# Faculty Research

# A) Participation in Research Event -

# 1. National Seminar on NEP with Association of Indian College Principals (AICP)



# B) Research Paper Presentation-

### Vocational Education in NEP 2020 India

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### Overview of National Education Policy 2020 India

The NEP 2020 is the third in the series of NEPs of 1968 and 1986. The NEP 2020 focuses on equal emphasis on accessible quality education for all children of India. Preschool to upper secondary (3 years to 18 years) are the target ages for skill development within the educational system. For it is anticipated that India's journey toward digital transformation would increase its competitiveness in the global market. India now has a population of over 1.21 billion people, and by 2024, that number is expected to rise to almost 1.35 billion. India now has a population of over 1.21 billion people, and by 2024, that number is expected to rise to almost 1.35 billion.

## Key Factors for NEP 2020 India

Key factors which contribute to the success of National Education Policy 2020

- Minimum Standards of Performance (MSP) National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST) Role of Teacher in NEP 2020 Teacher in higher education

- reacher in nigner education Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Higher Education in NEP 2020 University as Unit of Education Multiple Entry and Exit Points National Research Foundation (NRF) EdTech and online education.

## Need for National Education Policy 2020

India has a median age of 28.4 years, making it a youthful country. A productive workforce that can aid in national growth is needed by the government. Only with the aid of a strong educational system and via online learning, digital education, and digital education can this development trajectory be realized. With this objective in mind, the Indian government is implementing the National Education Policy 2020 to reform and reorganize the Indian educational system. The Indian government is taking steps to raise the population's Human Development Index (HDI) and Quality of Life (QoL). The Indian government launched the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 as a measure to reform the nation's entire

# C) Research Paper publication with ISSN/ISNB

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D) Research Paper Publication in UGC CARE Listed Journals

VOLUME 47 • SPECIAL ISSUE • No. 2 • JANUARY 2024 ISSN 0971-3034

# THE INDIAN JOURNAL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION



# 1) Prof. Utkarsh S. Patankar:-

# 1. (National Level Research Paper on "Vocational Education under NEP 2020")



# 2. THE INDIAN JOURNAL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

### Articulation of Artificial Intelligence in Judiciary System: **Navigating Fifth Industrial Age**

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## ABSTRACT

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The use of Artificial Intelligence in numerous domains has led to the development of legislation that address the technology. Judicial Attorneys have largely been interested in the intellectual discussion of AI for the judicial application of the law. Some countries, however, use AI- based IT systems in their legal systems. One may argue that incorporating AI into the legal system would bring about a conceptual and technical revolution. The potential of AI in the court system is being looked at by judiciaries, prosecution services, and other specialized judicial agencies on a global scale. To assist with investigations and automate the decision-making process, for instance, some judicial systems throughout the world have already embraced AI technology. These issues have gained more attention among attorneys as a result of the development of AI-based IT systems. Through the use of artificial intelligence (AI), computers may now be instructed to do activities that previously needed human intelligence. It includes a variety of technologies such as machine learning, pattern recognition, big data, neural networks, self-algorithms, and others. Giving a computer specific data and having it respond to numerous events are challenging challenges that come with AI. AI can help you finish a task in a couple of minutes.

\*\*KEYWORDS: Artificial Intelligence, Judiciary, Machine Jearning, Law, Decision making.

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# INTRODUCTION

But what exactly do we mean by "Artificial Intelligence"? Artificial intelligence is defined as a "science and a set of computational technologies inspired by how people use their nervous system, body, senses, and how they learn, reason, and act Artificial intelligence (AI) in the form of Machine Learning (ML) enables software programmes to become more accurate at making predictions without needing to be explicitly programmed to do so. Machine learning algorithms use previous data as input to forecast new output values. What will judgement entail in the upcoming 10, 20, or 30 years in terms of these innovations and those related to AI? It is plainly obvious that the responsibilities of individuals involved in justice and judgement are changing quickly, and that certain areas of the judicial system have already been altered by newer, more disruptive technology. Around the world, courts,

prosecution services, and other domain-specific judicial authorities are investigating the application of AI in judicial systems. For instance, several legal systems throughout the world already deploy AI technologies to support investigation efforts and automate decision-making procedures in the realm of criminal justice. Given the field's rapid advancement, talks among judicial ecosystem stakeholders this paper emphasizes the potential and problems associated with utilising AI in judicial systems, as well as the consequences for human rights and the rule of law.

Concept: Technology is already reshaping the justice system in three major ways. First and foremost, technology is assisting in informing, supporting, and advising people involved in the justice system (supportive technology). Second, technology can replace functions and activities previously performed by humans (replacement technologies). Finally, at a third