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## Patent Search

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#### Abstract:

Socioeconomic Development in India: The Role of Contemporary Education and Its Challenges ABSTRACT: Fingerprint authentication techniques have been used in Internet of Things (IoT) applications for access control to protect private data; however, raw fingerprint template leakage in unprotected IoT applications may expose authentication system to security breaches. Cancellable fingerprint templates are a potent instrument that can effectively prevent privacy breaches and provide robust for the original fingerprint templates. The efficacy of resource-constrained IoT devices would be severely hindered by overly simplified authentication templates. In a length of extant cancellable fingerprint templates is frequently fixed, making it challenging to implement these templates in a variety of memory-constrained IoT devices to meet the demand for privacy-preserving authentication systems in a variety of resource-constrained Internet of Things applications, we offer a novel, length-flexible lightweight, cancelable fingerprint template as a solution to these challenges. The proposed design for the cancelable template consists primarily of two components: 1) lightweight cancelable feature generation based on the designed encoding-nested difference-XOR method, and 2) length-flexible partial-cancelable feature generation using the designed re-indexing technique. Comprehensive experimental results on the public databases FVC2002 DB1-DB4 and FVC2004 DB1-DB4 demonstrate that the proposed cancelable fingerprint template obtains authentication performance in IoT environments that is comparable to that of state-of-the-art methods. However, our design reduces both the required storage space for the template and the computational cost of the authentication procedure. Importantly, the developed length-flexible lightweight cancellable template is compatible with a wide range of commercial smart cards (such as C5-M.O.S.T. Card Contact Microprocessor Smart Cards CLXSU064KC5). According to our knowledge, the described method is the first design for a length-flexible, lightweight, high-performance, cancelable fingerprint template intended for use in IoT applications with constrained resources. The success of every nation depends on its educational system. If a nation's educational system is unable to contribute meaningfully to its growth, it will be unable to compete effectively in the current global environment. The education system in India is heavily criticized in a variety of contexts for its inability to contribute to inclusive national growth and for failing to produce graduates with the employable skills demanded by industry. This article attempts to draw attention to the issues and offers some potential solutions. Secondary data gathered from a broad variety of existing sources are utilized in this study. The researcher hypothesizes that the present education system that are impeding the nation's development can be effectively addressed and resolved if the government takes proactive and committed measures in that direction.

#### Complete Specification

##### Description:DESCRIPTIONS

It is widely believed that India has a robust educational system with prominent educational institutions. All of the benchmarks, including new courses, evolving curriculum, dynamic teaching strategies, and ongoing educator professional development, contribute to the delivery of high-quality content. Students from China, Canada, South Korea, Germany, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and Australia choose to study in India due to its student-friendly learning environments, greater adoption of extracurricular and co-curricular activities, and other factors. In contrast, the results are not encouraging when the employability of the production, the present unemployment rate, and the level of underemployment are considered. It is unfortunate that low-income people have less access to high-quality education, and that a tiny fraction of high school graduates, perhaps one tenth, pursue postsecondary education. Many criticize the fact that many students learn through rote memorization and that every program is designed with exam preparation rather than learning preparation in mind. As a consequence, India's educational system is a significant barrier to achieving its economic development objectives. This study seeks to investigate and evaluate the issues and obstacles confronting the Indian educational system, and to offer potential solutions to these issues. In addition to its 152 central universities and 316 state universities, India is home to roughly 191 private institutions. There are 33,623 colleges, of which 1,800 are exclusively for women, and 12,748 institutions that offer diploma programs (Indrail, 2015). The University Grants Commission is responsible for the coordination, determination, and ongoing upkeep of the standards for all levels of higher education. The various professional programs in India are administered by the All India Council for Technical Education, Indian Council for Agriculture Research, Distance Education Council, National Council for Teacher Education, Bar Council of India, Medical Council of India, Indian Nursing Council, Central Council of Homeopathy, Pharmacy Council of India, Central Council of Indian Medicine, and Dentist Council of India. People who did not graduate from high school can enroll in the National Institute of Open Schooling's secondary school-level continuing education program.

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