



Model for Localisation of Sustainable Development goals at Management Level

CRITERION VII - INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

7.3 - Institutional Distinctiveness

7.3.1 - Portray the performance of the Institution in one area distinctive to its priority and thrust within 200 words

ZIBACAR has always adopted the National and global policies and agenda. The new agenda of achieving the Sustainable Development goals by 2030 requires various educational institutes to play its part as a moral responsibility. For the same, IQAC has taken new initiative called as **Mission Implementation of 17 Sustainable goals-MI-17** to localises the SDG at Management Institute level. For the same it has created a 3-year plan which will be implemented at various levels. These phase are overlapping and repeating at certain points; and are continuous in nature.

The Phase-I is termed as: Assessment and Capacity Building which includes:

- i. Study of UN sustainable goals
- ii. Create a strategic plan
- iii. Sensitisation and Awareness

The Phase-II is termed as: Collaborations, Monitoring and Implementation which includes:

- i. Collaborations:
- ii. Monitoring:
- iii. Technology Integration:
- iv. Promotion

Use success stories to promote SDG initiative and connect with a wide range of stakeholders.

The Phase-III is termed as: Scaling and Sustainability which includes:

- i. Replication and Expansion:





ii. Reporting and Communication



Year 1: Assessment and Capacity Building

1. Study of UN sustainable goals

- i. Conduct a rapid study and assessment of UN sustainable goals from Global, Indian and Local perspective.

2. Create a strategic plan

- i. Create a strategic plan towards achievement of SDG as per various committees-Academics, Research, Students club, Library, Training and Placement etc members and map to the the selected SDG. Create a roadmap for implementation of UN sustainable goals.
- ii. Take 'Action plan' from faculty members and map to the the selected SDG.
- iii. Take 'Action plan' from students members and map to the the selected SDG.
- iv. Select goals on the basis of relevance of its implications from Management Institutes perspective.

3. Sensitisation and Awareness:



- i. Conduct various sessions about sensitizing students towards the need of sustainable goals through Open Learning Space(Assembly) and Guests sessions and selecting the Courses pertaining to the SDG.
- ii. Conduct basic training for local leaders on the importance of sustainable development.

Table1: Prioritize UN sustainable goals and plan activities

Sustainable goals	List of activities planned
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Distribution of Blankets in slum areas ii. Donation of food to Hungry and Poor People
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Awareness in Open Learning Space ii. Food Wastage and preventions of food wastage iii. Poster Presentation from Students at various places of Canteen. iv. Food and Blanket distribution in Various Orphanages.
Goal 3: Good Health and Well being	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Awareness in Open Learning Space ii. Health related awareness program conducted in classroom (Benefits of Yoga) iii. Celebration of World Yoga day In college campus iv. Anti-tobacco and Anti-Ragging zone in campus
Goal 4: Quality Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Implementation of innovative teaching pedagogy ii. Spread awareness though writing research papers iii. Revamp of Academic and Training module





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Revision: 00

Date:01/09/2023

	iv. Conducted some session for Awareness of Education in nearby Areas
Goal 5: Gender equality and women's empowerment	i. Awareness about women safety (what should be in the bag?) ii. Conduct Women's Empowerment Activity. iii. Women leadership, Awards to girl students iv. Promotion for different activities (Rangoli competition) v. Woman oriented activities (Woman's Day Celebration)
Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	i. Hygiene oriented activities ii. College Campus Get Clean and Sanitised Everyday iii. Spread awareness though writing research papers iv. College provide filtered water to every students
Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	i. Awareness in Open Learning Space ii. Spread awareness though writing research papers iii. Installation of solar plant
Goal 8: Decent work and Economic Growth	
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and infrastructure	i. Facilitate industry institute interaction ii. Spread awareness though writing research papers
Goal 10: Reduced Inequality	i. Awareness about inequalities through skit and poster presentation by Students.
Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities	i. Awareness in Open Learning Space



	ii. Spread awareness through writing research papers
Goal 12: Sustainable consumption and production	i. Awareness about consumption and Production of Organic Fabric (Process of Banana Fabric) ii. Energy Saving Messages in college campus. iii. Importance and Benefits of Low consumption awareness.
Goal 13: Climate Action	i. The institute premises have excellent greenery along with green House & internal pathways ii. Global Warming and Earth Conservation Poster Presentation from students
Goal 14: Life below water	
Goal 15: Biodiversity, forests, desertification (Life on land)	i. Awareness of Tree plantation and its Benefits for Nature. ii. Tree Plantation Activities in Baneshwar Forest iii. Spread awareness through writing research papers
Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	
Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	

Phase 2: Collaborations, Monitoring and Implementation

1. Collaborations:

- i. Identify the external stakeholders and collaborate with them.
- ii. Conduct various activities regarding the goal implementations.
- iii. Seek permissions and various financial/non financial services from NGO, Government agencies and business communities.
- iv. Seek initial funding from local sources, businesses, and community contributions.





2. Monitoring:

- i. Establish a simple monitoring system to track SDG progress
- ii. Gather feedback from the all the stakeholders and adjust strategies accordingly.

3. Technology Integration:

Use technology to data collection, monitoring, feedback/impact analysis and data visualisation and revise.

Prepare report and keep communicate to all stakeholders.

4. Promotion

Use success stories to promote SDG initiative and connect with a wide range of stakeholders.

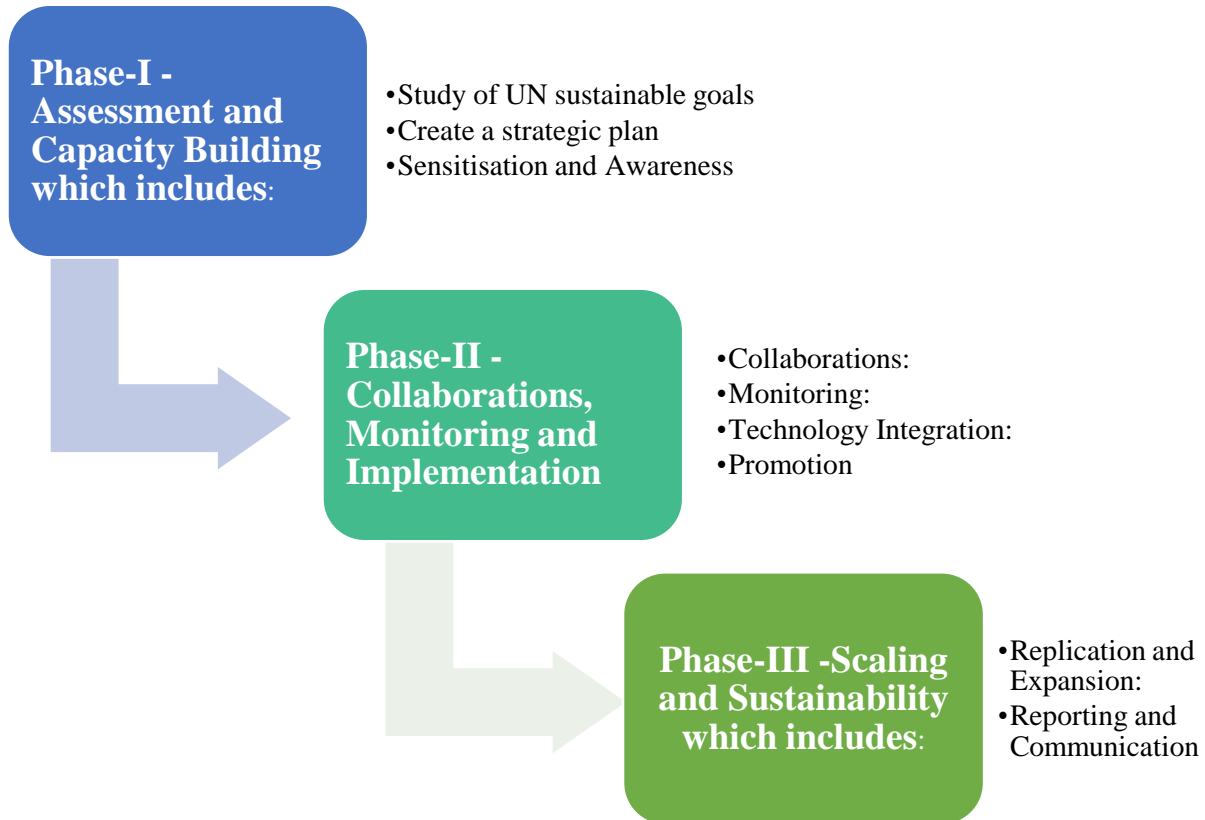
Phase 3: Scaling and Sustainability

1. Replication and Expansion:

- i. Identify the SDG initiatives with a maximum impact and replicate it to a substantial level.
- ii. Explore opportunities to expand initiatives impact.

2. Reporting and Communication:

- i. Create report and communicate to all the stakeholders.





Plan of Implementation of SDG

Sensitisation and Awareness

1. Deployment of UN sustainable goals on prominent places at Institute





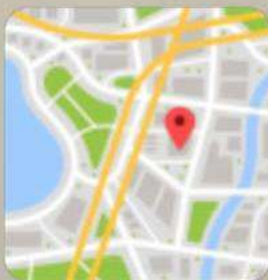
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 Pune, Maharashtra 411041, India



SDG NO. 5 : Gender Equality :

Gender equality refers to the equal rights, opportunities, and treatment of individuals regardless of their gender. It involves ensuring that both men and women have the same rights and opportunities in various aspects of life, including education, employment, politics, and social interactions.



Photo 1 : Poster Presented by Students for Woman Empowerment

Photo 2 : Poster Presentation by Students for Woman Empowerment





Photo 1 : Felicitation to Successful

Woman Mrs. Minakshi Dadhe



Snapshot 01: Felicitation of Mrs. Minakshi Dadhe with SWIM Award



Photo 2 : Felicitation to Successful
Woman Mrs. Sunanda Karmarkar



Photo 3 : Celebrating International Woman’s Day in College

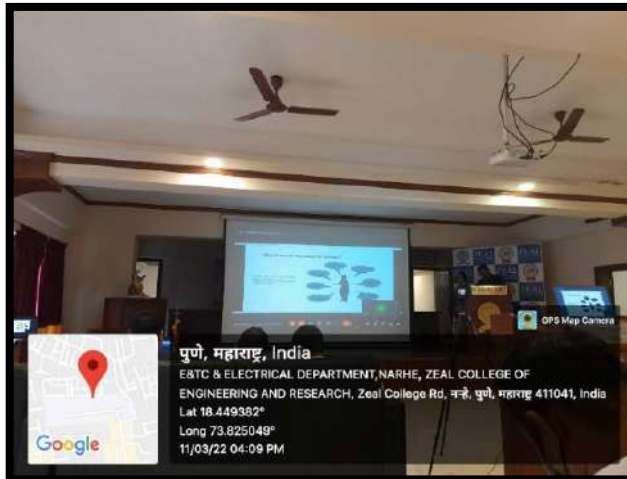


Photo 4: Woman Empowerment Presentation



Photo : 5 Woman Empowerment Presentation





**Photo 6: Girls
Participated in
Rangoli Competition**

SDG 10 : Reduce Inequality :

SDG 10 refers to "Reduce Inequality within and among Countries." The goal is aimed at addressing various dimensions of inequality, including income inequality, social inequality, and inequality in access to opportunities and resources.



SDG 3 : Good Health and Well Being

SDG 3 stands for the third goal of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which is "Good Health and Well-Being." The objective of SDG 3 is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. This goal encompasses a wide range of health-related targets and indicators to address various aspects of global health.



Photo 1 : Presentation of Benefits of Yoga



Photo2 : Importance of Yoga in Human Life





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Celebration of World Yoga day In our Institute



Photo 1 : Celebration of World Yoga day In our Institute



Photo 2 : Celebration of World Yoga day In our Institute



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Photo 3&4: Celebration of World Yoga day In our Institute



SDG 3 : Good Health and well being (Awareness about Woman Safety)

Some Safety things Woman should Keep in their Purse

1. Safelet

Safelet is wearable women safety device with two buttons on the side that can be used to send a message or contact the guardian member.



2. Pepper Spray Pistol

Pepper spray pistol is among the legally approved women self-defence appliances. It is way different than other pepper sprays as it doesn't require to be sprayed on eyes. As this spray act as irritant affecting the eyes and skin of the person.



3. Safety Torch With Shock Effect

Rechargeable safety torch with shock effect can be the saviour for women. The LED Flashlight with hidden electricity can shake a person very badly. Such personal protection equipment should be considered as the must carry essential of women's bag.



4. Safety Rod

The telescopic batons can be played very well for both offence and defence techniques in self-defense. Safety rods can deliver a massive pain with a shock to the attacker. The simple motto of this device is to save you from all the risky people.



5. Safer Smart Pendant

This pendant is not the normal pendant. As it has a small circular device known as SAFER. Whenever you feel unsafe, just double-click the safer device attached to the pendant. Then automatically an alert will be sent to your family or friends. Because of the GPS function, your location can be sent in the alert.





6. Personal Alarm Wristlet With Whistle

Personal Alarm Wristlet with a hidden whistle is specially designed for women safety. It is placed in outer pockets of a purse or backpack and can be hand-carried. The alarm is activated when the pin is pulled and detects the attacker. It also has an LED Light which will never leave you in the dark.



7. Sound Grenade E-Alarm Personal Safety

Sound Grenade is a non-lethal product that loud 120 Db Siren that weighs only 20 Grams. It is created specially to prevent you from thefts, rapes, mugging or any other risky situation by sending an alarm to anyone in the range of sound within 100 meters.



8. Paper Spray

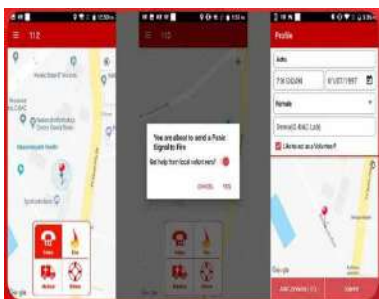
It is by far the most reliable self-defence tool. Always carry pepper spray with you wherever you go. Make sure you spray it correctly and in the right direction. One pepper spray should cost anywhere between Rs 150-250.



SDG 3 : Health and Well Being (Awareness about Social Apps for Safety)

With International Women’s Day approaching on March 8, it’s that time of year when we honour women who have made significant contributions to society. It’s also a good moment to think about the significant obstacles that stand in the way of women’s empowerment and liberation. Among these difficulties, women’s safety and security remain the most significant impediment to women’s independence. Here, have a look at the best women safety apps in India.

1. 112 India



2. Smart 24x7



3. bSafe





4. My Safetipin



5. Shake2 Safety



6. I'm Safe



7. Sheroes



8. Himmat

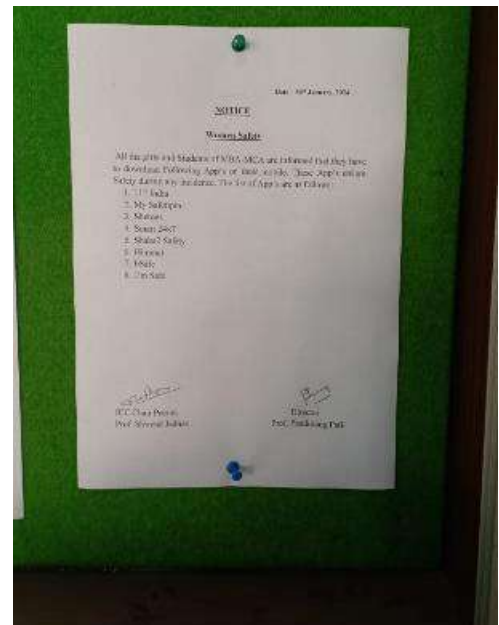
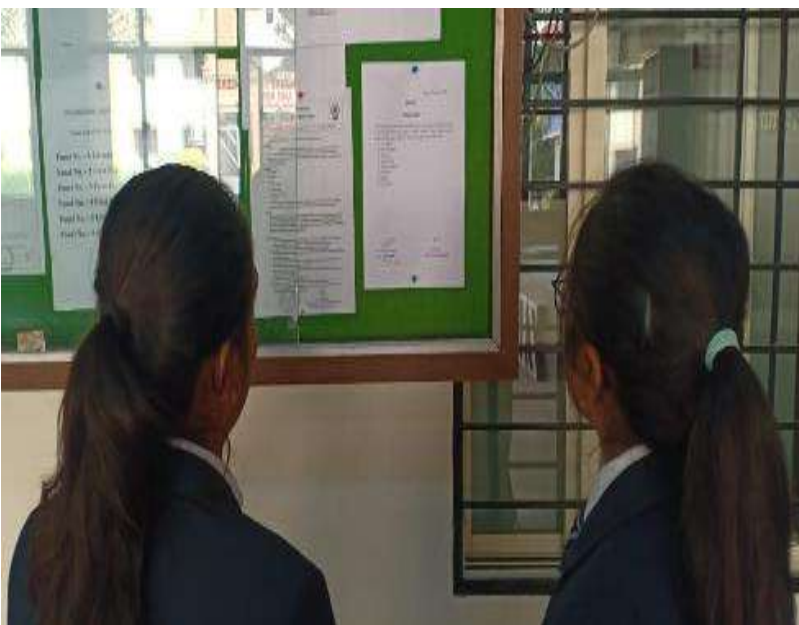


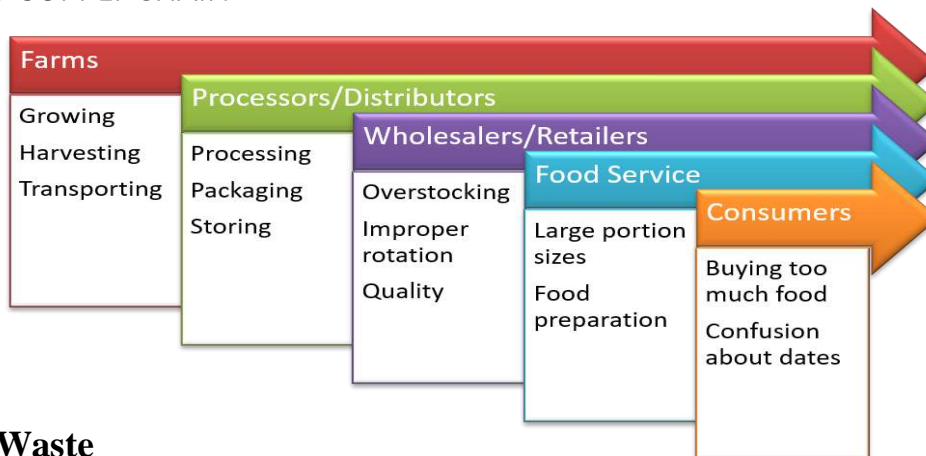
Photo 1 & 2: Notice for List of App's should be in every Girls Mobile



Anti-ragging and Tobacco Free campus

SDG 2 : Zero Hunger

FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN



Food Waste

In INDIA:

Nearly 40 per cent of the food produced in India is wasted every year due to fragmented food systems and inefficient supply chains a figure estimated by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). This is the loss that occurs even before the food reaches the consumer





In World:

Roughly one third of the food produced in the world for human consumption every year approximately 1.3 billion tonnes gets lost or wasted. Every year, consumers in rich countries waste almost as much food (222 million tonnes) as the entire net food production of sub-Saharan Africa (230 million tonnes).

Reasons for food waste

There are many reasons why food is wasted, some of the most common items that are wasted:

Bread and bread products:

consumers do not understand 'best before' dates and bread is thrown away while still edible;
the bread has been stored incorrectly and has dried out and gone hard;
the bread has been stored too long (beyond 'best before' date) and has gone mouldy.



Fruit and vegetables:

consumers do not store the produce correctly; large pack size or multi-buys encourage consumers to buy more than they need;
consumers are not aware of the benefits of some packaging extending the shelf life of the product.

Starchy foods:

consumers cook too much, e.g. pasta/rice – portion size too big; leftovers thrown away.

Meat, chicken, fish:

consumers buy too much in advance; food 'goes off' before cooking due to incorrect storage.

Fizzy drinks:

the 'fizz' is lost when bottles are opened a few times;
larger bottles can be cheaper than small.

Milk:

milk can go 'off' if stored incorrectly;
too much milk is poured with cereals or in drinks



Ways to help prevent food waste

- Plan meals based on foods you already have.
 - ✓ Look in the refrigerator, freezer, and pantry first for foods that need to be used up.





- ✓ Find recipes that use those ingredients.
- ✓ Write a list of the food items you still need.
- Buy only the amount of food that can be eaten or frozen within a few days.
- Place foods that spoil quickly within sight.
- Store produce properly.



**“उतना ही लो थाली में
बेकार न जाए नाली में”**

**“Take As Much As The Plate
Does Not Go To Waste In The Drain”**



SDG 2 : Zero Hunger

It is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals established by the United Nations in 2015. The official wording is: "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". SDG 2 highlights the "complex inter-linkages between food security, nutrition, rural transformation and sustainable agriculture". According to the United Nations, there are around 690 million people who are hungry, which accounts for slightly less than 10 percent of the world population. One in every nine people goes to bed hungry each night, including 20 million people currently at risk of famine in South Sudan, Somalia, Yemen and Nigeria.



Awareness of Food Waste in different areas of Canteen



Food and Blanket donation in Orphanage

SDG 12 : Responsible Consumption and Production

When we think of pollution, we think of big oil companies and smog from coal mines—but the truth is, fast fashion is one of the central polluting industries in the world. Not only is excessive clothing production harmful to our planet, but garment production harms farmers and producers due to chemicals and waste.

Thankfully, there are many eco-friendly clothing brands utilizing sustainable production methods. These brands use low-impact dyes, upcycled natural materials, and organic cotton to create the very best sustainable and organic apparel.

For even more eco-friendly fashion some sustainable shoes, ethical handbags, and organic cotton can also be produced.



Bamboo fabric is created from the bamboo pulp. It does not need chlorine to bleach it and it can be dyed easily with minimal water requirements.



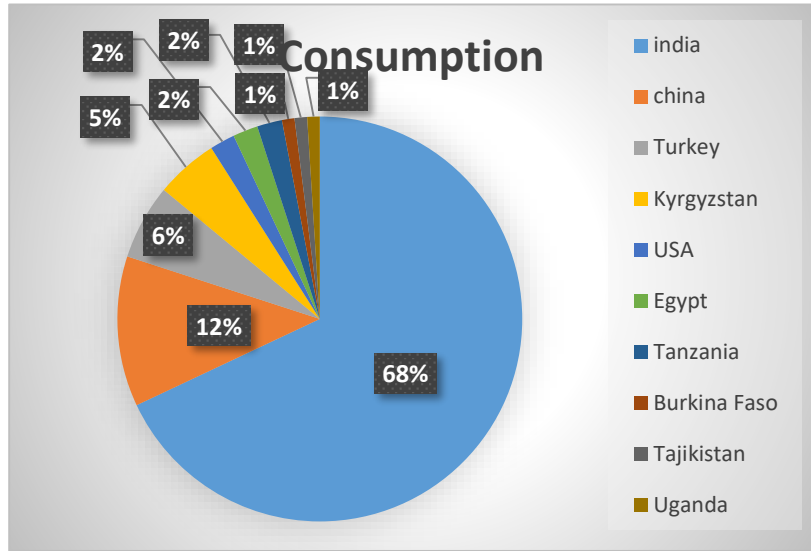
Organic cotton is much more environmentally friendly than the traditional variety as it uses no pesticides, herbicides, or insecticides during the growing cycle. There are many growers of this crop, and the number is steadily increasing i.e. Banana Fabric



Organic Cotton Production and Consumption

Organic Cotton Production

Country	Consumption in
india	68
china	12
Turkey	6
Kyrgyzstan	5
USA	2
Egypt	2
Tanzania	2
Burkina Faso	1
Tajikistan	1
Uganda	1





Toothpaste Consumption: Advertisement deceives us for using toothpaste. Consumption of toothpaste is not actual as shown in advertising poster.

As shown in this photo we don't use this much paste on our brush. Overdose of Paste may cause stomach pain and possible intestinal blockage



How much is too Much?



Less Energy Consumption Message in our college campus



Solar plates installed in our college so that there should be less use of Energy





SDG 13: Climate Action

Climate action refers to efforts taken to combat climate change and its impacts. These efforts involve reducing greenhouse gas emissions (climate mitigation) and/or taking action to prepare for and adjust to both the current effects of climate change and the predicted impacts in the future (climate adaptation).



The institute premises have excellent greenery along with green House & internal pathways.





SDG 13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities



Photo 1 & 2: Global Warming and Earth Conservation Poster Presentation from students



Goal 6: Clean water and Sanitation

Goal 6 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is focused on ensuring access to clean water and sanitation. It is officially called "Clean Water and Sanitation," and its specific target is to "ensure availability and sustainable management of



water and sanitation for all." Here are some initiative Zeal institute Conducts for our Students



College Campus Get Clean and Sanitised Everyday



We Provide Pure and Filtered Water to Students



SDG 15: Life on Land

Tree Planation is one of most ambitious initiatives of the Government of Maharashtra. With respect to this initiative Maharashtra Government had launched a massive drive to increase the green cover across the state. As a part of the initiative, the Maharashtra Government decided to plant around 2 crore trees across the state. Also, the state government also announced its plan to plant 50 crore saplings in the next three years



ZIBACAR had set the target of 1001 trees to be planted was fixed and it was seen that 401 number of trees were planted. Grow Trees works towards the objective of preserving the environment by addressing two root problems of deforestation and global warming through an idea as simple as planting of trees.

Tree Plantation :



Photo 1: ZIBACAR Students Planting Tree



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Photo 2: The Tree plantation was captured well with the help of photographs.





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SDG 4: Quality Education

The goal of ensuring quality education is recognized as a key component of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically as Goal 4: "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all." The importance of quality education in the context of sustainable development lies in its potential to address a range of social, economic, and environmental challenges.



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Importance of Education and Value of Education:



Conducted some session for Awareness of Education in nearby Area



Teaching Students on Projector; Demonstration teaching Method used while Teaching.





SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG 9) is one of the 17 global goals set by the United Nations in its 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. SDG 9 aims to "build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation."



Industry Visit to Rieter India Pvt, Ltd.

1. Research papers

Sr.no	Name of Research article	Mapping with UN sustainable goals
1	Chapter 3. A Systematic Literature Review of STEM Education in Changing National and Global Policies and Procedures	Dr. Madhavi Shamkuwar Prof. Pandurang Patil
2	Systematic Literature Review and Bibliometric Analysis for Smart and Sustainable Agriculture	Dr. Madhavi Shamkuwar Prof. Pandurang Patil
3	Smart city - An assessment of information technology dimensions	Dr. Madhavi Shamkuwar Prof. Pandurang Patil



4	Social media analytics for societies and businesses: Bibliometric analysis	Dr. Madhavi Shamkuwar Prof. Pandurang Patil
5	Study On E-Waste Concerns And Troubles In India	Dr. B.J. Mohite, Khushboo Yadav(Student) Priti Ravatkar(Student) Gayatri Angaitkar(Student)
6	Implementation of sustainable goals for using Artificial Intelligence: Recent Trends and Future prospects (submitted for publication)	Dr. Madhavi Shamkuwar

Social media analytics for societies and businesses: Bibliometric analysis

¹Ms. Madhavi Shamkuwar, ²Mr. Jayesh Katkar, ³Mr. Pandurang Patil, ⁴Dr. Rahul More

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Abstract:

By 2022, there are expected to be 4.62 billion active social media users, or 58% of the world's population, and this number is expected to increase quickly. Through social media, the consumer in this new era can communicate directly with other people, businesses, and the government. Social media is without a doubt the most abundant source of human-generated text input. Opinions, feedbacks, perspectives, thoughts, and critiques offered by internet users represent attitudes and sentiments toward particular topics, products, companies, or services in many ways. The gigantic amount of heterogeneous data thus generated through various social media platforms provides a rich and a collaborative way for consumers to stay connected across both public and private forums.

Systematic Literature Review and Bibliometric Analysis for Smart and Sustainable Agriculture

Madhavi Shamkuwar¹, Vidya Kadam², Pratik Arte³ and Pandurang Patil⁴ C

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Abstract

The digital farming ecosystem involves multiple stakeholders including farmers, customers, vendors, consumers, retail malls, and a third party. The system involves multiple processes including farming, the use of pesticides, food security, buying, lending, and auction. The system is highly complex in nature involving data sources in heterogeneous formats involving multiple stakeholders and processes that are crucial. In recent times, terms like smart agriculture, sustainable agriculture, and precision agriculture have started gaining momentum. The technology is the "cure" or "curec" The cure lies in the implementation of multiple technologies such as blockchain, the Internet of Things, big data analytics, machine learning, artificial intelligence, and soft computing. Also, it may become a course for maintaining the agricultural ecosystem related to privacy concerns, security issues, data leakage, etc. It has become very crucial to design robust technology strategies to solve agriculture problems and even to predict the problems that may arise in the future. The current agriculture sys-

Smart city - An assessment of information technology dimensions

^{1,2,3}M. Shamkuwar¹, R. More² and P. Patil³

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STUDY ON E-WASTE CONCERNS AND TROUBLES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the current study is to identify the many problems and practical challenges that India is now experiencing with managing electronic waste. According to research by the Basel Action Network (BAN), which aims to stop the globalization of dangerous chemicals, 50 to 80 percent of the US's collected e-waste is transferred to countries including India, China, Pakistan, Taiwan, and several African nations. This is accomplished because recycling is available cheaper labor in these nations. E-waste export is also permitted in the US. Recycling and disposal of e-waste cause significant pollution in China, India, and Pakistan. China recently outlawed the import of e-waste. Since the informal sector in India is largely responsible for recycling e-waste and lacks the resources to handle either the growing volumes or some processes, there is an unbearable risk to both human health and the environment. The current methods of managing e-waste in India face a number of difficulties, including the difficulty of ineffective regulations, the deplorable and unsafe conditions of informal recycling, the low level of consumer awareness, and the unwillingness on the part of the stakeholders to address the issues.

Keywords - Electronic Waste, Electronic Trash, Biodegradable, Ethical Management.



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Manuscript ID: AISS-162: Implementation of Sustainable goals using Artificial Intelligence: Recent Trends and Future prospects- Acceptance with amendments for

CRCBook <ai.sustainablestrategy@gmail.com>
 to me

Fri, Jun 23, 1:52PM

Dear Ms. Madhavi Shamkuwar, Ms. VidyaKadam

Greetings from Editorial Team!

We are pleased to inform you that your manuscript ID: AISS-162, with the Title: **Implementation of Sustainable Goals using Artificial Intelligence: Recent Trends and Future Prospects**, submitted for Chapter proposal for our book entitled: **Using AI to Develop Sustainability Strategies for the Changing Global Economy**.

We are informing you that the Chapter Proposal submitted by you has been **Accepted with the required revisions**. The proposal lacks a detailed description of the methodology. it does not provide specific details on the methodology, such as the selection criteria for articles, the data analysis techniques, or the systematic approach to be followed. Including a clear statement on the significance of the research and how it fills a gap in knowledge would strengthen the proposal.

Final Version Manuscript

You are required to submit the Full Chapter by 15th October 2023, in both .pdf and .doc/.docx (MS Word) format, and follow the Guidelines attached with this mail, please.

In case of any queries, please feel free to contact us.

Regards,

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Chapter 3. A Systematic Literature Review of STEM Education in Changing National and Global Policies and Procedures
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³Pune Institute of Computer Technology, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, India



Event Coordinator

SSAB coordinator

Director