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Mission 2030 (Return of Golden Era)”**

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The readers and beneficiaries vary from academicians, professional engineers and scientists, to undergraduate and graduate students from all over the country.



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RFI/102

CHANGING SCENARIO OF LABOUR LAWS IN THE ERA OF COVID-19

Somanjana Dutta Chattakhandi

Assistant Professor, Sister Nivedita University

Abstract: There are a number of legislations like industrial dispute act 1947 factories act 1948 etc. enacted to protect the interest of the employees as well as to enhance the opportunities of employment. In the constitution of India there are also various provisions for the protection of the employees like Article 21 saying about protection of life and personal liberty, Article 23 prohibits forced labour, Article 24 prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years, Article 39 (a) provides that State shall secure to its citizens equal right to adequate means of livelihood, Article 39 (d) equal pay for equal work but this scenario changed due to the pandemic situation in the covid-19 era as Indian government imposed lockdown across the country. In this lockdown situation salaries of many employees were withheld, many workers wages were deducted, there were forced unpaid leaves, closure of business etc. many workers lost their jobs, many have to start work from home specially the Information Technology Sector only those workers whose presence was very much required in the premises were required to go to the workplace regularly. Though in spite of various constitutional provisions and much legislation related to labour laws in this era of covid-19 the situation of the employees deteriorated to large extent and there is no clue when the situation will be overcome.

RFI/103

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ALGORITHM TO ENHANCE CLOUD RESOURCE ALLOCATION

Neelema Rai Choukse

Assistant professor, M.K.H.S GUJARATI GIRLS COLLEGE

Abstract: This paper describes the a concepts of ECGCA algorithm implementation. Initially proposed cloud resource allocation algorithm is illustrated through an example. All the mathematical and procedural steps are defined through example.

Keywords: Cloud computing, Resource Allocation, Resource optimization, Graph Colouring

RFI/104

AWARENESS LEVEL OF CONSUMERS TOWARDS ECO-FRIENDLY FMCG PRODUCTS

Dr. Pooja Chouksey

Assistant Professor, M.K.H.S. Gujarati Girls College, Indore

Abstract: Customers' perception is changing towards the environment to encourage innovation for conservation and the benefits from this source of innovation are certain to outlive our current generation. Eco-friendly products are those products which are environmentally safe or does not create any threat to environment". Several activities are involved in eco-friendly marketing which includes product modification, packaging and advertising. This research study is based on the FMCG eco-friendly products but specifically on Consumers' Perception towards Eco-friendly FMCG Products. This paper investigates consumer perception and beliefs on environment protection and buying behavior of eco-friendly products. A quantitative approach was adopted for the study by using a questionnaire, 440 respondents data were collected through internet by using Google.doc surveys. In present study independent samples t-test is used to test to compare the perception, awareness, satisfaction level of respondents with different demographic characteristics like gender, age and monthly family income. The findings of this work indicate that age has no significant effect on awareness of consumers towards eco-friendly

products and availability of the eco-friendly products. Different age groups of consumers are having equal awareness towards eco-friendly products.

Keywords: Eco-friendly products, Perception, Environmental awareness

RFI/105

CONSUMER INNOVATIVENESS: A STUDY OF OPENNESS OF CONSUMER TOWARDS NEW PRODUCTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BODY CARE PRODUCTS SEGMENT OF FMCG SECTOR AND ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME IN INDORE CITY

SONAM KULKARNI JAISWAL

Assistant Professor at M.K.H.S. Gujarati Girls College, Indore

Abstract: “Consumer innovativeness: A study of openness of consumer towards new products with special reference to FMCG sector” is a construct that deals with finding how open consumers are in trying new FMCG products based on demographic factor Annual Family Income. It has been found that Annual Family Income does not have a significant effect on consumer innovativeness with reference to Body Care Products Segment of FMCG sector.

Keywords: Consumer Innovativeness, FMCG

RFI/106

THE NEED FOR CHANGE IN LABOUR LAWS WITH REGARD TO SELF-RELIANT INDIA- AN ANALYSIS.

RINA.S.KUMAR

Assistant Professor-Law Sister Nivedita University Kolkata

Abstract: With the aim to boost the economy, India has emphasized the necessity of Self-Reliance, which focuses on reviving domestic production, generating employment, supporting start-ups and budding enterprises, strengthening supply chains and empowering people. Such revival towards Self reliance be based on the five pillars namely Economy, which brings in quantum jump and not incremental change; Infrastructure which facilitates economy to grow & become the identity of India; System, based on 21st century technology driven arrangements; Vibrant Demography, which is our source of energy for a self-reliant India; and Demand, whereby the strength of our demand and supply chain be utilized to full capacity. The foundation stones of these pillars are the work-force who will bring the respective planning on grounds and turn the dream in reality. With these workforce creeps in the labour laws. The labour laws in India till now have been a hindrance before these pillars to stand strong and erect & has failed to provide the glue required for its strengthening. The plethora of Labour laws & old ones even to the pre-colonial regime could not lubricate the growth machine. The existing ones are a complex maze of over 40 central laws and more than 100 state laws. The complexities of these laws make complying higher than the cost of violations and keep the ‘inspector raj’ alive. Despite best efforts India has failed to bring in radical changes and attract MSMEs and private investments to the required extent to make the country self reliant. A total turnaround was recommended way back in 2002 by National Labour Commission that all the central labour laws be combined to four or five codes. In 2019 the government of India attempted to bring about a change in the labour laws by introducing only four codes amalgamating 29 central laws, but even these changes have not been implemented and may take months to see the light of the day. The initiative of Self Reliance India has laid emphasis on MSMEs i.e. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises but to promote these enterprises it is inevitable to make the labour laws simple and lucid for compliance. Need of the hour is to understand and facilitate all inclusive and sustainable changes in labour laws which would take care of the Employers, Employees, migrant workers, contractor workers, gig workers & workers of unorganised sectors by framing new and/or moulding the older labour laws.

Keywords: Self Reliance, Labour laws, Workforce, Migrant workers, Employer, Employee, Gig workers, Workers of unorganised sectors & MSMEs

RFI/108

RESULT ASSESSMENT OF TBGCA

MS. ANJU DAVE

Asst. Prof., M.K.H.S. Gujarati Girls College, Indore

Abstract: Register accesses are much faster than memory accesses. Register allocation [1] is one of them. Registers are fast and limited memory of any computing device. They are used to store the variables of a program [3]. If these limited registers are allocated appropriately to the variables, then the time complexity get decreases. In this paper a Tree Based Register Allocation Technique [6] is proposed. This proposed algorithm is inspired by graph coloring algorithm. Proposed algorithm gives a good performance in high quantity variables program.

RFI/109

ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN STOCK MARKET TRADING

Dr. BINU C KURIAN

Associate Professor, Govt. Victoria College Palakkad

Abstract: In the present era there are many challenges affiliated with carrying out algorithmic trading. Regardless of these challenges, most of the stock trading companies in the world are trying to switch from discretionary trading to algorithmic trading. Algorithmic trading refers to trading tactics that are automatic both in terms of executing and identifying trades. Algorithmic trading is one of the most in demand technology in the current era. Algorithmic trading has given stock trading firms more potential in the swiftly developing markets by removing human errors and completely transforming the way stock markets are interconnected today. This research paper talks about how algorithmic trading works using Artificial intelligence technology and discusses the top five trading strategies adopted in algorithmic trading and the key advantages of implementing them. This research paper also emphasizes on evaluating the critical differences between discretionary trading and algorithmic trading and why traditional traders should consider switching to algorithmic trading platforms.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Algorithmic trading, Discretionary trading, Technology

RFI/112

ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO MAKE INDIA A SELF RELIANT NATION

Dr. Shamsudeen E

Assistant Professor of Computer Applications
EMEA College of Arts and Science, Kondotty, Kerala, India

Abstract: For a self-reliant India by 2030, the local manufacturing sector can act as a leading sector for economic growth. To make a sustainable local manufacturing base a huge investment to be make in technologies like artificial intelligence (AI) enabled machine learning. These technologies can play a vital role to bringing down labour costs, reduce product defects, improve transition times and increase throughput. Artificial Intelligence can be used to effectively collect huge amount of data and insights across manufacturing operations from design to delivery, including predictive problem solving by identifying issues that may not be easy to spot by normal cause of work. AI can be used to enable

finding ways to combine operational knowledge and expertise with huge amount of gathered data to create actionable insights for the business. For years the manufacturing industry are using automation, robotics, and complex analytics. The AI that makes manufacturing more flexible is widely deployed, it can enable more cost-effective customization, and that could create a real shift in competitiveness. The integration of AI in the manufacturing sector is seen as more like an evolution than a revolution. In this chapter it is discussed in detail the sectors where the AI technology has to be focused and how the dream of being a self-reliant nation by the year 2030 can be achieved.

RFI/114

“कोटा तथा सीकर जिले के कोचिंग संस्थानों में पंजीकृत राष्ट्रीय पात्रता सह प्रवेश परीक्षा (NEET) एवं संयुक्त प्रवेश परीक्षा (JEE) अभ्यर्थियों में तनाव परिस्थितियां एवं उत्तरजीवी उपागम पर जनसांख्यिकीय चरों के संबंध में एक अध्ययन”

श्रीमती शारदा चौधरी

शोध छात्रा (शिक्षा), राजकीय उच्च अध्ययन शिक्षा संस्थान, महाराजा गंगा सिंह विश्वविद्यालय बीकानेर, (राजस्थान)

प्रस्तावना: भारत में वैदिक काल से ही गुरुकुल परंपरा की व्यवस्था रही है, जो विश्व की सबसे पुरातन शिक्षा पद्धति मानी जाती है, इसलिए भारत को ‘ विश्व गुरु’ की संज्ञा दी जाती रही है। गुरुकुल में विद्यार्थियों की प्रवेश प्रक्रिया वर्ण धारित थी, तथा वे वेदों का मुख्य ज्ञान उच्चारण से सीखते थे, यहां सभी वर्णों के विद्यार्थी साथ- साथ रहकर अध्ययन करते थे, लेकिन शिक्षा पूर्ण होने के उपरांत उनके कार्यक्षेत्र का विभाजन हो जाता था। अर्थात् उनको अपने वर्ण के हिसाब से कार्य करना होता था। गुरुकुल का मुख्य उद्देश्य विद्यार्थी का व्यक्तित्व उंचा उठाकर उनका आत्मिक और आध्यात्मिक विकास करके समाज में व्यवहारिक बनाना होता था। यहां पर विद्यार्थियों को धर्म शास्त्र से अस्त्र शास्त्र तक की शिक्षा प्रदान की जाती थी। विद्यार्थी को हर कार्य का ज्ञान प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ उनको स्थायित्व प्रदान करने के लिए योग साधना को शिक्षा का अभिन्न अंग माना जाता था। विद्यार्थी अध्ययन उपरांत शिक्षा पूर्ण करके, अपने वर्ण एवं गुण के आधार पर जीविकोपार्जन का साधन बनाकर के उस में निपुण भी होता था। भारत के स्वाधीन होने के उपरांत शिक्षा जगत में कई आयोग एवं राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीतियों को क्रियान्वित किया गया, जिसके फलस्वरूप शिक्षा की स्थिति स्वतंत्र भारत के बाद करीब 4 दशकों तक ठीक रही। संवैधानिक प्रावधानों से हमारा शिक्षा क्षेत्र जो पूर्व में ‘ विशिष्ट जन’ तक सीमित था, तीव्र गति से आम जन तक पहुंच गया। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के लागू होने से विद्यालय शिक्षा से विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा के पाठ्यक्रमों में न केवल समरूपता आई, अपितु नए- नए अध्ययन क्षेत्रों के द्वार खुल गए, इसमें सेवा क्षेत्र से संबंधित अध्ययन क्षेत्र विशेष रूप से उल्लेखनीय हैं।

वर्तमान परिदृश्य में सेवा क्षेत्र में भी विशिष्टता अपना ली है, तथा उसी अनुरूप सेवा के अध्ययन क्षेत्रों में विशेष उप क्षेत्र बन गए हैं। अध्ययन की सुविधा के दृष्टिगत मौजूदा शिक्षा प्रणाली को दो मुख्य समूह में विभक्त किया जा सकता है, पहला कोर समूह जिसमें विद्यालय व उच्च शिक्षा शामिल है, जबकि दूसरे में पूर्व विद्यालय, व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण तथा कोचिंग कक्षाएं सम्मिलित की जा सकती हैं। वर्तमान समय में अभिभावक अपने बच्चे का सुनहरा भविष्य एक डॉक्टर एवं इंजीनियर के रूप में सुरक्षित करना चाहता है, लेकिन इस हेतु कठिन पाठ्यक्रम एवं उच्च अंक प्राप्त करने हेतु न केवल विद्यार्थी अपितु अभिभावकों के सामने भी एक विषम परिस्थिति पैदा हो जाती है, और इसका समाधान पारंपरिक संस्थानों में नहीं मिल पाता है, तो वह कोचिंग संस्थानों की तरफ आकर्षित होते हैं। प्रस्तावना की पृष्ठभूमि में राजस्थान में कोटा, जयपुर व सीकर जिले में बड़ी संख्या में कोचिंग संस्थानों की स्थापना हुई है, जिसमें

कोटा जिले को 'कोचिंग हब' के रूप में मान्यता मिली हुई है, कोटा में एलेन, बंसल क्लासेज. रेजोनेंस एडवेंचर, कैरियर पॉइंट, वाइब्रेंट अकैडमी आदि मुख्य कोचिंग संस्थाएं हैं, साथ ही इन की शाखाएं राजस्थान के अन्य जिलों में भी स्थापित होती जा रही हैं, जहां लगभग 1.65 लाख अभ्यर्थी अध्ययनरत हैं। कोटा के बाद सीकर जिले के संदर्भ में गुरुकृपा कोचिंग संस्थान, कैरियर लाइन कोचिंग, मैट्रिक्स अकैडमी. कौटिल्य एकेडमी, समर्पण, आयाम, पीसीपी कैरियर लाइन, आधार, एलेन विस्तारित कैंपस सीकरआदि मुख्य कोचिंग संस्थानों में अपनी पहचान बना चुके हैं। सीकर जिले की इन कोचिंग संस्थानों में निरंतर बढ़ती जा रही अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या ने सीकर जिले को भी 'मिनी कोटा' के रूप में स्थापित कर दिया है। प्रस्तुत शोध कार्य शोधार्थी ने दो भागों में विभक्त कर अध्ययन किया है, जिसके प्रथम भाग में 6 आयामों/ क्षेत्रों में वितरित 65 कथनों के माध्यम से तनाव स्थितियों की उपलब्धि प्रतिशतता का पता लगाया गया है, एवं द्वितीय भाग में बचाव स्थितियों के दृष्टिगत तनावजनित स्थितियां पाए जाने पर तनाव शैथिल्य हेतु उत्तरजीवी उपागम के संदर्भ में अध्ययन उपरांत निष्कर्ष एवं सुझाव दिए गए हैं। जो अभ्यर्थियों, अभिभावकों वह कोचिंग संस्थानों के प्रबंधकों के लिए काफी सकारात्मक एवं महत्वपूर्ण साबित होने वाले हैं।

RFI/115

EVIDENCE BASED MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL IN TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISORDERS: A CURRENT AND COMPENDIOUS UPDATE

Dr. NG Toshniwal

Professor and Head of Department Pravara Institute of Medical sciences, Rural Dental College, Loni

Abstract: Optimum health of Temporomandibular Joint is of prime concern for many health care professionals including dental surgeons and its all specialities as temporomandibular disorders are seen in a lot of individuals nowadays. These disorders can be related to soft tissues or hard tissues within the temporo mandibular joint. There are many signs and symptoms associated with TMJ disorders which can be analysed by the dentist. Management of temporomandibular joint disorders can be done through various ways like Topical anaesthetic agents, or even with systemic or oral analgesics, certain physiotherapy exercises to relax the muscles involved with TMJ, Dental management, usage of occlusal splints and surgical alternatives. While searching Evidence based Philosophies the most popular model used is "Biopsychosocial Model". This review provides a brief detail on etiopathogenesis, clinical features and evidence based approach in Temporomandibular disorder management using the current evidences and studies.