



# BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

ICSSR SPONSORED INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR

ON

PROGRAMMING FUTURES THROUGH  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

Date: 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> December, 2023

Organised by

Research Cell in Collaboration with IQAC  
Damdama College, Kulhati, Kamrup, Assam

Editor

Dr. Nazneen Ara Hoque





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**Editor  
Dr. Nazneen Ara Hoque**

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## **Book of Abstracts :**

Published on 27/12/2023 on the occasion of a two day long ICSSR sponsored International Seminar on “Programming Futures Through Sustainable Development Goals (SDG’s)”, edited by Dr. Nazneen Ara Hoque of Damdama College, Kulhati, Kamrup, Assam, Pin-781104.

Published by : International Seminar Organising Committee

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Printed at : Das Enterprise  
Maligaon Chariali, Guwahati-781012

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All the Abstracts have been published in thier original form with minor modifications. Organising Committee regrets its inability to publish the abstracts that are not received in due time.



OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL & SECRETARY Ph. No.: 69006 48545

# DAMDAMA COLLEGE

Estd.: 1978

P.O.: Kulhati, Dist.: Kamrup, Assam, Pin-781104

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CC/

Date: 29.12.2023

From

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Principal

Damdama College, Kulhati, Kamrup, Assam-781104

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## Message from the Principal

I am happy to learn that the Research Cell of Damdama College in collaboration with IQAC of the college is going to organize an International Seminar on the topic "Programming Futures Through Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" sponsored by the ICSSR, New Delhi. To my knowledge, it is the first endeavour of the faculty members of Damdama College to organize such an academic platform where knowledge makers as well as knowledge takers will assemble to exchange their academic ideas and innovative thinkings that may be beneficial to formulate policy making for the development of society. I am thankful to the sponsoring agency "ICSSR, New Delhi" as well as thankful to the Resource Persons of the Seminar and all the participants from different parts of the world for being attached with us in this noble cause. I also would like to thank the Convenor, Co-Convenors, and Members of the college for organizing this type of academic exercise.

Wishing a grand success of the Seminar.

(Dr. Suranjan Sarma)

Principal

Damdama College, Kulhati

Principal & Secretary

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## From the Desk of Editor

Economic development is crucial for global growth and improvement, and sustainable development is gaining attention from professionals, academics, researchers, and policymakers. The United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015 to improve the planet and human existence globally by 2030. The SDGs are interconnected, recognizing that actions in one area impact outcomes in others, and development must balance social, economic, and environmental sustainability. Agenda 2030 requires collaboration from governments and other stakeholders, particularly local communities, to ensure the social embedding and adaptation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Governance is crucial, with SDG 16 promoting peaceful, inclusive communities for sustainable development, equal access to justice, and efficient structures. People are the most crucial stakeholders in achieving the SDGs, but many are unaware of their benefits, especially for marginalized groups. Most importantly, education plays a significant role in achieving sustainable development goals, with a 12% decrease in global poverty and a 28% GDP increase for lower- and middle-income nations over the next 80 years. Reforming educational institutions is essential for achieving gender equality and achieving SDG 5. Eliminating discrimination against women and girls is a fundamental human right that contributes to poverty reduction, improved education, health, and nutrition outcomes, and promoting good health and happiness for all ages. Ending violence against women and girls is crucial for SDG 5 and promoting good health and happiness for all. Women and girls make up half of the population, and without their equal participation in technology, including ICTs, we lose half of the potential creators, innovators, and scientists. SDG 5 highlights the connection between technology and women's rights, emphasizing the use of ICTs for empowerment. Gender equality is linked to peace and long-term development, making inclusiveness an investment. Goal 16 promotes peaceful societies, equal access to justice, and responsible institutions, ensuring people are free from violence. However, around million people were internally displaced in 2021 due to conflict, violence, or human rights violations. The United Nations' 2030 'Agenda for Sustainable Development' aims to empower IDPs and maintain intra- and intergenerational equity. The goal is to leave no one behind and ensure everyone is included in the global welfare narrative. Urbanization is driving stakeholders to prioritize Sustainable Development Goals 11 and 9, which involve modernizing infrastructure for future access to information and financial markets.

Corporate Social Responsibility can complement government efforts and contribute to social and economic growth. Investing in green growth ensures natural assets fulfil their full potential and human support systems. Focusing on multiple SDGs and assessing their environmental impact can improve decisions. Some SDGs require action addressing environment-human linkages, while others may only be a small portion of the overall strategy. By focusing on these areas, governments can better achieve their goals and contribute to a more sustainable future.

In this regard, the seminar seeks to delve into various sub-themes, including-

- a) Local Communities, Self-Governance and SDGs.
- b) Livelihood Strategies for Sustainable Development
- c) Education and its Consequences for new Millennia
- d) Gender, Technology and the New Futures.
- e) Democratic Institutions and their Role in Development.
- f) Internally displaced person, Refugees and World Peace.
- g) Intra and Inter-Generational Justice for Sustainable Development.
- h) Urban Planning and Sustainable Architecture.
- i) Industrial Responsibility and Green Futures.
- j) The Anthropocene, Visual Culture and Environment.
- k) Role of Aid Agencies in SDGs.
- l) Any other themes not covered in the subthemes may be accepted provided they fall within the broader purview of the Conference.

In response to our invitation to the International Seminar, around 260 academicians/faculties/researchers/students from all over India submitted abstracts on the main theme and sub-themes, which are included in this Book of Abstracts.

On behalf of Damdama College, Kulhati, I express my heartfelt welcome and gratitude to respected **Keynote Speakers** *Dr. Rituparna Bhattacharyya, Dr. Yasmin Saikia, Prof. M.P. Bezbaruah, Chairpersons of technical sessions Prof. Utpal Kr. De, Prof. Sukanya Sarma, Prof. Joydeep Baruah, Prof. Nissar A. Baruah, Dr. Saswati Choudhury, Dipanjali Gogoi, Prof. Akhil Ranjan Dutta, Prof. Dulumoni Goswami, Prof. Rajib Handique, Prof. Partha Pratim Baruah, Dr. Pori Hiloidari, Dr. Suranjan Sarma* and, all the Participants who have shown interest in joining us and is eager to share their knowledge, opinions, and ideas.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Suranjan Sarma, the honourable Principal of Damdama College, for providing me with this wonderful opportunity to work as the editor of this Book of Abstracts and the Convener of the International Seminar on **"Programming Futures Through Sustainable Development Goals,"** which is being sponsored by **ICSSR**, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi.

I, on behalf of the Editorial Board would like to thank everyone who has contributed and extended their cooperation for this International Seminar and for publishing this Book of Abstracts. I hope that the seminar will be remembered as a landmark in the history of Damdama College, Kulhati, Kamrup, Assam, India, as well as a memorable experience for the eminent speakers, chairpersons, academics, and participants for all time.

Finally, on behalf of the Seminar Organising Committee, I would like to apologize for any errors or omissions in our humble hospitality on this occasion.

With Best Regards

Place: Damdama College

Date: 29.12.2023

Sincerely Yours

*Nazneen Ara Hoque*

(Dr. Nazneen Ara Hoque)

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# Facing the Anthropocene in the Dystopia of Margaret Atwood's *Orynx and Crake*

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Within the last two decades, the Anthropocene has emerged as a powerful term in both the Sciences and the Humanities for understanding the long-term human impact on Earth through the notion of a potential new geological epoch. The Anthropocene challenges us to think beyond the human scale, to imagine – limited though such intellectual leaps must be – planetary forces, histories and spaces in the face of which we shrink into insignificance. While our cumulative local actions shape, potentially catastrophically, our planet, the Anthropocene also reminds us how planetary forces may extinguish, and will certainly outlast, us. Taking into consideration how Theories of Posthumanism, cause us to reflect on the place of human beings in the Anthropocene, can help us rethink the basic principles of our interactions with both human and non-human agents on a planetary scale (Braidotti, 2015) the enquiry will focus on the dystopian world presented by Margaret Atwood in her novel. This paper shall discuss with reference to Margaret Atwood's dystopic novel *Orynx and Crake*, the representation of the post-human subject and the implication of living in the Anthropocene era—as a literary/theoretical tool that triggers the birth of a new genre, climatic fiction. The paper will focus on how the post-humanist critical concerns find a way to dismantle anthropocentric notions of the human and defend the need for a closer relationship between humanity and the environment. Anthropocentric environmental destruction can have deep consequences and effects on humans' bodies and trigger human extinction

***Keywords: Posthuman, Environment, Anthropocene, Sustainability.***



# Gender and Technology: Intersectionality and Opportunities

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Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right but also a keystone of a prosperous, modern economy that provides sustainable inclusive growth. Yet, Gender inequalities continues to be deep-rooted in every society. In addition to facing gender wage disparities and occupational segregation, women often lack access to respectable work. They frequently experience violence and discrimination in addition to being denied access to basic healthcare and education. In the processes of determining political and economic decisions, they are under-represented. Today the digital transformation provides new avenues for the economic empowerment of women and can contribute to greater gender equality. The pace at which new technology are being developed, digitalization, artificial intelligence, and machine learning is revolutionizing the way work is done, the way we looking at the world. But the division of technical abilities and realms of knowledge between and among the sexes is seen. Hence, the main thrust of this paper is to analyse the intersectionality and opportunities created by the advancement of modern technologies. Based on secondary sourcesthis paper triesto understand whether the technology has reduced the gender gap or it has created new ways of discrimination.

***Keywords: Gender, technology, intersectionality, digitalization, empowerment.***

# **Government of India and Developmental Schemes with Special Reference to MGNREGA**

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The government is a social-welfare organization. It works for the benefits of the common people without making any motive to maximize profit. Hence, the main agenda of the government is welfare maximization. The Government has launched numerous schemes for the social and economic welfare of the citizens of the nation. Government schemes can be defined as a plan, design or program formulated by the government for the welfare of the people. The Government launches various schemes from time to time having a specific objective. The majority of these government schemes are designed to help the economically deprived, rural, or vulnerable people in society. The beneficiaries of these government schemes mostly comprise of economically backward or weaker sections of the society and low-income families. The Objective of Union Government Schemes is to uplift the poor section of the society, improve the quality of life, development of rural and backward areas, provide financial security, education and training to the vulnerable section of the nation, provide financial assistance to women, small business and weaker segment of the society and promoting small scale business by providing entrepreneurial and training facilities. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is Indian legislation enacted on August 25, 2005. Here, in this paper focus will be given on the benefits of these schemes for the welfare of the common people.

***Keywords: Development, Schemes, Backward, Uplift.***

# Gender Justice in India

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Gender equality, also known as sexual equality or equality of the sexes. Gender justice is a concept that promotes the full realization of rights and opportunities for all genders. It seeks to realize equality between men and women, as well as between diverse gender identities, in terms of rights, responsibilities, and opportunities. Despite worldwide efforts to address the problem, gender injustice continues to be an obstacle for women seeking equal opportunities in all aspects of life. Gender inequality is a global issue and the most pervasive form of inequality that affects both men and women. Gender discrimination and persecution threaten the safety and dignity of millions of women around the world. UNICEF says gender equality “means that women and men, and girls and boys, enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and protections. It does not require that girls and boys, or women and men, be the same, or that they be treated exactly alike.” As of 2017, gender equality is the fifth of seventeen sustainable development goals (SDG 5) of the United Nations.

***Key Words: Woman, Constitution, UNO, Human Rights.***

# Harmonized Growth: Green Initiatives and Sustainable Business

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Sustainable development aspires to achieve a durable balance by combining economic growth with the protection of the environment and fulfilment of social responsibilities. Although industrialization unquestionably plays a substantial role in fostering economic development via diversification, job creation, technological progress, and enhanced productivity, what is frequently neglected are the ecological expenses and adverse environmental impacts linked to this development. The ongoing pursuit of industrial expansion may result in environmental decline, encompassing challenges like pollution, habitat loss, and the depletion of natural resources. This article is an attempt to understand why the adoption of a holistic strategy that recognizes the importance of striking a balance between advancing economically and ensuring environmental sustainability is essential. It is imperative for industries and companies to begin incorporating ethical and green initiatives that lessen their environmental footprint and contribute to the creation of a sustainable ecosystem. Advocating for thoughtful business practices represents a significant dedication to crafting a sustainable ecosystem and setting a benchmark for the future.

***Keywords: Sustainable development, industries, green practices, social responsibility.***

# **Importance of Technology in the Future and its Impact on Society**

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The word Technology has played a very crucial role in developing the modern world, from the development of the wheel to the most recent advances in artificial intelligence. The use of technology has increased drastically. It mainly affects the lives of people and changes the way lives, think and communicate. Technology plays a major role in society and now it is very tough to imagine life without technology. With the help of this article, we can broadly know about the importance of technology in the future and how the impact of technology on society is moving towards good and bad.

***Keywords: Technology, Importance and Impact (Positive and Negative) on Society***

# Impact of Climate Change on Ecosystem Sustainability : A Study

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Today's world has been experiencing a burning problem called climate change, having an impact on every phenomenon of ecosystem. Global warming is thought to be primary caused by greenhouse gas emissions, which endangers all of biodiversity. Goal 15 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) created by the United Nations (UN) in 2017 is entirely focused on biodiversity preservation. There is increasing evidence of how climate change affects both human and the natural world. Climate change has been affecting ecosystem productivity, increasing the likelihood of invasive species spreading and changing the ways in which various species interact with their environment and with each other. The effects of climate change, however, are not uniform throughout the nation or the world; in fact, they can vary considerably between neighborhoods or people even within the same community. This paper looks into the changes that have occurred in the ecosystem as well as the factors influencing on climate change. To obtain the data, literature search has been done using both offline and online sources. According to the study, variations in climatic activity have the potential to throw the world's ecosystem into total disarray. Fluctuations in the seasonal life cycle of species, relocation of habitat ranges, disruptions in the food web, buffer and threshold effects like droughts, floods and wildfires, and the spread of infections, parasites and diseases that may have an immediate impact on human health, agriculture, fisheries, etc. Controlling the detrimental effects of climate change on ecosystem and working toward the 2030, the fulfillment of goal 15 of SDGs will solely depend on human society.

***Keywords: Greenhouse gas, climate change, ecosystem, threshold.***

# **Involvement Of Women In Socio- Economic And Political Affairs Promoting Gender Equality And Sustainable Development In Rural Areas Of Assam: A Study In The Hajo Revenue Circle**

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Gender equality implies the equal access to resources, opportunities, decision-making regardless of sex. Women have equal rights and freedom in every sphere of life with men. The word gender equality breaks down the barrier of sexual discrimination among men and women. Involvement of women in socio- economic and political affairs enhance the process of inclusive development as well as sustainable development. Any discrimination in the context of sex or gender poses hindrance in the path of sustainable development of a nation. The main objective of this research paper is to focus on the involvement of women in socio- economic and political affairs which promotes gender equality and sustainable development. Descriptive survey method will be applied in this research paper and random sampling technique will be used while selecting sample for procuring data. The study will be based on first hand and secondary sources of data. Data analysis will be completed by using simple percentage in this study.

***Key Words: Socio- economic and political, Gender equality, Sustainable development.***

# Industrial Responsibility and The Green Future

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In recent years, the concept of industrial responsibility has gained significant attention due to the growing concerns about environmental degradation and the need for sustainable development. Industries play a crucial role in shaping the future of our planet, and their responsibility towards the environment cannot be overlooked. This academic writing aims to explore the importance of industrial responsibility in creating a green future. By examining the key points surrounding this topic, we can better understand the significance of sustainable practices in industrial operations. Industrialization has often been associated with negative environmental impacts. The burning of fossil fuels, release of harmful emissions, and excessive use of natural resources have contributed to the degradation of our planet. Industries have a responsibility to acknowledge their role in these environmental issues and take proactive measures to mitigate them. It has been observed that from time to time various studies were carried out on the topic Industrial Responsibility and The Green Future but the research failed to notice any study on Industrial Responsibility and The Green Future. The present work intends to fill up this gap. This study is of utmost importance as it addresses the urgent need for industries to take responsibility for their environmental impact. By highlighting the benefits and challenges associated with industrial responsibility, this research will contribute to the ongoing discourse on sustainability and provide valuable insights for policymakers, businesses, and other stakeholders.



# Higher Education and Sustainable Development Goals

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Quality education is one of the major goals set by General Assembly of United Nations for Sustainable Development by 2030. Education is an important parameter that can bring changes in various aspects and it can also help in the achievement of some other Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). In this paper, an attempt is made to study the role and initiatives needed to be taken by the higher educational institutions to achieve the goal of Sustainable Development. This paper is descriptive in nature. Secondary data from various sources have been collected by the investigator for this purpose.

***Keywords: Higher Education, Sustainable Development.***

# Investment Paradigm for ensuring Quality Education in India to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 4

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Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The Sustainable Development Goal 4 specially spoke for “Ensures inclusive and equitable quality education and promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all”. Quality education means imparting knowledge and skills to equip students with critical thinking, problem solving attitude, decision-making skill and enable them to accept the new areas of innovation merging with the tradition based knowledge. It is a path to break the cycle of poverty, providing opportunities for socio-economic advancement and reducing inequalities by shaping individuals to contribute meaningfully to their communities, fostering a skilled workforce that drives innovation and economic growth. The key elements of quality education are comprehensive curriculum, equitable access, inclusive learning environment, qualified teachers, and technology integration. In the present study an attempt has been made to find out the nature of investment and areas of investment for ensuring quality education in India. It is a benchmark for enriching the strategy of achieving Sustainable Development Goal 4 with a prospect to inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

***Keywords: SDG, Quality Education, Investment.***

# **Agricultural Development and Livelihood Security: A Case Study of Morigaon District, Assam**

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Morigaon district in Assam is primarily an agricultural region, with 92.35 percent (2011) of its population living in rural areas spread across 632 villages. The people in this district depend mainly on farming for their livelihood. However, despite this emphasis on agriculture, the Morigaon district is not entirely self-sufficient in food production. Majority of the rural households consist of small and marginal farmers. The limited size of their land holdings presents a significant challenge when it comes to adopting modern technological inputs. Consequently, the level of agricultural development in these areas remains low. The district's total net cropped area is only 57.95 percent of its total geographical area. A significant portion of the area is covered by uncultivable hills in the south and flood-affected tracts in the northwest. The development of agricultural development is also influenced by the attitudes of various social groups. These constraints, along with other adverse socio-economic factors, reduce the size of agricultural output and cannot keep pace with the increasing demand of the population. This study aims to assess the level of agricultural development in various spatial units (mouzas) and to determine the measures of livelihood security in the district. Both primary and secondary data are used. The findings of this study are expected to help in the formulation of planning strategies for enhancing agricultural development and improving livelihood security in the district.

***Keywords: Livelihood, Self-sufficient, Land holdings, Constraints.***

# Socio-Political Status of Religious Minority in Assam

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Minority is a term that refers to a partially inferior population of a nation with ethnic, religious, or linguistic characteristics that differ from the rest of the population. It is a group that is conservative in preserving their culture, tradition, religion, and language. The United Nations supports the protection of minority situations, but there is no specific definition. The socio-political status of religious minorities is a significant concern, and systematic research is necessary for the upliftment of weaker and deprived communities. India is a country with unity in diversity, with Hindus comprising the majority of the population, Muslims, Sikhs, and Christians being majority communities. Minorities are a constant source of concern and friction in any democratic society. India has mostly religious minorities, some of whom have their own languages. Minority concepts cannot be determined based on caste, but the Indian constitution guarantees political, civil, professional, religious, educational, and cultural rights to minorities. In Assam, six communities are issued as minorities under section 2(c) of the national commission for minorities Act 1992. According to the 2011 census, Hindus make up 61.47% of the total population, Muslims make up 34.22%, and Christians make up 3.74%. The percentage of Buddhists, Sikhs, and Jain is less than 1%. Minority certificates are provided to identify these minorities, and they can benefit from schemes initiated by the minorities' welfare department. Minority definition must change district by district depending on geography, population, and threat perception. Minorities are low in participation in international, national, state, and local politics, making them a deprived community in society. Initiatives to research and help these communities are crucial for their well-being.

***Keyword: Minority, Community, Politics, Deprive, Development***

# **Flyovers And Road Construction: Understanding Urban Governance And Sustainability Of Life In Guwahati City**

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Confluent with rich past, different cultures and rapidly increasing urbanization, Guwahati is the entry point to Northeastern India. The need for sustainable infrastructure and efficient urban planning grows as the city changes. The connection between urban planning, sustainable development, and human life in cities is infinite. Development planning and sustainability of human life in Guwahati city has become a major issue for debates and discussions in the face of the rapid change of the city's infrastructure and architectural developments that have been seen in recent years. The increasing number of flyovers and broad roads are solving the existing problems of congested roads or is increasing the volume of traffic by encouraging more drivers to come on road is questionable. This paper is an attempt to understand the connectivity of the newly constructed flyovers and roads with improvisation of Guwahati city infrastructure from the point of urban governance and its association with the idea of sustainable development.

***Keywords: Planning, Development, Sustainable development & Urban governance.***

# Significance of Innovation in Education for Promoting Sustainable Development: A Study

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Sustainable development can be defined as the ability to meet the need of the present generation without compromising the future. Innovation in education brings the changes in teaching learning process by applying new classroom strategies for sustainable education. It also enhances sustainabilities in academic development of the students and improve personal attitude. Students can get the benefits of innovative education by experiencing dynamic learning process such as smart classroom, mobile using, digital blackboard, problem solving method so forth. This helps in the path of sustainable development for future generation. The investigator attempts to highlight on significant of innovation in education which promotes sustainable development. Descriptive survey method is applied in this research paper. Simple random sampling technique has been used in selecting the sample of the study. The study is based on primary and secondary sources of data. The data have been analysed by using the simple percentage in this study.

***Keywords: Innovation, Education, Sustainability, random sampling.***

# **Resilience on the Plate: Navigating Assam's Local Food Sovereignty Amidst a Global Pandemic**

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Amidst the global surge in hunger exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, this study unveils a resilient local food sovereignty model observed in the rural backdrop of Assam, India. While the World Food Programme predicts a stark rise in crisis-level hunger worldwide, particularly in India, this research focuses on rural scenarios of Assam and its capacity to sustain the pandemic situation. The rural communities showcase a unique blend of traditional practices, communal rights over land and resources, and subsistence agriculture that shielded them from the pandemic's food insecurity fallout. The study delves into the revival of communal fishing-gathering, the significance of rural commons, and the role of 'bari' (backyard gardens) in sustaining local populations. It contrasts this with the challenges faced in regions dependent on cash crops and commercial cultivation, emphasizing the vital role of remittances in the agricultural operational capital. As global supply chains falter, the paper advocates for the importance of local food sovereignty, emphasizing community-driven, ecologically sustainable, and culturally relevant food production systems as a viable solution.

***Keywords: Food Sovereignty, communal right, Bari, global pandemic***

## **“Improving Livelihood Opportunities : A Study of Pineapple Plantation in the Rural Areas of West Karbi Anglong”**

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In recent times, the demand for Pineapple shas skyrocketed, especially due to consumers' growing concerns over health, wellness and a shift toward vegan foods. Pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) is a tropical plant having eatable fruit which originated in South America. Itwas introduced in India by the Portuguese around the 16<sup>th</sup> century CE. In Assam, commercial cultivation of pineapples began quite recently, especially in the hills of Karbi Anglong, West Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts. With high demand for pineapple in India and abroad, and the suitable soil and climatic conditions for cultivation in this part of Assam, there arise huge livelihood opportunities for the farmers of *West Karbi Anglong*. There are certain challenges to overcome in this regard with factors like high fluctuation in market prices, slow in transportation , unorganized production etc., but if properly addressed, the commercial prospect is huge considering the national and internal demands for this sweet juicy fruit. As per report in 'TheHindu' in 2022, the market was unable to meet demand for pineapples, which in years ahead is only said to increased and with concerning climate change in the horizon, organic pineapple cultivation can play a huge part in *sustainable livelihoods* in rural areas of Assam.

***Keywords : Pineapples, West Karbi Anglong, Opportunities, Sustainable Livelihoods***



# **Sustainable Development Goal 16 and Its Relevance in the Context of the Survivors of Witch-Hunting in Assam**

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Sustainable Development Goal 16 (SDG 16) is focused on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. It encompasses various targets for reducing violence, ensuring access to justice, promoting the rule of law, and strengthening institutions. In the context of survivors of witch-hunting in Assam, SDG16 is highly relevant, as it addresses issues related to violence, justice, and institutional capacity. Witch-hunting refers to the practice of accusing individuals, often vulnerable and marginalized, of practising witchcraft and subjecting them to violence, discrimination, and even death. This phenomenon is prevalent in some parts of India, including Assam. This paper argues that efforts to address witch-hunting in Assam should be aligned with SDG 16 to create sustainable and long-term solutions. This involves a multi-faceted approach that combines legal reforms, community engagement, awareness campaigns, and support services for survivors

***Keywords: Sustainable Development; Witch-Hunting; Violence; Survivors***

# **Livelihood Strategies for Sustainable Development : With special reference to the Hajo Block, Kamrup, Assam**

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Livelihood strategies are very important for sustainable Development especially in rural areas of Assam. It focuses on the socio-economic development of the rural people. The rural people of Hajo Block, Kamrup, Assam are very enthusiastic in the field of Cultivations, Fishery, Flower plantation, some small industries like Bamboo, Bell –Metal, Bricks industry etc. The term sustainability is broadly used to indicate programs, initiatives and action aimed at the preservation of a particular resource. It refers distinct areas human, social and economic and environmental known as the four pillars of sustainability. Through the strategies rural people will be highly benefited in their livelihood. Among the new strategies mechanization, market-oriented crops selection, diversification of crops and mixed farming, adopting non-farm activities. Through the implementation of policies, the sustainable livelihood strategy has been a strategic method for increasing rural economic and harmonizing political, socio-cultural, economic and environmental development. There are some sustainable ways of life include industrializing rural areas, employing solar energy, improving rural housing, maximizing the efficiency of production factors, growing native poultry in house yards. The long-term growth of low-income people and families as well as the development of nations and societies depend on sustainable development. The people of Hajo,Block, Kamrup, Assam are more dependent on the traditional agricultural sector and it determine their economic status. Thus the sustainable development strategies will improve their livelihood.

***Key Words: Strategies, Socio-economic, Industrializing***

# **Technology's Impact on Higher Education : A Brief Overview**

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In recent years, technology has become an integral component of higher education, profoundly influencing the way educators teach and students learn. The incorporation of digital tools, online platforms, and educational software has revolutionized traditional teaching methodologies, fostering interactive and personalized learning experiences. Virtual classrooms, e-learning platforms, and collaborative tools have democratized education, transcending physical boundaries and providing students with access to a vast array of educational resources. Additionally, technology has streamlined administrative processes, from enrolment to grading, enhancing the overall efficiency of educational institutions.

While these advancements have significantly improved accessibility and efficiency, challenges such as the digital divide and privacy concerns remain. Nonetheless, the ongoing integration of technology in higher education continues to shape a dynamic and adaptive learning environment, preparing students for the demands of a rapidly evolving global landscape.

***Key Words: Technology, Privacy, Higher Education***

# **NEP-2020- It's Future Prospect of Technology for Gender Equality in Higher Education**

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The Indian Govt. has come up with NEP-2020 on approval by the Indian cabinet on July 29, to give a new direction and identity into Indian education system from primary to higher education with use and integration of technology to meet equality in higher education in the 21st century. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 outlines a transformative vision for higher education, emphasizing inclusivity and gender equality. In its future prospect of technology, NEP envisions leveraging digital platforms to bridge gender gaps in higher education. Through online courses, remote learning, and virtual resources, the policy aims to provide equitable access, empowering women in academic pursuits. The integration of technology is anticipated to create a more flexible and supportive learning environment, fostering gender-inclusive education and promoting women's participation and success in higher education. The study aims at giving a brief overview of Technology, gender equality in Higher education in NEP. The study tries to explore the role of technology for promoting gender equality in higher education. The methodology will be descriptive analytical and secondary data like Govt. data, research article, journals and news papers will be used.

***Keywords : NEP 2020, technology, Gender equality, Higher education.***

# Education and Its Consequences for New Millennia

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Despite the transforming power of education has long been acknowledged, the turn of the millennium has brought about extraordinary developments that necessitate a reevaluation of the institution's purpose and implications. This study examines the intricate relationship between education and the changing 21st-century environment, with a particular emphasis on the effects on both persons and societies. The first part of the following paper acknowledges the benefits of education, including how it equips people with information, skills, and critical thinking abilities. It draws attention to the ways that education can support economic growth, social mobility, and the creation of a more fair and just society. The study does, however, also address the difficulties and possible downsides of education in the new millennium. Additionally, the paper explores the distinct qualities of students in the new millennium which are frequently called "digital natives." The necessity of a comprehensive approach to education that equips people for both the responsibilities of the present and the uncertainties of the future is emphasized in the paper's conclusion. The future of the next millennium can be shaped by education. Through grasping the chances and tackling the difficulties that the digital era has to offer. Education may continue to be a potent tool for societal advancement, personal empowerment, and a sustainable future.

***Key Words: New Millennia, social mobility, digital native, Economic growth.***

# **Role of SHGs in Sustainable Development under Rupahihat Development Block, Nagaon**

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Self-Help Groups (SHGs) play a crucial role in sustainable development, especially in the context of socio-economic empowerment at the grassroots level. SHGs often focus on financial inclusion by providing access to credit and savings facilities for their members. This helps in creating a financially stable community by promoting savings and enabling small-scale entrepreneurship. Many SHGs have a strong focus on women empowerment. By providing women with a platform to come together, share experiences, and collectively work towards economic goals, SHGs contribute to gender equality and empowerment. Through microfinance initiatives, SHGs provide small loans to their members for various income-generating activities. This can lead to poverty alleviation by enabling individuals to start or expand small businesses, leading to increased income and improved living standards. SHGs often facilitate skill development programs for their members. By enhancing the skills of individuals within the community, SHGs contribute to the creation of a skilled and employable workforce, fostering economic development. In rural areas, SHGs play a significant role in addressing local challenges. They might focus on agriculture, livestock management, and other livelihood activities, contributing to the overall development of rural communities. They play a multifaceted role in sustainable development by addressing economic, social, and environmental aspects at the grassroots level. Their impact goes beyond individual empowerment, extending to the well-being and development of the entire community. This research paper tries to focus on the role of SHGs in sustainable development of women and also highlights the exposure of women in especially in rural area who were constrained in their houses.

***Keywords: SHG, sustainable, development, empowerment.***

# Gender Disparity in Digital Literacy among Undergraduate Students

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Promoting gender equality and quality education are the most important among other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations in 2015. In this context SDGs need to address the issues of gender disparity in digital literacy. Despite the scientific and technological advancements, studies reveal that a persistent gender gap exists affecting the women all over the world. Making digital literacy accessible for women is a primary concern for all to bridge the digital gender gap. The inclusion of digital literacy into the SDGs framework not only will promote gender equality but also will enhance the possibility of fulfilling the other targeted goals creating a more equitable and sustainable future. Research studies on gender disparity and digital literacy hold prime importance in this contemporary digital era as digital literacy empowers women by providing different benefits like access to education, information, schemes and projects, health, financial and other economic opportunities. This present study aims to examine the gender differences in digital literacy among the undergraduate students of Darrang district of Assam. A sample of 200 students studying in undergraduate level is selected using stratified random sampling technique. A self-structured questionnaire is used to collect the required data from the selected students. Collected data is analyzed using simple percentage method. It is expected that the findings of the study will provide valuable insights for policy makers, educators and other stakeholders in formulating policies and interventions to bridge the digital gender gap and empower women through digital literacy in an equitable manner.

***Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Gender, Digital literacy, Undergraduate Students.***

# **Contextualization of Experiential Learning to Achieve Sustainable Development in Education**

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Experiential learning is an activity-based learning process where the students get the opportunity to learn activities, skills and reflecting the practical experiences. It is a holistic philosophy of education based on the notion that an individual's life experiences are important to understand new knowledge. Experiential learning is a method of education, which help in acquiring knowledge outside of the traditional academic classroom setting through practical experiences. Experiential education helps the learner to use their practical knowledge for the sustainable development of the society. Sustainable development in education reflects that to preserve environmental integrity, economic viability for present and future generation. It gives a platform to the learners of all ages with the help of knowledge, skills and values to address interconnected issues of the planet. In this context, this paper aims to study the roles of experiential learning to achieve sustainable development in education. In this paper it has also focus that how David Kolb's theory of experiential learning is relevant with sustainable development. This paper is purely conceptual and theoretical in nature. This paper concluded that Sustainable development requires multidisciplinary collaboration, which can be achieved through experiential learning. To achieve the sustainable development there should be a bridge between different practical experiences, skills, cultures, traditions and diverse domains of knowledge. The final conclusion is that education should be integrated with practical experiences to make a better world for next generation.

***Key Words: Experiential learning, holistic, sustainable development***



# **Vedic Mathematics in School Education and Its Consequences for New Millennia Students**

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Mathematics plays a very crucial role in different fields of our life and thereby learning mathematics is an integral part of modern education system. Unfortunately, it is observed that a lot of students find the subject difficult and have a phobia towards it. Vedic mathematics can help to a large extent in this regard. So, present paper is an effort to highlight the advantages of learning Vedic mathematics and accordingly, aims at studying the consequences of teaching Vedic mathematics on school learners at class VI through quasi-experimental research. The researchers have designed to carry out a study on 40 students' sample. Two important contents of Mathematics- multiplication and squares are taken for studying the consequences after teaching through application of Vedic Mathematics principles. Time needed to solve the sums and interest of students were taken into account to examine the impact of Vedic mathematics on students. Observation method is also employed to study the outer behaviour (Body language) of students in the present study. After the intervention, it has been observed that students' motivation and interest as well as speed and accuracy all increased when they were taught through the principle of Vedic mathematics. So, it becomes evident that use of Vedic mathematics in school education has a great relevance as it will enormously help the new millennia students to compete globally enhancing their speed and accuracy.

***Keywords: Vedic Mathematics, School Education, Consequences, Students, New Millenium.***

# **Integrated Farming System as a Sustainable Strategy of Modern Agriculture : A Systematic Review**

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Agriculture has passed through significant changes in recent decades. The modern technologies and introduction of new high yielding varieties have significantly increased productivity and agricultural production. But as agricultural modernization progressed, the ecology-farming linkage was often broken as ecological principles were ignored. Moreover, it is evident that all over the world farmers don't make money, although they work hard, especially small farmers. Therefore, Integrated Farming System has emerged as an alternative development model to increase the farmers income and to improve the ecological balance. In this context, the present study is an attempt to review, comprehensively and systematically, the nature and extent of integrated farming system as a strategy for sustainable agriculture with special reference to North East India. This study reveals how the farming sector is evolving to adopt integrated farming as a strategy of coping with the risk of loss from mono cropping and as a way of sustainable agriculture in the region. Integrated Farming system is a resource management strategy to achieve economic and sustained agricultural production to meet diverse requirements of farm livelihood while preserving resource base and maintaining a high level of environmental quality. It highlights how this system involves optimal utilization of local resources and community led indigenous systems for organic farming. It is evident from the reviews that the region has enormous potential for different models of integrated farming system and generating multiple sources of incomes. The article is expected to identify the issues related to integrated farming system in the region for further research and to attract the eyes of the policymakers towards the potentialities of integrated farming systems in the region.

***Keywords: Sustainability, Integrated farming, Diversification, Risk management, Profitability.***

# **Role of Democratic Institutions in Sustainable Development Goals : An analysis**

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Both sustainable development and Democracy promote the peaceful institutionalization of change. At the United Nations Conference, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were developed on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 2012. The purpose was to create a set of global goals, related with the environmental, political and economic challenges that we face as humanity. However, The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, and were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The main objective of the sustainable development is to balance our environmental , economic and social needs, allowing prosperity for now and future generations. The sustainable development improves the quality of human life, it teaches us to respect and care for all the life forms. Besides this, it minimises the depletion of natural resources. Dignity, people, partnership, prosperity, justice and planet are the key elements of Sustainable Development .Democratic institutions are very much important for sustainable Development Goals. The main purpose of the research paper is to analyse the role of Democratic institutions in Sustainable Development Goals.

***Keywords: Democracy, Democratic Institution, Sustainable Development, United Nations***

# Promoting Peace Values for Sustainable Development Among the Upper Primary School Students

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Sustainable Development is the development that meets the demands of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Looking for fulfilling the needs of future generation through sustainability, an inherent intrinsic interest for value persuasion is important. Peace value for sustainability is a kind of value concept that includes attitudes, behaviours and principles for creating a harmonious and cooperative sustainable society. By inculcating the peace values individuals can work together building a better understanding, cooperation and the peaceful means of life. Peace and environment both are the interconnected with the human being. Respecting nature and promoting sustainable practices lead to a peaceful environment. Therefore, attitude building for sustainability through peace values among students is of utmost important since students are the backbone of the society. Educational institutions are the best platforms to practice such as good activities for the peaceful and sustainable society. Promoting peace values among students at school, our society can ensure a better quality of life and culture of peace among all human being. So, present study aims to explore the peace values for sustainable development among the upper primary school students. It also aims at analysing the curricular practices for peace values for sustainable development. A sample of 100 class vi students were selected by using simple random sampling from 8 upper primary schools under 4 educational Block of Morigaon District. The methods used in this study is descriptive survey method and content analysis method. The result and the findings of the study are discussed in the full-length paper.

***Key words: Peace value, sustainable development, upper primary students, curricular practices.***

# Spiritual Values of Adolescents in Relation to Their Academic Stress

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In 2015, the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGs) to provide a shared strategy for peace and prosperity for all people of the planet, now and into the future. The SDG4 seeks to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all” by 2030. To fulfil the target of SDG4, the National Policy on Education 2020 proposes the reorienting, revamping, and reforming of all aspects of education. According to NEP 2020, education must build character and enable learners to be ethical, rational, compassionate, and caring, while at the same time preparing them for gainful, fulfilling employment. As per NEP 2020, the purpose of the education system is to develop good human beings capable of rational thought and action, possessing compassion and empathy, courage and resilience, scientific temper, and creative imagination, with sound ethical moorings and values. But it is seen that the present education system is very exam-centric, which creates pressure on the students to obtain good marks and ranks in their examinations ignoring their hidden potentialities. As a result, students suffer from stress, anxiety, and depression. In such situation, spiritual values can act as guiding principles for the students in their decision-making related to career and may aid them in navigating obstacles with fortitude and clarity. Considering the target of SDGs for achieving quality education and the focus of NEP 2020, regarding the promotion of quality education in a healthy and stress-free environment through imbining moral and spiritual values among the students, the present study has been undertaken to study the spiritual values of adolescents in relation to their academic stress. In the present study, data were collected from 150 H.S. 1st year students of Kamrup district through a self-developed spiritual values scale and a standardized academic stress scale. The descriptive survey method has been adopted, and inferential statistics have been used to analyse the collected data. Findings of the study will be reported in the full-length paper.

***Keywords: Spiritual Values, Adolescents, Academic Stress.***

# **Ecofiction in Contemporary Assamese Literature : Catalyst for Sustainable Awareness**

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This paper delves into the burgeoning literary trend within contemporary Assamese literature 'Eco-fiction.' At the core of this genre lies a transformative exploration of environmental issues, elevating the natural world from a passive backdrop to a central thematic focus. Ecofiction, characterized by its authentic portrayal and adherence to rules governing sustainable development awareness, actively engages with critical challenges such as climate change, biodiversity conservation, and pollution. The exploration of ecofiction is timely, considering the pressing environmental challenges of our era. This literary trend not only signifies a notable shift in narrative focus but also underscores its potential as a compelling medium for promoting sustainable development. By intertwining the environment with human experience, ecofiction serves as a powerful tool for deepening societal understanding of the symbiotic relationship between nature and human society. This paper conducts a concise survey and analysis of selected environmentally-oriented Assamese novels within this emerging trend. It aims to unravel the rules that govern ecofiction as a catalyst for sustainable development awareness in recent years. Through a nuanced examination of characters, settings, and thematic elements, this study seeks to illuminate how Assamese ecofiction contributes to the broader discourse on environmental consciousness and sustainable living.

***Keywords: Ecofiction, Assamese Literature, Environmental Challenges, Sustainable development.***

# **Teacher Development Programmes Through Online Mode: A Study Among Teachers of Undergraduate Colleges**

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Teachers are the strongest pillar in the teaching-learning process. In order to gather new knowledge, experience and skills regarding profession, every teacher needs professional development programmes. The teachers of undergraduate colleges in our country have to attend different programmes like refresher course, orientation programmes, FDP, workshop, seminar, webinar, short term courses and so on. Previously, there was no other way to attend such courses except by face-to-face or offline mode. But, with due course of time, keeping in mind the needs of the trainees and some other reasons, online mode is being evolved with the rapid use of technology as a media in entire system of education along with training of teachers. The present study is an attempt to know the use of online teacher development programmes among the teachers of undergraduate colleges. The objectives formulated are to know the use of online teacher development programmes among teachers and to know the attitude towards online teacher development programmes. To conduct the study, a total of 100 teachers of undergraduate colleges of Nagaon district of Assam were selected by using simple random technique. The data were collected by using a self-structured attitude scale and interview schedule. The results were analyzed by using different statistical methods and graphical representation. The study showed that there were teachers were participated in different types of online teacher development programmes. Teachers showed positive attitude towards such programmes. It also revealed some problems along with prospects regarding online teacher development programmes.

***Keywords: Online, undergraduate, colleges, teacher development programmes.***

# Strategies on Sustainable Agriculture with Special Reference to Rural Assam

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Sustainable agriculture is an eco-friendly approach that reduces the reliance on limited natural resources. It maintains the soil fertility and water availability judiciously, minimizing air, water and climate pollution and promote Bio-diversity. About 80% holdings in char land are within small and marginal types. Total area of char land in Assam is about 3,608 km<sup>2</sup>. Out of which, only 340 km<sup>2</sup> are cultivable land. The problems in the char area are unique in nature due to constant threat from flood and erosion during rainy season. The land mass is segregated year after year and cut off from each other, making it very difficult for running any major scheme for road communication, irrigations, power supply etc. Education as well as medical facilities are very poor. In Char land area, Winter rice, Summer rice, Maize, Jute, Rice, Toria, Nizer, Rabi vegetables, Summer vegetables are cultivating and Fishery and Livestock components are also reared by char land farmers with little scientific knowledge of adoptions. They also do not follow the AAU package of practices, properly. Most of the farmers are within marginal and small type. Allocation of area to each farmer is very less. (<1.0 hectares). So, in this limited areas, all Char- land farmer's needs to full-fill their dreams as well as demand. Therefore, this paper is an attempt to find and discuss about suitable and sustainable agricultural strategies for promoting the livelihood of the people of this study area.

***Keywords: Char land, Sustainable Agriculture, Education, Irrigations, Power Supply, Crops, Livestock, Fish farming, Road communication.***



# **Eradication of Poverty Through Social Business in Education : A Theoretical Discussion to Fight Poverty**

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Education is an imperative area that is essential for the progress and development of individuals, society, and nation. The individuals who are residing in the conditions of poverty often encounter various impediments within the course of acquisition of education and development of literacy skills. Poverty has a negative influence on education, but efforts must be made to eliminate the hurdles that occur as a result of poverty during the course of education acquisition. This article discusses a basic notion of social business in education and attempts to illustrate how social business in education may be a sustainable strategy to eliminate poverty, enhance literacy and achieve. Education is the ultimate equalizer of society with the help of which a poverty-stricken family or a society can get out from the vicious circle of poverty. Education not only changes the life of the individual who obtains it, but if an individual from a poor family is able to obtain proper education, it changes the lives of his parents, relatives, and future generation forever, and hundreds of students from poor families are inspired by him and strive to advance in this field as Nelson Mandela says, "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world". Although there is widespread capitalism prevailing all over the world, it is somehow failed to address the issue of global poverty. Social business in education can be a sustainable route out of poverty.

***Keywords: Social business, education, poverty, sustainable development goals.***

# Sustainable Human Development : A Strategy

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The concept and idea of Sustainable Development has acquired world wide acceptance. Due to the anthropo-centric activities rapid degradation of Environment has taken place. For the protection of the environment, human beings all over the world need to take certain measures urgently. The livelihood pattern of human beings needs to be transformed. Wanton use and exploration of the natural resources require to be stopped at the earliest. M.K Gandhi once commented that Our Earth is short of wealth to satisfy the greed of human beings, it can only provide resources to enable human beings live. So, judicious use and utilisation of natural resources is the clarion call of the hour. The World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) under the chairmanship of Brundtland prepared a report titled as “Our Common Future” in 1987. This report outlined the concept of “Sustainable Development” for the protection of environment. The present generation of human beings must be cautious about the use and exploration of natural resources with the thought that our upcoming generation wouldn’t face the shortage or liquidation of resources. We have not inherited the Earth; actually we have borrowed it from the future generations. In the name of development, industrialisation and modernisation we the human beings can’t devastate the natural resources. Natural resources are very limited, but human wants and necessities are never-ending. Our development efforts must not run at the cost of natural surroundings. All the planets, animals, flora and fauna in this Earth need to be protected. These precious resources and living organisms must not be allowed to extinguish. Decaying situation of natural landscape has brought out several forms of pollution. Air, Water, Soil all the elements of the natural environment have been polluted beyond control. Climate change has posed a serious threat to human survival. Hence, human livelihood requires to be changed in tune with sustainable development.

***Keywords: Livelihood, Sustainable Development, Industrialisation, Modernisation, Natural Surroundings.***

# Livelihood strategies for Sustainable Development in Handloom Industry

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In India, handloom winding around brings a long custom of greatness to the table for fundamental business opportunities, and it has been supported by moving abilities from one age to another. In the country today handloom creation is the second biggest business producing action and it's our obligation to proceed to shared liability to support its growth, ensuring financial thriving and the conservation of social traditions. Handloom winding around faces different job limitations because of absence of fitting advancement of legitimate area of weaving, hence job choices become restricted and the choice of reasonable vocation turns into a boycott for local area people. The legislature of India is reliably seeking after to achieve improvement in the efficiency showcasing of handloom area still it tends to be seen that weavers are confronting serious job crisis. Handloom winding around established in unique information and social legacy has bit by bit formed into a significant wellspring of income. This study explores the effect of handloom winding on the job manageability of the shantipur area, emphasizing their part in protecting conventional winding around rehearses and upgrading their monetary well-being. Weavers with their talented unifications of myths, faiths, symbols and symbolism give their texture as an engaging liveliness. Handlooms being a traditional occupation, ladies track down it helpful and protected to work. The district has contributed a significant offer in handloom area as far as number of employee or owing of looms. But the area isn't advancing as expected. The job of government offices becomes urgent for the endurance of handlooms, and different foundation and organizations ought to be direct properly for the government assistance of hereditary weavers and their livelihood. The factors contributing in advancing handloom area are recognized so preparation should be possible for advancing it as a livelihood.

***Keywords: Weavers, Handloom, sustainable development, livelihood.***

# **Diminishing Tribe Within the Most Populous Country : An Analysis of The Singpho Tribe's Falling Population In Arunachal Pradesh**

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The Singpho tribe in Arunachal Pradesh is one of the less-studied tribes in the state. This tribe lives in the eastern part of Arunachal Pradesh. The population of the Singpho tribe is rapidly decreasing. However, the factors for the decreasing population are not willing population control; instead, some other issues including opium addiction, socio-cultural transition and inadequate infrastructure accessibility in health systems all contribute to the community's population decline. The objective of this study is to ascertain the underlying causes of the declining population of the Singpho tribe residing in Arunachal Pradesh. Furthermore, this research will investigate the manner in which social transformation contributes to population decline. The qualitative methodology will be utilized to gather information from members of the Singpho community for the purpose of this research. The interview will serve as the principal means of gathering data.

***Keywords: Singpho, Opium Addiction, Culture, Social Transformation, Fertility rate***

# **The Relapse Or Social Island : The Problem Of Social Reintegration Among The Rehabilitated Drug Users; An Ethnographic Study In A Drug Rehabilitation Center At Namsai Town Of Arunachal Pradesh**

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Substance abuse remains a pressing concern for modern society, with its dire consequences spanning health, socio-economic, and legal domains. Amid these challenges, rehabilitation programs provide a beacon of hope, facilitating recovery and reintegration for drug abusers. However, the journey to recovery extends well beyond the clinical setting, involving continuous societal support and understanding. This paper explores the personal and societal challenges faced by rehabilitated drug abusers in their lives. Recovering drug abusers often face a myriad of societal challenges, including post-rehabilitation stigma, discrimination, and lack of employment opportunities. Such challenges often exacerbate feelings of isolation and alienation, potentially leading to relapse and the creation of a social island among themselves. Concerning the collection of data an ethnographic study was conducted in a private rehabilitation center near Namsai town in Arunachal Pradesh.

***Keywords: Drug abuse, rehabilitation, reintegration, social island, relapse***

# Livelihood Strategies for Sustainable Development of Rural Indian Women

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As we have adopted the transformative Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) as a roadmap to a more equitable just, and sustainable world by 2030, to fulfil these goals, particularly the goals on ending poverty and hunger, achieving gender equality and sustainable economic growth. We must recognize the continuum of women's work to include subsistence, care livelihoods. In fact, to make any scheme successful in empowering rural women, it becomes necessary that their participation in numbers in the Gram Sobhas and voice their preferences and concerns regarding the implementation of government scheme meant for their welfare. There is a requirement to focus and make efforts to increase women's representation in local institutions and governance mechanisms and include them in decision making with their households and communities. The paper aims to analyze how rural women preserve assets and earn income, and understand how the sustainable livelihood framework provides a poverty alleviation action. The sustainable livelihood framework focuses on creating human-centered participatory and dynamic development opportunities for vulnerable communities. It includes subsistence living methods like farming or fishing, as well as opportunities and incentives for people to generate income through environmentally sustainable and culturally appropriate management of their natural resources. Empowering rural women is crucial for the overall development of Indian society and overall economic productivity.

***Keywords: Livelihood, poverty, women-empowerment, vulnerable.***

# **Economic Security And Sustainable Development, A Study In Kokrajhar District of Bodoland Territorial Region, Assam**

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Economic security can be considered as pre-condition for sustainable development as it encompasses the major Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The sustainable development can't be imagined in the insecure economic environment of people, region and the world. The economic motives of the people are the mother of all kinds of environmental hazardous. It is both cause and consequences of environmental degradation. The Economic Security thresholds are broadly defined as survival, basic needs and livelihood protection (**British Red Cross**). The study focuses on these economic security thresholds of the households and how the improvement of these thresholds relates to sustainability. Therefore, the present study tried to draw a relationship between economic security and sustainability based on primary and secondary data collected from the four major Community Development (C.D.) Blocks- Kokrajhar, Dotma, Kachugaon and Gossaigaon during the period of 2016-2020 in the Kokrajhar district of Bodoland Territorial Region, Assam.

***Keywords: Economic security, sustainability, economic development, environmental degradation***

# **A Comprehensive Research Investigation on Self-Efficacy Among the B.Ed. Trainees of Assam in Relation To Their Parental Expectation**

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The confidence a person has in their capacity to carry out a specific task successfully is known as self-efficacy. Four pillars support the concept of self-efficacy: knowledge, indirect experiences, active mastery, and mental and physical conditions. One of the unique professional degrees, the B.Ed. degree is highly sought after by students because it is a prerequisite for becoming a teacher in the future. Studying the self-efficacy and academic accomplishment of B.Ed. trainees in connection to their family environments is crucial in this regard. The parental expectations are determined by evaluating the child's academic aptitude and the resources that can be made available to support a particular level of performance. In this study, the investigator aims to assess the self-efficacy of B.Ed. trainees in relation to their parental expectation. The present study will be confined to Kamrup district of Assam only. Two self-constructed tools on self-Efficacy and parental expectation will be used for collecting the data.

***Keywords: B. Ed. Trainees, Self-Efficacy and Parental Expectation.***



# **Tribe and The Forest Governance : With Reference to The Molai Forest in Assam**

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Even in the age of market and digital economy, we find a large number of tribal people residing in close proximity to the forests in different parts of the world. But the way the capitalist path of development is accelerating, the eco-friendly behaviour of tribal people is changing and they are being uprooted from the forest. Moreover, the forest governance policies of the modern states are confiscating their rights over the forest and ignoring their traditional knowledge of forest conservation. However, the available researches reveal that since time immemorial, the forests have been an integral part of social and economic life of the tribal people whose cultural traditions are intrinsically linked with the forest conservation. In this context, this paper examines their symbiotic relationship with the forests with reference to the world famous Molai forest situated in Majuli district of Assam, solely developed by Padmashri Jadav Payeng. Adjacent to this forest, a village called Aruna Chapari is situated where the Mishing tribe is inhabiting in harmony with the forest. Therefore, it is sought to analyze how their tradition and the forest is helping each other in forest conservation and livelihood. Moreover, Jadav Payeng being an indigenous tribal person has demonstrated his extraordinary vision and capacity in forest management which needs to be examined for the sake of promoting his forest governance knowledge.

***Key Words: Tribe, Forest Governance, Molai Forest***

# Livelihood Strategies for Sustainable Development Goals

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The emergence of “Sustainable Development” concept is a manifestation of the realization that, nature has limits to its endurance capacity and that greater attention has to be paid to the future implications of present economic policies. Etymologically, the phrase sustainable development refers to any development which is ongoing. It evokes the idea of preservation and nurturing. Although the fears about unsustainable growth and development started in 1970’s, yet a clear discussion on sustainable development emerged on an international level in 1992, in the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), popularly known as The Earth Summit held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. In 2015 UN set forward 17 Sustainable development goals aimed at improving the planet earth and the quality of human life and the world by the year, 2030. The sustainable livelihood approach focuses on finding resolutions to the problems of vulnerable commodities by creating human centered participating and dynamic development opportunities. It is a bridge connecting the environment and humans to live in harmony. The strategies that people use to utilize and transfer assets to produce income today and deal with problems tomorrow. The basic idea of the sustainable livelihood approach is based on five pillars-human capital, social capital, physical capital, natural capital and financial capital. This paper is going to discuss about the goals of Sustainable Development and the sustainable livelihood approaches. Strategies for sustainable development goals and sustainable livelihood framework will also be discussed in this study.

***Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Livelihood Strategies, Livelihood Framework.***

# **Heritage Site, Tourism and Sustainable Development : A Study of The Prospect of *CharaideuMaidam* Site, Assam, India**

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Heritage site conservation is closely related to sustainability. The conservation of heritage site whether of cultural or natural is the main principle of sustainable development. On the hand, heritage sites are linked with the development of tourism which is also a sector to achieve sustainable development. In 2015, a set of 17 goals were adopted in U.N. as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to achieve by 2030 aiming a comprehensive economic, socio-cultural and ecological progress at a global level. Though, three goals among those seventeen are linked by U.N to achieve by targeting tourism sector, the scholars of the field are of the perception that tourism has the potentiality to achieve all those 17 goals. In the light of this background, an attempt is made in this paper to understand the prospect of *CharaideuMaidams* of Assam, the cultural heritage site in sustainable development. Charaideo has the need of accurate conservation policy to adopt and also the potentiality to attract more, both domestic and international tourist by adopting efficient policies. Charaideo was the first permanent capital of the Ahoms of medieval Assam and famous for the unique burial practice known as *maidam* along with other cultural traditions which made it a cultural heritage site. The site has an ancestral link with South-East Asian countries and recently ICOMOS visited the site to recognise it as 'World Heritage Site'. Though the country is waiting for the result, it is pertinent at this moment to rethink the prospect of Charaideo as a tourist site and thereby, to formulate policies for conservation with the goal of sustainable development.

***Keywords: Maidams, Tourism, Sustainable, Development, Assam.***

# **Role of CSR in Sustainable Energy Development in Emerging Economy Special Reference to Nagaon District, Assam**

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By examining the influence of mediating variables such the use of renewable energy resources (URR) and sustainable energy supply (SES), this study seeks to assess the effect of corporate social responsibility (CSR) on sustainable energy development (SED). We evaluate data collected from experts, executives, industries in NAGAON district in 2023 using both qualitative and quantitative techniques. The study has demonstrated how corporate social responsibility (CSR) has a direct impact on the development of sustainable energy (SED). Furthermore, the results point to a favourably significant influence on sustainable energy development (SED) from both the use of renewable energy resources (URR) and sustaining energy supply (SES). Consequently, the study presents a comprehensive understanding of how corporate social responsibility impacts sustainability. Though, it has a favourable impact on environment but majority of small industries have been seen facing problems while adhering to the government's standards of CSR i.e., 2% of net profit. Despite, these challenges it has been seen that government's role and regulations make sure that the participations keep ongoing.

***Keyword: SDR, URR, CSR, SED, Qualitative and Quantitative research.***

# Understanding Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in Assam

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In contemporary development discourse, Sustainable Development has become a popular phrase. Popularly sustainable development is known as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development is an international social, industrial and economic terminology, which the United Nations has drawn up a road map worldwide environmental, ecological, social, and economic development. Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) is a set of 17 intertwined goals and 169 targets to fulfill which was accepted and adopted as a part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015. Assam was the first state of India to adopt Sustainable development goals. First with the adoption of 'Vision Assam 2030' later with 'Assam 2030: Our Dream, Our Commitment', Government of Assam tried to implement SDGs in Assam. In this paper we will discuss how government of Assam has taken various initiatives to implement SDG's in the state and their impacts. The paper will also look into loopholes in implementations of SDGs in Assam.

***Keyword: Sustainable, Development, Implementation, Vision Document.***

# Education as a Mechanism for Gender Equality with Special Reference to Sustainable Developmental Goals

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Gender equality is a basic fundamental right which is a prerequisite condition for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Gender equality encircles equality among men, women, boys and girls of all classes, races, religions, etc. They enjoy equal access to education, resources, employment facility, freedoms and rights and opportunities to achieve their respective all inclusive development. Education can be considered as one of the most important way for demolishing the walls of gender equality and putting steps forward for sustainable developmental goals. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2015 also ensures quality education and gender equality for promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all and achieving equality and empowerment of women and girls. Article 21 A of the Constitution of India provides for free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right. As per the Census report of India, 2011, the male literacy rate is 82.14% and female is 65.40% whereas the male and female literacy of Assam is 77.85% and 66.27% respectively. This literacy rate of male and female clearly indicates a significant gap in the literacy rate in between men and women both in India and Assam. This paper attempts to study education as a factor in creating gender equality. Golakganj Town Committee under the district of Dhubri which is newly constituted in the year 2020 has been selected as the area of study.

***Keywords: Gender Equality, Fundamental Right, Constitution of India, Sustainable Development Goals.***

# Sustainable Development Goals and Assam Panchayat

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Sustainable Development Goals are a universal set of goals, targets and indicators that 193 countries in the world have jointly set under the leadership of the United Nations. United Nations General Assembly adopted the agenda of “Transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development” comprising of 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 targets and 304 indicators. The government of Assam has decided to implement the SDGs in the state with efforts from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016, and launch an initiative titled “Assam-2030 in light of SDGs” from the date. Sustainable development ensures quality of life by sharing of resources to uplift the socio-economic standard. As the Panchayat and Rural Development departments mandate is to eradicate poverty and to create infrastructures that accelerate socio-economic growth in rural Assam.

This study provides a nuanced understanding of the transition of the government towards achieving SDGs. Through this paper researcher try to understand the efforts made by the Assam Panchayati Raj Institutions to fulfill SDGs.

***Keyword: United Nations, Panchayati Raj, SDGs, poverty.***

# **Wetlands Conservation and Sustainable Development : A Comprehensive Legal Analysis**

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In the era of growth and development, to combat with the ever-increasing global issues the United Nations has adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and directed all countries to achieve these goals for a resilient future. The SDGs set an ambitious agenda to weed out poverty and achieve sustainable development by the year of 2030. The Agenda 2030 contributes a comprehensive roadmap to a sustainable future. Wetlands are those unique ecosystems which have multiple values along with socio-economic values that contribute immense support to achieve certain significant Sustainable Development Goals. However, as a consequence of growing industrialization, deforestation, overpopulation, most of the wetlands situated in nearby areas of developing cities have been degrading gradually which can be considered as a major cause of environmental crisis in the present scenario. Therefore, the imperative task of conserving wetlands is crucial for attaining a sustainable future and meeting the objectives of Sustainable Development Goals. This research paper aims to comprehensively examine the vital role of wetlands in realizing a sustainable future through the accomplishment of SDGs. The study will also highlight the legal aspects on international and national levels concerning the conservation and governance of wetlands. In tandem with the examination of legal frameworks, the research will expound the significance of wetlands and their contribution to global sustainability.

***Keywords : Wetlands, Sustainable Development Goals, Conservation, Legal etc.***



# **Cultivating Sustainability : Analyzing The Intersections of Occupational Health and Safety Laws, Sustainable Development Goals, And The Indian Tea Plantation Sector**

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Sustainable development goals are one of the key agendas to be pursued and adhered to by all nations of the world to make the world sustainable in all spheres of the economy. The economic growth of a country should not be achieved at the cost of compromising occupational health and safety(OHS) standards. Providing “decent work” for all and ensuring “good health and well-being” are two sustainable goals to be achieved by countries of the world in all spheres of the economy. The tea plantation sector is also not an exception to it. The tea plantation sector in India contributes substantially to the economic growth of the country. The OHS standards in in tea plantation sector are mainly governed by the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020. The Occupational Safety, Health, and Working Conditions Code, 2020 will replace the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, and other 12 laws relating to OHS after coming into force. The paper will analyze the intersections of OHS laws, sustainable development goals, and the Indian tea plantation sector. The paper shall inter alia highlight the loopholes of the legal standards related to the OHS of the tea plantation sector which undermines the sustainable development goals of “decent work” for all and ensuring “good health and well-being”. Further, it will suggest amendments to the existing legal framework which will further the cause of OHS of the tea plantation sector and sustainable development goals.

***Key words- Occupational Health and Safety, Sustainable Development Goals, Indian Tea Plantation Sector***

# **Empowering Tomorrow's Leaders: A Comprehensive Analysis of the Entrepreneurial Competency among Educated Youths in Driving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Forward**

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This research investigates the pivotal role of educated youths as catalysts of change in advancing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through their entrepreneurial competency. The study delves into the intersection of education, entrepreneurship, and sustainable development, aiming to unravel the dynamics that propel educated youths to contribute significantly to the attainment of SDGs. A comprehensive literature review establishes the foundation, showcasing the existing linkages between entrepreneurship and sustainable development, while also highlighting the gaps in understanding the specific impact of educated youths in this context. The theoretical framework, grounded in relevant theories of entrepreneurship and human capital development, guides the research design and methodology. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, including surveys, interviews, and case studies, data is gathered to assess the entrepreneurial competency of educated youths and its correlations with the achievement of SDGs. The study considers variables such as educational background, skill development, and the nature of entrepreneurial ventures embarked upon by the youths. Despite acknowledging certain limitations, this study contributes valuable perspectives to the ongoing discourse on the synergy between entrepreneurship and SDGs. It emphasizes the need for targeted interventions, educational reforms, and supportive policies to empower educated youths as effective catalysts of change in the global pursuit of sustainable development. The findings of this research hold implications for policymakers, educators, and stakeholders committed to harnessing the entrepreneurial energy of educated youths for the greater good of society and the planet.

***Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Educated Youths, Entrepreneurial Competency, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Empowerment.***

# **Democratic Dividends : Exploring the Impact of Panchyati Raj Institutions on Socio-Economic Development**

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Democracy entails governance by the populace. It symbolizes composition of a political scheme where the crucial power in a community is thoroughly utilized by the people themselves. The democratic statute is extensively established on the widespread embodiments of equality, liberty and fraternity. Democratic institutions in India, such as Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), play a crucial role in local self-governance and enforcing key government policies. They have been granted constitutional status in 1992 through the 73rd amendment act. These institutions have transformed traditional political and economic structures into a more evolved configuration, consolidating and decentralizing capacities to the panchayats, thereby promoting generous participation in the democratic system. This study examines the role of Public Sector Undertakings (PRIs) in implementing government policies and financial facilities for rural India, focusing on how democratic institutions have contributed to strengthening socioeconomic empowerment of the people in India. This paper also strives to endorse the understanding and manifestation of the alteration pulled about by PRIs in agrarian India with the usage of historical analytical and descriptive method. The study is based on secondary data collected from government official records, journals and report of news agencies etc in order to fulfill desire objectives. Finally, a SWOT analysis is done in order to get a new dimension of this research work.

***Keywords: Democratic Institutions, Panchayat Raj Institution, Rural Development.***

# Livelihood Strategies for Sustainable Development in India

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The development is a continuous process. From the beginning of the human civilization the development is going on. It continues to bridge the past, present and future. The development of civilization became faster when human being tamed fire. Mother nature has excused so much to the human society for the cruel and devastating activities but now nature has started to punish the present society by the way of natural disasters. Before further punishments, it is for the human being to realize their mistakes and correct themselves as soon as possible to save the civilization. The present philosophy of development is based on human greed, luxury and consumerism. In the name of development and industrialization process some advanced countries of the world consumed and exploited the natural resources like land, forest, air, water etc, which brought them economic profit. This unsustainable process and lopsided development by the developed and developing countries seriously caused the ecological imbalances to the mother earth.

This study gives an effort to record various steps taken up by government and other supporting agencies for sustainable development and overall growth of people. Sustainable development process has been presented in many ways. However, one prominent theme has led to study, how the government and other development agencies have supported towards strengthening of livelihoods that would lead to the wellbeing at present and in future. Sustainability is concerned with development prospects. This study focused on make an assessment on sustainable development practice and livelihoods strategies adopted by the people in a participatory approach. Sustainable livelihood approach has the potential to integrate scientific findings with local knowledge and experience to results in desired development.

***Keywords: Sustainability, livelihood strategies, civilization, exploitation.***

# **Eco-Resorts: Livelihood Strategy for Sustainable Development**

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Eco Resorts and Camps in recent times have become quite popular in Assam. The Eco Resorts are built in a natural environment with a view to attract tourists from and outside the country. These Resorts are built without destroying the natural environment and natural habitat of the animals and birds. These Resorts are basically located in the rural areas and they provide livelihood to number of families living in nearby localities. Moreover, the growth of these resorts and camps provide facilities for the development of number of alternative businesses for the local people. A number of other related industries also develop as a result of the development of the Eco Camps and Resorts. In the social context, people become quite attached to these Resorts not only because they find an alternative source of livelihood but also because these keep them close to their roots and the environment without disturbing the natural balance. Economically, these are quite profitable as large number of tourists are attracted towards the natural environment and want to visit these places for a peaceful stay. In other words, the Eco Resorts and Camps, if properly planned, can provide a very important source of livelihood and is quite helpful in achieving sustainable development.

***Keywords: Livelihood, Eco Resorts, Sustainable Development, Environment***

# Industrial Responsibility and Green Futures

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This paper reviews and highlights the industrial responsibility and green future in the light of issues, emerging from its past performance. Today, sustainable development has become a strategic global goal. It describes development that takes into consideration the need to conserve both the natural environment and the world's scarce non-renewable resources for future generations. The industrialized countries are responsible for about 79 percent of the rise in carbon dioxide emissions since 1800. The contribution of India to global carbon dioxide emissions is increased in India by 8.2 percent in 2023, while it has 17.76 percent of the world population. China was the biggest emitter of carbon dioxide emissions in 2022, accounting for nearly 31 percent of the global emissions. The world's top five largest polluters were responsible for roughly 60 percent of global carbon dioxide emissions in 2022. Industrial activities are often associated with increased levels of pollution. Economic development and human welfare are not possible without industrialization and scientific innovation, although agriculture contributed the maximum to India's GDP. Some of the important responsibilities for the importers and producers of chemicals are to identify and access all hazardous properties and foreseeable risks to human health and the environment before they place a chemical on the market. Both the producers and importers and actors further down the supply chain should also comply with relevant bans and restrictions. Green growth is nothing but fostering economic growth and development, while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well being relies. The G20, comprising the majority of the global economy and significant outputs in global exports, energy consumption, and greenhouse gas emissions, must drive action plans for green transitions to address environmental challenges and ensure a greener future for humanity and the planet. The present study also attempts to suggest feasible strategies for industrial responsibilities and provide a real hope for new dreams of a green future to come true.

***Keywords: strategy, non-renewable, emission, environment***

# Promoting Natural Rubber Plantation Investment for Sustainable Development in Assam

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Natural Rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) is the most important commercial source. Natural rubber is a raw material of considerable commercial importance in the world. India is the sixth largest producer of the natural rubber in the world. In India, the Non-traditional rubber growing areas such as Tripura, **Assam**, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh have also witnessed notable growth in rubber production. Hence, rubber cultivation has a great significance in income and employment generation. Rubber has a long gestation period, and considerable investments are made over several years before the crop begins to yield. The returns are spread over a long period of time, the return on the investment of capital, the net present value, payback period, benefit cost ratio, and internal rate of return indicated the soundness of investment in rubber plantations. The development of natural rubber cultivation has given a long awaited boost to the Indian Economy by setting up infrastructural facilities and by generating employment to the unemployed millions. It has proved that with appropriate agro-management practices natural rubber can be grown as an economically viable crop in north-east India and rubber planting is an effective programme which helps in sustainable development goals like No Poverty, Decent work and Economic Growth, Industry innovation and infrastructure, sustainable cities and communities and sustainable consumption and production.

***Keywords: Natural Rubber, Commercial, Raw material, Agro-management, Socio-Economic development, sustainable development.***

# **Sustainable Development and its Challenges in Context of Scheduled Caste Rural Women**

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The paper aims to highlight the relation between sustainable development and Scheduled caste women. The Millennium Development Goals focuses on ending extreme poverty and aims at reducing gender inequality. However, sustainable development has a broader scope than Millennium Development Goals. The paper seeks to look into framework of sustainable development through commitment to interconnected objectives: economic development (including the end of extreme poverty), social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and good governance (including security) in context of Scheduled caste women. In order to achieve the goals of sustainable development it is necessary to look into the participation of women particularly scheduled caste women. The paper seeks to bring to light the challenges faced by scheduled caste women in socio-economic front.

***Keywords: Scheduled caste women, Sustainable development, socio-economic status***



# India towards Implementing Goal 2 of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): A Study

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Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) goal 2 seeks sustainable solution to end hunger in all forms by 2030. The aim of SDG 2 is to establish 'Zero Hunger' and to ensure availability of enough quality food for everyone everywhere. Indian Government has taken many steps to address SDG 2 and different projects have been undertaken to deal with food security issue such as Public Distribution System (PDS), National Nutrition Mission, Rastriya Krishi Bikas Yojana, National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture, National Food Security Act (NFSA) etc. So far as SDG 2 is concerned, UNDP report 2020 provides that 41.5 crore people exit poverty in India between 2005-06 and 2019-20. The report also states that 81.4 crore people gets free-foodgrains under NFSA for one year. However, Global Hunger Index (GHI), 2023 gives India a rank of 111. The report makers has also rejected Indian Government objection.

Thus, taking this as backdrop, this paper seeks to understand the implementation of SDG 2 in India. Apart from other steps taken by Indian Government, the study basically focuses on NFSA and it follows certain issues such as availability of quality food materials, efficiency of implementing agencies etc.

***Keywords: Food Security, Sustainable Development***

# MSMEs and its Impact on Sustainable Development in India

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Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) are the foundation of most economies. In India there are over 64 million MSMEs which produce over 6500 diverse goods and services and employ around 12 crore people. In this sense, MSMEs may play an important role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the UN. In recent years, sustainable development has been primary concern for the Government of India. In a developing country like India, MSMEs can be an important pillar of sustainable development maintenance by promoting economic growth, generating employment opportunities, elevating poverty and through reducing inequality. MSMEs substantially contribute to Indian economy by providing a three-pronged solution to endemic societal problems namely, providing goods and services, eradicating poverty and facilitating economic resilience. Therefore, the present study seeks to analyse the role of MSMEs in promoting sustainable development in India. The main objectives of this study are-

1. To analyse the status and performance of MSMEs in India.
2. To analyse the role of MSMEs in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India.

The present study is entirely based on secondary data collected from various articles published in different journals, edited books, newspaper, websites etc.

***Keywords: MSMEs, Sustainable development, India, Employment***

# **Economic Ideals in Gandhian Philosophy and Sustainable Development**

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M.K Gandhi's philosophical ideas have great importance in realizing the changes in society. Although Gandhi is not considered as a thoroughgoing economist yet his economic ideas have great impact on the economic development of the country. Sarvodaya, Trusteeship, bread labour and small scale industrialization etc. are some profound economic ideas provided by Gandhiji which have a marked influence in the sustainable development of our country. Now-a-days, technological growth has resulted in environmental decay and degradation. Excessive exploitation of nature threatens the environment. By advocating small-scale industries Gandhi acted in favour of ecology and environment by limiting the waste of natural resources. Peace, equality and well-being of people were the objective of Gandhi's economic principles. For him, each one of us must respect other's rights and should establish equality. The objective of this paper is to discuss the economic ideas in Gandhian philosophy and to see how they contribute towards the sustainable development of the country. The paper is based on secondary data. The methodology that is applied in preparing the paper is descriptive and analytical in nature.

***Keywords: Sarvodaya, Economic, Industrialization, Development***

# Importance of Life Skill Education for Sustainable Development : An Overview

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Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs. Skill on the other hand is a ability, talent, proficiency and expertise that comes from training and practice. Humanity in the present century is faced with the threat of behavioural degradation and sustainable development cannot take place without preventing it . The only way to prevent this behavioural degradation is to create skill awareness among the people and this awareness can be brought about only through education. For creating a sustainable society Education is regarded as the most potent instrument of social transformation and social control. Life Skill education must strongly reinforce the capacity to deal with the transformations in the society and should promote coexistence, tolerance and informed and creative participation in the society in order to face the challenges of future for a better and beautiful world.

***Keywords: Sustainable, Education, Skill, development***

# **Making a Case for Debt for Climate Swap Strategy as a Responsible Climate Action**

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The Sustainable development goals i.e. the SDGs as expounded by the United Nations Foundation are the world's shared plan to guarantee a protected future by 2030 to its people. To achieve these goals especially to safeguard the earth's inhabitants and their common future will require innovative and concerted efforts within the specified timeline of 2030. It is with this objective that this paper will focus on the SDG of implementing responsible climate action to assure the security of the various vulnerable communities around the world. The adverse impact of climate change are presently felt in the most vulnerable communities in the tropical nations of the world such as the Asian nations. Extreme climatic risks are being rapidly felt around the world and this has led to devastating effects on the economic conditions of the countries who lack climate resilient infrastructure. This further means that nations need to adopt innovative methods to offset the adverse effects of these climatic risks. One such method to aid climate risk vulnerable countries is the Debt for climate swap method which allows the loan creditor nations to reduce the indebtedness of loan receiving nations by channelling the money owed into responsible climate risk offsetting projects.

***Keywords : Sustainable development, responsible climate action, debt for climate swap***

# Gender Equality and Sustainable Development

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Sustainable development provides an overarching set of goals, targets and indicators to track humanity's progress towards fundamental well-beings for all. It encompasses economic, social and environmental ambitions, and to some extent identify inherent complementarities and trade-offs among different goals as well as transmission channels. There are main five categories – People, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships. Gender equality and empowering women and girls is a goal in and of itself in the People category. Globally, women play a central role in community support, resilience building and conservation efforts, thereby ensuring the well-being of current and future generation.

***Keywords- sustainable development, gender equality, women empower***

# **Modernity And Sustainable Development Goals: An Analysis Of The Conflicting Yet Complementary Relation With Reference To Arunachal Pradesh**

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This paper focuses on the complicated relationship between Modernity and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with reference to the state of Arunachal Pradesh. The United Nations (UN) SDGs provide for 17-point goals to be fulfilled by the world's nations for a better future. The objective of this paper is to identify the role of Modernity in fulfilling the SDGs. The study occurred in the Capital Complex region of Arunachal Pradesh, which includes Itanagar, Naharlagun and Doimukh. This research utilized primary and secondary data sources to examine the relationship between modernity and positive societal aspirations. Institutions like the UN are a result of modernity, but the creation of the UN may also be attributed to the atomic bomb drop during WWII, an unprecedented level of warfare. It is undeniable that modernity has many positive consequences; it has led to technological advancements, global connectivity, access to information, economic growth, urbanization, better health care, etc., which are some of the important SDGs. On the other hand, modernity has also led to environmental degradation, increasing inequality, cultural homogenization, and the digital divide, which hinders the SDGs. Therefore, it can be inferred that the impacts of modernity on the fulfillment of SDGs are multifaceted. Success in achieving SDGs requires a careful balance between harnessing the benefits of modernization and mitigating its negative consequences. Policymakers, businesses, and individuals play crucial roles in shaping the direction of modernity to align with SDGs.

***Keywords: Modernity, Sustainable Development Goals, Impact, Balance***

# **Traditional Institution and Development : Role of Village Authority in the Implementation of Border Area Development Programme in Manipur Border**

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The Indian government extended Border Area Development Programme (BADP) to Manipur in 1997-98, covering 8 border blocks in 6 border districts viz Chandel, Churachandpur, Kamjong, Pherzawl, Tengnoupal, and Ukhrul. The main objective of BADP is to provide special developmental needs and overall wellbeing of the population living in isolated, inaccessible areas near the International Boundary. Significantly, the Panchayat Raj institutions, Autonomous Councils, and other local bodies and councils play an important role in the planning and implementation of BADP. It is required that projects with a budget of less than Rs 5 lakhs be carried out solely through local bodies such as Village Authorities/ Panchayats. In Manipur, BADP funds are used to address specific needs of border block residents, particularly in the infrastructure and social sectors. The schemes are mostly carried out through the traditional institution i.e., village authority, which is overseen by the District Rural development Agency (DRDA). Implementing agencies of BADP Schemes in Manipur includes Village Authorities, various line departments, Assam rifles and Planning Department. However, it is critical to investigate each implementing agency separately and see how the BADP schemes are implemented by these various implementing agencies. With these considerations in mind, the present paper focuses on the role of the Village Authority and its changing position in the implementation of the BADP in Churachandpur district in the north-eastern state of Manipur.

***Keywords: Border, Development, Traditional institution, Village Authority***



# Higher Education and Pala Performing- Art of Assam and Orissa: A Study

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Pala is a living performing art form of India which is found prevalent in Assam, West Bengal and Orissa. Our students can easily stimulate their emotion, passion, body and brain with the help of this Performing art. The art form consists of music, dance, song and dialogue and with the help of these students can expose their subject from their chosen field and can establish their thoughts. As we know that the society is the background of all our subjects, so in completion of their research based course, this Performing art can play a very pivotal role. By this way, their cognitive abilities will be increased and the mass people will understand the importance and significance of the higher education through performing art. And this will reflect how education is connected with culture.

***Keywords: Performing art, Pala, Music, Dance.***

# Local Communities, Self-Governance and SDGs

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The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September, 2015 as Development Agenda to be achieved by the 2030. Sustainable development (SD) calls for concerted efforts towards building an inclusive, sustainable and resilient future for people and planet. A significant initiative towards sustainable development comes directly from the community level. NGOs create linkages between global and local needs and actors. They have played a role in negotiation, monitoring and implementation of environmental law and policy at all levels. Communities are not isolated entities but integral parts of the global ecosystem and thus SDGs recognize that sustainable development can only be achieved when the local communities are actively engaged. The achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) depends on effective governance arrangements. Governance for the SDGs needs to foster an enabling environment for collective action, ensuring that the actors involved are held accountable and deal with emerging complex trade-offs between the goals. The model of good governance raises concern about the possibility of ensuring balanced approach to different and very heterogeneous values of sustainable development.

***Keyword: SDGs, good governance, local actors, local government***

# **Common Property Resources And Livelihood Of Local Communities: A Case Study Of Nowboicha Revenue Circle Of Lakhimpur District, Assam**

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Common Property Resources (CPRs) have played a crucial role in the livelihood of local communities in India since time immemorial. CPRs are characterized by free access for all individuals of the locality and no one has exclusive property rights over it. CPRs include watershed drainage, ponds, tanks, rivers, rivulets, forests, fishing grounds, pastureland and wetlands, water reservoirs, canals, and irrigation channels where a group larger than a household exercises rights of use and is responsible for management. They are the primary assets for the livelihood of about 75 percent of the rural people of India. Although both the rich and the poor depend on CPRs for their livelihood, the dependency rate is high among marginal farmers, landless people, and other weaker groups of a community. Reduction in CPRs reduces earnings of rural people leading them to migrate to nearby urban areas in search of livelihood. Therefore, well-managed CPRs contribute to the sustainable livelihoods of the local communities. The present study is carried out in the villages of Nowboicha Revenue Circle of Lakhimpur district of Assam to examine the relationship between Common Property Resources and the livelihood of local communities. Nowboicha Revenue Circle is one of the worst floods affected Revenue Circle in Lakhimpur district of Assam where flood creates great havoc every year. CPRs available in the study area play an important role in the livelihood of local communities in times of distress as well as in normal times. Therefore, measures are required to ensure the retention, regeneration, and sustainable utilization of CPRs to provide livelihood security to the CPR-dependent local rural communities.

***Keywords: Common Property Resources, livelihood, local community, rural people.***

# EDUCATION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR NEW MILLENNIA

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Modern development in technology has revolutionised the ways of our living standard changing a great deal of our earlier modes of working behaviour as well as other fields of human activities. Education sector has also received a sea change in this regard ; it is constantly evolving and the teachers are also embracing new technologies to enhance the learning experience for their students as the traditional modes of teaching through lecture by using chalk, duster and story telling are gradually losing the impression in the new millennia. The students include in the millennials are the first generation learners who grow up surrounded by digital Media. Their learning activities are dealing with peer-to-peer communication in whom knowledge management is mediated by these technologies. Computer, Laptop, PPT and Other modes of digital media are their technology based teachers who model healthy adult behaviors like compassion, curiosity, creativity and non-judgmental acceptance. They set high expectation and then support the students in surpassing them. This mode of education has certain bad effects also as the feelings , emotions, thoughts and other manly attitudes can never be imparted by technology other than by a living human being. The present paper will highlight the advantages as well as the disadvantages based on technology used in education thereby assessing its consequences.

***Key Words: Technology, learning, communication, generation etc***

# Industrial Responsibility & Green Future

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Greening the growth path of an economy depends on policy and industrial settings, level of development, resource endowments and particular environmental pressure points. Advanced, emerging, and developing countries face different challenges and opportunities in greening growth, as will countries with differing economic and political circumstances. The economy's overall development may not go hand in hand with the reduction of pollution and sustainable management of resources. Greening growth will also require policies to establish network infrastructure suitable for next generation technologies, especially in energy, transport, water and communications. Green infrastructure investments can help avoid costly lock-in of inefficient patterns of growth. They can lift economic growth and bring social and health benefits. In developing economies, there will be opportunities for leapfrogging to new forms of infrastructure development. In order for the government's environmental objectives to be attained in parallel with positive economic development, a transformation of industry is needed. Many international organizations and developed countries have proposed various ideas and initiatives such as green growth, green economy, green transformation, green structural transformation, sustainable transformation, and green industrial policy. Industrial transformation and green production (ITGP) is a new international research initiative proposed by the Chinese National Committee for Future Earth. It is also an important theme for adapting and responding to global environmental change. This paper presents and also identifies the key elements of its management and proposes new perspectives on managing green transformation.

***Key Words: Industrial, Green Future, Transport.***

# The Impact of Colonial Educational System in Modern Education and the Future Educational System in India

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The British Raj in India triggered the process of modernization and was primarily responsible in the making of a liberated India free from the medieval traditions. India witnessed a sea change in the system of education under the British. The indigenous system of education was replaced by the new British Education System in India. The British educational system was secular in character, liberal in essence, open to all, irrespective of caste or creed, unlike the education in the pre-British period. It was the key which opened the great treasures of rationalist and democratic thoughts of the modern West to the Indians. One of the most significant impacts of British rule in India was the opening up of a new intellectual world for the people that resulted in a sea change in their outlook. Within a century of British occupation, a completely new system of Education had been firmly established, although literacy, when the whole of the population was taken into account, continued to be negligible. The British established a large number of schools, colleges and universities in India. Lord Curzon's efforts in the 20th century gave way to the spread of higher education within the masses and channelized Indian education system. The spread of education in India was primarily facilitated by foreign Christian missionaries, the British government, and progressive Indians, who were divided into Anglicists and Orientalists regarding the types of education to be provided. The Anglicists wanted to create a class of Indian who would be 'Indian in blood and colour but the English in taste'. The Orientalist aimed to spread western knowledge and science among Indians, advocating for the promotion of Sanskrit and Arabic literature, and highlighting the significant benefits of English knowledge through the new education system. It is evident that these reforms abolished many social ills and spread education among the common public to make them aware of their powers and rights. It helped in creating a new class of people who later helped them in governance as well as in controlling many aspects of administration in India. Education reforms during this time continue to be in place in the contemporary system of education.

***Keywords: British, modernization, Anglicists, Orientalists, colleges, universities, English***

# India's Policy towards the Rohingya Refugees: An Overview

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India is considered as a safe haven for the refugees as well as other asylum seekers. The Rohingyas are settled down in India entered through the passage of Bangladesh but origin is rooted in Myanmar. Due to the largest targeted violence in 2017, Myanmar has forced about 270,000 Rohingya people to flee their homes to neighboring countries such as Bangladesh, India, Thailand, Indonesia, Nepal and other countries across the region. There are approximately 40,000 Rohingya refugees entered into India. Since independence, India has been applying ad hoc policies to address the refugee problem. It is pertinent to mention that India is neither a signatory of Refugee Convention of 1951 nor its 1967 Protocol. However, the government respects the principle of non-refoulement. Although there is not a specific law for the refugee in India but the constitution provides ample scope to enjoy most of the facilities in accordance with other citizenry. Of note, there are some legislative frameworks to deal with the foreigner's issue including the refugee in India i.e. the Foreigners Act of 1946, Passport Entry into India Act, 1920, Registration of Foreigners Act of 1939, Citizenship Act, 1955 and the recent one the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019 (CAA). This paper will be an attempt to understand India's policy towards the Rohingya refugee particularly in the context of implementation of CAA.

***Keywords: Rohingya Issue, Refugee Policy, CAA, India***

# **Responsibility of Pubic Library in Social Development with Special Reference to the District Libraries of Assam**

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A public library serves a particular community of readers which is confided only in terms of geographical boundary. There is no notification put on readers in terms of qualification, age, sex, class, creed, language, religion, etc. A public library is the place where each and every member of a society is served by informational document of their need. Like democracy, public library is an institution created for the people by the people and of the people. District libraries are the part of the public library. District libraries are often termed as "People University" for its universal character. It is an institution for diffusion of knowledge creating equal and sample of opportunity for everyone to take his course in the most suitable way. District libraries are not only to be a library which is used by the public leisure for passing time in recreational reading. These libraries have intellectual power which strives to fulfill and meet educational, cultural and information needs of the users. This paper discuss how can the district libraries of Assam take responsibility to enlightened citizenship, to enrich personal life to create a reading habit among the people of a society. This paper also reflects how the district library helps the lifelong self-education of one and all which is very important for social development.

***Key Words: Library, Knowledge, Education, Democracy***



# Significance of AI in Sustainable Development of Our Planet

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Artificial Intelligence is a developed computer system and an emerging segment of computer science having human intelligence for learning, problem solving and decision-making automatically without the human intervention. It is extensively based on Machine learning, Deep learning techniques and natural language processing to perform its task. These days AI is emerging as a leader in the technology that is going to help using building and managing our resources with higher efficiency and sustainability to manage our work and utilising the time and resources with minimum wastage in the present economic environment. Combination of AI with sustainable development will assist the industry to project and design an advanced planet while addressing the current needs of the earth without having any compromise for the future generations due to climatic change and further challenges in the way of development. AI is the future of technology in each and every segment of the society to base upon for sustainable development like in the field of agriculture, banking, medical, weather, auto industry, education, transport, energy sector, factories and even day to day household works. AI plays a vital function in combating the climatic changes by presenting innovative ideas and solutions for adaptation and mitigation. AI technology would be a key tool for accelerating a circular economy and building a smart planet that uses its scarce resources more efficiently. The alliance between Artificial Intelligence and sustainable development will contribute extensively for the greener planet.

***Key Words: Artificial Intelligence, Sustainable Development, Technology, Machine Learning, Deep Learning***

# **Sustainable Development Goal-5 and India: A Descriptive Study**

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Replacing Millennium Development Goals(MDGs), United Nations adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the year 2015. It has 17 goals with a plan to achieve by 2030. The 5<sup>th</sup> SDG aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. India is ranked 112 out of 162 countries in terms of the SDG Index with a score of 63.45 out of 100 in 2023. This paper is an attempt to describe the status of women in India in view of Sustainable Development Goal-5 and tries to suggest measures for upliftment of women and girls in the country. The study found that there is a wide gap between male and female in terms of literacy, political representation, workforce participation, financial inclusion etc. Low workforce participation rate, low political representation, backward position in financial inclusion etc and gender disparity in these is a cause of concern. The paper suggests measures for socio-economic upliftment of women for an inclusive sustainable development in the country.

***Key Words: Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs), Gender Gap, Women Empowerment, Inclusive Growth/Development***

# **Gender Equality as a key Strategy for Achieving Sustainable Development : A Study on Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment of Women in Majuli District**

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The Sustainable Development Goal is a globally shared vision which was adopted by United Nations member states in 2015 with a 15 years plan to achieve 17 goals by 2030. The United Nations Conferences in 2012 launch as process for formulating sustainable development goal towards “The Future We Want” (Rio 20). Their prime objectives were to accreleratethe Millennium Development Goals and to formulate new goals to increase livelihood security, gender equality and environmental prosperity. They share the vision for sustainable development through gender dimension. It highlights the need to continue to identify the gender issues, gender equality and women empowerment for a noble world. Gender Equality is one of the most important goal of United Nations Sustainable Development programme. Generally Gender equality means equal access for women and girls to healthcare, education and jobs and equal participation in political and economic decision-making. Gender equality is a fundamental human right, yet significant gaps still exist in the rights of women and girls to fully participate in their communities and societies. The proposed paper will try to address the gender issues within and across social, economic and environmental dimension of Majuli District of Assam. The proposed paper will study the gender issues, entrepreneurial possibility of women in the region.

***Keywords: Sustainable Development, Gender Equality, entrepreneurial possibility, environmental dimension, Majuli***

# Women and Sustainable Development Goals

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The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by all United Nations member countries on 25<sup>th</sup> Sept, 2015. It provides the countries of the world a blueprint for achieving Sustainable Development. The Sustainable Development Goals have been prepared covering three dimensions- Economic, Social and Environmental. The chief objective of this agenda is to share a blueprint for peace and prosperity for the planet and its people for now and also for the future. There are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) s which needs urgent action by all counties- developed and developing. The Sustainable Development Goals has replaced the Millennial Development Goal (MDG) s which was operational since 2000 to 2015. Today women constitute nearly half of the world's total population. Women are more vulnerable to the effects of poverty, lack of healthcare, scarcity of clean water and sanitation, gender inequality, violence and injustice, climate change etc. Because women are more vulnerable, their participation in achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) s is very crucial. There are no second opinion that empowering women in a society can accelerate economic growth and development. In this paper an attempt is made to access how women can be instrumental in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indian context.

***Keywords: Women, Sustainable Development Goals, India***

# **Role Of Vocational Education Leading to Sustainable Development In ASSAM**

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Education is a process from Cradle to grave. And it is of utmost importance keeping in mind the Global emphasis on Sustainable Development. As such, the process of education needs to be need based and suited to the local context such that it commensurate the knowledge gap required to be addressed to meet the requirement of sustainable development. In Indian context, with recent emphasis on skilling does provide a positive vibe towards development. However, the skilling aspect needs to address the local specific requirement such that an eco-system is created towards fulfilling the need for sustainable development. This paper emphasizes upon the establishing the role of vocational education in creating a skill based society that augurs well towards ushering sustainable development. Due emphasis have been given to adult learning, life-long learning and associated paradigms that meets the requirement of skilling India that results in creating a sustainable development effort.

***Key Words: Vocational Education, Skill, Life-Long Learning, Sustainable Development***

# Role of Technology in Empowerment of Rural Women in Assam

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Women are not only the key pillar of a family but they have a great role in the development of the world. From handling the household chores to dealing with other important matters in society, women are second to none in capacity. In the past they have had a secondary status in society with a few opportunities for socio-economic and political participation. Gender disparity is a global issue and due to this in spite of having capabilities women have always remained aloof or stay away themselves from mainstream activities. But now the situation has changed and in this 21<sup>st</sup> century we the human being are not able to imagine our existence without technology. This technological advancement has given an opportunity to the women to accelerate their potentialities. Technological tools are benefitting the women in many ways and specially in the economic growth of the women. It is worth sharing that the technology not only helps the women of urban area even it has a great role to bring out the rural women from the four wall of their house and help them to break the barriers. If we look at the women in Assam then we have an experience that more than half of the women were busy with their household activities and they did not have the knowledge or ideas about business or start-up. But Covid-19 can be recognized as blessings in this way because during that period all have got the opportunities to familiar with the mobile phone and social media and gathered the knowledge about how one can earn money by using this social media app.

***Key Words: Gender Disparity, Technological advancement, Economic Growth of the women, Start Up***

# **Role Of NGOs In Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods- A Case Study of Grameen Sahara**

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Livelihood is defined as the means and activities through which individuals sustain their life, including employment, skill development and income generation. A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable which can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintains or enhances the local and global assets on which livelihoods depends and has net beneficial effects on other livelihoods.

Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) play a crucial role in promoting sustainable livelihoods through various initiatives and programmes. NGOs work closely with community members to empower them with knowledge, skills and resources to become self-reliant. They facilitate training programmes, workshops and capacity building activities that focus on sustainable agriculture, natural resource management and various income-generating activities.

This research paper has considered 'Grameen Sahara' for case study and has been aimed to critically examine the roles of this selected NGO in sustainable development process through promoting sustainable livelihoods. 'Grameen Sahara' is a Not-for-Profit Organisation of Assam which from its very inception in the year 2002 has been engaged itself in promoting sustainable livelihoods in rural, semi-urban and urban areas through provision of financial services, technical assistance and other required development support in an integrated manner. Results of the research paper suggest that programmes undertaken by NGOs are capable of having positive contribution to promote sustainable livelihoods and the process of sustainable development.

***Keywords: Non-Government Organisations(NGOs), Sustainable Development, Sustainable Livelihoods, Grameen Sahara.***

# Role of Education in Promoting SDGs

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The role of education in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is pivotal, acting as a catalyst for comprehensive societal transformation. Education plays a critical role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by serving as a catalyst for a broad social change. Education is a potent weapon for promoting sustainable development on several fronts, not just as a way to transfer knowledge. It is essential to achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 1) because it provides people with the information and abilities needed to become economically empowered. Moreover, by spreading important healthcare knowledge, education plays a key role in promoting health and well-being (SDG 3). Regarding gender equality (SDG 5), education is essential to breaking down barriers and fostering inclusivity. Education has a vital role in fostering discrimination-free society by establishing principles of equality and respect. Education's role in promoting environmental awareness and sustainable practices is also beneficial to environmental sustainability (SDG 13). In line with SDG 9's objectives for industry, innovation, and infrastructure, education serves as a catalyst for innovation and technical breakthroughs. To sum up, education plays a crucial role in accomplishing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as it not only promotes individual empowerment but also cultivates the collective awareness required for a fair and sustainable future. Realizing the more expansive goals embodied in the SDGs requires integrating high-quality education into society's fabric.

***Key Words: Healthcare, sustainability, gender equality, sustainable development goals, education, economic stability, socioeconomic implications, awareness***



# **Role Of Education In Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 4 In The Context Of NEP 2020**

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Education is a powerful instrument for achieving sustainability in the world. It provides knowledge and skills to people to increase employment prospects, reduce poverty and improve social wellbeing. The sustainable Development Goals given to the world by united Nations are a set of global targets aimed at promoting sustainable development and eradicating poverty and inequality, protect the planet and ensure good health, justice and prosperity to all people by 2030. In the agenda 2030 there are seventeen sustainable goals, among these one is SDG 4 is deals with education. Education is a key of achieving the SDGgoals. When people are able to get quality education, they can break the series of poverty and inequality. The SDG4 is to ensure universal, equitable and inclusive education for all by the year 2030. A lot of effort have been taken from Government for achieve sustainability in education. The National Education Policy 2020 is a conscious effort for achieving the SDG4 by introducing educational reforms and modification. The NEP 2020 aims to transform education system by promoting access to quality education, improving learning outcomes and fostering innovation and research. The present paper focuseson importance of education in achieving sustainable development goal 4 in the context of National Education Policy 2020.

***Key Words: Sustainable Development Goals, SDG4, National Education Policy 2020, Education***

# Prospect of Assam Tourism as A Sustainable Livelihood Strategy

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The untouched natural beauty of Assam is well preserved. There are a number of tourist places in Assam. Tourism is a fastest growing and important industry in the present world. Therefore, it has vast scope to develop tourist industry and generate huge income and employment in this sector. Tourism of Assam is based on unique natural beauty with flora and fauna, wildlife, holy shrines, lush green tea gardens, turbulent rivers, historical monuments, pilgrim centre, colourful cultural festival etc. which attract the tourist not only within the country but the tourist all over the world. Sustainable development and its derivative have both conceptual and practical deficiencies that have frustrated their application. A sustainable livelihoods approach is introduced as being more practical, especially in the common situation in which communities and individuals sustain themselves by multiple activities rather than discrete jobs. When tourism is introduced into a community, it is important that it complements rather than displacing existing activities. In this paper an attempt has been made how tourism sector of our state provide scope of livelihood to a vast number of people in our state without damaging the natural beauty of the state.

***Key Words: Livelihood, Sustainable, Tourism.***

# **Socio-Economic And Political Conditions of Women : A Study in Paschim Nalbari Revenue Circle of Nalbari District of Assam**

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We know that since the time immemorial women have been in integral part of human society. Needless to say, that woman occupies about half of our population. But unfortunately, the socio-economic and political scenario of women is very negative. In Assam women are always lagging behind their male counterpart in the enjoyment of all rights. After the adoption of Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, UNO has taken several steps to ensure equal rights for women. Even through the Sustainable Development Goals, UNO tries to promote gender equality and empower women to combat discrimination against women globally. The Preamble of Indian Constitution promises to secure socio-economic and political liberty and justice to all. Our Constitution in its Article 14 and 15 provides legal equality to women and prohibits any kind of discrimination. Article 16 prohibits any kind of discrimination in the matters relating to public employment on the ground of sex. The purpose of the present study is to find out the socio-economic and political status of rural women of Paschim Nalbari Revenue Circle of Nalbari District. Related information regarding the proposed study will be collected from 200 respondents through well designed questionnaire.

***Key Words: Rights, UNO, Sustainable, Empower***

# **Palm Oil Plantation As A Threat to Sustainable Development of Assam**

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Assam is the land of beauty and natural resources of North Eastern India. Brahmaputra and Barak valleys of Assam produce a wide variety of crops. Paddy fields are filled with repeated crops most months of the year. The central government announced a scheme to boost palm oil production in North Eastern states. When highly biodiverse tropical forests in Indonesia, which has the largest palm oil plantation in the world and contributes to economic growth, are being destroyed at a faster pace than other regions in the world, this scheme also affects the natural resources, beauty and environment of North East India. In this paper, we focus on how the Palm oil plantation destroyed the environmental circumstances in Assam which is related with sustainable development goals. In Assam government had initiated a large-scale oil palm plantation project for economic benefit. Environmentalists have warned that widespread oil palm cultivation will damage biodiversity, drain groundwater resources, and cause immense destruction of flora and fauna, leading to irreparable damage to the state. The diverse biodiversity of rainforests in areas where palm oil is currently grown is declining at a rapid rate because animals are often very fragile and easily affected by deforestation. It says how palm oil cultivation will affect the many national parks and sanctuaries in Assam and the many animals living there in the future; will commercial palm oil fields remain reusable or not. Therefore, in this research paper focus is made to analyse the probable effects and consequences of palm oil cultivation in Assam, a state of North East India.

***Key Words: Palm oil, Sustainable development, Economy, Assam***

# Online Education And Its Impact On Future Generation

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Online education refers to computer-based training, web-based training, internet-based training, online training, electronic learning and so on. Physical education is not so much beneficial in our day today life. The traditional education has changed entirely within the last couple of years. Being physically present in classroom is not necessary to get more new knowledge. With the advent of new technology in academic era, the online education has rose up. Online education, in our present society, has a very vital role. It has become necessary towards the future generation. It has become an imminent trend in the education sector around the globe. Online classes are more convenient both teachers and students also. It has helped the students to become independent learners before they make their way into the real world. In very few, academic institutions across the world were fully benefitted through blended learning techniques before the covid pandemic. But when covid-19 came out across the globe, the whole situation was completely changed. According to UNESCO-98% of global students' population in 191 countries switched from offline to online learning. People started adopting new learning methods in the period of pandemic. Moreover now-a-days, we can expect to see more interactive learning experiences, more personalized learning, and more and more options for remote learning in the future.

***Key Words: Online Education, Learning, Pandemic, Future, Effective.***

# An Appraisal Of Maternal And Child Health In Assam Through SDGs

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Maternal and child health is a significant component of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Gender equality, access to high-quality healthcare, nutrition, hygiene, and education are all necessary for better maternal and child health. Several SDGs specifically address mother and child health. Good Health and Well-being is the third goal, and it attempts to encourage healthy lifestyles and well-being for people of all ages. Target 3.1 aims to lower worldwide maternal mortality rates and eliminate unnecessary deaths among newborns and young children (those under the age of five). Although SDG 2 "zero hunger" is not directly related to mother and child health, adequate nutrition for pregnant women and young children has a significant impact on their health and well-being. Adequate nutrition is essential for maternal and child health development. Gender equality, the fifth aim of the SDGs, is crucial for maternal health. Reduced maternal mortality and improved child health can be achieved by guaranteeing equal access to healthcare, education, and opportunity for women and girls. Improving mother and child health outcomes, especially among marginalised groups, demands addressing resource, education, and healthcare access disparities. This goal is rated eleventh among the SDGs. Achievement of these SDGs not only improves the well-being of individuals and communities, but it also contributes significantly to countries' worldwide socioeconomic growth. To achieve these Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), initiatives such as strengthening the healthcare system, providing prenatal care, guaranteeing safe delivery, immunising, promoting breastfeeding, and raising mother and child health awareness would be required.

***Key Words: SDGs, Maternal Health, Child Health, Well-being, Good Health.***

# The Educational Philosophy of Swami Vivekananda

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Swami Vivekananda, the great educationist, and social reformer, had given various ideas which elevates and motivates every teacher which helps in transforming educators. According to Swami Vivekananda, knowledge about religion, which are the source of values, must be taught. For Vivekananda, education is the weapon for eliminating all kinds of evils. For him, the aim of education must be to manifest the hidden talent of a learner. For him, man is born with many abilities which remain dormant and by education he must be able to develop himself which would help him to take his own stand and face the challenges in his life. Being a Vedantist, he believes in the ignorance of man regarding his own nature and this ignorance can be removed only by means of education. Education must provide opportunities to everyone so that people can develop their potential. He also gave emphasis on training the mind which will increase the power of concentration and will give better result. Education plays a great role in molding the behavior of a child. Role of a teacher is also emphasized in Vivekananda's philosophy and he states that to teach a child, a teacher must come to the level of a child. Not only the teacher but a student must also have a deep sense of respect and veneration towards his teacher. His importance on women education is also articulated in this paper. This paper is an attempt to show Vivekananda's view on education and to enquire how far it is relevant to the present system of education.

***Key Words: Education, mind-training, women education, religion, character-building.***

# **Socio-Economic Status of The Forest Fringe Villages of Raimona National Park**

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Forest protection is a key component of the United Nation's sustainable development goals, which aim to promote peace and prosperity for people and the planet, both now and in the future. The Raimona National Park of BTR, Assam was created on 9 June 2021 as part of this global agenda, with the objective of safeguarding and preserving the forest and wildlife of the foothills of Bhutan. This paper examines the socio-economic status of forest fringe villages to national park and how it affects their dependences on forest resources. A sample of 203 households was selected to gather information on their socio-economic conditions and their common uses of forest. The study reveals that majority of the forest villagers are gradually facing problems of obtaining their daily requirements of pole, log, firewood's, grazing, hunting, and cow ranching inside the forest etc due to declaration of national park.

***Key Words: Raimona, Sustainable, Conservation, Agenda, Requirements.***



# The SDGs And Assam: State Interventions and Implementation

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The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 in a resolution as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The United Nations has identified 17 areas for this purpose. These 17 goals are to be achieved universally by 2030. India, being one of the signatories of the resolution welcomed this initiative. *NITI Aayog*, the Government of India's premier think tank, has been entrusted with the task of coordinating the SDGs, mapping schemes related to the SDGs and their targets, and identifying lead and supporting ministries for each target. In addition, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has been leading discussions for developing national indicators for the SDGs. Following the centre, the state governments have also undertaken various strategies to materialise the SDGs. Assam is one of the first states in this regard. The government formed a Centre for Sustainable Development Goals for this purpose. Also, it clustered the SDGs with various departments and divided the duties from state to local bodies level. The paper attempts to explore the state frameworks existing for the implementation of the SDGs in general and also tries to make a critical examination of the implementation status, particularly of SDG2 i.e., to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture in the state.

***Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Zero Hunger, Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture.***

# **The Attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – Prospects and Challenges with Special Reference to India**

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Advancing on the ladder of attainment of the UN Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) is a globally recognised benchmark. Countries strive to progress on these specific counts the 17<sup>th</sup> SDGs to highlight credible and constant sustainable development. India appears to be doing better than other middle-income nations when it comes to global comparisons. However, on current trajectory, the nation is expected to finish achieving the SDGs by 2059, which is still nearly three times slower than the 2030 deadline. A contributing factor to the delay is the unrealistic ambition of some of the promises, such as the abolition of hunger, sickness, poverty, war, and climate change. Having 169 aims is almost comparable to promising everything, which is another reason why it's difficult to concentrate. Most nations manifestly are unable or unwilling to set aside sufficient resources to achieve all their promises. Roughly, empirical results show that nations are only spending enough to go at one-fourth of the promises. Instead, we should focus our resources more effectively. Economic cost-benefit analysis can help identify policies where few resources can help a lot and highlight where even very large resources achieve little. The world and India ought to focus on the most effective targets first. Cost-benefit analysis can help us identify these very best promises to fulfil first. This present paper aims to identify the underlying reasons for the slow progress on the route to achieving the SDGs by 2030, as committed by all countries, including India, and suggests solutions.

***Keywords: SDGs, Inclusive Development, Per Capita, Inequality, Marine Resources.***

# **Role Of Satra And Namghar In The Development Of Cultural Sustainability In Assamese Society**

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The 15<sup>th</sup> century society of Assam was completely degraded. People followed different faiths like Saivism, Saktism, Tantricism and in the name of religion people exercised various evil practices, even human sacrifices were practiced in many religious institutions. In the name of religious rituals and practices the powerful priestly class exploited the lower class people especially the peasants and workers. The social structure of contemporary Assam was totally distorted. It was at this atmosphere that the great spiritual leader, social reformer, philosopher Srimanta Sankardeva appeared on the social field of Assam. To reform the whole society, Sankardeva propagated the New Vishnavism or the Ek Saran Nam Dharma. His New Vaishnavite movement strived to create peace and harmony in society and also to assimilate diverse indigenous and non indigenous elements into Assamese culture. To propagate new knowledge and to create peace and stability in society, Sankardeva created two new institutions Satra and Namghar. Sankardeva's new vaishnavite movement was a socio- religious movement and this movement gave birth to a new cultural nationalism and this cultural nationalism helped in the cultural sustainability and development of indigenous culture of Assam. In this respect Satra and Namghar played a great role in the development and preservation of indigenous culture of the region. In this paper an attempt has been made to highlight the role of Satra and Namghar in the development of cultural sustainability of Assam.

***Key Words: Satra, Namghar, Culture, Sustainability.***

# **Sankaradeva's Cultural Contribution Towards Sustainable Development**

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Sustainable development nowadays has a focus on economic development, social development, and environmental protection for future generation. It is an organizing principle that aims to meet human development goals while also enabling natural systems to provide necessary natural resources and ecosystem services to humans. Sankaradeva had introduced the concept of Sustainable Development way back in the fifteenth century itself, before the awareness of sustainable development nowadays. He was not merely a religious preacher, but the Saint was a social reformer. Sankaradeva laid the foundation of Assamese culture with his contributions in the field of literature, dance, drama, music, painting etc. His artistic contributions are living tradition in Assam today. Sankaradeva believed that nothing is as important as peace. Without peace sustainable development is impossible. His cultural contribution to the people of the society creates human mind full of joy and peace. Sankaradeva created the composite Assamese culture with ingredients from all ethnic groups from within the geographical boundary of Brahmaputra valley. Sankaradeva started his reformatory mission by heart and soul to relieve the people, who were exploited in the name of religion and societal norms by the so called elite class of the society. Sankaradeva used literature, performing art and paintings as the means to provide the mental peace to the common masses. This paper is an attempt to analyse how Sankaradeva tried to create a peaceful society with peaceful people through his cultural weapons.

***Key Words: Sustainable Development, Culture, Performing Art, Paintings, Peaceful***

# **Sanitation Services For Urban Poor : A Study Of Guwahati City**

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Slums are the settlement of urban poor. As the demographic pressure on towns and cities grows, the needs of urban infrastructures and services also increase. This very problem is further compounded by increasing concentration of poor in the towns and cities. In the city of Guwahati growth of slum pockets was a result of concentration of beggars, sweepers, street vendors, rickshaw and cart-pullers and day-labourers in the certain distinct areas of the city. But slum facilities are very much unsatisfactory for them due to lack of proper and sanitation system. In this paper an attempt has been made to assess the sanitation services among the household of the slum pockets in the city. In addition, it is also attempt to identify present problems related to sanitation among slum dwellers in the city. Apart from consultation of secondary sources like books, local municipal body, primary data has been collected from three selected municipality wards based on their core, periphery and intermediate locations in the Guwahati city.

***Key Words: City, Sanitation, Urban poor, Services, Guwahati.***

# **Impact Of RUSA In The Gross Enrolment Ratio In Higher Education: Some Reflections**

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RUSA a centrally sponsored scheme which was launched in 2013 aimed to revamp the higher education in India by providing funds to the state higher educational institutions. One of the aim of the scheme was to increase the GER in higher education in the country. This paper tries to study the Impact of the scheme in the GER in higher education of the country. The paper is based on secondary sources of data and discussion method was employed in this study to support the arguments.

***Key Words: Higher education, India, RUSA, GER***

# **Indigenous People's Rights for Inclusive and Sustainable Development: Understanding Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) And Indigenous People's Rights**

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The United Nations Organization (UNO) adopted the notion of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) in 2015, aimed at improving the planet and the quality of human existence globally by 2030. The Sustainable Development Goals are grounded in a vision that aims to build a world free from all problems and hazards faced by humankind and thus aim to transform our world, a safe planet for sustainable human existence. The SDG's in their agenda also focus on the recognition of the rights of the indigenous people and their security and sustainable development around the world. This vision is of great significance to the over 370 million indigenous peoples worldwide, who have historically suffered grave injustices and many of whom continue to face marginalization, exploitation and exclusion. The indigenous peoples face major challenge in terms of poverty and they also experience social, economic and climate-related vulnerabilities, and lack adequate access to social protection systems and economic resources. Their traditional ways of life, livelihoods and practices are increasingly under threat owing to a range of factors, including lack of recognition and protection of their rights, exclusionary public policies etc. A combination of issues such as loss of access to traditional lands and natural resources, discrimination in the world of work, poor access to opportunities have rendered them still more vulnerable in social and economic terms. Indigenous women, in particular, are exposed to multiple forms of discrimination and exploitation from both within and outside their communities. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework provides a historic opportunity to address such issues and ensure that indigenous peoples too are not left behind. This paper tries to understand Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) with special focus on the Indigenous people's rights for inclusive and sustainable development.

***Keywords: Indigenous people, Rights, Inclusive, Sustainable development.***

# Role of Teacher in Promoting Education for Sustainable Development

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Education is the key to any nation's social, economic, and cultural development. It promotes the development of knowledge and skills required to attain sustainable development. Sustainable development is the ultimate goal of future-oriented society. According to the Brundtland Commission (1987) report, "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Teachers play a vital role in the whole education system. They are known as nation builders. They guide people to follow the rules and regulations of the society. It is the duty of a teacher to prepare his/her students as responsible citizens. Teacher should be role model for students so that cultivation of values in students may be enhanced. Values cultivation, social awareness, economical attention and environmental protection are the basic components of sustainable development. If a teacher is well aware about all these components, then directly or indirectly, he is concerning with sustainable development. Teachers need to become sustainability literate which can be accomplished through formal and informal professional development. In this paper an attempt will be made to focus the role of teacher in achieving the goal of sustainable development.

***Keywords: Education, Teacher, Development, Education for sustainable development***



# **Inclusive Multilateralism in G20 under India's Presidency, 2023 Advancing Goal 17 of sustainable Development Goals**

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The term "Inclusive Multilateralism" received a renewed impetus in Group of 20 (G20) deliberations of 2023 under India's Presidency. Generally conceived Multilateralism as a form of cooperation involving the presence of at least three actors- characterized by shared values and reciprocity. The G20 deliberations under India's Presidency, has made concerted efforts towards Inclusive Multilateralism, as demonstrated in the formal incorporation of African Union as a permanent member of G20; its demand to reform the United Nations system to make it more representative; its demand to reform the International Financial Institutions and other international platforms to serve the interest of the once excluded developing/underdeveloped countries. This emphasis on Inclusive Multilateralism is in line with the Goal No. 17 of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which emphasize strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development. This concern of SDG 17 towards developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in terms of mobilizing financial resources for developing countries; assisting them in debt sustainability; strengthening science technology and innovation capacity for LDCs and so on- stands in consonance or resonates the core ethos of inclusive multilateralism. The focus of both Inclusive Multiculturalism and SDG 17 is to incorporate and empower the underrepresented countries- developing countries and LDCs, within a just international order. The aim of the paper is to study how inclusive multilateralism in G20 under India's Presidency advances the Sustainable Development Goal No. 17 in contemporary international order. The paper relies on documents of government, international organizations and international platforms; scholarly articles and contents from newspapers as sources of secondary data and information. The paper is qualitative in nature.

***Keywords: Developing Countries; Sustainable Development Goals; Group of 20; Inclusive Multilateralism***

# Bamboo Industry in Assam and Sustainable Development

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Bamboo is one of the rapidly growing grasses that have numerous benefits. It is not only a material that quite versatile but is also used by people around the globe for basic purposes of life such as construction, fuel, food etc. According to reports there are over 1000 varieties of bamboo and the most important facet of it is that it grows quickly as most of the bamboo species mature within 3-5 years. Data highlights that at present over one billion people live in bamboo houses and according to UNESCO, 70 hectares of bamboo leads to creation of enough materials to construct 1000 houses. Bamboo plays a crucial role in agro forestry systems and has the potential to enhance soil health and water retention in several ways. It has an extensive root system that helps bind soil particles together; reducing soil erosion. The raw material also has the distinct advantage of being one of the greenest building materials currently on the market. Its growth conditions are where its sustainability credentials begin. Pesticides and fertilizers that harm the environment are not necessary because bamboo is so robust. The bamboo plant is not harmed when it is picked. Bamboo has recently drawn attention for its potential to remove significant amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, which would help keep global warming below 1.5C, along with tree planting. The International Bamboo and Rattan Organisation (INBAR) highlights five key roles bamboo plays in climate change mitigation and adaptation. These are: 1. Carbon Sequestration 2.Reducing Fossil Fuel Dependence 3. Adaptation 4.Restoration 5.Livelihoods. So, bamboo industry has a great relation with sustainable development. This paper tries to study the importance of bamboo plantation in enhancing sustainable development as well as economy and employment for the people residing in rural areas of Assam.

***Keywords: Bamboo Industry, Sustainable Development***

# **Awareness of Teacher Educators towards Education for Sustainable Development**

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In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the role of education in the development of nation has become very important. Education makes a man a cultured, organized and socialized individual. Today, quality in education is an important condition of sustainable development. So, well-trained teachers are important for quality education. Quality education is always helpful for the development of a nation. Development refers all the activities which we embark upon to improve quality of human life. Sustainable development works for society in future direction without damaging or depleting natural resources. The objective of the paper is to study the awareness of teacher educators towards education for sustainable development. For this purpose, 100 teacher trainees were taken as sample of the study. For this study Descriptive Survey method was applied. The study revealed that there is no significant difference in awareness of male and female teacher educators towards education for sustainable development. The paper also explores the various level of awareness level of teacher educators.

***Keywords: Awareness, Teacher Educators, Sustainable development***

# Antenatal Health Care Utilisation in Assam : A Case Study

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Globally, about 800 women die every day of preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth; 20 percent of these women are from India. So, countries like India are far away from the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) to reduce maternal mortality to less than 70 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030. Some states have made outstanding progress in terms of maternal health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), namely Kerala, followed by Maharashtra, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Gujarat and Karnataka recently. However, the condition of Assam is not so enthusiastic. Maternal Mortality Ratio in Assam is the highest all over India followed by states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh etc. Maternal health status of women does not simply depend upon the supply of health care; rather it depends on the utilisation of health care to a greater extent. Therefore, this paper tries to examine various socio-economic and demographic factors that influence the decision to utilise Antenatal Health Care in rural Assam with reference to the Nalbari district. A total of 268 women were selected through multistage sampling from the study area between the age group 15-43 years who had given birth within the last year prior to the survey. Both bivariate and multivariate analyses have been done to identify the factors affecting utilisation of the Antenatal Health Care Service. The study found that the economic condition of the woman's family and direct and indirect expenditures associated with the process of Antenatal Health care are the economic factors that play a crucial role in utilising Antenatal care Optimally or Sub-optimally. Besides, caste, type of family and age of the pregnant women, the severity of the ailment, and location of health care are the non-economic factors that guide the Antenatal health care utilization.

***Keywords: Maternal mortality, Optimal, Sub-optimal, health status***

# Borderlines Make Brothers Illegal

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The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs), and their combined have a huge impact on global peace. The opportunities and difficulties of accomplishing the SDGs in the face of the suffering of IDPs and refugees highlight the critical role inclusive development and the initiatives of state and non-state actors play in promoting global peace. Most borderlands around the globe have an intimate interaction with the refugees. While referring to the Indian borderland, it has become a shelter home for many refugees from different states and specially Myanmar due to the latter's political instability. The military rule in Myanmar has been continuously opposed by hundreds and thousands of people in Myanmar. To escape such adverse situations the affected people have been fleeing to Indian states bordering Myanmar who also have ethnic ties with their Indian counterparts.

The present paper tries to draw attention to how the components of border, communities, refugees are interconnected and offers ways for policymakers to deal with the intricate dynamics, which will ultimately lead to a more peaceful and sustainable world.

***Keywords: Borderland, Refugees, global peace, India, Myanmar***

# **Quality Education & Its Impact : A Study of the Importance of Quality Education in Current Society & Nation Building Process in Assam Issues and Challenges**

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Quality education is found to be so importance not only to prosper individually for attainment of professionally well-established, financially sound and socially focused stage but also to do better development of socio-economic as well as socio-cultural issues in and around the society where we have been used to live for many years or decades. In every stages of education from pre-primary level to University level, the exercise and execution of quality education is much needed for proper production as well as utilization of human resources in order to serve the respective societies and nation building process by all means in terms of every capacities and platforms. According to UN's SDG's (4), It is aimed at ensuring inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all which supports the reduction of disparities, inequalities in educations both in terms of access and quality and as such it is attempted here that the thorough discussion and analysis are made of various core issues and evolved challenges in an academicdomain regarding how and why quality education and its impact is essential and important on the current society and that would be carried to strengthen the process of nation building specifically in our state of Assam in the age of new millennia.

***Keywords: Quality, Education, Society, Nation.***

# Use of Leaf extracts in Protection of Black Gram Crop for Sustainable Pest Management

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Black gram (*Vignamungo* L.), a plant in the leguminosae family, is harmed by various insect pests, and farmers depend on chemical pesticides to control it, putting the sustainable food system at risk. So, this study aimed to discover the insecticidal properties of plant leaf extracts as part of a project to use locally available bio-resources as bio-pesticides. In an experiment from August to November of 2018, according to traditional knowledge, aqueous leaf extract of *Ipomea fistulosa*, *Annona reticulata*, and *Polygonum hydropiper* plants was prepared and tested for pesticide (anti-feeding) activity against an insect pest *Aphis craccivora*. Pests were observed after 24 hours of treatment for residual toxicity and direct toxicity accordingly. The data from the field demonstrated that *Annona reticulata* had a 94.2% decline, *Ipomoea fistulosa* by 95.0% and *Polygonum hydropiper* was found to be 75.2% effective against *Aphis craccivora* after 24 hours of treatment. The data collected were analysed in Random Block Design (RBD) developed in Excel.2010 by Dr. D. S. Dhakre, Department of EES, Visva- Bharati University and found the differences in the decrease as significant. All of the findings suggest that *Annona reticulata* and *Ipomea fistulosa* have effective pest control over the selected pests, while *Polygonum hydropiper* has a mediocre effect. The utilisation of these bio-products could be advantageous for sustainable agriculture due to various benefits such as low toxicity, improved crop quality and reduced pesticide use.

**Keywords:** *Black gram, Chemical pesticide, Leaf extract, Sustainable pest management.*

# The Role of Librarianship in Promoting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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The fourth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) emphasizes quality education, inclusive and equitable education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all. Librarianship plays a crucial role in achieving this goal by collecting and making available educational resources, teaching information literacy, eliminating digital barriers, integrating library content into lesson plans, promoting lifelong learning, and promoting diversity and inclusion. It can also serve as a hub for community engagement through reading groups, educational events, and open-access programs. Librarians can work with other stakeholders like schools, government organisations, and non-profits to enhance high-quality education and advocate for funding and policies that foster quality education. Libraries are essential for achieving this sustainable development goal, as data is the building block of every process that can lead to substantial improvement. Information drives growth and is recognised as the fifth component of production. The availability and utilization of data for forecasting purposes determine the success of world developmental projections, which is the main task of librarianship. As such, the paper will contribute to highlighting librarianship's role in attaining the fourth sustainable development goal.

***Keywords: Sustainable development; Libraries; Librarianship; Education***



# Growing Renewable Energy to Mitigate Rising Air Pollution

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Renewable energy is considered one of the best alternative technologies by which carbon emissions can be reduced to a greater extent. Renewable technologies like solar photo voltaic (PV), wind, tidal, bioenergy, and geothermal emit zero carbon emissions while generating electricity. However, this is not the case with thermal power plants, which generate immense greenhouse gases and impact the environment. Uses of coal, natural gas, and oil in thermal power plants emit unwanted gases like carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. Increasing emissions of these gases would lead to an increase in atmospheric temperature and the health condition of every living creature. Hence, it is of utmost important to adopt an alternate and sustainable way of generating energy. To increase the adoption of renewable technologies, several countries around the globe are adopting various policies, schemes and targets to increase the share of renewable energy in their electricity generation industry. Among all the renewable technologies, solar P V and wind are the two most significant sectors that are witnessing exponential growth due to their wide adoption in regions like Europe, North America and a few other Asian countries like China, India, Japan, etc. This paper emphasizes the growth of the renewable energy sector and its impact on the environment in different countries globally. Moreover, the paper includes the future outlook of renewable energy, its challenging factors and technological development at different country levels.

***Key Words: Renewable Energy, Environment, Air Pollution, Greenhouse gas (GHG).***

# **Rock-Water Dynamics, Geogenic contamination of ground water and Consequences of Human Health in India : An Overview**

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Groundwatercontamination is a global problem that has a significant impact on human health and environment. It has a special emphasis in India as groundwater has become a critical resource for socioeconomic development of the country. Being the main source of drinking supply in rural areas as well as supplement supply in urban areas, the quality of ground water has become one of the major concerns in India. Ground water quality in a particular area can be deteriorated chiefly by two ways: anthropogenic that caused by manmade activities and geogenic contamination referred to natural causes mainly through rock-water interaction. The nature and extent of water–rock interactions significantly influence the chemical quality of water as the hydrogeochemistry of ground water is controlled dominantly by rock water dynamics. The most of the various chemical constituents contaminating groundwater reported from aquifers throughout the country during recent years have become non-potable as it exceeds the limits prescribed by BIS. The present work represents an overview of geogenic contamination of ground water in India and available remediation techniques based on published data generated through various studies of Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) of India with special emphasis to the sources of contamination and the consequences for human health and the environment.

***Keywords: groundwater, geogenic, contamination, hydrogeochemistry, BIS, CGWB***

# Family Business for Sustainable Development

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The concept of sustainable development refers to a holistic development i.e. progress not just on economic but also the socio-cultural and environmental fronts. Thus, ensuring the sustainability of development across time by meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generations to manage and meet their own. Realizing the importance of sustainable development, both for the present and future generations, on 25th September 2015, the United Nations adopted a set of 17 Goals. It envisages a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, shared economic progress and prosperity in accordance with law, justice, equality and non-discrimination. Again, family business is an economic arrangement of one or more than one family with a common economic objective by which the family earns its livelihood. Two-thirds of businesses worldwide are owned or managed by families, employing 60% of the world's workforce and contributing over 70% of global GDP. The sustainability agenda is deeply aligned with the values of purpose-driven family business. Through quality job creation, fair contracts and ethical investments, family businesses have earned the social license to operate and made a profound and positive influence on society across generations. Therefore, the present study aims to show how family business is related to social, economic and environmental dimension of the sustainable development goals.

***Keywords: Sustainable Development, Family Business, Socio-Economic, Environment***

# **Urban Planning and Informal Settlements in Assam: A Case Study of Guwahati in the Context of Sustainable Development Goal**

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This paper delves into the intricate relationship between urban planning and informal settlements in Assam, with a specific focus on the city of Guwahati. As urbanization accelerates, the challenges posed by informal settlements become increasingly significant. The study aims to analyse the existing urban planning strategies and their impact on the informal settlements in Guwahati, assessing their alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Drawing on empirical data and case studies, the paper explores the dynamics of informal settlements in Assam, investigating factors such as socio-economic conditions, environmental sustainability, and community resilience. It seeks to identify gaps in current urban planning approaches and proposes innovative solutions rooted in the principles of the SDGs. By highlighting the unique context of Assam and Guwahati, this research contributes to the broader discourse on programming futures through the lens of sustainable development. The findings aim to inform policymakers, urban planners, and researchers about strategies that can promote inclusive and sustainable urban development, addressing the challenges posed by informal settlements in the pursuit of SDGs.

***Keywords: Urban Planning, Informal Settlements, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Inclusive Urban Development***

# **Collective Memory to Vision Plan : The Socio-cultural Review of Gram Panchayat Spatial Development Plan of Bongshar Gaon Panchayat under Ministry of Panchayati Raj**

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This paper attempts at the socio-cultural review of Gram Panchayat Spatial Development Plan of Bongshar Gaon Panchayat (GPSDP) under Ministry of Panchayati Raj prepared by IIT Guwahati in February, 2021. The researcher, being a participant, observes the production process of the GPSDP of Bongshar GP; memorizes the collective memory of the days of making the vision plan; and also cherishes a dream of execution of the plan for the community. Following the 73rd amendment to the Constitution of India, the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has created an enormous opportunity for responsive local governance of the Gram Panchayats. The Gram Panchayats are constitutionally mandated for preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) for economic development and social justice utilizing resources available with them. The GPDP should be comprehensive and based on participatory process involving the community particularly Gram Sabha. In 2016, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj came up with the Rural Area Development and Plan Formulation and Implementation (RADPFI) Guidelines. Here is the importance of preparing a template for a spatially integrated version of the GPDP, namely the GPSDP. Against this background the team of IITG, under the guidance of the ministry, has prepared GPSDP for Bongshar GP, the debut one in Assam, which is available at the website of the ministry. Bongshar GP as a representative model of rural India, the study explores different domains of livelihood, resources envelop and sustainability with due focus on the proposed vision plans for 5 years, 10 years and 20 years.

***Keywords: Participant Observation, Livelihood, Sustainability, Vision Plan***

# Hunt for Dignity: Gender Identity and Transgender Rights in Indian Perspective

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The identity of an individual is often determined by the moral dictates and judgments of the society. However, individuals who seek to challenge these with their personalities, sexual orientations and inclinations are often shunned, abandoned and treated as the “other”. Abandoned by families and ridiculed by negative stigmas, they are usually left with no other option, than resorting to begging or singing in weddings, to make a living. Even with such vulnerability to harassment and violence, their agony mostly remains unnoticed. This only indicates the extent of helplessness and neglect this community faces. Various rights granted to this community are seldom potent and welfare measures hibernate on paper. Though the Indian Constitution makes mighty promises prohibiting discrimination of all sorts, there exists ambiguity concerning the concept of gender and the effects that such a prohibition can have on third gender rights. With the Supreme Court taking a proactive step in the NALSA judgment, there has been significant attention drawn towards transgender rights, which will be examined in the paper subsequently. Highlighting the historical growth of the transgender people and analyzing their position in jurisdictions across the world, this research paper aims to shed light on the murky world of suffering and discrimination this community has been relegated to in India. Despite some positive developments that have contributed to increased awareness and recognition of their plight, major problems still plague this section of the society. In addition to the social and legal position of the transgender community and the judicial treatment of the same, the paper also seeks to act as an expose when it comes to make-believe cases of being transgender.

***Keywords: Gender, Constitution, Equality, Fundamental Rights, Third Gender***

# **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Role of Public Libraries in Society: An Analysis**

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Sustainable development is a shared responsibility that begins at the local level and extends globally. In order to promote sustainable development and engage citizenship; community-based learning is essential. Universal literacy serves as the foundation for increased access to knowledge and information, which is crucial for sustainable development. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the global framework that was introduced by the United Nations (UNs) in 2017. In order to provide benchmarks for gauging progress towards a sustainable future, these goals, which are made up of 17 interrelated objectives, define particular targets and indicators. They are important for all social stakeholders including libraries. Public libraries are one of the main information sources in society providing opportunities for creativity and innovation as well as access to global knowledge for both current and future generations. Unfortunately, there has not been much focus on public libraries despite their role as the society's information hub and point of convergence. The strategic role that the public libraries can play in achieving the SDGs is examined in this paper, along with some significant methods that they can employ to do so. Additionally, the study examines how public libraries can promote community involvement to increase awareness among communities to achieve SDGs. Extensive literature search has been conducted to gather the data both from offline and online sources, including books, journals and the internet. The study concludes that achieving all of the UN's SDGs will depend critically on the efficient and long-term management of public library services. Furthermore, public libraries have a duty to ensure the relevant information in order to enlighten, educate and motivate the public to collaborate through community engagement.

***Key words: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Public libraries, stakeholders, community engagement.***

# Gender, Technology and the New Feature

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Gender refers to the socially constructed roles and relationship, personality traits, attitudes, behaviors, relative powers and influence that society ascribes to the two sexes on a differential basis. We generally think that the social relationship between men and women have systematically subordinated women. Technology is application of knowledge for practical purposes. It is the application of conceptual knowledge for achieving practical goals, especially in a reproducible way. The word technology can also mean the products resulting from such efforts, including both tangible tools such as utensils or machine and intangible ones such as software. Women are the half of the capital in the society. Progress and development is human centre process. In the context of India, the quantity of illiterate women is greater than that of literate women and among the educated women, only fifty percent of them are associated with workplace. without men and women equal evolvment, our new future building process at every level will be impossible. Swami Vivekananda said that there is no chance for the welfare of the world unless condition of women is improved, it is not possible for a bird to fly only with one wing. Likewise if we all together without gender biasness, having proper knowledge of technology cannot go ahead then it will be impossible for us to build the new future. The presented paper is an attempt to study the new future through skillful education of technology without gender biasness.

***Keywords: Gender, Technology, Education, Women***



# Programming Futures Through Sustainable Development Goals in India

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In an era marked by unprecedented global challenges, this article delves into the symbiotic relationship between programming and sustainable development, exploring how the former can serve as a catalyst for achieving the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The burgeoning role of technology, particularly programming, has the potential to offer innovative solutions to multifaceted issues such as poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation. This research navigates through existing literature on both the SDGs and the intersection of programming and sustainable development, aiming to unearth insights into the diverse ways in which programming can contribute to holistic, long-term progress. The study systematically investigates the key areas where programming can make a substantial impact, including poverty alleviation, quality education, and climate action. By examining successful case studies and highlighting open-source initiatives, the article elucidates the tangible contributions of programming to social and environmental causes. Additionally, it scrutinizes the ethical considerations inherent in deploying programming solutions for sustainable development, emphasizing the imperative of inclusivity and ethical governance. Acknowledging the digital divide and issues of accessibility, the article proposes strategies for capacity building and public-private partnerships as essential components in integrating programming into sustainable development initiatives. Through an in-depth analysis of these strategies, the research aims to provide actionable recommendations for policymakers, educators, and practitioners, fostering a comprehensive understanding of how programming can be strategically leveraged for positive global impact. As we stand at the intersection of technological innovation and sustainable development imperatives.

***Keywords: Global, Sustainable, Strategies, SDGs.***

# **The Bhutanese Model for Achieving Sustainable Development and Its Effectiveness for Other South Asian Countries**

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Bhutan is considered as one of the most successful countries to achieve a level of sustainable development. This has been possible due to the adoption of a number of innovative practices by the government. Bhutan has been able to retain its forest cover to more than 70 per cent of its total land surface. The country has been declared as the only carbon negative country in the world owing to a minimum use of motor-vehicles and retention of forest cover. It has embarked on a path of development without destroying the environment. Bhutan's main source of foreign exchange comes from the sale of electricity to India which is generated from its hydro-electric stations. Bhutan's second main source of revenue comes from the sale of postage stamps. Both the above-mentioned activity has been carried out without any substantial damage to the environment. Tourism has also emerged as another source of revenue generating activity in recent years. The government has introduced a Sustainable Development Fee for tourists in order to protect the environment as well to limit the flow of tourists. Bhutan has also come up with a unique concept of Gross National Happiness (GNH) to measure the well-being and progress of its citizens. The paper will analyse the Bhutanese model of sustainable development. It will also assess how this model can be effective for other South Asian countries.

**Key words:** *Sustainable development, climate, forests, environment*

# **A Study on Socio-Educational Status of Women Working in Handloom Industry**

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Handloom industry in India is an ancient cottage industry. It is largely household based industry and carried out with labour contributed by the entire family. About 10 million people depend on subsidiary occupations connected with the handloom industry (Roy & Chauhan, 2017). Sualkuchi in Kamrup district is a pioneer centre in the handloom and weaving industry for which the village is known as the Manchester of East. The present paper is an attempt to study the socio-educational status of the women specially the women weavers working in the Sualkuchi handloom industry. Using purposive sampling technique 100 women weavers were selected for the study. The study found out that the socio-educational status of the women working in Sualkuchi handloom industry was low.

***Keywords: Socio-educational, Status, Women, Working, Handloom industry***

# **A Study on Empowerment And The Status Development of Women Through Self-Help Groups & Traditional Skills**

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The paper makes an attempt to explore the significance of livelihood strategies in achieving sustainable development. It seeks to focus at the dynamic interpretation between economic activities and environmental preservation, emphasising the need for resilient and adaptive approaches. The study examines diverse livelihood models, considering their social, economic and environmental impacts. With the help of descriptive survey method and policy frameworks, it aims to provide insights into fostering sustainable livelihoods that balance economic growth with ecological integrity. The study seeks to highlight about its contributions understanding how women in the village areas can develop and implement effective strategies to ensure long term well-being. Women's empowerment and status of rights can be focused keeping engage in various livelihood activities across different platforms. Some of these include-craftsmanship, microfinance, and self-help groups. Women often engage in traditional crafts and artisanal work contributing to cultural and economic livelihoods. Weaving is one such platform. Women's involvement in weaving helps preserve traditional craftsmanship. This paper tries to investigate the impact of self-help groups and traditional skills on the empowerment and socio-economic development of women. Through a comprehensive study, the paper explores how these initiatives contribute to enhancing the status of women's rights, fostering independence and promoting sustainable growth in communities.

***Keywords: Empowerment, Woman, Status, Development, Sustainable.***

# **A Study on Education and Its Consequences for New Millennia**

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Education is a process which starts from the birth of a child and continues till to the death. It is a lifelong process. It is ever-changing and ever-progressive. Education is what transforms a child from a child to a person. It is one of the primary needs of human beings, where there is education there is civilization. It is a process of human enlightenment and empowerment for the achievement of higher quality of life. The consequences of education have a great impact on world development. The objectives of this study are mainly to know the consequences of education for new Millennia. Here, we can say about who exactly the new Millennia. Millennial is a term widely used to designate those generations born from the 1980s onwards who have been raised in a context when digital technologies from an inextricable part of daily life. Here, the researcher aims to study the various Millennium development goals in the education sector and its consequences. The source of data used for the analysis has been taken from the different sample survey organization. The Millennium development goals have a great impact in education section, and it has brought a new change for the new millennia in many countries. The MDG addresses mainly the challenges in poverty reduction hunger, health, gender equality, education and environmental sustainability, an ambition set of development targets aimed at reducing poverty and improving the lives of people all around the world by 2015. As a result of these goals, the universal primary education has been achieved the today's education also has achieved the gender and women empowerment equality in primary education. The early child care and education programs have been achieved for the pre-primary and primary education. For success of ECCEP teacher training programs has also been arranged. The current education has also given importance on decreasing adult illiteracy. It has also given importance on development of quality education by delivering better utilized domestic and external education expenditure, more and better trained teachers and better quality teaching materials.

***Key words: Education, millennia, consequences.***

# Sustainable Development Goals and Role of Education

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Sustainable Development goals, a set of universal goals were formally developed at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. But the concept of Sustainable Development Goals is found earlier in the words of some great persons. As for example M.K. Gandhi once said “The future depends on what you do today” That means we have to be careful today for our future generation. To maintain a balance from every corner in our planet, the role of human being is one of the most important factors. One significant comment of Dan Shechtman is worth mentioning. He said, “Sustainable development requires human ingenuity, People are the most important resource”. But the question is whether the most important resource, i.e. human beings are in the right track. We have to ask ourselves whether we are aware of our duty considering the conditions of our future generation. If the answer is yes, then our planet or our future generation in this planet is safe, but if not, it’s a matter of deep concern. Education is the ultimate weapon that can bring the ray of hope, otherwise it’s not possible to make the people aware and save our mother earth. Let me quote the famous Proverb of Confucius, “if your plan is for 1 year, plant Rice. For 10 years, plant trees. For 100 years, educate children”.

***Keywords- Sustainable, Development, Planet, Generation, Education.***

# **A Study of the Renewable Energy Integration in Urban Areas : Advancements, Challenges, and Sustainable Solutions**

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This is a modern arena of social development where technology comes in the garb of blessings when utilized for holistic progress and the well-being of its people. But otherwise used brings infinite disaster to mankind. The cities worldwide are striving nowadays to meet the growing energy needs while mitigating environmental impacts. In such a situation, the integration of renewable energy sources emerges as a pivotal solution. This international seminar paper on 'Renewable Energy Integration in Urban Areas' explores the critical perspectives and intersections of urbanization and sustainable energy practices. The paper provides a comprehensive overview of the advancements, challenges, and sustainable strategies that incorporate renewable energy in urban areas. In the beginning, the paper explores the current global energy scenario and emphasizes the increasing urbanization needs and trends, and their implications for energy consumption. Then the paper tries to review the diverse range of technologies applied to urban environment restoration, such as solar, wind, geothermal, and bioenergy that highlight their respective strengths and limitations. Moreover, the paper examines the hindrances in the seamless integration of renewable energy into urban areas. Intermittency, grid reliability, and infrastructure limitations are some of the hindering factors that are analyzed in trying to emphasize innovative technologies and smart grid solutions to address the issue. A few case studies have been taken into discussion worldwide to illustrate the practical implementations of energy integration in urban areas. Thereafter, the paper tries to explore the role of policy frameworks, regulatory incentives, and community engagement that help foster renewable energy adoption within urban settings following an evaluation of various governance models and policy initiatives that promote sustainable energy practices at municipal and national levels. The paper is qualitative and draws heavily on secondary sources to synthesize its key findings, offering insights into a holistic approach to achieving renewable energy integration in urban areas.

***Keywords: Energy, Renewable, Integration, Urbanization, Technology, etc.***

# **Awareness of Yoga among Students for Sustainable Growth : An Analysis with Reference to Undergraduate Colleges**

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Yoga is an age-old method of practicing asanas that have enabled the individual physical, mental and spiritual wellbeing. It originated in India and traced back to 5000 years back when the Ayurveda was being practiced. Yoga can make the way to achieve a healthy life and foster individual wellbeing at all time. It can be an essential means to fulfill the sustainable development growth of the individuals at all levels. For students' personal and social growth yoga education is considered as the need of the hour. For sustainable growth, the Higher Education of India (HEI) has placed a strong emphasis on yoga's integration into the curriculum. The integration of yoga and physical education from elementary school to higher education has also been a key component of the New Education Policy 2020. This is done to support the holistic development of each person's personality, as well as their moral and constitutional values, intellectual curiosity, scientific temperament, originality, and inventive spirit. The main objective of the present paper is to find out the awareness of yoga practice among the student's community. It also addresses the issues preventing students from achieving the holistic growth that yoga practices provide. For the present work, data has been collected through the online questionnaire in the google form. The participants are selected randomly and the responses will be analysed accordingly. From the data it is found that most of the students from the surveyed colleges are seemed to be aware of and attend yoga asanas in college campus very often. Yet, it is also observed that there are some infrastructure issues and willingness from the institution's authorities in the surveyed degree colleges which are marked as the hindrances for proper practice of yoga among students.

***Key Words: Yoga, sustainable development, NEP 2020, HEI.***



# **Empowering Futures: Aligning National Education Policy 2020 with SDG-4 for Quality Higher Education**

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Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the global goals to be achieved by the entire world for a healthier and wellbeing future. The universal call for quality education as the fourth pillar among the seventeen targets ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning. Emphasizing the importance of quality education as a vital component for human resource development, eradicating poverty, improving lifestyle of people, economic growth of the nation, National Education Policy 2020 serves as a strategic blueprint for accelerate the process of achieving sustainability through quality education by focusing on inclusivity, quality, and relevance. NEP 2020 is a milestone to reshape and restructure the education system of India from pre-primary to higher education after the National Policy on education 1986. The NEP 2020 emphasises on holistic education, technology integration, and flexible curricular frameworks that promote equal education opportunities and inclusivity, life-long learning opportunities and promote skills for sustainable development to align with SDG. In this context, the paper intends to highlight the efforts made through the National Education Policy 2020 for accelerating quality higher education as emphasised in SDG-4 and to explore some challenges behind achieving quality higher education.

***Keywords: Quality Education, Higher Education and SDGs.***

# **Role of Teacher in New Millennium : Challenges and Opportunities**

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The dawn of the new millennium has accompanied in an era characterized by rapid technological advancements, global connectivity, and developing new social goals. In this dynamic landscape, the role of teachers has become more pivotal than ever before. The education system has changed dramatically in the new millennium because of advancement in science and technology, modifications to teaching practises, and adjustments to societal expectations. Teacher's role has extended beyond traditional classroom instruction to ICT based classroom. Particularly in higher education teacher has to serve as facilitators, counsellor, technology integrators, advocates for diversity and well-being, and life long learners, prepares students for success in this dynamic world. Teachers in the 21st century face a lot of challenges and opportunities in the ever-evolving landscape of education. In navigating these challenges and accepting opportunities, teachers play a vital role in shaping the future generation's skill-based and balanced personality. Continuous professional development, a commitment to innovation and research, and a passion for nurturing the potential of every student are key elements in overcoming these challenges and ensuring the success of education in the new millennium. The present paper will highlight the role of teacher in the new millennium. It will also study the challenges and opportunities based on field work and responses received through survey schedule.

***Keywords: Teacher's role, New Millennium, Higher education***

# **Sustainable Agriculture in the Hilly Areas of Assam : A Sensitivity Analysis Approach**

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Sustainable agriculture primarily aims to achieve three crucial goals like environmental health, economic profitability, and social and economic equity. However, Assam's agriculture is characterized by traditional practices, high costs, low productivity, and inadequate infrastructure, leading to subsistence earnings. In such circumstances, this paper focuses primarily on the economic profitability of the three referred to above. Hence, a sensitivity analysis of the net present values (NPVs) of the net benefits from cropping have been carried out in hilly areas of Assam for a period of 20 years to show the long-term impacts. Three alternative discounts rates i.e. 8%, 10% and, 12% have been assumed by considering three approaches like increasing the value of cost by 20%, decreasing the value of benefits by 20%, or simultaneously increasing and decreasing both by 20%. Result shows sustainable benefits.

***Key words: Sustainable Agriculture, Hilly region, Assam, Sensitivity Analysis etc.***

# Higher Education : A tool for Sustainable Development

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Higher Education plays a vital role in overall development of a country as well as of human being. Now a days for sustainable development of economy of a country, higher education is very much essential. Higher educational institutions must play in capturing and addressing the issues that affect the well being of a nation as well as global society. Mobilisation for this purpose needs public awareness and involvement of private sector of the economy. All higher educational institutions must establish the priorities of the sustainable society. Education for sustainable development is a new educational paradigm that allows universities to lead and respond to social need towards a most sustainable life. This research paper is prepared to analyze the areas and elements to be integrated into the application of sustainability in higher education, the importance of sustainability curricula and changing the teaching and learning methods into more participative and active techniques.

***Keywords: Higher Education for sustainable development, Sustainability in Higher Education, Sustainable Development, Human Right.***

# Education for Sustainable Development : A Birds Eye view

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It is indispensable that countries improve not only their literacy levels and understanding but increase productivity by effective use of that knowledge and develop the capacity to continue to learn and acclimatize. The education systems must contribute directly to school leavers and graduates who are able to use their initiative to solve problems and think ingeniously and critically. Education must comprise developing social responsibility, environmental awareness and a respect for a diversity of viewpoints, encouraging multi-ethnic tolerance and people able to interact internationally. The new technologies make available many opportunities for developing countries to participate in a global increase in economic, social and environmental well-being, but they could equally result in a growing gap between industrialized and developing countries. Education provides with the capability to adapt traditional knowledge and use modern technology. It develops competence and inspires the will to create solutions to dilemmas. It provides people with the self-belief and information to challenge authorities for their rights and demand control over their resources. If we have access to knowledge and have a secure stake in our future, we can invest in the environment and learn to demand accountability from our governments and the business world. Unadventurous education is no longer relevant in an era where knowledge and information are constantly growing and are widely available. Teachers need to turn into facilitators and education a process of discovery, experimentation and application. The paradigm must change from one where knowledge is transferred to one where learners are shown how to access and effectively use available knowledge. This paper tries to evaluate the roles of education in sustainable development and how education can be used in SDG.

***Keywords: Education, Sustainable Development, SDG.***

# **Civic Education in the New Millennia : Challenges and Prospects**

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This paper dwells on the significant role of education as a process that is primarily oriented to facilitate the adaptation of human beings to the needs of changing times. The central focus is on civic education. The author presents a critical exploration of a conundrum that arguably emerges when the exacting requirements of imparting civic education in this new age tends to pit against the many limitations imposed upon the process owing to an ever growing regard for individual autonomy and choices, a dominant phenomenon across most societies today. A feasible way through, based on the contributions of a contemporary Republican political philosopher, Prof. Michael J. Sandel is then proposed. Prof. Sandel's critique of contemporary Liberalism for its alleged subordination of civic values and other Republican concerns has been particularly focused on.

***Keywords : Education, civic duties, Republicanism, individual autonomy, Postmodernism***

# Involvement Of Indigenous People in Attaining SDG'S in The Future

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Sustainable development has been defined as development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. With the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the global goals by the United Nations in 2015, sustainable development has been at the centre stage of the development process. The SDGs are a universal call for action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. To ensure the sustainable management of a sizable portion of the planet's territories, ecosystems, and biodiversity, indigenous peoples play a special and important role. Indeed, eighty percent of the world's biodiversity is found on the lands inhabited by indigenous peoples. Indigenous peoples around the world already make significant contributions to sustainable development through their knowledge, inventiveness, and sustainable land and resource management methods and practices. Since they are directly related to the primary components of the 2030 Agenda, it is appropriate to acknowledge their significant role in assisting in the accomplishment of the SDGs. Many of the main concerns facing the SDGs stem from the unique role and difficulties faced by indigenous peoples. The paper tries to examine the active involvement of indigenous people in achieving SDG's in future.

***Keywords : Indigenous people, SDGs, Involvement etc.***

# **Sustainable Development Goals and Non-Communicable Diseases: A Case Study in Guwahati City of Assam**

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Non-Communicable Diseases are a major health concern across the world. It has threatened the population of all ages. It is a well-known fact that non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are affected by healthy lifestyles. The Sustainable Development Goal 3 of ensuring healthy lives and promotes well-being for all also targets inter alia, to reduce premature mortality from the NCDs by 2030. This paper is a study of the incidence of non-communicable diseases and lifestyle habits of the people of slums. The paper is a case study of the slum population of Kamrup (metropolitan) district of Assam. A stratified sample is collected across slums in the city of Guwahati. Primary data of incidence of non-communicable diseases and parameters of lifestyle habits related to non-communicable diseases are collected and analysed using various statistical tools. The study finds that the incidence of non-communicable diseases and lifestyle habits related to the same are statistically significant.

***Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Non-Communicable Diseases, Slums, Guwahati***



# **Mental Health in Relation to Academic resilience of Higher Secondary School Students : A Study**

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Academic Resilience is a power that helps students to overcome all the obstacles they face in their academic life and perform well. To become academically resilient student needs to be mentally healthy. Mental health is a basic human right. Mental health is a state of mental well-being that enables people to cope with the stresses of life, realize their abilities, learn well and work well, and contribute to their community (WHO). Promoting mental health and wellness is one of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals that comprise the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Mental health is also a vital component of education. In the present era, students face many problems during their academic journey that create trouble in their study life. So, it is most important that students need to be academically resilient enough to create a good academic career. Without a good academic career, surviving or achieving life goals in this technologically developed era is difficult. To become academically resilient student needs to be mentally healthy. Without mental wellness, students can't be resilient enough to tackle all the problems they face in their academic lives. The present study seeks to examine the relationship between Academic Resilience and Mental Health among Higher Secondary School Students. The investigator will select the samples from the Higher Secondary Schools of Baksa District. Descriptive survey method will be used to collect data. Academic Resilience Scale by Dr. Mihir Kr. Mallick & Simranjit Kaur and the Mental Health Scale by Arun Kumar Singh and Alpana Sengupta will be used as tools to collect data. To find out the relationship between Academic Resilience and Mental Health Pearson Coefficient Correlation will be used as a statistical technique.

***Keywords: Academic Resilience, Mental Health, Higher Secondary School Students***

# **Policies, Strategies and Programme for Attaining the Education for Sustainable Goal**

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Education for sustainable development empowers the learner to take informed decisions and responsible actions for environment integrity, economic viability for present and future generations of our society. It aims at developing competencies that empower the individuals to reflect on their own actions, taking into account their current and future social, cultural, economic and environmental impacts, from a local and global perspective. The United Nations Decade of Education for sustainable Development (2005-2014) aimed at different principles and practices of sustainable development into all aspects of education and learning. In this context the Ministries of Education around the world, had taken different policies, strategies and programmes to ensure the education system to prepare and responsive towards sustainable challenges.

***Keyword: Policies, Strategies, Programmes, Global Perspectives.***

# **Sankar Deva: Livelihood Strategies for Sustainable Development**

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Sankar Deva was a great saint, philosopher and a revolutionary social reformer in medieval Assam. He was a man of unique person having deep knowledge of Indian religion and culture and established and spread the eternal truth of Indian ideology regarding life and occupation. He acquired all branches of art and knowledge helpful for man and society for sustainable development. He formulated integrated philosophy for the mass people. Sankar Deva evolved a complete societal model which includes all aspects of life, such as, social, cultural, economics, spiritual and environmental issues of the contemporary society. It is becoming more and more relevant by the virtue of the usage of moral and spiritual principles in every moment of life. He raised new hope by showing new path and contributed towards growth and development of the socio-cultural and economic life of Assamese people. Mahapurush Srimanta Sankar deva provided new thinking in educating and uplifting the common people through different literary forms. It is becoming more and more relevant the eternal living thoughts of Sankar Deva in modern world where environmental degradation and easy way of earning becoming normal practice. To save guard the present and future generation revitalization of Sankar Deva's efforts provide a noble life to the upcoming generation.

***Keywords: Sankar Deva, Sustainable development, Occupation, Materialism***

# **Cultural Sustainability of Vaishnavitesatras in Assam: A Case Study in Sivasagar Sub-Division in Assam**

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Cultural performances are basically labor-intensive activities. Even more strikingly, the positive association conventionally witnessed between capital accumulation and productivity of labour is not replicated as a general rule in this field. Therefore, hypothetically it results in continuous increase in opportunity cost of cultural performances in a growing economy in general and in the context of technological progress in particular. So Culturally Sustainable Development of David Throsby shall invariably run the risk of inherent incompatibility. In Assam, since the mediaeval times, the Vaishnavite Satras are the conglomerates of varied cultural performances, some as a part of the daily ritual and some others as occasional and ceremonial practices. Considering the central role played by Sankaradeva-the chief protagonist of the Satra-institutions, in shaping up the cultural ethos of the state, the sustainability of the ritualistic or occasional cultural performances has serious implication towards Culturally Sustainable Development of Assam. On this context, the paper attempts to investigate the question of opportunity cost of cultural performances in the Vaishnavite Satras in Assam. The traditionally ritualistic activities in the Satras are increasingly becoming elements of public performances which is making the process of their objective valuation subject to the operation of market forces. The paper shall adopt a market based selective approach of cultural performances for the study irrespective of their ritualistic significance.

***Key Terms: Cultural Performance, Culturally Sustainable development, Opportunity Cost, Satra.***

# **Crafting Identities: The Socio-Cultural Landscape of The Moria Artisan Community of Hajo**

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The Brass Metal Industry has been a pivotal sector in Assam's economy for centuries, thriving notably in regions such as Hajo, Sibsagar, Dhubri, and Cachar. This paper delves into the historical roots of this industry, tracing its presence to the Varman and Salastambha dynasties and its potential association with the spread of Buddhism. With a concentrated presence in areas like Hajo, the craft has become an integral part of household practices, shaping the unique socio-cultural identity of the Morias. Focusing on the Moria community in Hajo, the study examines the intricate process of brassware crafting, shedding light on their day-to-day lives. Despite their craftsmanship, the Morias face challenges, lacking land rights and navigating economic uncertainties in the market. Beyond their occupational roles, the paper explores how the Morias' historical identity as an occupational community significantly influences their socio-cultural dynamics, providing a nuanced understanding of their lives beyond the brassware craft.

***Keywords: Brass Metal Industry, Moria Community, Socio-cultural Identity, Handicraft Tradition, Economic Struggles***

# Changing Educational Scenario and Its Consequences for New Millennia

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Conventional education is no longer relevant in an era where knowledge and information are constantly expanding and changing. Today's society demands development of ethics, values among the young generation. It aims at making responsible citizens willing to serve the community. Education now a day must encourage creativity, initiative and flexibility in order to produce a generation capable of adapting to globalisation and rapidly developing technology. At the present scenario there has been an urgent need to develop skills among the youth, like- problem solving, leadership, communication skill, critical thinking, decision making, conflict resolution etc. Here comes an urgent need to prioritise education. An educated population is always able to demand more accountability and contribute to economic growth and good governance. Education can reduce the gap between the rich and the poor. It helps to mobilise the youth to have better standard of life by giving them opportunity for development and to get better access to resources. This directly contributes to world peace, sustainability and prosperity. Education is the only way to teach the millennia's understand the differences and similarities of culture, society, language and thus to contribute to humanity. Millennia's are expected to be adept with computers and being creative with technology. In this paper, specific emphasis has been made on the view, attitude, expectation and competence of the Millennia in relation to learning and teaching.

***Keywords: millennia, conventional education, skill, sustainable, competence***

# **Blending Learning: A Sustainable Approach of CTEF, Assam for Teacher Education**

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Education plays an important role for sustainable development. In order to achieve a variety of learning outcomes in educational or training environments, blended learning can be characterised as the creation of learning experiences that make use of a combination of learning technologies, delivery multimedia, face-to-face, distant, or online delivery techniques, and pedagogical methodologies. In order to address the demands of both the present and the future generations, blended learning designs have the potential to promote sustainable development, which encompasses the social, economic, and environmental facets of sustainability. Different approaches have been undertaken to meet the demands of teacher education through hybrid mood of learning specially during COVID-19 and after this new normal situation. Council for Teacher Education Foundation, Assam is one of the non-profit organization works for development and promotion of teacher education in Assam and throughout the globe. The main purpose of the study is to investigate the programmes and activities undertaken by Council for Teacher Education Foundation, Assam for promotion and development of teacher education to reach the goal of it through blended learning. In order to study the problem, the investigator has collected both qualitative and quantitative data. With the advent of the digital age, CTEF, Assam emphasises on promoting awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and integrating technology-enhanced teacher education in the globe in general and the state of Assam in particular.

***Key words: Blending learning, CTEF, Sustainable development, Teacher Education***

# **Financing For SDGs in Developing Countries: Understanding the Development Narrative by The International Aid Agencies**

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To ensure the countries' environmentally, socially and economically sustainable development trajectory, the global community, in the year 2015, agreed upon an ambitious set of Sustainable Development Goals to be achieved by 2030. In developing countries, the low levels of national and per capita income, regional and income inequalities, less domestic savings, high population pressure along with poor domestic and human resource bases critically limit economic development. Capital formation, being the vital pre-condition for economic development, is not possible in developing countries due to the 'savings gap'. This aspect calls for mobilization of funds as the most fundamental aspect for targeted economic development by seeking resources from foreign countries. International institutions serve as an arena and an instrument for formulating and imposing sustainable development goals. Growth in these countries is underpinned by an intensification of aid provided by the multinationals with far-reaching implications not only for achieving sustainable development but also for redefining the already existing development narrative. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund used 'Structural Adjustment Programmes' during the 1980s and '90s to push countries into policies regardless of their national interests and local needs. As recognized by the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) and the Accra Agenda for Action (2008), emphasizing and forcing countries to adopt policies is not a good approach, both ethically and practically. This paper focuses on understanding the aid in developing countries by the International Financing Agencies for meeting the SDGs in terms of the complex linkage of aid, policy implementations, and long-term development outcomes.

***Keywords: SDGs, Development trajectory, Savings gap, Aid.***



# Future Scape of Learning: Navigating the Uncharted Consequences of AI in Education

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Artificial Intelligence is revolutionizing education, ushering in a new era of personalized and efficient learning experiences. This transformative technology holds immense potential to reshape traditional educational paradigms, offering a myriad of benefits for students, educators and institutions alike. This study delves into multifaceted consequences of integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) into educational systems. As AI technologies continue to permeate classrooms, institutions, and learning environments, the consequences of this integration have become a subject of growing significance. This research aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the transformative effects, both positive and negative, that AI applications bring to the field of education. The investigation encompasses various dimensions, including pedagogical shifts, student learning experiences, teacher roles, and institutional dynamics. Through an analysis of collected data with the help of articles, journals, blog and Newspaper the study strives to illuminate how AI influences curriculum development, personalized learning approaches and assessment methodologies. Additionally, the research investigates the ethical considerations surrounding AI implementation in education. The study also examines the role of educators in adapting to AI-driven changes, emphasizing the need for professional development and collaboration in the evolving educational landscape. Ultimately, this exploration aims to contribute valuable insights to educators, policymakers, and researchers navigating the evolving intersection of AI and education, fostering a nuanced understanding of the consequences, challenges, and opportunities that arise as technology becomes an integral part of the learning journey.

***Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Education, Transformative effects, Institutional dynamics.***

# **Importance of Routine Childhood Immunization towards Reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Progress and Challenges in India**

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In 2015 United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or the GlobalGoals which aims to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure healthy lives and promotewell-being for all at all ages by 2030. As per the goals the 17 SDGs are integrated in such away that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that resulting developmentmust balance social, economic and environmental sustainability. Immunization is one of themost important aspects in global health which plays a crucial rolein achieving 14 goals out of the total 17 of SDGs.The study focuses on the progress and challenges of routine immunization of children in India towards reaching the global health. It has been observed that considerable progress has been made in the field of basic universal education and global economic growth. However there is a slow progress in the improvement of child health indicators related to mortality, morbidity, and various environmental factors contributing to poor health conditions. Organized and innovative approaches at different state level could help towards reaching the vital MDG targets which will also provide improved public health for all.

***Keywords:SDGs,immunization,globalhealthandsustainability***

# **Ecopedagogy as a Key to Develop Environmental Ethics for a Sustainable World: A Review Study**

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A sustainable world always promotes a better quality of life to its people by preserving the environment, protecting the biodiversity, maintaining ecological balance, eradicating poverty, promoting social justice and developing economic growth. Sustainability implies the ability to maintain or support a process continuously over time. In modern times the environmental crisis has become one of the most burning problems for all humankind. To achieve an environmentally sustainable world the issues of environmental damage must be resolved immediately as soon as possible. For this purpose, education is the only way to prepare the people for protecting and preserving the environment. As an approach of education ecopedagogy is the key strategy to develop environmental ethics. Environmental ethics is a field of study which enables the human beings to understand their moral obligations to protect and preserve the environment. Environmental ethics include the values and principles involved in combating environmental problems such as pollution, climate change, loss of species and habitats. Therefore to develop environmental ethics, ecopedagogy plays the most crucial role in teaching learning process. Ecopedagogy is critical and transformative education which aims to end the socio-environmental injustices and human dominance on nature. It is an approach to education of earth and its citizens to make the earth crisis-free. Therefore, the present paper aims to review the studies related to ecopedagogy and environmental ethics to achieve sustainable world. It also aims to study the further scope of research related to ecopedagogy and environmental ethics. In order to conduct this study the researcher has adopted systematic literature review and data have been collected from the secondary sources.

***Keywords: Ecopedagogy, environmental ethics, sustainability, development, sustainable world.***

# **Economic Status of Bodo Women And Sustainable Development**

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Sustainable development basically refers to the development that meets the needs and demands of the present without compromising the ability of future generations. It ensures that economy growth is necessary for social well being and conservation of the eco system. The role of women in sustainable development is multi dimensional. They have unique ideas and perspectives that often drive change at various levels. Women are known to promote progress not only economically but also socially. While referring to the Bodo community of Assam they are the largest ethno linguistic group in Assam. They are a part of the greater Bodo – Kachari family of ethno linguistic groups and are spread across north eastern India. In early Bodo society women were economically backward and were dependent on male counterparts. However now almost 75% of Bodo women takes part in various economic and social activities thereby making them not onlyself independent but have also contributed in the family financially without ignoring their culture, values and their duties towards the family.

***Keywords: Sustainable, Development, Bodo, Economy etc.***

# Sustainable Development Goals 2030 through National Education Policy 2020

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In 2015 all UN Member States adopted 17 Goals as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that call to end poverty, protect the planet and improves the lives and prospects of everyone and everywhere. The SDGs are interconnected, recognizing that actions in one area have an impact on outcomes in others and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability. Out of 17 SDGs, the No. 4 is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all. Since quality education is the backbone for growth of any community therefore the Union Cabinet of India adopted an education policy on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2020 known as National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. This is the first education policy of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and replaces the thirty-four-year-old National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986. The basic foundational pillars of the policy are access, equity, affordability and accountability. The policy shares common objectives with SDGs related to promoting access to quality education, improving learning outcomes, and fostering innovation and research. Therefore, the present paper highlights the strategies incorporated in NEP 2020 to meet Sustainable Development Goals 2030 and also tried to find out possible challenges in achieving the objectives. The study is exploratory and descriptive in nature and based on secondary data.

***Keywords: SDG 2030, NEP2020, Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education, Lifelong learning***

# **Educational Transformation in the Digital Millennium: A Focus on Instructional Technologies**

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The advent of the new millennium has ushered in a transformative era for education, propelled by the rapid integration of instructional technologies into classroom settings. This study explores the dynamic role these technologies play in reshaping the educational landscape. From interactive smartboards to immersive virtual environments, instructional technologies are revolutionizing traditional teaching methods, fostering enhanced student engagement, and accommodating diverse learning styles. This paper delves into the ways in which classroom instructional technologies are influencing pedagogical approaches, fostering personalized learning experiences, and preparing students for the dynamic challenges of the 21st century. The interplay between traditional teaching methods and modern technological advancements is analyzed, highlighting the potential for enhanced engagement, inclusivity, and accessibility. Moreover, the abstract investigates the role of instructional technologies in cultivating critical thinking, problem-solving skills, and digital literacy among students. The paper discusses the challenges associated with integrating instructional technologies, including issues of accessibility, privacy concerns, and the need for ongoing professional development for educators. Strategies for overcoming these challenges are explored, emphasizing the importance of a balanced and ethically informed approach to technology integration in the classroom. By analysing both the opportunities and challenges presented by instructional technologies, this paper aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on shaping education in the new millennium.

***Keywords: Educational transformation, Digital millennium, Instructional technology, Digital literacy.***

# **Information And Communication Technology for Sustainability: An Empirical Study on Higher Education Students in Assam**

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Modern age is the age of science and technology. Information and communication technology (ICT) plays an important role in the process of education. ICT implies use of computer, mobile, various apps, software etc. It is very helpful in making teaching learning process more effective. Higher education comes under final stage of formal education. It gives emphasis on optimum use of human resources. Higher education is necessary for the development of creativity, critical thinking, problem solving abilities, decision making skills of the students. Now a days ICT become an integral part of higher education. ICT is not only related with making teaching learning more interesting and meaningful but also related with developing research and scientific attitude of the students. ICT is very helpful to enhance and upgrade the quality of higher education. Hence, present paper is an attempt on surveying the ICT use status of learners in higher education. Accordingly objectives of the study are undertaken as to study the computer anxiety of students, self efficacy on use of ICT for sustainability and satisfaction level on use of ICT for sustainability in higher education. Descriptive survey method is used in the present study. A questionnaire is developed by the investigator for data collection. 50 samples are collected from different higher educational institutions. Findings of the study will be discussed in the full length paper.

***Keywords: ICT, Sustainability, Students, Higher Education***

# Circular Economy: An Emerging Paradigm for a Sustainable Future

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Amidst numerous conferences, summits, seminars, reports, and talk shows regarding the depleting environmental condition, there is a planet that is struggling to survive its ailing condition. The phase of global warming ended while the world was busy exchanging ideas about how the environment has changed in the past few decades. Now the phase of global boiling has begun and is consuming what is left of this planet with its full force. Implementing sustainable practices in a practical sense has become more of a necessity than a mere option. This research paper explores the concept of a circular economy as a paradigm for achieving sustainability and mitigating the negative impacts of traditional linear economic models. A circular economy is one of the many practices to establish the purpose of sustainability. The circular economy is based on the principles of designing out waste, keeping products and materials in use, and regenerating natural systems. This paper reviews key applications of circular economy principles to illustrate its potential as a solution to current environmental and economic challenges. The study illustrates the role of Life Cycle Assessment in the Circular Economy Approach and how it impacts its applications. It also highlights the challenges and opportunities associated with the concept of circular economy. The researcher attempts to present how businesses can implement the ideas of circular economy to achieve sustainable development goals. This research paper aims to contribute to the growing body of knowledge on circular economy practices and their potential to shape a sustainable future. By critically examining theoretical foundations, practical applications, and barriers to implementation, this paper provides insights for policymakers, businesses, and researchers interested in fostering a circular economy for a more sustainable and resilient global economy. The research finally concludes with findings, recommendations, and scope for future studies in this new paradigm of a sustainable future.

***Keywords: Circular economy, sustainability, Depleting environment, Life cycle Assessment***



# **A Study on Cause and Effect of Internal Displacement: In Assam's Context**

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Displacement is a global phenomenon at present. The number of internally displaced people around the world reached 71.1 million according to internal displacement monitoring centre. Conflict and violence triggered 28.3 million internal displacements worldwide, a figure three times higher than the annual average over the past decade. In India also it is not less in number. It is going to be increased day by day. There are various causes also. Assam is part of North-East India, where the rate of displacement is quite high. It may be within one district or one district to other districts or lower Assam to middle Assam or may be lower Assam to upper Assam. Therefore, encroachment of government land is very high in Assam. Many people don't have shelter to live. Conflict is not only the cause of displacement of Assam; it may be the cause of over population, erosion, flood etc. Therefore, it is a matter of concern. This research paper will see why people displaced from one place to another place, especially in Assam.

***Keywords: Displacement, Assam, conflict and over population.***

# Democracy and Sustainable Development Goals- An Analysis

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Democracy is a concept where the people serve as the core element. Democracy is based on general will which is exercised through elections. Elections are the heart of a democracy actually the best medium to thrive democracy. As per the records of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the year 2024 will be a landmark year where almost 70 million people will cast their votes. It has been termed as the “super-year of elections”. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and democracy should be exercised parallelly to achieve the acquired results. United Nations has declared September 14<sup>th</sup> as the International Day of Democracy (IDD). The relationship between democratic governance and progress on achieving sustainable development goals should be analyzed to up put the actual picture. “After all, democracy is for people and planet, both thrive when they’re mutually valued, respected, and nurtured”. The main aim of this research paper is to analyze the relationship of democratic governance with sustainable development. The concept of democracy is related to the overall development of the planet. The methodology adopted for the purpose is to analytical research method. In the process, the data collected will be analyzed and interpret to derive an insight. The secondary data will be collected from the books, newspapers, publications, periodicals etc.

***Keywords: democracy, sustainable, development, goals, United Nations***

# **A Study on Self-Concept of Hearing-Impaired Students at Secondary Level in Respect of Gender**

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According to Rousseau sense organs are the gateway of knowledge and perception. More Particularly the visual, auditory and tactual organs help a child in making immediate response and physical adjustment. It should be noted that there is a question of individual differences in respect of sensory ability of children. There are certain congenital defects or drawbacks in the structure and function of the sensory motor organs. A good number of children suffer from short comings of their auditory organs. Due to their defective hearing mechanism they are unable to hear and speak properly. Those sections of children are known as Hearing Impaired. According to WHO(2018), there are 6.3%(63million) of people suffering from significant hearing loss in India. Only 5% of students go to schools in India. In Assam there is a total no. of 5, 30,300 disable people out of which 51,825 are people with hearing loss. This is equivalent to 10% of the total disabled population within the state (Vaani, deaf organisation report, Guwahati). It was also observed that 80% of total population of deaf people live in rural areas. Literacy rate of the state is very negligible only 39% (VAANI,2001). It is unfortunate that the picture of disability in our country as well as in Assam is very pathetic. According to Carl Rogers 'self-concept' is the picture or image of a person in other words, how a person sees himself. Self-concept idea was originally proposed by Lecky and adopted by Rogers. This concept is of major importance in education, particularly in the more personal aspects like - motivation, attitudes, character formation and adjustment. The self-concept is best conceived as a system of attitudes towards one self. But it has been found from various studies that the Self - concept of hearing impaired children in different aspect are in different. Through this paper the researcher wants to highlight the self-concept of Hearing-Impaired students in gender wise at different level.

***Keyword: Self-concept, hearing impaired, disability, motivation.***

# **A Comparative Study of Exploitation of Natural Resources for Livelihood and For Infrastructural Development**

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Most of the tribal communities live in hilly areas or remote plain areas like forests. Traditionally they depend on forest resources for their livelihood. They extract the resources for their personal consumptions or for earning livelihood. Sometimes it leads to exploitation of natural resources causing a threat to sustainable development. On the other hand, the forests near urban areas are exploited either by city dwellers for upgrading their living standard or by government for infrastructural development. Whereas so many certain rules are been made for tribal peoples and city dwellers to exploit the natural resources in the name of sustainable development, no such rules are applicable for Government to exploit the natural resources. Therefore, in this paper, a comparative study regarding sustainability and utilization of natural resources for livelihood and infrastructural development will be done on the basis of present scenario and with special reference to Assam and other north eastern states on the basis of secondary data collected from authorized organizations.

***Key words: tribal community, natural resources, sustainable development, infrastructural development***

# **Sustainable Development and Importance of Microfinance Institutions In Financial Inclusion of Rural Development in India: A Socio-Cultural Study**

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The term Sustainable Development refers the idea of the development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The World Commission on Environment and Development popularized this concept in 1987. The Microfinance Institution is an organization that offers Financial Services to low-income populations. Most of the Financial Institution gives loans to their members and many offers insurance, deposit and other services. A great scale of organizations is regarded as microfinance institutes. They are those that offer credits and other financial services to the representatives of poor strata of population. Microfinance is increasingly being considered as one of the most effective tools of reducing poverty. Microfinance has a significant role in bridging the gap between the financial institutions and the rural poor. Over the last ten years, however, successful expanses in providing finance to small entrepreneurs and producers demonstrate that poor, when given access to responsible and timely financial services at market rates repay their loans and use the process to increase their income and assets. To the extent that Microfinance institutions become financially viable self-sustaining and integrate to the communities in which they operate, they have the potential to attract more resources and expand services to clients. The present paper focuses conceptual frame work of microfinance institutions in India. The successes and failures of various microfinance institutions around the world have been evaluated and their influence for the rural development of India in the present days.

***Keywords: Sustainable Development, Micro financial institutions, Demonstrate, Self-sustaining.***

# **Sustainability in the Ancient Mayans Civilization**

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Sustainable life style has found new attention due to growing awareness of the consequence of human-induced activities such as global warming, pollution etc. But this way of thinking was followed by Mayans in many centuries ago. According to many anthropologist and Historian Mayans were the pioneer of sustainable life style. The Mayan Civilization was a Mesoamerican Civilization developed in the Maya Region, an area, that today comprises South Eastern Mexico, all of Guatemala and Belize, and Western portion of Honduras and El. Salvador. The civilization was flourished around 2000 B.C and sustained to around 250 AD. The Mayan civilization is not only noted for its calendar and writing system but also for sustainable life style they followed years back. In contemporary period Sustainability is based on mainly three pillars which are environmental, Social and Economic. It is very strangethat Mayans also practices sustainable life style on the basis of same three pillars of sustainability. The research paper therefore attempts to explore the Mayans sustainablelife style that the modern human society can learn from the past.

***Keywords: Sustainable, Life style, Mayans, Pillars, Human***

# **A Study on the Impact of Students' Mathematics Performance on The Attainment of Sustainable Development Goal 4**

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Sustainable Development Goal 4 is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life long learning opportunities for all. It aims to achieve some milestones by 2030 like : to ensure to complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education; ensure to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university; develop in youths the relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship; ensure to achieve literacy and numeracy. Again, mathematics helps to develop the ability of critical thinking, logical reasoning, problem solving and scientific attitude in students. It is the basis of all subjects like science, economics, modern technology, ICT etc. So, mathematics plays an important role to achieve the milestones set by SDG 4. But it is seen from many national and state level research studies that performance of students in mathematics is very poor in Assam. Poor academic performance increases the school dropout rate. Which in turn affects inversely in attaining the SDG 4. So, this study aims to examine the relationship between students' performance in mathematics and achievement of SDG 4 in the context of Assam. It also aims to find out the factors of poor performance of students in mathematics and suggest some way forward based on the literature reviewed to improve the performance of students in mathematics in order to achieve the targets of S4.

**Keyword: Mathematics, Performance, SDG 4, Education, inclusive and equitable quality education.**

# **Structural Changes of Population in Assam: A Question to The Rapid Rise of Muslim Population**

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The world and most regions and countries are experiencing unprecedentedly rapid demographic change. The most obvious example of this change is the huge expansion of human numbers: four billion have been added since 1950. At the same time there is a change in the composition of population and the structure with which the society was structured in the past. There are huge numbers of questions raised and the battle of blaming one to another has already been started and discussion on it has taken place in different format; regional, nation and in international level. Population growth and change in the population structure of a particular nation or a region is determined by the birthrate, death rate, and net migration. Assam is region which constitute almost one-third of Muslim population and has been a victim of unchecked migration which has reduced the Hindu majority population. Immigration is one of the major factors in the discussion of structural changes of population in Assam. The present study has been conducted in two districts of Assam and the selection of the districts has been made on the basis of the composition of the population consisting two major religions namely Hindu and Muslims. The study has been constructed in a way to find the basic reasons for the structural changes for both the religious groups. The study finds Literacy rate, standard of living, child marriage, impact of religion, lack of awareness, and economic backwardness as the basic reasons for rapid rise in Muslim population in Assam and thus the structural changes in population. The paper also attempts to highlight the problem of unchecked migrations over a period of time.

***Keywords: Demographic change, birth rate, death rate, migration immigration***



# **A Study On The Strategies Used In Earning Livelihoods For Sustainable Development Special Reference To Farmers Belonging To Paschim Barigog Mauja, Kamrup, Assam**

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Sustainable development is a planned principle that tries to meet human development goals related to livelihoods while also enabling natural systems to provide necessary natural resources without harming ecosystem. Sustainable development fulfils the human needs of the present without mistreated of future generation to meet their own needs. Assam's economy is generally based on agriculture. This sector supports more than 75% of Assamese people directly or indirectly providing their livelihoods. Assam is gifted by nature with plenty of rainfall and many swift flowing rivers and streams. Assam's economy continues to be predominantly an agrarian economy as more 85% population is living in rural areas. Paschim Barigog mauja is located in the middle part of Kamrup District, which is a distance of 20 kms from Rangia, 20 kms from Nalbari and 45 kms from Jalukbari. More than 75% of people living in Paschim Barigog mauja are earning their livelihoods by agriculture. Paddy is one of the most important crops in Paschim Barigog mauja with a fairly stable share in the total cultivated area. Pulse and mustar are the next most important crops. A few farmers belonging to this area a marginal decline in their share while potato, banana chillies have gain importance over time. Of course, the farmers are mostly dependent upon paddy cultivation for their livelihood earnings. Some farmers consider organised principles for sustainable development while they are being engaged in cultivation A few farmers who have sufficient knowledge regarding in environmental degradation, global warming and relation between man and environmental are ignoring about sustainable development while they are engaged in agriculture sectors. After all, to measure sustainability the indicators consider environment social and economic domains that are related to our day to the lives.

***Keywords: Ecosystem, needs, agriculture, economy.***

# **Social Science in School and The New Millenia According to NCF- 2005**

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Social science in school education relates to study of the surrounding world. It is a core curriculum of the subjects' contents like history, geography, civics, economics, political science. It's a foundation of the future. Social science in schools relates people in the society as they as they interact with each other and with their environment, physical, cultural, political and socio-economic. In school emphasis is given on developing dispositions, skills and knowledge through a variety of experiences that have the children in learning. In primary education the introduction of significant and appropriate current events is an integral part of the social science curriculum.

***Keywords: social science, education, curriculum, NCF-2005.***

# **“To Put People First”: Identifying Social Inclusion through Public Policies in India**

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In the past few decades, India has witnessed rapid economic growth alongside rising inequality. Despite of the fact that a fair democratic society offers equal opportunities to its members, but unfortunately various social groups continue to be excluded or are at a disadvantaged position owing to their identity like gender, race, caste, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, economic status so on and so forth. It is in this context that the notion of Social inclusion becomes a relevant tool for social justice. It involves improving the ability, opportunity and dignity of those disadvantaged on the basis of their identity and ensuring their fair participation in the society. In case of India where there is diversity of caste, ethnic groups, class etc.; it becomes indispensable to bring the disadvantaged and underprivileged social groups to the core by providing them opportunities to equally participate in various social, financial and political institutions without any discrimination. As such social inclusion is integral to the vision for India and it is a core theme of the Government of India's development agenda. NITI Ayog in its strategy for New India@75, has clearly defined its objective to build an inclusive society by the year 2022-23. In this paper, it is proposed to identify and examine social inclusion initiatives in India with special reference to public policies of Modi led BJP government.

***Keywords: Social Inclusion, Social groups, Public policy, Political institution***

# Smart Urban Infrastructures: Harnessing Technology for Eco-Friendly and Inclusive Architectural Designs

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As urbanization accelerates globally, the need for sustainable and inclusive urban infrastructures becomes imperative. This abstract explores the integration of smart technologies in architectural designs to foster eco-friendly and inclusive urban spaces. Smart urban infrastructures leverage advanced technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), artificial intelligence (AI), and renewable energy sources to enhance efficiency, reduce environmental impact, and promote inclusivity. The synergy of these technologies allows for the creation of intelligent buildings and urban systems that respond dynamically to the needs of both the environment and diverse communities. Eco-friendly architectural designs focus on minimizing the environmental footprint of urban structures. This includes the incorporation of energy-efficient materials, green building practices, and renewable energy sources. Smart technologies enable real-time monitoring and optimization of energy consumption, waste management, and water usage, contributing to the overall sustainability of urban environments. Inclusive architectural designs prioritize accessibility and usability for all residents, regardless of age, ability, or socioeconomic status. Smart infrastructures facilitate the implementation of universal design principles, incorporating features such as smart transportation systems, accessible public spaces, and assistive technologies to ensure that urban environments are welcoming and functional for everyone. This abstract highlights the potential of smart urban infrastructures to revolutionize architectural designs, creating cities that are not only environmentally sustainable but also socially inclusive. The convergence of technology and design opens new avenues for urban planners, architects, and policymakers to address the challenges of rapid urbanization while fostering resilient, livable, and equitable communities

**Keywords:** *Eco-friendly, sustainable, urbanization.*

# Green-Infrastructure as a Sustainable and Resilient Urban Flood Management Strategy

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Resilient development, also known as sustainable and resilient development, is an approach to economic, social, and environmental progress that emphasizes the ability of communities, nations, and the world as a whole to withstand and recover from shocks and stresses while continuing to advance towards long-term development goals. This approach recognizes the interconnectedness of various challenges, such as climate change, natural disasters, economic crises, and social inequities, and seeks to address them in a holistic and integrated manner. Resilient development acknowledges that shocks and stresses are inevitable, but it aims to minimize their negative impacts and promote sustainable progress. It requires a comprehensive and forward-thinking approach that integrates environmental, social, and economic considerations to create a more resilient and adaptable world. Green infrastructure refers to a network of natural and semi-natural elements, features, and spaces intentionally designed, planned, or managed to provide a wide range of ecological, economic, and social benefits to communities and the environment. Unlike traditional “gray” infrastructure, such as concrete buildings and pipes, green infrastructure utilizes natural processes and systems to deliver various services, often in a more sustainable and cost-effective manner. Green infrastructure is an essential component of sustainable urban and rural planning, as it promotes the coexistence of human development with natural systems. Incorporating green infrastructure into urban planning and development, as well as rural landscapes, can enhance the resilience of communities and ecosystems, reduce vulnerability to climate change, and promote long-term sustainability.

***Keywords: Resilient development, climate change, natural disasters, green infrastructure***

# Democratic Institutions and their Role in Development

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According to Abraham Lincoln, democracy is a government “of the people, by the people, and for the people.” In this contemporary world, we can find that most of the countries are practicing democratic principles and it is found that democracy is necessary because it enhances good governance and development in a society. In a democratic State, there are several democratic institutions which help in bringing development in the society. Some of them are Parliament, Supreme Court and Bureaucracy etc. These institutions take significant role in achieving the aims and goals of democracy. Democracy is always concern in protecting the rights of citizens and to protect the rights of citizens’, development is the utmost priority. Democracy always wants to reduce inequality. One of the main factors which encourage inequality in a society is lack of development. When an individual is under developed, then he has to face discrimination in his entire life. In this situation development is necessary. The institutions of democracy can bring proper environment for development so that equality can be maintained in the society. In a democracy, we choose our representatives and it is their responsibility to work for the betterment of us. In this paper we will discuss about the role of several democratic institutions in bringing development in the society.

***Keywords: Democracy, development, society, Inequality.***

# The Anthropocene: Causes, Consequences and Conceptualization of New Environmental Realities

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It is widely accepted that human activities have now etched its way into Earth's spheres with such strength and permanencethat imparts significant negative impacts on the environment on global scale. These effects of significant magnitude are enough to realize that we have triggered a new geological epoch, the Anthropocene at our own cost. This new epoch will characterize a course of unpredictability threatening the perspectives of nature, culture and technology to destabilise human economics and society. The comparative environmental stability in terms of agriculture, settlements etc that has typified the last 10,000 years during the most recent epoch, the Holocene will no longer be persistent over the next centuries. The climatic and biogeochemical stability on the Earth system we depend on for providing a liveable environment for human society are likely to be less predictable. Hence it is the need of the hour to conceptualize the challenges regarding instability that face humanity in Anthropocene. More integrated research work on various aspects of global environmental changes with coordination of scientists in specified disciplines, the general public, governments and policy makers will definitely help to improve predictions and mitigate risk of a less predictable environment. The main impetus of the present study is to conceptualize the holistic consequences of environmental triggers leading us into the Anthropocene based on structured analysis of published peer reviewed journal articles with special emphasis to the threshold beyond which the environment is likely to become unliveable.

***Key words: Anthropocene, biogeochemical, Holocene, geological epoch.***

# The Goal Sustainable Development: Evaluation in Indian Scenario

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The subsequent most imperative issue to converse in Economics domain after 'Growth' is 'Development'. Development has occupied a long space. In subsequent periods the concept 'Sustainable Development' has been derived from 'Development'. In the present context of sustainability of human being specially in relation to its limits 'Sustainable Development' is pertinent. The root regarding Sustainable Development lies with the issue of sustainable forest management started in Europe during 17<sup>th</sup> century. The Club of Rome (*Limits to Growth*) used the term in 1972 only. Now the serious policy makers, decision makers and development workers rightly discuss and use Sustainable Development and not simply the development. From forest management to the UN platform (UNWCED 1987, *Our Common Future*), the journey is not very long but flexible. Now sustainable development has become the backbone of all types of economic development in India too. Large numbers of policy issues are already created and implemented to enhance the sustainability of development in the world as a whole. Paper is prepared to explain the gist of sustainable development processes. Achievements in relation to the goals of sustainable development especially in case of India are to be explained in the paper. It is seen that all SDGs (UN 2015) are the upshots of required sustainability nature of economic development. Now a day not a single work is done not a single *paisa* is used up in public domain without going through the issues of sustainable development. In this regard, India has also achieved a lot. With theoretical methodological approach present paper is entirely based on secondary data.

***Keywords: Development, India, Sustainable development, SDGs, Policy etc.***



# Teachers For the New Millennium: Opportunities and Challenges

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Education makes an individual civilized, cultured and educated. The technological revolution and emergence of a knowledge society has brought a tremendous change in the concept of education and the traditional role of the teacher and students. The role of teachers has gone a significant transformation and become multifaceted and complex. It is however noticeable that a teacher is always required to face new challenges. To meet up the present practical needs of the society, greater emphasis is laid on the importance of quality of education and quality of teachers by using variety of teaching learning resources. Teachers have a social responsibility to remove the barriers for strengthening the masses and to shape the young minds into responsible citizens of tomorrow. The present paper outlines the vital role of teachers and their selfless services and the importance to face the new challenges for the development of quality education and the contribution to National development.

***Keywords: Teachers, New Millennium, Opportunities, Challenges***

# **Tailoring Extension Services for Sustainability of Venture College Libraries Inmeagre Possible Ways: A Case Study in View of Kamrup Metro Colleges**

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This paper explores the crucial role of extension services in ensuring the sustainability of libraries and the steps that can be taken by venture colleges in this regard keeping view of the meager available ways and funds. Extension services go beyond traditional library functions, engaging with communities, leveraging technology, and adapting to evolving needs. As information hubs college libraries play a crucial role in supporting academic endeavors and cultivating a culture of continuous learning. The extension services discussed in this paper go beyond traditional library functions, extending into the community to create a dynamic and interactive learning environment. The paper provides a comprehensive overview of the significances of extension services and their pivotal role in ensuring sustainability through the study of practical implementation in venture colleges situated at Kamrup Metro and the paper concludes with a call to action for continued efforts in building sustainable libraries for the future.

***Keywords: College libraries, community- centric extension services, sustainability, information literacy, collaboration, continuous learning.***

# **In Analyzing Horticulture Nurseries of Kamrup (Metro), Assam As A Prospective Area of Entrepreneurs**

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In almost every urban household, a green corner is a common set up especially in a post-COVID period. Right from the decorative indoor plants to the fruit bearing outdoor plants are in high demand among the people of different ages and gender. In urban areas nursery are the only good source of such supplies with varieties of choices. To raise nursery is one of the economical and commercial venture in horticulture sector. It became a basic need of horticulture because a healthy seedling or sapling can only give a healthy plants and fruits. Assam has unique agro- climatic conditions which permit growing of different varieties of horticultural crops. In Assam, total area under horticulture crops in 2021 reached an all time high of 334.500 hath. In the present post-COVID era, nursery industry has experienced a steady increase in wholesale and retail sales. Considering the ever increasing demand for horticulture and different types of plants, there is a great prospect for the entrepreneurship development in horticulture nursery business. Since it creates green quantitative and qualitative outputs as well as extensive employment opportunities, it provides an ample scope for the entrepreneurs to start up with. Hence, the present study aims to capture the profile of the horticulture nurseries of Kamrup(Metro) district, Assam, along with their associated prospects and problems.

***Keywords: Horticulture nursery, Entrepreneurship, Covid, Indoor plants***

# **Sustainable Rural Tourism: A Case Study of Hajo, Kamrup, Assam (India)**

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Rural tourism is one of the prime segments of tourism that concerns with the rural people and places. Rural art, culture and traditional heritages along with the natural resources are the main components of rural tourism. It is a community-based activity as the local communities are highly benefitted through it. It may be considered as a powerful tool for rural development which provides great opportunities for sustainable livelihood to the rural people which, in turn, boosts the economy of the host country. There are tremendous potentialities of rural tourism in India as about 70% of India's population lives in rural areas. Assam, with 86% of rural population, is an ideal destination for rural tourism. The state has a vast scope for rural development through the promotion of rural tourism sector. As a historic place of Assam, Hajo is endowed with natural beauty, flora and fauna, religious institutions, archaeological sites, attractive rural practices which can make it a very attractive tourist destination. Besides, its rich cultural heritage and hospitability of the rural people have also attracted the tourists and travellers from ancient times. Hence, this paper aims at exploring the rural tourism potentialities and finding out various constraints of tourism development at Hajo. It also aims to prepare a suggestive mechanism for promoting rural tourism in the region.

***Keywords: Rural Tourism, sustainable livelihood, Potentiality, Hajo***

# **Sustainable Development Goals, Status of SDG in India and the Criticism on it: An Overview**

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There is an increasing focus on Sustainable Development in International community as the rapid industrial growth has led to various environmental, economic and social challenges. The constitution and adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by United Nations signifies a universal call to act urgently and address these challenges being faced by the world. The attainment of SDG is a key challenge for a poverty stricken country like India. Despite progress in reducing poverty, social inequity, improving access to education, and health after Independence, many are still highly vulnerable to shocks. Besides, United Nations' 2030 global development agenda "to transform the world in such a way that none is left behind" has also been criticized in various ways. This paper attempts to highlight the status of SDG in India and the criticisms centre round the SDG as a whole.

***Keywords: Human Development, India, Sustainable Development Goals, Criticism, Rights.***

# Sustainable Development Goals: The Agenda 2030

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Sustainable development is a term coined to ensure that development takes place in such a way that natural resources are sustained and passed on to the future generations unimpaired. In 2015, the 193 countries that make up the United Nations (UN) agreed to adopt the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The historic agenda lays out 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets for dignity, peace, and prosperity for the planet and humankind, to be completed by the year 2030. The agenda targets multiple areas for action, such as poverty and sanitation, and plans to build up local economies while addressing people's social needs. Sustainable development goals are necessary for building a prosperous society and community. The United Nations (UN) declared 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030. These 17 SDGs are impossible to adopt alone. Every country needs to follow these goals, achieving sustainable development goals. This requires collaboration between governments, civil society, private sectors and the citizens to leave planet with better conditions for the future. Considering the rapidly depleting resources and exploitation of human resources, a sustainable and prosperous society is still far from reality. Keeping in view this fact, we discuss each goal regarding the role we can play at individual level, business level, and policymakers in the achievement of the goals. The SDGs cover social and economic development issues including such as poverty, hunger, health, education, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, and justice while protecting the environment. A collaborative action plan requires individuals, business, and governments to work in harmony to successful accomplishment of these SDGs. This research aims to offer a practical roadmap for achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs). For each SDG, we discuss the potential role of each actor in achieving these goals.

***Keywords: Gender equality, Sustainable Development, Individual Sustainability, United Nations, Economic development.***

# **Sustainable Development and its Importance with Special Reference to the People of Paschim Barigog Area**

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Sustainable development is one of the most important topics of relevant time. It has been discussed all over the world for a few years and has been considered as the burning topic of the relevant time. A revolution on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) has been started by the UNO (United Nations Organization) since 2015. But if we notice from the creation of this earth, this is not a new one. Animal world always try to sustain with the environment. Those who cannot cope with the changeable situation of the environment are seen to demolish completely from this earth. There are several such instance in this world. As for example, the species of dinosaur, the enormous animal has been disappeared from this earth. The name of human being is also a form of evolution from the monkey. Living being should be co-related with the soil, water and air in a proper way for their sustainable development. To sustain themselves, they have to confront with many challenges in every moment. After being evolution from the monkey, human being has to start agitation for their social, economic and environment development at relevant time. As a result, the UNO has started a revolution named 'Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)' all over the world. Seventeen goals have been adopted by the UNO to protect the planet eradicating poverty of the human being by 2030. Paschim Barigog Mauza situated at the north-west side of Kamrup district is comparatively a very backward area. The people of this locality are solely depended on agriculture. Besides, a few people are associated with service, teaching and business. Generally, people of this locality are belonging to Hindu and Muslim community. This topic has included all the steps and initiatives taken by the several institutions and NGOs to aware the people under Paschim Barigog Mouza for their sustainable development.

***Keyword: Sustainable, Education, Eradicating poverty, Gender Equity***

# **Sustainable Development and Environmental Ethics: Role and Importance of Youth**

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Sustainability is the fundamental concept of international issues for environmental conservation. It is the world conservation strategy of the international Union for the conservation of nature and natural resources which mainly focuses on the development of man. In wider sense, sustainability includes the stability of environmental and economic parameters like income, consumption, production etc. As a matter of fact the world Commission on environment and development emphasises on the importance of sustainability in agricultural aspect. This aspect is very important for rural economic development. It implies the preservation of natural capital which includes natural resources and environment along with the production of capital. Sustainable development means economic and social development that meets the needs of the current generation without undermining the ability of future generations to meet their needs. It can be attained through suitable technology management of wastes and through public awareness. It is to be pointed out that people should be made aware about their responsibility towards the earth and environment. In other words, education helps to inculcate this trait among the students from an early stage. There must be a change in the attitude of the people inculcating belongingness towards their own earth. In this respect youth are the key driver for successful implementation of sustainable development. They are major resources for all round development. That is why, youth are driving force of economic development and technological innovations. To promote and develop sustainability we have to share ideas from grass level to top level and we should organise different awareness program of masses. The paper is in the trial of focusing the role of youth to implement sustainability with the help of environment in common man's life and society.

***Keywords: sustainability; environment; youth; development; technology***



# **Women in Sustainability: A Study of Women Sellers in Assam Arunachal Border with Special Reference to Charaideo District of Assam**

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Women share a rooted relationship with nature from time immemorial. Prominent eco-feminist Vandana Shiva in her works asserts about women's special connection to the environment through daily interactions. But the development and capitalist paradigm is unable to recognize this deep relationship between women and nature. In spite of this, many women in different parts of this world create alternative mode of sustainability and interconnectedness with nature. Likewise, women of North East region of India have invented numerous spaces to the ways of sustainability. Thus, local markets are working as a space towards achieving sustainable development goals and women empowerment in different corners of this region. This also provides a space for women to exercise their powers on resources and challenges traditional gender roles and gender stereotypes. In this context, the study focuses on women sellers of local markets in the Assam Arunachal borderlands of Charaideo district and explores how these women promote sustainability along with a space for exercising their empowerment in this global competitive world.

***Key words : Sustainability, Women, Market, Environment.***

# **A Study on Urban Planning and Sustainable Architecture Special Reference to Rangia Sub-Division**

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Sustainable architecture mainly in urban areas should emphasise to minimise the negative environmental impact of building construction through improve efficiency without harming ecosystem at large. Sustainable architecture means constructing and designing the infrastructure in order to support its positive environmental impacts. Sustainable architecture is not only energy efficient and healthy atmosphere for the inhabitants, but also benefits the planet and future generation. By reducing our utmost need on no renewable resources, than green architecture can actually promote and maintain a cleaner environment. Such type of environment often considers the following sustainable building construction features viz. energy efficiency, renewable energy generation, water efficiency, superior indoor environment etc. The building construction in urban areas shood looks into the three pillars of sustainability – economic, social and environmental, because these pillars are always associated to our lives. So sustainable architecture and urban planning are most essential things to build a town or city that are friendly, socially inclusive and economically prosperous. The Rangia town is subdivisional headquarter of Rangia subdivision of Kamrup district. It is growing city of Kamrup district and fourth biggest railway station in North-East. So, it is a matter to be researched how much urban planning and designing is working as sustainable architecture.

***Keywords: Impact, non-reliable, construction, resource.***

# Understanding the Challenges towards Sustainable Development with Reference to Indian Perspectives

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The Global Community has been adopting various initiatives for environmental concern such as Stockholm Conference, 1972, The Earth Summit, 1992, Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, 2002, The Earth Summit, 2012, The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations in 2015. In fact, the first initiative on Sustainable Development had been taken by The Brundtland Commission., 1987. Subsequently, many countries including India adopted Sustainable Development in their policy framework. Particularly, India adopted sustainable and equitable use of resources for meeting the needs of the present and future generation without causing damage towards environment. Traditionally, current capacity is considered to be an important measurement of Sustainable Development. Mostly, Sustainable Development includes economic, social, ecological and institutional aspects. The major environmental challenges for the world Community in general and India in particular can be considered as Population Growth, Poverty and Inappropriate use of Technology. Especially, since 1972 at Stockholm Conference, India has been highlighting on population growth and poverty as areas of concern for bringing environmental stressed in Developing countries. So, India's priority continues to be Poverty eradication and achieving sustainable growth through transforming in the field of economy, society, ecosystem and institutional reforms. This paper is an attempt to understand the key challenges towards application of Sustainable Development Goals and to find out solutions taking empirical evidences specifically from India experiences. The paper is a combination of historical descriptive and analytical method and it would be mainly based on secondary sources of date.

***Keywords: Environment, Sustainable, Equitable, Resource***

# **Towards The Achievement of UN's Sustainable Development Goals in Northeast India: An Analytical Study of Assam**

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The establishment of the United Nation is indeed a milestone step by the world leaders as it had been a dream for many years. This organization refers to all the nations united for achievement of the common purpose that is to maintain peace and security in each and every corner of the world. On September 2000, 189 member-states of the UN came together at the millennium summit and agreed on a millennium declaration which became known as Millennium Development Goals. The main focus of Millennium Development Goals was to the improvement of people's lives by the year 2015. Although significant progress has been made worldwide, most of the issues still exist for various reasons. Therefore with an extension, an ambitious ground introduced by the United Nation General Assembly for another fifteen years namely Sustainable Development Goals set up in 2015 and intended to achieve by the year 2030. There are seventeen goals set up by the United Nation. The main vision of Sustainable Development Goals is to set up a world which will be built upon the serenity of prosperity and socio-economic upgradation on the basis of 'Sustainability'. The meaning of 'sustainable' in simple word is to continue our development without causing damage to the environment. But the UN's SDG's are not only about protecting the environment, but such other goals too i.e., eradication of poverty with zero hunger, economic growth and decent jobs, clean energy, consumption and production, peace justice and strong institution etc. India is also committed to achieve all 17 Sustainable Development Goals as a signatory of Sustainable Development Goals Summit including Northeast India. The present study will mainly focus on the Sustainable Development Goals in Northeast India and challenges in the state of Assam to achieve those goals.

***Keywords: Sustainable, Development, Goals, Environment, Poverty, United Nation.***

# **Industrial Development and its Impact on Farmers and Agricultural Ecology with special reference to Rangia Agricultural Sub-Division, Kamrup District of Assam**

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Economic development of a country depends on the development of different sectors of economy like Agriculture (primary sector), Industry (Secondary Sector) and Service (Tertiary Sector). Among these both industry and agriculture are supplementary to each other. In India Agriculture provides 54.6% of livelihood and it contributes 17.4% Gross Value Added. In Assam still 70% of the people engaged in agriculture for their livelihood and it contributes about 20% to the state's Net domestic product. Likewise Industrial sector contributes almost 25% to the GVA and almost 24% of people engaged in this sector in Our country. In Assam almost 30% contribution goes to state's gross Domestic Product from industries. In the age of Globalization Industrialization has a major role to play in the economic development of the under developed countries like India. Industrial development provides employment opportunities for skilled laborers, disguised unemployed in agriculture, and processes farmers' raw materials into agricultural goods. It is however, due to uncontrolled industrialization our farmers, the Annadaata-food provider of the Nation has suffered a lot in performing sustainable agriculture. Among different challenges faced by our farmers is climate change and environmental degradation propelled by growing industrialization as it stands as an obstacle in the way of safeguarding the Agri-ecology and natural fertility of farmland and its production as well as retain public health system.

***Keywords: Globalization, Sustainable agriculture, Climate change, Environmental degradation.***

# **Rural Livelihood And Sustainability-A Study In Paghali Village Under The Mikirbheta Subdivision Of Morigaon District**

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The term “rural livelihood” refers to the availability of sufficient supplies and a steady flow of money and food to meet fundamental requirements in rural areas. A sustainable way of life would be one that maintains or increases resource productivity throughout time. There are numerous ways for a household to achieve a sustainable livelihood: possession rights to grazing, fishing, hunting, and gathering; through ownership of land, animals, and trees dependable work with sufficient compensation; or via a variety of actions. To be considered sustainable as a living, one must be able to avoid, or more often to tolerate and overcome, any forms of stress and shocks that could result from a natural disaster or another catastrophe. The present study tries to assess livelihood opportunities in rural areas from the point of view of sustainability in Paghali village under the Mikirbheta Subdivision of Morigaon district of Assam. The survey method of research is used to conduct the study during month of April May 2023.

***keywords: rural livelihood, sustainability, productivity***

# Role Of Women for Sustainable Development With Special Reference to India

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Sustainable Development Goals are adopted in 2015 by UN members and aims to achieve the goals by 2030. Sustainable Development depends on an equitable distribution of resources for today and for the future. To achieve those 17 goals in a stipulated time everyone is playing a very important role. Women are playing a vital role on achieving sustainable economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability. Empowering women is the key factor for a peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable world. Women in every era have contributed immensely in conservation and utilisation of resource, its management and future planning. This paper tries to explain the role of Indian women and their contributions for sustainable development. Notable women from India includes Amirt Bai is known for Bishnoi movement to protect the nature, Medha Patkar – Narmada Bachao Andolan, Monika Jha who has contributed on sustainable street lightening solutions, Dr. Purnima Devi Barman-a wild life biologist from Assam is the founder of “Hargila Army”, Dr. Purna Goradia is known for sustainable air and water purifying solutions, Kunjpreet Arora developed sustainable bricks for construction, Preeti Jangra is the founder of Lalsakhi to maintain menstrual hygiene and waste management, Rupjyoti Saikia Gogoi is known for her “Village Waves” etc. Women of India working actively on sustainability while rural women through their hard work and dedication on agriculture sector, house hold activities and fulfilling the food security concerns, women in urban life lead their family through jobs in educational, technological and corporate sectors.

***Keywords: Women, Empowerment, Sustainable Development, India***

# The Role of Education in Achieving Sustainable Development

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For more than half a century the international community of nations has recognized education as a fundamental human right. In 2000, it agreed to the Millennium Development Goals, which acknowledged education as an indispensable means for people to realize their capabilities, and prioritized the completion of a primary school cycle. Notwithstanding the centrality of education in treaties, covenants and agreements, the international community has yet to recognize the full potential of education as a catalyst for development. An important step can be seen in the outcome document of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, which reiterates that education is not only an end in itself but also a means to achieving a broad global development agenda. This policy paper provides a succinct, evidence-based overview of the numerous ways in which education can advance the proposed post-2015 sustainable development goals. It underscores the notion that sustainable development for all countries is only truly possible through comprehensive cross-sector efforts that begin with education. Education enables individuals, especially women, to live and aspire to healthy, meaningful, creative and resilient lives and thereby it can accelerate progress towards the achievement of each of the proposed sustainable development goals for 2015 and beyond in a multiplicity of ways. The present paper makes an attempt to study the role of education in achieving sustainable development goals.

***Keywords: Education, society, Sustainable development.***



# Sustainable Development Goals: Mission 2030

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The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) reflect an ambitious development objective with a transformative vision. The new development agenda makes for a holistic developmental framework. Experts are forecasting that the new agenda could achieve more than its predecessor, the Millennium Development Goals. The SDGs bring enormous opportunities, but also immense challenges for developing countries around the world like India. Targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are defined as inspirational and universal. While being guided by the global level of ambition, the SDGs have also allowed national governments to set and prioritize their own development targets taking into account their national circumstances. Sustainable development is conceived to be anchored on three pillars, which are to evolve concomitantly on sustainable factors, namely, economic, social and environmental; and to be centered on the human being, implying that the process of sustainable development is necessarily inclusive and should promote unity in cultural and other forms of diversity. But it is essential, in the context of establishing this unity, that diverse cultures, interests and wishes, particularly of the downtrodden and disadvantaged groups, are facilitated to flourish and find proper expressions in appropriate forms. Such a process conducted within a broad framework under provision of the Constitution of the country should help all groups, the majority and the minorities, to understand each other's points of view and needs and find common grounds to work together for an all-inclusive, equitable social progress. Sustainable development also invokes intra- and intergenerational equity, i.e. equity among and within nations at the present time and the management of natural and other resources such that while the present generation meets its needs.

***Keywords: Sustainable Development, Unity, Diversity, Constitution, Social progress. Downtrodden.***

# Tourism as a Sustainable Livelihood Strategy

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Livelihood is a way of earning a living for survival of people. According to the Asian Development Bank (2017), sustainable livelihood can cope with the various shocks of the environment and maintain its capability of earning income both at present as well as in the future. Sustainable livelihood strategies enable the poor and vulnerable people of the society to earn and maintain their livelihood. An efficient sustainable livelihood strategy that can help in eradicating poverty is engagement in tourism related activities. Tourism offers substantial potential as a catalyst for fostering sustainable livelihood, connected to economic development, environmental stewardship, and societal enrichment. This study delves into the complexities of tourism as a strategy for providing lasting and equitable livelihoods. Particular attention is paid to the relationship between tourism, the local economy, conservation of nature, and social inclusivity, to unearth both prospects and obstructions associated with the utilization of tourism to drive sustainable livelihoods. With an emphasis on responsible practices, local participation, and policy designs, it is clear that tourism has a powerful ability to spark sustainable livelihoods that endure for the long run.

***Key Words: Livelihood, tourism, sustainable***

# Role of Tiwa Women in Sustainable Development

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Sustainable development is the organising principal for meeting human development goals while simultaneously sustaining the ability of natural system to provide the natural resource and ecosystem services upon which the economy and society depends. In other words, one can say that “Sustainable development is a pattern of development that focuses to meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” The role of women become more obvious in any rural society where she plays the role as farmer, animal tender, water and fuel collector and labour in agriculture. “Sustainable development is a pattern of development that focuses to meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” With rapidly changing global scenario, particularly issues of climate change, expanding urbanisation food shortages and fast depleting forest and mineral resources, the need of sustainable development today has become a necessity, befittingly occupying the centre stage of any policy planning, across the political boundaries of States, Regions and Nations, Sustainable development is economic, social and environmental 3 development that ensures human well-being and dignity, ecological integrity, gender equality and social justice now an in the future. Tiwa women have a special relationship to natural resources. Their culture and practice promote a balanced, respectful use and preservation of natural resources so that future generation can meet their needs. The tiwa women due to their social structure enjoyed more freedom than their non-tribal counterpart. Their interaction with forest and traditional ways in which they manage natural resources makes their role in sustainable development more prominent than that of tribal men folk. Women have been active in promoting an environmental ethics, reducing resources misuse and reusing and recycling of resources to minimise wastes and excessive consumption. The main objectives of the study to understand the role and contribution of the tiwa women in sustainable development.

***Keywords: Sustainable Development, Tiwa Women***

# **The Perception of Secondary School Students on Sustainable Development Goals- A Study**

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The sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and improve the lives and prospects of people around the world. The objectives of SDs are to be achieved by the year 2030 and there are less than six years left to fulfil the objectives of SDGs. Situations such as those seen daily in the global environment in terms of poverty, hunger, inequality, exploitation, destruction by war such as the one between Russia and Ukraine, make the SDGs more important every day, and humanity should have them as benchmark for the development of a global society. The correct perception on SDGs of young generation is utmost necessary for the development and survival of human beings on the planet, and it is essential to train young people on it. They need to perceive the importance of SDGs, something that goes far beyond seeing SDGs as a political weapon. Therefore it is essential to know what our young generation think about it, how they perceive the SDGs. For this reason the present study has been undertaken with the objectives of obtaining the information from the young generation especially from the secondary school students. The result of the study will be helpful for the teachers, academicians, policy makers and administrators to adopt new teaching strategies and approaches to train the students on Sustainable Development Goals.

***Key Words: Perception, Students, Sustainable Development Goal.***

# The Human Rights Violation of Rohingya Refugee in Bangladesh: A Study

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Human rights constitute a set of norms governing the treatment of individuals and groups by states and non-state actors on the basis of ethical principles regarding what society considers fundamental for a decent life. Human rights are inherent and inalienable rights of human being. Being human, every individual is entitled to enjoy their basic rights, which are of utmost importance for the all-round development of the individual. But some section of the society is yet to enjoy their basic human rights. The Rohingya refugees are notable in this context, who are still entitled to enjoy their basic rights as humans. The Rohingya are native to Myanmar's Rakhine state. The Rakhine state, is the homeland of different ethnic communities. Over the last several decades, life for the Rohingya in Myanmar has been increasingly marked by systematic deprivation and human rights violations. They have also been subjected to forced labor, illegal detention, confiscation of land and eviction. As a stateless population, Rohingya families are denied basic rights and protection and are extremely vulnerable to exploitation, sexual and gender-based violations and abuse. Over the decades, several waves of violence against the Rohingya have broken out, mainly in 1942, 1978, 1991-92, 1996, 2012, 2016 and recently in August 2017. Since then, over one million of Rohingya's have sought refuge in neighbouring state of Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia. The Government of Myanmar has refused to recognize Rohingya as one of its Citizens. Human Rights Watch documented twenty-six cases of violence against Rohingya, including murder, kidnapping, torture, rape, sexual assault and forced marriage, based on interviews with forty-five Rohingya between January and April, 2023. There is a dearth of data examining the gross violation of Human Rights of Rohingya refugees over the past several years. Here, an attempt has been made to discuss the gross violation of Human Rights of Rohingya Refugees. Besides, the paper has adopted historical and descriptive methods to analyse the violation of human rights of Rohingya refugees.

***Keywords: Human Rights, Refugees, Rohingya, Violations***

## **Local Government and Disaster Administration in Assam: A Study on Role of PRIs in Flood Management**

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Disasters, both natural and man-made, pose a significant threat to the people of the northeastern state of Assam. Given its geographical location and climate conditions, Assam is prone to various disasters, including floods, earthquakes, landslides, cyclone etc. Flood is perennial problem in the state that affects around 25 lakhs of people annually, causing damage of around 200 crores. Approximately 40 percent of the state is prone to flood which represents 10 percent of the total flood-prone area of the country. In the face of such challenges, the role of local bodies, especially the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities becomes crucial in disaster administration. This comprehensive study is an attempt to examine the role and functions of local government in disaster administration in Assam. It will delve into the policy framework, the institutional setup, and the various initiatives taken by these local bodies to prepare, mitigate, respond and recover from disaster.

They study will additionally emphasises the challenges and possibilities for enhancement of disaster administration at the local level.

***Keywords: Disaster, Administration, Local Government, PRIs***

## **Women's Participation in Rural Local Government in India and Bangladesh : A Brief Comparison**

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Local government is considered as the linchpin of any country's central government. It makes people politically conscious and enables the people to establish a democratic society and administrative system. The overall development of a country depends upon the maximum utilization of the people, both men and women. In both India and Bangladesh women comprise nearly half of the total population. Women are identified with democratic life while politics is viewed as a male dominated that is typically masculine in nature. But with the changing scenario of society, it has been recognized that without ensure women development, the national development cannot be achieved. This paper is an attempt to explore the status of women's participation and how their participation in rural local government leads to empowerment in India and Bangladesh. This study is basically based on the review of information collected from secondary sources and applies a historic- analytical approach. The study shows that increase in participation increases roles and responsibilities of the women members. It also creates greater awareness among women. The study also helpful for the governmental and non-governmental organization to adopt specific women-oriented program.

***Keywords: Women, Rural Administration, Participation***

# **Child Labour and Sustainable Development Goals: An Analysis**

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Exploitation of children through child labour has become a harsh reality. To arrest this issue, the United Nations (U.N) has made an attempt to secure, protect and care for children by including their welfare and protection under the Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDG).

The SDG 8.7 declares to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child labour soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms. Besides, SDG 16.2 also declares to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children. These two provisions related to children was to ramp up efforts to protect young children from any kinds of abuse, harassment, torture and exploitation. As the year 2023 comes to an end in a few days, we are only two years away from entering 2025 which is the deadline. However, trends reported in studies by ILO suggests otherwise. The reports by ILO studying child labour trends over the years suggest that there are still millions of children trapped in child labour across the globe. This is not to say that efforts undertaken so far have yielded no fruits. It is reported that although child labour cases have decreased, the decline rate has been sluggish. Thus, keeping these trends in perspective, the paper is an attempt to describe these trends and argue that the goal of eliminating child labour by 2025 looks distant.

***Keywords: Child Labour, SDGs, U.N, Report***



# **Role of Women Entrepreneurship in Emerging Development of Rural Economy of Assam**

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Entrepreneurship is the process of creating, developing, and managing a business to achieve a higher level of profit which is associated with high risks. The entrepreneurs are self starter and the risk taker who has organized and developed his own enterprise. The trend of the economy is changing continuously after globalization. The role of women is of greater importance in this changing scenario of the economy. In modern India, more and more women are taking up entrepreneurial activity. The transition from homemaker to business women is not that easy. Entrepreneurship is one of the best ways towards self-sufficiency and poverty alleviation for women in a country like India. Though the entrepreneurial process is the same for men and women, women face many challenges from different dimensions and magnitudes that prevent them from realizing their full potential as entrepreneurs. The economic and social development of rural women is necessary for the overall economic development of the nation. Rural women are now increasingly taking up business activities but their entrepreneurial potential, management skills, and socio-economic contribution remain neglected in the prevailing society. It should be emphasized that rural women can encounter many constraints when trying to take part in the transformation process. This paper examines the role of women entrepreneurship in the emerging development of rural economy of Assam and to throw light on the critical factors that hinder the growth and development of the rural women entrepreneurs and assesses the steps taken by the Government and other institutions for the growth and development of rural women enterprises of Assam. This study introduces additional literature in the field of women entrepreneurship with specific reference to the current rural economy of Assam. This paper throws light on different aspects of the development of rural women's enterprises that will benefit policymakers, potential young entrepreneurs, financial institutions, and Government Agencies.

***Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneur, Women Entrepreneurship, Rural Entrepreneurship***

# **Educational Landscape in Eastern Nagaland : A Critical Analysis of Development Challenges and the Role of Private Initiatives**

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Eastern Nagaland is the most underdeveloped region in Nagaland. Despite gradual improvements, the region continues to grapple with poor infrastructure and the socioeconomic condition of many of the people in the region remains pitiable. This paper sheds light on the prevailing conditions and delves into the dynamics contributing to Eastern Nagaland's status as one of the most backward areas in the country. While Government negligence and marginalization are often cited as factors, this paper argues that a significant hindrance also lies in the insufficient private initiatives, particularly in the education sector. The research draws on data from Government Departments and incorporates interviews to gauge public perception regarding the dearth of private initiatives in the region. Central to the argument is the assertion that the region's limited progress can be attributed to the comparatively lower priority assigned to education, and the absence of private endeavors in this sector. Eastern Nagaland region which consists of six districts has only one private college. By prioritizing and fostering private initiatives in education, Eastern Nagaland could potentially overcome developmental hurdles more expeditiously, facilitating broader access to higher education and contributing to the overall progress and advancement of the region.

***Keywords: Eastern Nagaland, education, development, private initiatives***

# Democratic Institutions and Their Role in Development: A Study of Karbi Anglong

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In the present world, democracy is considered as the best form of government. It can be viewed as a dominant aspect of human progress. Democratic institutions play a crucial role in the overall development of a society. They provide the necessary framework for the functioning of a democratic system, which is based on the principles of equality, liberty, and justice. In this paper, we will focus on the role of democratic institutions in the development of Karbi Anglong district, an autonomous district in the state of Assam. After World War II, the State was seen as an engine of growth and the manager of institutions for the delivery of public services. However there were incompetent and corrupt governments which led to the curtailment and even dilution of the schemes of development and hindered their implementation. That was when the World Bank started to focus its attention on the managerial and administrative competence of the governments as a strategy to improve governance. The Western world realized post-neo-liberal economic theory that maintaining welfare policies was impossible due to bureaucracy costs, and must now rely on the market and alternative public service strategies. Governance, therefore, is concerned with the network of relationships of the state, market, and civil society, so that the imposition of the will of the government is dependent on the compliance of the action of others. In this sense, the crisis as one finds in the case of Karbi Anglong may refer to the lack of a strong political leadership which has the will or the capacity to carry along with it or accommodate the diverse political and popular aspirations for equitable share of development on the basis of balanced utilization of the vast resources of the hilly region and the fund received from the centre. The crisis may also refer to the lack of political will on the part of the Karbi political leadership to maintain and promote the autonomous character of its own as well as the democratic and constitutional institution of the Sixth Schedule to facilitate good governance while resisting the coercive dictates of the State government.

***Keywords: Democracy, Political participation, corruption, economic backwardness***

# Innovations and Challenges of E-learning in the New Millennia

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In today's rapidly evolving educational landscape, the future of e-learning is brighter than ever before. With advancements in technology, instructional design, and a focus on learner engagement, e-learning is poised to reshape the way we acquire knowledge and skills. E-learning has swiftly established itself as a vital tool in education especially within the institutions and curricula of higher education. It has been hailed as the future of higher education and is often described as an indispensable addition to galvanise the pedagogical process. In today's new economy characterized by industrial change, globalization, increased intensive competition, knowledge sharing and transfer, and information technology revolution, traditional classroom education or training does not always satisfy all the needs of the new world of lifelong learning.

Learning is shifting from instructor-centered to learner-centered, and is undertaken anywhere, from classrooms to homes and offices. E-Learning, referring to learning via the Internet, provides people with a flexible and personalized way to learn. It offers learning-on-demand opportunities and reduces learning cost. This paper describes the demands for e-Learning and related research, and presents a variety of enabling technologies that can facilitate the design and implementation of e-Learning systems.

**Keywords: *E-Learning, Technology, Pedagogical Process, Globalization***

# Unearthing the Wild: Reconstructing an Ecocentric Paradigm in Margaret Atwood's *Surfacing* and Barbara Kingsolver's *Animal Dreams*

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On the wild side too, primate researchers speak of an “animal holocaust”: we hear of the massive displacement of orang-utans, the slaughter of African gorillas, ivory is once again on the world trade menu, and there is a movement to resume the full-scale slaughter of whales. If even the largest and most closely related species of animals are not spared extinction in the wild, what ultimate hope is there for the rest of the nature?—Val Plumwood, *Environmental Culture: The Ecological Crisis of Reason* The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a global framework devised by the United Nations to address pressing socio-economic and environmental challenges. Literature can significantly contribute to advancing environmentally Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by raising awareness about environmental issues and advocating for sustainable practices. By crafting narratives that highlight the consequences of environmental degradation, authors can inspire readers to take action and support these goals. The Anthropocene, marked by human activities, is intertwined with the contemporary climate crisis, highlighting the ramifications of human-induced climate changes. This study, in this context, aims to expand upon arguments presented by ecocritics, examining how anthropocentric and scientific discourses have portrayed the non-human world as an epistemological “other” in relation to humans. The focus of the study is to bring attention to the narratives of marginalized entities, encompassing both naturalized and humanized others, which have been historically, culturally, socially, and economically suppressed by the overarching politics of the State. Through an emphasis on the portrayal of animals and the environment in Margaret Atwood's *Surfacing* and Barbara Kingsolver's *Animal Dreams*, the study aims to deconstruct the anthropocentric representation that has been prevalent in much of Western literature. By referring to the SDGs and using an ecocentric paradigm, the study shall closely examine the exclusionary boundaries imposed on the non-human world and the hierarchical structures surrounding it.

**Keywords:** *anthropocene, ecocriticism, environmental degradation, sustainable practices*

# Ensuring the Rights of the Internally Displaced People: The Goal of Sustainable Development

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Internally displaced people (IDPs) are a major global issue that touches on sustainable development more broadly. Millions of people are being forced to leave their homes inside their own nations due to conflicts, natural catastrophes, and other crises; therefore, it is critical to protect their rights and incorporate them into the framework of sustainable development. It is imperative that adequate measures be taken to create safe environments within host communities or designated camps for internally displaced people. IDPs must also have access to basic services like food, clean water, healthcare, and education. Meeting these basic needs is critical to their well-being and lays the groundwork for sustainable development. Efforts should be focused on finding long-term solutions for internally displaced populations, such as voluntary return, local integration, or resettlement. These solutions contribute to long-term stability and development. The inclusion of internally displaced individuals in development initiatives promotes inclusive progress. Societies may utilise the abilities and resilience of IDPs by recognising their unique needs and contributions, supporting more robust and sustainable development. Giving displaced people access to education allows them to contribute meaningfully to society. Providing IDPs with access to healthcare services is not only a humanitarian concern, but also an essential component of long-term development. Building bridges and encouraging understanding between displaced people and their hosts strengthens society's fabric, creating a more stable environment for long-term development. Thus the rights of the Internally Displaced People and Sustainable Development Goals are inextricably linked, emphasising the need for comprehensive strategies that prioritise inclusivity, empowerment, and long-term solutions. By defending the rights of internally Displaced Peoples, societies can work towards a more sustainable and equitable future for all.

***Keywords: Rights, Internally displaced people, Inclusivity, empowerment***

# **Structural Behaviour of Bamboo Reinforced Concrete (BRC) Against Steel Reinforced Concrete (SRC) - A Comparative Study Using Computer Analysis Method**

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Bamboo has been utilising as a construction material since a long time. Several studies are going on for its acceptance as a replacement of steel in construction industry due its economical, ecological and mechanical aspects of acceptability. Most of the studies have been carried out through experimental verification only. In this paper, the structural behavior of BRC and SRC has been studied. For this, a 3 storey regular framed building has been modeled using structural analyzing tool SAP2000. Two different 3D models of the framed structure have been prepared – one with conventional Steel reinforcement and the other with bamboo reinforcement (whole bamboo as main reinforcement) keeping dimension of all members same for both the models.

Average mechanical properties of bamboo have been considered from literature due to variation of results from species to species. After running the analysis for different load combinations including seismic forces for zone V, it has been observed from output data that, BRC gives slightly better result with respect to several parameters such as deflection, storey drift, bending moment, shear force, foundation force etc. It is also observed that BRC structure is 24% lighter than conventional SRC structure resulting less base shear. For being lighter, the bending moment of the BRC structure is 30% less than that of conventional SRC structure. Hence, it may be concluded that bamboo has tremendous prospect towards the construction industry leading to achieving an eco-friendly, economy and sustainable development in future.

***Keywords : Bamboo reinforced concrete (BRC), Steel reinforced concrete (SRC), base shear, sustainable***

# **Ethnic Conflict and Forced Displacement: Challenges and Coping Strategies of Internally Displaced Persons**

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Ethnic conflict and internal displacement are major concerns not only for the government, but also for non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations, academics, and the international community, among others. The ongoing ethnic conflict in the state of Manipur between the Meiteis and the Kukis has resulted in the relocation of over 60,000 people. This article aims to comprehend the nature of ethnic conflict and how it causes such massive population displacement. It will also provide light on the notion of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and analyse some of the challenges that IDPs encounter. Case study method was used for the study and the researcher purposively selected 10 respondents from the Kuki community who fled Imphal and are now in Shillong, Meghalaya. To obtain data, an in-depth interview method was used. According to the study's findings, IDPs face a variety of obstacles, including poor sanitation and health care, lack of food and housing issues, academic issues, and lack of security. The study also highlights various coping strategies adopted by the IDPs in confronting difficult situations. The study concludes that the peace building process of reconciliation and rehabilitation is the most important component of these vulnerable people. The central government must take aggressive steps to offer the necessary incentives and protection for IDPs.

***Keywords: Ethnic-conflict, Internally Displaced Persons, Challenges, Coping Strategies***



সংক্ষিপ্তসাৰ  
বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ প্ৰেক্ষাপটত লোকশিল্পৰ ভূমিকা  
(উত্তৰ কামৰূপ জিলাৰ বিশেষ উল্লিখনসহ)

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অৰ্থনৈতিক প্ৰেক্ষাপটত বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন এক নতুন বিষয়। বিষয়টোৰ ব্যাখ্যা দাঙি ধৰিবলৈ গৈ পণ্ডিতসকলে কয় যে বৰ্তমান প্ৰজন্মৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তাখিনি পূৰণ কৰিবৰ বাবে ভবিষ্যত প্ৰজন্মৰ ক্ষমতাৰ আপোচ নকৰাকৈ নিজৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তাখিনি পূৰণ কৰাটোৱেই হৈছে উন্নয়ন। ৰাষ্ট্ৰসংঘৰ তৰফৰ পৰা ১৭টা নতুন বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ লক্ষ্য বাধি দিয়া হৈছে।

সেইসমূহ হ'ল:

১. দৰিদ্ৰতা নিৰ্মূল ২. ক্ষুধা নিবাৰণ ৩. সুস্বাস্থ্যৰ জৰিয়তে পৰিয়ালৰ কল্যাণ সাধন ৪. গুণগত শিক্ষা ৫. লিংগ সমতা ৰক্ষা ৬. বিশুদ্ধ খোৱাপানী আৰু অনাময় ব্যবস্থা ৭. সুলাভ আৰু স্বচ্ছ শক্তি ৮. ভাল কাৰ্যৰ জৰিয়তে অৰ্থনৈতিক বিকাশ সাধন ৯. উদ্যোগ, নতুনত্ব আৰু অভিনবত্ব ১০. বহনক্ষম চহৰ আৰু সম্প্ৰদায় ১১. অসমানতা হ্রাস কৰা ১২. দায়িত্বশীল সেৱন আৰু উৎপাদন ১৩. জলবায়ু নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ ১৪. সাগৰীয় জীৱকূল ১৫. জীৱন আৰু ভূমি ১৬. শান্তি, ন্যায় আৰু শক্তিশালী সংস্থা ১৭. সম অংশীদাৰিত্ব আৰু বহনক্ষম লক্ষ্য।

প্ৰস্তাবিত গবেষণা পত্ৰখনত বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ প্ৰেক্ষাপটত লোকশিল্পৰ ভূমিকা সন্দৰ্ভত আলোচনা কৰা হ'ব। এই আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে উত্তৰ কামৰূপ জিলাৰ লোকশিল্পসমূহক বিশেষভাবে অধ্যয়নৰ প্ৰয়াস কৰা হ'ব।

বীজশব্দ: লোকশিল্প, উত্তৰ কামৰূপ জিলা, অৰ্থনৈতিক প্ৰেক্ষাপট, ভবিষ্যত প্ৰজন্ম

# Adjustment Strategies of Elderly in an Urban Setting

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Along with the development of science and technology especially in an urban area, the longevity of the elderly population is also increasing due to the improvement in medical sciences. Since this section of population remain deprived of social connections due to health, family or living arrangements, they remain neglected with the knowledge of upgraded technologies. This problem of the elderly, especially residing in an old-age home is more intense. They survive with their physical ailments of old age and the burden of trauma from their lives before being an inmate of the old-age home makes it more difficult for them to keep up with the changes of the society. This study is an attempt to understand how this elderly population is coping with modern developments living in an old-age home which is situated in an urban area. In the process, their health, family relationships, hobbies, interest etc. shall be taken into consideration in order to analyse the study's objective. The methodology of the study shall be quantitative analysis by using interview schedule as the tool of data collection. With the findings of the study, an attempt shall be made to suggest adequate measures so that learning about new developments and adapting to the dynamic society becomes feasible for the older generation of people.

***Keywords: Development, Technology, Old-Age Home, Adaptation***

# **Panchayati Raj System as Democratic Institution in Independent India**

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In our Nation the notion of democratic decentralization cordially related with panchayati Raj Institution (PRIS) Independent India's first union cabinet Minister for cooperation and Panchayat Raj Mr. Surendra Kumar Dey arrested that Panchayati Raj system is the foremost way of democratic decentralization. In 1963 in a series of lectures he said that the aim and objectives of panchayati Raj is to establish participatory democracy and to fulfill the dreams of the rural communities. In 1942, 26th July at "Horison" Gandhiji wrote "my Idea of village Swaraj is that it is total republic" Gandhiji also said actual democracy could not be achieved by only sitting twenty men at the centre. However after independence India adapted panchayati Raj system by introducing community development programme and National extension service and recommendation of various committees like Balaneantrai Mehta committee, Ashok Mehya Committee, GVK Rao Commission the panchayat in village area came into force and by the 73rd constitutional amendment in 1992-93 a historical revolution took place in panchayati Raj system in our Nation. Now the panchayati Raj system is a full constitutional body which has three tier structures and incorporated its in 11th schedule of the constitution with enriched 29 subjects and also codified with five basic features-Reservation of seats for women, Reservation of seats for schedule caste and schedule tribes people, Creation of finance commission, Provision of District planning committee and to carry these democratic bodies State Election Commission also been introduced.

***Keywords: Democratic, Decentralisation, Independence, Panchayati Raj***

# **Understanding the Impacts of Oil Extractive Industries of Assam (India) on Livelihood Sustainability of the Nearby Villages**

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Oil exploration in Assam started during the British colonial period in the 19th century. The oil and natural gas sectors have emerged as one of the pivotal factors of the economy of the country and the state as well. Beyond merely contributing to the state's revenue, these industries have catalysed multifaceted advancements in local areas. They have spearheaded infrastructure development projects, fostered direct and indirect job creation, stimulated local markets for indigenous products, facilitated the provision of educational and health services, and championed the conservation of regional biodiversity, among other transformative initiatives. Although numerous researches conducted globally, including in India, highlight the nuanced effects of extractive industries on local livelihoods, covering positive and negative dimensions; Assam's oil industry, operating predominantly in rural areas, remains relatively underexplored in terms of its impact on sustainable rural livelihoods. So the present study examines the impact of oil extractive industries on rural livelihood sustainability in Assam. Using primary data and a sustainable rural livelihood approach of DFID, the present study focuses on the livelihood sustainability of oil villages under ONGC and OIL operational areas.

***Keywords: Sustainable rural livelihood, Livelihood capitals, Oil industries, ONGC***

# Intergenerational Relationship and Wellbeing of Elderly People: Indian Context

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Population ageing have become a global phenomenon. The increase in life expectancy have consequently led to the increase in the number of older people. The added years of life is a great achievement of science worth celebrating however the loosening bonds and the growing estrangement within family members is an issue of concern in the contemporary society. Since ageing is a multidimensional process of change through which a person experiences social, biological and psychological change in individual's life. Therefore, the nature of intergenerational relationship (solidarity, conflict or ambivalence) between the elderly people and the children in family plays a significant role in the wellbeing of older people. In India, joint family system was the most common form where the family members were interdependent and the relationship closely knitted. Family was the pillar of security for the sick, disable and the old hence securing the wellbeing of elderly people. However, the change in value system, family structure and other social institution in the contemporary society have posed challenge in achieving sustainable development goal 1 – No poverty and SDG3 which advocates - good health and wellbeing. Based on secondary sources, this study attempts to understand how the changing values and family structure has affected the status of wellbeing of older people in Indian society.

***Keywords: Population ageing, Parent-child relationship, Traditional and Modern society, Wellbeing.***

# **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Policy Making in India: An Analysis**

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“Future We Want”, the documentary that was screened at the Rio+20 conference, highlighted the idea of a post-2015 development agenda. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 global initiatives to accomplish the mission of a sustainable future for the generations to be achieved by the year 2030. “Transform the World” is the aim/agenda of Sustainable Development Goals, 2030. In other words, Sustainable Development Goals project a uniquely ambitious and comprehensive agenda for global development. India is one of the signatory countries that has committed to achieving these goals by 2030. The UN member states make use of these SDGs to frame their agendas and public policy. In India, various schemes have been launched in order to achieve 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. As a nodal institution, NITI Aayog has been playing a pivotal role in the formulation, implementation and localization of SDGs in India. NITI Aayog has been leading the 2030 Agenda with the spirit of cooperative and competitive federalism. India's national development goals are set with reference to SDGs. With a view to achieve economic growth, infrastructure development, industrialization, poverty eradication has become fundamentally focused on social inclusion and empowerment of the poor. India has made significant progress in diverse fields aligned with the SDGs. A National Indicator Framework (NIF) on Sustainable Development Goals has been developed in India for monitoring of progress of SDGs at national level.

***Keywords: Sustainable, Development, Goals, Agenda***

# **Ecofiction in Contemporary Assamese Literature: Catalyst for Sustainable Awareness**

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This paper delves into the burgeoning literary trend within contemporary Assamese literature—‘Eco-fiction.’ At the core of this genre lies a transformative exploration of environmental issues, elevating the natural world from a passive backdrop to a central thematic focus. Ecofiction, characterized by its authentic portrayal and adherence to rules governing sustainable development awareness, actively engages with critical challenges such as climate change, biodiversity conservation, and pollution. The exploration of ecofiction is timely, considering the pressing environmental challenges of our era. This literary trend not only signifies a notable shift in narrative focus but also underscores its potential as a compelling medium for promoting sustainable development. By intertwining the environment with human experience, ecofiction serves as a powerful tool for deepening societal understanding of the symbiotic relationship between nature and human society. This paper conducts a concise survey and analysis of selected environmentally-oriented Assamese novels within this emerging trend. It aims to unravel the rules that govern ecofiction as a catalyst for sustainable development awareness in recent years.

Through a nuanced examination of characters, settings, and thematic elements, this study seeks to illuminate how Assamese ecofiction contributes to the broader discourse on environmental consciousness and sustainable living.

***Keywords: Ecofiction, Assamese Literature, Environmental Challenges, Sustainable development.***

# **River, Hydropower and Environmental Flow : A Global Discourse and Lessons from Upper Teesta Basin of Sikkim**

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Dam building is continuous around the world, especially in emerging economies despite its fall at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century. Hydropower dams, once a controversial development activity, are now being considered as a clean and renewable source to combat climate change. However, human-made artificial barriers have caused significant damage to the environment and humans. Two-thirds of the world's long rivers are already dammed for electricity generation, and re-accelerating dam construction results in the fragmentation of 25 out of 120 large free-flowing rivers, affecting the ecosystem and its services. The dam building being the symbol of development and temples of modern India and the dominant notion of not wasting the river water to the sea, the perennial Himalayan River Teesta inevitably became the part of country's hydro rush. Hydropower projects in Sikkim, particularly Run-of-River (RoR), have impacted the Teesta River, leading to unpredictable floods and cultural issues. The river's connection to ethnicity complicates environmental negotiations, as ethnicity becomes a key factor in environmental negotiations. Thus, keeping the theme of Environmental Flow at its main discussion point, the study delves into trajectories of water resource development at a global, national, and regional scale, the Impacts of diverting free-flowing rivers on the ecosystem and its services, and how sustainable development and water resource management has addressed issues on environmental, livelihood and socio-cultural aspect caused due to diversion of river? To understand the impact of water diversion and the role of Environmental flow, Ethnography research is being employed. The data is acquired through primary and secondary sources using the qualitative approach. Further, triangulation method have been used to validate the information collected from different stakeholders involved in the hydropower projects. Three Run of River Hydropower Projects under operation have been taken as a case study which is the sample representative of the hydropower projects in Sikkim.

***Keywords: Water Resource Development, River Fragmentation, Riverine Ecosystem Services, Environmental Flow***



# **Women Participation in Assam Legislative Assembly Enhancing Sustainable Development : Its Prospects and Challenges**

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Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) encompasses seventeen goals for international growth and development in all sectors globally. Among those goals gender equality under goal no. 5 deals with the contribution of women or girls around the world who are leading the charge on climate change, decision making process in terms of participation and representation in political domain, mitigation and response, to build a more sustainable future for all. Interestingly, women's political participation is an emerging issue that is highly responsible for balanced growth and development. Politics has been defined as the art of acquiring and exercising, the power to effectively influence the decision-making processes and policies, to reverse the existing situation whenever they are disadvantageous and to bring about the necessary social changes. The present paper is concerned with the participation of women in Assam Legislative Assembly for enabling women development in the political field. The objective of the paper is to find out the opportunities of women in decision making process in Assam Legislative Assembly. It also investigates the challenges faced by women in participating in politics. The research is carried out on the existing facts and literature available in this area of study so far. The findings of the research show that opportunities are increasing for empowering women in comparison to earlier study. Yet, it is found that these are not sufficient enough to sustainable growth of women globally.

***Keywords: SDGs, gender equality, women participation, Assam Legislative Assembly.***

## সংক্ষিপ্তসাব হাজোৰ পিতল শিল্প : এক ক্ষেত্ৰভিত্তিক অধ্যয়ন

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অসমৰ বিভিন্ন শিল্পকৰ্মৰ ভিতৰত 'পিতল শিল্প' অন্যতম। এই শিল্পৰ খনিকৰ বা শিল্পী অসমৰ হাজো, যোৰহাট, বহা, সৰ্থেবাৰী, শিৱসাগৰ, গৌৰীপুৰ, শিলচৰ আদি ঠাইত বিস্তৃত হৈ আছে। বিশেষকৈ পিতল শিল্পৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত হাজোৰ এক সুনাম আছে। ই হাজোৰ অতি প্ৰাচীন শিল্পকৰ্ম। মধ্যযুগৰ অসমৰ ধৰ্মীয় অনুষ্ঠান, যেনেঃ সত্ৰ-নামঘৰ, মঠ-মন্দিৰবোৰত ডাঙৰ কলচী, মূৰ্তি, ভবা, টো, চৰিয়া আদিৰ ব্যাপক ব্যৱহাৰেই এই শিল্পৰ প্ৰাচীনত্বৰ কথা প্ৰতিপন্ন কৰে। যোদ্ধা শতিকাৰ আদিভাগত মোগল সেনাপতি তুৰ্বকৰ অসম আক্ৰমণৰ পাছৰপৰাই অসমৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইত এই শিল্পই পদ্ধতিগতভাবে গা কৰি উঠে বুলি জনা যায়। হাজোৰ এই শিল্পই প্ৰসিদ্ধি লাভৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সোতৰ শতিকামানলৈ ব'ব লগা হয়। হাজোৰ মৰিয়া সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকসকলে নিজ হাজোৰ দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিমে মাধব মন্দিৰৰ নামনিত বসবাস কৰিবলৈ লয় আৰু মন্দিৰত বাচন-বৰ্তন যোগান ধৰা কাম কৰিবলৈ লয়। হিন্দু খনিকৰ পৰিয়ালো হাজোৰ মাধব মন্দিৰ কাষৰে ভৰালীটোলা নামে ঠাইত আছে যদিও আঙুলিৰ মূৰত লেখিব পৰা বিধৰ। মুছলমান খনিকৰ পৰিয়াল তিনিশ ঘৰমান আছে। দুখীয়া, মাটি-বাৰীৰ অভাৱ আৰু শিক্ষা-দীক্ষাৰ অভাৱৰ বাবে মুছলমান পৰিয়ালসমূহে এই জীৱিকাত বৰ্তি আছে যদিও হিন্দু পৰিয়ালসমূহে অন্য জীৱিকাক আঁকোৱালি লৈছে। কিন্তু বৰ্তমানে এই প্ৰাচীন তথা ঐতিহ্যময় শিল্পটো নিম্নগামী হৈ অস্তিত্বৰ সংকটত ভুগিবলৈ লোৱা দেখা গৈছে। শিল্পী বা খনিকৰসকলৰ অৱস্থাও পানীত হাঁহ নচৰা হৈছে। আমি আমাৰ আলোচনা পত্ৰৰ জৰিয়তে হাজোৰ পিতল শিল্পৰ এক ক্ষেত্ৰভিত্তিক অধ্যয়নৰ অন্তত দৃষ্টিগোচৰ হোৱা নিম্নোক্ত বিষয়ত আলোকপাত কৰিবলৈ প্ৰয়াস কৰিছোঁ-

১. সমাজ, পৰিয়াল বা অন্য ক্ষেত্ৰত পিতল শিল্পৰ মৰ্যাদা আৰু গুৰুত্ব,
২. পিতল শিল্পৰ ওপৰত হাজোৰ পিতল শিল্পীসকলৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক নিৰ্ভৰশীলতা,
৩. পিতল শিল্পলৈ অহা ভাবুকিৰ কাৰণ আৰু তাক প্ৰতিকাৰ কৰাৰ উপায়,
৪. শিক্ষিত নব প্ৰজন্মক এই ক্ষেত্ৰখনলৈ আনি জীৱন-জীৱিকাক সুচল কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত গুৰুত্ব প্ৰদান কৰা।

মুখ্য শব্দ: পিতল শিল্প, মৰিয়া সম্প্ৰদায়, অৰ্থনৈতিক দিশ, মৰ্যাদা, জীৱিকা

# **Ensuring Rural Livelihood Security through Sustainable Agriculture Practices in India: An Assessment**

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In the face of increasing demands on global agriculture, particularly in India, there is a pressing need to address challenges related to food production for growing populations. Balancing the imperative for heightened agricultural output with the conservation of natural resources poses a complex dilemma for Indian agriculture. This paper explores the pivotal role of sustainability in agricultural practices as a solution to this multifaceted challenge. The rural economy in India grapples with issues such as poverty, unemployment, malnutrition, and the depletion of vital resources like water, land, and forests. Recognizing the necessity of livelihood diversification for poverty alleviation, food security, and enhanced income in rural communities, this study delves into the significance of sustainable agriculture. The paper focuses on the interplay between sustainable agriculture and rural livelihood security, highlighting key issues within the realm of sustainable agriculture. Furthermore, it examines relevant government policies and institutional frameworks aimed at safeguarding rural livelihoods. The objective is to assess how policies promoting sustainable agriculture can effectively contribute to poverty reduction and bolster rural livelihood security, thereby fostering overall rural development in India. The paper underscores the imperative of concerted efforts to stimulate sustainable agricultural growth for the benefit of rural livelihoods and development in the country through a doctrinal research based on secondary sources of data.

***Keywords: Sustainable, Agriculture, Livelihood, Poverty, Security etc.***

# **The Education System of Sankardev Shishu Niketan in Preparing School Students for The Future**

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Educational institutions, whether private or Govt. provincialized, play a vital role in preparing school students for the future and fulfilling the nation's will and necessity. A sound educational system is of utmost importance for building capable individuals to face any challenges ahead in life. Sankardev Shishu Niketans are private, unaided educational institutions that are managed by local committees under the aegis of Shishu Siksha Samiti of Assam. The objectives of the study include (i) highlighting the necessity of preparing school students for the future and (ii) exploring the educational provisions of Sankardev Shishu Niketans to prepare students for the future. The study is delimited to some selected Shankardev Shishu Niketans affiliated with Shishu Shiksha Samiti under Vidya Bharati belonging to Kamrup and Nalbari District. For developing this paper, secondary data has been collected from secondary sources such as school magazines and school websites, and primary data has been collected through the observation of day-to-day school activities following the academic routine. For this purpose, a descriptive method is being employed to assess and discuss the data collected through secondary sources and observation methods.

***Keywords: Sankardev Shishu Niketan, Educational provisions, Institutional role, Capable individuals, challenges in life.***

# Education and Gender Equality in India

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In a democratic country, every citizen has the right to live his/her life according to their wish without any discrimination. It can be achieved when all individuals are considered equal irrespective of caste, creed, religion, language, colour, profession, status and sex. In all over the world, gender inequality is observed to a large extent. There is no country in the world, where there is full gender equality in any work of life. Women are not accorded equal status with men practically in all over the world. Although women are working equally in all sectors, still they are in a weaker position due to the gender differences and bias. A woman often faces the most significant barriers in exercising their rights and obligations and manifesting their full potentialities. For centuries past, women have been denied full justice in social, political, educational and economic sector in all over the world. Even in many developed countries, generally we observe a large number of examples of gender inequality, which need to be urgently addressed. In India, the principle of gender equality is enshrined in the preamble, fundamental rights and duties and directive principles of the constitution. Gender equality can only be achieved when both males and females are treated equally..

***Keywords: status, gender, equality, education, development.***

# Decent work and Economic Growth for all: An Overview on Eight Sustainable Development Goal

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The Sustainable Development Goal(SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty,protect the plant, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.The Sustainable Development Goal(SDGs) replace the Millennium Development Goal(MDGs) in 2016.Here in this paper, we analysis SDR Eight. “Decent Work and Economic Growth: A Critical Analysis. Decent work means opportunities for everyone to get work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration. We propose SDGs 8 in line with strong sustainability and the latest scientific research,”Sustainable Work and Economic Growth”, including a first proposal for new sub-goals,targets and indicators. This encompasses an integrated system approach to achieving the SDGs over-all goals. Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance and, in particular,at 7 Percentage gross domestic product growths per annum in the least developed countries. By 2030, device and implement polices to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

***Keywords: Sustainable Development Goal, United Nation, Prosperity, Millennium Development Goal, Decent***

# Democratic Institutions and Their Role in Socio-Economic Development

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This study examines the role of democratic institutions in Arunachal Pradesh's socio-economic development, focusing on local governance structures like panchayats. It examines how these entities facilitate equitable resource distribution, local accountability, and community engagement, crucial for a comprehensive developmental agenda. The study also addresses unique socio-economic challenges in Arunachal Pradesh by analyzing the effectiveness of the panchayat system. The study underscores the decentralization of power and scrutinizes how the empowerment of panchayats has led to more responsive, localized governance, influencing various aspects of socio-economic growth. This includes progress in healthcare, education, infrastructure, and employment opportunities. The paper further investigates the challenges these institutions face, such as political interference, resource constraints, and corruption, which can impede their effectiveness and negatively impact growth. The study explores the integration of tribal communities by panchayats, highlighting their role in ensuring equitable access to resources and opportunities, and in promoting inclusive development by promoting the expression of community voices, especially women and underrepresented groups. The research suggests that panchayats have significantly contributed to socio-economic development, but continuous support and reform are needed to improve their effectiveness. It emphasizes the importance of strengthening democratic institutions at the grassroots level for sustainable development, aligning with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) like SDG 11 and SDG 16. The study's geographical focus on Arunachal Pradesh, tribal-related aspects, environmental impacts, and connection to relevant SDGs are key aspects of this research.

***Keywords: Democratic institutions, socio-economic development, local governance, sustainable development***

# Decoding Public Healthcare Development in Nagaland State through the Lens of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030

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India is committed to accelerating the implementation to achieve the SDG by 2030. In this regard, the Government aims to localize the SDG to the States and Union Territories by building capacities, monitoring, and further localizing it to the district and below levels. Of the 17 goals, one of the explicit targets under SDG-3 aims at “ensuring healthy life and promoting well-being for all in all ages.” To progress towards sustainable development in health, India has proposed five recommendations – to promote health and well-being for all Indians, to invest in public health, to accelerate the implementation of universal health coverage, to develop a health investment plan in each state, and to develop a robust system for monitoring, evaluation, and accountability. Against this backdrop, the present paper attempts to highlight the status of health development in the State of Nagaland. The paper attempts to critically analyse the development of some of the major health development indicators. The study examines the accessibility, manpower, infrastructure, technological advancement, affordability, preventive care, and disparity in public healthcare services in the State of Nagaland. After carefully analysing the available data two districts (Kohima and Mon) were taken for the present paper. The methodology is descriptive and analytical. Besides the official data from the State and Central Government, interviews using structured questionnaires were conducted taking a total of 300 respondents. Unstructured interviews were also conducted with the stakeholders and State Officials.

***Keywords: SDG, healthcare services, health indicators, accessibility, infrastructure, manpower, disparity***



# Changing Livelihood Strategies in Flood Affected Areas of Majuli District in Assam

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Floods and river-bank erosion are the most frequent natural hazards in India, specifically in the deltaic regions. In Assam, floods and river-bank erosion predominantly affect Majuli district as it is located in the midst of mighty river Brahmaputra. In Majuli, a river island in India prone to floods, adapting livelihood strategies is essential. Encourage alternative livelihoods such as handicrafts, ecotourism, and pisciculture. Implement skill development programs for sustainable agriculture practices and promote community-based disaster management initiatives to enhance resilience. Collaboration with local authorities and NGOs can foster holistic approaches for long-term change. This article is prepared as part of my recent study on flood and river bank erosion in the Majuli district of Assam. Around 250 households have been selected by random stratified sampling technique from 20 Gaon panchayats of Majuli development block and Ujani Majuli Development Block. Both primary and secondary data have been used. After analysing available data from 1990 to 2023, it has been observed that the river Brahmaputra continues to expand its bed and is eroding villages one after another. Inhabitants face multidimensional obstacles to run their livelihoods. Large numbers of people are displaced every year due to loss of land and some have migrated to safe places forever. Many of them are changing their occupation and economically breakdown for life time. Different agencies have been making their best efforts to minimize the losses.

***Keywords: Floods, River-Bank Erosion, Displacement, Alternative Livelihoods***

# **The Present Society and Significance of Life Skills Education**

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Modern societies are increasingly characterized by their complexity. There has been a wide growth of consumer products and this growth has made modern society first and foremost a consumer society. Consumerism leads to a variety of lifestyles. There are four stages of human life. But adolescence is an important stage of human being and in this time the intellectual, physical, social, emotional and all the capabilities are very high, but unfortunately, most of the adolescents are unable to utilize their potential to maximum due to various reasons. They face many emerging issues such as Population explosion, poverty, global warming, poverty, suicide as well as others issues like sexual abuse, drug abuse, smoking, alcoholism, juvenile delinquency, anti-social acts etc. that have an adverse effect on them and others too, to a large extent. Unemployment, lack of job security etc. are some of the major concerns for the educated and as a result they are caught in the mad race. This new challenge requires immediate and effective responses from a socially responsible system of education. Education is important, but education to support and live life better is more important. It has been felt that life skills education bridges the gap between basic functioning and capabilities. It strengthens the ability of an individual to meet the needs and demands of the present society and helps in dealing with the above issues in a manner to get desired behaviour practical. Imparting life skill training through inculcating life skill education will help youth to overcome such difficulties in life. The present paper focuses on the importance of life skills education and the benefits of imparting life skill education in our curriculum i.e. developing social, emotional & thinking skills in students.

***Key Words- Modern, Unemployment, Education etc.***

# **Poverty and Chars: A Comparative Study of Household and Individual Level Poverty Analysis in Tinsukia District**

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Poverty is a serious global problem worldwide and it continues to be a significant barrier to human growth, particularly in developing nations. Poverty has a gender component. Men and women make up the majority of a country's population, but there has never been true equality when it comes to the distribution of jobs, income, power, and other resources. Because poverty affects men and women differently, its effects on the sexes are not the same. Both men and women are impacted by poverty, however, due to cultural stereotypes that negatively portray women, women are typically more prone to poverty. However, due to the lack of individual-level poverty analysis, intrahousehold inequality between different gender within a household remain hidden. To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that focus on reducing poverty, women must be included in all development organizations and procedures. This paper attempts to measure poverty at the individual level along with the household level to identify the gender gap within a household. The study is carried out in char villages of Tinsukia district of Assam. Women communities in char villages are quite vulnerable and the findings reveal a very pathetic picture of these areas. The author argues for strong intervention of the government to uplift the women section in these areas.

***Keywords: Poverty, Gender Poverty Gap, Women, SDGs, Chars***

# **A Study on Human-Elephant Conflict in Fringe Areas of Mouman Reseved Forest of Boko, Kamrup, Assam**

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Nature has endowed Assam with varied natural resources amongst which wildlife is placed at a prominent place. Elephant being the largest terrestrial biota constitute the major share of the wildlife in Assam. Assam is home to about 20% of Indian elephant population. Within Assam, Boko Region a prominent southern portion of Kamrup district provides excellent habitat to elephants as it is covered by eight reserved forests with Mouman Reserved Forest being centre of study as this area very often witness incidences of Man-Elephant conflict in the recent times. The accelerated changes in the land use and land cover pattern of the forest have been considered as the prominent cause for Man -Animal conflict as it has declined the size of the Elephant habitat zone and has further changed the paths of many elephant corridors which existed prior to the land use changes. The present paper discusses the causalities of Man-elephant conflicts, explores the causes for such conflicts and attempts to suggest possible measures to reduce Man -Elephant conflict for sustainable development.

***Keywords: land use landcover, livelihood, corridor, sustainable***

# **Sustainable Development Goal and Health Security of Women in Barama Area Of Baksa District: An Analysis**

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Security discourse has broadened to include human security where the main focus is on individual as a referent object. The non-traditional security threats affect socio, political, cultural, economic, and environmental realms of human beings. One of the major challenges human security faces today is the health issue. Health plays a very important role because it determines the well-being of the family as well as the nation. Though there is a tremendous advancement in the field of science and technology especially in health infrastructure people are lagging behind in access to the healthcare system due to various factors. The issues associated with health are ageing, obesity, underutilization of services and accessibility of health infrastructure, depletion of traditional methods of the healing system, critical awareness regarding schemes and policies of health, etc. Women and girls make up more than half of the world's population and they are on the frontlines, often more deeply impacted than men and boys by poverty, climate change, food and nutrition insecurity, lack of healthcare system, and global economic and environmental crises. With the new global 2030 roadmap and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) approved by UN Member States on 25 September 2015, we take a look at how women are affected by SDGs, as well as how women and girls can and will be key to achieving these goals. Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right, but it is also crucial to accelerating sustainable development. This paper tries to explore the role of SDGs in ensuring health security of women in the Barama area of Baksa District.

***Keywords: Security, non-traditional security, healing, SDGs***

# **An Analysis on the National Education Policy 2020**

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An analysis on the National Education Policy implemented by the government in 2020 and how it seeks to transform the educational face of India sustainably and make India a “Global Knowledge Superpower”. The National Education Policy 2020 is an important taken towards developing a strong educational foundation of our country and ensuring a bright future of India’s youth who in turn will push the country forward in the global scenario. This paper aims at highlighting the aspect of this policy which can provide high potential for the fulfilment of the goals of the policy and also to suggest any improvements that it might need. The findings of this paper suggests that the aims of this policy to universalize pre primary education and the introduction of development of soft skills, countering the problem of increased dropout rate via digitalised Udise to focus on vocational training and 360 degree holistic education to introduce IKS department, to focus on continuous internal evaluation and outcome based education to strive for integration of technology, amalgamation of different smaller schools to one school complex, focus on women empowerment, multilingualism, the SSSA and the National Professional Standards for teachers are all found to have solid groundings that if implemented correctly is sure to give excellent results. This research also reflects on a few personal suggestion of the researcher that point out reasons for India’s problems and how they can be tackled through this policy, like tackling poverty and low gross enrolment ratio, and low rank in HDI, via the simple compulsory inclusion of midday meal in schools etc.

***Keywords: NEP, IKS, education, empowerment etc.***

## ইয়াত এখন অৰণ্য আছিল' উপন্যাসত পৰিবেশ সচেতনতা আৰু বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ ইংগিত : এটি অধ্যয়ন

ড° দীক্ষিতা দেৱী  
সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা, অসমীয়া বিভাগ

শ্বহীদ স্মৃতি মহাবিদ্যালয়, বেলশৰ সুস্থ পৰিবেশ উন্নয়নৰ মূল আধাৰ। কিন্তু উন্নয়নৰ নামত যদি পৰিবেশ বিনষ্ট হয়, তেনেহ'লে সেই উন্নয়নে জীৱকূলৰ উপকাৰ সাধন কৰিব নোৱাৰে। সেইবাবে বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন প্ৰয়োজন। অৰ্থাৎ যি উন্নয়নৰ জৰিয়তে বৰ্তমান প্ৰজন্ম যিধৰণে উপকৃত হৈছে, ঠিক তেনেধৰণে ভৱিষ্যত প্ৰজন্মই যাতে মান লাভ কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হয়। সেয়েহে বৰ্তমান প্ৰজন্মই উন্নয়ন প্ৰক্ৰিয়া এনেধৰণে আগবঢ়াই নিব লাগিব, যাতে প্ৰাকৃতিক পৰিবেশ সংৰক্ষিত আৰু সুৰক্ষিত হয়। উক্ত দিশবোৰ সাহিত্যৰ মাজতো প্ৰতিফলিত হোৱা লক্ষ্য কৰা যায়। অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ শ্ৰেষ্ঠ ঔপন্যাসিক অনুৰাধা শৰ্মা পূজাবীৰ 'ইয়াত এখন অৰণ্য আছিল' এখন যুগোপযোগী উপন্যাস। অৰণ্য এখন জনঅৰণ্যলৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত হৈ মানুহ আৰু অৰণ্যৰ মাজত কেনেদৰে সংঘাতৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে সেই বিষয়টোক ঔপন্যাসিকে উপন্যাসখনত উপস্থাপন কৰিছে। মানুহৰ জীৱনৰ অত্যাৱশ্যকীয় সামগ্ৰী হৈছে বাসস্থান। কিন্তু মানুহ ৰ'দ বৰষুণৰ পৰা সুৰক্ষিত হ'বলৈ গৈ আনৰ অধিকাৰ কাঢ়ি ল'বলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা অনুচিত। পৃথিৱীৰ অমূল্য সম্পদ প্ৰকৃতিক ধ্বংস কৰি মানৱৰ কল্যাণ সাধন কৰাটো উন্নয়নৰ মাপকাঠী হ'ব নোৱাৰে। উপন্যাসখনত মহানগৰীৰ আমচাং অৰণ্যৰ উচ্ছেদ ঘটাইমানুহৰ হেপাহৰ ঘৰ সজা আৰু অৰণ্য অবিহনে এজাক জীৱকূলৰ অসহায় জীৱনৰ ছবি চিত্ৰিত হৈছে। উপন্যাসখনৰ বিষয়বস্তুবে নতুন চিন্তাৰ উদ্ৰেক ঘটাইছে। তেনেদৰে চৰিত্ৰসমূহো বৈচিত্ৰপূৰ্ণ। আধুনিকতাৰ ধামখুমীয়াত আত্মহাৰা হোৱা জ্যোতি এটি উল্লেখযোগ্য চৰিত্ৰ। আনহাতে জ্যোতিৰ কন্যা ছদ্মা হৈছে প্ৰকৃতিৰ বিনন্দীয়া ৰূপ-সৌন্দৰ্যৰ প্ৰতি আকৰ্ষিত আৰু আকৰ্ষণক সুৰক্ষিত কৰিব বিচৰা নতুন প্ৰজন্মৰ প্ৰহৰী। আন চৰিত্ৰ সমূহৰ মাজেৰে প্ৰকৃতিপ্ৰেম উদ্ভাষিত হৈছে। ছদ্মাৰ মাজত ঔপন্যাসিকে আশাৰ সঞ্চাৰ অনুভৱ কৰিছে। প্ৰাকৃতিক পৰিবেশক আঘাত নকৰাকৈ নতুন প্ৰজন্মই যেন উন্নয়নৰ বাট মুকলি কৰিব। সেয়েহে পৰিবেশ সচেতনতা আৰু বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ ইংগিত উপন্যাসখনত কেনেদৰে প্ৰকাশিত হৈছে, সেইবিষয়ে আলোচনা পত্ৰখনত বিচাৰ বিশ্লেষণ কৰিবলৈ প্ৰয়াস কৰা হৈছে মুখ্য আৰু গৌণ উৎসৰ সহায়ত বিশ্লেষণাত্মক পদ্ধতিৰে আলোচনা পত্ৰখন প্ৰস্তুত কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হ'ব।

বীজ শব্দঃ পৰিবেশ, বহনক্ষম, উন্নয়ন, জীৱকূল।

**বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ লক্ষ্যৰ ভিন্ন দিশ আৰু ইয়াৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা, ভবিষ্যত সম্ভাবনা :  
এক বিশ্লেষণাত্মক অধ্যয়ন (দৰিদ্ৰতা নিৰ্মূলকৰণ, ক্ষুধা নিবাৰণ, সুস্বাস্থ্যৰ জৰিয়তে  
পৰিয়ালৰ কল্যাণ সাধন, গুণগত শিক্ষা, লিংগ সমতা বক্ষাৰ বিশেষ উল্লেখসহ)**

ডিম্পী দাস

সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা, অসমীয়া বিভাগ, দমদমা মহাবিদ্যালয়

বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ লক্ষ্য হিচাপে ২০৩০ চনৰ ভিতৰত গোটেই বিশ্বজুৰি যি উন্নয়নৰ লক্ষ্য বান্ধি দিয়া হৈছে তাৰ ভিতৰত ১৭ টাকৈ নতুন বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ লক্ষ্য আগত লোৱা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত দৰিদ্ৰতা নিৰ্মূলকৰণ, ক্ষুধা নিবাৰণ, সুস্বাস্থ্যৰ জৰিয়তে পৰিয়ালৰ কল্যাণ সাধন, গুণগত শিক্ষা, লিংগ সমতা বক্ষা, বিশুদ্ধ খোৱাপানীৰ ব্যবস্থা, সুলভ আৰু স্বচ্ছ শক্তি, ভাল কাৰ্যৰ জৰিয়তে অৰ্থনৈতিক বিকাশ, উদ্যোগ, নতুনত্ব আৰু অভিনৱত্ব, বহনক্ষম চহৰ আৰু সম্প্ৰদায়, অসমানতা হ্রাস, দায়িত্বশীল সেৱন আৰু উৎপাদন, জলবায়ু নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ, সাগৰীয় জীৱকুল, জীৱন আৰু ভূমি, শান্তি, ন্যায় আৰু শক্তিশালী সংস্থা, কোনো উদ্দেশ্যৰ অংশীদাৰিত্ব এনেধৰণৰ ১৭টা লক্ষ্য বান্ধি দিয়া হৈছে। বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নক এনেদৰে সংজ্ঞাৰে আবদ্ধ কৰা হৈছে যে নিজৰ প্ৰয়োজন পূৰণ কৰাৰ হেতু আমি যাতে ভবিষ্যত প্ৰজন্মৰ ক্ষমতাৰ আপোচ নকৰোঁ। বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ লক্ষ্য হিচাপে ২০৩০ চনলৈ ৰণ কৰিব পৰা লক্ষ্য হিচাপে যি বান্ধি দিয়া হৈছিল সেই লক্ষ্য পূৰণৰ অৰ্থে বিকাশৰ বাবে ভিন্ন ধৰণৰ কাম কৰি থকা হৈছে। বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ লক্ষ্যক গোলকীয় লক্ষ্য হিচাপেও নামাকৰণ কৰা হৈছে য'ত এই লক্ষ্যই সমস্ত পৃথিবীক আগুৰি আছে। বহনক্ষম বিকাশৰ বাবে যি ১৭টা লক্ষ্য বান্ধি দিয়া হৈছে সেই লক্ষ্যসমূহ সুন্দৰৰূপে প্ৰতিফলন কৰিবলৈ সময়ে-সময়ে বিকাশ পত্ৰ (Progress Report) দাখিল কৰি থকা হৈছে। ১৭টা লক্ষ্যৰ ভিতৰত আটাইকেইটা লক্ষ্যকেই বৰ্তমান সময়ত অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বুলি ভবাৰ থল আছে। বৰ্তমান সময়ত সমগ্ৰ বিশ্বতেই দৰিদ্ৰতা নিৰ্মূলকৰণৰ বাবে সজাগতা অনাৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা আহি পৰিছে। দৰিদ্ৰ সীমাৰেখাৰ তলত বসবাস কৰা সকলো লোকেই যাতে ইয়াৰ বাহিৰলৈ আহিব পাৰে তথা দৰিদ্ৰ নিৰ্মূল কৰিব পাৰে সেই লক্ষ্য ২০৩০ চনলৈ বান্ধি দিয়া দেখিবলৈ পোৱা গৈছে। ঠিক তেনেকৈ ভোকাতুৰৰ সংখ্যা কমি পৃথিবীৰ কোনো লোকেই যাতে ভোকত থাকিব লগা নহয় অৰ্থাৎ ভোকাতুৰৰ সংখ্যা যেন শূন্যলৈ অবনমিত হয় তাক লৈ এক লক্ষ্য বান্ধি লোৱা হৈছে যি লক্ষ্যই ভোকাতুৰৰ সংখ্যা কমিলে দেশৰ (পৃথিবীৰ) উন্নয়নত ধনাত্মক প্ৰভাৱ পৰিব বুলি ভাবিব পৰা হৈছে। বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ ৩ নং লক্ষ্য হিচাপে সুস্বাস্থ্য আৰু সুন্দৰভাৱে জীৱন-যাপন কৰাৰ ওপৰত গুৰুত্ব প্ৰদান কৰা হৈছে। সকলো বয়সৰ লোকেই যাতে সুস্বাস্থ্যৰ অধিকাৰী হ'ব পাৰে তাক লৈ যথেষ্ট সজাগতা দেখিবলৈ পোৱা গৈছে। সুস্বাস্থ্যই ব্যক্তিৰ জীৱনত ভিন্ন ধৰণে প্ৰভাৱ পেলায়। সুস্বাস্থ্যৰ অধিকাৰী হ'লেহে ব্যক্তিৰ দৈনন্দিন জীৱনৰ কৰ্ম সূচাৰুৰূপে সম্পাদন হয়। গতিকে ২০৩০ চনলৈ প্ৰত্যেক ব্যক্তিয়ে যাতে সুস্বাস্থ্যৰ অধিকাৰী হ'ব পাৰে তাক লৈ গুৰুত্ব প্ৰদান কৰা দেখা গৈছে। লগতে মৃত্যুৰ সংখ্যা কিদৰে কমাব পাৰি তাক লৈ চিন্তা কৰা দেখা গৈছে। লক্ষ্য ৪. গুণগত শিক্ষা বিশেষকৈ প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষাৰ ওপৰত গুৰুত্ব দিয়াৰ লগতে উচ্চ শিক্ষাৰ জলপানি বঢ়োৱাৰ সম্পৰ্কতো গুৰুত্ব দিয়া দেখা গৈছে। লক্ষ্য ৫ লিংগ সমতাত অধিক গুৰুত্ব প্ৰদান কৰা হৈছে। ছোৱালী আৰু মহিলাৰ সবলীকৰণৰ লক্ষ্য ২০৩০ চনলৈ বান্ধি দিয়া হৈছে। এনেদৰে ১৭টা লক্ষ্য পূৰণৰ উদ্দেশ্য আগত লৈ পৰিবেশ, সামাজিক, অৰ্থনৈতিক দিশক আভ্যন্তৰীণভাৱে সংযোগ কৰিব বিচৰা হৈছে। এই লক্ষ্যসমূহৰ নো প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা কিমান আৰু এই লক্ষ্যৰ ভবিষ্যত সম্ভাৱনা তথা এই লক্ষ্যই আমাক কিদৰে ভবিষ্যতে সহায় কৰিব তথা আমি উপকৃত হ'ম সেই দিশ সম্পৰ্কে এই গবেষণা পত্ৰখনিত আলোচনা কৰা হ'ব। বিশেষকৈ এই গবেষণা পত্ৰত বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ লক্ষ্য হিচাপে প্ৰথম পাঁচোট লক্ষ্যকহে গুৰুত্ব প্ৰদান কৰা হ'ব। গবেষণা পত্ৰৰ পৰিসৰলৈ লক্ষ্য ৰাখি দৰিদ্ৰতা নিৰ্মূলকৰণ, ক্ষুধা নিবাৰণ, সুস্বাস্থ্যৰ জৰিয়তে পৰিয়ালৰ কল্যাণ সাধন, গুণগত শিক্ষা, লিংগ সমতা বক্ষাৰ ভিন্ন দিশ আৰু ইয়াৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা, ভবিষ্যত সম্ভাবনাই কিদৰে দুৰাৰ মুকলি কৰিব তাকেই গবেষণামূলকভাৱে আলোচনা কৰা হ'ব। গবেষণা পত্ৰখনিত বৰ্ণনামূলক আৰু বিশ্লেষণাত্মক পদ্ধতি প্ৰয়োগ কৰা হ'ব।

**বীজশব্দ :** বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন, সামাজিক দিশ, ভবিষ্যত প্ৰজন্ম, দৰিদ্ৰতা নিৰ্মূলকৰণ, ক্ষুধা নিবাৰণ, সুস্বাস্থ্য, গুণগত শিক্ষা, লিংগ-সমতা



## বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন, লিংগ বৈষম্য আৰু সমসাময়িক অসমীয়া সমাজত নাৰী এক পৰ্যালোচনা

বৰ্ণালী দত্ত  
গৱেষক ছাত্ৰী  
কটন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

সংক্ষিপ্তসূচী : বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন (Sustainable Development Goals)ৰ অন্তৰ্গত এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয় হ'ল লিংগ বৈষম্য। আজিৰ মহিলায়ে বিজ্ঞান, শিক্ষা, ৰাজনীতি, অৰ্থনীতি আদি সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে পুৰুষৰ সমানে আগুৱাই যাবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে। ইয়াৰ বিপৰিতে ভাৰতৰ অধিকাংশ মহিলায়ে নিজৰ মৌলিক অধিকাৰৰ সম্পৰ্কে অজ্ঞাত বুলি কলেও হয়তো বঢ়াই কোৱা নহবলৈ একাংশ মহিলা নিজে স্বাবলম্বী হোৱাৰ লগতে এগৰাকী আদৰ্শবান নাৰী স্বৰূপে দেশৰ পৰিচয় বহন কৰিছে। যদিও সমসাময়িক প্ৰান্তীয় বহুসংখ্যক অসমীয়া নাৰীয়ে সমতাৰ অধিকাৰ, নিজৰ পৰিচয় গঢ়াৰ অধিকাৰ, বাক স্বাধীনতাৰ অধিকাৰৰ দৰে আন বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত তেওঁলোকৰ অধিকাৰ সম্পৰ্কে অজ্ঞাত। বৰ্তমান গোলকীকৰণৰ যুগতো শিক্ষাৰ অভাৱত পৰম্পৰাগত ধ্যান-ধাৰণাৰে জীৱন অতিবাহিত কৰা মহিলাসকলেও নাৰী, পুৰুষৰ অধীন বুলিয়ে গণ্য কৰে। পুৰুষ মহিলা উভয়ে দেশৰ নাগৰিক। ঠিক একেদৰে জন্মহওঁতে সন্তান এটিয়ে মানুহ হিচাপে জন্মগ্ৰহণ কৰে। শিশু এটিৰ বিকাশৰ লগে লগে তেওঁলোকৰ মনত লিংগভেদৰ ধাৰণাবোৰ অনৈতিক ভাবে সমাজে গঢ় দিয়ে, লগতে শিশুটিৰ মানসিক উত্তৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বিভিন্ন দিশত বাধা আৰোপ কৰে। প্ৰস্তাৱিত আলোচনা পত্ৰখনত নাৰী, শিক্ষা, লিংগবৈষম্য আৰু সমসাময়িক অসমীয়া সমাজত নাৰী সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰাৰ যত্ন কৰা হ'ব। আলোচনা পত্ৰখন বিশ্লেষণাত্মক পদ্ধতিৰে আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰা হ'ব।

বীজ শব্দ : বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন, নাৰী, শিক্ষা, সমাজ চেতনা, লিংগ বৈষম্য।

## নাৰী শিক্ষাই লিংগ অসমতা দূৰ কৰি বহনক্ষম বিকাশৰ মাত্ৰা সুদৃঢ় কৰে : এক অধ্যয়ন

দৰ্পনা চৌধুৰী

সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা, অসমীয়া বিভাগ  
বিনন্দি চন্দ্ৰ মেধি মহাবিদ্যালয়, ৰামদিয়া

বহনক্ষম বিকাশ বুলিলে সাধাৰণতে বৰ্তমান প্ৰজন্মৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়খিনি ভোগ কৰি অৱশিষ্টখিনি ভবিষ্যত প্ৰজন্মৰ কাৰণে মজুত কৰি ৰখা। শিক্ষাই মানৱ জীৱনৰ পৰা অন্ধকাৰ দূৰ কৰি জ্ঞানৰ পোহৰ আলোকিত কৰি পূৰ্ণাংগ বিকাশ হোৱাত সহায় কৰে। নাৰীৰ শিক্ষাই পৰিয়ালৰ লগতে সমাজ আৰু বাস্তৱ সামগ্ৰিক বিকাশত গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ অৰিহণা যোগায়। লিংগ অসমতাই সমাজত পুৰুষ আৰু মহিলাৰ বিভেদৰ প্ৰাচীৰ সৃষ্টি কৰি বিকাশৰ পথত প্ৰধান অন্তৰায় হিচাপে ভূমুকি মাৰে। নাৰী শিক্ষাৰ মাধ্যমেৰে পুৰুষতান্ত্ৰিক মনোবৃত্তিৰ পৰিবৰ্তন ঘটাই এক সুস্থ লিংগ সমতাপূৰ্ণ সমাজ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব পাৰি।

এই আলোচনা পত্ৰখনৰ মাধ্যমেৰে নাৰী শিক্ষাই কিদৰে লিংগ অসমতা দূৰীকৰণত গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা পালন কৰি বহনক্ষম বিকাশত অৰিহণা যোগায় সেই বিষয়ে আলোকপাত কৰা হ'ব।

বীজ শব্দ : নাৰীশিক্ষা, লিংগ অসমতা, বহনক্ষম বিকাশ।

সংক্ষিপ্ত সাৰ  
সামাজিক অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত নাৰীৰ ভূমিকাই বহনক্ষম বিকাশত  
অৰিহণা যোগায়ঃ এক অধ্যয়ন

ড° মীনা কুমাৰী দাস  
সহকাৰী মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপিকা অসমীয়া বিভাগ  
বিনন্দি চন্দ্ৰ মেধি মহাবিদ্যালয়, ৰামদিয়া

সামাজিক আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক বিকাশত নাৰীৰ অংশগ্ৰহণে মহিলা সৰলীকৰণৰ দিশটোক অধিক সুদৃঢ় কৰে আৰু সামাজিক ৰাষ্ট্ৰ বিকাশত গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ অবদান আগবঢ়াই। পুৰুষৰ দৰে নাৰীও সামাজিক ক্ষেত্ৰখনত নিজৰ মৰ্যাদা আৰু স্বকীয় ব্যক্তিত্ব প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰি সামাজিক শৃংখলা আৰু উন্নয়নত প্ৰভাব বিস্তাৰ কৰে। ঠিক সেইদৰে অৰ্থনৈতিক স্বাবলম্বিতাই নাৰী এগৰাকীক পৰিবৰ্তনশীলতাৰ বাহনৰ পৰা মুক্ত কৰি পুৰুষৰ সমানে নিজৰ কৰ্মজীৱনৰ পৰিচয় দাঙি ধৰাৰ পথ প্ৰশস্ত কৰে। নাৰীৰ সামাজিক আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক বিকাশে বহনক্ষম বিকাশত গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কৰে, কিয়নো আজিৰ বিকশিত নাৰী এগৰাকীয়ে ভবিষ্যত প্ৰজন্মৰ বিকাশৰ আৰু উন্নয়নৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰি নিজকে আত্মনিয়োগ কৰিব পাৰে। এই আলোচনা পত্ৰখনৰ মাধ্যমেৰে নাৰীয়ে সামাজিক অৰ্থনৈতিক বিকাশত কিদৰে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নত অৱদান আগবঢ়াই সেই বিষয়ে পৰ্যালোচনা কৰা হৈছে।

বীজ শব্দঃ সামাজিক অৰ্থনৈতিক বিকাশ, মহিলা সৰলীকৰণ, বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন।

## বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন আৰু কাৰ্বি মহিলাসকলৰ পৰম্পৰাগত জীৱিকা

চুমি কাথাৰ

অসমীয়া বিভাগ

সুৰেন দাস মহাবিদ্যালয়, হাজো

সংক্ষিপ্তসাৰ : কাৰ্বিসকল অসমৰ আদিবাসী। তেওঁলোকৰ বাসস্থান প্ৰধানকৈ কাৰ্বিআংলং। বৰ্তমান কাৰ্বিসকল প্ৰব্ৰজন হৈ অসমৰ চুকে-কোণে সিচাৰিত হৈ ভৈয়ামলৈ নামি আহে। তেওঁলোকে পাহাৰতে বুম খেতি কৰি জীৱন নিৰ্বাহ কৰে। দিনৰ দিনটো পাহাৰতে 'আব' লৈ বুমখেতিৰ লগতে তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় শাক-পাচলিৰ খেতি কৰে। কাৰ্বিসকল সহজ সৰল আৰু শাস্তিপ্ৰিয়। তেওঁলোকে কেৱল নিজৰ কামৰ মাজেতে আৱদ্ধ হৈ থাকে। কাৰ্বি তিৰোতাসকলে পুৰুষৰ সমানে সমানে কষ্ট কৰিব পাৰে। তেওঁলোকৰ নিজৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় সকালোবোৰ সামগ্ৰী নিজে গোটাই লয়। লগতে দৈনন্দিন জীৱনত প্ৰয়োজনীয় সাজ-পোছাক তেওঁলোকে ঘৰতে তৈয়াৰ কৰি লয়। মহিলাসকল কেবল চাকৰি মুখী নহয় বিভিন্ন উপায়ৰে টকা উপাৰ্জন কৰি জীৱন নিৰ্বাহ কৰে।

কাৰ্বিসকল প্ৰধানকৈ কৃষিজীবি, কৃষিৰ পথাৰ বুমতলিখনক কেন্দ্ৰ কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ আৰ্থ-সামাজিক তথা সাংস্কৃতিক বুনীয়াদ গঢ়ি উঠিছে। কৃষি পথাৰৰ লগতে তেওঁলোকৰ উৎসৱ-পাৰ্বন জড়িত হৈ থাকে। কাৰ্বি মহিলাসকলে খেতি-পথাৰৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি ঘৰুৱা সকলো কাম-কাজতে অৰ্থনৈতিকভাৱে সৰল। তদুপৰি ঘৰুৱা নিত্য ব্যবহাৰ্য সঁজুলি ডলা, খৰাহী, চালনী, পাচি, বিচনী, আদি নিজে ঘৰতে তৈয়াৰ কৰি লয়। পাহাৰ আৰু ভৈয়ামৰ কাৰ্বিসকলৰ জীৱন-ধাৰণ পদ্ধতি, খেতি-বাতি, খোৱা-বোৱা, সাজ-পাব, শিক্ষা-দীক্ষা, বিশ্বাস আদিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আধুনিকতা আহিলেও তেওঁলোকে নিজস্ব স্বকীয়তাকে সজীব কৰি ৰাখিবলৈ সদায় চেষ্টা কৰি আহিছে।

বীজ শব্দ : কাৰ্বি, তিৰোতা, জীৱিকা, কৃষি

## বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন : হাজৰালী সকলৰ অৰ্থনীতিত পৰিবেশৰ ভূমিকা

ড° মৌচুমী বৰদলৈ হাজৰিকা  
অসমীয়া বিভাগ  
কৰ্মশ্ৰী হিতেশ্বৰ শইকীয়া মহাবিদ্যালয়

অসম তথা উত্তৰ পূব অঞ্চলত বহু শতিকা ধৰি চীন-তিব্বতীয় ভাষা পৰিয়ালৰ বহু শাখা প্ৰশাখাই বসতি স্থাপন কৰি আহিছে। এওঁলোকৰ বিভিন্ন ঠালৰ লোকৰ মাজত সাংস্কৃতিক, সামাজিক সংমিশ্ৰণৰ ফলত নতুন সংস্কৃতিবোৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। বৰ্তমান গোলকীকৰণ আৰু সামাজিক উন্নয়নৰ সময়ত নতুন চিন্তা, নতুন বিষয়, নতুন ধ্যান ধাৰণা পৃথিবীৰ চুকে কোণে থকা সকলো অঞ্চললৈ প্ৰসাৰিত হৈছে। গোটেই পৃথিবীখন এখন উন্নয়নশীল গাঁৱৰ দৰে হৈ পৰিছে। প্ৰসাৰিত উন্নয়নৰ আঁচনিৰে সকলো ঠাইলৈ উন্নতি আনিছে। ক্ৰমে এনে উন্নতিয়ে শীৰ্ষ কিম্বু লাভ কৰাৰ সময়তে এটা বিষয় সমগ্ৰ মানৱ জাতিৰ বাবে অতি প্ৰয়োজনীয় হৈ পৰিছে। সেইটো হৈছে মানৱ জীৱনশৈলীৰ বাবে হোৱা উন্নয়নৰ প্ৰকাৰ পৃথিবীখনৰ বাবে 'বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন' হ'ব লাগিব। অন্যথাই ই ভবিষ্যত প্ৰজন্মৰ ধ্বংসৰ কাৰক হৈ উঠিব।

আমাৰ এই আলোচনাত অসমৰ কাৰ্বি আংলং জিলাত অতীজৰে পৰা বসবাস কৰি অহা হাজৰালী (পাহাৰবাসী তিৱা) সকলৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নত পৰিবেশৰ স্থিতি স্থাপকতা কেনেদৰে প্ৰতিফলিত হৈছে, তাকে অধ্যয়ন কৰিব বিচৰা হৈছে। পাহাৰীয়া অঞ্চলটোত থকা লোকসকল অতীজৰে পৰা অৰ্থনৈতিক দিশত স্বাবলম্বী। দেখা যায় যে তেওঁলোকৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক স্বাৱলম্বীতাৰ সৈতে পৰিবেশৰ মানৱ বিষয়টো অংগাংগীভাৱে জড়িত। কুৰি শতিকাৰ শেষৰফালে 'বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন'ৰ ধাৰণায়ে মানৱ সমাজক সজাগ কৰি তুলিছে। এই ধাৰণাই উন্নয়নৰ বিভিন্ন দিশৰ আঁচনিৰ লগতে পৰিবেশ সুৰক্ষাৰ বিষয়টো যথেষ্ট গুৰুত্ব সহকাৰে লৈছে। পশ্চিম কাৰ্বি আংলং জিলাৰ বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলত থকা লোকসকলৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰখনত প্ৰধান ঠাই অধিকাৰ কৰি আছে কৃষি ব্যৱস্থাই। বুম খেতি তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত প্ৰচলিত কৃষি কাৰ্য। ধানৰ লগতে আলু, কচু, তিল, ৰঙালাও আদি খেতি কৰা পাহাৰবাসী তিৱা লোকসকলে অৰ্থনৈতিক স্বচ্ছলতাৰ বাবে গাহৰি, মুৰ্গী আদিও পালন কৰে। শেহতীয়াকৈ তেওঁলোকে ঝাৰু, হালধী, আদা আদি আন ঠাইলৈ ৰপ্তানি কৰিবলৈ লৈছে। এটা পলুৰ খেতি কৰি এটা সুতাৰ ৰপ্তানি কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও বিভিন্ন উন্নয়নৰ আঁচনিও পাহাৰৰ ক্ষুদ্ৰ ক্ষুদ্ৰ অঞ্চল সমূহলৈ আহিছে। পাহাৰ অঞ্চলত থকা অতি কম সংখ্যক তিৱা মানুহৰ উন্নতিৰ বাবে বাট-পথ, চিকিৎসালয়, পুখুৰী, পঢ়াশালি আদি নিৰ্মাণ হৈছে।

গতিকে ক'ব পাৰি যে পাহাৰবাসী তিৱাসকলৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নয়ন আৰু পৰিবেশে বহনক্ষম বা স্থিতিস্থাপকতা বজাই ৰাখি আগবাঢ়ি গৈছে। অৱশ্যে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত নতুন প্ৰজন্মৰ কৰণীয় বহুখিনি আছে। বহুখিনি উন্নয়নৰ ব্যৱস্থা স্থানীয়ভাবে গ্ৰহণযোগ্য হয় নে নহয়, তাৰো অধ্যয়ন কৰিব লগা আছে। এনেবোৰ দিশ খৰচি মাৰি অধ্যয়নৰ বাবে এই গবেষণা পত্ৰখন প্ৰস্তুত কৰিব বিচৰা হৈছে।

সাৰ শব্দ : পাহাৰীয়া তিৱা উন্নয়ন, বহনক্ষমতা, জনসচেতন

## বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন আৰু হাজোৰ মৃৎশিল্প : এক ক্ষেত্ৰভিত্তিক অধ্যয়ন

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ভৱিষ্যত প্ৰজন্মৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা পূৰণৰ ক্ষমতাক হস্তক্ষেপ নকৰাকৈ বৰ্তমান প্ৰয়োজনক গুৰুত্ব প্ৰদান কৰি সম্পদৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা প্ৰক্ৰিয়াটোক চমুকৈ বহনক্ষমতা বুলি ক'ব পাৰি। এই ধাৰণাটো অৰ্থনৈতিক, পৰিৱেশ আৰু সামাজিক বিষয়ৰ ওপৰত প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত। ধাৰণক্ষমতা বা বহনক্ষমতা মানে হ'ল স্থায়ীভাৱে বা অটল-অলৰ হৈ থকা। কিন্তু কুৰি শতিকাৰ পৃথিৱীত এই বহনক্ষমতা শব্দটো জীৱমণ্ডল আৰু মানুহৰ সভ্যতাৰ সহ অৱস্থান বা একেলগে থকা ক্ষমতাক সাধাৰণতে বুজোৱা হয়। বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ ধাৰণা মানে হ'ল- অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নয়ন আৰু অগ্ৰগতি য'ত পৰিৱেশৰ দীৰ্ঘাম্যদী মূল্যক সুৰক্ষা দি থাকিব। আনহাতে, ই পৰিৱেশৰ নীতি আৰু উন্নয়নৰ পদক্ষেপ সংলগ্ন কৰি এক আৰ্হি (Fram work) প্ৰদান কৰিব। কুৰি শতিকাৰ শেষৰফালে বিদ্যানসকলে মুঠৰ ওপৰত যুক্তি আগবঢ়াইছিল যে অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নয়ন আৰু পৰিৱেশৰ বহনক্ষমতাৰ মাজৰ বুজাবুজি বা সমন্বয়ক নোহোৱা কৰা প্ৰয়োজন নাই।

অতীতত আমাৰ সকলোবোৰ কাৰ্য্যপ্ৰণালী যেনে কৃষিব্যৱস্থা, লোকশিল্প, স্বাস্থ্য সেৱা ব্যৱস্থা আদিবোৰ পৰিৱেশ অনুকূল আছিল। কিন্তু বৰ্তমান সময়ত আমি আধুনিক কাৰ্য্যপ্ৰণালী অৱলম্বন কৰাত আমাৰ পৰিৱেশৰ বৃহৎ মাত্ৰাৰ ক্ষতি সাধন হৈছে। সেয়ে আমি পৰম্পৰাগত কাৰ্য্যপ্ৰণালী কিছুমান অৱলম্বন কৰি পৰিৱেশৰ বহনক্ষমতা ৰক্ষা কৰিব পাৰো।

এক মন্দিৰ কেন্দ্ৰিক সংস্কৃতি বিৰাজমান থকা পুণ্যভূমি হাজোত বহুকেইটা লোকশিল্পই গঢ় লৈ উঠিছিল মন্দিৰ সমূহৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়বোৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখি। এই লোকশিল্পসমূহৰ ভিতৰত আঢ়ী উল্লেখযোগ্য লোকশিল্প হ'ল মৃৎশিল্প। বৃহত্তৰ হাজো অঞ্চলত থকা কুমাৰ সম্প্ৰদায়ে একক ভাৱে জীয়াই কৰা মৃৎশিল্প বিধ অতি প্ৰাচীন কালৰে পৰা প্ৰচলিত হৈ থকা এটি বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নকাৰী শিল্পৰ ভিতৰত নিসন্দেহে অন্যতম। এই শিল্পবিধে যুগৰ পৰিৱৰ্তনৰ ধামখুমীয়াৰ মাজতো নিজৰ স্থিতি অটল ৰখাত কিছু পৰিমাণে সক্ষম হৈছে লগতে এই শিল্প বিধৰ লগত জড়িত কুমাৰ সম্প্ৰদায়ত নৱ প্ৰজন্মে ইচ্ছা কৰিলে ইয়াক অদূৰ ভৱিষ্যতলৈ চলাই নিব পাৰিব। এই শিল্প বিধৰ আন এটি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ দিশ হৈছে এয়ে যে পৰিৱেশ সুৰক্ষাৰ দিশতো ইয়াৰ ইতিবাচক ভূমিকা আছে। কাৰণ ইয়াৰ পৰা উৎপাদিত সামগ্ৰীসমূহ নৱীকৰণ যোগ্য লগতে পৰিৱেশ সুৰক্ষাৰ কোনো নেতিবাচক প্ৰভাৱ নোপেলায়। আমাৰ ক্ষুদ্ৰ আলোচনাত হাজো অঞ্চলৰ কুমাৰ সম্প্ৰদায় জীয়াই ৰখা মৃৎশিল্পই বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নত কেনে ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে তাৰ বিচাৰ বিশ্লেষণ কৰা হ'ব।

সাৰপত্ৰ  
বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নত শক্তি সম্পদ : প্ৰেক্ষিত জৈৱ গেছ

মঞ্জু দাস  
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অতি সাধবণ অৰ্থত বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন হ'ল, যি উন্নয়নে আজিৰ প্ৰজন্মই উপভোগ কৰা জীৱন ধাৰণৰ মানৰ স্তৰৰ সমানে অনাগত ভবিষ্যত প্ৰজন্মক জীৱন ধাৰণৰ সম্ভাৱনীয় মান লাভ কৰাৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰে। বৰ্তমানে থকা উন্নয়নৰ ধাৰা অব্যাহত ৰাখি ভবিষ্যতৰ বাবে সম্পদ বাহি কৰাৰ লগতে জীৱনৰ মান বিশিষ্ট (Quality of life) এক উন্নততৰ পৰিৱেশ এৰি যাব লাগিব।

মানৱ সভ্যতাৰ বিকাশ আৰু উন্নয়নত শক্তিৰ প্ৰয়োজন। এই শক্তিসমূহ পেট্ৰ'ল, ডিজেল, কয়লা আদি ইন্ধন দহনৰ পৰা আহৰিত। এইসমূহ ইন্ধন দহনৰ ফলত উৎপাদিত শক্তি কেবল মাত্ৰ এবাৰহে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পাৰি, যাক কোৱা হয় অনবীকৰণ যোগ্য শক্তিৰ উৎস। বিজ্ঞানীসকলে ঠাৱৰ কৰিছে যে সম্প্ৰতি যিটো হাৰত মানুহে এইসমূহ খনিজ পদাৰ্থ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলৈ লৈছে, অতি সোনকালে ভূ-গৰ্ভৰ পৰা অনবীকৰণ যোগ্য শক্তিৰ উৎসৰ তলি উদং হৈ পৰিব। সেয়েহে ইয়াৰ বিকল্প হিচাপে নবীকৰণযোগ্য শক্তিৰ উৎস সমূহৰ গুৰুত্ব বৃদ্ধি পাবলৈ ধৰিছে। এই চৰাচৰ পৃথিৱীখন যেতিয়ালৈকে থাকিব, তেতিয়ালৈকে এই নবীকৰণ যোগ্য শক্তিৰ উৎস সমূহৰ অভাৱ নহ'ব। নবীকৰণ যোগ্য শক্তিৰ উৎসসমূহ পুনৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰা যায়। পৰিৱেশক সুৰক্ষিত কৰি ৰাখিব পৰা তেনে এক নবীকৰণ যোগ্য শক্তিৰ ইন্ধন হিচাপে গ্ৰাম্যঞ্চলত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰা জৈৱ গেছৰ বিষয়ে আমাৰ আলোচনাত সামৰি লোৱা হ'ব।

জৈৱ গেছ হ'ল আমাৰ ঘৰুৱা পৰিবেশত ব্যৱহাৰ যোগ্য এক প্ৰকাৰৰ জৈৱ শক্তি অক্সিজেনৰ অনুপস্থিতিত জৈৱিক সামগ্ৰী, যেনে- পেলনীয় শাক-পাচলি, গৰু-ম'হ-ছাগলীৰ বিষ্ঠা, শস্য-সামগ্ৰীৰ অৱশিষ্ট অংশ আদিৰ পচনৰ ফলত উদ্ভৱ হোৱা বিভিন্ন গেছৰ এক মিশ্ৰণ। এই পচনযোগ্য সামগ্ৰীসমূহ বায়ুৰুদ্ধ অৱস্থাত পচিবলৈ দিলে কিছুমান অৱায়বীয় বেক্টেৰিয়াই ক্ৰিয়া কৰি মিথেন, কাৰ্বন-ডাইঅক্সাইডৰ এক মিশ্ৰিত গেছ উদ্ভৱ কৰে। এই গেছকে জৈৱ গেছ বোলা হয়। এনেদৰে উৎপন্ন হোৱা মিথেন গেছ এবিধ উৎকৃষ্ট ইন্ধন আৰু ইয়াক দহন কৰি তাপ শক্তিলৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰিব পাৰি। আজিকালি ৰন্ধন গেছৰ পৰিৱৰ্তে জৈৱ গেছ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে। ইয়াক উৎপন্ন কৰোতে গোৱৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা বাবে ইয়াক গোৱৰ গেছনামেৰেও জনা যায় বৰ্তমান সমগ্ৰ বিশ্বতে জৈৱ গেছেত্ৰীকৰণ যোগ্য শক্তিৰ উৎস হিচাপে বিশেষভাৱে গুৰুত্ব লাভ কৰিছে। অসম চৰকাৰে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মানুহৰ মাজত সজাগতা বৃদ্ধিৰ বাবে দীনবন্ধু মডেল, জনতা মডেল আদি বিভিন্ন আঁচনি হাতত লৈছে।

বীজশব্দ : জৈৱ গেছ।

# Reaching SDG-4 through NEP 2020 Implementation in Schools of Guwahati (M): An Exploratory Study

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Sustainable development is the process of planning for a secure future by setting some goals related to equity, access, quality education, economic, environment and political concerns. In 2015, UNO adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and set 17 goals among which SDG-4 is solely related with the inclusive and quality education. The National Education Policy 2020 is the master plan for introducing new system of education at different stages of education that focused on attaining sustainable development goals and recommended various policies and suggestions for implementation. NEP 2020 is aligned with SDGs particularly SDG-4 to ensure access to quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities to all. In this study, an attempt has been made to know how far the suggestions and recommendations of NEP 2020 in accordance with SDG-4 has been implemented or attempted to be implemented in the primary level schools of Guwahati Metro. The objectives of the study are to know about NEP 2020 recommendations implementation strategies adopted by different schools and the status of their progress as well as the challenges inherent in its implementation. The researcher has selected the schools of Jalukbari cluster 1 and 2 of Kamrup Metropolitan as sample for collecting data. Approach of the study is descriptive in nature and data has been collected from both primary as well as secondary sources. It is expected that finding from the study will be helpful to visualise how the NEP 2020 can be implemented in truest sense by understanding the grassroot challenges in implementation of NEP 2020 to achieve SDG-4.

***Keywords: SDG-4, NEP 2020, Quality Education.***



# **SDG-4 And Implementation Of NEP-2020 At Secondary Schools of Paschim Nalbari: A Study**

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The global education development plan intends to offer inclusive and equitable quality education and encourage lifelong learning opportunities for everyone by 2030. Recently, India has announced the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP-2020). The SDG-4 and the NEP-2020 both have the same overarching goal of achieving quality education worldwide. The NEP-2020 restructured the Indian education system of 10+2+3 as 5+3+3+4 model. Here, '+4' is implemented for secondary level from classes 9-10 and 11-12. The present study aims to understand the connection of SDG-4 with NEP-2020 at secondary school level and the present status of implementation of NEP-2020 in Paschim Nalbari district of Assam as well as the challenges in implementation of NEP-2020 at secondary level schools for achieving SDG-4. The study also focuses on the provisions undertaken by the schools in imparting quality education for the differently abled students. Descriptive survey method has been used in the study and the sample of the study consists of 20 Nos. of secondary schools under the area of Paschim Nalbari Block. It is expected that findings of study will help to know how the schools are preparing and executing NEP-2020 recommendations to achieve SDG-4.

***Keywords: SDG-4, NEP-2020, Quality Education, Secondary Schools***

# Gandhian Concept of Sarvodaya and Its Relevance in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

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The 21<sup>st</sup> century is a period of globalization. New economic policy of globalization moves on to make the world a global village. New challenges and problems have emerged all over the world. Gandhi as a freedom fighter and a social reformer try to seek to introduce the new idea of Sarvodaya to uplift of all sections of society especially for the poor people, weaker section and rural areas people. Sarvodaya is nothing but it is a socio-political movement which led by Vinoba Bhave and Jayaprakash Narayan. They developed Gandhi's concept of Sarvodaya. Actually, Sarvodaya means universal uplift or the welfare of all men and women. It is concerned with Gandhiji's social ideas and ideal of a community. Sarvodaya is basically formed of freedom, equity, justice and fraternity. It emphasises a stateless society. According to Gandhi for Swaraj, Sarvodaya is necessary. Sarvodaya is a base for political co-operation. Sarvodaya opposes the ideas of egoism and wealth. There is no scope for class struggle in Sarvodaya. Social good, rationality and communal harmony are the basic principles of Sarvodaya. Hence, Sarvodaya accepts the universalisation of self-government. It is an intellectual and powerful movement to develop India's socio-economic and moral independence. The main objective of this paper is an attempt to know how a new India based on non-violence and love. This paper is purely based on secondary sources.

***Key words: Sarvodaya, Swaraj, Universalization, Self-government, Decentralization.***

# **Role Of Health Insurance in Economic Development in India: An Analysis Using Secondary Data**

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Good health and well-being is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved in 2030. Good health impacts on quality of life and well-being of a nation. Absence of good health individual cannot participate in labour market and their income decrease. With low income they cannot buy healthy food and become sick. Expenditure on health care services is classified into public and private expenditure. According to Economic Survey 2022-23 budgeted expenditure on the health sector reached 2.1% of GDP which is comparatively lower than most of the developing countries. Due to shortage of public expenditure on health sector people need to spend out of pocket. So catastrophic health expenditure is an important factor in the country like India. The data shows that out-of-pocket expenditure has been decreasing over the years. This paper deals with the health insurance market in India and how effective the health insurance policy in reducing out-of-pocket expenditure on health care.

***Keywords: Health Expenditure, Health Insurance, Out-of-Pocket Expenditure, India***

# Ethical Consideration on Environmental Sustainability

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Environmental sustainability is a comprehensive notion that helps us to lead a good and healthy life on earth. The goal of environmental sustainability is to protect the natural environment and natural resources and to develop alternative sources reducing pollution and harm to the environment. Sustainable development related to the issues of resource management and environment stewardship. Environmental sustainability is always grounded in ethics. It emphasizes on moral consciousness responsibilities and duties towards environment. The present world is facing the environmental crisis. The destruction of environment and pollution arising out of different sources. Environmental pollution is one of the biggest threats to life on earth. This burning environmental crisis requires identifying the ambitious means which can protect and save the lives and human beings on earth. So, ethical consideration on environment is very necessary for environmental sustainability. The ethical consideration on environment gives attention on moral duty of man towards the environment protection. For environmental sustainability moral behavior of human being to the Nature is prime duty and responsibility. Sustainable development of earth is grounded on sustainability of the environment.

***Keywords: Environment, Environmental Crisis, Ethics, Sustainability, Duty and Responsibility.***

# **Entrepreneurship As a Source of Livelihood Among Women and Its Sustainability**

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Entrepreneurship offers various opportunities for women. Entrepreneurship development among women is one of the most important factors to achieve economic empowerment of women. Women entrepreneurship can bring about economic independence to women and improve their status in the society. Equality among men and women which is essential for the development of a society can possible through economic independence of women. When a woman entrepreneur creates an enterprise, it generates income, employment and create wealth. Women entrepreneurs have played an essential role in family finances and business management. So, it can be said that it is an important source of livelihood among them. However, women entrepreneurs face various challenges while running their entrepreneurial activities. These challenges hinder sustainability of women entrepreneurship. In this paper an attempt is made to identify the factors that influences the sustainability of enterprises headed by women with the help of primary data.

***Keywords: Women, Entrepreneurship, Challenges, Sustainability***

# Empowering Local Communities for Sustainable Development

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For the sustainable development our local communalities have a crucial role. Local community has initiated for the sustainable development. They are intimate to the natural sources, social and economic well-being of their regions. Empowering local communities to actively participate in and lead sustainable development for future livelihood. There are some roles of local community for sustainable development. A sustainable community manage its human, natural and financial capital to meet current needs while ensuring that adequate sources are available for future generations. A sustainable community is similar a living system in which human, natural and economic elements are interdependent and draw strength from each other. Throughout the world people want the same things: access to clean air and water, Economicopportunities, a safe and healthy place to raise their kids, shelter, lifelong learning. The local community has provided some ways for sustainable development.

***Key Words: Lifelong learning, Economic opportunities, Interdependent.***

# **Role of Education in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals: An Analysis**

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Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) are a collection of 17 interrelated objectives adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The aim of sustainable development is to balance our economic, environmental and social needs allowing prosperity for now and future generations and education is an imperative tool to achieve these goals. Education promotes development of knowledge and skill required to achieve sustainable development. Education, as a process, develops the personality and creativity of the individuals so that they can in turn help in promoting a healthy society. Education has the objective of empowering present and future generations to meet their needs using a balanced and integrated approach to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. The United Nations has also mentioned about ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education under SDG 4. In this paper, an attempt has been made to throw light on the role of education for achieving SDGs.

***Key words: Sustainable development, sustainable development goals, role of education, quality education.***

# Education for Women Empowerment and Millennium Development Goals

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Empowerment is a process to build confident and making the people stronger to control one's life. Empowerment is a multi-layered and multidimensional concept. It is the action and interaction of several factors- physical, socio-economic, political, mental, psychological and attitudinal and so on. Women empowerment could be designated as a process in which women advanced greater fragment of control over resources, i.e. on the area of material, human and intellectual resources like knowledge, information, idea and financial resources such as money and access to money- and control over decision making in the home, community, society and nation and gain power. Women empowerment is a very important matter in 21<sup>st</sup> century's global scenario also. The united nations in 2000 coming forward for the all round development of women socially, economically and politically with the millennium development goals (MDGs). The millennium development goals (MDGs) are eight international development goals that were officially established following the millennium summit of the United Nations in 2000, following the adoption of the United Nations millennium declaration. The aim of MDGs is to encourage development by improving socio-economic conditions in the world's poorest countries. The goals focus on three main areas i.e. developing human capital, infrastructural improvement and increasing social economic and political rights. For the social, economic and political rights focus the objectives include empowering women, reducing violence, increasing political participation, ensuring equal access to public services and increasing security to property rights etc. The United Nations adopted the millennium development goals as a roadmap for building a better world in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. But our society has struggled with poverty, hunger, gender inequality, environmental degradation and so on. This paper will try to discuss the challenges for empowering women and promoting gender equality. The method use for the study will be descriptive in nature and secondary data will be used for.

***KEY WORDS: Education, Women Empowerment, MDGs and Challenges***



# Shaping the Future: Education and Its Illuminating Consequences for the New Millennium

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In the new millennium's grand narrative, education stands out as a bright spot, a canvas of limitless possibilities and transformational aspirations. In this article, we look at the implications of education in the face of new technologies, global interconnectedness, environmental responsibility, cognitive skills, emotive intelligence, life-long learning, ethical foundations and inclusive diversity; each dimension unfolding like a symphony harmonizing tradition and innovation to pave the way for a future in which knowledge is not only acquired but curated with wisdom. Education stands as a beacon of light, a beacon for compassionate global citizens, and a bridge of understanding in an ever-evolving world that pulses with the rhythm of progress. On the canvas of this new millennium, we see education, a masterpiece of hope, and a shining beacon of wisdom that will shape the destiny of this transformative era.

In the history of time, where progress is shaped by the collective dreams of mankind, education is the brushstroke that brings life to the new millennium. The promise of technology, the promise of a more sustainable future, and a deep desire to become not just knowledgeable people but compassionate global citizens are all part of this new millennium. As we enter a new era, education is the light at the end of the tunnel, showing us the way to a future that is not only incredible but also transformative. As we enter the new millennium, the world of education is undergoing a major transformation, moving beyond the boundaries of the past and embracing a host of new opportunities and challenges. In this research article, we will look at the complex tapestry that education is weaving as it adapts to the changing technologies, global environment, sustainability, and cognitive landscape of the 21st century. From embracing new technologies to fostering global citizenship and sustainability awareness, education is emerging as a beacon of hope for a future rich in creativity, empathy, and intellectual prowess.

***Keywords: Education, New Millenia, Intellectual, cognitive.***

# Education And Its Consequences for New Millennia

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Education is needful for our society. Educated persons play a vital role in the society which is very important for good governance. Education is a necessary condition for world security. Education can reduce the gaps between the rich and poor. Human capital and knowledge are becoming primary sources of wealth and education systems should produce citizens who will be agents of change in rural and poor communities, as well as on the national and international arena. The education systems should contribute directly to school leavers and graduates who are able to use their initiative to solve problems and think differently and innovatively. Education must include developing social responsibility, environmental awareness and a respect for a diversity of encouraging. An educated population is in a better position to understand the environment social systems that must be managed and sustained to avoid war and hunger. If we want to achieve the world's sustainable development goals then investment in education is essential. Education systems need to adapt new realities. Education provides with the ability to adapt traditional knowledge and use modern technology. Sex education and information campaigns are the principal tool used to reduce the spread of the disease. Formal education must adapt to the changing demands of the market. Education can play a leading role in promoting world peace by improving mutual understanding by developing responsible world citizens.

***Keywords: Education, Environment, Awareness, Technology***

# **Riverbank Erosion-Induced Internally Displaced Persons: A study on available policy measures in Assam**

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Riverbank erosion is one of the serious issues causing an ample amount of displaced population in Assam. People living mostly in the banks of the river Brahmaputra and its active tributaries has been facing the hurdle of riverbank erosion and displacement more seriously since the 1950's. These displaced people form a large amount of internally displaced Persons (IDPs) in Assam. The State has lost 12.6 thousand hectares of land that displaced 77.8 thousand people in 2014. Again, Displacement founds to be more devastative in the Southbank of the river Brahmaputra than the North bank (Devi, 2021). The districts like Morigaon, Dibrugarh, Kamrup, Nalbari, Barpeta, Dhubri, South Salmara, etc, are in the lists of the highly affected ones. Therefore, considering the depth of the issue, the researcher tries to comprehend the situation of sufferings of the riverbank erosion affected people and role of the State towards mitigating their sufferings. Here, the point of available policy measures and their relevance came to the fore. Hence, the paper tries to develop an understanding on the available policy responses in this context.

**Objective:** To study the issues and sufferings of the riverbank erosion-induced IDPs and available policy measures to address them.

**Methodology:**

***Key words: Internally displaced Persons, Riverbank erosion, State Response, Policy measures etc.***

# Quality Education in India: A Critical Analysis of the SDGs

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India has shown significant progress in increasing the literacy level of children in both primary and elementary education, especially in the light of SDG 4. Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) is a key element of 2030. Consistent efforts are being made to enhance enrolment rate, retention and attendance of students under the initiative of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Right to Education (RTE). Several key programmes and policies have been initiated to provide free and compulsory education to the age group of 6 to 14 years as a fundamental right. But the country still faces many issues in education sector ranging from gender inequality, lack of awareness, financial inadequacy and so on. India is a very important stakeholder in SDGs and, therefore, it is relevant to study the current education policies and programmes of the Government and integrating them into the formulation of National Education Policy. This paper aims to review the status of education in India in the light of SDG 4. This paper also identifies some critical gaps and challenges exist in education sector.

***Keywords: Sustainable Development, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Right to Education, Fundamental Right, National Education Policy.***

# NEP 2020 and the Future of Higher Education of India: Challenges and Opportunities

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The National Education Policy 2020 i.e. NEP 2020 is a comprehensive education policy introduced by the Government of India in July 2020. NEP 2020 aims to transform the education system in India by providing access to education for all, promoting diversity, equity, and inclusion, and preparing students for the 21st century. NPE 2020 has introduced 5+3+3+4 education structure where the first five years of education are foundational, promoting multilingualism, emphasizing vocational education and skills training, introducing common entrance exams for university admissions, and leveraging technology to enhance learning outcomes. The National Education Policy 2020 for higher education aims to transform the existing higher education system in India. This policy emphasizes on promoting interdisciplinary studies, introducing new subjects, and providing flexibility in courses and fresh opportunities for students. It aims to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education, provide multiple entry and exit options, and allow students to choose courses according to their interests and aptitude. The policy envisions setting up of a National Research Foundation, a National Education Technology Forum, and setting up of more Higher Education Institutions in the country. The policy is aimed at creating a holistic and flexible education system that is adaptive to the needs of the 21st century. The present paper aims to discuss the scope for developing higher education scenario of India through the implementation of NEP 2020 and also the challenges in its implementation.

***Key words: NEP 2020, higher education, challenges, opportunities, policy.***

# **A Critical Understanding of Local Self Governance and Its Impact on the Sustainable Development Goals, A Study from Assam**

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The Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by Assam as the nation's first long-term development strategy. I have evaluated the state's performance using the official performance indicators that the Indian government's NITI Aayog provided. The phrase "sustainable development" describes ongoing initiatives to accomplish human development objectives while maintaining the natural system's capacity to deliver ecosystem services and natural resources that are essential to society. It describes a situation in which resource usage and living standards continue to satisfy human demands without endangering the balance of natural systems. To achieve the goal of sustainable development, local governments should create, carry out, and oversee development plans since they have a greater understanding of the resources, requirements, and ambitions of the community. With the passage of the "Assam Panchayat Act, 1994," the Assam government implemented a three-tiered Panchayati Raj System following the 73rd amendment to the Indian Constitution in 1993. The Assam government has already delegated a number of development responsibilities to the Gaon Panchayat, Anchalik Panchayat, and Zila Parishad in order to achieve the goals of sustainable development and inclusive growth. The efficient delivery of services and the promotion of sustainable rural development are dependent on the significant involvement of local governments in certain development areas, such as women and child development, civic services, drinking water, sanitation, adult and non-formal education, elementary education, and the best use of natural resources. A critical analysis of the Local Self- Government in the context of sustainable development is the aim of this research paper.

***Keywords: Assam, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Effectiveness, Sustainable Development***

# Role Of Technology in Promoting Gender Equality: A Study

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In general gender equality means having equal opportunities for both men and women in political, economic, education, health aspect etc. In other words decision making and needs of men and women should be valued and favoured equally as well. It is the process of giving resources and programmes justly to both men and women without making any discrimination on the basis of sex. In spite of significant progress in recent time gender equality have to face barriers or challenge. In the greater society, it is noted that women frequently face barriers for approaching to gain education, healthcare and economic opportunities. That is why the promotion of gender equality demands the empowerment of women to enable them to gain control over their lives to a great extent where they can contribute to positive changes. In this regard technology can play a significant role in promoting gender equality. Besides the use of Mobile phone, social media use to address gender equality as well. Now technology like ICT also provides women with access to new jobs and profession. It also helps women to participate in interactive learning. On the other hand technical transformation provides new avenues for the economic improvement of women. It can help in contributing to greater equality in the professional world. This study aims to examine how technologies promote gender equality in various domain like education, employment, health, economic, political field etc. In addition to this it also discusses some of the barriers faced by the women in the way of promoting gender equality.

***Keywords: Gender equality, Women, technology and social media.***

# **Indigenous Knowledge System and their impact on sustainable use of Land and Water Resources of North-Eastern Region**

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Indigenous Knowledge system profoundly refers to the traditional and locally developed ideas that are mainly based on practices of certain indigenous people or local communities. These unique practices are passed down through generations by storytelling, myths, rituals, songs, arts, legends and even laws. Indigenous knowledge absolutely linked to natural and cultural circumstances within which the community resides. These domestic practices explain the deep understanding of a local eco system, particular weather pattern, bio-diversity and sustainable management of natural resources of a particular region. The North Eastern region of India comprising the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland and Sikkim lies between 21.5°N to 29.5°N latitude and 85.5°E and 97.5°E longitude. The region is inhabited by numerous tribal communities and they have rich in indigenous knowledge systems. These incorporating practices are mainly adapted to the local farming system, conservation and preservation of land resources which enable the food security and even contribute to poverty reduction. In current circumstance integration of indigenous knowledge systems to the modern scientific variables can promote to green initiatives for conservation and utilization of natural resources which will effectively leads to achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs).

***Keywords: Indigenous Knowledge, local farming, bio-diversity, food security and poverty reduction.***



# Helminthiasis Treatment in Assam: A Sustainable Practice

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Helminth infestation is a common ailment in several parts of the developing world. Individuals particularly belonging to rural areas in developing countries are prone to harboursuch infestations. These infestations are also synonymous with life style, food practices, basichygiene, and poverty. To counter these infections, communities in Assam have resorted to theuse of several traditional remedies which include the use of herbal formulations. Every community has its own unique remedial measure to treat such infestations. *Sesbania sesban*, *Cyperuscompressus*, *Asparagusracemosus*, *Caeselpiniabonducella*, *Crotonjoufra*, and *Phlogacanthusthysiforus* used by several communities in Assam have been studied for their efficacy and toxicity and have proven to be effective in the removal of helminths. Validations of these practices will support the local communities both financially and scientifically. Their discovery will result in a sustainable survival strategy for the common man belonging to such practicing populations.

***Keywords: Assam, helminthiasis, herbal formulations, sustainable survival.***

# **Sustainable Development Goal and Health Security of Women in Barama Area of Baksa District: An Analysis**

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Security discourse has broadened to include human security where the main focus is on individual as a referent object. The non-traditional security threats affect socio, political, cultural, economic, and environmental realms of human beings. One of the major challenges human security faces today is the health issue. Health plays a very important role because it determines the well-being of the family as well as the nation. Though there is a tremendous advancement in the field of science and technology especially in health infrastructure people are lagging behind in access to the healthcare system due to various factors. The issues associated with health are ageing, obesity, underutilization of services and accessibility of health infrastructure, depletion of traditional methods of the healing system, critical awareness regarding schemes and policies of health, etc. Women and girls make up more than half of the world's population and they are on the frontlines, often more deeply impacted than men and boys by poverty, climate change, food and nutrition insecurity, lack of healthcare system, and global economic and environmental crises. With the new global 2030 roadmap and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) approved by UN Member States on 25 September 2015, we take a look at how women are affected by SDGs, as well as how women and girls can and will be key to achieving these goals. Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right, but it is also crucial to accelerating sustainable development. This paper tries to explore the role of SDGs in ensuring health security of women in the Barama area of Baksa District.

***Keywords: Security, non-traditional security, healing, SDGs***

# Vedic Mathematics in School Education and Its Consequences for New Millenia Students

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**ABSTRACT:** Mathematics plays a very crucial role in different fields of our life and thereby learning mathematics is an integral part of modern education system. Unfortunately, it is observed that a lot of students find the subject difficult and have a phobia towards it. Vedic mathematics can help to a large extent in this regard. So, present paper is an effort to highlight the advantages of learning Vedic mathematics and accordingly, aims at studying the consequences of teaching Vedic mathematics on school learners at class VI through quasi-experimental research. The researchers have designed to carry out a study on 40 students' sample. Two important contents of Mathematics- multiplication and squares are taken for studying the consequences after teaching through application of Vedic Mathematics principles. Time needed to solve the sums and interest of students were taken into account to examine the impact of Vedic mathematics on students. Observation method is also employed to study the outer behaviour (Body language) of students in the present study. After the intervention, it has been observed that students' motivation and interest as well as speed and accuracy all increased when they were taught through the principle of Vedic mathematics. So, it becomes evident that use of Vedic mathematics in school education has a great relevance as it will enormously help the new millenia students to compete globally enhancing their speed and accuracy.

**KEY WORDS:** *Vedic Mathematics, School Education, Consequences, Students, New Millenium.*

# Role of Libraries Towards Sustainable Development and Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

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Libraries play a crucial role in fostering interdisciplinary collaboration and can serve as a nexus for sustainability research on campuses. Their central position allows them to facilitate knowledge exchange among different faculties, contributing to a holistic approach to sustainability initiatives. Libraries play a central role in fostering sustainable development by providing access to crucial information. Information is indeed the cornerstone of meaningful development, and libraries serve as vital hubs for its acquisition, dissemination, and utilization. Libraries play a crucial role in preserving indigenous knowledge by documenting and safeguarding local decision-making processes related to essential aspects of life such as hunting, fishing, land use, and water management. This helps maintain cultural richness and traditional practices for future generations. The library and information sector play a crucial role in addressing challenges and promoting sustainable development. It contributes by providing access to knowledge, supporting education, fostering literacy, and facilitating informed decision-making within communities. Libraries can serve as hubs for information related to the SDGs, promoting awareness and encouraging civic engagement. Their role in preserving and disseminating diverse knowledge is vital for building a more sustainable and equitable world. This paper explores how the library might assist in achieving sustainable development goals in an exploratory manner. Based on the results of the consultations, libraries can be identified by categories, roles, and clients whose information demands align with the objectives that the library can fulfill by acquiring, organizing, storing, and retrieving materials.

***Key words: Libraries, Sustainable development, SDGs, Indigenous knowledge.***

# **Toward a Poverty-Free State: Experience of Assam in Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 1**

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Assam, a state in North East India, is home to a diverse population facing significant socio-economic challenges, including poverty. The state has undertaken a comprehensive and integrated approach to address these issues, emphasizing inclusive growth and sustainable development. Assam was one of the first few states in India to adopt SDGs at the sub-national level. The Government of Assam set out its long-term development vision through the document 'Assam 2030: Our Dreams Our Commitment' in 2016, in line with the global consensus on the Sustainable development Goals (SDGs). The paper aims to get an insight of the implementation status of Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) in Assam. The paper further aims to explore the experience of Assam towards the realization of Sustainable Development Goal 1(SDG 1) - ending poverty in all its forms everywhere. Assam's experience in working toward SDG1 offers valuable insights for other regions facing similar challenges.

***Keywords: Sustainable Development Goal, SDG 1, Poverty-free, Inclusive Growth***

# **Effect of Covid-19 pandemic on school preparedness of pre-school children in Kamrup district of Assam**

**Apurba Thakuria**

Learning experiences of pre-school years influence the rest of one's life. This early period in development provides a foundation that guides children academically, socially and emotionally. Various studies from around the world highlighted the importance of pre-school education and enumerated that investment in high quality of pre-school education has the highest dividend in terms of human resource development. Adequate preparation at this stage helps the children to retain in the primary school. Kaul, Venita and et al (1992) in a study on 'Impact of ECE on retention of Primary grades' had observed that children with ECE experience were found to have a better retention rate in comparison to children who had direct entry in the schools.

The pre-schoolers are identified as worse victim of Covid-19 pandemic. UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta Fore observed that disruption in education caused by Covid-19 pandemic has affected the foundation upon which every aspect of children's development relies. The researcher has therefore made an effort to critically analyze the effect of Covid-19 on school preparedness of pre-school learners taking perception of teachers and parents of schools and Anganwadi centres in Kamrup district, Assam into account.

The present descriptive study reveals that there is a significant effect of Covid-19 pandemic on school preparedness of pre-school children starting from motor, cognitive to social development. Thus, need of hour is to look at pre-school education from new normal and in the tune of recommendations of New Education Policy,2020 to address this emergent issue.

***Key words : Effect, Covid-19, Preparedness, Pre-school***

# **Women and Environment: A study about role of women for protection of Environment in India**

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Environmental Movement was started in 1731 for the first in India by women. From Amrita Bai to Bachni Devi and Gaura Devi to Medha Patkar to Vandana Shiva, all of them had played a vital role for protection of Nature. Women were the first who understood the value of Mother Nature, for which they scarifies a lots for protection of her. A large part of forest was destroyed for the development. In international scenario, every nation is trying at their best for development in all sectors. Destruction in war also threats environment. This study tries to trace back the history of environmental movements in India. At the same time it also tries to analyse the present issues of environment in briefly. This study is based on secondary source of data and it follows historical and analytical methodology.

***Key Words: Development, Environment, Issue, Protection, Role, Women.***

# **A Case Study of Urban Scenario and Traffic Congestion in Shillong City**

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Over the years the city Shillong has witnessed substantial change in structure and appearance due to rapid growth of population, increase in urban concentration of population, growth in the number of vehicles registered, increase in the number of commercial and business activities, etc. This however have added more pressure on the existing road network, leading to regular traffic delays in the city affecting daily commuters. This paper is an attempt to study the nature of urbanization in Shillong city and to examine the impact of urbanization on the daily pedestrians. To examine the trend of urbanization data on population, rural urban concentration of population, workers participation, housing characteristics, number of bank offices, etc. has been collected from various government reports and census reports. To examine the impact on the daily commuters or pedestrians due to traffic delays, structured questionnaires have been distributed among 150 respondents. Results showed that there has been rapid growth in the rate of urbanization in Shillong, as the growth of urban road infrastructure is insignificant compared to the growth of vehicle growth in Shillong city. This paper highlights interesting findings such as, impact on pedestrians in the forms of various direct and indirect costs, such as missed important meetings, stress, anger, increase in travel time, increase in vehicle operating costs, etc.

***Keywords: Urbanization, Traffic delays, travel time, indirect costs, direct costs***



# **Economic Empowerment Status of People with Disabilities in Kerala :An Empirical Exposition of Discrimination**

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The study discusses the constraints and difficulties faced by people with disabilities in achieving economic and social empowerment as highlighted by UN development agenda-focused criteria. The most important enabling areas, in particular those stated by the UN goals of SDGs, make the framework for the assessment of restrictions in the lives of PWDs for economic empowerment. The study proposes to acquire insight into the operation of empirically observed interconnections between economic deprivation and disability among people with disabilities in Kerala. The adverse impact of disability on economic and social parameters such as education, employment, and economic standing has been investigated and demonstrated in this comprehensive and first-of-its-kind study in Kerala. The sample size has been set at 536 people from three districts: Ernakulam, Thrissur, and Malappuram, using a multistage sampling process. Using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), this paper outlines the constraints that people with disabilities confront in achieving economic and social empowerment, and manifests the discrimination faced by these group of people in a multidimensional context. The confirming point of analysis and discussion emphasises the importance of focusing on their career and education possibilities and alternatives with utmost care and priority in the effective implementation and monitoring of legal provisions.

***Key words: Disability, Capability , job loss , conversion handicap, earning handicap.***

# **A Review on the Improvements in Education System for Sustainable Development**

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Over the past ten years, the teaching learning environment has under gone a huge transformation due to the widespread adoption of new Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in the education system. On the other hand, encouraging educational practices that support sustainable development requires the appropriate use of the ICT. Teaching and learning about important sustainable development concerns, such as climate change, biodiversity, disaster risk reduction, poverty reduction, and sustainable consumerism, is known as education for sustainable development. Digital education is the innovative in corporation of modern technology and digital tools to support and streng then teaching and learning activities. Standard education represents, which promotes competencies intended for flexibility, contributes to the idea of an unshaped future. Here, the main goal is to demonstrate that education needs to be viewed as more than just training; by viewing education primarily as subject ification, it can be expected to open up new and different possibilities for the future. In order to address the difficulties of sustainability through transformative learning, students must be open to many points of view and critically examine their own presumptions and world views. In this review, the possibilities of this understanding as well as the idea of an open future for education with an eye toward sustainability has been studied. The effectiveness of digital education, its impact on the society and its contribution to a sustainable development is also reviewed in this study.

***Keywords: Education system; ICT; Sustainable development; Future goal.***

# **Accomplishing the SDGs: An Analysis of the Roles Played by Panchayats**

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The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were first proposed in 2012 during United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. Creating a set of globally relevant goals that balanced the environmental, social, and economic aspects of sustainable development was the aim. The document Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which contains a list of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), was approved by UN Member States during the Sustainable Development Summit on September 25, 2015. Every objective is made up of several targets that must be completed by 2030. With the aim of tackling major global challenges to eradicate poverty, combat inequality and injustice, and address climate change by 2030, these 17 objectives and the 169 targets address a wide variety of social, economic, and environmental issues. It acknowledges that eradicating poverty and other forms of deprivation necessitates effective policies. The panchayats in India were already assigned for the devolution of 29 subjects, containing the fundamental elements of all of the above aims, even before the initiation of all the SDGs. It is crucial to underline that panchayats have take an active role in delivering basic services such as monitoring of Public Distribution System, low-cost shelter, drinking water, and other factors critical to achieving some of the most important SDG targets. In this paper an attempt will be made to examine the role played by panchayats and the challenges before it to achieve the SDG goals.

***Key words - Panchayat, development, poverty, climate***

# National Education Policy 2020 and Sustainable Development- An Analysis

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Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) are the global goals to be achieved by the entire world for a healthier and well being future. The universal call enshrined quality education as the fourth pillar among the seventeen targets ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning. Equal opportunity, gender equality, development of skills, inclusive and adult education are the areas of SDG. Emphasizing the importance of quality education as a vital component for human resource development, eradicating poverty, improving lifestyle of people, economic growth of the nation, National Education Policy 2020 serves as a strategic blueprint for accelerate the process of achieving sustainability through quality education by focusing on inclusivity, quality, and relevance. NEP 2020 is a milestone to reshape and restructure the education system of India from pre-primary to higher education after the National Policy on education 1986. The NEP 2020 emphasises on holistic education, technology integration, and flexible curricular frameworks that promote equal education opportunities and inclusivity, life-long learning opportunities and promote skills for sustainable development to align with SDG. It is to highlight the effort made in the National Education Policy 2020 for accelerating quality higher education as emphasised in SDG-4 and to explore some challenges behind achieving quality education.

***Keywords: Quality Education, Higher Education, SDG, positive aspects, challenges***

# **Technology's impact on the advancement of tribal women in rural locations, with a focus on Baksa district**

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India is divided into various states, each with a unique topography and geography. Of many of the states of this nation, the population is tribal, and there are no large companies, buildings, or laboratories where people can work to improve their standard of living. They solely rely on traditional farming, which is difficult to maintain in the modern world owing to climate change. Other elements contributing to the state's backwardness include inaccessibility, illiteracy, and a lack of technical advancement in these areas. Since that agriculture is the main driver of development in the nation, land is a valuable resource for the economy. It is the main source of revenue in rural areas. Digital access helps women learn about nutrition, enhance financial literacy, stay up to date with government programmes that benefit their families, and hone their vocational skills (via online classes in agriculture, textile design, beautician training, and more). Artificial intelligence (AI), quantum computing, DNA testing, space exploration, and renewable energy will all be technical advancements by 2030. Women are the primary target demographic for this Department of Science and Technology (DST) special scheme. The program's goals are to advance research, development, and technological adaptation to enhance women's working conditions and quality of life; to offer new avenues for women to find gainful employment, particularly in rural areas; and to increase the contribution of female scientists to technology-based development.

***Keywords: Technology, Tribal women, Government, Development***

# Reflection of Constructivist Approach of Learning in Vivekananda's Educational Philosophy

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Constructivist approach of teaching-learning is considered important in current educational scenario. As a theory of learning, in constructivist learning, learners are the constructors of knowledge and teachers are facilitators. The present study attempts to highlight the genesis and growth of constructivism particularly from the perspective of Swami Vivekananda who is worldwide known as pioneer of Vedant and Yoga philosophy. His vision of philosophy of education in India in the context of constructivism is based on ancient Indian thought practices that nourishes the seed of constructivist approach of gaining knowledge in India. Vivekananda's idea of 'man making education,' 'concentration of mind,' 'auto education,' 'discussion,' 'question-answer,' 'travelling' as methodical approach of learning highly resembles the modern interpretation of constructivist approach of learning that has significant bearing in Indian interpretation of constructivism.

***Key Words: Constructivist Approach, Learning, Vivekananda, Educational Philosophy***

# **Dr. Bhupen Hazarika's song and its consequences for world peace and sustainable development**

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Dr. Bhupen Hazarika is popularly known as a lyricist, composer, singer, performing artist, music director, film director, poet, editor, political performer, and commentator. He was the maestro of music who could attract all the people and bestow happiness, peace, and inspiration. During the time of singing, whatever he said turned into the meaningful and melodious tune of singing. He gave a lesson to the mass-gathered people regarding world peace and a sentiment of universal brotherhood by using music as the medium of communication. Generally, the concept of world peace refers to an ideal state of peace within and among all people and nations on the entire globe, and sustainable development is an organizing principle that aims to meet human development goals. The proposed seminar paper is to analyze, unpack, and reveal the meaning of world peace and sustainable development implicit in the songs composed and sung by Dr. Bhupen Hazarika. It is also an attempt to decipher his undiscovered works, if there are any so far, and highlight the need for peace among the global people for sustainable development. This paper will begin by analyzing his songs and attempting to find out the consequences of world peace for sustainable development.

***Keywords: sustainable, melodious, peace, music, consequences.***

# **A Study on Effectiveness of Gunotsav of Assam in Quality Enhancement of Primary Education**

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The Sustainable Development Goals are a bold commitment to tackle some of the more pressing challenges facing the world today. There are a total of 17 such goals. The fourth goal is concerned with quality of education. Generally, the phrase 'quality of education' implies standard and efficiency. It includes the availability of teachers, quality of instruction, syllabi and curricula, test issues, examination system, etc. With this perspective, one cannot refer to the quality of education without looking into the availability of all these attributes of education. To enhance the quality of school education in Assam, the State Government has implemented 'Gunotsav- a Quality Initiative' in the academic year 2017. Already three rounds of Gunotsav have been conducted in all the districts of Assam. To check the quality of primary education in our state, it is important to study the effectiveness of Gunotsav. Hence, through this research paper, an initiative has been taken by the investigator to study the effectiveness of Gunotsav of Assam in the quality enhancement of primary education. The Descriptive Survey method is applied to collect the necessary data. The population of this study comprises all the teachers of Primary Schools in the South Kamrup area of Kamrup district of Assam. A total of 90 teachers from 30 primary schools were selected as a sample by applying random sampling technique. A Questionnaire constructed by the investigator is applied to collect the data and collected data are analyzed with the help of percentage.

***Key Words: Gunotsav, Primary Education, Effectiveness, Quality Enhancement***





SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
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