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INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND HIGHER EDUCATION- A STUDY OF NORTH EASTERN INDIA

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***ABSTRACT:** Change is intrinsic to any creative function of an individual or an institution. Likewise, it is with education, which, if, it needs development adoption, innovation and creativity must undergo, social revolution. The educational manner in our country is undergoing many tutoring as well as institutional changes. Our inherited system of higher education is geared to achieve material wealth rather than build human resources (2006, T.S.B Narasaraaju). Higher education is looked upon as a springboard to secure a government job. There is nothing enterprising or creative about the system with the increasing number of graduates lacking basic communication and problem-solving skills. The North Eastern region with its diverse features is particularly reeling under lack of skillful youths to tap its development potential. The presence of a huge demand-supply mismatch in the government sector coupled with a negligible private penetration which usually are the employment generators of our country into this region, has led to a large chunk of educated unemployed youngsters. Along these lines, the present work is an attempt to examine the current scenario of skilling the North Eastern youths to gain employability and thereafter, ponder on the measures taken for it.*

***Keywords:** Contemporary Education, Skill Development, Employability, Economic Development*

1. INTRODUCTION

India, the the mighty nation can be regards as one of the fastest growing economies of the world. However, the nation is facing various paradoxes. India needs to take the advantage of her vast demographic potential by training and educating over 130 million people with skills and capabilities to create a modern knowledge-based economy. But there is a need to reform the vast and unwieldy legacy higher education system which seems to have lost much of its relevance in present day's technologically developed and connected world. The infrastructure in the country is not adequate to support the targets of increased enrolment, quality education, universal access and vocationalisation of education. These problems are regarded as big challenges for the government which need sustainable solutions has now acquired urgency. India is on a high growth trajectory and the government of India need to ensure balanced regional development. To be sustainable in case of social, political and economic dimensions our growth must be inclusive.

Education, including higher education and vocational education is a key driver of economic progress and productivity. India emerged as a knowledge-based, service driven economy which possess abundant human capital as potential engine and strength for growth. This has put the emphasis on severe disparities in India's infrastructure education, particularly higher and vocational education. This demographic dividend can become a drag if the demand for skilled personnel that a rapidly growing economy will require is not met both in terms of quality and quantity. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in its Economic Survey, 2017 report recommended India to immediately skill up the youth to get them employed in the new economy jobs to downsize the unemployment rate. Moreover, the report pointed out that in India, the employers did not find the required skills among job-seekers to engage them.

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Al-Qahira al-Jadida (Cairo Modern) : An Analysis of Humanism

Arshad Laskar*

Abstract

The realistic novels of Naguib Mahfouz deal with the socio-political and cultural aspects and issues. Naguib Mahfouz was a true nationalist as well as humanist of his time. Naguib Mahfouz, the Egyptian novelist who won the Nobel prize in Arabic literature in 1988. He is considered as the pioneer of the Arabic novel whose profession has almost brought the total collection of novelistic progress in the Arab world. Mahfouz expanded the dimension of his novel through the using of new and more suitable technique, and these are reflected in his novels. The Egyptian revolution was over by an atmosphere encouraging to original writing and the novel occupied a dignified position in literary circle. Many scholars in this field were influenced by the force of the times and integrated socio-political and cultural issues and their impact on Egyptian society. Naguib Mahfouz was a distinguished literary personality of Egypt. He made vital contribution and occupied high position in the field of modern Arabic literature through his valuable writings. More than 30 novels, about 350 short stories, more than 12 film scripts as well as some plays were written by Mahfouz. Here discussion has been made on his outstanding novel "*al-Qahira al-Jadida*".

Keywords: Naguib Mahfouz, Humanism, al-Qahira al-Jadida, Arabic novel, Egyptian Society, etc.

Introduction

The novel *al-Qahira al-Jadida* comprises the different issues of life as humanity, equality, faith, love, and above all the purpose of life. The effort between man and woman is also an important issue of this novel. Mahfouz is mainly preoccupied with the freedom and makes the relation in touch with the general people to the state, of the man to the woman and of the child to the father. His main purpose was to show and ascertain the identity of his country in his existing time and in the environment of himself. *Al-Qahira al-Jadida* is regarded as the satire of the existentialist.¹ In this novel, Mahfouz endeavors to focus the life and culture of a group of university students in Cairo. The main characters of the novel are four students as Ali Taha, Ahmed Badir, Mahjub Abd al-Dayim and Mamun Ridwan, all are in the age of between 20 and 25 years. They graduated from the arts college in the same year as Mahfouz, two of them were philosophy majors, their activation and attitudes were reflected by Mahfouz. Mahfouz also focuses the injustice, corruption and illegal power of upper middle class in the Egyptian government and society. The picture of the Egyptian society in the conflict between good and bad, between principles and ignorance of them and the reaction of different people of their struggle.

Humanism in Mahfouz's al-Qahira al-Jadida

Al-Qahira al-Jadida depicts the ascend of an Egyptian intelligential, Many students had been brought to light to a diversity, of knowledgeable thought, since the university of Egypt established in 1908 that, were in most western and comprised materialistic philosophy and

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ASSAMESE NOVEL: INCEPTION AND GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

There was no any remarkable development was done in the writing of novel in Assamese literature after Second World War. The lack of expectation after the war and the busy mechanical life after the independence has made Assamese novelists realistic and socially responsible. The disappointment of the middle class ideology created a cultured middle class with a self-governing ideology. Economical despair increases our social problems and corruptions that crept in to our social practice. In modern period the writers have turn their attention to the unique social values and attempt to the realistic themes. There are some such kinds of novels as: Jibanar Batar written by Bina Baruah, Seuji Patar Kahini and Nadai are written by Dinanath Sharma. Hitesh Deka also wrote some such kinds of novels as: Ajir Manoh, Mati Kar and Bhara Ghor. In this backdrop Syed Abdul Malik attempted to write his novels and short stories and wrote the largest number of novels and short stories amongst them. His most outstanding novels are: Aghori Atmar Kahini, Surajmukhir Swapna, Adharsila, Dr. Arunabar Asomporna Jivani, Chabi Ghor, Matir Caki etc.

Keywords: Assamese novel, Growth and Development, Syed Abdul Malik, Assamese culture & Society, Assamese literature.

INTRODUCTION

Assamese novel appeared towards the later part of the nineteenth century; some writers emerged and endeavored in this field. They reflected the socio-cultural issues in their writings. *Bahire Rang Cang Bihitare kowa Bhaturi* of Hem Chandra Baruah and *Sudharmar Upakhjan* of Padma Devi Phukanani are considered as the best social novels in Assamese. Hem Chandra Baruah depicted Assamese society nicely in his novel so that it has a great important in Assamese literature. Devi Phukanani's novel was based on the maxim that "truth prevails" and "the virtuous comes out victorious". The worth mentioning point is that it is estimable that a woman of 19th century of the Assamese society attempted to write novel.

Syed Abdul Malik is regarded as the most prominent and productive novelist in modern Assamese literature who started writing under a critical circumstances. During that time some other writers also appeared as Mohammad Pear, Premnarayan Dutta and Hitesh Deka who over flooded the realm of Assamese novel with their writings but Malik wrote the largest number of novels and short stories. From that perspective the study of Malik's works in detail have become a necessity to understand the nature and scope of novel and short stories of the period. Besides, the establishment of humanism as a permanent characteristic of the novel of the time is also a major concern of this study. The study of Malik as a humanist in the present day framework is a source of absorbing interest for the people of Assamese language and literature.

BEGINNING OF ASSAMESE NOVEL AND ITS GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT

Assamese novel had come into existence in the end of the nineteenth century by appearance of the western process of education that was started by the British Governace. According to the law of the treaty of *Yandabu* (1826), Assam came under the British Government and therefore the Western method of education started. The British were completely unknown about the local language, and under the impact of some appointed people from outside the region, Bengali language is introduced by the British as the language of Court, Offices and the medium of instruction of schools and colleges of Assam. In 1836 Assamese language was thrown out from the offices and schools and Bengali language was introduced in its place. It was a dark period for Assamese people while new development in the History of Assamese literature began under the patronage of the American Baptist Missionaries. The missionaries have come to Assam to propagate Christianity. With this purpose, two notable members of the American Baptist mission, Nathan Brown and Oliver T. Cutter came to Assam along with their families. They were followed by Miles Bronson and other Baptist missionaries. The missionaries felt the value of the local language in achieving their goal and tried for its restitution. They were collaborated by some local intellectuals including Ananda Ram Dhekial Phukan (1829-59) who had performed important role for sake of Assamese language by writing "*A few remarks on the Assamese Language and on vernacular education in Assam*" (1855). The missionaries earned the knowledge of the Assamese language and history. They wrote school text books and spread other literary works in Assam. They fought for rebirth of Assamese language by indicating the important regarding the feature and nature of Assamese language. As a result N. Brown published "*Grammatical notes on the Assamese Language*" in 1839, Miles Brown published "*Asamiya aru Engraji Abhidhan*" (Assamese English Dictionary 1867) etc. In fact the missionaries gave a new birth to

Emotional Intelligence And Academic Performance Of Higher Secondary School Students: A Study In Kamrup District, Assam, India.

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Abstract and Keywords:

The present study aims to investigate the relationship between emotional intelligence and academic performance of the students at the higher secondary level. Using stratified random sampling technique 400 students, from the higher secondary level in kamrup district (Assam). The Emotional Intelligence scale (Dr.A.K Sing and Dr.S Narain, 2014) has been used to assess the emotional intelligence and the marks scored in H.S.L.C examination. The data collected is subjected to statically analysis namely percentage, graphical Representation, coefficient of correlation, 't' test. Results show a positive significant correlation between emotional intelligence and academic performance among the students of higher secondary level.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Academic Performance

Introduction:

In India our education system is divided in to three stage- Primary, Secondary and Higher education. Higher Secondary stage is the most crucial stage of pupil's life. This stage of education is considered as the most significant stage of human life as it determines the future life of young generation. The students of the Higher Secondary stage belong to the adolescence period of life. Adolescence is one of the important periods of human life. This period is characterized by innumerable and unique problems. Adolescence is a transitional stage of physical and mental human development that occurs between childhood and adulthood. This transition involves biological, social and psychological changes shown in their personality traits. Cognitive, emotional and attitudinal changes which are characteristics of adolescence, often take place during this period, and this can be cause of conflict, stress and depression on one hand and positive personality development on the other.

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Exploring Char Dominated Blocks of Assam: A Study of Socio-Economic Dimensions

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Abstract:

'Char' area is an important geographic division of Assam, which contributes a significant portion of State Gross Domestic Product. 'Char' is an Assamese term which is used to denote a river island or mid channel bar. The majority of Char dwellers are Muslim. Their means of living is mostly limited to agriculture. In spite of being a contributor of agricultural production, economic progress is not seen among them. This may be due to traditional agricultural practices. Moreover, they are facing various livelihood problems in the area. Vicious circle of poverty, backwardness, illiteracy, fundamentalism, superstition, poor living standard etc. is inherent problems of the area. Beyond these various demographic issues like high Total Fertility Rate (TFR), high Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), high death rate etc. are working as impediment towards development of the area. Natural calamities, Soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, lack of proper vegetation, no environmental ethics are also responsible for poor environment and thereby low economic growth in the region. Present study is used to identify various socio economic aspects of Char- Chapari people of Assam. An attempt was also made to provide some specific suggestions for the betterment of the same.

Keywords: *Vicious Circle of Poverty, Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate, Biodiversity.*

1. Introduction:

Economic development is the major concern of any economy. Economic development is a broader concept than growth, which includes some progressive changes in certain socioeconomic phenomenon like education, health, cultural, cultural and social wellbeing etc. including growth. Classical views on development were purely income oriented. Various quantitative measures like Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Net Domestic Product (NDP), Gross National Product (GNP) etc. are used to measure the development path. But the new version of economic development is quite different from the older one. New version asserts that development is multi-dimensional which incorporates changes in institution, popular attributes and various social structures as well as poverty eradication, reduction of inequality, maximum human welfare, cleaner environment, more opportunities, holistic approach to nature and less global environmental stress and accelerated economic growth. Gerland M. Meier asserted, "Economic Development of a country is mainly concerned with the achievement of better nourishment, better education, better living conditions and expanded range of opportunities in work and leisure for poor people of the world. If these are the ultimate objective of economic development, then a rise in per capita real income is surely a relevant and necessary means for their attainment." Qualitative measures like HDI, PQLI, UNITY index, UNIRDS approach etc. are indicators of development which go beyond income. Development in real sense is development of all the section of a nation. If a section of people remains in a poorer state,

ImpactOfICTInAn Economy

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Abstract:

Contemporary economic perspective believes Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to be an important factor of knowledge-driven (new) economy. As a student of economics,weknowhowknowledge,innovationandtechnologicalchangesbecomeimportant factorforeconomicgrowth.AsICTcontinuetorapidlyadvancesincethelastfewdecades,the knowledge economy has become an important part of the overall world economy. The resolution of this paper is to show the impact of information and communication technology on economic growth. In addition to its significantly contribution to economy growth, computingtechnologiesalsohaveprofoundimpactonmanyaspectsofsociety.ImpactofICT on main sectors that effects growth is aimed to be examined.

Keywords:EconomicGrowth,InformationandTechnology,Computing

Introduction:

By common consensus, the influence of ICT on the economy appears to be pervasive and decisive. Arguably, a driving factor behind this consensus is the omnipresence of ICT. The launch of ‘desktop’ personal computing in 1982 introduced a large section of the public to regular ICT usage in both their working and personal lives. This was followed up by at least twofurthermajorICTdiffusionevents-theemergenceofthecommercialinternetinthemid- 1990s and the rise of mobile computing devices in the late 2000s (Draca, Martin, & Guarner, 2018).

Information technology (IT) covers the study and application of computers that includes any form of telecommunications that store, retrieve and send information. IT is used to automate simple, routine tasks such as word processing and advanced processes such as production, schedulingandlogistics.Inthismanner,informationtechnologyenablesbusinessestooperate efficiently and profitably. Technological advances in the past few decades have greatly increased the competitive nature of the economic business world. Companies have used software,computersandtheInternettotransformtheirbusinessesfromlocalplacesofbusiness to national and global market competitors. Many companies have responded to these changes byautomatingtheirbusinessprocessesandcapturingindustry-relatedinformationandusingit to their advantage. Technology has also forced businesses to remain flexible, adapting their operations to newer and better technological advances.

DespitethisubiquityanumberofmajorpuzzlessurroundtheroleofICTintheeconomy.The influenceofICTonproductivityandeconomicgrowthwasveryslowtoappearandthen

Witch Hunting in Assam

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Abstract:

Generally, the term witch is used to refer to a woman. It's a prevalent superstition that these women use magic or witchcraft to harm others or with bad intentions. When a woman after being investigated is accused of these, she is mentally and physically tortured until she dies as a punishment. And this murder is known as witch hunt. Although this witch hunting phenomenon is not a new one, we can see it's significance by turning the pages of history. All in all, witch hunt is a superstition. Earlier, the uneducated people were not so advanced and the number of villages were also high. Medical science was also not that widespread. The underdeveloped societal environment led diseases like black fever, dysentery, etc to be contagious.

I. INTRODUCTION

Due to limited knowledge among people they doubted these diseases to be a result of some evil energy or black magic. And that doubt led to the start of the custom of searching of that evil energy. Ultimately innocent women had to be the victim of such superstition. People believed that satan entered a woman's body to spread evil in the society. Even in the 15th century, in the churches of Spain event like Inquisition took place where in innocent women accused of practicing witchcraft or magic were murdered. Women like Joan O A* were punished because of their progressiveness and bravery.

1.1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ◆ These kinds of discussions will help to remove superstitions in society.
- ◆ It will help to know more about the negative and cruel mentality towards women.

- ◆ These are actually the real ages of dominance over women. These discussions will strengthen women mentally and make awareness too.

II. METHODOLOGY

This paper is based on data collected from field study. Also from different sources like research papers, research articles etc published in journals, periodicals, books and internet.

III. DESCRIPTION

Countless women had to sacrifice their lives in the name of witch hunt even in foreign countries. If upon investigation they were proved to be witches, they would either be hanged or burned alive. In the disgusting witch hunt that took place in America thousands of people were killed where most of them were women. Punishment for practicing magic or witchcraft were prevalent in ancient Babylon and Egypt. And cases like these made witch hunt acceptable to the society. It was mentioned in the The code of Hammurabi like this-

Mayamara Sect and Moamaria Revolt: A Historical Analysis

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Abstract:

The Moamoria rebellion was the 18th century conflict in Assam between the Moamorians, who were mainly Motok (Chutiyas and Morans) and Kachari adherents of the Moamara Sattrā, and the Ahom kings. Led by the Morans of Upper Assam and architected by Mayamara Mahanta, the Moamaria revolt drew support from all kinds of disciples of Mayamara sattrā. They were also joined by various other tribal groups, oppressed and exploited sections by the ruling class through paik and khel system. This widespread popular discontent against the Ahom king and the nobles was accompanied by a massacre of subjects, leading to a steep depopulation of large tracts. The Ahom king failed to suppress the revolt ; which paved the way for creating an autonomous territory in the north-east portion of the ahom kingdom, known as Bengmora (present day Tinisukia) as the capital of newly establish Matak Rajya under the headship of Sarbananda Singha. In spite of being from different castes, tribes and communities such as, Moran, Chutiya, Kachari, Ahom, Bihia, Kaivartas, Kalitas, Kayasthas etc, the people of that territory developed a distinct identity as Matak. The weakened Ahom kingdom fell to a Burmese invasion which ultimately led to colonization by the British. In this paper an attempt will be made to explore the causes of the revolt and the role of Mayamara sect of Neo-vaishnavism in the light of various studies and interpretations presented by scholars from different perspectives.

(Keywords : Mayamara, Neo-vaishnavism, Moamaria revolt, Ahom, Matak Rajya)



Original Research Article

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Socio-economic Traits Influencing the Income of Farm Women Earning Livelihood through Livestock Enterprises in Goalpara District of Assam, India

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to study the Socio-economic traits influencing the income of farm women earning livelihood through livestock enterprises in Goalpara district of Assam. Ten tribal dominated villages and ten non-tribal dominated villages were selected at random basis in 20 selected villages. Twenty percent of farm women who had at least one milch cattle, and/or two small animals like sheep, goat or pig and or 20 numbers of poultry (duck or fowl) were selected at random from each of the tribal and non-tribal dominated villages to make the sample size 350 (50% from each of tribal and non-tribal groups). It was found that tribal women's education and their mass media exposure had positive significant relationship with egg production. These two variables were the motivating factors for augmenting egg production. The non-tribal women's land holding and knowledge in improved animal husbandry exhibited positive significant relation with egg production. Pooled data revealed that participation in 'decision making in livestock management and marketing' had significant positive relation with egg production. It was concluded that the tribal women's level of family education, extension contact, and their level of participation in decision making in livestock management were positively correlated with income from livestock. Similarly in non-tribal women mass media exposure, extension contact and knowledge in improved animal husbandry had positive correlation with income from livestock enterprise.

Keywords

Word, Socio-economic traits, Farm women, Livelihood, Livestock-enterprises

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Introduction

Contribution of women in animal husbandry is not new and they play an active role in performing many important tasks like rearing

and management, health care, hygiene and sanitation in farm houses and also in selling food products of animal origin. Farm women provide economic support of the families and generation of income for the livelihood of the

Folk performing arts of Lower Assam (Special reference to Goalpara District)

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Introduction: Assam is one of the seven sister state of north-east India. It is considered among the progressive state by its arts and cultures. Geographical location is undoubtedly a very important factor in shaping the culture of a place. The location of Assam is unique in the sense that it is situated at the casp of two great civilization, the Indian and East and South East Asian. Lower Assam is a region situated in western Brahmaputra Valley encompassing undivided Kamrup and Goalpara region. Anyway in this context I am going to explain shortly about the folk performing arts of lower Assam.

The Assamese culture is a rich and exotic tapestry of all these evolved through a long assimilative process. The native of the state of Assam are known as "Asomiya" (Assamese) which is also the state language of Assam. (Cultural Affair, Assam Govt.in) This article is about the performing arts of lower Assam specially Goalpara district.

Description: Folk performing arts is a part of Assamese culture and arts.

The culture of Assam is traditionally a hybrid one developed due to cultural assimilation of different ethno-cultural groups under various political economic systems in different periods of history. It is believed that Assamese culture developed its roots over 750 years as the country of Kamarupa during the first millennium AD of Bodo-Kachari people assimilation with Aryan which is debatable as the idea of Assam as an entity. When the Tai-Shan entered the region in 1228 under the leadership of Sukapha to establish Ahom Kingdom in Assam for the next 600 years, again a new chapter of cultural assimilation was written and thus the modern form of Assamese culture developed (Culture of Assam. Wikipedia)

In lower Assam there are many different religious communities. There are many performing arts in the district of lower Assam include Ankia Naat a traditional Vaishnav dance drama (Bhaona). It makes use of large mask of Gods, Goddesses, demon and animals and in between the plays a sutradhar.

Folk performing arts:

Ojapali: A unique performing art form that consists of a perfect blending of narrative singing, dancind and dramatic interludes originally from Darrang district of Assam. This art form is presented by 5 to 6 performance usually men. The main performer is called the Oja and the other members are called Palis. In this performance only one instrument is used i.e Khutitaal (A small sized cymbal)

Jhumur: These songs and dances are from tea garden of Assam. Jhumur is basically performed by the tea tribe people of Assam. This dance is performed by girls and boys together. Sometimes by the girl's alone with precision of foot work while clapping tightly each others waist. Their unique music along with the dance performance really adds to the rhythmic sensation to the music.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN – A CASE STUDY

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Abstract:- Women play a key role in supporting their household and communities, in achieving food and nutrition security, generating income and improving livelihood and overall well-being of the society. If women get access to land leadership, opportunities and choices economies grow, food security is enhanced and prospects are improved for both current generation and future generations. But gender discrimination is a real phenomenon in India. Women in rural area do not having proper facilities and education for their development. Most of the rural women have less access to healthcare, education and other aspects of the society. This paper studies the status of women in the field of education, income and employment. 15 villages of Morigaon Revenue Circle (Morigaon district) are purposively selected by the author for this study.

Key Words: *Nutrition security, Gender discrimination, Healthcare.*

1. **Introduction:**

Removal of 'Gender Inequality' is important for both intrinsic and instrumental reason. It affects social harmony and social well being in various dimensions. Education, poverty, labor market, financial market, political and economic empowerment, economic development etc. are being affected by the gender inequality. Moreover, less gender disparity enhances prospects for various national and international goals like Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Education for all, Convention on education of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW), Vision 2030, Economic Recovery and employment creation Strategy etc. 'Gender Inequality' in anytime and anywhere undermines the economic growth and economic development by retarding a section of the society from the access of education, employment and other social issues. It is particularly true in the Less Developed Countries (LDCs) where women have after less access to education, employment, financial and other social services.

2. **Objectives of the paper:**

Socioeconomic status of women explain the nature of gender disparity in the society. Author set the following objectives while writing the paper –

- a) To measure the contribution of women in productive activities. The questions answered under this head are :
 - *What are the rates of labor force participation and work force participation for male and female in the study area ?*
 - *Is there any significant difference between the rates?*
 - *What is the nature of employment in the study area?*
- b) To investigate the level of education of men and women in the study area. The questions answered under this head are :
 - *Is there only significant difference between the literacy rates of male and female in the study area ?*
 - *What is the nature of educational attainment in the area?*
- c) To examine the average income of male and female in the study area under this head of the following questions are answered :
 - *Is there any disparity between male and female median income in the area?*
 - *Is there any disparity of income in organized sector and unorganized sector?*

Digital Economy And Its Economic Importance

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Abstract:

The rapid spread of digital technologies is transforming many economic and social activities. However, widening digital divide threatens to leave developing countries, and especially least developed countries, even further behind. A smart embrace of new technologies, enhanced partnerships and greater intellectual leadership are needed to redefine digital development strategies and the future contours of globalization (Digital Economy Report, 2019)

Keywords: Digital, Internet, Economy

Introduction:

The Internet is profoundly shaping modern society. It facilitates interconnectivity between individuals and information, and has important impacts on society, the economy and culture. At no other time in history has global communication and access to information been so pervasive. The Internet began as an important tool for improving communication but has transformed into a universal technology supporting all sectors across the economy. In fact, the Internet is now widely considered a fundamental infrastructure in almost every country around the world, in much the same way as electricity, water and transportation networks. To evoke the key economic role that the Internet has gained in recent years, the term Internet economy has become a widely used expression.

The World Economic Forum, 2015 defines digital economy as a recently emerging phenomenon, given the estimates of double-digit annual growth around the world, particularly the global South (WEF, 2015). The origin of the term 'digital economy' can be traced to Don Tapscott's *The Digital Economy: Promise and Peril in the Age of Networked Intelligence* (Tapscott, 1996), where the focus was specifically on internet as a reflection to its emergence as a mainstream technology in 1990s. Later definitions however, added technologies such as mobile, sensor networks (DBCDE, 2009), cloud computing and big data (DETF, 2016).

Tapscott (1996) argued that the digital economy encompasses two generations of economic activity. The first was informational. It comprised of basic tasks such as putting up static information on websites. And the second related to communication that reflected the more interactional activities enabled by the Internet. However, late in the 20th century, the US

The Social Life Of Bhuinmali or Mali One Of The Recognized Scheduled Castes Of Assam

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Abstract

One of the significant elements of the population structure of India, as well as Assam, is the Scheduled Castes and its sub-castes. In Assamese social life, the constituent has recognized sixteen sub-castes existence. Bhuinmali or Malis also one of those sub-castes. According to Allen Buchanan, they were the dwellers of Ayodhya and Kannauj previously. Now they are amalgamated and mixed with the mainstream of the Assamese community. This paper displays one of the scheduled sub-caste of Assam Bhuinmali or Mali community's brief introduction. Along with that, their family ecosystem, marriage system, the economic and financial lifestyle, etc., certain aspects are also brought into the light to shed focus on the societal lifestyle of the community. Furthermore, there is an effort to assess the other elements associated with the sub casts' social lifestyle.

Keywords: Assam, Scheduled Castes, Bhuinmali or Mali, Social Life.

Introduction:

In India, it is observed that a religious angle is associated with the concept of 'Scheduled Caste.' Originally in India, the idea of caste and the caste system has emerged from the Hindu religious aspects. These ideas are imported to Assam in the community system of Assam via India's religious perspective. As a result, just like other states of Assam in Assam, also in 1932, a list was prepared for the socially, economically, politically, and educationally backward or oppressed section and who are recognized as untouchable people. The enlisted communities were termed as Scheduled Castes instead of term untouchable communities.

Compared to other parts of India, in the Brahmaputra valley, the caste system was not orthodox or rigid. Still, in the medieval age, the state-imposed professional and geographical divisions have resulted in the newly emerged caste system during the reign of Ahom. Following the orthodox Hindu religious ideology climbing the ladder of 'Xatriya' the

vanquished or the defeated individuals were considered as 'Paik. Engaged in the subordinate professional fields, these a few 'pikes' are recognized as a 'Khel' or groups. Hence, certain professions are converted into castes in the following period in Assam. For example, Hadi, Jaloi, Koiborto, Sonowal, Kushan, etc.

Thus from the period, the individuals engaged in the subordinate occupations fall in the religious frame and gradually become socially oppressed and exploited. In between the year 1932 to 1934, in association with the British Government and Dr. Ambedkar, the Scheduled Castes were identified, and following the constitutional guidelines (a) of Article 2 under section 341 and 342 of the Indian Constitution, the exploited populace of Assam were offered the identity of 'Scheduled Castes,' providing a secured space by Government of India.

According to the constitutional amendment in 1956, the 16 communities of Assam that are included in the Schedule Casts of

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**GREEN ACCOUNTING AND ITS ROLE IN SMALL BUSINESS
ENTERPRISES IN INDIA**

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Abstract:

In the most recent fifty years, the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) portion of the Indian economy has grown to be a very active and dynamic sector. Environmental degradation, which primarily involves pollution, has become a growing concern in recent years. Even while Indian businesses follow the norms and guidelines for environmental preservation, no firm policies have been established. A novel strategy called Green Accounting aids in the solution of these issues. Green accounting is accounting that takes into consideration environmental resources and assets for a business. Reviewing and analysing green accounting is the goal of this work. The need for green accounting, its range, its function in SBEs, and its constraints have all been covered in this essay.

Keyword: Small and Medium Enterprises (SME), Green Accounting, Environmental Degradation.

Introduction:

In the year 1980, Professor Peter Wood and an economist developed green accounting. The necessity of learning how-to live-in harmony with environment has become more and more clear over the past few years. The environment is also understood to be a temporary resource. Despite its benefits for economic growth, rapid industrialization has seriously harmed the natural environmental balance of the planet. Business organisations are under increasing pressure to be environmentally conscious from environmentalists, the government, society, customers, employees, and rivals. Everyone concerned is slowly coming to understand the importance of striking a balance between environmental conservation and economic development.

Green accounting is defined as the process of identifying, quantifying, and applying the costs of environmental products and activities to influence environmental management decisions. The intention is to recognise and request a decrease in the harmful environmental effects of activities. Operating pollution control equipment, testing environmental media, environmental connected coaching, storing garbage, and other environmental operations are among the environmental activities. Unsafe materials, assessing tools for environmental initiatives, coming up with environmental plans, and de-ionizing water for manufacturing.



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