

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S

RESEARCH JOURNEY

UGC Approved Journal

International Multidisciplinary E-research Journal

Role of Commerce, Management & Technology in Modern World

Organized by

Shegaon Education Society's

Seth G. B. Murarka Arts and Commerce College,
Shegaon, Dist. Buldhana (M.S.)



1st

International Conference of

Maharashtra State Commerce Association

Universities Commerce & Management Teachers Association, Gujarat

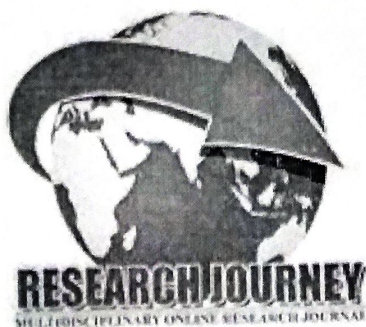
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Skill Development Programmed in Education

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Abstract

This article highlights the critical need for scaling up concerted efforts to enhance skill development in India, in the context of the country's transition to a knowledge based economy, through the creation of a professional skilled workforce. Governmental efforts, especially in the recent past, in the arena of skill development. And Education System to change the transfer knowledge of Education in rural area.

Introduction

India's transition to a knowledge-based economy requires new generation of educated and skilled people. Its competitive edge will be determined by its people's ability to create, share, and use knowledge effectively. A knowledge economy requires India to develop workers knowledge workers knowledge technologists. who are flexible and analytical, and who can be the driving force for innovation and growth. To achieve this India needs a flexible education system: basic education to provide the foundation for learning; secondary and tertiary education to develop core capabilities and core technical skills; and further means of achieving lifelong learning. The education system must be attuned to the new global environment by promoting creativity and improving the quality of education and training at all levels. In a globalized economy, a large pool of skilled workers is indispensable for attracting industrial investment including foreign direct investment

Developing skilled workers enhances the efficiency and flexibility of the labour market; reduces skills bottlenecks, enables absorption of skilled workers more easily into the economy, and improves their job mobility. It is crucial to invest in quality secondary and tertiary education and in vocational education and training (VET) if India's economy is to develop and remain competitive in world markets the().

The 12th Five Year Plan document clearly states that there is an urgent need to mainstream skill formation in the formal education system, and at the same time for innovative Approaches for the skill creation outside the formal education system. Although the government's Coordinated Action on Skill Development has brought about a paradigm shift in addressing the issues of relevance in skill development, the gaps in skill development are to be identified so as to achieve the objectives in terms of quantity, quality, outreach, and mobility while building on the foundation. Further, some of the areas that merit attention, according to the Plan are (a) the challenge of reaching out to the non-formal sector; putting in place a National Skills Qualification Framework which lays down different levels of skills required by industry, which allows multiple points of entry and exit, which recognises prior learning, and which allows for mobility across different levels; (c) putting in place a permanent institutional framework, entrusted with the requisite authority and resources, and which is responsible solely for skill development in the country and support to students in terms of access to bank loans on soft terms that are linked to their placement. Thus, appropriate infrastructure needs to be created keeping in view the sheer numbers, sectorial division and spatial dispersal not only across the country but possible requirement in other parts of the world.

Meaning of skill

An ability and capacity acquired through deliberate, systematic, and sustained effort to smoothly and adaptively carry out complex activities or job functions involving ideas.

What Is Life Skills-Based Education?

Think of life skills as the building blocks or framework that allow students to apply the knowledge they acquire in school to real world problems and situations. Also referred to as Softs Skill in a professional context, the ability to think abstractly and approach problems from multiple angles to find practical solutions, and the skill to communicate clearly and effectively are just as important as technical knowledge in a particular field or academic subject.

"In a constantly changing environment, having life skills is an essential part of being able to meet the challenges of everyday life. The dramatic changes in global economies over the past five years have been matched with the transformation in technology and these are all impacting on education, the workplace, and our home life."



But life skills go well beyond choosing a major in college or impressing a potential employer in the future. Life skills provide children with important tools for development, such as independent thinking, how to socialize and make new friends, and how to take action in situations where their parents or teachers may not be around to help or intervene or personal insecurities and fears, for example, Unlike motor skills and basic intelligence, executive function and design making skill.

The Benefits of Teaching Life Skills at a Young Age

Building life skills is essentially an exercise in helping children develop sound judgment and good habits for long-term stability, wellness, and success.

How to Promote Life Skills for Young Students

Parents can take an active role in teaching life-skills at home with projects that provide real world examples and lessons in decision making and problem solving. They can be as simple as assigning household chores and budgeting exercises through an allowance, to caring for a pet or volunteering in the community.

Fun and simple-to-organize activities, like afternoons with family and friends with an educational focus that also encourage working in teams, can help to build social and interpersonal skills.

Everyday Survival Skills

In addition to brushing their own teeth and learning how to tie their shoes and get dressed, young children should know such as:

- How to get to and from home and school
- Who to call in an emergency (memorize phone numbers)
- How to safely cross the street
- What to do if they are bullied or witness bullying
- How to safely use kitchen appliances and prepare basic meals
- How to do the laundry

The Importance of Books and Reading

The fostering a reading habit early in a child's life are hard to overstate. From building and strengthening vocabulary and language skills to aiding with creative thinking, reading is one of the easiest and best activities available to teach children a range of new skills. Some of the many benefits of reading include:

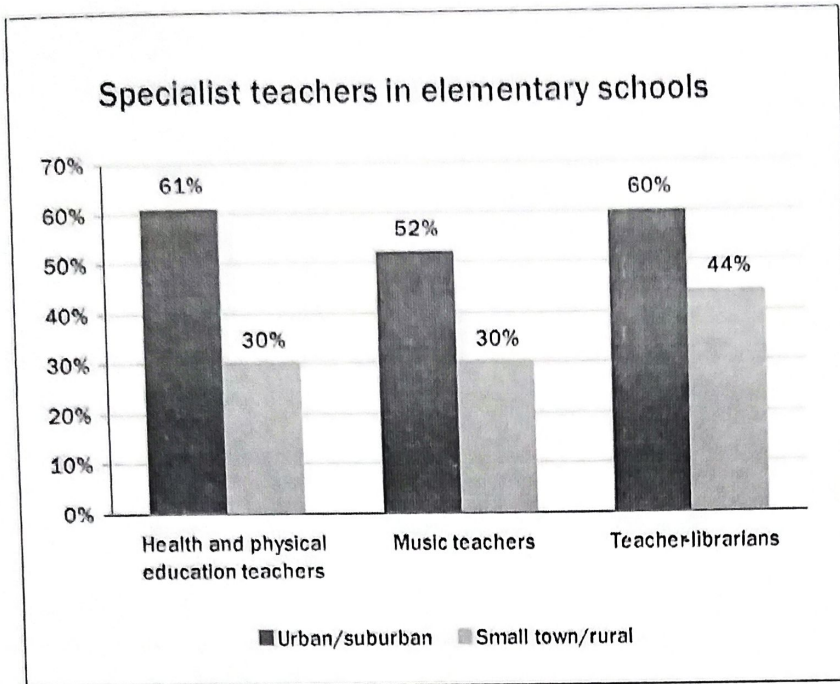
- Builds self-regulation (also known as executive function)
- Teaches empathy
- Improves concentration
- Exposes children to diversity and differing perspectives and situations than their own

The acquisition of problem-solving and reasoning abilities is a fluid and ongoing process, and working with children early in their development to lay the framework with examples that they can understand and apply on their own is a good place to start. If you would like your child's education to include more life skills, consider enrolling them in a public school at home via online learn. As your child's Learning Coach you can ensure a well-rounded education that you can supplement with plenty of real world skills!

Improving the quality of basic education

Despite progress over the past decade in increasing access to schooling in the developing world, education levels measured by years of schooling are still dismal in many countries. Low attainment in rural areas is often attributed to farm work; in those areas, children miss school or drop out to help with farm or household work. But studies of child labor show that of the 5- to 14-year-old children not in school, 37 percent do not work and an additional 32 percent do only domestic work.


- 1) Other reasons for dropping out include the inability to meet costs of attendance, distance to school, a curriculum or language incompatible with local conditions, beliefs that education is not necessary, and poor school quality. Improving basic education in rural areas, whether primary education in Africa or secondary in Latin America, is essential to energize the process of rural development. The poor quality of rural schools diminishes their attractiveness and the benefits of schooling. The PROBE report of public schools in rural India showed that physical infrastructure was woefully inadequate, with 82 percent of schools needing repair.
- 2) 2 Books are often unavailable, and teacher absenteeism tends to be high. A study of primary schools in six developing countries found that 19 percent of teachers were absent on any given day, and 23 percent were absent in rural schools in India, Indonesia, and Peru.



- 3) 3 Teachers present are unprepared and poorly paid, and violence and harassment are common. The PROBE report found that many children did not like school because they were mistreated or discriminated against, and in many countries fear of violence in schools leads children to drop out.

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