas external regulation and a motivation were predictors of negative consequences. A multi sample analysis indicated that the model was largely invariant across gender Conclusions. The findings underline the importance of perceived competence and intrinsic motivation in compulsory PE.

The purpose of this study was to determine the levels by which the students in Departments of Physical Education agree with the professional codes of ethics for physical education teachers. One hundred twenty-two students receiving education in Departments of Physical Education and Sports in three universities participated in the research. A questionnaire consisting of 32 items was used as the data collection tool. Physical education teacher candidates studying in different universities stated that they fully agreed with the professional codes of ethics for physical education teachers. However, they were observed to have different opinions regarding some ethics codes depending on gender, class, and school variables.

Key Words: Elementary Education, Well-Equipped Infrastructure, National Physical Therapeutic, The Ethical Dimension.

OP-44

Benefits of Digitalization for Literature and Cultural Heritage

Vinita Singh

Reader in Sanskrit

Kanya Mahavidyalaya Arya Samaj, Bhoor, Bareilly (U.P.) India

According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the first known use of the verb “digitizes” dates from 1953. Nowadays meaning of digitization is “conversion of analogue information in any form like text, photographs, voice, etc. to digital form with electronic devices like scanners, cameras, etc. so that the information can be processed, stored, and transmitted through digital circuits, equipment, and networks”. In recent years, a growing understanding of the costs of digitization, in terms of both time and financial resources, has placed a greater focus on developing digitization initiatives and programmes that will realize tangible and strategic benefits for the institution and its users, rather than opportunistic or short term projects that are limited in their scope or focus. **Digital India was launched** by Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi on 01 July 2015, to increase availability of Government services to citizens electronically by improving online infrastructure, connecting rural areas with high-speed internet networks, improving digital literacy or by making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology. Basically, the vision of Digital India programme is inclusive growth in areas of electronic services, products, manufacturing and job opportunities etc. The motive behind the concept is to build participative, transparent and responsive system.

The Electronic Literature Organization (ELO) has assembled a scientific committee and has defined a work of e-Literature as a “work with an important literacy aspect that takes advantage of the capabilities and contexts provided by the stand-alone or network computer”, so lingering on the technological nature offered by computers and networks and on the modalities with which these capabilities can be used in certain contexts to give a work an important literacy aspect. Print literature that has simply been digitized is not considered digital literature. Only texts that originated on a computer and are intended to be read on one (including all the genres of print literature as well as genres exclusive to interactive environments) are considered digital literature. From the use of 3D visual and aural modelling of archaeological sites to large-scale digitization projects for the long-term preservation and curation of material heritage, digital technology has the potential to offer new insights into our understanding of the past for an ever-wider section of society. Cultural heritage evolves cultural (memory) institutions like public libraries, museums, archaeological sites, national libraries, science museums, galleries, etc. and cultural

industries like film and video archives, image collections, music, broadcasting, media and design centres, publishing, etc. Main objective of cultural heritage is preservation but also offers opportunities of replicating & disseminating the heritage to a larger population to increase understanding of the past, strengthen national pride and identity and inform both the far-flung diaspora and the generations to come. Technology today offers amazing tools in the field of Cultural Heritage survey, cataloguing and reconstruction. In the past years, big efforts were put in almost everywhere supported by public institutions and private bodies for converting the “physical cultural heritage” into “digital”. According to Bisht (2009), digitization is an important aspect of developing digital libraries, as it opens up new avenues of access, use, research and preservation of valued information resources like the creation of digital infrastructure, delivering services digitally and digital literacy. Some other major advantages are: Creation of Digital Infrastructure and Electronic Manufacturing in Native India, Digital Empowerment of Native Indian People, Delivery of all Government Services electronically (E-Governance), a digital identification which will verify the end user, a mobile for worldwide access to all services, a bank account for immediate benefit transfers of subsidies and payments, the program also aims to eliminate all electronics imports from foreign countries by 2020 and make India a electronics manufacturing super power, it will help in decreasing crime if applied on whole, in getting things done easily, in decreasing documentation, some of the services which will be provided through this desire effort are digital locker, e-education, e-health, e-sign and nationwide scholarship portal, it will ostensibly create a lot of jobs, and it will be a boost to industry; both large and small enterprises.

OP-45

E-readiness of Educational Institutions in Bareilly, U.P.: A survey

Ajita Singh Tiwari & Yash Pal Singh

M.Ed. Department, Bareilly College Bareilly (U.P.) India
FEAS, IASE, MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly (U.P.) India

E-readiness refers to a country's capacity and state of preparedness to participate in the electronic world. The state of maturity is commonly measured by the country's information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure and the ability of its government and citizens to utilize the positive impacts of ICT for sustainable development. It is the degree to which a community is prepared to participate in the networked world and is an essential element in the advancement of ICT in every sector especially education. E-readiness helps us to understand the ability of educational institutions to take the benefits of the digital age. As e-learning becomes useful to learning institutions worldwide, an assessment of e-readiness of educational and learning institutions has become essential for the successful implementation of e-learning as a platform for learning environments. Teachers' and students' computer literacy as well their perceptions and attitude towards technology are significant measures of e-learning implementation or e-readiness.

This research tried to examine the level of technical competency and computer literacy among teachers and students of various educational and learning institutions, their attitude and perception towards the use of e-learning. Descriptive survey research method was used to obtain information concerning the level of e-learning implementation or e-readiness in educational institutions. The research findings show that teachers and students are ready to embrace e-learning technology, but there is need to enhance their technical capacity through training for successful e-learning adoption. Though most students accept e-learning, they lack basic computer skills required of them to effectively use e-learning platform.

Keywords: ICT infrastructure; E-Learning Implementation; digital age; e-readiness; Perception and attitude

Digital Health Care – A Game Changer in India

K. Kiran Kumar

Department of Business Management
Osmania University Hyderabad (U.P.) India

Over the past few years, few industries have seen such dramatic changes as in healthcare. As India expands extraordinary efforts towards the digitization of its healthcare system, and as policymakers across the globe look to information technology as a means of making healthcare systems safer, more affordable, and more accessible, a rare and remarkable opportunity has emerged for the information systems research community to leverage its in-depth knowledge to both advance theory and influence practice and policy. Today both private players, as well as government departments, are recognizing the importance of efficient patient engagement and clinical proficiency in Healthcare. Globally patients and providers alike are getting comfortable using digital networks/ services, in India albeit some unique challenges in terms of demographics and infrastructure remain. This is where digitization is now assisting in creating new healthcare models specific to suit these requirements leveraging technologies like mobile, social, cloud, analytics, and the internet of things. In this commentary, this paper provides an overview of the current status of digital Healthcare and its challenges.

Keywords: Healthcare, Digitization, Information systems and India.

How digitalization is transforming the Indian Hospitality Industry

Hema Verma

Department of Hotel Management
Faculty of Management, M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly (U.P.) India

TripAdvisor, Booking.com, Trivago, Make my Trip, Agoda, Zomato etc. are rapidly changing the way people book, travel, eat out and stay. The access to information – about prices, destinations, stay options, reviews has hugely empowered the consumer. The coming up of online aggregators like Oyo Rooms and home sharing booking sites like Airbnb are transforming the face of hospitality in India. Airbnb, a 2008 start up is now the world's largest accommodation provider without actually owning any real estate and has a valuation of US \$ 30 billion which exceeds the valuation of Marriot International by US \$ 10 billion! Oyo Rooms, a 2013 start up which networks budget hotels has around 70,000 rooms in 8,500 hotels across 230 towns of India. Airbnb CEO Brian Chesky (2017) has said that his company intends to spread travel to several destinations across India for various types of tourism including helping travellers use home stays for experiencing the numerous Indian festivals. Oyo Rooms and Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board (UTDB) are collaborating to develop better stay experiences for visitors. The World Economic Forum predicts a shift of \$100 billion from traditional players to new competitors in the travel and tourism industry e.g. hotels in New York city in 2015 lost around **US\$450 million** in direct revenues to Airbnb. To survive and remain competitive, large traditional hotel groups are transforming to become more digitalised. In recent years, the world travel and hospitality industry has been in a complex state of change due to digitalisation and this paper explores as to how these powerful waves of digital disruption are rapidly transforming and reshaping the face of the hospitality industry in India.

Key Words: Digitalisation, Hospitality, Hotel, Consumer, Empower

Good Governance - E - Governance Need and Challenges

Archna Sharma

Sahu Ram Swaroop Mahila Mahavidyalay, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Good governance has been defined as a high level of organisational effectiveness in relation to policy formulation and the policies actually pursued especially in the conduct of economic policy and its contribution to growth, stability and popular welfare. Accountability and transparency are the fundamental requirement of Good Governance. Good Governance is a administration where even the weakest and the most vulnerable section of society have an equal state in charting the country Good Governance where even the tallest leader and top bureaucrats are answerable to an ordinary citizen hailing from any part of country.

Electronic Governance is a new distinct dimension of New Public Management (NPA) E-Governance, is a strategy to improve the quality of governance as a Good governance. E-governance is the application of Information and Communication (ICT) for delivering government service exchange to information, communication transactions and service be taken government to citizen. E-Governance allow direct participation of constituents in government activities, in a simple manner E-governance is about how citizen relate to each other-E-governance will allow citizen to communicate with government participation in government policy making and citizen to communicate each other. Citizen will truly participate in the govt. decision making process reflect their true need and welfare by utilizing e-governance as a tool. Present paper is an effort to understand need of E-Governance and measures to be considered before going for e-governance.

Role of Digitalization in Geography

Akshya Kumar Shukla

Department Of Geography

Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Digital communications technologies are creating complex arrays of new geographies through which we view in interact and connect to the world. Evolution of computers from being a tool for geographers to collect , analyze, map, and visualize data since the mid - to late- 1950 to increasingly becoming an integral part of the world geographers study by the end of the 20th century. Increasing etherealization of geography , as evidenced by the emerging digital individuals, virtual cities, and digital earth , has raised many fundamental scientific, socioeconomic, and ethical question that need further investigation. Computers have enriched the discipline of geography with the development of automated geography, GIS and the virtual geography. GIS (Geographical information system) is designed to store retrieve manage display and analyze different6 types of geographic and spatial data, which allows users to produce map and other graphic displays.

Key Words: - Computers, Automated Geographers, G.I.S., Digital Earth.

'e-lab': opening vistas for Greener- World & Research

Abha Dubey & Rakhi Dwivedi
MMH College Ghaziabad (U.P.) India

Digital tools have revolutionized the knowledge creation & its dissemination in a never before way. Education as an enhanced learning experience now rides on digital wave making it available beyond boundaries and without restrictions. With the advent of ubiquitous Internet and its deep penetration, knowledge and its content has got a seamless carrier. Knowledge is flowing in an unrestricted way and is available to everyone. As a result it has made knowledge an ever-available process rather than just being reduced to certificate-driven stages. The best of the information are freely available. There have been amazing initiatives in the form of e-labs where test are conducted over simulated software, removing the need for physical use of chemicals and materials not only resulting into huge saving and stopping wastage of costly materials apart from the hazard of handling chemicals. This has promoted green chemistry in a big way and has been a crucial step for showing a way to future of research and training. Knowledge creation is bound to change in a never before way.

Key words: Internet, digital education, e-labs, green chemistry

Digitalization and Comfort Life of Society

Ravindra Bansal
Department Of Sociology
Bareilly College Bareilly (U.P.) India

In modern time our life is very easy. Everything is going easily .Man can do his daily life activities with the help of different type of devices .In our busy life devices play an important role to make it comfortable and time saving. Today a man can do everything in a room while sitting on a chair. This comfort is attained by digitalization which makes our payments, journeys, shopping, medical and education easy going.

Digitalization is the integration of digital technologies into everyday life by the digitalization of everything that can be digitalization .The process of converting something to digital form .Digitalization is the converting every information into digital format.

The term digitalization is often used when diverse form of every information, such as an object , text ,sound ,image ,voice are converted into a single binary code. Digitalization is creating a digital version of physical thing such as paper documents, microfilm image, photograph, sound and more.

So it's simply converting and representing something non digital into a digital format. Digitalization does not mean replacing the original document, image, sound etc. In everyday life we need many thing to survive it makes every aspect of life easy such as .Shopping, Invitation letter through email, contact ---facebook, whatsapp, twitter,mobile, education, reservation-railway, air, bus, other ,bill payment –gas, electricity, water, maintenance and Entertainment—cable tv, digital tv, pvr cinema , smart tv online movie

E-kranti: Electronic Delivery of Service
Pramod Kumar
Amity University ,Lucknow (U.P.) India

Digital India is an ambitious programme of the Government of India with a vision to transform India in to a digitally empowered society. The focus areas are: creation of a countrywide digital infrastructure as a utility for every citizen, ensuring governance and services on demand and digital empowerment of citizens. The Digital India Programme is a mission to prepare India for a knowledge future by making technology central to enabling change. The Digital India programme rests on nine pillars: Broadband Highways, Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, Public Internet Access Programme, e-Governance Reforming Government through Technology, e-Kranti Electronic Delivery of Services, Information for All, Electronics Manufacturing, IT for Jobs and Early Harvest Programmes. From enabling storage of legacy documents in digital format to providing a unified platform for all scholarships provided by the Government of India, from facilitating online registration and obtaining appointments in hospitals to propagating widespread use of digital signatures, from setting up of a National Centre for Flexible Electronics to creating an Electronic Development Fund as a Fund of Funds, from creating the fibre optics backbone infrastructure across the country to moving ahead with the Next-Generation Network that heralds the convergence of voice, data and multi-media services. Digital India is the most comprehensive programme under implementation, de-Signed to harness the immense potential of Digital to propel India forward. This paper explores Innovativeness of Digital India.

Keywords: Digital India, Digitally Empowered Society, Digital Infrastructure, Broadband Highways, E-Governance, E-Kranti, Electronic Development Fund.

Cashless Economy
Reena Tandon
Department of Economics
Sahu Ram swaroop Mahila Mahavidyala Bareilly (U.P.) India

Cashless India is a recently introduced phenomenon targeted to bring a sea change in the Indian's economy. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has implemented it transforming the cash based economy into cashless economy through digital means like credit/debit cards UPI, AEPS, USSD, Internet banking etc. Cashless economy in the past was based on the barter system where people exchanged their livestock for food crops or other good. But the present concept of a cashless economy is a completely new thing. Here cashless transactions are made with the help of Digital Currencies like the bitcoin.

Digital transaction is really a bold move considering the fact that in India people are more reliant on cash than in other countries of the world. But the new cashless revolution ignited by this move has gradually started changing the mindset of people who were earlier mostly dependent of currency notes only for doing transaction.

The best way to eliminate black money to get rid of the paper money. The need for the cashless economy is that every shady transaction that is left unrecorded will now comes into the picture because digital transaction deal a body blow to counterfeit currency distribution of the black money through Hawala Channels. It also cuts the supply of uncounted money used in money laundering and terrorism financing. In digital transaction tax avoidance will also decreased. Transfer of monetary benefits to the poor and the needy through bank transfer rules out their exploitation by unscrupulous middle man.

Hence cashless economy would be helpful to the global economy .Present paper is an attempt to throw light some significance aspects of cashless economy. The transparency in the economy through e-commerce transaction and the digital payment gateways which will increase the GDP of the economy .This step of cashless is truly going to create ripple of big success.

OP-54

Digital Communication Skills on Open Learning

Rakesh Kumar Azad¹ & Rashmi Azad²

Department of Teacher Education, Bareilly College, Bareilly U.P. India

²Post Doctoral Fellow, Sociology, Bareilly College, Bareilly

The nation realizes that free-thinking liberated and empowered efforts are being made to organize quality teachers which can nurture the effective system of teacher education. The limitation of the existing system of teacher education programme has already been highlighted by UGC, the **Secondary education commission (1952-53)** and as well as the Education Commission (1964-66). The National policy of education 1968 and 1986 has also emphasized the need of quality education. **Rammurthi** review committee in 1990 and plan and programme were further examined by **N.J. Reddy Committee (1991-92)**.

Today open learning is a contributing concept in the fleeting phase of Indian education. Without information and communication skills we can't hope the development of distance teacher education. Digital Information and communication skill proffers very effective, retrievable and even interactive channels. Distance education has gained enough ground. These recent developments have thrown up demands of very different kind on teacher education. Learner's choice and autonomy can no more marginalize now.

Key Words: Digital communication skills and open Learning

OP-55

नगदी रहित अर्थव्यवस्था और भारत में इसका भविष्य

[Cashless Economy and its future in India]

संजय कुमार यादव

विधि विभाग, बरेली कालेज बरेली उ०प्र० भारत

कैशलेस इकोनामि या नगदी रहित अर्थव्यवस्था से अभिप्राय उस अर्थव्यवस्था से है जिसमें नगदी का प्रयोग कम से कम हो तथा सभी लेनदेन क्रेडिट कार्ड, डेबिट कार्ड, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक क्लीयरेंस, इन्टरनेट बैंकिंग, प्रीपेड कार्ड, इत्यादि माध्यमों से हो। यद्यपि भारत में इसकी शुरुआत हो चुकी है किन्तु इस व्यवस्था में कुछ कमियां या खामियां हैं जिसे दूर करके हम भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था की नगदी निर्भरता को कम किया जा सके और देश में बड़ी मात्रा में काले धन भ्रष्टाचार आतंकवादियों की फंडिंग इत्यादि पर लगाम लगाया जा सके। डिजिटल इन्डिया कार्यक्रम भारत सरकार द्वारा चलाई गयी एक महात्वाकांक्षी योजना है, जिसकी शुरुआत 1 जुलाई 2015 को दिल्ली के इन्दिरागांधी इन्डोर इस्टेडियम में भारत के प्रमुख उद्योग-पतियों की उपस्थिति में की गयी। कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था या नगदी रहित प्रणाली इसी कार्यक्रम का एक प्रमुख घटक है। कैशलेस इकोनामि का प्रमुख उद्देश्य देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में कागजी कार्यवाही को कम करते हुए व्यक्तियों को 2016 तक पूर्णतः इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सेवा उपलब्ध करानी है, जिससे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में नगदी निर्भरता कम किया जा सके। भारत सरकार द्वारा 8 नवम्बर 2016 को इस मिशन की प्रभावी शुरुआत 500 और 1000 को नोटों का अचानक अवमूल्यन करके प्रारम्भ किया। नगदी अर्थव्यवस्था हाल ही में प्रारम्भ की गयी एक ऐसी मुहिम है, जिसके द्वारा भारत सरकार, राज्य सरकार, नागरिकों, बैंकों, विभिन्न सरकारी प्राइवेट कार्यालयों, कम्पनियों और संस्थाओं द्वारा नगदी अर्थव्यवस्था को डिजिटल साधनों द्वारा नगदी रहित बनाने की दिशा में अग्रसर है तथा देश क अर्थव्यवस्था में बड़े परिवर्तन लाने में प्रयासरत है, जिससे भविष्य में भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था नगदी रहित बन सके।

Keywords: डिजिटल इन्डिया, कैशलेस इकोनामि नगदी रहित अर्थव्यवस्था अवमूल्यन

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी एवं शैक्षिक सुधार सुरेखा पिपलानी

(अर्थशास्त्र वि०), जी०यू०(पी०जी०)कालेज, बहेड़ी बरेली उ०प्र० भारत

तकनीक सदैव से विकास का माध्यम रही है। शिक्षा व्यवस्था में होने वाले परिवर्तन गांवों तक पहुँचे, यह विकसित होते हुए भारत की नितांत आवश्यकता है। भारत सरकार की नयी शिक्षा नीति जहां शिक्षा के प्रारूप और पाठ्यक्रम में बड़े बदलाव पर जोर दे रही है वहीं डिजीटल इण्डिया मिशन का उद्देश्य भारत को ज्ञान अर्थव्यवस्था में परिवर्तित करना है। डिजीटल इण्डिया मिशन समाज के सर्वांगीण विकास हेतु न केवल जन उपयोगी सेवाओं के अभियान्त्रिकीय वितरण का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है अपितु शहरी एवं ग्रामीण जीवन शैली के बीच डिजीटल अन्तराल को समाप्त कर जन आंकड़ों को संग्रहीत करके भारत के डिजीटल ब्लूप्रिंट के रूप में सूचनाओं को आमन्त्रित भी करता है। संग्रहीत सूचना के अन्वेषण और तकनीकी उपयोग की अपार सम्भावनाओं के बीच आज ऐसे कई स्मार्ट एप बन रहे हैं जो शिक्षा व्यवस्था में अभूतपूर्व बदलाव लाने में सक्षम हैं। वर्तमान समय में सरकार की ई-शिक्षा, ई-बस्ता, नंद घर, शाला सिद्धी, शाला दर्पण, सारांश आदि इण्टरनेट आधारित कई परियोजनाएँ हैं जो शिक्षा को रोचक, सरल एवं सुगम बनाने का प्रयास कर रही हैं। ई-शिक्षा की सभी सम्भावनाएँ स्मार्टफोन, कम्प्यूटर और इण्टरनेट उपलब्धता पर आश्रित हैं अतः सरकार के साथ-साथ माइक्रोसाफ्ट, गूगल, जियो आदि भी डिजीटल इण्डिया मिशन को सफल बनाने में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते दिख रहे हैं।

इंटरनेट और डिजिटलीकरण का बढ़ता जाल : एक संक्षिप्त विवेचन मनुप्रताप

हिन्दी विभाग, बरेली कॉलेज, बरेली (उ.प्र.) भारत

इंटरनेट और डिजिटलीकरण का जाल सिर्फ सूचनाओं के प्रसार तक सीमित नहीं है। यह तो और आगे जाकर हमारे लिए सारे काम कर देना चाहता है। जीव विज्ञान में ऐसे कई रेडीमेड, आसान सॉफ्टवेयर उपलब्ध हैं जो हमें कई काम तेजी से करने में मदद करते हैं। इनकी लोकप्रियता का प्रभाव यह हुआ है कि हमने स्नातक छात्रों की एक पीढ़ी तैयार की है जो सॉफ्टवेयर को चलाने वाला कोई बटन दबाने या कोई निर्देश टाइप करने में दक्ष है मगर उन्हें इस बात की कोई समझ नहीं होती कि सॉफ्टवेयर जो गणनाएं करता है उसकी विधि क्या है अथवा उसके पीछे मान्यताएं क्या हैं। उदाहरण के लिए एक सॉफ्टवेयर उपलब्ध है जो यह भविष्यवाणी कर सकता है कि क्या कोई औषधि किसी प्रोटीन से जुड़ेगी और यहां जुड़ेगी। किन्तु इस भविष्यवाणी के लिए कुछ मान्यताएं ली जाती हैं जिनसे इस भविष्यवाणी के लिए कुछ मान्यताएं ली जाती हैं जिनसे इस भविष्यवाणी को सरल बनाने में मदद मिलती है। हमारे देश के बायोइंफॉर्मेटिक्स के कई छात्र ऐसे औजारों का उपयोग करते हैं किन्तु उनके पास ऐसी आणविक अंतक्रियाओं का निर्धारण करने वाले भौतिक बलों की समझ का अभाव होता है। कहना न होगा कि आंख मूंदकर ऐसे सॉफ्टवेयर का उपयोग करने से साफ-सुधरे निश्कर्ष निकल सकते हैं जो शायद सही न हों। यह बहुत मंहगा पड़ सकता है। अंततः हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली देर से उभरने वाले या विशय बदलने वालों को नापसंद करती है। जैसे यदि किसी प्रतिभावान छात्र ने अर्थशास्त्र में बी.ए. किया है और वह पश्चिमी देशों की यात्रा किए बगैर रसायन शास्त्र में प्रवेश करना चाहे, तो इसकी कितनी गुंजाइश है? बहुत कम। अक्सर, 17-18 वर्षीय छात्र द्वारा, तमाम सामाजिक दबाव झेल रहे अपने पालकों की संगत में चुने गए प्रथम स्नातक विशय पत्थर की लकीर बन जाते हैं। यह बहुत बुरी बात है। इस प्रकार कहा जा सकता है कि विज्ञान को अक्सर मानविकी से लाभ मिलता है। हमारे जीवन में विज्ञान के स्थान व भूमिका से संबंधित सवालों के जवाब प्रायः इतिहास और दर्शन शास्त्र से मिलते हैं। इन विशयों की नासमझी किसी कामकाजी वैज्ञानिक के लिए लाभदायक कम, हानिकारक ही ज्यादा हो सकती है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, बहुत थोड़े से क्रीमी लेयर संस्थान ही विज्ञान के पाठ्यक्रम में मानविकी की शिक्षा को शामिल करते हैं। किन्तु इस मानविकी शिक्षा की प्रथा का क्रीमी लेयर में सीमित रहना एक बड़ी खामी है क्योंकि इन उत्कृष्ट संस्थानों में प्रवेश निहायत मुश्किल होता है।

डिजिटल डिविडेंड राजीव शुक्ला¹ व रुचि मिश्रा²

प्राचीन इतिहास संस्कृति एवं पुरातत्व विभाग, श्री मुरली मनोहर टाउन स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय बलिया ७०७०० भारत
¹प्रा० वि० धर्मदासपुर वि० क्षे० बक्शा जौनपुर ७०७०० भारत

डिजिटल टेक्नालॉजी ने हमारे जीवन की दशा एवं शिक्षा दोनों में परिवर्तन ला दिया है। परन्तु हाल ही में विश्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार डिजिटल डिविडेंड कई देशों में सभी लोगों तक नहीं पहुँच पाए है। विश्व की समस्त जनसंख्या का 60 फीसदी इंटरनेट की सुविधा से वंचित है। कई देशों में इंटरनेट का प्रसार कम है, साथ ही इन देशों में इंटरनेट तक सबकी पहुँच समान रूप से नहीं है। वैसे देशों में जहाँ इंटरनेट तक पहुँच ज्यादा न हो परन्तु डिजिटल अर्थ व्यवस्था उभर रही हो अर्थात् विकसित हो रही हो। वहाँ पर इस तरह के माहौल को बनाने की जरूरत है जिससे इंटरनेट को स्वीकार करने तथा इस्तेमाल करने की प्रक्रिया को प्रोत्साहन मिले। ई-प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत सरकार द्वारा प्रदत्त सुविधाओं एवं लाभों की सूचना तुरंत जनता में व्यापक स्तर तक पहुँच रही है। भारतीय प्रशासन पर सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के परिणाम स्वरूप प्रशासनिक कार्यों में पारदर्शिता आयी है।

स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में कम्प्यूटर ने स्वयं को वरदान सिद्ध किया है। टेलीमेडिसिन की मदद से डॉक्टर दूर स्थित मरीजों से बात कर उनकी समस्याओं को जान पाता है। ई-लार्निंग ऐसी शिक्षण पद्धति है जो बच्चों की रचनात्मकता को कापी किताब व होमवर्क के बोझ से खत्म कर रही है। आनलाइन पाठ्यक्रम इतना तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं कि स्टैनफोर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी के जॉन हैनेसी ने इसे 'सुनामी' कहा है। यह आनलाइन एजुकेशन का यथार्थ है। शिक्षा व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत आधारभूत साक्षरता तथा गणना सम्बन्धी कौशल को बढ़ावा देना होगा, साथ ही वयस्क साक्षरता पर भी विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। डिजिटल टेक्नालॉजी ने हमारे जीवन की दशा और दिशा दोनों में परिवर्तन कर दिया तथा विश्व को एक वैश्विक गाँव में तब्दील कर दिया। इसने मानव जीवन के सभी पक्षों को सभी दिशाओं में प्रभावित किया है। चाहे वह सामाजिक क्षेत्र में हो या आर्थिक, राजनैतिक आदि क्षेत्रों में। हमारे देश में अधिकांश जनता अभी भी इस क्रांति से पूर्णतः दूर है अतः उन्हें भी इस क्रांति की धारा से जोड़ने का प्रयास सभी स्तर पर करना होगा। अतः इस डिजिटल टेक्नालॉजी को यदि विवेक पूर्ण तरीके से शीघ्रता से न पाटा गया तो सूचना क्रांति की तेज प्रगति के चलते यह अन्तर बहुत तेजी से बढ़ेगा जिससे समाज में असंतोष और अशान्ति की स्थिति पैदा होगी जो सम्पूर्ण मानव सभ्यता को विनाश की ओर ले जायेगी। यह सरकार, प्रबुद्धजनों, प्रशासन की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी है कि वह टेक्नालॉजी का उपयोग सामाजिक समानता, समरसता व समृद्धि के लिए सुनिश्चित करें।

डिजिटलीकरण और भौक्षिक सुधार प्रिया सिंह

दीनदयाल उपाध्याय गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय

किसी भी प्रकार के विकास व उन्नति के लिये शिक्षा एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन है। शिक्षा के अभाव में कुछ भी अर्थपूर्ण रूप से हासिल नहीं किया जा सकता है। शिक्षा लोगों के जीवन की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने हेतु क्षमताओं का निर्माण करें, बेहतर रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराये जिससे जीवन स्तर में वांछित सुधार हो सके। इसके लिये शैक्षिक सुधार की आवश्यकता होती है। शैक्षिक सुधार का सरल अर्थ यह है कि व्यक्तियों को सूचना या ज्ञान प्रदान करने की विधि में परिवर्तन करना। हमेशा से ही शैक्षिक सुधार का अर्थ शिक्षण की विधियों, शिक्षण सामग्री (पाठ्यक्रम), शिक्षण माध्यम आदि पर बहस होती रही है। परिणामस्वरूप शिक्षा में आवश्यक परिवर्तन किये जाते रहे हैं। वह दिन गुजर गये जब कक्षा में प्रशिक्षण पाठ्य पुस्तकों द्वारा कराया जाता था। शिक्षक अपनी बातों को समझाने के लिये ब्लैकबोर्ड का उपयोग करते थे, और छात्र उन शब्दों को अपनी कापियों पर लिखते थे। सीखने के लिये छात्र अध्यापक और उनके पारम्परिक रूप से कार्य-आधारित तरीकों पर ही आशक्त थे। हांलाकि अब ज्यादातर स्कूलों में चाक का प्रयोग ना के बराबर हो गया है। आजकल डिजिटल शिक्षण जैसे पी०पी०टी०, विडियो प्रस्तुतिकरण, अभ्यास सम्बन्धित डेमों, आनलाईन प्रशिक्षण और अन्य डिजिटल पद्धतियों के प्रयोग के साथ कक्षा में शिक्षण अत्यधिक संवादात्मक हो गया है।

पूर्व राष्ट्रपति प्रणव मुखर्जी जी ने ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा की विशमताओं को पाटने और शिक्षा को गुणवत्ता युक्त

बनाने का आह्वान करते हुए कहा था कि ई-शिक्षा इसमें बड़ा योगदान करेगी। श्री मुखर्जी उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में डिजिटल के जरिये सैकड़ों पाठ्यक्रमों को डी0टी0एच0 चैनल्स, ऐबलेट्स और मोबाईल के द्वारा उपलब्ध कराने के लिये 'स्वयं' और 'स्वयं प्रभा' नाम से शुरू की गई सेवाओं का शुभारम्भ करने के अवसर पर बोल रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार और सब तक इसकी पहुँच बनाना समाज और देश के विकास के लिये बहुत जरूरी है। उन्होंने इस अवसर पर शिक्षक समुदाय से आह्वान किया था कि वे शिक्षा के डिजिटलीकरण से उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली शिक्षण सामग्री को और बेहतर बनाने के साथ ही इसका प्रयोग शिक्षण में सुधार के लिये करें। डिजिटलीकरण शिक्षा के प्रसार में अहम भूमिका निभा रहा है क्योंकि हाल में ही 32 देशों में किये गये एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार "विकाशशील एवं तेजी से विकास कर रहे देशों में इसके प्रभाव को लेकर साकारात्मक छवि पाया गया है। यहा तक की उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त लोगों ने भी इसे सामाजिक के लिये लाभकारी माना है।"

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में डिजिटलीकरण और शैक्षिक सुधार के सहभागिता के प्रभाव को इंगित किया गया है। जिसमें कि विश्लेषणात्मक, विवरणात्मक अध्ययन पद्धति का प्रयोग किया गया है, जिसके लिये प्राथमिक एवं द्वितीयक स्रोतों के तथ्यपूर्ण आकड़ों को प्रस्तुत करने का एक सफल प्रयास है।

**“अगर नहीं हालत बदली, हालात को बदला जायेगा।
समय बदलना ही भायद, अब इंकलाब कहलायेगा।।”**

की वर्ड्स – शैक्षिक सुधार, डिजिटल शिक्षण, संवादात्मक, स्वयं और स्वयं प्रभा, डी0टी0एच0 चैनल्स।

OP-59

डिजिटल इजेशन और शैक्षिक सुधार

कमल किशोर मेहरोत्रा एवं मिताली सेठ

महाराजा अग्रसेन महाविद्यालय बरेली उ०प्र० भारत

ज्योति कॉलेज ऑफ मैनेजमेंट साइंस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी, बरेली उ०प्र० भारत

डिजिटल इजेशन का मतलब किसी मौजूदा प्रक्रिया का स्वचालन नहीं है, हाँलाकि इससे शैक्षिक प्रक्रिया की जटिलताओं को सरल बनाने और शैक्षिक अनुभवों को समृद्ध बनाने में योगदान लिया जा सकता है। आज डिजिटलीकरण और ऑनलाइन एजुकेशन द्वारा शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक नई क्रान्ति का उदभव हुआ है। आजकल अधिकतर विद्यालयों एवं महाविद्यालयों में डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। डिजिटल प्रयोगशाला भाशा प्रयोगशाला का इस्तेमाल विद्यार्थियों को नई ट्रेड्स की जानकारी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए किया जा रहा है। वर्तमान समय में दुनिया में सात अरब से ज्यादा वैश्विक जनसंख्या में करीब चार अरब लोग सक्रिय रूप से इंटरनेट का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। एक सर्वे के अनुसार अगस्त 2017 तक के आँकड़ों के मुताबिक, इन उपयोगकर्ताओं में अधिकतर लोग सोशल मीडिया पर भी हैं। जिनमें संदेश भेजने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाना 'व्हाट्सएप एंड्रॉइड' प्लेटफार्म पर सबसे ज्यादा डाउनलोड किया जाने वाला एप्लीकेशन है। इनके माध्यमों से शैक्षिक जगत में हो रहे परिवर्तनों की जानकारी घर बैठे एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे को हस्तान्तरित होती रहती है। हमें शिक्षा से सम्बन्धित कोई भी जानकारी इंटरनेट पर स्वतः उपलब्ध मिलती है। गूगल डिक्शनरी, गूगल ट्रांसलेटर गूगल शब्दकोश आदि ने शिक्षा कि राह की बाधाओं को दूर करने में काफी मदद की है। चाहे अच्छी से अच्छी देशी विदेशी किताबों की बात करें या किसी नौकरी या छात्रवृत्ति के फार्म की ऑनलाइन उपलब्धता, सभी कुछ डिजिटल इजेशन के माध्यम से बेहद सरल, सुविधाजनक स समय की बचत का विशय हो गया है। वर्तमान समय में सरकार की तरफ से तमाम ऐसे ऑनलाइन कोर्स चलाए जा रहें हैं, जिन्हे कोई भी व्यक्ति कहीं भी, किसी भी समय कर सकता है और इसके लिए कोई उम्र की सीमा भी निर्धारित नहीं है। जिससे हमारे समाज से निरक्षरता के समस्या से भी निजात पाई जा सकती है तथा जो लोग किसी कारण वश अपनी उच्च शिक्षा को पूरा नहीं कर पाते थे, वे अब आसानी से उस पूरा कर सकते हैं। सब मिलाकर हम यह कह सकते हैं कि डिजिटल इजेशन न केवल शैक्षिक सुधार में मदद की बल्कि इसके माध्यम से शिक्षा के जगत में एक क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन हुआ है। इसके माध्यम से हम वर्तमान समय में शिक्षा को एक नई ऊँचाई पर ले जाने में सक्षम हैं तथा इसके माध्यम से हमारा भारतीय समाज संसार के विकसित देशों के साथ बराबरी कर पाने में दिन पर दिन सक्षम व अग्रणी देश बनता जा रहा है।

साहित्य के बदलते परिप्रेक्ष्य और डिजीटलाइजेशन

देशमित्र त्यागी

हिन्दी विभागए

आर० एस० एम०पी०जीकालेज रामपुर घोघर मुरादाबाद उ०प्र० भारत

आज एक ओर भारत वैश्विक धरातल पर अपनी उपयोगिता एवं आवश्यकता से परिचय करा रहा है वहीं दूसरी ओर संगणकीय उपकरणों से देश के बाह्य और आन्तरिक स्वरूप को परिपक्व कर रहा है जिस तीव्र गति से डिजीटलाइजेशन को साहित्य ने स्वीकार किया है उसके शीघ्र प्रभावकारी परिणाम हमारे समक्ष उपस्थित है। प्रोफेसर हरि मोहन एवं डा० कैलाशचन्द्र भाटिया जैसे व्यक्तियों ने हिन्दी साहित्य को अपनी पुस्तक के माध्यम से कम्प्यूटर और प्रिंट मिडिया के स्वरूप को पहले ही समाज में परोस दिया था। परन्तु आज उसका सही उपयोग करने का समय आया है।

डिजीटलाइजेशन ने हिन्दी साहित्य को ही नहीं अपितु समस्त साहित्य को प्रभावित किया है। डिजीटलाइजेशन का प्रभाव बालपीढ़ी से लेकर युवा एवं वृद्धावस्था तक के व्यक्तियों पर देखने को मिल रहा है। जैसा कि नेट बैंकिंग, आधार आईडी आदि के द्वारा सभी व्यक्ति इससे अछूते नहीं है। हिन्दी साहित्य में कम्प्यूटर का प्रयोग एक नयी क्रान्ति का सृजन कर रहा है डिजीटलाइजेशन के माध्यम से साहित्य को एक नया रूप मिला है। आज जहां हम पुस्तकों के प्रयोग को कम करके कम्प्यूटर से युक्त शिक्षा का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। हमारा साहित्य गौरवान्वित है कि जिन पुस्तकों की गणना नगण्य मात्र रह गई थी वह आज कम्प्यूटर पर सुरक्षित रह गयी है। सार रूप आज डिजीटलाइजेशन के द्वारा हमारा साहित्य खुले आकाश में उड़ने वाले पंछियों की भाँति स्वतन्त्र विहार कर रहा है। जिससे साहित्य के उज्वल भविष्य की कामना की जा सकती है।

भारतीय संविधान में विहित राष्ट्रीय आपात का विधिक अवलोकन—मूलअधिकारों के विशेष सन्दर्भ में अमित सिंह¹ व डी० के० सिंह²

¹विधि विभाग महात्मा ज्योतिबा फूले रुहेलखण्ड विश्वविद्यालय बरेली

²विधि विभाग बरेली कालेज, बरेली।

भारत का संविधान विश्व के अन्य संविधानों से कुछ अनोखी विशेषतायें रखता है। यह अच्छे समय के साथ ही खराब मौसम में भी कार्यशील रहता है। राष्ट्रीय आपात के उपबन्ध ऐसे विपरीत परिस्थितियों के लिए ही इस संविधान में निरूपित किये गये हैं जिससे देश असमान्य दशाओं से निकल सके। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र में राष्ट्रीय आपात उपबन्धों की विस्तार पूर्वक विवेचना की गयी है। राष्ट्रीय आपात के विधिक प्रभावों पर वादों सहित आलोचनात्मक परिक्षण किया गया है। शोधपत्र के अन्त में निश्कर्ष एवं सुझाव दिये गये हैं जिससे कि राष्ट्रीय आपात के उपबन्धों का दुरुपयोग न हो सके और नागरिकों के मूल अधिकारों का संरक्षण किया जा सके।

Keywords: राष्ट्रीय आपात, मूल अधिकार, आपात की उद्घोषणा, बन्दी प्रत्यक्षीकरण रिट, स्वतः निलम्बन, संसद द्वारा अनुमोदन।

सोशल मीडिया का प्रभाव और विस्तार

चन्द्रभान सिंह यादव व निशातबानो

हिन्दी विभाग के.जी.के. (पी.जी.) कॉलेज, मुरादाबाद
हिन्दी विभाग राजकीय महिलामहाविद्यालय, रामपुर

डिजिटल इंडिया भारत सरकार की महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है। योजना का लक्ष्य सूदूर गांव को इण्टरनेट के माध्यम से जोड़ना है। जिससे सूचना एवं ज्ञान-विज्ञान के प्रसार में तीव्र गति आयेगी। कागज पर भेजी जाने वाली सूचना जब इमेल के माध्यम से भेजी जायेगी तो कागज एवं समय दोनों की बचत होगी। कागज की बचत से उन पेड़ों को कम काटना होगा जिनसे कागज का निर्माण होता है। इससे पर्यावरण संरक्षण में भी मदद मिलेगी। समय के साथ इण्टरनेट युक्त मोबाइल की संख्या बढ़ रही है। साथ में फेसबुक, ट्विटर और व्हाट्सऐप के उपयोगकर्ता भी। एण्ड्रायड मोबाइल से दुनिया मुड़ी में आ गयी है।

फेसबुक डिजिटल दुनिया की चौपाल है। इसका प्रथम प्रयोग 2004 में हार्वर्ड विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों के बीच नेटवर्क के रूप में किया गया। आज इसके एक अरब से अधिक सक्रिय सदस्य हैं। ट्विटर की शुरुआत 2006 में चार लोगों द्वारा की गयी थी। व्हाट्सऐप मैसेजिंग ऐप का आरम्भ 2009 में हुआ। इसके सबसे अधिक उपभोक्ता भारत में हैं। डिजिटल इण्डिया के सोशल मीडिया में लैंगिक गैर-बराबरी के खिलाफ अनेक आन्दोलन चल रहे हैं। लखनऊ का 'रेडब्रिगेड' कोलकाता की चित्रकारका 'होलीकाऊ कैम्पेन' या मुंबई से शुरू हुआ अभियान 'मावा' यानी मेनअगेंस्ट वायलेंस एण्ड अब्यूज प्रमुख हैं। सोशल मीडिया में युवाओं की आवाज निर्णायक बनकर उभर रही है। इससे पुराने मूल्य टूट रहे हैं किन्तु नवीन आदर्शों की स्थापना कठिन है।

आज सोशल साइटों का इतना प्रभाव और प्रसार है कि ये मुख्य धारा की मीडिया के लिए खबरों का स्रोत बन गयी है। इन सोशल साइटों से राजनीतिक एवं सामाजिक संगठनों को मजबूती मिल रही है। भारत के भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी आन्दोलन और अरब देशों की क्रान्ति में सोशल मीडिया की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से लोग एक दूसरे के करीब आ रहे हैं, तो इसके माध्यम से साम्प्रदायिक विद्वेष फैलाना आसान हो गया है। इसके माध्यम से कई देशों की सरकार बनी और गिरी भी। सिक्के की तरह सोशल मीडिया के भी दो पहलू हैं। किन्तु इसके सकारात्मक प्रभाव दूरगामी हैं। डिजिटलाइजेशन से सोशल मीडिया को विस्तार मिला है। इसने नई पीढ़ी के सोचने का नजरिया ही बदल डाला है। ब्रिक्स सम्मेलन में बनी सहमति के अनुसार मैसिव ओपन आनलाइन कोर्सेज के माध्यम से किसी भी देश का नागरिक दूसरे देश की यूनिवर्सिटी से इण्टरनेट एवं सोशल मीडिया के द्वारा घर बैठे शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सकता है।

Keywords:

डिजिटल इण्डिया का भारत के सामाजिक आर्थिक पर्यावरण पर प्रभाव

श्रीमती सरला देवी चक्रवर्ती

समाजशास्त्र विभाग

गिन्दो देवी महिला महा विद्यालय बदायूँ उ०प्र० भारत

डिजिटल इण्डिया हमारे देश को सशक्त बनाने का एक सफल एवं सार्थक प्रयास है जिसकी शुरुआत हमारे देश के प्रधानमंत्री मान० श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने जुलाई 2015 को विभिन्न उद्योगपतियों की मौजूदगी में की थी। इस कार्यक्रम का महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य तकनीक के माध्यम से आम लोगों का जीवन सरल बनाना है। गाँव हो या शहर सभी को इण्टरनेट की विशालतम दुनिया से जोड़कर हर सूचना को आम व खास तक पहुँचाना है जो उसे तरक्की से जोड़ती हो, लोगों को जागरूक करना उनके अधिकारों कर्तव्यों की जानकारी देना जो उन्हें सशक्तकरण की ओर ले जाये। क्योंकि व्यक्तियों के विकास से ही समाज का विकास सम्भव है। समाज को बदलने के लिए डिजिटल क्रान्ति की अहम भूमिका रही है। डिजिटल क्रान्ति ने सबको सशक्त बनाने का और उन सभी गूंगे बेजुवानों को आवाज देने का काम किया है जिसकी पहुँच सीमित थी, वे अपनी बात कह नहीं पाते थे, स्वतन्त्र अभिव्यक्ति के अधिकार ने व्यक्ति को अपनी बात कहने का अवसर प्रदान किया है। डिजिटल इण्डिया जो बिना किसी सीमा को जाने पहचाने लोगों को सूचना का अधिकार देती है, मुख्यतः गाँवों को इण्टरनेट से जोड़ रहा है इसका फायदा इण्टरनेट तक ही

नहीं अपितु यह एक ऐसे संसाधन के रूप में उभरकर सामने आ रहा है जिसने पिछड़े और गुमनाम इलाकों को व उनसे जुड़े लोगों को राष्ट्रीय फलक पर ला खड़ा किया है। डिजिटल इण्डिया ने शिक्षा को नया मुकाम प्रदान किया है। तकनीकी के माध्यम से हम घर बैठे देश-विदेश के लेक्चरों को ऑनलाइन सुन सकते हैं, ऑनलाइन कोर्स कर रोजगार पैदा कर सकते हैं। शिक्षक शिक्षार्थी ऑनलाइन अपने विचारों का आदान प्रदान कर रहे हैं नोट्स, लेख, परिचर्चा ब्लॉग अथवा ई-बुक, वीडियो आदि ने सभी का जीवन बदल कर रख दिया है। आज हमारा जीवन का डिजिटलाइजेशन हो गया है। सुबह उठकर आज हम सर्वप्रथम सोशल मीडिया पर, वाट्सअप, चैट, फेसबुक, ईमेल आदि पर सूचना देखते हैं। हमारे दिन की शुरुआत और अन्त सोशल मीडिया पर ही होता है। यही कारण है कि हमारे सोच का दायरा सीमित होता जा रहा है, हम हर सूचना इंटरनेट पर ही खोजते हैं। और कोई सूचना ऐसी नहीं है जो इंटरनेट पर न उपलब्ध हो। इसलिए डिजिटल इण्डिया मिशन के अन्तर्गत भारत के सभी स्कूल कालेजों को वाई-फाई से जोड़कर वृहदज्ञान तंत्र खड़ा किया जा रहा है। भारत सरकार ने एक 'आरोग्य सखी' नामक मोबाइल एप्लीकेशन शुरू किया है जिसका प्रयोग हर परिवार को स्वास्थ्य की जानकारी मुहईया कराने के लिए किया जा रहा है। जिसके माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य एवं चिकित्सा की जानकारी आसानी से दुर्गम प्रदेशों के लोगों तक पहुँचायी जा सकेगी। अन्ततः सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास के दौर में डिजिटलाइजेशन की प्रक्रिया में तेजी आयी है बैंकिंग सेक्टर हो या परिवहन भुगतान की प्रक्रिया हो या पत्र व्यवहार हमारी रोजमर्रा की जिंदगी ऑनलाइन हो चुकी है। आज डिजिटल इण्डिया प्रोग्राम भारत के सशस्तीकरण में एक ऐसा मील का पत्थर साबित हो रहा है जिससे भारत को विश्व पटल पर एक नयी पहचान दिलायी है। समूचे भारत में एक नयी क्रान्ति का संचार हो रहा है गाँव, शहर पिछड़ा इलाका जो गुमनामी में गुम थे आज राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर नयी पहचान बना रहे हैं।

OP-64

डिजिटल भारत और इसका प्रभाव
यशार्थ गौतम
 रक्षा अध्ययन विभाग
 बरेली कालेज बरेली उ०प्र० भारत

डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम औपचारिक रूप से भारत के माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में 01 जुलाई 2015 से शुरू किया गया और भारत के सभी नागरिकों द्वारा इसे समर्थन प्राप्त हो रहा है। समाज को बेहतर ढंग से सशक्त बनाना इस कार्यक्रम की विशेषता है। इसका उद्देश्य सभी सरकारी संस्थानों और आम लोगों के बीच संबंध प्रदान करने के साथ ही साथ यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म किया जाय और पारदर्शिता बनाये रखते हुए सभी कार्य इलेक्ट्रानिक रूप से किये जाए। शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और बैंकिंग जैसे सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में बाधाएँ और निरक्षरता अज्ञानता, गरीबी, धन की कमी, सूचना और निवेश आदि प्रत्येक नागरिकों तक पहुँचने में असमर्थ है। इन चुनौतियों से ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में असंतुलन हुआ है। आधुनिक डिजिटल सुविधायें सेवाओं और संसाधनों तक पहुँच आसानी से प्राप्त करवाना है। मोबाइल एवं उच्चगति इंटरनेट से ऐसी सेवाओं की प्राप्ति आसानी से हो जाती है। डिजिटल रूप से भारत कृषि आर्थिक गतिविधियों के विकास और शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य वित्तीय सेवाओं तक पहुँच सकता है। चूंकि प्रौद्योगिकी विघटनकारी परिवर्तन के कारण एव प्रमुख चालक है इसलिये डिजिटल उपकरण नागरिकों को सशक्त बनायेंगे। डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम विकास क्षेत्रों के नये स्तंभों हाइवेज, यूनिवर्सल एक्सेस टू मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी और पब्लिक इंटरनेट एक्सेस प्रोग्राम के साथ साथ अन्य लोगों के लिये बहुत आवश्यक जरूरतों को पूरा करता है।

शब्द संकेत:- निवेश, इंटरनेट, इलेक्ट्रानिक, प्रौद्योगिकी।

डिजिटल इंडिया**वेणु वनिता**

तबला

कनोहर लाल महिला पी जी कॉलेज मेरठ उ०प्र० भारत

डिजिटल इंडिया भारत सरकार द्वारा आरंभ किया हुआ एक महत्वकांशी कार्यक्रम है! जिसका मूल उद्देश्य देश के हर विभाग के रिकॉर्ड को एक कड़ी से जोड़ना है वह कड़ी है देश की इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डाटा सिस्टम की कड़ी, जो की कार्य की गति और क्षमता को विकसित रूप प्रदान करती है ! डिजिटल भारत वह कार्यक्रम है जो कि देश को एक डिजिटल इस शक्ति सोसाइटी में परिवर्तित कर सके और भारत को एक नवीन रूप प्रदान कर सके! इस कार्यक्रम से देश की हर जानकारी और रिकॉर्ड स्वच्छता से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मोड में रखा जा रहा है जो कि आगे काम में सफलता के साथ-साथ तीव्र गति दिलाएगा!

डिजिटल भारत मोदी सरकार द्वारा आरंभ किया हुआ एक महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना है ! जो देश के हर विभाग को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक ली जोड़ता है, इस परियोजना से देश की लगभग 2.5 लाख पंचायतों के समय 6लाख ब्रॉडबैंड से जोड़ने का लक्ष्य है!

डिजिटल भारत के प्रमुख उद्देश्य है एक प्रत्येक नागरिक को डिजिटल शक्ति प्रदान कराना दो प्रत्येक नागरिक को डिजिटल इंडिया की उपयोगिता से परिचित करवाना 3 नागरिकों की मांग पर शासन और सेवाएं प्रदान करना डिजिटल भारत परियोजना से होने वाले लाभ एक डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम से सही जन को उसका सही लाभ मिल रहा है 2रू00 डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम से रिश्वत की आदत का जड़ से मिटाने में एक प्रकार की मदद हो रही है नंबर 3 डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम से कागजी कार्रवाई में बेकार खर्च समय एवं क्षमता में कमी आ रही है नंबर 4 डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम से देश में हो रही विभिन्न परियोजनाएं योजनाएं एवं कार्यक्रमों की सही जानकारी प्राप्त करने में सरलता है डिजिटल भारत के अंतर्गत चलाए जाने वाली प्रमुख योजनाएं :-

ब्रॉडबैंड हाईवे की सुविधा, मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी, पब्लिक इंटरनेट एक्सेस कार्यक्रम, ई क्रांति, ई गवर्नेंस, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण, आईटीजॉब्स, अर्ली हार्वेस्ट कार्यक्रम इत्यादि!

भारत में विमुद्रीकरण और उसके लाभ

रिंकेश कुमार व परिमल कुमार

नॉर्थ इण्डिया कॉलेज ऑफ हायर एजुकेशन, नजीबाबाद (बिजनौर)

एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर साहू जैन कॉलेज, नजीबाबाद (बिजनौर)

यह शोध पत्र दर्शाता है कि 8 नवम्बर 2016 को हुए पाँच सौ और हजार रुपये के नोटों के विमुद्रीकरण से पूर्व की स्थिति क्या थी तथा विमुद्रीकरण के बाद स्थिति में कैसे परिवर्तन हुआ एवं इन परिवर्तनों के दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव क्या होंगे। वैसे तो 8 नवम्बर 2016 को पहली बार विमुद्रीकरण नहीं हुआ अपितु इससे पूर्व भी सन् 1978 और 2011 में विमुद्रीकरण हो चुका है। 8 नवम्बर 2016 को हुई इस एकाएक नोटबंदी की घोशणा ने पूरे भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को झकझोर कर रख दिया। 500 तथा 1000 रू० के नोट जोकि उस समय की चलन मुद्रा के लगभग 86% थे, अचानक अप्रचलित हो जाने पर जमाखोरों काले धन को रखने वाले धन कुबेरों के सीने पर मानो कटार सी चल गयी हो। परिवर्तन प्रकृति का नियम है और यह परिवर्तन भारत को एक उन्नत राष्ट्र बनाने के उद्देश्य से लाया गया है किन्तु यह भी एक कटु सत्य है कि प्रत्येक परिवर्तन के लाभदायक पहलुओं के साथ-साथ कुछ नुकसानदायक पहलू भी जुड़े होते हैं। एक ओर तो जमाखोरों, भ्रष्टाचार तथा कालेधन पर विमुद्रीकरण ने कड़ी चोट की है वहीं दूसरी ओर विभिन्न व्यापारियों ने इसका विरोध किया है। भारत को उन्नति की ओर अग्रसर करने में, कालेधन से मुक्त करने में विमुद्रीकरण भविष्य में सहायक सिद्ध होगा किन्तु इससे उत्पन्न चुनौतिया भी कम नहीं हैं।

सारगर्भित शब्द – विमुद्रीकरण, लाभ-हानि, कालाधन

डिजीटलइंडिया एम्पॉवरिंग द सोसाइटी अलका मिश्रा

साहू राम स्वरुप महिला महाविद्यालय बरेली, उ०प्र० भारत

पिछले वर्षों में ई-शासन के युग में प्रवेश के लिये विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालयों द्वारा कई पहल किये गये हैं सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के वितरण में सुधार और उन तक पहुँचने की प्रक्रिया को आसान बनाने के लिए कई स्तरों पर प्रयास किये गये हैं। भारत में ई-शासन का विकास नागरिक केन्द्रित सेवा अभिविन्यास और पारदर्शिता लाने के लिये सरकारी विभागों के कम्प्यूटिकरण विकसित किया गया है। भारत कोई शासन पहल को नागरिक केन्द्रित सेवाओं पर जोर देने के साथ व्यापक क्षेत्रीय अनुप्रयोगों के लिए 1990 के दशक में एक व्यापक रूप दिया गया। सरकार की प्रमुख आई0सी0टी0 पहल में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ कुछ बड़ी परियोजनायें जैसे रेलवे कम्प्यूटिकरण, भू-अभिलेख आदि शामिल हैं जिनका मुख्य ध्यान सूचना प्रणाली के विकास पर केन्द्रित है इसके बाद कई राज्यों ने नागरिकों के लिये इलैक्ट्रॉनिक सेवाएं प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से महत्वाकांक्षी ई-शासनको शुरु किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय ई-शासन (एन0ई0जी0पी0) को आम आदमी के लिये, सेवा वितरण एवं दक्षता सुनिश्चित करने, सस्ती कीमत पर पारदर्शिता और सेवाओं की विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित करने, आम आदमी की बुनियादी जरूरतों को पूरा करने एवं सरकारी सेवाओं का सुलभ बनाने की दृष्टि से सन 2006 में शुरु किया गया था। 31 मिशनमोड परियोजनाओं कृषि, भूमि रिकार्ड, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, पासपोर्ट, पुलिस, अदालत, नगरपालिका, वाणिज्य कर, भंडारगृह, आदि को शुरु किया गया। इन परियोजनाओं में से अधिकांश ने सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराना शुरु कर दिया है। हालांकि, देशभर में कई ई-शासन परियोजनाओं के सफल क्रियान्वयन के बावजूद ई-शासन वांछित प्रभाव बनाने, विशेष रूप से सेवाओं की उपलब्धता और उनको सहज एकीकरण को सुनिश्चित करने के अपने सभी उद्देश्य को पूरा करने में सक्षम नहीं हो सकी है। भले ही दुनिया भर में भारत सॉफ्टवेयर की एक महाशक्ति के रूप में जाना जाता है, लेकिन नागरिकों के लिए इलैक्ट्रॉनिक सरकारी सेवाओं की उपलब्धता अभी भी अपेक्षाकृत कम है।

अतः इलैक्ट्रॉनिक सेवाओं, उत्पादों, उपकरणों, और रोजगार के अवसरों के समावेशी विकास को बढ़ावा देना आवश्यक है। इसके अलावा, देश में इलैक्ट्रॉनिक विनिर्माण को मजबूत करने की जरूरत है। वर्तमान में भारत करीब 100 बिलियन डालर के इलैक्ट्रॉनिक सामान का आयात करता है जो 2020 तक \$ 400 बिलियन तक पहुँच सकता है।

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग से सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के पूर्ण पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को बदलने के क्रम में, भारत सरकार ने भारत को डिजीटल रूप से सशक्त समाज और अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलने की दृष्टि से डिजीटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम को मंजूरी दी। डिजीटल इंडिया प्रोजेक्ट भारत के वर्तमान सरकार मोदी जी द्वारा 2 जुलाई 2015 को शुरु किया गया था। इस योजना की अब तक की लागत 4.5 लाख करोड़ की आकड़े छू चुकी है। सरकार का अनुमान डिजीटल इंडिया योजना करीब 18 लाख नयी नौकरियों को जन्म देगा। डिजीटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम के अनुसार, महत्वपूर्ण उपयोगिता के रूप में उच्च गति इंटरनेट को सभी नागरिकों को उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा, डिजीटल पहचान एकत्र करने की सुविधा सभी नागरिकों को उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी। डिजीटल पहचान अद्वितीय, आजीवन, ऑनलाइन और प्रमाणित किये जाने योग्य होगी, मोबाइल फोन और बैंक खाते व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर डिजीटल और वित्तीय क्षेत्र में प्रतिभागिता के लिये सक्षम होंगे, सभी नागरिकों को अपने इलाके में एक सामान्य सेवा केन्द्र के लिये आसान पहुँच उपलब्ध होगी, सभी नागरिकों को सार्वजनिक क्लाउड पर साझा करने योग्य निजी स्थान के लिए आसान पहुँच प्रदान की जायेगी, संरक्षित और सुरक्षित साइबर स्पेश, सभी विभागों या अधिकार क्षेत्र में मूल एकीकृत सेवाएं, सेवाओं को ऑनलाइन और मोबाइल प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से वास्तविक समय में उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा, सभी नागरिकों की पात्रता संबंधी विवरणों को आसान पहुँच के साथ क्लाउड पर उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा, व्यापार करने की सुविधा में सुधार करने की दृष्टि से सेवाओं को डिजीटल रूप में परिवर्तित किया जायेगा, वित्तीय लेन देनों को इलैक्ट्रॉनिक और नकदरहित (कैशलेस) किया जायेगा, निर्णय समर्थन प्रणाली और विकास के लिए भू-स्थानिक प्रणाली (जी0आई0एस0) का इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा, नागरिक की डिजीटल अधिकारिता, सार्वभौमिक डिजीटल साक्षरता, डिजीटल संसाधनों की सार्वभौमिक सुलभता, डिजीटल संसाधनों/सेवाओं की भारतीय भाषाओं में उपलब्धता, सहभागिता पूर्ण शासन के लिए सहयोगात्मक डिजीटल प्लेटफार्म तथा नागरिकों को भौतिक रूप से खुद सरकारी दस्तावेज/प्रमाणपत्र प्रस्तुत करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।

इस प्रकार सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी में देश के भीतर न डिजीटल डिवाइस को खत्म करने की क्षमता है बल्कि अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास रोजगार और उत्पादकता में योगदान देने की भी क्षमता है। वायरलैस तकनीक के माध्यम से सस्ती विश्वनीय और प्रतिस्पर्धा

रूप से आईसीटी बुनियादी सुविधाओं, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर और लास्ट-माइल कनेक्टिविटी विकल्प के द्वारा देशमे उच्चगति के इन्टरनेट कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने पर जोर दिया जा रहा है।

भारतीय दूरसंचार क्षेत्र दुनिया का सबसे तेजी से बढ़ता दूरसंचार क्षेत्र है। भारत में मोबाइल फोन की भारी और बढ़ती पैठ, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इलैक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का उपयोग और वितरण के लिए व्यापक आधार प्रदान करता है। मोबाइल के माध्यम से डेटा के उपयोग की लोकप्रियता हासिल करना जारी और आज भारत में लगभग 80 प्रतिशत इन्टरनेट उपयोगकर्ता मोबाइल उपकरणों का उपयोग करते हैं। यह सामान्य और विशेष रूप से डिजिटल-सह-वित्तीय समावेशन में ई शासन को आशा और क्षमता प्रदान करता है।

आज विभिन्न भुगतान जैसे नैट बैंकिंग, डेबिटकार्ड, क्रेडिटकार्ड/कैशकार्ड/प्रीपेडकार्ड/जेब और एन0ई0एफ0टी/आर0टी0जी0एस0 का विकल्प चुन सकते हैं जो नागरिकों को हैण्ड टू हैण्ड लेन देन का अनुभव प्रदान करता है।

डिजिटल लाकर भी एक मानक प्रारूप में उनके दस्तावेजों (इलैक्ट्रॉनिक दस्तावेजों) को अपलोड करने के लिये अधिकारियों (जारीकर्ता) जारी करने का एक संग्रह (डिजिटल रिपोजिटरी) होगा। नागरिकों का प्रदान निजी लाकर भी इस खजाने से सीधे दस्तावेजों तक पहुँचने के लिए (दस्तावेज यू0आर0आई0 के रूप में परिवर्तित) लिंक भंडारण के मंच के रूप में

कार्य करेगा। यह मंच नागरिकों को सुरक्षित सेवा प्रदाताओं के साथ उनके दस्तावेजों को साझा करने में सक्षम होगा जो सीधे एक प्रमाणांकृत रुट के माध्यम से जारी करने वाले प्राधिकारी से सार्वजनिक दस्तावेजों का उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

अतः एक वास्तविक समय के आधार पर सेवाओं और शिकायत से निबटने के लिए ई शासन अनुप्रयोग जैसे डेस्कटॉप कम्प्यूटर, लैपटॉप, टैबलेट, मोबाइल फोन का तन्त्र विकसित करने पर ध्यान केन्द्रित है। पंचायत स्तर पर उच्च गति ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी का प्रावधान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, नेशनल ऑप्टिकल फाइबर नैटवर्क (एन0ओ0एफ0एन0) परियोजना को दूरसंचार विभाग (डी0ओ0टी0) द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है जिसका उद्देश्य देश में सभी पंचायतों को गीगा बीट फाइबर उपलब्ध कराकर कनेक्टिविटी समस्याओं को हल करना है।

OP-68

नगदी रहित अर्थव्यवस्था (आवश्यकता, माध्यम और सावधानियाँ)

सपना वर्मा एवं डा0 परिमल कुमार

साहू जैन कॉलेज, नजीबाबाद (बिजनौर) उ०प्र० भारत

परिवर्तन ही प्रकृति का नियम है " ये कहावत भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में भी चरित्रार्थ हुई 8 नवम्बर, 2016 को जब प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने घोषणा की कि आज रात्रि 12 बजे से 500 रु व 1000 रु के पुराने नोट चलन से बाहर हो जायेंगे। वास्तव में इस परिवर्तन का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की नगदी पर निर्भरता को कम करना है। ये मिशन है जो कैशलेस इण्डिया यानि " नगदी रहित भारत " के नाम से जाना जाता है।

सारगर्भित शब्द— नगदी रहित अर्थव्यवस्था, क्रेडिट व डेबिट कार्ड, यू० पी० आई०, यू० एस० एस० डी० तथा इन्टरनेट बैंकिंग।

OP-69

ई-शासन और पारदर्शिता

मीनू राठौर

शिक्षा विभाग, श्री वेंकटेश्वरा विश्वविद्यालय, गजरौला, अमरोहा उ०प्र० भारत

पारदर्शिता किसी भी विषय के प्रति हमारा विश्वास बढ़ाती है। सरकारी तंत्र में पारदर्शिता होने से सरकार के प्रति हमेशा विश्वास बढ़ता है। शासन में जब शासक व शासित के बीच संवाद शुरू हो जाए तो इससे बेहतर और क्या होगा। सरकार पारदर्शिता को बढ़ाने के लिए समय-समय पर विभिन्न प्रयास कर रही है फिर वह चाहे 2005 में लागू सूचना का अधिनियम हो या फिर डिजिटल इंडिया द्वारा जनता को डिजिटल साक्षरता देना। सबसे अहम यह है कि अब यह पारदर्शिता एकतरफा न होकर द्विपक्षीय संवाद का

कारण बन रहा है। ई-शासन में पारदर्शिता स्थापित होने की संभावना इसलिए अधिक होती है क्योंकि यह सर्व-सुलभ है और इसके तहत पारदर्शिता से काम कर रहे केंद्र, राज्य सरकार के कुछ मंत्रालयों द्वारा किए गए कार्यों को उदाहरण के तौर पर देखा जा सकता है। वर्तमान केंद्र सरकार ने तमाम वेब-पोर्टल्स के माध्यम से अपनी योजनाओं एवं कार्यों को सार्वजनिक करने का प्रयास किया है। उदाहरण के लिये केंद्रीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा विद्युतीकरण के कार्यों को पारदर्शी बनाने के लिए 'गर्व' नाम से एक मोबाइल एप जारी किया गया है। इस वेब-पोर्टल अथवा मोबाइल एप से कोई भी व्यक्ति राज्यवार, जिलेवार, पंचायतवार सहजता से यह विवरण प्राप्त कर सकता है। लोक और तंत्र के बीच संवाद का सुगम होना लोकतंत्र को मजबूत बनाने में बड़ा कारक है। प्रधानमंत्री ने "डिजिटल इंडिया" कार्यक्रम के तहत "राइट टू पीएम" विकल्प के जरिए जनसंवाद का एक अभूतपूर्व मंच उपलब्ध कराया है। भारत जैसे विशाल देश के लिए प्रधानमंत्री से संवाद का यह ऑनलाइन विकल्प इस लिहाज से भी कहा जा सकता है क्योंकि भारत के आमजन की अवधारणा में यह कल्पना की भी बात नहीं थी कि वे प्रधानमंत्री को सीधा पत्र लिखेंगे और उसपर त्वरित कार्रवाई होगी। इसके लिए बाकायदे एक वेब माध्यम (<http://pmindia.gov.in/en/interact-with-honble-pm/>) तैयार किया गया है। इस वेब माध्यम से कोई भी आम अथवा खास व्यक्ति प्रधानमंत्री को समस्या, सुझाव या शिकायत से जुड़े पत्र लिख सकता है। कहीं न कहीं प्रधानमंत्री से संवाद का यह विकल्प उस अवधारणा को खंडित करने में मदद कर रहा है, जिसमें आम लोग अक्सर यह मान लेते थे कि उनकी सुनवाई प्रधानमंत्री तक संभव ही नहीं है। इस ऑनलाइन माध्यम की गंभीरता और सफलता का अंदाजा इसी बात से लगाया जा सकता है।

OP-70

The interaction between students, teachers and university on aspect of influencing students' continuity studying in same university

Aobo Yang & C.C. Tan

MBA, Mae Fah Luang University Muang, Chiang Rai 57100, Thailand

The university should no more be seen as a non-profile institution for delivering knowledge. With well-developed transportation emerging, students have more choices on which university to attend. As a result of this trend, university-student relationship-maintenance has become an essential mission of the university operation.

Indeed, there are too many good universities all over the world. Choosing a university to study thus becomes a strategic decision-making process. The purpose of this research is to study the role played by students, teachers and university interactions, and student engagement, in explaining the student's loyalty on continuity studying with the same university. The sampling frame is restricted to the students of MFU. The research method is inductive and deductive in sequence – That is, first, qualitative interview and focus-group discussions were conducted in order to obtain the possible themes relevant to how the students are satisfied with the class, the program and the university, then followed by literature review driven by the identified themes, and finally leading to a revision of conceptual model, a clarification of the construct variability and design of questionnaires following validity and reliability requirements. In this research, the cognitive drive, behavioral engagement and the opportunities provided by the university in various aspects are considered important drivers explaining the student intention to continue the engagement relationship with the university, i.e. pursue post-graduate study and to demonstrate satisfaction. The four factors – one with the happiness of the program, another the ability to acquire new knowledge in the learning process, and the other two teacher-relevant factors, namely teacher-centered discipline and teacher feedback to the students – are shown by the multiple linear regression to be significantly able to explain the level of student engagement, at 65.9 per cents of the variance. The finding provides numerous aspects of implications to the students, the teachers and the university as an educational service provider. The opportunity aspect has been vastly neglected in the extant literature, and new knowledge acquisition aspect and happiness with the attended program driving the student engagement have also been vastly not addressed in the extant literature. Thus, this research provides numerous, preliminary aspects of contributions, both to the academic disciplines and the practical contexts.

Keywords: Student satisfaction, student loyalty, self-discipline, student engagement, teaching excellence.

Impact of Implementation of E-Governance in Rohilkhand Region

Nitesh Kumar Saxena

L.B.S.I.M.T. Bareilly (U.P.) India

E-Governance is a service launched by the government in which the common citizens can get government facilities through internet while sitting at home. Uttar Pradesh government has implemented many government schemes for the villages and the cities. Uttar Pradesh Government has started all these services in the name of e-District at their lokvani centers in Uttar Pradesh. IT tools like Internet, E-mail and instant messaging are used in e-governance projects.

E-governance is a system, in which government provides their services in a very fast and effective manner to the citizen of India through Internet. The Internet is being used as a tool to ensure that the benefit of the government services is percolated to each and every citizen of India. All the government information should be in electronic form and not manual .E-Governance in Rohilkhand region has gradually changed from computerization of government departments and government services to ingenuities that recapitulate the better ideas of governance, such as citizen centricity, timely service, faster service delivery and transparency in government services. The Government has published all the government services and information online through websites and web portals. This can be facilitated through centralized storage of Information and information management. The information of government is public information, therefore the citizens are authorized to know every part of information of the Government policy and their services. Implementation of E-governance in Rohilkhand region includes building computer hardware, software, communication and network infrastructure. The aim of e-governance is to provide each and every Government service to the rural and urban areas through high-speed network connectivity.

Keywords:- E-Governance, IT Tools, Society, Services, Network

E-Governance: An Emerging Approach For Good Governance In Higher Education

Ghosiya

M.Ed. Department

Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Good governance is key for success of educational institutions and promotes effective delivery of education services. Good governance in education requires enabling conditions: the existence of standards, information on performance, incentives for good performance.

E-governance is defined as governance via the electronic medium to facilitate an efficient, speedy and transparent process of disseminating information to the public and other agencies, and for performing administrative activities. E-governance, around the world, is the latest addition that seeks for providing the services to the door of the people with least time and better efficiency. E-governance in higher education institutions refers to the introduction of E-management, E-learning and employing E-technology in its various sectors which ensures online and computerized system of teaching, learning etc. E-governance is a boon for empowerment of faculties, students and encouragement of their participation, transparency and absolute clarity in administration, governing and admission process, increased efficiency of faculties and of administration processes.

The underlying goals for adopting E-governance practices are to ensure improved quality in disseminating education and administration; established dynamic and need-based communication with various internal, external and peer entities across the globe. If E-governance is applied fully in Higher education system then the future generation will develop their skill and knowledge in a more conducive environment.

Digital India : Empowering the society

Ravindra Singh

Income Tax Department Bareilly (U.P.) India

India, a country with more than 1.2 billion of population and a huge demographic dividend , is facing formidable challenges of eradicating poverty and creating employment to its teeming millions of working age population. To tide these challenges over and in order to make India a knowledge economy and prosperous country, the government has launched Digital India. This programme is to empower the Indian society in a number of ways such as providing e-governance and speedy delivery of government services to the people, creating an environment for development of citizen-centric administration and most importantly, introduction of transparency and accountability in the government and government supported organizations. Digital India makes Indian people ready for IoT and Industrial Revolution 4.0. In this way it is very helpful in generating employment for the large number of youths in the country. This programme will develop our human resources and thus make our society more prosperous and empowered.

Science

Spectral Characteristic of Pc4 Magnetic Micropulsation at low latitude in India

Mohd Tariq Khan & Mohd Asif Khan
Department of Physics
G.F. College, Shahjahanpur (U.P.) India

Magnetic Pulsations recorded on the ground are the signatures of the integrated signals from the earth's magnetosphere. Pc4 geomagnetic pulsations are quasi-sinusoidal variations in the earth's magnetic field in the period range 45-150 seconds. The magnitude of these pulsations ranges from fraction of a nano Tesla (nT) to several nT. Although these pulsations can be observed in a number of ways, yet the application of ground-based magnetometer arrays has proven to be the most successful methods of studying the spatial structure of hydromagnetic waves in the earth's magnetosphere. The solar wind provides the energy for the earth's magnetospheric processes. The source of Pc4 magnetic pulsations can either be internal to the magnetosphere (endogenic) or external to it, transmitted through the magnetopause (exogenic). Most of the Pc4 studies undertaken in the past have been confined to middle and high latitudes.

The spatial and temporal variations observed in the Pc4 occurrence are of vital importance because these provide evidence that can be directly related to both endogenic and exogenic wave generation mechanisms. At low latitudes ($L < 2$), the wave energy predominates in the Pc4 band. However the spatial characteristics of these pulsations have received little attention in the past. The present study is undertaken for describing the dependence of low latitude Pc4 occurrence on the Kp values and the Interplanetary Magnetic Field (IMF) over the period range 01 January to 31 December, 2005 employing an array of three low latitude recording stations at Hanley, Nagpur and Pondicherry. Analysis of the data for the whole year 2005 provided similar patterns of Pc4 occurrence for Kp at all the three stations. Although Pc4 occurrence was reported for Kp values, yet the major Pc4 events occurred for range 5+ Kp 8+. The IMF dependence of Pc4 occurrence for the year 2005 has shown that even though at all the three stations, it spread for IMF magnitude of up to 22 nT, yet the majority of Pc4 events occurred for a narrower range of 2-10 nT. However it is important to note that at all the three stations, the peak in the occurrence of Pc4 events was observed for IMF range of 3 to 5 nT. The results suggest that the solar wind controls Pc4 occurrence through a mechanism in which Pc4 wave energy is convected through the magnetosheath and coupled to the standing oscillations of the magnetospheric field lines.

Key Word— Pc4 Magnetic pulsations, MHD waves and instabilities, Solar wind-IMF control of Pc4 pulsations.

Structural Determination, Synthesis and Applications of Pyridine

Pramod Kumar
Department of Chemistry
Devanshu Samaj Kalyan Sewa College, Saurikh, Kannauj (U.P.)

Pyridine is a colourless liquid with an unpleasant smell. Pyridine is a basic heterocyclic organic compound with the chemical formula C_5H_5N . It is structurally related to benzene, with one methine group (=CH-) replaced by a nitrogen atom. Pyridine is obtained from crude coal tar or is synthesized from acetaldehyde, formaldehyde and ammonia. Pyridine is used as a solvent in the manufacture of dyes and rubber. It is also used in the textile industry to improve network capacity of cotton. It is a harmful substance if inhaled, ingested or absorbed through the skin. In particular, it is known to reduce male fertility and is considered carcinogenic. Common symptoms of acute exposure to pyridine include: headache, coughing, asthmatic breathing, laryngitis, nausea and vomiting.

Digitalization: A Boon to Sustainable Agriculture

P. Gupta*

Department of Chemistry
M.M.H.College, Ghaziabad (U.P.) India

India is majorly an agricultural society. No society can grow without integrating more than half of its population. The digitalization programme will integrate the farmer community to mainstream. Information and communication technologies (ICTs) will play a key role in knowledge exchange, targeted recommendations, market integration and access to finance to make agriculture a profitable enterprise and attractive for youth. Digital agriculture is "ICT and data ecosystems to support the development and delivery of timely targeted information and services to make farming profitable and sustainable while delivering safe nutritious and affordable food for all." The greatest need is to deliver targeted and timely information farmers based on their needs. The empowerment that comes from providing farmers with informed options is transformational.

Keywords: Agriculture, digitalization, information, sustainable farming.

Review on Synthesis and Characterization of Nano Sized MXenes

Imran Khan

Department of Physics
Gandhi Faiz-E-Aam College Shahjahanpur (U.P.) India

Complex layered structures occur in a wide range of ceramic materials. The so called 'MAX phases' are an exciting playground for property tuning and understanding of process-structure-property relationships. They stand out because of the large variations in chemistry and hence design opportunities within the same materials family. The history of the MAX phases began in the 1960s, when Hans Nowotny's group in Vienna discovered more than 100 new carbides and nitrides. $Mn+1AX_n$ (MAX) phases are nano-laminated compounds based on a transition metal (M), a group A element (A), and carbon or/and nitrogen (X), which exhibit a unique combination of ceramic and metallic properties. A new family of 2D materials has emerged, consisting of transition metal carbides, nitrides and carbonitrides, known as MXenes which are electrically conductive in nature. One of the many potential applications for 2D Ti_3C_2 is in electrical energy storage devices, such as batteries, Li-ion capacitors and super-capacitors. The vast majority of MXenes known till date have been produced by selectively etching Al from Al containing MAX phases. During the etching process, the MXene surface acquires terminating functional groups, which is why they are commonly designated as $Mn+1X_nTx$, where Tx represents surface terminating groups such as -O, -OH, and/or -F.

Key words: Nano Materials, MXenes, D.C. and A.C. conductivity, Dielectric and structural properties.

Digitalization and Socio-Economic Growth in India

Ajet Saxena^a and Poonam Gupta^b

^aJubilant Generics Ltd.,C-26, Sec-59, Noida.

^bDepartment of Chemistry M.M.H.College, Ghaziabad (U.P.) India

A digitally connected India can help in improving social and economic condition of people through development of non agricultural economic activities apart from providing access to education, health and financial services. The digital India programme has been launched with an aim of transforming the country into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Digitalization has a proven impact on economy and society by reducing unemployment, improving quality of life, and vast access to knowledge and other public services. The basic idea of digitalization is to make full use of ICT facilities for accessing worldwide resources. In this initiative, Indian corporate is going to invest a huge investment in digitalization. RIL invest Rs 2.5 lakh crores as a part of initiative, adding that his company would roll out broadband networks across all states, Birla group invest additional Rs.7 billion in next 5 years in electronics manufacturing and development of smart cities.

Keywords: Digitalization, ICT facilities, broadband networks, electronics

OPS06: Digitalization in India and Governance

Mridula Verma

Department of Chemistry

M.M.H.College, Ghaziabad (U.P.) India

The campaign launched by the Government of India in order to transform India into digitally empowered nation and a knowledge economy. This programme is an amazing initiative of the Government including three main key vision area: covering digital infra structure, digital Government services and Digital literacy. The concept is of international relevance and aims to provide maximum jobs in information technology sector. The vision aims to access mobile phones universally, online availability of all informations and e-governance. The programme also named as e-kranti is aimed to fast access of services, paperless work is definitely time and money saviour. It will truly make possible to eradicate the gap between Government service and common man.

Keywords: Digital literacy, infrastructure, e-kranti, e-governance.

Women Empowerment in Digital India

Smriti Raizada

Dept. of Chemistry

MMH College

Rapid transformation in the global scenario through digital technology has spurred the flow of the knowledge to all segments of women population. It will impact the quality of their lives, benefit them in building their self confidence and self esteem without discrimination of rural-urban background or language based abilities and help improve the future of their families and community

India's Transition to Cashless Economy: An Arduous Task

Sarthak Agarwal*, Ruchi Agarwal**

*Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai-400058

**Department of Chemistry, Bareilly College, Bareilly

India is a country where population has reached 1.21 billion. With such a huge population India has literacy rate of just 74%. India is also suffering from shortage of power supply, unavailability of internet connections, and lack of smartphones. To successfully implant the technique of cashless economy in India, it must overcome these problems. The introduction of Paytm, PayUmoney, Bitcoin and several other mobile transaction services providing person-to-person transactions are fast replacing cash in a modern society. But in a rural society, such mobile applications and the trust on them is obsolete. The awareness about smartphones and their applications in a rural society is minimal. The objective of this paper is to list the problems in the path to achieve a cashless economy and provide some plausible solutions for the same.

Keywords: Cashless Economy, Mobile Transaction Services, Smartphones, Indian Economy

Digital literacy and Educational Reforms

A. Riyaz

Department of Physics

Gandhi Faiz-e-Aam(P.G.) College,Shahjahanpur (U.P.) India

Digital Literacy is defined as the ability to find, create, evaluate and communicate information, requiring technological knowledge. **It is** the set of abilities which required for full participation in a knowledge society. It initially focused on stand-alone computers and digital skills and the focus of digital literacy has shifted from stand-alone to network devices including the Internet and social media. Digital literacy includes skills, knowledge and behaviors including the effective application of digital devices such as laptops, desktop PCs, smart phones and tablets for expression, collaboration, communication purposes.

Computer literacy refers to knowledge and skills in desktop personal computers and laptops and other traditional computers. Computer literacy focuses on practical knowledge in using application software packages while Digital skills are restricted to practical abilities in using digital devices, such as smart phones and laptops. The individual has the ability to find, capture, and evaluate information. Education deeply affects our lifestyles and it creates the utility and manages proper technological process and resources to make easier learning. With over about 2.5 billion Internet users and a global rate of penetration of Internet connectivity at about 35% the world is highly interconnected and having practical knowledge and ability of technology. Technologies are helping stakeholders like creditors, government and its agencies, suppliers, share holders etc. get better outcomes. In various interesting ways, technology has been able to solve problems and changes of public service in education system. Managing education reforms including various complicated tasks and challenges in daily life. Essential educational targets in our digital information age for succeed in delivering; we have to employ the latest technological tools for online learning, training and access to information, services and resources. These tools help us do many more by simplifying complicated tasks. The technological developments have greatly effect on our activities of daily life.

Keywords: Digital literacy,Teaching and learning methodology, computer literacy, Educational reforms, Digital

Ulf Wave and Its Theoretical Discription

***Mohd Tariq Khan & Mohd Asif Khan**

Dept. of Physics

G. F. College, Shahjahanpur

Ultra low frequency (ULF) waves incident on the Earth are produced by processes in the magnetosphere and solar wind. These processes produce a wide variety of ULF hydromagnetic wave types that are classified on the ground as either Pi or Pc pulsations (irregular or continuous). Waves of different frequencies and polarizations originate in different regions of the magnetosphere. The location of the projections of these regions onto the Earth depends on the solar wind dynamic pressure and magnetic field. The occurrence of various waves also depends on conditions in the solar wind and in the magnetosphere. Changes in orientation of the interplanetary magnetic field or an increase in solar wind velocity can have dramatic effects on the type of waves seen at a particular location on the Earth. Similarly, the occurrence of a magnetospheric sub storm or magnetic storm will affect which waves are seen. The magnetosphere is a resonant cavity and waveguide for waves that either originate within or propagate through the system. These cavities respond to broadband sources by resonating at discrete frequencies. These cavity modes couple to field line resonances that drive currents in the ionosphere. These currents reradiate the energy as electromagnetic waves that propagate to the ground. Because these ionospheric currents are localized in latitude there are very rapid variations in wave phase at the Earth's surface. Thus it is almost never correct to assume that plane ULF waves are incident on the Earth from outer space. The properties of ULF waves seen at the ground contain information about the processes that generate them and the regions through which they have propagated. The properties also depend on the conductivity of the Earth underneath the observer. Information about the state of the solar wind and the magnetosphere distributed by the NOAA Space Disturbance Forecast Center can be used to help predict when certain types and frequencies of waves will be observed. The study of ULF waves is a very active field of space research and much has yet to be learned about the processes that generate these waves.

Keywords: cavity modes, file line resonances, MHD, magnetic storm, magnetosphere, pulsations,

Impact of HR Digitalization and Practice Reform Connecting the Workforce

Sushil Kumar

Research Scholar , MNNIT Allahabad (U.P.) India

The impact of this research paper is the study of human resource digitalization and its practices which is connection to the workforce, the digitalization is not a new, it is a digital economy rapidly increasing the technology development with these help of technology development the HR practices is given to individual employee. The word digital it start the phrase or stand alone nobody doubt that human factors are the most important elements in making a digital transformation useful, successful and valuable. the digitalization gives the multiple channels to provide services and facility to the individuals through smart phone , these technology change the mind to adopt all the digital things which makes the changes in leadership and talent to create a digital journey. The new digital age goes beyond the technology and also changing the entire business model. It brings a change in our economy, society, and culture with rapid development of the science and technology with the use of internet and computer technology, a key component of this paper is to understand what the digitalization makes changes. Furthermore this study shows that the impact of digitalization must be understand by the theoretical and practical insights.

Keyword: - Digitalization, science & technology, internet, HR practices, transformation

Digital India: Transforming Higher Education

Rajendra Singh¹ and Amrita Singh^{1*}

¹Department of Zoology
Bareilly College, Bareilly, (U.P.) India

In order to transform the entire ecosystem of public services through the use of information technology, the Government of India has launched the Digital India program with the vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. The recent upsurge of digitization in education industry has totally changed the teaching-learning scenario in the whole world including India to a great extent. The boost of technology in the higher education arena has made imparting education convenient and stress-free for both students and educators. The quality of higher education scenario in India today is highly influenced and simplified by the propagation of digital innovative tools and solutions of educational technological advancements. It is a well-known fact that digital India is the outcome of many innovations and technological advancements. These transform the lives of people in many ways and will empower the society in a better manner. In addition, it's our duty to use the services of digital India up-to its maximum extent and there is a need to find the ways to generate its benefit in higher education and interdisciplinary research.

KEYWORDS: Digital India, Interdisciplinary, Digitization, Education, technology.

QSAR Studies on a Series of Substituted Acyl(thio)ureas and Thiadiazolo[2,3-a] - pyrimidine Derivatives as Potent Inhibitors of Neuraminidase

Neelu Singh

Department of Applied Sciences
Sagar Institute of Research and Technology-Excellence, Bhopal-462041 (U.P.) India

A QSAR study has been made on a series of substituted acyl(thio)ureas and thiadiazolo[2,3-a]pyrimidine derivatives as potent inhibitors of influenza virus enzyme, neuraminidase (NA). A multiple linear regression (MLR) analysis showed that the NA inhibition potency of the compounds was primarily governed by their molecular size and thus there can be dispersion interaction between the inhibitors and the enzyme. Using the MLR model, a few compounds estimated to have the higher potency than the compounds in the existing series of substituted acyl(thio)urea and thiadiazolo[2,3-a] pyrimidines were predicted. When a docking study was performed on these predicted compounds with the enzyme (PDB id: 1A4G), all the compounds were found to form several hydrogen bonds with the receptor as well as to have some hydrophobic interactions. The most active compound in the series was, however, found to have slightly different interactions and these different interactions were probably the reason for its best activity. However, all predicted compounds were also estimated to have much higher potency than the FDA approved two compounds, zanamivir and oseltamivir.

Keywords: Quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) study, Substituted acyl(thio)ureas, Thiadiazolo[2,3-a]pyrimidines, docking, neuraminidase inhibitors.

Modeling of Physiological Activity of Sulfonamides Using Qsar Approach

Navneeta Upadhyay* & Apoorva Upadhyay[†]

^{*}Department of Chemistry, Shri Vaishnav Vidyapeeth Vishwavidhyalaya, Indore-452020

[†]Department of Chemistry, Dr. H. S. Gour University, Sagar-470003

Physiological Activity of Sulfonamides plays a vital role in the research of Quantitative Structure Activity Relationship caused by drug action and has been theoretically predicted by using computational software. MLR procedure was performed using structural parameters as independent variable and Physiological activity as dependent variable. Predictive power of proposed model was confirmed by significant statistical tools. The results are critically discussed by using regression parameters and quality of correlation.

Keywords: Physiological Activity, Structural parameter, QSAR, MLR

Keywords:

AN EFFICIENT MICROWAVE ASSISTED SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTER OF SOME PYRAZOLOPYRIMIDINES AS ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS

Sharma Bindiya

Department of Engineering Chemistry
Acropolis Technical Campus, Indore (MP).

Disubstituted Pyrimidines and Pyrazoles derivatives are known to exhibit various biological activities. In this work, some heterofused disubstituted Pyrazolopyrimidines employing Microwave irradiation techniques have been synthesized and evaluated for their antimicrobial activity. Substituted Amino Phenyl Pyrazole Carboxamide was reacted with appropriate amount of Ethyl formate to furnish the series of title compounds. The methodology used is environmentally benign and completely eliminates the need of solvent for the reaction. Neat reactants were cyclocondensed under microwaves to afford, in good yield, the desired product in less irradiation times as compared to the classical technique.

All the synthesized compounds were elucidated by suitable analytical and spectral data. All these compounds were screened for their antimicrobial activity. The compounds exhibited good antibacterial activity.

Keywords: Microwave Assisted, Synthesis, Substituted Pyrazolopyrimidines, Antibacterial activity.

Understanding the use of Remote Sensing(RS) and GIS in Disaster Management: In Spatial Reference of Uttarakhand

Rakesh Prasad and Jagwati

Department of Geography

Kumaon Kesari Pt. Badri Dutt Pandey Government Post Graduate College
Bageshwar, District-Bageshwar (Uttarakhand)

On 16th July 2013, a massive flash flood hit the various towns and villages of Uttarakhand. According to a rough estimate, around six thousand people either missing or died in this natural calamity. The state and centre government of India have not claimed about the exact data of the missing people and damage to infrastructure so far. It is said that due to geo-climatic, ecological and socio-economic setting Uttarakhand is one of the most

disaster-prone states in India. According to some experts of the region that this problem expresses the administrative and lawmaking failure. While some other reports refer it to growing climatic uncertainty in the central part of Himalaya. Due to growing frequency and intensity of natural disaster, there is urgent need to assess the vulnerability of the region. Some initiative has been taken by the Forest Department of Uttarakhand to produce Fire Sensitive Zone Maps as per past ten-year fire history, however, a disaster like earthquakes, landslide, avalanches, cloudburst, hailstorms, glacial lake outburst floods, flash floods, lightning, forest fire, etc. should also be geographically analysed. The use of Remote Sensing and GIS in geography has proven an essential tool for disaster management. Thus, to bridge the gap between the data and its visualization, the paper has two broad objectives, first is to draw the attention of academic audience about natural hazard vulnerability of Uttarakhand and second, to introduce fundamentals of GIS and RS as an effective geographical tool for natural disaster analysis of Uttarakhand.

Keywords: Fire Line, El-Nino, Remote Sensing, Himalayan Tsunami, Flash floods

OPS-17

Opening Electromagnetic Band Gap in Lithium Niobate Slab through Acoustic Plate Wave Perturbation

Suraj Prakash and Vivek Singh

Department of Physics, Institute of Science
Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India

In this work theoretical analysis of inducing photonic band gap in 800nm thick Y-X LiNbO₃ plates by GHz Lamb wave perturbation has been presented. Exciting S₀ Lamb mode for 5GHz acoustic frequency in slab leads to formation of alternate low and high refractive index grating elements along X direction in slab as a consequence of photo-elastic effect. This modulation in dielectric constant of slab will affect electromagnetic wave propagation. Solving Maxwell's relation for unperturbed and acoustically perturbed structure reveals the presence of band gap in perturbed structure. Thus Lamb wave perturbation leads to opening of electromagnetic band gap as shown in figure.

Keywords: Lithium Niobate, Band Gap, Lamb Wave, Photo-elastic effect.

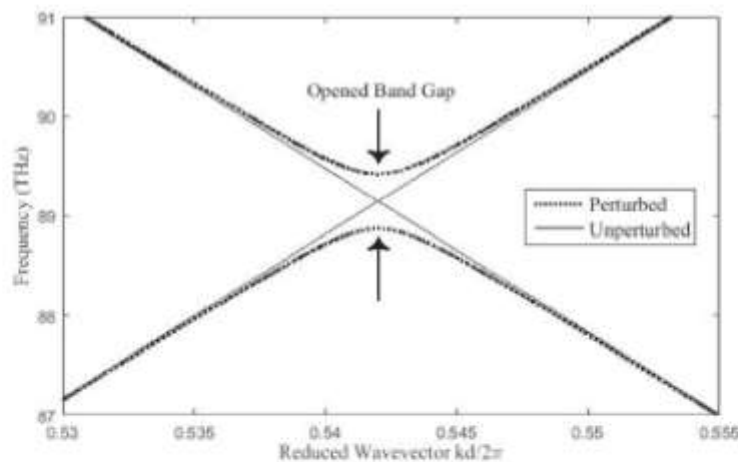


Figure. Dispersion curves for TE electromagnetic wave for unperturbed and acoustically perturbed Y-X LiNbO₃ slab are shown above. Here k and d are wavevector and thickness of slab respectively.

Dispersion Characteristics Of A Hollow Prism Metallic Planar Optical Waveguide

Gulab Chand Yadav, Vivek Singh*

Department of Physics, Institute of Science,
Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi 221005, India (U.P.) India

In present communication the dispersion characteristic of a metallic planar optical waveguide having a hollow prism is presented and compared with a similar planar optical waveguide having solid prism. Using the boundary matching technique by matching the fields at the various boundaries, the required characteristic equations are obtained for both waveguides. The obtained cut-off thickness of film region in hollow prism metallic planar optical waveguide is 255nm, 608nm and 981nm and solid prism metallic planar optical waveguide is 155nm, 410nm and 618nm in considered film thickness range. By comparing the present finding with a solid prism metallic planar optical waveguide it is observed that the modes are loosely bound in the hollow prism metallic planar optical waveguide.

Keywords: Optical waveguide, Modes, Sensitivity, Quality parameter

Analytical Role of Mass Spectrometry In Determination of Quaternary Ammonium Compounds

Navneet Krishna Varshney and N.B. Singh*

Research Scholar, Faculty of Science
Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research University, Udaipur (Rajasthan)
*Department of Chemistry, Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

The quaternary ammonium compounds, choline, glycine betaine and dimethylglycine (DMG) reside along a metabolic pathway linked to the synthesis of neurotransmitters and membrane phospholipids. Lack of determination of these compounds has prevented population based studies of their possible association with lifestyle, nutrition and chronic diseases.

Serum (plasma) samples were deproteinized by mixing with three volumes acetonitrile. We used a normal phase silica column for the separation of choline, glycine betaine and dimethylglycine (DMG) which were detected as positive ions by mass spectroscopic technique.

For all three above metabolites, the assay was found linear in the range of 0.4 – 400 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ and lower limit of detection was $\leq 0.3 \mu\text{mol/L}$. The analytical recovery was 87 – 105%. The plasma concentration were 8.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ for choline, 31.2 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ for glycine betaine and 1.66 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ for dimethylglycine (DMG) in 50 healthy blood donors.

Keywords: Analytical role; Mass spectrometry; Quaternary ammonium compounds.

Emerging Trends in Science & Technology and Digital India Campaign

Sandeep Kumar Ojha & Dr.Rakesh Kumar Ojha,

VLSI DESIGN, M.M.M. University of Technology, Gorakhpur
(Economics), Bhatauli degree college, Gorakhpur

Science is systematic knowledge of the physical or material world gained through observation and experimentation. Whereas Technology is often a consequence of science and engineering, ie; two fields. For example, science might study the flow of electrons in electrical conductors by using already-existing tools and knowledge. This new-found knowledge may then be used by engineers to create new tools and machines such as semiconductors, computers, and other forms of advanced technology. India accounts for about 10% of all expenditure on research and development but here are only 140 researchers per 1,000,000 population, compared to 4,651 in the United States. India invested US\$71.48 billion in science and technology in 2016 as compare to US\$3.2 in 2002–2003. From the Paleolithic era (Stone age) to Neolithic to current era many different types of Arms has been generated like BRAHMOS, AGNI –V to AWACS. In Space Exploration from the journey of Chandrayaan -1 to the **Mars Orbiter Mission**, also called **Mangalyaan** was launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) which first interplanetary mission making ISRO the fourth space agency to reach Mars, after the Soviet space program, NASA, and the European Space Agency and the first Asian nation to reach Mars orbit, and the first nation to do so on its first attempt. Within 15 years Telecomm get its highest position from 2G to 5G. In medicinal research vaccines has been generated for AIDS, Dengue and further processing in the area of Cancer.

Digital India was launched by the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi on 1 July 2015 with an objective of connecting rural areas with high-speed Internet networks and improving digital literacy. The vision of Digital India programme is inclusive growth in areas of electronic services, products, manufacturing and job opportunities etc. and it is centred on three key areas – Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen, Governance & Services on Demand and Digital Empowerment of Citizens. The Demonetization in India is the biggest step towards the change into our currency economy to cashless economy.

Keywords: BRAHMOS, AGNI-V, AWACS, ISRO, US\$, AIDS and NASA.

Salinity Induced Responses to NRA and Modulation In Kidney Bean

(Phaseolus Vulgaris – Linn.)

B.K. Verma & K.A. Varshney

Plant Physiology and Biochemistry Section Post Graduate Department of Botany
Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

A field experiment was conducted with two varieties of kidney bean viz. Pant bean-2 and DPR-14 to study the effect of salinity on nitrate reductase and root modulation. Salinity is detrimental to growth of leguminous plants as it affects nodulation and NRA. In a salt tolerant variety of kidney bean viz., Pant bean-2 the minimum NRA was noticed, while in highly tolerant var. PDR-14 higher NRA was observed with the increasing salt concentration from 4 to 8 mM. The formation of root nodule, size, number, fresh weight of single nodule and haemoglobin contents were found suppressed significantly in both the varieties of kidney bean indicating thereby that with an increasing salt concentrations kidney bean plant might tend to overcome the adverse effect of salinity on nodulation by increasing NR activity in highly salt tolerant variety PDR-14 in comparison of var. Pant bean-1. It may be inferred that reduced NRA might be due to the specific effects of Cl⁻, Na⁺ and Ca⁺⁺ ions on uptake and

Y-shaped Beam Splitter by Hexagonal Crystal Structure Design in a Photonic Crystal

Gaurav Sharma

Nano Photonics and Plasmonics Laboratory,

School of Basic Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar, Odisha (752050) India

FTTx networks opened the very important application of optical Y-splitters. Customers are able to share the services to residences using fiber-optic cables for high-speed networking, digital television and telephone using Y splitters. Our proposed photonic crystal based optical splitters in such FTTH networks is able to split one optical signal in many identical signals bringing for the same TV signal in different households and reduces installation costs. In this paper a new photonic crystal Y-branch shape splitter is proposed for 1×2 Y-branch splitter ensuring better splitting properties with the use in transmission systems of wavelength division multiplexing. We propose a method to bend the optical beam in a photonic crystal. The beam bending relies on the refractive index variation of the constitutive parameters of the photonic crystal. We demonstrate that the incident beam is divided into two output beams by the designed splitter. The power ratio of the two beams can be adjusted easily by changing the location of the input beam. It is found that it is simple to obtain equal or unequal energy splitting using our beam splitter design.

Keywords: Y shape beam splitter, beam bending, photonic crystal

In Vitro Evaluation of Some Selected Bioagents, Bio-fertilizers and Herbal Extracts Against *Fusarium Moniliforme* Causing Foot Rot Disease of Fenugreek

(*Trigonella foenum-graecum*) in Rohilkhand.

Chandra Pal Singh*, A.K. Khare and U.C. Pandey

Phytopathology Lab, Department of Botany, Bareilly College, Bareilly-U.P. India

Fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum* Linn.) is an important leafy vegetable and its seeds are widely used as spices, condiments and medicines. Fenugreek is highly susceptible to pathogenic fungus, *Fusarium moniliforme* causing foot rot disease in Rohilkhand region. The fungus is soil borne and all parts of fenugreek are prone to infection. The fungus inflicts heavy damage to the leafy vegetable in crops and reduces the yield to a considerable extent. In this study, bioagents (*Trichoderma viride*, and *T. harzianum*), bio-fertilizers (*Azotobacter* and *Azospirillum*) and herbal extracts (*Azadirachta indica*, *Ocimum sanctum* and *Withania somnifera*) were tested *in vitro* against pathogenic fungus, *Fusarium moniliforme*, isolated from fenugreek roots. Among all the tested biocontrol agents and herbal extracts, *Trichoderma viride* was most effective against *Fusarium moniliforme*. The maximum inhibition in growth of fungus was recorded by *T. viridi* followed by *bio-fertilizers viz; Azotobacter* and *Azospirillum* and *minimum by herbal extract of Ocimum sanctum*. In order to get rid of potential pathogenic fungus and to get maximum healthy products at low expense, it is imperative to control the spread of the pathogen in the area. The use of bio-agents and bio-fertilizers may be recommended for mass scale use by farmers, as these bio-agents ensure the conservation of land and pave the way of organic farming to safeguard the human interests.

Key words: Fenugreek, *Fusarium moniliforme*, biocides, bio-fertilizers and herbal extracts.

Phenological studies of dominant tree species in tropical deciduous forest of Hastinapur Region in Western U.P.

Narendra Pal Singh

Department of Botany, Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Vegetative and reproductive phenology of 20 selected dominant tree species in tropical deciduous forest of Hastinapur region in Western U.P. was monitored through fortnightly visit revealed that there exists a strong seasonality for leaf flush, leaf fall, flowering and fruiting phenophases. A considerable variation was found in leaf flushing, leaf fall flowering and fruiting phenophases that could be partly attributed to biotic and abiotic factors. Peak activity of leaf fall and leaf emergence that occurred in the early dry period, could be to take full advantage of the first rainy season for vegetative growth and reproduction. Interphenophases duration between phenological events varied for different selected dominant tree species. The fruiting phenology follows closely the flowering phenology. The phenophases duration of maturation of leaves was the shortest, while that of fruit ripening was longest.

Key words- Hastinapur, Phenology, tropical deciduous forest.

Utilization of Distillery Effluent for Agricultural Purpose of Mungbean (*Vigna radiata* cv. Type-44)

Neeraj Pal Malik & Naresh Kumar*

Deptt. Of Botany, Bareilly College, Bareilly

*C.C.R.(P.G) College, Muzaffarnagar (U.P.) India

The present study was conducted to observe the impact of exposure of different concentrations of distillery effluent (10, 20, 50 and 100%) on soil and Mungbean plants. The soil pH was slightly decreased after the treatment of soil with effluent due to acidic nature of effluent. There was an increment in the available N, P, and K of soil with the increasing conc. of effluent. The higher concentration (>50%) of distillery effluent were detrimental to all Mungbean plants, while <20% concentrations of effluent show beneficial effect on all treated plants. Low concentrations (up to 15%) on contrary to higher ones, promotes the germination, growth and yield parameters of plants. So, the present study suggested that distillery effluent might be used as liquid fertilizer for certain crops after proper dilution with water.

Key words : Effluent, Yield, Parameter, Growth, Fertilizer.

Essential Mineral Ca⁺² For Women

Niti Saxena

Department of Chemistry

Jamuna Prasad Memorial College, Bareilly

Calcium is the most important mineral in human body. It is essential for muscles contraction, second messenger formation, secretion for hormones, blood coagulation, etc. Over 99% Ca amount present in bones, teeth. Calcium is required for growth and maintenance of bones. Without calcium women may suffer from osteoporosis (which means decrease in bone mass). Calcium is also important for the skeleton. Calcium is important for men as well as women. But it is very important for women.

Calcium is the major mineral for the human body. Our body contains nearly 1200 gm calcium, in which 98% is found in bones and about 10 mg/dl present in blood. As we grow bones are formed and reformed. To maintain the calcium level in blood, the calcium from bones will go into the blood and then have a low calcium level. Calcium is required for metabolism. Our body is made up of calcium, if women cannot take enough calcium, the defected bones cannot be prepared.

Calcium deficiency in women or girl causes many diseases like abnormal formation of bones, problems during pregnancy and delivery problem.

Calcium plays an important role for men and women. Make bones strong, Blood clotting, Give strength for bones and teeth, In metabolism of enzymes and hormones, Milk production and Regulating heart function.

REQUIREMENT OF CALCIUM---- Children and teenager (age 9-18) 1300mg per day, Adults (age 19-50) 1000mg per day

Cream, milk, yogurt, cheese having 300mg calcium. Mainly dairy products having calcium. Except these many foods also contain calcium. So women should take those food products which contain calcium.

Women's requires more calcium than men. Because women having more chance of osteoporosis.

Due to deficiency of calcium osteoporosis arises. So it is important for women to take calcium supplement to maintain calcium level. Dairy products and vit D is an important supplement for preventing osteoporosis because vit D absorbs calcium. A body absorbs only 500mg calcium at a time. Calcium is also important during pregnancy. Because it is important nutrient for developing baby and important for mother also. It helps to maintain the muscles growth in child as well as maintain the heart beat of mother and child. The calcium store in pregnant women from the diet. Through the calcium milk is prepare in the body for child after birth.

Calcium is the important mineral for bones and teeth. It maintains the heart beat, muscles formation and nerves to function properly. Calcium is important for preventing osteoporosis, muscles rapture, thyroid problem etc. Every day we lose some amount of calcium through urine. To maintain this level a girl or women or men should take calcium through diet or vit D.

Keyword- Calcium, Diet supplement, Vitamin D, Osteoporosis, Body growth, Pregnancy.

OPS-27

Cashless Economy in India

Digpratap Singh

Department of Physics

Narain College, Shikohabad (U.P.) India

A Cashless economy is one in which all the transactions are done using cards or digital means. The circulation of physical currency is minimal. The Digital India programme is a flagship programme of the government of India with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. "Faceless, paperless, cashless" is one of professed role of Digital India. As part of promoting cashless transactions and converting India into less cash society, various modes of digital payments are available such as banking cards, USSD, UPI, Mobile wallets, Internet Banking etc. A digital, cashless economy has several benefits in terms of transparency, security, efficiency and convenience. The paper under study tries to throw light on the rising trend of digital transactions in India. In this paper we will explain what cashless economy is, what are the major advantage of cashless economy and what challenges India will face in moving towards a cashless economy.

Keywords : Digital Payments, E-Banking, Card-Swipe, Mobile Banking, BHIM etc.

Bioinspired Microswimmer at Low Reynolds Number for Medical Applications

T. Sonamani Singh

Department of Physics, Institute of Science
Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (U.P.) India

Bioinspired micro/nano swimmers have become an active interdisciplinary research area because of its potential for smart medical applications like drug delivery and disease diagnosis. The flagellated microorganism is one of the most prominently used morphology for the design of these bioinspired swimmers. The hydrodynamics of these swimmers are governed by Stokes equations within the low Reynolds number regime, where the viscous force dominates over the inertial force. In this study the motion of a flexible microswimmer consisting of a slender micro elastic filament as tail and a rigid body as head is analyzed. The propulsion speed of the microswimmer for two types of rigid head structures: spherical and elongated slender body are calculated numerically. The elasto-hydrodynamics of the filaments were formulated by using the classical elastic theory for elastic force and resistive force theory for viscous force on the swimmer. The simulation results shows that elongated slender head swimmer generates more propulsion speed compared to spherical head swimmer.

Key words: Microswimmers, low Reynolds number, drug delivery.

Studies on the Origin and Biotoxic Potential of Tropospheric Ozone

Shachi Sharma, Reeta Pandey, Vikas Jain & Asna Quraishi

Department of Chemistry, Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Ozone pollution is currently at the peak of global issues, posing catastrophic impact on life-support system. The role of ozone layer as a protector in the stratosphere as well as a destroyer above the ground level needs to be elaborated to reveal a clear picture of its biopotency. One of the most important environmental problems encountered across the globe is the alarming rate of increase in the air pollutant concentration of tropospheric ozone. Study has revealed that ground-level ozone is formed in the air by the photochemical reaction of sunlight and nitrogen oxide (NO_x), triggered by a variety of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which are essentially photo-chemically reactive hydrocarbons. The relative involvement of various VOCs in the process of oxidation depends on their chemical structure and differential reactivity. Ozone may be formed by the reaction of NO_x and VOCs under the impact of sunlight hundreds of kilometers away from the source of emissions. Ozone level has been found to be influenced by the intensity of solar radiation, absolute concentrations of NO_x and VOCs and their ratio. O₃ concentration by volume has been found to be 0.02 ppm. Protective role of ozone layer in the stratosphere is well documented as it protects terrestrial life on earth from hazardous UV solar radiations despite being in scanty concentration. (0.02-0.07 ppm). However, the devastating impact of ground-level ozone in the troposphere is indicative of its negative role. Maximum ozone pollution deaths (85000) have come to light in South Asia followed by : East Asia and Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, North America, Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, South Saharan Africa. High ozone levels are not only associated with serious health impacts like reduced lung function, chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder (COPD), aggravating asthma but also with wide-spread crop loss due to necrosis and chlorosis. Ambient standards and guidelines for ground-level ozone are aimed at protecting human health, sensitive ecosystems, and agricultural plants from damaging effects of ground-level ozone. In the long term all the countries across the globe should ensure that ambient exposure to ground-level ozone is not allowed to exceed the guideline recommended by WHO.

Key words: NO_x, VOCs, troposphere, necrosis, ambient

Digital India and It's Impact on The World

Gajendra Pal Singh

Department of Chemistry, Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

We live in a transforming world. A world that has changed from fixed Landlines to portable Mobiles. Now as the world enters the digital era, it is important for India to share a part of it. India, a country with more than 65% population below the age of 35, has to contribute to changing world. The 'Digital India' programme, an initiative of honourable Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi, will emerge new progressions in every sector and generates innovative endeavours for geNext. The main motive behind this move was to make the country into a strong, responsive economy and digitally empower the people of the country. Also, the synchronisation and co-ordination of the public would be simplified in the process. Hence, it's safe to say that, if implied in the correct way the 'Digital India' campaign would bring India on the verge of Digital Revolution, which in turn make an impact on all aspects of governance and improve the quality of life of citizens.

Keywords: Digital India, Digitalisation, e-governance, Rural Upliftment.

The Productivity of Induced Mutants in Moong Bean (*Vigna radiata*) with Increasing Protein Content

Asha Rani

Department of Botany, Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

The study of productivity in induced mutants of moong bean showed a significant increase in total grain yield & protein content in M₂ generation. Some of the true breeding mutants were selected from M₂ population & studied for grain yield & protein content in M₃ generation also. Some of the important are early maturing, synchronous maturing & high yielding. These mutants are induced by treatment of seeds with heavy metals (Cu⁺⁺, Zn⁺⁺ & Pb⁺⁺) which are present in toxic amount in city waste water. The concentration of these metals present in city waste water was 0.204, 7.500, 7.270 and 3.740 mg/l respectively. Some mutants showed resistance against heavy metals and increasing protein content in them in M₃ generation.

Key Words: City waste water, Heavy metals, Mutants, Productivity, Protein content.

Movement of Citizen articpation in Empowering the Society Digitally

Vikas Pandey & Shachi Sharma

Department of Military Studies & Department of Chemistry
Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Digital India Campaign recently is transformational in nature and would ensure that Government services could be available to citizens electronically by improved online infrastructure. It would also bring in Public accountability through mandated delivery of government services digitally. High Speed internet as a core utility, shall be made available even in all the rural area across the nation. Mobile phone and bank accounts would enable participation in digital and financial space at individual level. The Digital India Programme will propel together many exiting schemes which would be restructured, refocused and could be implemented in a synchronized manner. States would be given flexibility to identify inclusion of additional state specific projects, which are relevant to their Socio-economic needs. Even though India is known as a powerhouse of software arena, the availability of electronic government services to citizens is still relatively at its nascent State Digital India vision provides an intensified impetus to further progress for this initiative as this could promote inclusive growth that covers electronic services, products, devices, manufacturing commodities and job opportunities. The programme weaves together a large number of ideas and thoughts in to a single comprehensive vision, so that each of them is seen as part of a lager goal.

Key words : Digital India, Digitalisation, Government Scheme, Electronic, Projects.

Digital India and Education

Sweety Singh

Department of Botany

Narain College Shikohabad (U.P.) India

The present 21st century is undergoing a major revolutionary change where technology has intervened in all walks of life be its social, economic, political or cultural. Education is not exception to be adversely affected by the intervention of technology and it has also seen many appropriate changes that has brought a totally new look to the concept of educations in the modern times. Classes, which prior to the digital era were restricted to lectures, talks and physical objects, no longer have to be designed in that manner. Teachers and students now have a digital toolbox – ranging from engaging devices to teach the students to online courses and digital textbooks. Digital education is the term used to refer to all online educational practices.

Education sector in India has long awaited an overhaul to meet the growing demand for a contemporary education system that is accessible to all. Children and youth in India have in the last decade become increasingly technology-driven, revealing considerable potential and readiness to imbibe and learn using digital media.

Today's society has accepted new technologies for fast development and progress due to global demand and competition. New technologies like personal computers World Wide Web (www), mobile phones, satellite and internet are all helping us in gathering and dissemination of information globally. Multimedia technology is found to be a very useful tool in interaction and communication to Multilanguage, multimedia communities. The number of uniuersituies has increased 34 times from 20 in 1950 to 677 in 2014. The number of colleges has also registered manifold increase of 74 times with just 500 in 1950 growing to 37,204 as on 31st March 2013. The above data directly tells us that the role of teachers would require certain new skills and competencies. In the new role they have to manage the technology in the class room and at the same time enable the learners to make full use of their learning.

The teachers of the new era should be technologically aware and should possess quality of knowledge management so that they can integrate technology in their pedagogy and can present content in a different style by different teachers and they can manage the whole process of planning organization and implementing the content in an integrated approach in an appropriate manner. The new trend in education requires well equipped technologically trend teachers and learners to meet the challenges of future education.

Key words: digital, www, education, technology, internet

A Sustainable Change in India through Digitizing Nation

Vishal Pathak

Department of Chemistry

Paliwal PG College Shikohabad (U.P.) India

Indian Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched the “Digital India” campaign on August 21, 2014. This programme aims to change India into an electronically empowered economy. The idea behind it is to facilitate interaction between government departments and Indian citizens through a digital or electronic medium, leading to better governance. Making all the services of the government as well as from the privates to the citizens on e platform is not only a great idea to speed up the process but also it will lead to the transparency of the government. This is also a green initiative that will reduce paperwork by moving all documentation to an electronic medium. A totally digital India envisages digital infrastructure as a basic utility to every citizen, governance and services through online forums, and digital empowerment of citizens. Obviously the scale of this campaign is colossal and requires a lot of initiatives not just from the government but also from the various industries, big companies,

startups and individuals to bring it to fruition. For India to transform into a digitally empowered society and a knowledge economy with high intellectual capital, a lot of work needs to be done at the grassroots level.

The government has certainly done a good job by announcing such promising programs that have potential to transform the lives of many Indians. However, programs like 'Digital India' cannot succeed in achieving their objectives unless collective action is taken by all government departments to ensure real e-governance. And e-security has to be a critical element of this drive. So far, cyber security in India has not received the attention it deserves. The National Cyber Security Policy announced in 2013 has also not been properly implemented. Under these circumstances, the prime minister may need to take more concrete steps to safeguard his vision of Digital India. In real sense, the steps are honest and praiseworthy, but the implementation needs to travel a lot. The Digital India program is just the beginning of a digital revolution, once implemented properly it will open various new opportunities for the citizens.

Key Words: Green Initiative, Intellectual Capital, Cyber Security

OPS-35

Digital India: Recreating India

K K Bhardwaj

Department of Chemistry

Govt. PG College Fatehabad, Agra (U.P.) India

A pan India Programme called “Digital India” has been proposed in the Budget 2014 to bridge the divide between digitally enabled and not enabled. This initiative aims at availing digitizing of various individual projects of all central government and ministries like education, health services and other services, that can be delivered to citizens using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) by joining all the areas of India, even the villages, at high speed internet through broadband connectivity, in order to focus on the e-governance. This would ensure Broadband connectivity to all over the part of the country, improved access to services through IT enabled platforms, greater transparency in Government processes, consumption of local content and host of other services. An ambitious plan to integrate all government departments through e platform will create a business and investor friendly ecosystem in India by making all business and investment related clearances and compliances available on a 24x7 single portal, with an integrated payment gateway

Digital India's vision expands from three key areas of focus: Digital infrastructure as a “core utility” for all citizens, Governance and services on demand and Digital empowerment of citizens. Therefore, a discussion about Digital India cannot be completed without taking into account its large spread and comprehensive scope. As a few examples, the following may be noted: Aadhaar and Aadhaar-based services. The goal of a cashless economy. The Unified Payment Interface (UPI) — first of its kind in the world — enables money transfers and both 'Push' and 'Pull' transactions through smart phones and basic mobile phone, The BHIM App, e-NAM (National Agriculture Market): The pan-India e-portal for trading. It networks the Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) *mandis* to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities, Digital mapping of agricultural land is being carried out under the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP), E-hospital (online registration system for OPD appointment), Jeevan Pramaan Portal, registering pensioners through a biometric enable digital service etc. In a nut shell we could say that India is heading towards recreating the society through PM dream project Digital India. Although the attainment is much high to achieve but as per Robert Frost "*And Miles To Go Before I Sleep*"

Key Words: pan India ,e-governance, Unified Payment Interface (UPI), BHIM App, e-NAM

Cashless Indian Economy

Indu

Govt. Degree College Nanauta, Saharanpur (U.P.) India

Cashless economy or cashless means all the transactions carried out between two individuals will occur by payment through payment gateways or through the plastic money. The Indian government with another aim to promote the economy through non-cash transactions has introduced mediums such as : Banking cards, USSD, AEPS, UPI, Mobile Wallets, Banks Pre-Paid Cards ,Point of Sale, Internet Banking, Mobile Banking ,Micro ATM's. Reducing the economy's dependence on the cash and the making it more deviated towards these mediums would result into the betterment of the country and the economy. The other need for the cashless economy is that every shady transaction that is left unrecorded will now comes into the picture making India one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. Transactions more convenient for the layman rather than carrying the bulk of cash in the wallet along with plastic money. Banking cards are available by the bank by providing the KYC (know your customer) information to the bank. The future of the Cashless India looks pretty promising as the response of the country people towards this move of the government and the support towards it is a clear indication that the governments's move is likely to succeed. The transparency in the economy will increase through the e-commerce transactions and the digital payment gateways which will increase the GDP of the economy. This will increase the creditability of the country and make a rise in investments. This step of cashless is truly going to create ripples of big success.

The financial safety over the digital payment channels is important for pushing the cashless economy idea. Imagine losing your credit cards or being the victim of digital hackers can lead to a whole host of issues like denied payment, identity theft, account takeover ,fraudulent transactions and data breaches. According to the digital security company Gemalto, more than one billion personal records were compromised in 2004.

Challenges in Tuberculosis Treatment: Chemical Aspects

Nisha Saxena¹, Noopur Srivastav², Poonam Shukla³, G. K. Tripathi⁴,

¹Medicinal and Green Sciences Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, M. R. M. Colleges-a constituent unit of L. N. Mithila University, Darbhanga, Bihar, India.

²Department of Chemistry, School of Basic Sciences & Research (SBSR), Sharda University, Greater Noida, UP, India

³Department of Chemistry, V.K. Singh University, Arah, Bihar, India

⁴The Union South East Asia Office, The International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases, New Delhi, India.

Background: Tuberculosis is leading single-killer caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The tuberculosis with the AIDS is an additional issue. The cocktail of INH, rifampicin, ethambutol, pyrazinamide and many other first and second line drugs are known today to treat tuberculosis, the carelessness in medication process along with some other factors have led to the emergence MDR TB and XDR TB. Although number of new prototype leads are known today and the effort to get the best compound for this devastating disease are the still on globally, yet no new chemical entity has entered into clinics since 1966. The complete eradication of the diseases needs **thorough investigation** at social and **scientific level**,

Design Management of Tuberculosis can be achieved via: Vaccines, Genomics, Immunotherapy and Chemotherapy. *Drug Targets*, the antitubercular drugs works basically on: i. Protein Synthesis, ii. Nucleic Acids, iii. DNA Topoisomerases, iv. Cell Wall Macromolecules Biosynthesis, v. Mycolic Acids and Other Lipids, vi. Isocitrate Lyase as a Target for Combating Latent Infection. *Current therapy*, according to the type of infection the possible medication or chemotherapy plans are designed these are : A. Most Effective Drug Combination in Pulmonary Tuberculosis B. INH and Multiple Drug Resistant Tuberculosis, C. Tuberculosis in AIDS Patients D.

Extrapulmonary Tuberculosis E. Tuberculosis in Pregnancy F. Tuberculosis in Renal Failure G. Tuberculosis in Children. *The antitubercular Drugs known*: number of first and second line drugs are known. *New chemicals leads*: few leads (chemical entities) are in clinical trials will be discussed.

Results: Based on the literature the number of new chemical leads is known today but no new chemical entity is in clinics, we investigated number of factors related to known drug targets and types of tuberculosis with incoming new leads.

Conclusions: This study will try to give complete investigation at each level and latest development in chemotherapy at chemical level. The discovery of new drugs with novel mode of action and shorter duration of treatment is an urgent need, along with better compliance and reduced incidence of adverse reactions to drugs. The new drugs should also be effective against latent infections of TB, defined as TB that has not manifested as a disease.

Keyword: MDR, XDR, Drug targets, Management of Tuberculosis, Current therapy, New leads

OPS-38

Synthesis, Characterisation and Antimicrobial Activity of Metal (II) Complexes with Thiosemicarbazides as a ligands

Mohammad Azim, Ruchi Agarwal, Anuraag Mohan

Department of Chemistry, Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Metal complexes of Cd (II), Co (II), Cu (II) and Ni (II) with thiophene-2-aldehyde thiosemicarbazone and 2-Acetyl Pyridine thiosemicarbazone as ligands were prepared. The complexes of the types ML_2 [where M= Cd (II), Co (II), Cu (II) and Ni (II), L= Thiophene-2-aldehyde thiosemi-carbazone and 2-acetyl Pyridine thiosemi-carbazone]. The complexes were Characterised by elemental analysis, IR, UV, H^1 NMR, magnetic measurement and conductivity measurement. The IR data revealed the Co-ordination of the Metal (II) ions with the nitrogen of the ligand and Sulphur of the thiocarbonyl group. It is found that Co (II), Cu (II) and Ni (II) complexes exhibited octahedral geometry whereas Cd (II) shows distorted Octahedral geometry. The antimicrobial activities of ligands and its complexes were screened against various strain of bacterial and fungi organism.

Keywords:- Metal (II) Complexes, Thiosemicarbazones, Spectral Studies, antimicrobial activities

OPS-39

Transition Metal Complexes of o-hydroxy Acetophenone Chalcones

Mohammad Azim, Reeta Pandey, Asna Quraishi, & Shachi Sharma

Department of Chemistry
Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

The metal complexes of V(II), Cr(II) and Fe(II) were derived from 2-hydroxy,5-chlorophenyl acetophenone and p-nitrophenyl benzoic acid and benzaldehyde. The ligands synthesized were studied with regards to complex formation with V(II), Cr(II) and Fe(II). The complexes were characterized by elemental analysis, IR, UV, H^1 NMR, magnetic and conductivity measurement. In view of the analytical, biological, industrial uses of chalcone complexes with metals, a study of their stability is an important factor in determining the effectiveness of these chelates in the above mentioned fields. Chalcones also exhibit germicidal, bactericidal, fungicidal and carcinogenic activities. The exhaustive literature survey revealed that stability constants of the complexes of these chalcones with transition metal ions have so far not been reported and hence a study of their binary complexes with transition metal ions like V(II), Cr(II) and Fe(II) was undertaken.

Keywords:- Metal (II) Complexes, o-hydroxy Acetophenone, spectral and thermal activities

Digital India: Marching Ahead with an Empowering Society

Shalini Singh¹ and Kshitij Singh²

¹ Department of Chemistry, Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

² Hartmann College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

India's quest to regain its past glory on the world's horizon is still a distant dream but the model of Digital India may well prove to be a guiding light in the making of a transparent, efficient and a developed nation. In exact terms, our Prime Minister's commendable initiative is a revolutionary dream that can be a game-changer for India. Also with the formation of a digitally- conscious society, we can overcome various hurdles and fill the technological gaps among ourselves. The main objective of Digital India is to connect the 1.31 billion Indian with each other. The initiative also aims to give cheap data plans and devices like smartphones that have accessibility to Internet. In the very starting of the project launch, there was a plan by the state government to make available high speed internet connection in almost 250,000 villages and other residential areas of the country. The crucial role played by the "Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL)" in this project is really appreciable. The concept of e-governance has also developed in recent months where the government aims to acquaint the common populace with its incentives and developmental schemes. The large-scale implication of this will be that any Indian, regardless of his economic and social background would have the technical ability to compete with this fast-paced world. Furthermore, there will be a substantial increase in the jobs in IT sector. On the agricultural front, it is quite evident that there has been a stagnation of some kind, mostly due to low earnings of an average farmer. What digital India aims to do is to bridge the gap of the producer (farmer) and consumers. This will have a great catalytic effect on the economy as this will give way to a new set of self-employed individuals. India stands at such a crucial stage of its history that it has only one way to go and the only way has to be forward. If India has to march ahead of the world with the enormous potential that it has, then the proposed initiative of e-kranti or digital revolution has got to be in full swing.

Keywords- Digital India, e-Kranti, IT sector, Smartphone

Moving Towards A Digital Democracy

Shalini Saxena, Rajeev Kumar Yadav and Somesh Yadav

Lab of Cytogenetics P.G Department of Botany,
Bareilly College Bareilly (U.P.) India

Digital democracy or e – democracy is a way of using modern technology to create a democracy which transcends social, cultural and economic restrictions by ensuring diverse representation of citizens in the proposal and development laws. Digital technology is the best way to communicate ideas, and democracy is the best means of realizing these ideas. Digital democracy is thus, believed to be the most powerful combination for improving civilization in the future. INDIA is in a transitional phase when it comes to technology. In a democracy, major power vests with the people. It enhances the accountability of elected representatives. People can express their views directly to the government. The way forward is the expansion of networks to reach underserved population; to ensure affordable access, to promote good governance by removing digital and policy level obstacles, to create local content and capital, to encourage local technical skills, to support local entrepreneurs and use local institutions to further democratic principles. Digital democracy will be no different at its core, but it has an opportunity, unlike any in the history of the world, to bring people and their ideas together. If we embrace this exciting digital world, our own democracy will be strengthened and civilization will surely embark on a new age of reason and a new era of individual freedom.

Key words- digital India, e-democracy

Higher Education through Digital Transformation the only Way Forward in Young India

Ajay Kumar Singh¹ and Deepa Singh²

¹Associate Professor, Department of Physics, Bareilly College, Bareilly, (U.P.) India

²Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, Bareilly College, Bareilly, (U.P.) India

In order to transform the entire ecosystem of public services through the use of information technology, the Government of India has launched the Digital India program with the vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. The main aim is to make a transparent and responsive government via e-governance and to ensure the e-service delivery in various sectors. This program has nine pillars each focusing of certain growth areas. These pillars are transforming the system of higher education and interdisciplinary research by marking their significance in easing access to the services. Launched schemes and agendas are boosting the growth in the education and research field. But the problem is the lack of proper implementation and awareness among the targeted population. Government has to make the schemes to reach the clientele and ensure that the service delivery system and visions were fulfilled properly. In addition, it's our duty to use the services of digital India up-to is maximum extent and there is a need to find the ways to generate it's benefit in higher education and interdisciplinary research.

Keywords: Broadband, Digital India, e-governance, Interdisciplinary, NKN (national knowledge network), Technology

Solar Radiation Effect on Global Warming

*Ritu Rani, *Yogember Singh, # P.K. Gangwar

* Department of Physics K.G.K. (PG) College, Moradabad (U.P.)

Department of Physics, Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.)

The Sun is the source of tremendous energy that drives all the biological and physical process around us. In oceans and on land it is essential for growth of living organism and in the atmosphere it drives our climate and weather. Over many million years, it was considered that solar radiation is sole critical factor influencing climate and causing global warming. But it is not the only cause of recent warming. It is found that ultra violet rays, ozone layer and clouds also play important role in global warming. Cosmic rays, formed from small, charged and highly energetic particles modify cloud formation, causing large changes in weather and temperature. Sun's effect on Global warming can mostly be attributed to variations in the near- infrared and visible wavelengths of solar radiations. UV solar radiation tends to change much more dramatically over the course of solar cycles. Absorption of UV radiation by ozone also heats up the stratosphere-

Keywords :- Solar radiation, global warming, Ozone Layer, Non- Infrared Radiation, UV radiation.

Refashioning of Knowledge Society with quantum leap of Digital Literacy

Rajeev kumar singh¹ and Jitendra Kumar parmar²

¹ Shri Ram Murti Smarak College of Engineering and Technology Bareilly (U.P.) India

² Maharana Pratap Rajkiya Mahavidhyalaya ,Sikandra Rao, Hathras (U.P.) India

Digital Literacy and Computer Science knowledge, reasoning, and skills are essential both to prepare students for personal and civic efficacy in the twenty-first century. Modern India has had a strong focus on science and technology, realizing that it is a key element of economic growth. India is among the topmost countries in the world in the field of scientific research, positioned as one of the top five nations in the field of space exploration. Digital Literacy and Computer Science resulted a boom in more qualified manpower in managerial and technical skill and science education in particular has witnessed structural changes, which is reflected in the form of S&T workers. Human resource potential in general and S&T personnel in particular is a measure of a country's competitiveness in the emerging knowledge society. Science and engineering degree holders may be recognized as important indicator of a nation's S&T effort and to prepare and inspire a much larger and more diverse number of students to pursue the innovative and creative careers of the future. Although, Digital Literacy, Information Technology and Computer Science are distinctive in nature, it is essential to take an inclusive approach to teaching and preparing our students for today's modern society.

Key words: Digital, Literacy, Computer Science

Science, Technology and Innovation in The New Economy

Asna Quraishy, Mohd. Asif Khan & Shamim Ahmad

Department of Chemistry, Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Scientific advances and technological change are important drivers of recent economic performance. The ability to create, distribute and exploit knowledge has become a major source of competitive advantage, wealth creation and improvements in the quality of life. Some of the main features of this transformation are the growing impact of information and communications technologies (ICT) on the economy and on society; the rapid application of recent scientific advances in new products and processes; a high rate of innovation across OECD countries; a shift to more knowledge-intensive industries and services; and rising skill requirements. These changes imply that science, technology and innovation are now key to improving economic performance and social well-being. However, if governments want to obtain the benefits from this transformation they will have to put the right policies in place. Limits on public spending, increased competition and globalisation, changes in the drivers of the innovation process and a better understanding of the role played by science and technology in economic performance and societal change, have led governments to sharpen their policy tools. Increasingly, government must become a facilitator, enabling business and consumers to adapt to the demands and opportunities of the new economy. But there are other areas, such as investment in fundamental research and ensuring stakeholders' involvement in policy design and implementation, where an active role of government is indispensable.

Recent OECD analysis shows that science, technology and innovation play a significant role in economic performance. In recent years, multifactor productivity (MFP) has increased in several OECD countries (e.g. Australia, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Norway, the United States), reflecting greater efficiency in the use of labour and capital. More rapid MFP growth is generally due to improved managerial practices, organisational change and most important, to smarter and more innovative ways of producing goods and services. The increase in MFP is not the only sign of more rapid technological progress. The quality of capital and labour has also increased, due to strong investment in information and communications technology (ICT) capital and to the rising skills of the average worker in OECD economies. ICT, in particular, is a key factor and has had strong impacts on

productivity in several countries, particularly when accompanied by organisational change and better worker skills. It has also helped to improve performance in previously stagnant services sectors, facilitated communication, reduced the costs of transaction and enabled more extensive networking and cooperation among firms. The growing role of innovation and technological change can be linked to changes in the innovation process. Innovation has become more market-driven and innovation surveys for 12 European countries suggest that over 30% of manufacturing turnover is based on new or improved products. Scientific output continues to rise across the OECD area and patent data show a surge of innovation in all OECD countries and across many technology fields, in particular in ICT and biotechnology. More of the financing of innovation is now directed towards new firms and risky projects. Innovation also relies much more on networking and co-operation, including between science and industry. A recent analysis of US patent citations found that more than 70% of biotechnology citations were to papers.

OPS-46

Chemistry and Urbanisation

Shalu Tyagi

Department of Chemistry

M.M.H. College, Ghaziabad (U.P.) India

In India there is an emerging trend of migration from rural to urban areas. This is creating a tremendous pressure on existing infrastructure of cities. Keeping this in mind, the Government is promoting the development of Smart Cities. Chemical industry has a key role to play in the sustainable evolution of the Smart Cities in India. Chemistry is at the heart of all modern industries, including electronics, information technology, biotechnology and nano-technology. A closer look at these building blocks of value-chain would tell us that chemistry can make the Smart Cities project more sustainable, more energy efficient and more cost effective. On a macro-level, there are five broad critical elements of any Smart City - water management systems, infrastructure, transportation, energy and waste management. Chemicals industry can contribute to each one of these and make them not just economically viable but also environmentally sustainable.

OPS-47

Overtaking Disturbances and Rotating Spherical Shock Wave in Uniform Medium

Anil Kumar

Deptt of Physics

Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Flow variables behind the spherical shock propagating in rotating medium has been investigated for two cases, viz. (i) when shock waves are strong and (ii) when they are weak. Analytical relations for shock velocity and shock strength have been obtained by CCW method. The effect of overtaking disturbances on CCW shock is included in view of Yadav et al. Medium is supposed to be uniform, though it is rotating. The results obtained here are compared with those obtained elsewhere.

Motion of Spherical Converging Detonation Waves in A Reacting Gas

Vijendra Singh, Yogember Singh and P. K. Gangwar*

Department of Physics

K.G.K.(P.G.) College, Moradabad, (U.P.) India

*Department of Physics

Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Modified CCW theory has been used to study the behaviour of a reacting gas on propagation of spherical converging detonation waves. Neglecting the effect of overtaking disturbances, analytical expression for detonation induced flow velocity has been obtained for uniform initial density distribution. Assuming the detonation is obeying the single front model, the expressions for the density, sound velocity, pressure, temperature have also been derived. The variation of all flow variables near the CJ point is estimated and discussed through figures. Finally the results obtained here have been compared with those for shock waves.

Keywords: Spherical, detonation, strong, CCW theory.

Importance of Library's Digitalization

Sameer Chandra¹, Gaurav Bushan², Jaspal Singh^{2*}

¹Department of Plant Science, MJP Rohailkhand University, (U.P.) India

²Department of Environmental Science, Bareilly Collage, Bareilly, (U.P.) India

A digital library is a collection of digital documents or objects, digital library is an organized and focused collection of digitized objects, i.e., text, images, video and audio, with the easy access and retrieval of the selected stuff for the pupils/ knowledge seeker and easy in maintenance and sharing of collections.

Benefits of Digital Library: (A). Developed access: Digital libraries are typically accessed through the Internet and can be accessed virtually very easily at any time. (B)Wider access: digital library can meet simultaneous access to the largest population of users easily. (C) Upgraded information sharing: Digital libraries can easily share information with other similar digital libraries and provide enhanced access to users. (D) Better quality preservation: The digital libraries facilitate preservation of special and rare documents and artifacts by providing access to digital versions of these entities. (E) To preserve the Documents: That is to allow people to read older or unique documents without damage to the originals. The digital libraries are beneficial for knowledge seeker/students to enhance their knowledge and learning.

Key words: Digital libraries, Knowledge Seeker, Wider access

Digital India: Limitations and Opportunities

Rajeev Kumar Yadav, Shalini Saxena, and Somesh Yadav

Lab of Cytogenetics

P.G Department of Botany, Bareilly College Bareilly (U.P.) India

Digital India is a campaign launched to empower the country digitally. The motive of this this program is to provide easy online government services to the citizens of India. Started on 1st July 2015, it is to link the rural people with the high-speed internet network to gain any information needed. Improving **digital infrastructure**, **digitally delivering services** and **digital literacy** are the three major aspects of digital India campaign. By digital

infrastructure mean, creating a space where all the registered citizens will have a digital identity, which will help in getting easy and fast government services. All the government services like managing a bank account, financial management, safe and secure cyberspace, education, distance learning etc. will now be made much easier to use. Digitally delivering services will facilitate all the people connected to this system and will get benefits of government plans and policies as soon as they are launched and as when it is needed. It will also promote online business as it makes the financial transaction easy by electrification and cashless transaction. It helps in globalization as it connects one individual to the whole world through their phone or computer screen. This project is most useful for those village people who are settled in the remote area of the country or are very away from urban area, this project reduce their time utilization by providing high-speed internet service which will now let the villagers do all the work just by a single click and avoid travelling to urban office. India program brings or opens up a excess of opportunities for technology companies such as broadband infrastructure building; generate identity solutions, system of payment, online delivery system etc. Digital India programme provides **business opportunities** initially in the **Electronic Manufacturing ,Information and Communication Technology, National e-governance department, Healthcare, Telemedicine and remote health plan ,Cyber security ,Telecom , Agriculture, Economy , Marketing , Finance sector.** The Digital India program is a very large scale project of the Indian government. Thus, Indian government facing many challenges for completes the project. The major challenges are **Less co-ordination among various departments , Implementation Cost is very high, Infrastructure, Excess time, Contribution of Private Players.** The Digital India initiative is the beginning of a digital revolution, once properly implemented, project makes easy the development of the country by promoting e-services to all.

OPS-51

Synthesis of Some New Schiff Base of Iodovanillin with Possible Fungicidal Activity

Jagmohan Singh Negi, Roopali Tandon, B.S. Rawat and S.C. Mehra

Department of Chemistry

Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

A new series of schiff bases derived from 2-amino-4-phenyl/substituted phenyl Thiazole and Iodovanillin were synthesised which on condensation with chloroacetyl chloride and subsequent reaction with morpholine yield corresponding acetoxy derivatives. The compounds were characterised by elemental analysis and i.r. and nmr spectra. They were also screened for their fungicidal activity.

OPS-52

Development of Human Life by Digital Education

Anil Kumar¹ and Ajay Kumar Singh²

Department of Physics, Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Today more than over, the role of educational technology in teaching is of great importance because of the use of importance and communication technologies. With the help of various applications for distance education, the internet, teachers and students themselves, they see the advantage of educational technology.

With the development internet mobile phone, mobile apps, tablets, laptops and other modern devices things are becoming more and more digitalized in today's, world the education system in India's metros and other cities has also becomes modernized to a great extent making way for digitalization with a number of International schools coming up digital education by E-Learning is making its.

Digital technology is a base to digitalized information in recorded in binary codes of combination of digits '0' or '1'

also called bits which represent words and images digitalization also quickens data transformation speed. Digital technology has transformed how people communication, learn and work.

Digital tools gain acceptance in primary and secondary schools, but yet to pick up in colleges and universities to improvements infrastructures electricity and a bandwidth access along with funding will be to drive growth in the long term.

OPS-53

Sleep and Successful Ageing

Sangeeta Singh

Bareilly College Bareilly (U.P.) India

Sleep is a vital physiological process with functions that are essential for the development of brain/body and our performance in daily life. Sleep is characterized by both non rapid eye movement (NREM) sleep and rapid eye movement (REM) sleep. The alteration of NREM sleep with periods of REM sleep constitutes the sleep cycle. The human neonate sleeps for 16-17 hours per day after which sleep gradually decreases with age. These changes include a decrease in the percent time spent in sleeping and physiological changes in sleep pattern. In other words, poor quality sleep occurs in old age. Ageing is thus, associated with both qualitative and quantitative changes in our sleep pattern and distribution. Some of the age associated diseases like Alzheimer's disease, obstructive sleep apnea etc are related with the changes in the sleep pattern. Sleep disturbances and lack of sleep are common problems in the elderly. These alterations in sleep are usually neglected by the people. The aim of this paper is to bring forward the ill effects of sleep loss in elder and the factors influencing sleep problems in the elderly. This paper also highlights the importance of quality sleep in leading a healthy long life

OPS-54

Cadmium Toxicity and Male Infertility in Human population: An Overview

Kshama Dwivedi

Department of Zoology

Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Cadmium is a non-essential element present as a contaminant in food, water, soil and air. It is released into the atmosphere in the form of cadmium oxide, cadmium chloride, cadmium sulfide etc., by industrial activities. The long term effect of chronic exposure to cadmium causes pulmonary disease, renal tubular disease, cardiovascular disease and ill-effect on skeletal system. It has also been reported that cadmium produces an adverse effect in human male reproductive system causing male infertility. The global male infertility is expected to reach 4.7 billion by 2025 according to new report by Grand View Rearch Research Incorporation.

This review outlines that environmental and occupational exposure of cadmium even in low level causes male infertility due multiple deleterious mechanism during spermatogenesis, low semen profile(sperm count, sperm motility, sperm abnormality) , histological lesions in testis, proliferation of interstitial tissues, structural damage to testis vasculature, blood-testis barrier, inflammation, cytotoxicity on Sertoli and Leydig cells, oxidative stress, interference in signaling pathways, disturbance of hypothalamus-pituitary-gonadal(HPG)axis. Although studies sufficiently supports to male infertility by cadmium toxicity but heterogeneous study design and co exposure to other pollutants together it need more specific study along with exposed and non exposed individual.

The Application of Computerized Systems in the Study of Environmental Safety

Kamal Kumar Saxena and Renu Chaudhari

Pest and Parasite Research Laboratory, Department of Zoology
Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Environment degradation is a challenge in the developing countries like India and we are facing it constantly. Technological advancement and the development of industries have continued to affect the environment in a negative way. Industrial developments related with technological advancements in major activities have contributed towards higher living standards and degradation of environment. In recent years there has been an increase in the use of computerized systems undertaking environmental safety testing. The computerized analysis systems are involved in the capturing of data, its processing, reporting and storage of data. We are living in the age of information technology, a lifestyle with speed, luxury and comfort. Technology is changing very fast due to the use of machines to bring growth in various fields including increase in the level of living standard of the people all over the world. This advancement of technology and its careless use is affecting the environment with all its components.

Human activities are add-on to the environmental problems and these problems are responsible to the degradation of environmental components. All computerized systems being used for the generation, measurement and assessment of data should be validated, operated and maintained in proper way. The present study is an attempt to explore the environment related problems and the development of computer techniques and information technology to solve these problems.

Keywords: Environmental degradation, computer technology, information technology, environmental components.

Effect of Q value on incomplete fusion reactions at $\approx 4 - 7$ MeV/A

Munish Kumar^{*1,2}, Avinash Agarwal², S. Prajapati², Gaurav Kumar Vig¹,
Nishi Singh¹, Dinesh Kumar¹, I. A. Rizvi³, and A. K. Chaubey⁴

¹Department of Physics, KCMT, Bareilly-243001, INDIA

²Department of Physics, Bareilly College Bareilly-243005, INDIA

³Department of Physic, AMU Aligarh - 202002, INDIA

⁴Physics Department, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia

In the study of heavy ion interactions, incomplete fusion (ICF) has been in extensive discussion in the recent years because near the barrier energies a significant contribution of ICF has been observed, where complete fusion (CF) is supposed to be dominant. The ICF has been observed to be governed by different entrance channel parameters [1-4] which is not systematically understood and thus needs more comprehensive and detailed study. The motivation of the present work to have a systematic study of ICF reactions and their dependence on various entrance channel parameters **for neutron rich projectile also**. The probability of incomplete fusion for $^{16,18}\text{O}+^{51}\text{V}$ interaction has been studied in the energy range 4-7 MeV/A. The variation of incomplete fusion fraction with the projectile energy, relative velocity (V_{rel}) and Q -value has been investigated. The results have been compared with the available data for the same projectile target system [5] and for $^{20}\text{Ne}+^{51}\text{V}$, $^{12}\text{C}+^{51}\text{V}$ systems [6, 7]. A strong projectile structure effect has been observed on incomplete fusion reactions. Further the ICF probability is found to be more for the system which has small negative Q -value.

Gradient Page Studies of Serum Proteins and Protein Bound Hexoses in Patients with Hepatic Disorders in Rohilkhand Region

P. Garg and Vimal Mehra

Chemical Laboratories

Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

The level of glycoproteins and protein bound hexoses is maintained within a narrow range in health but is deviated in pathological cases. Significant increase has been shown to be associated with diabetes, obstructive jaundice and in infections of liver. The fresh unhaemolysed serum is used for the determination by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, which is a convenient and best method of determining relative percentage of proteins as the porosity of gels can be adjusted to over a wide range by changing the concentration of N, N'-methylene-bisacrylamide. It is observed that there is a concomitant rise in value of hexoses in patients suffering from hepatic disorders. The determination of glycoproteins content in whole serum has definite clinical usefulness as an aid to diagnosis.

Key word: PAGE (Polyacrylamide gel Electrophoresis), Glycoprotein, Hexoses

Propagation of Strong Detonation Waves in Gaseous Explosive Mixtures

M. K Singh, J. Prakash, R. K. Tyagi, P. K. Gangwar

Department of Physics

Dr. P. D. B. H. Govt. P.G. College, Kotdwar, Pauri Garhwal (Uttarakhand)

Department of Physics

Bareilly College, Bareilly-243001, U.P.

Propagation of strong imploding detonation waves in gaseous explosive mixture has been studied by CCW method. Analytical expression for detonation induced flow velocity has been derived for exponential varying initial density distribution. Assuming the detonation is obeying the single front model, the expressions for the density, sound velocity, pressure, temperature have also been obtained. The variation of all flow variables near the CJ point is estimated and discussed through figures. Finally the results accomplished here have been compared with those for shock waves.

Keywords: CCW method, cylindrical, detonation, strong.

Environmental Digitization

Vandana Bharti, Jaspal Singh and A.P. Singh

Department of Environmental Science, Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

It is now days being said that environment is polluting by our day activities. Pollution has bad impact on our health. Human beings are cutting trees for their benefits recklessly which is creating great problem for our living. Going digital is better for the environment. We've all received statements from our banks, telecommunication and utilities companies with a simple message at the bottom urging us to "Go paperless, save trees", often accompanied by a picture of a winding river or a green tree.

Paper has gotten a bad rap in recent years. Detractors claim paper manufacturing leads to mass deforestation and contribute significantly to greenhouse gas emissions.

We must support afforestation and going paperless is from one of the ways to save trees and environment.

Keywords: Pollution, Greenhouse, Afforestation, Deforestation

Poster Presentation

Digitization and reforms in Indian legal System

Satish Chand
Political Science

Baba Farid College of Management & Technology, Faridpur Bareilly (U.P.) India

Digitization is the process of converting information into a digital format. In this format, information is organized into discrete units of data (called bit s) that can be separately addressed (usually in multiple-bit groups called byte s). This is the binary data that computers and many devices with computing capacity (such as digital camera s and digital hearing aids) can process. (<http://whatis.techtarget.com>)

People's role in a democracy does not just end with electing the government, the scope should widen including keeping track of the policies, opposing the government for wrong policies or may be even suggest appropriate policy changes. With digitization, this is in fact happening, not just the elite or NGO's but a common person is now able to do all this. People now don't need to assemble in a place to show the opposition, they can do it through various means like they have done with net neutrality. The show of strength in the virtual world made the government to reframe policy. Also the government itself is actively encouraging people to share their ideas through platforms like mygov.in. So digitization is ensuring that the Indian democracy is actually the government of the people run by the people.

The Indian Legal System, comprising of more than 15,000 Courts in 2,500 Court Complexes, 1.3+ million advocates and 11,000+ notaries appointed by the Central Government in various parts of the country, is in the process of digitization and modernization. India is on a fast-track process aimed to reform the Indian Legal System, in consonance with technological advancements and availability of Aadhaar based framework (India Stack). Some noteworthy developments on this front are as follows –

In the year 2004, the Ministry of Legal and Justice, Government of India set up an e-committee headed by Dr. Justice G.C Bharuka, former Judge of Karnataka High Court, for monitoring the use of Information Technology in the Indian Judiciary. The Supreme Court of India, based on the recommendations of the committee framed the National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of Information and Communication Technology in the Indian Judiciary. The said Policy drew up a Three Phased Action Plan for implementation of the Policy.

Among other reforms, the Policy envisions e-courts in India. The primary objectives of the e-courts Mission Mode Project are to –

Reduce the pendency of cases: For this case filing, registration and other workflow would be IT enabled. Increase the transparency of information to the common man: The Citizens would have online access to Judgments, Cause List, Case Status, automated calculation of Court fee etc. Easy access to legal databases: Ensure availability of Legal Database to Judges.

The Government of India, in pursuance of the Digital India initiative, launched an online platform for tracking and updating court cases, Legal Information Management & Briefing System, also called as LIMBS. LIMBS provides an effective solution to the Government Departments to monitor the 50+ Lakh pending litigation cases across various courts in India. The Online Notary Application, for the appointment of Notary, has been commenced with effect from 1st January 2016.

FUTURE AND CHALLENGES OF CASHLESS ECONOMY IN INDIA

Neha Rani,
Department of Education
Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

PPS-02

A Cashless Economy implies that an economy in which all types of transactions are carried out through digital means. It comprises internet banking using mobile, computers, online payments using debit and credit cards, card-swipe or point of sales (POS) machines and digital wallets. The paper under study tries to focus on the importance of digital transactions in India being carried out in various cashless modes but simultaneously making

aware about the challenges and risk involved in electronic payment.

The financial safety over the digital payment channel is important for encouraging the cashless economy idea. As the people of India are showing amazing interest towards digitalization, it is the big sign of prosperous future for India to be cashless India. So it is very essential to mark the challenges and risk involved in cashless transactions and work out on security of digital payment to encourage cashless economy in India.

Keywords: Internet banking, Card-Swipe, Cashless, POS, Digitalization.

Jio Helps to Digitise Rural India

Sunil Dutt Joshi,

JCMST, M.Ed, Pilibhit By Bass Road Bareilly (U.P.) India

PPS-03

The digital India initiative is one of the most ambitious plan of the Indian government and each and every sector should make some contribution in the process of achieving this goal. One such initiative or the opportunity seen by the Reliance Industries in this perspective is their Reliance Jio Infocom Limited (RJIL) subsidiary which has set a tough benchmark for its competitors. Tarun Pathak, senior analyst, Mobile Devices and Ecosystems, Counterpoint Research, told IANS "To make the digital revolution a success in our country, especially for millions of rural Indians, data mining is the future. I feel jio is targeting nearly 450 million feature phone users who will make a shift to smartphones in the near future". Experts say that Jio's move will increase data usage across the board. Reliance Jio has partnered with several smartphone brands where Jio Preview offer is available for a period of 90 days. Jio's 4G-LTE services include unlimited HD voice calls and video calls, unlimited SMS, unlimited high-speed data and a host of Jio Premium apps. According to Prashant Singhal, Global Telecommunication leader, Ernst and Young "For a price sensitive market like India, launch of affordable data services and free voice calls is indeed a welcome

step. This is expected to drive greater data adoption across segments". He also added that "Telcos form the backbone of 'Digital India' and need to make the higher investments in data network. Any market erosion, at this stage, may impact the outcome of the upcoming Rs.800 billion spectrum auction critical for the 'Digital India' vision".

Keywords:

PPS-04

CASHLESS INDIA - ITS PROBLEMS AND SOLUTION

Akveer Kaur,

Assistant Teacher, P.S. Ramiyapur.

Cashless economy is that economy where most of the transaction is being done by the digital means. It includes mobile banking, e wallet, credit cards, debit cards. India move towards of being cashless after the demonetization. In India 75% of the transaction is cash based while in other developed countries it is only 25%. Although after the demonetization slight change has been noticed still there are lot of things to do on this field. In Indian reference there are many reasons which hinder it become cashless economy. Some reasons are as following :

1. Mind Set : The biggest hindrance is the mind set of the Indian people. Most of the people in India believe in the (hard) cash in hand.
2. Digital Illiteracy : Digital illiteracy is also another important reason. Only 32.1% people use the internet via phone. Computer literacy is only 6.5%.
3. Illiteracy : Illiteracy is the foundation for the digital literacy. Although in India in reference to literacy the situation has change but it is not satisfactory.
4. Poor Internet Services : Poor internet services also a big hindrance of being cashless. In most of the far and distant places internet services are not satisfactory.
5. Lack of Awareness : In India people are not aware about the digital transaction. They think it is

not safe means of transaction. Sometimes they think it will take more time. Millions of villages are not connected to internet.

If government wants to make India a cashless economy then government and banking sector should work hand in hand. Government and banks should start community awareness programme on a large scale. In these programmes they will make aware of the people about the e-transaction as well as train them how to use the e-banking services. Internet services are the core to e-banking, government should improve the internet service. Without proper internet service dream of cashless economy will not come true. It should also ensure that every village should be connected to internet.

Literacy also play a vital role in digital literacy which lead the economy towards being cashless so literacy race should be improved. Government should secure the e-banking services so that people started to believe in it. It is some key factors which are necessary for a nation to transform it into cashless economy.

E- governance Culture in Higher Education: Need and Scope

PPS-05

Manoj Kumar Maurya

**Computer Demonstrator, M. Ed. Department,
Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India**

In this paper, author has discussed about the purpose of implementing e-Governance as well as its scope in Indian higher education sector. According to the Networked Readiness Index of *Global Information Technology Report* ,2012 by World Economic Forum (WEF) India ranks 69th out of 142 countries with 3.89 score in accessing and overall priority of ICT. This is not very good situation but it is also true that there is tremendous potential for e-Governance to provide exponentially benefit to their citizens and maximize return on government investment, especially when applied to the education sector on a priority basis. In spite of poor infrastructure, poverty, illiteracy, language dominance and all the other reasons India has great scope for the successful implementation of e-governance projects in the higher education sector.

The purpose of implementing e-governance is to enhance good governance. Good governance is generally characterized by participation, transparency and accountability. The recent advancements in communication technologies and the Internet have provided opportunities to transform the relationship between governments and citizens in a new way, thus contributing to the achievement of good governance goals. The successful implementation of higher education framework heavily depends upon the identification and information about its components like- Information about admission and admission- criteria in various universities, Online submission of applications, Information about the norms / rules / regulations / deadlines pertaining to courses, funds etc, Information about the courses / syllabi been offered, Information about the faculty members of all universities / institutions, Library resources, Result, Activities including seminars / conferences / alumni extra- curricular activities, Information on the schemes of central Govt.(U.G.C.) like career advancement, Information related to internal staff on departmental procedures like G.P.F., advance, pension, V.R.S., retirement benefits etc. and fee structure.

With effective promotion schemes, the Indian and state governments are trying to boost and to provide quality educational services to their citizens. Therefore we can say that e-Governance is the key to the “Good Governance” for the developing countries like India to minimize corruption, provides efficient and effective or quality educational services to their citizens.

Key Words: E- governance, Good Governance, Higher Education

Digitalization and Legal Reform

Ashwani Kumar Singh Rathore

MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly (U.P.) India

The Preamble of our Constitution secures to all its citizens Liberty of Thought and Expression which is sine qua non for Justice, Equality, Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and unity and integrity of the nation. With the advent of cyber revolution, digitalization has accelerated the speed in every walk of human life. The Digitalization had initiated the concept of sharing, sharing of knowledge globally and universally. Earlier, we the eagles, had to walk miles for few ounce of knowledge but now with the click of a mouse everything penetrate like the rays of sun in our law chamber through the magical www, internet , by way of e-books, e-journals, e-library and many more e's.

But this bright faced virtual world had a dark complexion also which is a matter of serious concern for all of us to think over cybercrimes such as economy-related crimes like fraud and forgery; content – related crimes like cyber obscenity, cyber pornography specially child pornography, cyber defamation, cyber bullying, cyber stalking, cybersquatting; pure crimes which includes vandalizing the digital information by internal means through hacking and external means through viruses, worms, Trojan horse, logic bombs and security-related crimes like breach of individual privacy, breach of national security through cyber terrorism and SMS spoofing.

The lone cyber Act of India, the Information Technology Act, 2000, basically commercial law addressing e-commerce transactions, has subsumed a host of cybercrimes in its 2008 amendment and has erected effective legal infrastructure to ensure cyber security in the country. However, a separate cybercrime specific penal code is strongly advocated for our country. We will have to expand through legislation and expound through case laws our deep study in the domain of criminal liability of invisible players online, liability of online intermediaries, employers liability, corporate liability, liability of ISPs, and the like. In addition to these critical issues of concern are : jurisdictional issues, enforceability issues, procedural issues and issues relating internet evidence.

As we are totally entangled in the technological myriads, a way out to sail freely and uninterrupted through the Net has become the need of the hour. Cloud Computing is the right answer. Net Neutrality is becoming every users best wish requiring the internet to continue as a powerful social force.

The steps taken by the UNCITRAL Model law on electronic commerce also helped in urging nations to legislate for cybercrimes to some extent. In March, 2010, a Bill was tabled in the US Senate to enact the proposed international cybercrime reporting and co-operation Act to identify international cybercrime havens, but unfortunately the Bill could not become a law.

Only formulating new laws would not be sufficient, legal attitude has to be changed. Only law experts cannot bring revolution, time has come when technology and law should go hand in hand, then only the dream of the seminar-to envision the role and integration of digital technologies in transforming India into a digitally empowered society and scientific knowledge based economy, will become a reality.

KEY WORDS:-Liberty of Thought and Expression, Digitalization, Cyber Crime, IT Act 2000, Liabilities, Cloud Computing, Net Neutrality, Legal Attitude, Transformation.

Digitalization and Legal Reforms

PPS-07

Shahnaz akhtar

Assistant professor H.M.U.hasmi law college amroha

The changing face of science and technology is always a center of talk. Computers and their intelligence made life easy but they also present many issues in front of our modern society. Whole society is governed by law and morality. Unlike traditional ways the modern ways made it easy to break laws by almost anyone in any part of this world. Also computers themselves along with their user don't even possess any morality and don't feel pity for their crime. This Digital World proved to be very challenging and uncontrollable for any government of this world, even the most powerful nation have no control on this Digital World, as it is very difficult almost impossible for the law enforcement agencies to monitor and keep track of all the criminals in this digital world, and even more difficult to prove the crime done by criminals in courts. Digitalization and virtual world laid the foundation for many drastic amendments in numerous laws of some nation and also created demands for many new laws to be built, like Criminal Law, Copyright Laws, Patent Laws, Copyleft laws, Reserve Bank Act, Semi-Conductor Circuit Layout Design Act etc, but problems grow even more dangerous as when society becomes strong enough to identify and convict current crime of this digital world, the criminals invent some new methods to perform the crimes in whole another way. Whenever the legislative, judiciary or executive make new laws or rules for the betterment of the society then they also create an unwanted haphazard and puzzling situation among every citizen of that nation.

Cashless economy

PPS-08

Ajay Kumar Kushwaha,

Law Department, University of Allahabad, Allahabad (U.P.) India

Digitalization proved to be a good option for fulfilling the need of a paperless society. This world is on the verge of destruction because of problems like pollution, overpopulation, and many others, but the most dangerous and disastrous problem is Global Warming. Millions of trees are cut down every year for making paper. When we talk about cashless economy we are trying to develop a monetary system which is easier to adopt, secure, transparent and can save currency papers, papers used in the huge documentation done in various sectors of the society such as banks, government financial sectors, supermarkets, stores, and other institution's financial sectors. This small step of the government can save lots of forests which in turn can save Earth from drastic changes in the climate. Science and technology have given every society an option to choose cashless economy and save this world from global warming. But on the other hand, some serious threats and criminal activities like computer and data hacking, unauthorized access to confidential data, social engineering, computer illiteracy, slow speed of network connection, poor hardware, buggy and defective software, and their architecture creating an insecure environment, piracy, etc. creating various kinds of new challenges in front of criminal justice system and law enforcement agencies. Although Government of India made a central act namely Information Technology Act-2000 and amended it in 2009 for making it more powerful and many other rules for governing all these activities but because of the dynamic face of science and technology society many new crimes are born every now and then.

Digital Financial Literacy in India

PPS-09

Anoop Yadav

M.Ed. Department, Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

The word "literacy" alone generally refers to reading and writing skills, but when the word "digital" is added before it, the term encompasses much, much more. For students to fully engage in the learning process and prepare for the future, it is imperative for them to achieve digital literacy. A person who has achieved digital literacy is able to use technology to convey information to others and collaborate and contribute to their own learning. Digital literacy is a broad term that includes various aspects such as basic computer skills, social digital literacy, educational digital literacy, financial digital literacy etc. While due importance is now being given to the educational aspects of digital literacy, financial digital literacy is also a very important aspect of our everyday lives. A short cross sectional questionnaire based study was carried out to assess the digital literacy and smartphone usage amongst 40 urban lower class individuals from Bareilly (U.P.), India. It aimed to find out the usage pattern of these individuals (both male and female) from lower SES urban households and evaluate the impact of Digital India initiatives on their day to day lives.

The findings of the study reveal the following: Only 65% of the people surveyed know how to use computers, 80% of the people surveyed know how to use smartphones, 87% of the people surveyed are afraid to use smartphones for financial transactions, and Only 22 % of the people surveyed use smartphones for financial transactions. These findings indicate that the Government of India's Digital India dream is still a long way from being achieved. A lot more needs to be done to bring this Digital India initiative to the masses, especially the poor and the rural masses.

Digitalization and Educational Reform

PPS-10

Vimal Kumar

M.Ed, J.C.M.S.T. Bareilly

In a digital world where the technological landscape continues to change, impacting the way business is done and how people communicate, the need for quality education is ever more critical for our younger generation, who need the right skills and knowledge to meet the demands of a constantly changing environment. Rote learning is a characteristic of a bygone era. Pedagogical methods today demand an emphasis on critical thinking, creativity and innovation. That requires modifying education curriculums and emphasising skills of a new economy, where the technology continues to disrupt the traditional way of doing business and changes the demands of the job market. These are the prerequisites of a knowledge economy and intrinsic to making our nation more competitive.

With the backing of our wise leadership, which since the union of this nation has placed an emphasis on education as a strategic imperative, we at the Abu Dhabi Education Council and Ministry of Education have worked diligently to ensure our education system evolves congruently with the digital age, also known as the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

As ever, teachers play a pivotal role on this journey. They are not only role models for the youth but integral architects who help redefine the education system and equip students with the skills required by a knowledge-based economy.

We recognise that learning no longer revolves around the ability to just read, write and perform arithmetic. In the advent of the digital age, drivers of change such as artificial intelligence, robotics, nanotechnology and 3-D printing have a resounding impact on the evolution of education, the demographics of the business landscape and the skills required to meet the demands of the future.

DIGIIAL INDIA - EMPOWERING THE SOCIETY

PPS-11

SHAZIA KHAN

M. Ed. Department Jyoti College of Management Science and Technology, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Digital India is a compaining launched by the Government of India to ensure that Government services are made available to citizens electronically by improved online infrastructure and by increasing internet connectivity or by making the company digitally improved in the field of technology.

Digital India was launched with an objective of connecting rural areas with high speed internet networks and improving digital literacy. The vision of digital India programme is inclusive growth in areas of electronic services, products. Manufacturing and job opportunities etc. It is centered on three keys areas digital infrastructure as a utility to every citizen governance and services on demand and digital Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan is an initiative under digital programme. The main objective of the pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan to make 6 Crores people in several areas, across India digitally literate reaching to around 40% of several households by covering and members from every eligible house.

Key words: DIGITALLY EMPOWERD SOCIETY AND KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY.

Digital Literacy: Evolution of Techno savvy INDIA

PPS-12

Sweta Tomar

Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

The Digital revolution is changing the world very rapidly, INDIA which is already on track to be the world's fastest growing economy, digitalization is going to play important role in it. Days are gone where literacy is just meant for read and write, now in this world of digital revolution we need Digital Literacy to help us and nation to organize, to create information using advance technology & developing skills to use software's, hardware's around us whether it's our work place or home. Government of INDIA had launched new programs under Digital India Program which is giving millions of people benefits and helping them to develop skills and making them understand digitalization. This will help to boost the confidence among the peoples, they will able to get jobs in all sectors easily, they will also get educated to things for their personal use like use of Mobiles, internet and other facilities by using internet services. All these efforts will make INDIA great nation and mark new marks across the globe.

Keywords: Skills, Technology, Internet, Knowledge, Education

Cashless Economy

PPS-13

Meenu

KCMT, Bareilly

A cashless society is a community in which all the payments are electronic. No doubt, our modern society is gradually catching the cashless syndrome. E-payments, ATM cards and other are now the order of the day of our workplaces. This paper constitutes of both a qualitative and quantitative study of individuals' attitude towards cash and cashless payments and it is to investigate consumer attitudes towards both cash and cashless payments. This paper explains the potentials of applying data mining techniques to effectively control the security threats and finally present a model for knowledge extraction in the cashless environment. The implementation of electronic commerce based on e-cash as the main engine driving global economic activity will determine the

future shape in society. For centuries, coins, notes and cheques were the only options to make purchases and to transfer money between people and organizations. With advances in information technology a number of payment solutions has emerged, including premium SMS payments, Google Wallet, cryptocurrencies and many more. They also pose a number of challenges and risks related to, at least, technical standards, data security, legal issues and consumer behaviour. With a cashless society in the near future there are many benefits as well as many negative implications. The development towards a cashless society affects our life. It will have an impact on the actors in the payment ecosystem, leading to a number of both anticipated as well as unanticipated consequences on individual, organizational and society level. These consequences are of critical importance and need to be explored.

Keywords: Cashless Syndrome, Data Mining Techniques, Cryptocurrencies.

CASHLESS ECONOMY IN INDIA

PPS-14

**Kanchan Kashyap M. Ed., Department of Education,
Bareilly College, Bareilly**

Cash is like water a basic necessity without which survival is a challenge. Nevertheless, cash use doesn't seem to be waning all that much, with around 85% of global payments still made using cash. One of the main reasons is that there is nothing to truly compete with the flexibility of notes and coins. The digital era is something to embrace, and new methods of payments will continue to be introduced. But Indians need to recognize the risks and benefits of different payment instruments, the risks associated with electronic payment instruments are far more diverse and severe. Recently lakhs of debit card data were stolen by hackers; the ability of Indian financial institutions to protect the electronic currency came into question also an important reason why people favour cash.

Keywords: Cash, global payments, Indians, payment instruments, debit card, hackers, financial institutions, electronic currency, etc.

Impact of digitalization on Educational reforms in India

PPS-15

**Bijender Singh (Research Scholar), Deptt. of Education
M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly(U.P.) India**

Education is changing. Digital technologies are everywhere and they are impacting what, where, how and why students learn, and who they learn from. Many schools are using digital technologies like the internet, laptops and tablets to quickly, easily and cost-effectively connect students with the huge range of digital services and resources. However, the many benefits of learning with digital technologies are accompanied by some challenges and potential risks for students and schools. These 'digital challenges' are real and present a dilemma to schools seeking to use digital technology to enhance student learning. The role of technology in education has been an important question since the potential of computer technology to transform Skinner's teaching machines was recognized in the 1960s. It remains an important issue today with debates about the impact of technology on our education and society, the implications of quick and easy online access to information for knowledge and learning the effect of technology on young people's social, emotional and physical development frequently in the news. It is therefore important to take stock of what we know about the impact of digital technology on education from what we have learned over the last twenty years.

India's education system has long waited for a major revamp. Not that we aren't seeing positive changes but that

dream of having modern high tech education accessible to all seems far from reality. "Online learning or Live Virtual Classrooms (LVC) have paved the way for modern education in India. With the evolution of technologies such as the Cloud, Data Centers & Virtualization, there is a huge potential for technology to be integrated into education industry. However, this segment is largely untapped. Low adoption rate is one of the reasons because technology enablers in rural India are still scarce. The requisite Infrastructure & Security must be in place in order to set the ball rolling for digital education. Availability of internet in remote areas, that allows two-way interaction and performance feedback are some of the fundamentals needed to launch a more widespread platform for LVC market in India. Moreover, India is yet to travel a long way to shift the mindset of people from distance education to online education," says Rohit Aggarwal, CEO & Founder, Koenig Solutions Ltd.

Keywords: Digitalization, Digital India, and educational reforms.

Cashless Economy Anshul Agarwal

PPS-16

Cash is like water a basic necessity without survival is a challenge. A New Era came in economy known as Cashless or Digital Economy. The Government is working at various levels to reduce the dependency on cash even as queues for cash in banks or for money transaction in commercial areas. Material transition to a cashless economy will depend on a number of factors. First, the availability and quality of telecom network. Second, beneficiaries of transition. Cashless economy is a system, which make the transaction easy in the sense of time, medium, place, speed. A cashless economy is an economy in which all types of transactions are carried out through digital means, including-: Banking cards, USSD, AEPS, UPI, Bank pre-paid cards, POS, Internet/ online Banking, E-banking, Virtual banking, Mobile banking, Micro ATM's, Mobile wallets.

Of course, the digital era is something to embrace and new methods of payments. But we need to understand the risks and benefits of different payment instruments. The main advantage of a cashless society is that a record of all economic transactions through electronic means makes it almost impossible to sustain black market or underground economies that often prove damaging to national economies.

IMPACT OF DIGITALISATION ON INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM PP-17

Sandeep Saxena

Rama University, Kanpur (U.P.) India

India plays a vital role in the global education industry. India has more than 1.4 million schools with over 227 million students enrolled and more than 36,000 higher education institutes. India has one of the largest education systems in the world. However, there is still a lot of potential for further growth and development in the education system. India's online education market size is around US\$ 40 billion by 2017. An RNCOS report titled, 'Booming Distance Education Market Outlook 2018' expects the distance education market in India to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of approximately 34 per cent during 2013-14 to 2017-18. The purpose of the Indian government to raise its current gross enrolment ratio to around 30 per cent by 2020 will increase the growth of the distance education in India.

This research paper examines the opportunities and benefits of digitalization in education system. The objective of research paper is to find out the impact of digitalization on Indian educational system.

Keywords: Digitalization, digital education, Technology, Indian education system and electronic learning.

Digitalization and Legal Reform
Rudresh Kumar, Department of Law
MJPRU, Bareilly (U.P.) India

PP-18

Digital India programme is a beginning of digital revolution. It is dream to ensure that government services are made available for all citizens electronically improving online infrastructure and by increasing the effectiveness of the internet connectivity with a mission to take nation forward digitally and economically people have deep faith in judicial system of the country. The duty has been imposed on judicial system to protect the fundamental rights and to keep alive the constitutional norms of the country. Indian judiciary has been suffering from overburden of cases. Today fast legal system is required by the people of the every country to settle the disputes and to get remedy in time. Slow and complicated legal system affect the judicial system in its delivery of justice. Delay delivery of justice is like injustices. Speedy and affordable justice is the constitutional mandate. So, Indian legal system needs some reform in it to deliver justice in time.

The digitalization of legal system is one of the reform by which the delay can be avoided to some extent. Computerization of the courts from the Trial to the higher level will definitely improve the quality of Indian legal system. The experimentation of the digitalization which had been done at the level of the High Court and the Supreme Court needed to be implemented at the level of the trial courts as majority of the cases were and are pending. The information technology has paved its way and has made a firm inroad in the judicial field of the country. The use of laptop, I-pad, e-books and other devices have brought in a concept of having mobile libraries by using the digital media and thereby it has reduced the burden of ecological imbalance but this is not done on a large scale and needs to be attended it,

Technology can play an important role in all the human activities. Administration of justice is one of the most important activities of human kind. Due to the delayed disposal of cases in court the people had started losing faith in administration of justice. Now information technology has emerged as harbinger to rejuvenate the faith of the people in judicial institution. Needless to say whole legal system needs complete digitalization to improve quality and it should be strictly and honestly followed by its practician,

Key words: Digital India, Digital Technology, Infrastructure, Revolution, E-Court.

Digital India: Empowering The Society
Priyanka Yadav, Hirdesh Kumar Yadav, Jaspal Singh
Department of Environmental Science,
Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

“Digital India” programme launched by The Honorable Prime Minister of India Sri Narendra Modi on 1st July 2015. The Digital India programme is a flagship program of the Government of India with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. It aims at ensuring the government services are made available to citizens electronically by reducing paperwork. It is also includes plan to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks.

Digital India is a **Programme to prepare India for a knowledge future.**

The focus is on being transformative – to realize

$$(IT)+(IT)= (IT).$$

The vision of Digital India programme is inclusive growth in areas of electronics services, products, manufacturing and job opportunities etc. and it is centred on three key areas- Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen, Governance & Services on Demand and Digital Empowerment of Citizens. Digital India will digitize data easily, which will help make things faster and more efficient in the future. The initiative of the

Government of India in order to transform India into a digitally empowered society and a knowledge economy is an amazing initiative. If the government of India is successful in implementing all the policies of Digital India campaign properly then it will provide a high pace growth to our economy as it focuses on to provide high-speed internet facility, broadband highways, information technology jobs, all the information available online, switch over to cashless transactions and use of mobile phones universally.

*"I dream of a Digital India
where knowledge is
strength – and empowers
the People."
Narendra Modi*

Digitalization and Legal Reform
Rambelas Chaudhary, Department of Law
MJPRU, Bareilly (U.P.) India

PPS-20

Digital India programme is a flagship programme of the government of India with a vision to transform India to a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Every country rests on the smooth functioning of legal system. The legal system must be fast to settle the disputes of the citizens and protect the life and liberty of the people. People of any country have deep faith in their judiciary because it is the guardian of the fundamental rights of the citizens and the protector of the constitutional norms.

Throughout the world, Information and communication technology (ICT) continue to proliferate at incredible speed. Digitalization is one of the most fundamental period of transformation we have ever witnessed. The technological developments in the fields of information and introduction of computers have made a turning point in the history of human civilization. It has brought about a sea change in all fields of human activities. It has resulted in enhanced efficiency, productivity and quality of output in every walk of life. The information technology has been advocated in the western countries for the last two or three decades. If technology is properly used, It can bring about tremendous changes for the betterment of life. Any change we contemplate is for speedy justice delivery mechanism keeping in focus the quality, transparency and public accountability, Technology have a solution in the forms of tools like video conferencing which can greatly reduce the hardship both financial and in terms of time for the witness in the particular for those who are from outside the jurisdiction. Judicial system around the world are recognizing the that computers can aid decision makers by providing them with up to date information on all aspects of the case before them,

To provide remedy in time and avoid delay the legal system must be quick. Digitalization of the legal system should be a great reform in this field. Digitalization of courts, Police office and other government offices may provide the information quickly which are the requirement of the present time. E-books, e-Court, digital certified copies digital signature, SMS for the information , may fasten communication among the institution that will help the citizens to get relief in expected time, for this better infrastructure should be developed to achieve the goals.

Key words: Digital India, Digital Technology, e-Court, Infrastructure.

DIGITALIZATION AND LEGAL REFORM

PPS-21

Ashok Kumar

M.J.P. Rohilkhadn University, Bareilly (U.P.) India

It is a well-known fact that digital India is the outcome of many innovations and technological advancements. These transform the lives of people in many ways and will empower the society in a better manner. The 'Digital India' programme, an initiative of honourable Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi, will emerge new progressions in every sector and generates innovative endeavours for ge Next. The motive behind the concept is to build participative, transparent and responsive system. The Digital India drive is a dream project of the Indian Government to remodel India into a knowledgeable economy and digitally empowered society, with good governance for citizens by bringing synchronization and co-ordination in public accountability, digitally connecting and delivering the government programs and services to mobilize the capability of information technology across government departments. Today, every nation wants to be fully digitalized and this programme strives to provide equal benefit to the user and service provider. Hence, an attempt has been made in this paper to understand Digital India – as a campaign where technologies and connectivity will come together to make an impact on all aspects of governance and improve the quality of life of citizens.

The digital world that we live in today is that where every civilian has a bright prospect to transform the lives in many ways that were hard to envision just a couple of years ago. It is the outcome of several innovations and technology advances. Today, every nation wants to be fully digitalized that will empower society in a better manner. The 'Digital India' programme, an initiative of honourable Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi, will emerge new progressions in every sector and generates innovative endeavours for geNext. The motive behind the concept is to build participative, transparent and responsive system. All educational institutions and government services will soon be able to provide I-ways round the clock. Digital India will provide all services electronically and promote digital literacy. Digital Technologies which includes the concept of cloud computing and mobile applications have emerged as the catalysts for express economic growth and citizen empowerment. Companies all over the world desire to invest in Digital India- the 21st century India, as a growth opportunity. Hence, an attempt has been made in this paper to understand Digital India – as a campaign where technologies and connectivity will come together to make an impact on all aspects of governance and improve the quality of life of citizens. Global investors like Sundar Pichai, Satya Nadella, Elon Musk have supported Modi's Digital India initiative.

Keyword:**Parents' Attitude towards Digital Literacy and
Digitization of Education System**

PPS-22

Shazia Jamal

M.Ed. Deptt., Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Ajita Singh Tiwari,

M.Ed. Deptt., Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

By digital literacy we mean those capabilities which fit an individual for living, learning and working in a digital society. In India PM Narendra Modi launched the new term digitization for his countryman with a dream to make India a digital India. With a vision that digital India will guarantee transparency, effective service delivery and good governance. The work to make digital India is underway to speed digital literacy to every part of India,

among all age groups and sections of society. Today the wide spread availability and use of the internet has organized up to youth a fantastic world of information and experience that parents of previous generations can hardly understand or cope with. Digital technologies inevitably affect people (family members, caregivers and educators in early childhood) and environment (physical and social) that surrounds young children. Furthermore, digital technologies represent new way to enhances many aspects of the practice of education.

The rocketing growth of new media technology, especially the internet, brought up a 'digital generation' which both excites and worries their parents. However, parents' perception and attitude towards digital literacy and digitization of education system has seldom been investigated in Bareilly. This paper tries to investigate about parents' perception and attitude towards digitization & digital literacy in Bareilly district with survey method.

Keywords: Digital literacy, parents' attitude, digitization in education, digital society

CASHLESS ECONOMY

PP-23

Ruby Sharma, Department of Teacher Education,
Bareilly college Bareilly (U.P.) India

Cashless economy is an economy where maximum transactions are done without using the physical cash or the mean of hard cash. Cashless economy is the economy in which transactions are made by debit cards, credit cards cheques or direct transfer form one account to another. The paper under study tries to focus on the importance of digital transactions in India.

A cashless economy is required to made the transactions more convenient for the layman rather than carrying the bulk of cash in the wallet along with plastic money. Cashless economy is needed to reduce the taxes that are charged by government due to the lack of funds in the government bodies. This steps of cashless is truly going to create ripples of big success. Cashless societies are free from the curse of corruption. It will help in curbing black money, counterfeit's fake currency, fighting against terrorism, reduce cash related robbery, helps in improving economic growth of our country. Major challenges that can hinder the implementation of the policy are cyber fraud, high illiteracy rate, attitude of people & efficiency in digital payment system.

Key words:-cashless economy, corruption, black money, challenges of cashless policy in India.

Digitalization And Legal Reform with Special Refrence to Witness Protection In India

PP-24

Lavalesh Singh, Research Scholar Deptt. Of Law,
M.J.P.ROHILKHAND, BAREILY (U.P.) India

Digitalization is a method to use the electronic device for performing any function in the area of law, art, science, commerce etc. Modern technologies used in this process makes the work easier and faster. By the digitization a person gains broader knowledge in the respective field. This process has been enhanced almost all the areas of our system. Specially in legal area it is very useful in providing justice and also spreading legal knowledge. In the justice delivery system it is necessary that the justice must be provided in the just, fair and speedy manner. Digitization of courts & libraries, uploading notices and judgments, e-filing of cases & F.I.R.'s, e-stamping & e-notary is a great step towards the reformation of Indian legal system.

Since witness is the eyes and ears of courts, hence their protection is one of the key aspects of our criminal justice system. In this regad digitigation has been provided an ease in recording of statement of witnesses through electronic devices eg. video confrencing is a great achievment in this field.

DIGITALIZATION AND EDUCATION REFORM

PP-25

Aryendra Kumar Sharma

M.J.P. Rohilkhand University Bareilly (U.P.) India

Every human being born is invested with some rights like natural rights, political rights, economic rights and human rights. In addition to the above mentioned rights, the most important right of human being is right to education, which is provided by the Constitution of India. Article 21-A of the constitution of India is related to right to education which was inserted by the 86th constitution amendment in 2002, to the children below the age of 14 years. In the case of Mohini Jain v/s State of Karnataka (1992) 3 SCC 666 (also known as capitation Fees Case) the Supreme Court held that the right to education is a fundamental right under Act 21-A of the constitution which can't be denied to a citizen by charging higher fee known as the capitation fee. The right to education flows directly from right to life under Article 21 and the dignity of an individual can't be assured unless it is accompanied by the right to education.

The modernization comes in the year 1991 and industrial revolution had changed the field of science and technology. The modernization also changed a lot in government and private sector. The prominent examples are E-banking, E-return, E-ticket, E-booking, E-reservation, E-commerce, E-library and online shopping etc. The first start up occurred in the education system in India since 1985. The concept of Distance Education, formed by Delhi Government which is based on IGNOU Act 1985, in India more than 100 Universities got facilitated by this Act. This was the first inventive step of the government to show the technology which was used for the employees.

We need to reform education system in India. Education is an instrument which will create and refine the knowledgeable society. If we want to transform the society we should change the education system in India. We should incorporate digitalization in education system in India which will be more admirable and effective. It will produce more quality scholars who contribute in new research and development. The recent examples of digitalization in India are :- Online examination, Distance Education, OMR system, Digital India Scheme and prevention from Plagiarism. We need digitalization in education system of India which will create interest, promote the scholar and develop the nation making strong technical based society in India.

Now my conclusion of the topic is that if we want reform in education system in India we must inculcate digitalization in education system because present scenario is technical time and skilled based period. Every work is done by use of technology. If we will not study technically then we can't flourish our nation and individual itself. If we book into the future, there will be a paperless society. Everything will be done on computers and same as a data base.

Key Words: Right to Education; Art-21A; Modernization; Technology; Knowledge Society.

Impact of Social & Economical Environment in India

PP-26

Mohd Suleman

R.S.M. (P.G) College Dhampur (Bijnor) U.P

This paper aims to discuss about the real condition of Impact of Social & Economical Environment in India and tells us about social structure and culture of society have great effect on the functioning of business activities. It present the Socio Economic Environment: A definition of the term, "Socioeconomic Environment" is presented. It refers to the combination of external social and economic condition that influence the operation and preformation of an organization. Socio-economic factors are the measurement of both life style components and financial viability and social status. Social factors include cultural influence, gender and associated demographics, social lifestyle, domestic structure. Social encompasses the total number of beliefs, customs, practices and behavior of society. The business is significantly influenced by the economic, social, legal, technical and political factors of now-a-days. These factories collectively create a business environment. Business environment, eg, the total of all external powers, which affects the organization and affects the operation of the business. Thus Business operations are strongly influenced by the changes that occur in the socio-economic environment from time to time.

Keywords: Impact, Social, Economical and Environment,

DIGITAL EDUCATION

PP-27

Madhvi Saxena

J.C.M.S.T, Bareilly (U.P.) India

Digital education is designed for working adults and stay home parents with busy schedules and social responsibility. On line learning provides new age technology to widen the educational scope with new age technology, I sense enormous excitement about the promise of online learning to prepare today's students to succeed in an increasingly technology driven global economy.

It also allows student to learning without having to commute. For those students who are not able to attend their regular classes and colleges can easily carry with their higher education through online education. Online is a quickly growing means of education for all students. It allows students to work and learn at their own pace without time restrictions. Online education provides access to learning materials at any time. This allows students the flexibility to schedule their learning around families, jobs and other activities and you participate in online events, you may even meet and make many friends.

Cashless Economy in India – Challenges and Benefits

PP-28

SABA MUSEEB

Bareilly College, Bareilly (U.P.) India

This paper analyzes India's gradual transition towards a cashless economy. A cashless economy is a form of economy in which all type of transactions is carried out through digital means. The Term cashless economy describes the economic eco system in which physical money, namely paper banknotes and metal coins are replaced by virtual, digital money and where cash circulation is substituted with payment done by using numerous other means like different types of cards, mobile, devices and various other mean connected to the internet. Water bread and housing etc are supported to be the basic necessity without which survival is a challenge to fulfill these necessities we act present require cash. Act present usually the mode of transaction of goods and services is through cash which is in the form of paper currency. Thus the medium of transaction is mostly paper currency and cheques etc.

There are some disadvantages like formation of black money, tax, evasion & other illegal activities. To avoid these disadvantages there is a need to shift over the cashless economy. Cashless economy is an economic system in which these is little or very low cash flow in a society and goods & services are bought and paid through electronic media. Cashless economy is the economy in which transaction are made by debit cards, Credit cards, cheques or direct transfer through internet the digital era is something to embrace and new methods of payments will continue to be introduced. But Indians need to recognize the risks and benefits of different payment instruments associated with electronics system.

Therefore it is necessities to through light on advantages and disadvantages of the new system data.

Advantages are Avoidance of risk, Advantage of tracking the black money & illegal transaction, Increase a tax revenue, Checking the tax evasion, Monitoring the counter feat currency, Checking of spending in political election & other social activities. Thus checking of unaccounted money is easier in cashless accounted.

Disadvantages are lack of knowledge of doing digital transaction, Risk language barrier involved in digital transaction/payment, More transaction cost and Lack of infrastructure.

Digitalization and Legal Reform; A study with Special Reference to Indian Judicial System

PP-29

Dharmender singh yadav
M.J.P.R.U Bareilly (U.P.) India

Reform is a process and it take time and want to improvement in all times . . In the past 10 years our society has experienced a “digital revaluation”, the implications of which is as stunning as those of the industrial revolution, yet is even more remarkable because these changes are happening in fraction of the time, beginning the affordable personal computer and taking a giant leap towards with the creation of internet and the web browser. India is a developing country and it is growing for becoming the developed country. Digitalization is one of the best way to achieve this goal. In India, there are 24 high courts and approx 21000 lower court judges, an average of 6,20,000 new cases are being added every month and approx 7,20,000 cases are being disposed of and currently there are around 2.3 crore cases pending in India. so at this speed in India, it would take around 19 years to clear the pendency of cases There is a huge backlog of cases and ushering in a paperless digitalization wave, will increase the efficiency of the legal system. The e-court mission of the central government aims at reducing pendency of court cases, digitalizing court records, increasing efficiency using human resource effectively, making judgments available online for the common man among other thing. In the wake of the digital India initiative the central government has also introduced the concept of LIMBS, which is an online platform aiming at digitizing the court process. Many problems like pendency of cases, dependency more and more human resources has been reduced and channelized by digitalization.

PP-30

सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक क्षेत्र में डिजिटल इण्डिया का प्रभाव नईम उददीन

म० ज्यो० फुले रू० वि०, बरेली उ०प्र० भारत

डिजिटल इण्डिया कार्यक्रम का प्रारम्भ 1 जुलाई 2015 को देश के प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने किया इस कार्यक्रम के तहत सभी सरकारी योजनाओं को डिजिटल करना शुरू किया गया प्रत्येक योजना के लाभार्थी को उसका लाभ सीधे उसके बैंक खाते में भेजना शुरू किया गया एवं भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को भी मुद्रा विहीन बनाने का कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया। डिजिटल इण्डिया का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगाना है। वर्तमान में इस योजना के माध्यम से उम्मीद की किरण जागी है कि यदि प्रत्येक लेनदेन को डिजिटल बना दिया जाये तो भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लग सकता है तथा सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक रूप से व्यक्ति में समानता आ सकती है। इस योजना के तहत आधार को प्रत्येक बैंक खाते एवं योजना से लिंक किया जा रहा है जिससे भ्रष्टाचार पर काफी अंकुश लग रहा है। डिजिटल इण्डिया भारत में एक क्रान्ति की तरह है जिस प्रकार भारत में गुलामी से आजादी के लिये 1857 की महान क्रान्ति हुई थी उसी प्रकारी 2015 में डिजिटल इण्डिया नामक क्रान्ति की शुरुआत भारत में भ्रष्टाचार पर प्रहार के लिये हुई है।

डिजिटल इण्डिया का उद्देश्य देश के प्रत्येक कार्य को ऑन लाइन करना है जिससे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के बारे में जानकारी आसानी एवं कम समय में जुटाई जा सके जिससे धन एवं समय की काफी बचत होती है। वर्तमान में यह योजना वरदान सिद्ध हो रही है।

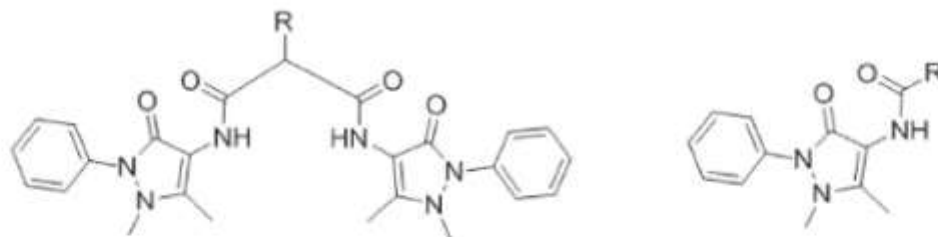
पांच प्रधान शब्द :- 1. डिजिटल शिक्षा, सामाजिक प्रभाव, आर्थिक प्रभाव, भ्रष्टाचार व मुद्रा विहीन प्रणाली।

Antipyrine Derivatives as Anticancer Agents

Poonam Shukla*, Gulshan Kumar, Shalini Singh and Nisha Saxena

*Department of Chemistry, Veer Kunwar Singh University, Ara, Bhojpur, Bihar

Antipyrine has been drawn as promising structural unit in the field of medicinal chemistry. This is a heterocyclic molecule which is already reported having potent insecticidal, antimicrobial, anti-tumor and anti-inflammatory activities etc. Cancer is a disease characterized by uncontrolled cell growth of multi-cellular organisms with seemingly unrestrained multiplication and spread within the organism of apparently abnormal forms of the organism's own cells. There is variety of cancer that is classified by the initially affected cells. The present work deals with the synthesis and evaluation of biological activities of 4-aminoantipyrine derivatives derived from different aromatic acids. The synthesis is completed with **amide bond formation** having 92–95% yield. The structures of synthesized derivatives were established on the basis of spectroscopic and elemental analysis.



All derivatives have screened for anticancer activity on different cell lines like **colon cancer MCF-7 breast cancer, lung cancer** etc. The screening results have shown that compounds most of them having moderate to good anti-cancer activity. Some of them are in process of biological evaluation for IC_{50} value on different cell lines. The bioactivity of these derivatives has also been evaluated with respect to Lipinski's rule of five using mol-inspiration and chem-informatics softwares.

The Role of Digital India in Cashless Economy

Praveen Krishna Chauhan

Law Student (LL.M., JRF) Law
M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly.

The campaign of Digital India was introduced on 1 July, 2015 by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to make India stand among the line of the other most developed countries of the world. With the help of this process the entire financial transaction can be done without facing the least difficulty and avoiding all troubles likely to come in our ways. In all walks of life the financial transaction relating to exchange of money is unavoidable and is prompt to be made sharply. Thus this saves the great valuable human time and labour. This work can easily be done with the help of computer technique. With the help of internet applications this work can be hurriedly done within few seconds.

Cashless economy means the transaction of money should be done not in the direct manner but in the indirect manner. It protects the public from unwanted manual labour and mental troubles. The cashless system facilitates the financial transaction with the help of mobile internet applications comfortably since the digital India project has been launched in the banks and other financial sectors by the central and state governments, the economic growth of India is marching ahead day by day. It's growth graph can be seen on the screen of world scenario. It is also very much expected that India will be able to glorify it's economic growth to a considerable level at the horizon of the world's progressive index India's growing economy shall make it's unique place at a maximum height as compared with the financially prosperous countries of the world.

5 Key Worlds – Digital India, Cashless Economy, Financial Transaction, Unwanted Manual Labour, Economic Growth.

Digital India: Challenges

Amit Kumar Singh

Law Student, Bareilly College, Bareilly

Digital India is a campaign launched by the Government of India on 1 July 2015 by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to ensure that Government services are made available to citizens electronically by improving online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity or by making the country digitally empowered.

Although it helped the society, but also created the various challenges for society e. g. Cyber Crime, Data Security (Since the proliferation of cloud-based services like DigiLocker), etc.

There are also challenges in implementing Digital India. (e.g. currently, over 55,000 villages remain deprived of mobile connectivity; Lack of clarity in FDI policy has impacted the growth of e-commerce; High level of digital illiteracy; Compatibility with centre-state databases; Net neutrality, etc.)

These challenges to society as well as in implementing Digital India need to be addressed as soon as possible by various means e.g. enacting a Data-Protection Law, PPP based connectivity in rural areas, educating the public about the Internet, development of softwares to overcome compatibility issues in states, etc.

Keywords: Digital India, Cyber Crime, Data Security, Net Neutrality, FDI.

Assessment of Biomass Production in stylos plants under Saline Conditions

Prerna Agrawal and K.A. Varshney

Research Scholar,

Plant Physiology and Biochemistry Section

Post Graduate Department of Botany, Bareilly College, Bareilly U.P. India

Abiotic stresses such as drought, water-logging, flooding, extreme temperatures, toxicity and salinity are the major constraints to crop yield. The present study was sought to understand the effect of NaCl salinity on fresh and dry weight in Stylos (*Stylosanthes scabra* Vogel) plants. The plants were grown in fields with 4mScm^{-1} NaCl solution and tap water as a control. Mild salinization stimulated the biomass production in Stylos plants. The percentage increase in fresh weight was observed more in plants of flowering stage than those of leafy stage i.e. 246.6% as against 179.6% over control. Likewise, dry weight also increased by 245.4% at flowering stage and 190.2% over control at leafy stage. The results suggested that salinity causes osmotic adjustment of plants leading to succulence of leaves which plays a pivotal role against osmotic stress.

Keywords:- Abiotic stress, *Stylosanthes scabra*, biomass production, succulence, osmotic stress.

Culture and Community Revitalization: A Collaboration

Dr.Pankaj Sharma

Department of English, R.S.M.(P.G.) College,
Dhampur (Bijnor)

Urban policy-makers generally agree that regional economic development and job growth are the solution to urban poverty and its associated blight and pathology. Many cities have latched onto Richard Florida's argument that attracting the "creative class" to the region will generate jobs and tax revenue, a trickle down of benefits to all citizens. Unfortunately, it appears that growth of the creative economy can spark inequality and exclusion. Is the creative economy a bargain with the devil? Does a city have to accept increased economic inequality to reap the prosperity of the creative economy?

In this article, we recap current research and policy on culture and revitalization and propose a new model—a neighborhood-based creative economy—that has the potential to move the twenty-first century city toward shared prosperity and social integration.

Keywords – Community Culture , Potential of Cultural Clusters , Distressed Places and Creativity.

Synthesis, Structural and Fungicidal Studies of Hydrazone Based Coordination Compounds

Dev Dutt

Department of Chemistry
Bareilly College Bareilly (U.P.)

Coordination compounds of aspartic acid were synthesized in basic and acidic media with metal ligand M: L stoichiometric ratio 1:2. The complexes were characterized using infrared, electronic and magnetic susceptibility measurements and as spectrometry. Antimicrobial activity of the compounds was determined against three gram positive and gram negative bacteria and three gram negative bacteria and one fungus. The results obtained indicated that the availability of donor atoms used for coordination was a function of the pH of the solution in which the reaction was carried out. This resulted in varying geometrical structures of the complexes. The compounds exhibited a broad spectrum of activity and in some cases better activity than the standard.

Digitalisation of India's Travel and Hospitality Sector

Moushumi Banerjee,

Lecturer

Department of Hotel Management, MJPRU, Bareilly,

India's traditional outlook received a jolt when the decree of demonetization dawned on them as India, under the leadership of Narendra Modi, envisaged a cashless economy. Spirited responses from the citizens of the country despite initial hiccups have also encouraged further measures. The travel and tourism sector, along with the traditional hotel industry, was one of the prime sectors that witnessed a drastic slowdown during the last couple of months of 2016. Although new signs of revival have been encouraging for the tourism sector, the thought-leaders in the industry along with FICCI seems to plan a blueprint of what can be the major skeletal of growth embracing digitalisation. Government had already initiated 'Digital India' and 'Startup India'. FICCI, on its part, would like to encourage travel start-ups, digital tourism and IT-based infrastructure development for the travel & hospitality sector. The launch of e-visa for 150 countries and focus on infrastructure development are a few among various initiatives by the government in this area. In future everything will get automated but the challenge was the cost of implementation of technology, especially for the small scale travel companies and hoteliers. Hence, there was a need to look for economical and innovative solutions. This paper will report on the technology landscape for travel and hospitality provides a quick look at the current pace of technology automation, consumer trends, impact of mobile technology and trends with online hotel distribution. The rampant internet penetration has transformed the way the travel trade and hotels operate. The mobile boom in bookings is not just restricted to the elite in metros. Opportunities are immense for hoteliers and travel aggregators alike.

The proposed knowledge paper would also have a detailed recommendation section for the ministry and tourism boards, which will focus on various areas such as the coverage of safety on digital payment platforms, cloud services for documentation for enhancing speed and convenience of transaction, emerging role of augmented and virtual reality in tourism marketing including virtual tour guides, ease of data capturing and integration for enabling seamless transaction, and need for offering personalized services using Internet of Things and big data, among others.

Keywords: demonetization, digitalization, start-up, tourism, automation

Digital Literacy

P.K. Shinghal

Asstt. Professor

Department of Economics, Bareilly College, Bareilly

Every educator is familiar with the concept of literacy- the ability to read and write. A person who is illiterate, who cannot read or write, will inevitably struggle to get along in society. It's impossible to go on to higher education or get a high-paying job without the ability to read and write. Even daily tasks, like reading a newspaper or filling out job applications, are difficult for an illiterate person. In today's world, literacy goes beyond just the basic ability to comprehend text. Today's students will also need to master a new skill - digital literacy. By digital literacy we mean "the ability to find, evaluate, utilize, share and create content using information technologies and the Internet".

Digital literacy, encompasses a wide range of skills, all of which are necessary to succeed in an increasingly digital world. As print mediums begin to die out, the ability to comprehend information found online becomes more and more important. One of the most important components of digital literacy is the ability to not just find, but also to evaluate, information.

Role of Surfactants in Life and their effect on Environment

Riyaj Mohammad

Department of Chemistry

Gandhi Faiz-e-Aam (P. G.) College, Shahjahanpur, U. P., India

Surfactant is an abbreviation for *surface-active-agent*, which literally means active at a surface. In other words, a surfactant is characterized by its tendency to adsorb at surfaces or interfaces, and of altering to marked degree the surface or interfacial free energy of those surfaces. Surfactants find application in almost every chemical industry, including detergents, paints, dyestuffs, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, fibres, and plastics. Moreover, surfactants play a major role in the oil industry, for example, in enhanced and tertiary oil recovery. The surface and solution properties of cationic gemini surfactants (pentanediyl-1, 5-bis(dimethylcetylammonium bromide) has been studied in the presence and absence of ethyleneamines. Parameters studied include *cmc* (critical micelle concentration), C_{20} (the surfactant concentration required to reduce the surface tension of the solvent by 20 mN.m^{-1}), Γ_{max} (maximum surface excess), and A_{min} (minimum surface area per molecule). These parameters indicate mixed micellization between the surfactant and ethyleneamines, therefore, surfactant-additive interaction parameters in mixed micelles and mixed monolayers, as well as activity coefficients are also calculated. A synergistic effect has been observed in all instances that were found to be correlated with chain length of the ethyleneamines.

Keywords: Ethyleneamines, gemini surfactant, mixed micelle, synergism

Digital Literacy: A Challenge to Conquer

Ruchi Agarwal , Anuraag Mohan.

Department of Chemistry

Bareilly College, Bareilly.

As the technological advancements are rapidly increasing in India, researchers and educators are attempting to answer an important question: What does it mean to be literate in the 21st century? The era of technology has made it compulsory for the literate to know the basic understandings of the working of a computer. The wide scope of a subject cannot be completely captured in a book; hence the researchers and educators have proposed the concept of digital Literacy. Every educator must understand that digital literacy is essential if we want our citizens to participate in today's modern world. Hence, it is safe to say that, Digital Competence is both a requirement and a right of citizens, if they want to be relevant in today's society. The objective of this paper is to list the challenges and scope of the digital literacy campaign in India.

Keywords: Smart Classes, e-Studies, e-Learning, Literacy Rate.

Digitalization and Educational Reform

Shivottam Rao

Education Department

North India College of Higher Education Najibabad

Digitalization is quickly changing global education. Different digital devices are more and more present at schools, college but they rarely truly inspire students to learn. Children and youth need to be active actors in the digital education process. Teachers, on the other hand, need to learn how they can involve students in the learning process.

We have created a collaborative digital Teacher and learning Framework to help teachers understand and put digital education into practice. We coach teachers in how to create digital content together with their students. We also study how teachers use digital tools in their work and how students experience this collaborative learning process.

Children and young people know a lot about the world because information is within their reach easily, just a couple of clicks away. Teachers should train young people to use digital devices responsibly but not limit them too much. Teachers should encourage students to create their own research questions based on their intrinsic motivation. When a certain phenomenon is under observation at school, the students should have a chance to ponder it.

Keywords-Digitalization, Digital Education, Global learning, E-books.

Digitalisation and Educational Reform

Shweta Singh

Km. Mayawati Government Girls P.G. College Badalpur

Gautam Budh Nagar

The present study analyses the educational reforms through digitalisation. In a digital world where technology is revolutionising all walks of life, impacting the ways of economy, the need for quality education for our younger generation is required to meet the demands of a constantly changing environment. The fact of the day is that learning no longer revolves around the ability to just read, write and perform. In the advent of the digital age, drivers of change such as artificial intelligence, robotics, nanotechnology have a resounding impact on the evolution of education, the demographics of the business landscape and the skills required to meet the demands of the future. With the arrival of immersive technology and its growing prominence, subjects like virtual reality, IT and programming have been and will be introduced in primary and secondary schools. These technologies empower teachers with the ability to change the model of learning. A number of schools exemplify the success of a smarter education strategy. Tablets have been integrated into classroom learning. As the dynamics of education continue to evolve, it's easy for one to envisage students submitting their assignments online in the future, participating in a classroom discussion on their devices or attending classes online. Today there are tools available to transform learning from an academic exercise to an engaging experience. The IIT has introduced the National programme on Technology Enhanced Learning, a government funded initiative to help students across the world learn concepts and provide free access to videos on youtube. Technology makes the teaching-learning process very easy and understanding. State governments are also boosting the adoption of technology in schools.

Key Words: digitalisation, technology, education, smart classes, teaching

Use of Digital Payments in India- A Case of Bareilly City

Upasana Kanchan, Soumya Jalan & Anmol Sharma

Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management & Technology Bareilly
Uttar Pradesh (INDIA).

The use of payment instruments has considerably changed over the past decades. Due to technological advancements and changing user demands, there is a global trend towards cards and other electronics means of payment. Electronic payment involves a monetary transaction that occurs electronically as opposed to the physical exchange of money or checks and thus eliminating the need of tangible currency. November 8, 2016 became a historic day when the demonetization decision was taken by Indian Government. Since then, every Indian is moving towards the digital payment system. However many people are still in dilemma of choosing a safe, secure, convenient and cashless payment option.

Purpose: The primary objective of this research is to investigate factors influencing digital transactions in the online environment. The research aims to identify how frequently people of small cities like Bareilly are making digital payments and what are various factors that affect their choice of making digital payment.

Design/methodology/approach: The study is based on primary data collected through survey of consumers residing in Bareilly region of Uttar Pradesh. A structured-non-disguised questionnaire has been employed for collecting the information from the respondents about their demographics, awareness about digital payment system, frequency of making digital payments and impact of demonetization on making digital payments.

Major findings: the findings of the study indicate that people of Bareilly are making digital payments even before the demonetization decision was taken. Young age customers make more payments online as compared to old age people. However, it is also found that frequency of making digital payments has increased after demonetization. The influencing factors that affect choice of digital payments are less time requirement, safety and convenience.

Implications: Study findings entail interesting implications for the payment providers. They need to give adequate attention to security of transactions, building customer trust while designing their payment systems. Consumers expect them to secure their money, protect their personal data, and prevent and safeguard against fraud. With a baseline of trust, payments providers have the right of way to expand payments experiences and relationships.

Research limitations: A bigger and more representative sample which includes respondents from all over India would have been appropriate. Since this research has been conducted in Bareilly so scope of the research is limited to this region.

Keywords: Digital Payment system, , Electronic payments.

Digital Education

Madhvi Saxena

J.C.M.S.T

M.Ed Student

Digital education is designed for working adults and stay home parents with busy schedules and social responsibility. On line learning provides new age technology to widen the educational scope with new age technology, I sense enormous excitement about the promise of online learning to prepare today's students to succeed in an increasingly technology driven global economy.

It also allows student to learning without having to commute. For those students who are not able to attend their regular classes and colleges can easily carry with their higher education through online education. Online is a quickly growing means of education for all students. It allows students to work and learn at their own pace without time restrictions. Online education provides access to learning materials at any time. This allows students the flexibility to schedule their learning around families, jobs and other activities and you participate in online events, you may even meet and make many friends.

कला के क्षेत्र में डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी एक दिशा

डॉ० गीता अग्रवाल

साहू राम स्वरूप महिला महाविद्यालय, बरेली।

विश्व के जानकार देशों के साथ ही संपूर्ण भारत को एक डिजिटल सशक्त भारत में बदलने के लिए 1 जुलाई, 2015 को भारतीय सरकार द्वारा डिजिटल प्रोजेक्ट की शुरुआत हुई। यह देश को डिजिटल रूप में सशक्त बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा लिया गया बड़ा कदम है जिसका नाम है- "डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम"। इसके अन्तर्गत मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी, ई-गवर्नेंस, ई-क्रान्ति, ई-शिक्षा, ई-हस्ताक्षर आदि बहुत सी योजनाएँ शामिल हैं। इस मुहिम का लक्ष्य कागजी कार्यवाही को घटाकर भारतीय नागरिकों को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सरकार की सेवा उपलब्ध कराना है जो समय और मानव श्रम की बचत करेगा। साथ ही इंटरनेट नेटवर्क की तेज गति के साथ ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोगों से जुड़ना भी आसान हो जाएगा। खासतौर से गांव वालों को जब कई कारणों से कागजी कार्य करने में लंबी दूरी तय करना पड़ता है तब उनका समय तथा पैसा दोनों बर्बाद होते हैं। यह एक कार्यक्रम है जो सेवा प्रदत्ता और उपभोक्ता दोनों को फायदा पहुंचायेगा। यह एक महत्वाकांक्षी प्रोजेक्ट है जो कागजी कार्यवाही को घटाने, कार्य कुशलता में सुधार और समय की बचत के लिये इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सरकार की सेवा के साथ में भारतीय नागरिकों को सहज करने के लिये है।

अन्य क्षेत्रों की भांति कला के क्षेत्र में भी डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी ने क्रान्ति ला दी है। एक समय था जब कलाकार को अपनी रचना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये विभिन्न वस्तुओं की आवश्यकता होती थी जैसे चित्रकार को रंग, ब्रश, पेपर, बोर्ड आदि तो मूर्तिकार को क्ले, सीमेन्ट, धातु आदि जिनको जुटाने और करने के लिए जगह व समय दोनों ही बहुत लगते थे। डिजिटल कला, कला का वह नया रूप है जिसमें किसी कृति को तैयार करने के लिये डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रयोग किया जाता है। रंग, ब्रश, पेपर, पेन्सिल, रबड़, बोर्ड आदि के स्थान पर कम्प्यूटर आधारित प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रयोग कर असंख्य तरह के डिजाइन तैयार किये जा सकते हैं। इसे तैयार करने के लिये पहले से चले आ रहे पारंपरिक तरीकों की जगह आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी का सहारा लिया जाता है। इसके प्रमुख अंगों में कम्प्यूटर, ग्राफिक्स, एनिमेशन, वर्चुअल तथा इंटरएक्टिव आर्ट जैसे नए क्षेत्र आते हैं। कला के पुराने और नए रूपों का संगम होने के कारण हर वर्ग डिजिटल आर्ट के ज्ञान का उत्सुक होता है और इसको समझना चाहता है।

डिजिटल आर्ट ने कला को अधिक लोकप्रिय बनाने में भरपूर सहयोग दिया है। इसमें तकनीक की मदद का विशेष योगदान है। इंटरनेट के माध्यम से किसी भी कृति को संसार में कहीं भी देखा जा सकता है। डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी कला क्षेत्र में एक ऐसा माध्यम बन गया है जो किसी चित्र में हुई गलती को आसानी से ठीक कर सकता है चाहे वह आकार की हो या रंग की।

अतः आज कलाकार के पास कार्य करने के लिये डिजिटल संसार में बहुत सारे विकल्प हैं एक साथ कम समय व कम श्रम में वह अनेक प्रकार से कार्य करने में सक्षम है।

भारत के सामाजिक आर्थिक वातावरण पर डिजिलिटीकरण का प्रभाव

अनीता चौहान

शिक्षा विभाग

जे0सी0एम0एस0टी0 बरेली

भारत को डिजिटल रूप से एक सशक्त समाज और ज्ञान अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलने के उद्देश्य से 20 अगस्त को प्रधानमंत्री की अध्यक्षता में हुई बैठक में महत्वपूर्ण डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम को स्वीकृति दी गई। यह एक परिवर्तन कारी प्रक्रिया है। नागरिकों को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से सरकारी सेवाएं उपलब्ध हो सकें। इसके लिए इस कार्यक्रम को मंजूरी दी गई। यह कार्यक्रम इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग की परिकल्पना है। सरकारी व प्रशासनिक सेवाओं को सामान्य जन तक पहुँचाने के साथ सार्वजनिक जवाबदेही भी सुनिश्चित हो सके।

ई-गवर्नेंस परियोजनाओं के लिए आर्थिक सहायता केन्द्र व राज्य सरकारों के मंत्रालयों के बजटीय प्रावधानों के द्वारा होती है। डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम ब्रॉडबैंड हाइवेज के द्वारा सूचनाओं का संचार कई गुना बढ़ाना ताकि दूरदराज के लोगों को महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं की जानकारी हो सके। इसके द्वारा निश्चित समय में बहुत सी सूचनाओं को प्रेषित किया जा सके। पब्लिक इन्टरनेट एक्सेस प्रोग्राम के माध्यम से सरकारी विभागों तक जनता की पहुँच हो सके। पोस्ट ऑफिस को मल्टी सर्विस सेन्टर के रूप में बनाया जाएगा। नागरिकों को अनिवार्य सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए अनेक गतिविधियों को संचालित किया जाएगा। ई-गवर्नेंस प्रौद्योगिकी के द्वारा बिजनेस प्रोग्राम प्रक्रिया की री इंजीनियरिंग के ट्रांजेक्शन तथा विभिन्न विभागों के मध्य आपसी सहयोग और आवेदनों को आनलाइन ट्रैक करना। स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र चिकित्सीय सलाह (हेल्थ केयर) की सुविधा देना न्याय के क्षेत्र में ई-कोर्ट, ई-पुलिस आदि सुविधा प्रदान करना। ई-एजुकेशन के अन्तर्गत सभी स्कूलों को ब्रॉडबैंड से जोड़ना तथा वाई-फाई की सुविधा प्रदान कराने और डिजिटल लिटरेसी कार्यक्रम की योजना है। डिजिटल भारत यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि सरकारी सेवाएं नागरिकों के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से उपलब्ध हों। विश्लेषकों के अनुसार डिजिटल भारत योजना जी डी पी को 2025 तक 1 अरब तक बढ़ा सकती है। यह सकल घरेलू उत्पाद रोजगार सृजन व्यवसायों की संख्या में वृद्धि श्रम उत्पादकता जैसी महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक कारकों में अहम भूमिका निभा सकती है।

डिजिटल इंडिया: सामाजिक और आर्थिक प्रभाव

Navneet Kaur Ahuja

Department of Sociology

Bareilly College, Bareilly

एक देश को सफल बनाने के लिए कई कार्यक्रमों की आवश्यकता होती है और इनमें से एक कार्यक्रम है डिजिटल इंडिया प्रोग्राम। डिजिटल इंडिया एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम है जो भारत को डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त समाज और ज्ञान अर्थव्यवस्था में परिवर्तित कर सकता है। डिजिटल इंडिया सिर्फ डिजिटल माध्यम और मीडिया को शामिल करने वाला कार्यक्रम नहीं है, अपितु यह एक ऐसा आंदोलन है जो देश के आर्थिक और साथ ही सामाजिक रूप को बदल सकता है। डिजिटल इंडिया से प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्ष क्या क्या लाभ होंगे आइये इसका अवलोकन करने का प्रयास करते हैं: 2019 तक 2.5 लाख गांवों में ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्शन होगा, जिसमें फोन कनेक्टिविटी की अतिरिक्त सुविधा है, भारत में 4,00,000 पब्लिक इंटरनेट एक्सेस पॉइंट होंगे, विद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों सहित 2.5 लाख से अधिक एडुकोएनल संस्थानों में वाई-फाई सुविधा होगी, सबसे अधिक प्रभाव कौशल और नौकरी की संभावनाओं पर होगा। अनुमान है कि 2019 तक, 1.7 करोड़ युवा भारतीयों को आईटी, दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स में उचित प्रशिक्षण मिलेगा, इससे प्रत्यक्ष रूप से 1.7 करोड़ रोजगार मिलेगा और परिणामस्वरूप आर्थिक वृद्धि 8.5 करोड़ नौकरियों में बढ़ जाएगी, लगभग 4 वर्षों में अब तक भारतीय युवाओं के लिए 10 करोड़ से अधिक नौकरियों का प्रभाव होगा, भारत ई-प्रशासन और ई-सेवाओं के साथ आईटी इंटरफेस में एक विश्व नेता बन जाएगा, जो अधिकतम प्रदर्शन प्राप्त कर रहा है, भारतीय कंपनियां स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और बैंकिंग जैसी सेवाओं में आईटी उपयोग में अपने प्रसार के साथ अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लाभान्वित होंगी।

डिजिटल इंडिया का दृष्टिकोण का भी अवलोकन करना का प्रयास करते हैं:

डिजिटल इंडिया का दृष्टिकोण तीन प्रमुख क्षेत्रों पर केंद्रित है: पहला लाभ नागरिकों के लिए उपयोगिताओं की उपलब्धता होगी। डिजिटल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, उच्च गति इंटरनेट की मदद से नागरिकों के दरवाजे पर बैंकिंग और सेवा केंद्र तक पहुंच जैसी सेवाओं का वितरण करेगा।

दूसरा दृष्टि क्षेत्र शासन और सेवाओं पर केंद्रित है: विभागों और स्थानों के भीतर, डिजिटल आंदोलन अपने उपकरणों के स्क्रीन पर सब कुछ अपने हाथों में एक अर्थ में लाएगा। लोगों को वास्तविक समय में सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी, लाल फीताशाही और अन्य बाधाओं को दूर करेंगे। यह वलाउड

सेवाओं के उपयोग में भी वृद्धि करेगा और नागरिकों को सिर्फ क्लाउड सेवाओं से इसकी वजह से प्राप्त कर सकेगा। इसी तरह यह भारत में कारोबार करने में आसानी होगी और घर के बाहर पैर सेट किए बिना वित्तीय लेनदेन को पूरा करने के लिए भी लाभ होगा।

तीसरी दृष्टि नागरिकों को डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त बनाएगी: डिजिटल क्रांति नागरिकों को डिजिटल संसाधनों के रूप में बहुत लाभ के रूप में उपलब्ध होगी, जैसे दस्तावेजों को आसानी से उपलब्ध होगा क्लाउड पर, आसान और तेज उपयोग करना। इसके अलावा सेवाओं को अधिक अनुकूल होगा क्योंकि वे मूल भाषा पर उपलब्ध होंगे, जिससे पहुंच सुगम हो और विशाल हो तो डिजिटल भारत देश को देश में बदलने के लिए तैयार है, जहां चीजें तेजी से बढ़ेंगी, और लोगों और नागरिकों की दिशा में आगे बढ़ेंगी।

ई-गवर्नेंस: आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाये रखने का आवश्यक तत्व

रितेश कुमार चौरसिया

रक्षा अध्ययन विभाग बरेली कालेज, बरेली

भारत एक विशाल देश है जोकि आज विश्व शक्ति बनने की ओर अग्रसर है। ऐसी स्थिति में भारत को प्रत्येक परिस्थिति से निपटने हेतु तैयार रहने के लिए तकनीकी आधारित शासन व्यवस्था की जरूरत पड़ी जो कि ई-गवर्नेंस या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रशासन के रूप में हमारे समक्ष है। जिस प्रकार विश्व स्तर पर तकनीकी एवं संसाधनों का विकास हो रहा है उससे अपने देश की व यहां के नागरिकों की सुरक्षा का एक उपाय ई-प्रशासन या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रशासन है।

सरकार का आम नागरिकों के लिए उपलब्ध सुविधाओं को इंटरनेट के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराना ई-गवर्नेंस या ई-शासन कहलाता है। इसके अन्तर्गत शासकीय सेवाएं और सूचनाएं आनलाइन उपलब्ध होती है। ई-प्रशासन वैकल्पिक प्रशासन व्यवस्था है जो कहीं भी कभी भी उपलब्ध है। ई प्रशासन सक्षम सरकार, सर्वश्रेष्ठ सरकार एवं प्रभावी सरकार है। वर्तमान परिदृश्य में ई-प्रशासन का अर्थ स्मार्ट व कुशल प्रशासन के रूप में लगाया जाता है।

भारत सरकार ने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विभाग की स्थापना 1970 में की और 1977 में नेशनल इंफार्मेटिक्स सेंटर की स्थापना ई-शासन की दिशा में पहला एवं महत्वपूर्ण कदम था।

आज भारत सरकार और लगभग सभी राज्यों की सरकारें आम जनता के लिए अपनी सुविधाएं इंटरनेट के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा रही हैं। ई-प्रशासन सरकार और जनता के बीच संवाद स्थापित करने का अच्छा माध्यम है। इंटरनेट, ई-मेल व तकनीकी के माध्यम से सरकार अपने नागरिकों से सीधा संवाद स्थापित करने में सक्षम हो गई है। ई-गवर्नेंस से सबसे अधिक लाभान्वित दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों के लोग हो रहे हैं जिनकी सभी मूलभूत सरकारी सुविधाएं इंटरनेट के माध्यम से प्राप्त हो रही हैं जिससे समय, धन तथा श्रम की बचत होगी तथा देश के विकास में योगदान मिलेगा।

शब्द संकेत- इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, इंटरनेट, ई-मेल, गर्वनेंस

नकद रहित अर्थव्यवस्था में चुनौती एवं सम्भावनाएँ जगदीश सिंह

नार्थ इण्डिया कॉलेज ऑफ हायर एजुकेशन, नजीबाबाद

भारत में बैंकिंग प्रणाली के इतिहास के बारे में बताया जाता है कि सर्वप्रथम बम्बई और कलकत्ता में कुछ एजेन्सी गृहों की स्थापना ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी द्वारा की गई जो आधुनिक बैंको की भांति कार्य करते थे। इन एजेन्सी गृहों को वित्त पोषण ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी के अंशधारियों एवं कर्मचारियों द्वारा किया जाता था और सैनिकों की आवश्यकताओं के लिए रुपया उधार देना, कृषि उपज की बिक्री के लिए ऋण देना, कागजी मुद्रा का निर्गमन करना व लोगों से निक्षेप स्वीकार करना था। यूरोपीय बैंकिंग पद्धति पर आधारित भारत का प्रथम बैंक विदेशी पूंजी के सहयोग से एलेक्जेंडर एण्ड कम्पनी द्वारा बैंक ऑफ हिन्दुस्तान के नाम से वर्ष 1770 में कोलकत्ता में स्थापित किया गया था जो असफल रहा 1806 तक भारत में बैंकिंग का कार्य एजेन्सी गृह द्वारा किया जाता था यह भारत की प्रथम बैंकिंग प्रणाली अवस्था थी।

1813 में ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी के वाणिज्य अधिकार समाप्त हो गये परिणाम स्वरूप गृह एजेन्सी का पतन होना भी प्रारम्भ हो गया। देश में नीति अंशधारियों द्वारा तीन प्रेसीडेन्सी बैंको की स्थापना 1806 में बैंक ऑफ बंगाल, 1840 में बैंक ऑफ बाम्बे तथा 1843 में बैंक ऑफ मद्रास की स्थापना की गई वह भारतीय बैंकिंग प्रणाली की द्वितीय अवस्था थी। 1881 में समिति देयता के आधार पर हुआ कामर्शियल बैंक भारतीय पद्धति द्वारा संचालित प्रथम बैंक था। परन्तु इसमें भी ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी का ही हस्तक्षेप था। लार्ड एल्गिन द्वितीय के शासन काल में देश में वर्ष 1984 में पंजाब प्रान्त के लुधियाना शहर में पंजाब नेशनल बैंक की स्थापना की गई जो पूर्णरूप से भारत का अपना प्रथम बैंक था। द्वितीय भारतीय बैंक की 1901 में पीपल्स बैंक के नाम से स्थापना हुई। यह भारतीय बैंकिंग प्रणाली की तृतीय अवस्था थी।

विश्व में कम्प्यूटर का जन्म 1938 के लगभग हो चुका था परन्तु भारत में कम्प्यूटर प्रचलन 1952 भारतीय सांख्यिकी संस्थान कोलकाता से हुई थी जबकि बैंकिंग प्रणाली में 1972 के लगभग से इसका प्रारम्भ हो गया था। कम्प्यूटर आवश्यकता की वस्तु है यह लगभग शिक्षाविद जानते थे। परन्तु भविष्य में यह अति आवश्यकता की वस्तु, विशेष व्यक्ति से लेकर साधारण व्यक्ति की बन जाएगा। इस बात का अनुमान कम्प्यूटर बनाने वाले वैज्ञानिकों को भी नहीं था वैसे तो कम्प्यूटर की व्यवस्था द्वारा विश्व के सभी क्षेत्रों में सहयोग प्रदान किया जा रहा है। उसे किसी चमतकार से कम नहीं माना जा सकता है।

देश में नकदी के रूप में मौजूदा काले धन का खात्मा तो इस विमुद्रीकरण का एक पहलू है इसे एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम बताया जा रहा है नीति आयोग के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी अमिताभ काल के शब्दों में, "वह दिन दूर नहीं, जब भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था नकदरहित भुगतान करेगी, क्योंकि एक विमुद्रीकरण के बाद नकदी के अभाव में लोगों ने अधिकतर ऑन लाइन खरीद फरोख्त का रुख किया है जिसमें तीन सौ प्रतिशत तक इजाफा हुआ है। साथ ही पे.टी.एम., मोबिविक् और फ्रिचार्ज जैसी ऑनलाइन पेमेंट कम्पनी ने सरकारी नागरिक लेनदेन के लिए अपना पैल स्थापित कर दिया है जो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की गम्भीरता को नोटबंदी के बाद देश का वर्ग जो इन्टरनेट पर सक्रिय है, ने नकदी के अभाव में ऑन लाइन भुगतान की ओर ध्यान केन्द्रित कर देश नकदरहित अर्थव्यवस्था की ओर बढ़ रहा है।"

डिजिटल इंडिया: सामाजिक और आर्थिक प्रभाव

Navneet Kaur Ahuja
Department of Sociology
Bareilly College, Bareilly

एक देश को सफल बनाने के लिए कई कार्यक्रमों की आवश्यकता होती है और इनमें से एक कार्यक्रम है डिजिटल इंडिया प्रोग्राम। डिजिटल इंडिया एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम है जो भारत को डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त समाज और ज्ञान अर्थव्यवस्था में परिवर्तित कर सकता है। डिजिटल इंडिया सिर्फ डिजिटल माध्यम और मीडिया को शामिल करने वाला कार्यक्रम नहीं है, अपितु यह एक ऐसा आंदोलन है जो देश के आर्थिक और साथ ही सामाजिक रूप को बदल सकता है। डिजिटल इंडिया से प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्ष क्या क्या लाभ होंगे आइये इसका अवलोकन करने का प्रयास करते हैं: 2019 तक 2.5 लाख गांवों में ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्शन होगा, जिसमें फोन कनेक्टिविटी की अतिरिक्त सुविधा है, भारत में 4,00,000 पब्लिक इंटरनेट एक्सेस पॉइंट होंगे, विद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों सहित 2.5 लाख से अधिक एडुकोएनल संस्थानों में वाई-फाई सुविधा होगी, सबसे अधिक प्रभाव कौशल और नौकरी की संभावनाओं पर होगा। अनुमान है कि 2019 तक, 1.7 करोड़ युवा भारतीयों को आईटी, दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स में उचित प्रशिक्षण मिलेगा, इससे प्रत्यक्ष रूप से 1.7 करोड़ रोजगार मिलेगा और परिणामस्वरूप आर्थिक वृद्धि 8.5 करोड़ नौकरियों में बढ़ जाएगी, लगभग 4 वर्षों में अब तक भारतीय युवाओं के लिए 10 करोड़ से अधिक नौकरियों का प्रभाव होगा, भारत ई-प्रशासन और ई-सेवाओं के साथ आईटी इंटरफेस में एक विश्व नेता बन जाएगा, जो अधिकतम प्रदर्शन प्राप्त कर रहा है, भारतीय कंपनियां स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और बैंकिंग जैसी सेवाओं में आईटी उपयोग में अपने प्रसार के साथ अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लामान्वित होंगी।

डिजिटल इंडिया का दृष्टिकोण का भी अवलोकन करना का प्रयास करते हैं:

डिजिटल इंडिया का दृष्टिकोण तीन प्रमुख क्षेत्रों पर केंद्रित है: पहला लाभ नागरिकों के लिए उपयोगिताओं की उपलब्धता होगी। डिजिटल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, उच्च गति इंटरनेट की मदद से नागरिकों के दरवाजे पर बैंकिंग और सेवा केंद्र तक पहुंच जैसी सेवाओं का वितरण करेगा। दूसरा दृष्टि क्षेत्र शासन और सेवाओं पर केंद्रित है: विभागों और स्थानों के भीतर, डिजिटल आंदोलन अपने उपकरणों के स्क्रीन पर सब कुछ अपने हाथों में एक अर्थ में लाएगा। लोगों को वास्तविक समय में सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी, लाल फीताशाही और अन्य बाधाओं को दूर करेंगे। यह क्लाउड सेवाओं के उपयोग में भी वृद्धि करेगा और नागरिकों को सिर्फ क्लाउड सेवाओं से इसकी वजह से प्राप्त कर सकेगा। इसी तरह यह भारत में कारोबार करने में आसानी होगी और घर के बाहर पैर सेट किए बिना वित्तीय लेनदेन को पूरा करने के लिए भी लाभ होगा।

तीसरी दृष्टि नागरिकों को डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त बनाएगी: डिजिटल क्रांति नागरिकों को डिजिटल संसाधनों के रूप में बहुत लाभ के रूप में उपलब्ध होगी, जैसे दस्तावेजों को आसानी से उपलब्ध होगा क्लाउड पर, आसान और तेज उपयोग करना। इसके अलावा सेवाओं को अधिक अनुकूल होगा क्योंकि वे मूल भाषा पर उपलब्ध होंगे, जिससे पहुंच सुगम हो और विशाल हो तो डिजिटल भारत देश को देश में बदलने के लिए तैयार है, जहां चीजें तेजी से बढ़ेगी, और लोगों और नागरिकों की दिशा में आगे बढ़ेगा।



G- Journal of Environmental Science and Technology (GJEST)

www.gjestenv.com

ISSN (online): 2322-0228

ISSN (print):2322021X

Approved by University Grants Commission (UGC), Govt. of India

ICV 2015: 45.00

(Index Copernicus Value)

GlobalImpact Factor = 0.564

CALL FOR PAPERS

G- Journal of Environmental Science and Technology (GJEST) is bi-monthly peer reviewed, online, open access multidisciplinary journal concerned with all aspects of environmental research. In pursuit of these, environmentalists are invited to contribute their knowledge and experience. GJEST publishes original research papers, short communication, research notes and reviews across the broad field of environment.

Publication frequency:

Online: 6 issue per year

Print: 1 issue per year

Editor in Chief

Dr. Jaspal Singh, Assistant Professor

Department of Environmental Science, Bareilly College, Bareilly U.P. India

G- Journal of Education, Social Science and Humanities (GJESH)

ISSN (Online) 24548278

Publication frequency: Online : 2 issue per year

Editor in Chief

Dr. Anita Singh, Associate Professor

Department of Teacher Education, Bareilly College, Bareilly U.P. India

***Coming Soon**

**G-journal of Medical science and Biotechnology (GJMBSB)
G-Agriculture and Environment (Half yearly Magazine)**

Page to Page

Message	Social Science	01-44
Invited Lecture	Science	45-72
Abstract	Poster Presentation	73-88
Author Name		Page No.
Abha Dubey and Rakhi Dwivedi		30
Ajita Singh Tiwari		25, 27
Akshya Kumar Shukla		29
Alok Kumar Singh		25
Amita Gupta		20
Amita Singh		11
Anil Kumar		22
Anita Singh		20
Aobo Yang and CC Tan		42
Archana Tripathi		15
Archna Sharma		29
Barkat Hussain Para		7
Charu Tripathi and Nalini Srivastava		13
Deepika Rawat		24
कमल किशोर मेहरोत्रा ¹ ? मिताली सेठ		35
Dharmendra Kumar Singh		5
Dheeraj Gupta		7
मनुप्रताप		33
प्रिया सिंह		34
रिंकेश कुमार □ डा० परिमल कुमार		39
Hema Verma		28
Himanshu Rastogi		9
राजीव शुक्ला ¹		34
K. Kiran Kumar		28
Kailash Bharti Goswami, Padam S. Bisht		3
Kanak Lata Singh		2
Anuj Kumar Singh		2
Kounsar Jabeen		5
सरला देवी चक्रवर्ती		37
सुरेखा पिपलानी		33
Manmeet Kaur		6
Manoj Bhatanagar		8
Mansi Sinha		14
Meenu Rathor		41
Mohd. Shakir		5
Monika Maheshwari		10

Namita Verma	17
Neha Rani and Satish Chandra	44
Nimish Gupta	11
देशमित्र त्यागी,	36
वेणु वनिता	39
Pankaj Sharma	20
Poonam Rani	15
Pramod Kumar	31
Pratibha Sharma	12
Pratiksha Sharma	18
चन्द्रभान सिंह यादव नशातबानो	37
Rajesh kumar Sharma	1
Rajnish Shankhdhar & Nimish Gupta	9
Rakesh Kumar Azad and Rashmi Azad	32
Ravindra Bansal	30
Reena Tandon	31
Ruchi Mehra and Sanjeev Gupta	24
S संजय कुमार यादव,	32
S P Sahu and Ms Damini Singh	8
Samarth Pande	13
Sapna varma Primal Kumar	41
Sarah Basu	6
Sarika Sharma	19
Sarita Singh	4
Sarveshwar Pande	21
Saurabh Pandey	3
Shailendra Singh	24
Shaivya Tripathi	23
Shehla Parveen Nalini Srivastava and T. U. Siddiqui	17
Sujata	14
Udit Agnihotri	18
V.S.Sumi	3
अमित सिंह □ डॉ० डी० के० सिंह	36
Vinita Singh,	26
Vivek Sharma	10
अलकामिश्रा	40
Y यशार्थ गौतम	38
Yash Pal Singh	25,27

Science	A Riyaz	48
	Ajay Kumar Kuswaha	77
	Ajay Kumar Singh and Deepa Singh	65
	Ajet Saxena and Poonam Gupta	46
	Akveer Kour	74
	Anil Kumar and Ajay Kumar Singh	69
	Anil Kumar	67
	Anoop Yadav	78
	Anshul Agarwal	81
	Asha Rani	59
	Ashwani K S Rathore	76
	Asna Quraishy, Mohd. Asif Khan & Shamim Ahmad	66
	B.K. Verma, K.A. Varshney	54
	Bijendra Singh	80
	Bindiya Sharma	51
	Chandra Pal Singh , A.K. Khare and U.C. Pandey	55
	Digpratap Singh	57
	Gajendra Pal Singh	59
	Gaurav Sharma	55
	Gulab Chand Yadav, Vivek Singh	53
	Imran Khan	46
	Indu	62
	Jagmohan Singh Negi, Roopali Tandon, B.S. Rawat and S.C. Mehra	69
	K K Bhardwaj	61
	Kamal Kumar Saxena and Renu Chaudhari	71
	Kanchan Kshyap	80
	Kshama Dwivedi	70
	M.K Singh J Prakash and R K Tiyaagi	72
	Manoj Kumar Maurya	75
	Meenu	79
	Mohammad Azim, Reeta Pandey Asna Quraishi, & Shachi Sharma	63
	Mohd Tariq Khan & Mohd Asif Khan	45,49
	Mridula Verma	47
	Munish Kumar, Avinash Agarwal S. Prajapati	71
	Narendra Pal Singh	56
	Navneet Krishna Varshney and N.B. Singh	53
	Navneeta Upadhyay*, Apoorva Upadhyay	51
	Neelu Singh	50
	Neeraj Pal Malik and Naresh Kumar	56
	Neha Rani	73
	Nisha Saxena	62
	Niti Saxena	56
	P. Garg and Vimal Mehra	72
	P. Gupta	46
	Pramod Kuma	45
	Rajeev Kumar Singh and Jitendra Kumar Parma	66

Rajeev Kumar Yadav, Shalini Saxena, and Somesh Yadav	68
Rajendra Singh and Amrita Singh	50
Rakesh Prasad (Guest Faculty) and Jagwati	51
Ritu Rani, Yogember Singh, P.K. Gangwar	65
Sameer Chandra	68
Sandeep Kumar Ojha and Rakesh Kumar Ojha	54
Sangeeta Singh	70
Sarthak Agarwal , Ruchi Agarwal	48
Satish Chand	73
Saweta Tomar	79
Shachi Sharma, Reeta Pandey, Vikas Jain and Asna Quraishi	58
Shahnaz Akhtar	77
Shalini Saxena, Rajeev Kumar Yadav and Somesh Yadav	64
Shalu Tyagi	67
Shazia Khan	79
Smriti Raizada	47
Sunil Datt Joshi	74
Suraj Prakash and Vivek Singh	52
Sushil Kumar	49
Sweety Singh	60
T. Sonamani Singh	58
Vijendra Singh, Yogember Singh and P. K. Gangwar	68
Vikas Pandey & Shachi Sharma	59
Vimal Kumar	78
Vishal pathak	60
Vandana Bharti Aakansha, Jaspal Singh, AP Singh	72
Rudresh Kumar	82
Priyanka	82
Rambelash Chaudahry	83
Ashok Kumar	84
Shazia Jamal	84
Rubi Sharma	85
Lavesh Singh	85
Aryendra Kumar Sharma	86
Mohd. Suleman	86
Madhvii Saxena	87
Saba Museeb	87
Dharmedra Singh Yadav	88
Naumudin	88
