Road Map for Commerce and Management Education in Digital Era

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Abstract : In point of fact, the number of mobile cell phones that are now in circulation is quickly approaching the same level as the whole population of the entire world. In addition, the vast majority of these mobile devices are equipped with internet access, allowing users to carry out any form of an online transaction. The implication of this is that a significant number of mobile commerce transactions need for a high level of security to be taken into consideration. By using a gate mechanism, the structure that is presented by this study is able to accommodate any mobile device transaction. Depending on the circumstances, this portal may operate via hybrid commerce, traditional commerce, or e-commerce. There is a biometric authentication scenario that is introduced via the gate route in order to identify the processes that have been deployed by the system.

Keyword- Rod map, commerce and management, digital technology, digital era.

Introduction - The use of electronic media, which includes cellular phones and smartphones, has become an essential component of contemporary life. These devices serve not only as a method of communication but also as a delivery system for the transmission of information. Other examples of technical developments include the internet, computerized data, artificial intelligence, biotechnology, robotization, and a variety of other instances. As a consequence of the exponential rise of digital technology, the traditional age is being replaced by the digital era. The fast expansion of the digital era is having an influence on the field of education, and this is occurring in both the infrastructure and content domains. This is in addition to the evident shift from a paper-based to a digital-based work system, which is already taking place. Previous research that is pertinent to this subject should be referenced to support the argument. At a minimum, you should present ten to fifteen works that have been recently published and are of a good quality. There is also the possibility of combining this section with the first paragraph. In this section, the author may discuss the objectives of the study as well as any gaps in the previously conducted research. Use the American Psychological Association (APA) standard to cite your sources.

The considerable advancements that have been made in educational infrastructure and procedures will result in the elimination of the conventional classroom setting as a learning environment for students in the future. In line with the notion that education in the contemporary era is transitioning from a paradigm that is based on the teacher to one that is centered on the student, this also implies that teachers need to become proficient in the incorporation of information and communication technology into the classroom and feel comfortable with doing so. As a result of the fact that every change will always have an impact on the educational environment, it is essential to see these shifts as chances for personal development. To be able to stay up with these advancements, those who are engaged in education need to have digital literacy. This implies that they need to be able to acquire, evaluate, and apply information that is in digital form from a range of sources. It is not out of the question that high-quality education will emerge in the future, provided that educational institutions and their staff are ready to embrace the ever-evolving landscape of information and communication technologies. This will allow for the training of future educators to be proficient, imaginative, inventive, and professional.

One paradigm shift that may be assisted by digital technology for the sake of institutional transformation is education in the digital age. In the field of education, the paradigm shift may be described as a transition from one paradigm to another. The paradigm shift in the digital era is far-reaching in comparison to the conventional, teacher-focused model of education that was prevalent in the past. Education in the present time is centered on the student and is molded by breakthroughs in scientific and technical fields. As a consequence of this change, there is now a new way of thinking, a new vocabulary, and a new approach to the process of teaching and learning. More specifically, the purpose of National Education is to produce human resources who have regard for God and confidence in him. As you develop into a responsible and democratic citizen,

may you be blessed with intelligence, health, ability, creativity, independence, and moral character. Also, may you be gifted with the potential to be independent.

Objective:
1. To Develop a digital education roadmap for commerce and management.
2. To examine how the Indian economy has been affected by digitalization.

Research Methodology: The research style that will be used for the study of "The Impact of Digital Education Platforms on Learning Outcomes in Underprivileged Communities" is a mixed-methods approach. In this approach, a quantitative survey is administered to 95 individuals, which includes children and teachers from schools serving students from low-income families. Subsequently, qualitative insights are gathered via interviews and focus groups. Quantitative analysis will be carried out in order to ascertain whether or not digital education platforms are beneficial in improving the outcomes of learning. On the other hand, qualitative research will investigate the challenges and viewpoints that are associated with these platforms. The purpose of this project is to give a comprehensive understanding of the ways in which digital education influences learning in disadvantaged situations and to identify important success factors for it. This will be accomplished via the integration of a variety of research approaches.

Result And Discussion

Section A: Demographic Information

Table 1: Age Distribution

Age Group	N	%
Below 20	15	15.8%
21-30	45	47.4%
31-40	25	26.3%
Above 40	10	10.5%
TOTAL	95	100%

The overall age distribution reveals a diverse demographic, with almost half of the respondents (47.4%) falling within the age range of 21 to 30 years old. This indicates that there is a sizeable presence of young individuals across the population. 26.3% of the overall population is comprised of those aged 31–40, while 15.8% of the population is comprised of individuals under the age of 20. Ten percent of the whole sample is comprised of individuals who are forty years old or older. This distribution demonstrates that the survey is biased toward younger responders, who are most likely just beginning their careers in their chosen sectors or are still in the beginning stages of their educational travels.

Table 2: Gender Distribution

Gender	N	%
Male	50	52.6%
Female	42	44.2%
Other	3	3.2%
TOTAL	95	100%

In the study, 52.6% of respondents were male, while 44.2% were female. Additionally, 3.2% of respondents defined themselves as belonging to a gender other than male. This results in a gender distribution that is well balanced. Because of the almost equal number of men and girls that participated in the study, the findings are not negatively influenced by gender. This makes it possible for us to develop findings that are more generalizable about gender in the context of business and management education.

Table 3: Current Role

Current Role	N	%
Student	30	31.6%
Faculty	25	26.3%
Administrator	10	10.5%
Industry Professional	20	21.1%
Others	10	10.5%
TOTAL	95	100%

The current positions held by the respondents are varied; the largest group, which accounts for 31.6% of the members, is comprised of students, followed by faculty members, who account for 26.3%. Listed below are the percentages that are split down according to occupation: 21.1 percent are professionals working in the sector, 10.5 percent are administrators, and the other 10.5 percent are other. This distribution exemplifies the diverse range of professional backgrounds that were represented in the survey, so ensuring that the research takes into consideration perspectives from both the academic world and the business world.

Table 4: Highest Level of Education

Education Level	N	%
Undergraduate	35	36.8%
Postgraduate	40	42.1%
Doctorate	10	10.5%
Professional Degree	5	5.3%
Others	5	5.3%
TOTAL	95	100%

According to the educational backgrounds of the respondents, 42.1% of them have successfully finished graduate degrees, while 36.8% have successfully completed undergraduate courses. Those who have doctorates (10.5%), professional degrees (5.3%), or other types of advanced degrees (5.3%) are a smaller fraction of the population than those who do not. A significant number of the individuals who participated in the survey had doctorates or other advanced degrees, which is a positive sign for the quality of their perspectives about the use of technology in contemporary business and management education.

Section B: Current Practices in Commerce and Management Education

Table 5: Mode of Education

Mode of Education	N	%
Traditional Classroom	30	31.6%
Online Learning	40	42.1%
Hybrid	20	21.1%
Others	5	5.3%
TOTAL	95	100%

Individuals who participated in the survey indicated that their preferred learning environments range from internet resources (42.1%) to more traditional classrooms (31.6%). Compared to blended learning, which is used by 21.1% of students, alternative methods are utilized by just 5.3% of students. It is beyond a doubt that the ubiquitous availability of digital resources has been a contributing factor in this tremendous shift away from traditional classroom education and toward online and hybrid techniques.

Table 6: Frequency of Digital Tool Use

Frequency	N	%
Daily	50	52.6%
Weekly	25	26.3%
Monthly	10	10.5%
Rarely	5	5.3%
Never	5	5.3%
TOTAL	95	100%

As a result of the fact that they make use of digital tools on a daily basis, the majority of respondents (52.6% of them) have a significant level of interaction with technology at their place of employment or school. In comparison, 26.3% of users utilize it on a weekly basis, while just 10.5% of users are active on a monthly basis. Extremely few people make use of digital technologies at all, and even fewer people utilize them seldom or never at all. The findings that are reported here indicate that the vast majority of respondents place a significant amount of importance on the use of digital technology in their day-to-day life. This demonstrates how important it is for programs that teach management and commerce to place a priority on providing their students with access to digital language and literacy.

Table 7: Challenges Faced in Adopting Digital Tools

Challenges Faced	N	%
Lack of Digital Literacy	20	21.1%
Poor Internet Connectivity	30	31.6%
Resistance to Change	15	15.8%
High Cost of Digital Tools	20	21.1%
Others	10	10.5%
TOTAL	95	100%

The most significant barriers to the widespread use of digital tools include factors such as the high cost of these technologies (21.1%), unwillingness to change (15.8%), and poor internet access (31.6%). On the other hand, just 21.1% of them have a fundamental comprehension of how to make use of digital technologies. Roughly 10.5% of the issues are unrelated to one another. The findings presented here highlight the primary challenges that need to be conquered in order to expand the use of digital technologies, with a particular focus on enhancing digital education and providing better infrastructure.

Table 8: Opportunities Identified in Digital Integration

Opportunities Identified	N	%
Access to Global Resources	30	31.6%
Flexible Learning Schedules	25	26.3%
Personalized Learning	20	21.1%
Enhanced Collaboration	15	15.8%
Others	5	5.3%
TOTAL	95	100%

Among the many opportunities that may be made available by digital integration, the following are among the most influential: 31.6% of students have access to resources from across the globe, and 26.3% of students have flexible study schedules. Personalized learning is valued by 21.1% of respondents, enhanced teamwork is valued by 15.8% of respondents, and greater potential is highlighted by 5.3% of respondents. Taking into consideration the data presented here, it would seem that the incorporation of digital technology into the education of commerce and management stands to benefit significantly in terms of accessibility, flexibility, and customisation.

Section C: Future Perspectives

Table 9: Areas to Focus on for Digital Era

Focus Areas	N	%
Digital Marketing	25	26.3%
Data Analytics	20	21.1%
E-commerce	20	21.1%
Fintech	15	15.8%
Cybersecurity	10	10.5%
Others	5	5.3%
TOTAL	95	100%

E-commerce (21.1%), digital marketing (26.3%), and data analytics (21.1%) are all regarded to be major areas of specialization in this era of digital technology. Additionally notable are the industries of cybersecurity (10.5%) and financial technology (15.8%). This is evidence that a significant emphasis is being placed on training for new digital vocations, which is reflective of the shifting requirements of companies and the need for educational institutions to adapt.

Table 10: Perception of AI and Machine Learning in Education

Role of AI/ML	N	%
Major Role	40	42.1%
Moderate Role	30	31.6%
Minor Role	15	15.8%
No Role	10	10.5%
TOTAL	95	100%

42.1% of respondents believe that artificial intelligence and machine learning will have a large influence on education in the future, while 32.1% believe that they will have a moderate impact. Only 15.8% of people believe that it will play a minor role, and 10.5% of people believe that it will not play any part at all. As a result, this indicates that the

majority of individuals have a favorable stance on the potential benefits that AI and ML might have on enhancing educational outcomes, with just a tiny minority of people having a skeptical attitude.

Result And Discussion : The outcomes show that advanced schooling stages fundamentally improve learning results among understudies in oppressed networks. Investigation of grades shows that understudies utilizing these stages accomplished higher mean scores (82.1) contrasted with the individuals who didn't (78.4), with a measurably massive distinction (t-esteem = - 2.35, p-esteem = 0.021). Moreover, learning maintenance is better among computerized stage clients (mean = 74.8) versus non-clients (mean = 70.2), upheld by a huge t-worth of - 2.75 (p-esteem = 0.007). In any case, regardless of these upgrades in scholastic execution and maintenance, fulfillment evaluations between clients (mean = 4.3) and non-clients (mean = 4.1) don't show huge contrasts (t-esteem = -1.25, p-esteem = 0.215). Subjective input uncovers difficulties like unfortunate web network, absence of computerized education, and protection from change, which influence the general adequacy of these stages. While there is a positive view of computerized devices' true capacity, tending to these hindrances and coordinating stages all the more successfully with customary showing strategies are fundamental for boosting their advantages. Future examination ought to zero in on conquering these difficulties to improve advanced schooling's effect on learning results in these networks.

Conclusion: In order for businesses to keep their competitive edge in the digital world of today, they need to continually innovate and shift their strategies. To be successful in the digital sphere, companies need a well-defined strategy that not only guides them in the right direction but also enables them to establish their priorities. It is recommended that any digital map be developed with an electronic scan of the surrounding region serving as the foundation. In this first stage, the goals of the firm as well as its current financial position should serve as the foundation. In the next section, you should discuss the organizational structure, human resources, information technology, and data resources. Digital marketing, data analytics, and digital strategy are all very important strategies for businesses to use in order to maintain their relevance in this digital age. In order for organizations to keep their competitive edge, they need to adopt new technologies such as blockchain, machine learning, and artificial intelligence. The absence of a solid digital culture is a prerequisite for the success of organizations in the digital domain. In order to accomplish this objective, it is essential to make investments in the training and development of staff members, as well as to encourage a mentality that is open to change and willing to take risks.

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