Humanities to the Rescue of Sustainability & Legal Framework: Challenges, Issues & Perspectives

The 13th Anniversary
India-Japan Fest

BICON-2018

The Proceedings of Conference
Volume-III

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Humanities to the Rescue of Sustainability & Legal Framework: Challenges, Issues and Perspectives

November 28, 2018


Organized by:

Biyani Group of Colleges
Department of Social Sciences and Law
Jaipur, India
Welcome to India-Japan Fest-2018 and Pink City Jaipur, India!

This year we are celebrating the 13th Anniversary of India-Japan Fest at Biyani Girls College, Jaipur. Since, the first conference in 2006, it has become an annual feature of our institution and has continued to grow. The institution is leaving no stone unturned in encouraging the spirit of research and innovations and strengthening the bilateral academic relationship between India and Japan. Every year, this event receives increasing number of participants from both the countries, India and Japan, and we continue to evolve, adapt and develop new collaborative programs between various institutions in India and Japan.

We are privileged to announce the new academic alliance with two more universities, Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan and AIST, Japan. We are also welcoming “WELL GROUP” as the placement partner for our students enrolled for Technical Internship Training Program (TITP). The most attractive feature of this year event is the honouring of Prof. Yuzuru Husimi with the “Biyani Life Time Achievement Award-2018” for his exemplary work in the field of Evolutionary Molecular Engineering”.

We are the proud to announce that Biyani Group of Colleges has been empanelled as a SENDING ORGANIZATION by NSDC, MSDE, New Delhi. This program will provide opportunity to our technically qualified youth in enhancing their skills as well as getting placed in the top organizations of JAPAN. The objective of the seminar on TITP is to guide the participants regarding the eligibility criteria, sectors available and the placement opportunities in Japan.

Biyani Group of Colleges is organizing this mega event in joint collaboration with DAICENTER (a joint India-Japan research center between DBT and AIST) and partner institutes from Japan including Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Akita Prefectural University, Saitama University, Kyushu University. This event is also co-sponsored by Indian Council for Social Science Research, New Delhi.

The theme of BICON-2018 is to promote India-Japan activities on sustainable development guided by different departments including Commerce & Management and Information Technology (Day-1), Science and Nursing (Day-2) and Social Science and Law (Day-3) based on ‘multidisciplinary-to-interdisciplinary’ approach. This is an initiation to introduce and promote sustainable development among nations and identify the challenges hindering the same.

BICON-2018 has decided to call for Abstract of the paper to be published in the conference proceeding with ISBN numbers. The Technical Program Committee is charged with reviewing all abstracts to accommodate the growing number of paper submissions. In a rigorous and time-consuming review process, the committee members worked hard to ensure the continued high
quality of accepted papers. In this year’s conference program, there are 24 invited talks (11 Japan + 13 India).

The months of planning, hard work and team effort by dedicated people has culminated into the success of this event for which we would like to thank the management committee who trusted us to organize this conference and contributed significant funds to support this event. We would also like to thank the technical program committee and the reviewers for their excellent work in reviewing the abstracts as well as their invaluable input and advice. We would also like to express our sincere thanks to all the dedicated BICON-Team members for their active role and support in all aspects of this conference from collecting abstracts, assisting in coordination, helping to plan the agenda, recruiting sponsors and assisting in organizing the conference. We cannot thank them enough for their constant support and dedication for being a brilliant and amazing team. I want to thank all the conveners of each symposia: Dr. B.N. Gaur (Commerce & Management), Er. Vivek Sharma (Information Technology), Dr. Malti Saxena (Social Science), Dr. Priyanka Dadupanthi (Science), Dr. N L Gurjar (Law) and Dr. Satish Gupta (Nursing) and Graphic designer Mr. Nilesh Sharma and team for editing the conference proceeding in the last running moments and beautifully designing the brochure and other materials.

Finally, we want to express our sincere thanks to all the invited speakers, offline and online, who have joined us from India and Japan taking out time from their busy schedule to participate in this conference. It has been a great pleasure to interact with them and receiving their interest in collaborating in the future.

The venue of this conference is located in pink city Jaipur and we have tried to promote a sense of the local culture and North-Indian cuisine to the attendees during this conference. We hope that this conference is intellectually stimulating, enjoyable, professionally satisfying and memorable for all the attendees.

With warmest regards,
Prof. U.C. Sankhla  
Former Vice - Chancellor  
Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar  
Law University Jaipur  
Dean, Students Welfare  
& Department of Law  
Former Principal & Director  
University Law College Centers  
University of Rajasthan Jaipur  

Message  

It a matter of immense pleasure and pride to know that the Biyani Shikshan Samiti Jaipur India is going to Organize and sponsoring 4 days 13th Anniversary India - Japan Fest- BICON - 2018 from November 25-28, 2018 and that is co-sponsored by the India Council of Social Science Research and the National Assessment and Accreditation Council Bangalore in collaboration with its Valued Partner Institutes in Japan a dedication to the Education.  

The Biyani Shikshan Samiti is running a group of Various College's / Institutes / Faculties in Various Discipline namely Law, Social Science, Nursing, Science, Management and Information Technology Avowed Object to Prepare and send Young India Talents for Advanced Knowledge and Training in Industries in Japan made in Japan skill and guiding long term career in industries/profession in India delivered make in India concepts.  

I hope that the discussions and deliberations made in this 13 the Japan-India Bilateral International Conference would turn out to be exceptionally prolific. I Wish The Success of the Conference.

(Prof. U.C. Sankhla)
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN

MESSAGE

I am glad to know that Biyani Girls College Jaipur is organizing “13th India-Japan Bilateral Conference” between November 26-28, 2018 jointly with DAILAB and partner Institutes Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Akila Prefectural University, Saitama University, Kyushu University Japan and cosponsored by ICSSR New Delhi to celebrate ongoing bilateral academic and research activities and to promote further stronger relationships between India and Japan.

I extend my good wishes and heartiest greeting for organizing this Bilateral Conference and look forward that budding Research Scholars, Academician, Students and other professionals across the world to be benefitted with this conference. It’s my sincere hope that this conference will proliferate the knowledgebase of its various stakeholders. I congratulate the organizing team of this event.

I extend my best wishes for successful conduct of this mega event.

(Prof. Arun K Pujari)
MESSAGE

Dear Dr. Manish Biyani, Directors of Biyani Group, I should like to express a word of gratitude for your decision on the first Biyani Life Time Achievement Award. First, I do apologize for not attending this ceremony because of my health problem.

At Saitama University for the most time, I have been developing for 40 years the field of Evolutionary Molecular Engineering, which was coined by Professor Manfred Eigen in 1984.

“Directed evolution of proteins”, which was a title of Nobel Prize 2018 Chemistry, is a small part of this field. Objects of this field are not only proteins but also nucleic acids and even synthetic copolymers.

Evolutionary Molecular Engineering is performed with an evolution-reactor process. There are two types of evolution-reactors, that is, a natural selection-type and an artificial selection-type. An example of the former is cellstat, which we made for measuring rapid evolution of recombinant fd phage in 1982, and an example of the latter is phage display panning. “Directed evolution” is the artificial selection-type evolution-reactor process.

Evolutionary Molecular Engineering has been providing not only various commercial nucleic acids, proteins and peptides, but also various insights on basic science of biopolymers, including the realistic possibility of “RNA world” in Origins of Life. In fact, I have been studying on the origin of biological information using evolutionary molecular engineering. It was revealed that “evolvability of biopolymers” is a very important key-word in this basic science.

Dr. Manish Biyani has also been developing this field for long years, starting at Saitama University and Saitama Bio Project on evolutionary design of advanced biomolecules. He invented several innovative evolution-reactor processes. During this activity, he constructed a broad academic personal network, which, I believe, was the basis of this India-Japan BICON. Ten years ago, I myself visited this beautiful Pink City, invited by him to attend the 3rd India-Japan BICON. I do not forget warm hospitality of the Biyani Group.

Thank you very much for your recognition of my work on the occasion when Nobel Prize has celebrated Directed Evolution of proteins. Thank you very much also for your contribution to the advancement of education, research and practical implementation in this field.

I would like to end this word of gratitude with an earnest hope for the great success of this India-Japan Bilateral Conference.

November 27, 2018

Yuzuru Husimi
Message

I am extremely delighted to know that the Biyani Girls College, Jaipur is jointly organizing the 13th India-Japan Bilateral Conference (BICON-2018) from 25th to 28th November 2018 and that a Souvenir is being brought out on this occasion. It is equally good to know that a joint India-Japan Technical Intern Training Programme (TITP) will be launched on this occasion. Certainly such an initiative will richly benefit the students to explore various job opportunities available in both the countries.

I congratulate the organizers and convey my best wishes to the participants of the 13th India-Japan Bilateral Conference.

(R K Kothari)
19-11-18
It gives me immense pleasure to know that Biyani group of Colleges is organizing 13th India-Japan Bilateral Conference (BICON-2018) from 25th to 28th Nov. 2018.

It is also happy to note that this is an annual event organized by Biyani Group of Colleges, DAICENTER and partner institutes from Japan including Japan Advanced Institute of Science & Technology, Akita Prefectural University and others.

A very contemporary and relevant theme of sustainable development in Computing Technologies for Business world has been selected for the Conference of this year.

I am confident that this conference would provide a platfrom to the technocrats, academicians and stakeholders to exchange their ideas which will be beneficial to the next generation.

I convey my best wishes for the grand success of the Conference.

(Prof. N.P. Kaushik)
Rajasthan ILD Skills University (RISU)
(Established under the Act No. 6 of 2017)

Dr. Lalit K. Panwar
IAS (R)
Vice Chancellor
Former Secretary Tourism; GoI
Tel. No. 0141-7154211
Mob. No. +91 9650687888

Message

I am delighted to convey my warmest congratulations to Byani Group of Colleges on the occasion of the 13th India-Japan Fest to be organized from 25-28 November, 2018 in Jaipur.

I also congratulate Byani Group of Colleges for being empanelled as a “Sending Organization” by NSDC, MSDE for India-Japan TECHNICAL Internship Training Programme.

I am glad to note that Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (JAIST) is working with various Indian Universities to enhance collaborative endeavors between India and Japan.

It is particularly heartening to note that JAIST is encouraging young scientists, faculty members, corporate personnel and research scholars from both countries to participate in these conferences.

I am confident that the scientific deliberations at the Conferences will lead to constructive recommendations for strengthening scientific collaboration between the two countries.

I am sure the scientific and academic fraternity in India and Japan will take full advantage of the opportunities offered by this collaboration.

I wish the 13th India-Japan Fest a Grand Success.

Dr. Lalit K. Panwar, IAS (R)
Dated: November 20, 2018

6/2, Jamdoli, ILD Campus, Jaipur 302031, Rajasthan
Phone: +91-141-7154217
E-mail: risujaipur@gmail.com, Website: www.ildindia.org
MESSAGE

I am glad to convey my warm congratulations to Biyani Group of Colleges on occasion of the 13th India-Japan Bilateral Conference (BICON-2018) on sustainable development, going to be organised from 25-28 November, 2018. It is remarkable that JAIST and other Institutes from Japan has been working with Indian Universities to enhance collaborative endeavour between India and Japan.

I am pleased to note that this event will promote India-Japan activities on sustainable development and hence mark out the hindering challenges. The launch of joint India-Japan activities for Technical Intern Training Program will provide immense opportunities for student’s skill development.

I wish great success to Biyani Group of Colleges for their efforts to organize such prestigious event.

(Rajendra Sharma)
Registrar
Rajasthan Nursing Council,
Jaipur
MESSAGE

I am delighted to know that Biyani Group of Colleges is geared up for organizing the 13th India-Japan Fest from 25th November to 28th November, 2018.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to the Group for their efforts at accelerating the potential of Indian youth by providing them with internship opportunities through the India-Japan Technical Intern Training Program.

I would like to convey my best wishes to Biyani Group and sincerely hope that with their relentless efforts many youth would be benefitted by becoming educated and employable in Japan.

Manish Kumar
MD, NSDC
New Delhi
Message

I am happy and delighted on invitation at 13th India - Japan Bilateral International Conference organized by most prestigious and pioneer Biyani Girls College's Jaipur on 25-28 Nov. 2018.

It shall provide an opportunity to interact between two cultures with "Sustainable Development". Subjects for discussions and deliberations are of great important and would be addressed by eminent experts. It would over all improve the qualities and virtues in the youth the future of India.

I wish the conference a grand success with best wishes.

(N.M. Ranka)
Senior - Advocate

Resi.: Ranka House, Moti Dungrī, J.L.N. Marg, Jaipur 302004, Rajasthan
E-mail: nmrankaassociates@gmail.com
(M). 9314504824
Message

It is good to know that the Biyani Girls College, Jaipur is organising the 13th India-Japan Bilateral Conference (BICON-2018) from November 25th to 28th, 2018.

Rajasthan maintains special relations with Japan in terms of investment. This relationship has strengthened during the past years as investment made by the Japanese companies in the state has brought prosperity to the region.

I hope that this event shall be a good forum to discuss the issues related to the bilateral relations of India and Japan.

I wish the conference the very best.

(Vasundhara Raje)
MESSAGE

I am very happy to learn that Biyani Girls College, Jaipur is organising 13th Indian-Japan Bilateral Conference to be held in Biyani Girls College from 25th November 2018.

I hope that this conference will attract bilateral academic/research agreements and promote further stronger relationship between Japan (Akita prefectural University, Saitama University, Kyushu University) and Higher level Indian Institutes. Participation of the accomplished girls from Biyani College in this event shall Foster Women empowerment in our state.

I wish great success to the conference.

(Gulab Chand Kataria)

Dr. Rajeev Biyani,
Chairman,
Biyani Girls College,
Sector-3, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur-39
संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यन्त प्रसन्नता हुई कि बियानी ग्रुप ऑफ कॉलेज, जयपुर द्वारा "13th India-Japan Bilateral Conference (BICON-2018)" का आयोजन किया जा रहा है।

मुझे आशा है कि आयोजित समिट में दोनों देशों के कल्याण एवं विकास के संबंध में विचार-विश्लेष्य होगा। साथ ही दोनों देशों के संबंध भी मजबूत होंगे, जो कि देश के विकास में एक अहम कदम साबित होगा।

में समिट एवं इस अवसर पर प्रकाशित होने वाली स्मारिका के सफल आयोजन की हार्दिक शुभकामनाें प्रेषित करता हूैं।

(कालीचरण सराफ)
Message

I am very happy to learn that Biyani Girls College, Jaipur is organizing 13th India-Japan Bilateral Conference (BICON-2018) to be held in Biyani Girls College from November, 25th to 28th, 2018.

I hope that this conference will attract bilateral academic/research agreements and promote further stronger relationship between Japan and India especially Rajasthan.

This event is organized to celebrate the bilateral research agreements and promote strong relationship between JAIST and Indian Institutes.

I wish Biyani Group of Colleges a great success for the conference.

(Kiran Maheshwari)
MESSAGE

I am glad to know that Biyani Group of colleges, Jaipur is organising 13th India-Japan Bilateral Conference (BICON-2018) between 25th -28th November, 2018. It is jointly organized by Biyani Group of colleges (India) and partner institutes from Japan (Japan Advanced Institutes of science and Technology, Akita prefectural University, Saitama University, Kyushu University.

Through the programme, relationship between the countries India and Japan will be stronger. The theme of the conference Technical Intern Training programme, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is impressive.

The prospects of such activities have much more scope for the younger generation to uncap their talents and touch greater heights of achievement.

I wish to convey Biyani Group of Colleges a great success in the event.

With best wishes.

Dr. Rajeev Biyani
Chairman
Biyani Girls College,
Sector-3, Vidhachar Nagar, Jaipur.
PIN 302039.
Message

I am delighted to learn that the 13th India-Japan Bilateral Conference (BICON-2018) is being organized under the joint auspices of Biyani Group of Colleges, DAICENTER (an Indo-Japan research partnership between DST and AIST), NAAC, ICSSR and a couple of prominent Japanese institutions, from November 25th to 28th, 2018 at Jaipur.

It is heartening to note that the event is dedicated to promote collaboration between India and Japan on issues related to sustainable development.

It is commendable that the forthcoming event also proposes to launch Technical Intern Training Program (TITP).

I am confident that this event will cement the Indo-Japan relationship further and provide a forum for exploring and sharing best practices of sustainable development, which is the need of the hour.

I compliment the Biyani Group of Colleges for their efforts to string a multitude of prestigious institutions in order to curate this event and wish it a grand success.

(D. B. Gupta)
FROM THE CONVENER’S DESK

It gives us immense pleasure to present the souvenir of BICON 2018. We are grateful to all the speakers, delegates, organizers and guests, who have accepted our invitation to participate in the international conference.

It is time to renew contacts and discuss opportunities of mutual interest with the delegates from both Japan and India.

It is gratifying to note that the agenda of the seminar covers a wide range of very interesting topics relating to higher education frontiers in India and Japan, and resulting opportunities for both the countries.

No matter how much we can do by ourselves at the national level, whether it be research or development, it is never enough. In a spirit of true cooperation, we in Asia, and particularly in Japan and India, are proud of nurturing past and present civilizations and cultures. We must join in an action-oriented effort to recognize and capitalize on the bilateral opportunities in higher education sector in both the countries.

The dedication of the management, the teaching and non-teaching staff and the students at Biyani Girls College has brought this event to fruition. It is an outcome of the hard work and persistent efforts of all our colleagues. We hope that our efforts shine through, and all the delegates and participants have a fulfilling and rewarding experience here, that carries forward long after the event itself is over. Once again, a very warm welcome to you all.
CORE COMMITTEE:

- Ms. Pushpa Biyani (Mentor)
- Dr. Rajeev Biyani (Chairman)
- Prof. Sanjay Biyani (Director-Acad.)
- Prof. Manish Biyani (Director-R&D)
- Prof. Neeta Maheshwari (Principal, BGC)
- Ms. Sujata Biyani (Asst. Director)
- Ms. Priyanka Biyani (Asst. Director)
- Dr. Madhu Biyani (Asst. Director)
- Dr. Neha Pandey (Registrar)
- Ms. Renu Tandon (HR Manager)
- Dr. Devika Agarwal
- Prof. (Dr.) N.L. Gurjar
- Ms. Malti Saxena

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE:

- Prof. (Dr.) N.L. Gurjar
- Dr. Rehana Khan
- Dr. Sangram Singh
- Dr. Ramakant Gautam
- Ms. Pooja Sharma
- Mr. Sunil Kumar Kumawat
- Ms. Sushma Sharma
- Mr. Virendra Kumar
- Ms. Rekha Vajpayee
- Mr. Mohit Rawat
- Ms. Ritu Sharma
- Ms. Akansha Rathore
- Ms. Malti Saxena
- Dr. Geeta Garva Sharma
- Dr. Shiv Jhalani
- Dr. Alka Tyagi
- Ms. Shashi Agarwal
- Mr. Tanveer Ali Zaidi
- Ms. Kritika Sharda
- Ms. Jamila Bano
- Ms. Vijaya Laxmi Chauchan
- Ms. Shilpi Tanwar
- Ms. Kanchan Swami
## PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30-9:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00-11:15</td>
<td><strong>Inaugural Session</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00-9:05</td>
<td>Lighting of the Lamp by Chief Guest, Prof. U.C. Sankhla, Former VC, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Law University, Jaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:05-9:20</td>
<td>Welcome address and opening remarks - Prof. Manish Biyani, Chair-BICON-2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:20-9:45</td>
<td>Inaugural address by Academic Director Dr. Sanjay Biyani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45-10:00</td>
<td>Address by Chief Guest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00-10:30</td>
<td>Invited Talk-1: Prof Akihiko Fujiwara, Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-11:00</td>
<td>Invited Talk-2 Prof. (Dr)Arun K Pujari, Central University of Rajasthan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00-11:15</td>
<td>Vote of thanks by Prof. Manish Biyani and group photo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15-11:30</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00-1:00</td>
<td><strong>Invited Session</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30-12:00</td>
<td>Invited Talk-3: Prof. Madhu Shastri, Law, Amity University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00-12:30</td>
<td>Invited Talk-4: Mr. Sushil Sharma, Chairman, BCI, Jodhpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-13:00</td>
<td>Invited Talk-5: Dr. Sanjula Thanvi, Associate Professor, Department of Law, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00-14:00</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00-14:30</td>
<td>Invited Talk-6: Dr. Toolika Gupta, Director IICD and Dean (Design Skills) Rajasthan ILC Skills University, Jaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30-15:00</td>
<td>Invited Talk-7: Dr. Ishrat Ullah Khan, Associate Professor, Head, Department of Drawing and Painting, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00-15:15</td>
<td>Vote of Thanks by Dr. Neha Pandey and Group Photo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:15-15:45</td>
<td><strong>Technical Session/Poster exhibition by visual arts &amp; designing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:45-17:15</td>
<td>Closing Ceremony/ Cultural Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Chair:</strong> Dr. S.P.S Shekawat, Head, Dean and Member Syndicate Dept. of Law, UOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Guest of honour:</strong> Mr. N.M. Ranka Senior Advocate, SCI and RHC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:15-17:30</td>
<td>High Tea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chair:** Dr. Dipa Chakrabarty Head-Amity school of Languages, Amity University  
**TS 1:** Sustainable Development: A Guide to Literature & Cultural Heritage  
**Chair:** Dr. Kushal Kumar  
**TS 5:** Media Role in Enhancing Sustainable Development  
**Chair:** Dr. Sanjula Thanvi, Associate Professor, Department of Law, UOR, Jaipur  
**TS 2:** Sociology & Global Sustainability  
**TS 6:** Sustainability: A framework of Visual Arts & Culture  
**Chair:** Prof. Madhu Shastri Law, Amity University  
**TS 3:** Sustainability: Policies & Governance  
**Chair:** Dr. Ishrat Ullah Khan, Head, Department of Drawing and Painting, UOR  

**Closing Ceremony/ Cultural Program**  
**Chair Guest:** Dr. S.P.S Shekawat, Head, Dean and Member Syndicate Dept. of Law, UOR  
**Guest of honour:** Mr. N.M. Ranka Senior Advocate, SCI and RHC  
**Guest of honour:** Mr. Lokesh Yadav, International basketball player and coach for Prize Distribution Ceremony
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**INVITED LECTURES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IL1</th>
<th>Akihiko FUJIWARA</th>
<th>28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IL2</td>
<td>Arun K. Pujari</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL3</td>
<td>Concept of Sustainable Development - An Indian Perspective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Madhu Shastri</td>
<td>30-37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL4</td>
<td>Sushil Kumar Sharma</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL5</td>
<td>Dr. Sanjula Thanvi</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL6</td>
<td>Dr. Toolika Gupta</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL7</td>
<td>Dr. Ishrat Ullah Khan</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONTRIBUTED PAPERS:**

| CP1  | Moral Judgment Under Dilemma Situation in India |
|      | Ryunosuke Sudo, Mariko Nishikitani, Kimiy Kikuchi, Biyani Student, Biyani Staff, Manish Biyani, Fumihiko Yokota | 42-43 |
| CP2  | The Effect of Diet Habits on Health Status among Diabetes Patients in India |
|      | Yunmei Mu, Fumihiko Yokota, Mariko Nishikitani, Kimiy Kikuchi, Biyani Student, Biyani Staff, Manish Biyani | 44-46 |
| CP3  | Clarifying of Bring up Process as Successor by Regional Development Coordinator |
|      | Yoshitaka Oguni                            | 46-48 |
| CP4  | Challenges before Sustainability: A Dynamic Paradigm of Global Culture |
|      | Ridhi Jajoo                                 | 49-50 |
| CP5  | The Role of Mass Media in Sustainable Development |
|      | Dr. Sangeeta Rautela                       | 51-53 |
| CP6  | Fashion Sustainability-A Culture for Community Development |
|      | Bindu Sharma                               | 54-56 |
| CP7  | Role of Indian Judiciary on Sustainable Development Legal and Judicial Trends and Solution |
|      | Prof. Dr. N.L. Gurjar, Prof. Dr. Satish Handa | 57-58 |
| CP8  | Sustainable Development and Environment Protection in India: Challenges and Expectations in Socio-Legal Scenario |
|      | Dr. Rehana Khan Kayamkhani                 | 58-59 |
| CP9  | Indian Jurisprudence and Sustainable Development |
|      | Dr. Sangram Singh                          | 59-60 |
| CP10 | Block Printing Workers of Rajasthan: A Study |
|      | Sangeeta Sharma, Ritu Sharma               | 60 |
CP11  Role of Media for Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection:
       Media Role in Sustainable Development - some observation and expectations
       Ms. Jamila Bano, Ms. Akanksha Rathore 61

CP12  Economic Growth with Sustainable Development
       Dr. Atul Prasad Mathur 62-63

CP 13 Birbhum Landscape: A Physical Experience of Walking Through a Village
       within the Frame of a Mural
       Bilasendu Shil 64

CP14  Dyeing of Textile with Organic & Eco Friendly Dye –Natural Dye
       Dr. Smriti Agarwal 65

CP15  Literature as a Mirror & Lamp to the Development
       Dr. Kapila Parihar 66-67

CP16  Benefits of Cashless Economic Policy for Sustainable Development
       Raju Pansari 67-68

CP17  Sustainable Development of Teacher Education in Social Era
       Indu Taneja 68

CP18  Rousseau’s First Discourse: Nature Vs. Society
       Dr. Dipa Chakrabarti 69

CP19  An Overview of Laws Pertaining to Sustainable Development in India
       Dr. Rahul Tripathi 70

CP20  Sustainable Development: A Guide to the Literature and Cultural Heritage
       Dr. Ruchida Barman 70

CP21  Environmental and Economic Sustainability: Comparison between Developed
       and Developing Countries
       Viji Rajesh Mariam 71

CP22  Carbon Emission & Sustainable Development- A Comparative Analysis of Developing Nations
       Naina Chopra 71-72

CP23  Effect of Sustainable Development on Climate Change in India
       Mohit Rawat 72

CP24  Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 – Panacea for Dealing Nonperforming Assets
       Dr. Abhishek Baplawat 73

CP25  Judicial Approaches in Sustainable Development: A Human Rights Perspective
       Ms. Monika Punia 74-75

CP26  Media Role in Boosting up Sustainable Development
       Amey Vikrama Singh 75-76

CP27  Role and Contribution of Media in Sustainable Development
       Dr. Archana 76

CP28  Sustainable Waste Management Strategies in the Gem and Jewellery Industry
       Dr. Neeru Jain 77
CP29 Sociology and Global Sustainability  
Dr. Ashu Maharshi  
78

CP30 Sustainable Development and Good Governance  
Dr. Savita Kishor  
78-79

CP31 A Review of Sustainable Textile and Apparel Industry in India  
Dr. Smriti Tripathi  
79

CP32 Environment and Sustainable Development in India: An Analysis  
Dr. Shamsuddin  
80

CP33 Eco-Fashion Accessories from Waste Textile Scrap  
Ms. Kavita Verma and Dr. Neeru Jain  
80-81

CP34 Design and Development of Ahimsa and Conventional Silk Union Fabrics  
Neelam Sharma, Dr. Minakshi Jain and Dr. Radha Kashyap  
81

CP35 Role of Cinema in Sustainable Development  
Nivedita Sharma  
82

CP36 Impact of Personality Type on Apparel Buying Behaviour of Working Women of Different Age Groups  
Ms. Priyanka Choudhary and Dr. Radha Kashyap  
83

CP37 Sustainable Development in Contemporary Art and Art Education  
Ms. Rekha Vajpayee  
83-84

CP38 The Role of Psychology in Sustainable Development  
Ms. Vijaylaxmi Kanwar  
84

CP39 Techniques & Methods for Effective Public Consultation and Information Disclosure  
Dr. Shiv Jhalani  
85

CP40 Sustainable Development: A Guide to the Literature and Cultural Heritage  
Kanchan Swami  
85-86

CP41 Between Aspirations for the 'Promised City' and the Yearning for Sustainable Development: Reading People’s Perceptions in Bhiwadi and Neemrana Regions of Rajasthan  
Krishan Takhar  
86-87

CP42 Sustainable Development in English Language in India  
Ms. Pooja Sharma  
87-88

CP43 Sociology and Global Sustainability  
Shashi Agarwal  
88-89

CP44 Role of English Language and Literature in Sustainable Development  
Sunil Kumar Kumawat  
89-90

CP45 Sustainable Development in Crop Rotation in Arid Region  
Sushma Sharma  
90

CP46 Historical aspects of Sustainable Development  
Tanveer Ali Zaidi  
91

CP47 National Green Tribunal’s Role in Sustainable Development and its Challenges  
Dr. Sonu Agarwal  
92
| CP48 | Role of Media in Sustainable Development  
*Dr. Aastha Saxena* | 92-93 |
|---|---|---|
| CP49 | Social Media and Developmental Democracy  
*Dr. Aditi Pareek* | 93 |
| CP50 | Sustainable Development Communication and Capability approach Paradigm: Media’s role and Responsibilities  
*Ms. Abhishika Sharma* | 94 |
| CP51 | Role of Media In Sustainable Development Study of two Newspapers with Reference to Jaipur Division  
*Dr. Ruchti Goswami* | 95 |
| CP52 | Sustainable Development and Media: Robust Role in Preserving Mother Nature  
*Gaurav Shukla* | 96-98 |
| CP53 | Sustainable Development and Media  
*Dr. Chhavi Jain* | 98-100 |
| CP54 | English Literature as a Tool for Sustainable Development  
*Dr. Geeta Garwa* | 101 |
| CP55 | A Socio-Legal Challenge for Humanitarian Laws and Sustainable Development  
*Dr. Rajni Parmar and Ms. Sanya Yadav* | 102 |
| CP56 | Sustainability of Rajasthan’s mores and belief through Art  
*Dr Amita Raj Goyal* | 103 |
| CP57 | Sustainable Development and Economic Growth: A challenge for India  
*Hemant Singh* | 104 |
| CP58 | Role of Regional Rural Banks in Economic Development of the Nation  
*Roop Chand* | 105-106 |
| CP59 | Importance of Antimicrobial finish in Textile Sector  
*Dr. Rupali Rajvanshi, Dr. Sonu Mehta and Dr. Kusum Mittal* | 107 |
| CP60 | Sustainability: Policies and Governance  
*Dr. Anita Upadhyaya* | 108-109 |
| CP61 | Sustainable Development in Context of Himalayan States  
*Priyanka Chaturvedi* | 110 |
| CP62 | An Analytical Study of The Pedagogical Requirements of ELT in RTU Affiliated Engineering colleges of Rajasthan  
*Sonia Khubchandani* | 111 |
| CP63 | Global Sustainability: A Marxian Approach to Explore Competing Interests  
*Anjali Anand* | 111-112 |
| CP64 | Indian Mining Sector vis- a- vis Sustainable Development  
*Samiksha Mathur* | 112-113 |
| CP65 | Indian Judiciary: Real Preserver and Promoter of Sustainable Development in India  
*Dr. Sunita Singh Khatana* | 113-114 |
| CP66 | Sociology & Global Sustainability  
*Isha* | 114-115 |
Invited Lecture 1

Akihiko FUJIWARA

Akihiko FUJIWARA gained his Ph.D in 1995 from Tohoku University in Japan. He worked at Department of Physics in the University of Tokyo as a Research Associate (1995 – 2001), at School of Materials Science in Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (JAIST) as an Associate Professor (2001 – 2010), and at Japan Synchrotron Radiation Research Institute (JASRI/SPring-8) as a Chief Scientist (2010 – 2015). From 2015, he has been a Full Professor at Department of Nanotechnology for Sustainable Energy in Kwansei Gakuin University. Beside the above primary research position, he was a Visiting Professor at Department of Physics in Tohoku University and at JAIST. His main research interests are experimental condensed mattered Physics focusing on semiconductor and battery materials for sustainable development.
Invited Lecture 2

Arun K. Pujari
Vice Chancellor, Central University of Rajasthan

Prof. Pujari received Ph.D. from IIT Kanpur. He has been working with University of Hyderabad for last 30 years. Prior to joining University of Hyderabad, he worked at JNU, New Delhi and Auto-Cartography Cell, Survey of India. During his tenure at University of Hyderabad, he has been invited on visiting assignment to several reputed international institutions such as University of Tokyo, University of Paris, University of Griffith, United Nation University, University of Memphis etc. He has served on advisory capacity in several decision making committees of DST, AICTE, DOS etc. He has served as member of Governing Bodies of several Government Institutions and Corporates. He has served as Dean, HoD and other responsible posts at University of Hyderabad. He has also been Vice Chancellor of Sambalpur University. He has 100+ publications and has supervised 20 Doctoral students. As Vice Chancellor of Central University of Rajasthan, new innovative courses have been introduced like M.Sc. (Atmospheric Science), M.Sc. (Computer Science) in Big Data Analytics, M.Sc. (Yoga), M.Tech. (Physical Cyber Security) etc.
Invited Lecture 3

Concept of Sustainable Development - An Indian Perspective

Madhu Shastri

Amity Law School, Amity University Rajasthan, Jaipur

Abstract:

"Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's needs, but not every man's greed." - Mahatma Gandhi

The sustainable development is now deeply embedded in both National and International scenario, it is a big Global problem; therefor India has also keen concern on the protection of environment, development and sustainable development. The depletion of natural sources, industrialization, and urbanization, development of science and technology and also tremendous growth of population are major threat to human survival. Ecology is common heritage for all human being the need of society increase day by day and its effect on the natural sources and environment, natural sources are limited and irrecoverable. Therefore it is a pious, moral and legal obligation and duty on Government, judiciary and citizens of India to protect, conserved and preserved the natural resources and environment with sustainable development. The Indian judiciary and Government have emerged as most important tool for promoting sustainable development with protection of environment and natural sources.

Keywords: Development, environment, natural sources, and sustainable development.

Introduction:

Sustainable Development is a multidimensional concept. It is widely accepted as a new policy goal to govern human life. The etymological meaning of sustainable development is any development which is on-going. It evokes the idea of preservation and nurturing.

In simple words, it is conservation of environment and development together. Both economically and ecologically sustained development is Sustainable Development. The term indicates systematic way of planning of development.
Social, economic and environment all these components concept of sustainable development.

**Origen of Concept**- The term sustainable development was coined at the time of the Cocoyoc Declaration on Environment and Development in the early 1970’s. Since than it has become a trade mark of international organization dedicated to achieve beneficial development.

But For the first time, the doctrine of "Sustainable Development" was discussed in the Stockholm Declaration of 1972. Thereafter, in 1987, the World Commission on Environment and Development submitted its report, called “Our Common Future”, which is also known as Brundtland G.H.Brundtland the prime minister of Norway chaired the commission where in an effort was made to link economic development and environment protection. In 1992, Rio Declaration on Environment which is regarded as a significant and a milestone set anew agenda and Development codified the principle of Sustainable Development.

The doctrine of 'Sustainable Development’ had come to be known in 1972 in the Stockholm declaration. It had been stated in the declaration that:

"Man has the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and wellbeing and he bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generation--." 

But the concept was given a definite shape in a report by world commission on environment, which was known as ' our common future'. This definition emanates from Our Common Future, also known as the Brundtland Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987.

“**Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs**”.

The goal of which is to achieve balance/harmony between environment sustainability, economic sustainability and socio-political sustainability. To meet the challenges of continuing growth without destroying the environment, planning for sustainable development is crucial.

**Principles of Sustainable Development:**

There are various principles of 'Sustainable Development' as mentioned by the described in 'Brundtland report' are as follows: -

**a) Inter-Generational Equity**: The principle talks about the right of every generation to get benefit from the natural resources. Principle 3 of the Rio declaration states that: The right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations. "The main object behind the principle is to ensure that the present generation should not abuse the non-renewable resources so as to deprive the future generation of its benefit".
b) The Precautionary Principle-

This is the most important principle of 'Sustainable Development'. Principle 15 the Rio declaration states that: "In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation."

c) Polluter Pays Principle-

The Principle 16 of the Rio declaration states that 'National authorities should endeavour to promote the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment.

It is quite obvious that the object of the above principle was to make the polluter liable not only for the compensation to the victims but also for the cost of restoring of environmental degradation. Once the actor is proved to be guilty, he is liable to compensate for his act irrelevant of the fact that whether he's involved in development process or not.

Development comes through industrialization, urbanization & science and technology which in turn the main factor behind the degradation of environment. To resolve the issue, the experts worldwide have come up with a doctrine called 'Sustainable Development', there must be balance between development and ecology. Sustainable Development maintains a balance between development and the environment. It promotes inter-generational equity, i.e. better quality of life for present and future generations. The benefit from development ought to be equated with the impact on the environment for such development. While development is important or in fact necessary?. The basic concept of sustainable development aims to maintain a balance between economic advancement while protecting the environment in order to meet the needs of the present as well the future generations.

The principle of 10 of Rio declaration, 1992 states that "Environmental issues are best handled with participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. States shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available. Effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided."

The Constitution of India and Concept of Sustainable Development: Indian constitution envisages specific provisions for the protection and improvement of environment. India also has
credit to be the first country which made provisions for the protection and improvement of environment in its Constitution. By way of 42nd amendment to the Constitution in year 1976, Article 48- A which specifically deals with Environment protection and its improvements in several environmental cases the Indian courts also guided by the language of this Article .Article 51A (g) casts duty on the citizens for protection of environment. Schedule VII containing the three lists clearly lays down various areas relating to environment protection upon which the centre and states can legislate. As a result of which the Indian Parliament enacted various legislations which deal with environment protection and put the idea on track of sustainable development.

Indian Parliament also passed various laws effecting and regulating the environmental issues. Legislative enactments were always with the principles of economic, social security and sustainable development.

Role of Indian Judiciary visa-vice sustainable development-

The Constitutional Mandates of Environmental Jurisprudence the role played by the Supreme Court in using the Constitutional provisions especially Article 21 in order to provide environment related justice will be evaluated. As has been pointed out by Justice Kirpal “Article 142 afforded the Supreme Court considerable power to mould its decisions in order that complete justice could be done." 1 Hence it assumed a primal position in the Indian environmental legal system by holding that environmental degradation in a number of ways violates constitutional provisions. One of the most innovative parts of the Constitution of India is that right to enforce the fundamental rights which is itself a fundamental right under Article 32 of the Constitution. The decisions of the Supreme Court shall be binding on all lower Courts of India (Article 141 of the Constitution).Clean and healthy environment is the basic need of human being which can be ensured with ecological balance which has been made possible by judicial activism and foresight of Courts of India- specially supreme court and various high courts. These judicial pronouncements have given new jurisprudence and dimension to environmental protection by adopting the doctrine of Sustainable Development.

The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992): Over the years the Supreme Court and High courts have been playing pivotal role for protection of environment and sustainable development. Public interest litigation cases have been played vital role in the decision of most of the environmental cases. The Supreme Court and also various High Courts have landmark judgements for protection of environment & sustainable development and its various principles.

One of the most significant parts of the Constitution of India is that right to enforce the fundamental rights is itself a fundamental right under Article 32 of the Constitution as it has been recognised as one of the fundamental right under Article 21.

In the case of Vellore Citizen Welfare Forum v. Union of India the doctrine of Sustainable Development was implemented for the first time by the Supreme Court. The Petitioners therein had
filed a petition in public interest litigation against the pollution caused by discharge of untreated effluent by the tanneries and other industries in the river Palar in the State of Tamil Nadu. In the instant case, the Supreme Court held that the precautionary principle and polluter pays principle are a part of the environmental law of India. The court also held that: "Remediation of the damaged environment is part of the process of 'Sustainable Development' and as such polluter is liable to pay the cost to the individual sufferers as well as the cost of reversing the damaged ecology". The judgment marked all efforts to maintain a harmony between environment and development.

But before Vellore Citizen's case, the Supreme Court has in many cases tried to keep the balance between ecology and development. In Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra Dehradun v. State of Uttar Pradesh, 7 which was also known as Doon valley case, was the first and unique case of ecological imbalances and environmental degradation of India where issues related to environment and ecological balance was brought up. Two orders were given by the Court one in 1985 and the other in 1987 in which the Supreme Court It is a social obligation and let us remind every Indian citizen that it is his fundamental duty as enshrined in Article 51 A (g) of the Constitution.” highlighted the fact that India citizens have the fundamental of protecting the environment under Article 51A (g).

Dispute arose over lime mining in the Shivalik hilly areas. The Supreme Court after much investigation, ordered the stopping of mining work and held that this would undoubtedly cause hardship to them, but it I s a price that has to be paid for protecting and safeguarding the right of the people to live in healthy environment with minimal disturbance of ecological balance and without avoidable hazard to them and to their cattle, homes and agricultural land and undue affection of air, water and environment."

After that, the Supreme Court interpreted and implemented the doctrine of Sustainable Development that" in Narmada Bachao Andolan vs. Union of India observed that "Sustainable Development means what type or extent of development can take place, which can be sustained by nature or ecology with or without mitigation".

In T.N. Godavaraman Thirumulpad vs. Union of India, the Supreme Court said "as a matter of preface, we may state that adherence to the principle of Sustainable Development is now a constitutional requirement. How much damage to the environment and ecology has got to be decided on the facts of each case. In Indian Council of Enviro-Legal Action vs. Union of India, the Apex Court held: "while economic development should not be allowed to take place at the cost of ecology or by causing widespread environment destruction and violation; at the same time, the necessity to preserve ecology and environment should not hamper economic and other developments". Hence, importance has been given both to development and environment and the quest is to maintain a fine balance between environment and economic development.
The Supreme Court of India emphasised on the need to set up specialised environment courts for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases involving environmental issues, since the right to healthy environment has been construed as a part of right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution.

The first case that can be discussed in respect to the Courts interpretation of Article 21 is **MC Mehta v Union of India** or the Oleum Gas Leak Case. A writ was filed under Article 32 on the event of leakage of Oleum gas from one of the units Shri Ram Foods and Fertilizers Industries. The primary issue dealt with in this case was the scope of Article 21 and 32 of the Constitution. And application for enforcement of right to life a “hyper-technical” approach cannot be adopted which would defeat the goal of justice. “Right to life means a life of dignity to be lived in proper environment free from danger of diseases or infections. In this case Supreme Court established the rule of absolute liability and held that if any damage is caused due to hazardous or dangerous activity than the sufferer is liable to be compensated. Further, the Court also observed that the claim for compensation under Article 21 is sustainable. In respect to Article 32 the Court observed that the ambit of Article 32 is extremely broad and it allows the Courts to force new remedies and to formulae new strategies to enforce fundamental right.

The case Chhetriya Mukti Sangharsh Samiti v State of UP was one of the earliest cases where the right to environment was linked to right to life. In this case the Supreme Court unequivocally held that “every citizen has a fundamental right to have the enjoyment of quality of life and living as contemplated by Article 21 of the Constitution. Anything which endangers or impairs by conduct of anybody either in violation or degradation of laws, the quality of life or living of people is entitled to be taken recourse of Article 32 of the Constitution’.

Another noteworthy case that can be mentioned is Indian Council for **The Indian Environ-Legal Action v Union of India.** In this case writ was filed under Article 32 on behalf of villagers alleging that dangerous chemicals were being emitted by private companies and this violated the right to life of the villagers. The Court found that the sludge released by the companies was toxic in nature and it made the water in the wells and streams unfit for human consumption. The Court held in this instant case that if Companies flagrantly violated the right to life of individuals then the Court has a right under Article 32 of the Constitution to intervene to protect the right to life and liberty of the citizens.

Similarly, in **Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar** The Supreme Court observed that “The right to life is a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution, and it includes the right of enjoyment of pollution-free water and air for full enjoyment of life. If anything endangers or impairs that quality of life in derogation of laws, a citizen has the right to have recourse to Article 32 of the Constitution…”

Another important judgment that has to be discussed in this regard is **MC Mehta v Union of India.** In this case it was alleged that the foundries, and hazardous industries as well as refineries in
Mathura where emitting sulphur dioxide which when combined with oxygen in the presence of atmospheric moisture was transformed into sulphuric acid or acid rain which was corroding the marbles of the Taj Mahal. A PIL was filed accordingly and it was further contended that refinery emissions, vehicular traffic, etc. polluted the ambient air around the Taj Trapezium (TTZ). The Supreme Court held that the emissions resulted in the violation of the right to life of people living in the TTZ and also damaged a prestigious monument like the Taj.

The Supreme Court in *Samatha v State of Andhra Pradesh*, held that It is the duty to ensure that the industry or enterprise do not denude the forest to become menace to human existence nor a source to destroy flora and fauna and biodiversity.

**In Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd v. Bombay Environmental Action Group**, The Supreme Court observed that with major threats to environment such as climate change, global warming etc.; the need to protect the environment has become priority, at the same time it is also nessasury to promote development, so much so that it has become the most significant and local point of environment legislation and judicial decision relating to the same.

**Similarly, the apex court in Amarnath Shrine, in Re vs. Union of India and Others**, explained that the doctrine of Sustainable Development and precautionary principle have been applied where development was necessary, but not at the cost of environment” appropriate balance between the various activities of the states very foundation of socio-economic security and proper environment of the right to life. “And this balance to be made by the courts to ensure the protection of environment and forests.

The Indian Government and Indian judiciary, both are playing vital role in developing the principle of sustainable development by protecting, preserving, and conserving the environment and natural sources. Article 21. Right to clean and healthy environment has been interpreted as a part and parcel of right to dignified life of people of India by the Indian judiciary specially our apex court.

Indian judiciary is playing very pivotal role to make safe environment and bring an equilibrium between ecology and sustainable development.

A lot has been done legally and judicially to protect environment, but still we are lacking far behind from our goal. Preservation and protection of the environment and keeping the ecological balance unaffected is a mission which is not only for Governments and judiciary but also for every citizen of India, it is a pious, social, moral and legal obligation on every Indian citizens, it is also their fundamental duty as enshrined in Article 51 A (g) of the Indian Constitution. It is an opportunity to come together and achieve the goal of” Sustainable Development “as envisaged by the U.N. Millennium Goals of 2000 and declared by the Rio de Janeiro- Submit on Sustainable Development (1992,2012), the Johannesburg Conference on Sustainable Development (2002).
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Invited Lecture 4

Sushil Kumar Sharma
Chairman, Bar Council of Rajasthan, Jodhpur, Rajasthan

Message:

I am immensely happy to know that Biyani Group of Colleges, Jaipur is organizing International Conference on eve of rejoicings the 13th Anniversary India-Japan Fest-BICON-2018 on "Sustainable Development" on 25th to 28th November, 2018. The thematic and sub-thematic thrust areas has deep Philosophical, ideological, academic and practical implications for development and progress of mankind.

The "Sustainable Development" is a multidimensional process encompassing social, economic, educational, Political, technical, management, environmental, ecological and development aspect & any nation in pursuance of sustainability must creates society based one equity and non difference.

I am sure the participants will discuss in depth all these sub-thematic in thrust areas and there dissensions related to the "Sustainable Development".

I am confident that deliration & the outcome of this important conference would significant by contribute in bringing all about better understanding on them at topic challenges, issues and perspectives.

I convey my heartiest greeting and felicitations to all the Participants and organizers of the conference and wish the conference a grand success.
Invited Lecture 5

Dr. Sanjula Thanvi
Associate Professor of Law, University Of Rajasthan

MESSAGE:

It gives me great honour to write a message for “BICON-2018” on the theme “SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT” organised by my Biyani group of Institutions, Jaipur in collaboration with academic institutions of Japan.

Development means the process of becoming something bigger, stronger, better or advance which in turn brings degradation, deprivation of some other process so there must be balance between the two means development should be sustained. Doctrine of sustainable development comes in existence at the world commission on environment, when Ms. G.H.Brundland, Norway Prime Minister, defined “Sustainable Development” as “Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs”. In preserving development of society - Judiciary, legislatures, executives and Academicians plays an important role Legislatures has enacted various laws to create something grow or change and becomes more advanced i.e. to achieve sustainable development. Executive role is to execute the law and Judiciary, especially Supreme Court and High Court, play a vital role to solve the problem by interpretation of Laws. Academicians are meant to create some change in society, sense the issues creating problems, respond to society and influence the society.

Process of globalization, path-breaking and radical developments in Science and Technology, fierce market competitiveness, ever rising power and capacity of influencing state by regional and multinational companies, position and potentials being acquired by the financial Institutions (World Bank, WTO, RBI & others) in impacting national economic, trade and development policies are the major developments but they also create serious challenges to sustainable development.

I am sure this 13th India-Japan Bilateral Conference on “Sustainable Development” would be an occasion for judiciary, lawyers, academicians, researchers, students and other professionals in India & Japan to discuss the issue at hand and suggest the solutions to the sustain the development in the various field . I wish all the best to organising team for their unique approach towards the great issue.
Invited Lecture 6

Dr. Toolika Gupta
Director, IICD

Dr. Toolika Gupta has amassed experience as a designer, consultant and academic in India and abroad. She has travelled extensively in India, USA, Europe and parts of south-east Asia. She started her career as a designer in 1996 after completing her Master’s degree in Textiles and Clothing from Delhi University (Lady Irwin College), continued as a researcher and free-lance designer, then taught at NIFT (National Institute of Fashion Technology), New Delhi full time from 2005 to 2011 as an associate professor. She moved to UK in 2011 and did a short course from the University of Oxford in ‘Archaeology of Clothing’. She began her PhD from the University of Glasgow in 2012, which was successfully completed in 2016. Her PhD was titled ‘Influence of British Rule on Elite Indian Menswear: The Birth of the Sherwani’. During these years she was associated with CTR, Centre for textile Research (Copenhagen, Denmark) as a PhD fellow, where she was a part of very exciting research group, and worked on understanding of research methodology. She has also presented papers in many national and international conferences, some of which are online, She has been a consultant for the industry and for museums and other projects. Last year (2016), she was one of the ambassadors of the Costume Society of UK. She is a founder member and secretary of the Textiles and Clothing Research Centre, TCRC, India.

MESSAGE:

Sustainability is in the way we work and plan for future, each action of ours needs to be taken after thinking of its impact sustainably. Sustainability should be seen in the light of sustainable employments, sustainable materials and an entire sustainable eco-system. I feel happy to know that Biyani College is taking careful steps towards this direction, and I wish them good luck for the India-Japan Bilateral Conference to be held in November 2018.
Invited Lecture 7

Dr. Ishrat Ullah Khan

Affiliation:
Associate Professor, Head, Department of Drawing & Painting, Convener, Board of Studies, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

Education:
M.A. Ph.D. (Drawing & Painting)
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Research Area:
History of Wall Painting, Miniature Painting

Award:
• Shiksha Gaurav Award (2005)
• Best Programme Officer, NSS (2005)
• Bharat Jyoti Award (2008)
• Vivre La Education Award (2015)
• National Award Honour by National Art Festival Crayons, Tonk (2016)

Achievements:
• Ex-Vice Principal, Univ. Rajasthan College, Jaipur
• Ex-ADSW, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
• Ex-Member of BOS, UOR, Jaipur
• Member of BOS, Bikaner University, Bikaner
• Ex-Programme Officer of NSS (2003-2006)
• Ex-Proctor (2007-2013)
• Ex-Rector and Returning Officer (2014 & 2015)
CONTRIBUTED PAPERS

Moral Judgment Under Dilemma Situation in India

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\textsuperscript{3}Institute of Decision Science for a sustainable society, Japan
\textsuperscript{4}Biyani Group of Colleges, India

Abstract:

The present study examined morals in Indian people by moral dilemma task. The results showed that the situation includes direct cause and accidental harm enhanced utilitarian judgment. The effect of personal force in moral scenario was different from previous studies, and it might reflect specific sense of values in India.

Keywords: Morality, Moral dilemma, Decision-making, Culture

Introduction:

How can we measure our morality? In order to resolve it, some tasks were developed [1]. The moral dilemma task is one of them, and which is the task participants need to choose sacrificing one person in order to save others or overlooking others death. The task was improved in current years, and it is elucidated that there are factors of situation which affect our judgment in moral dilemmas [2]. Those are Personal force (whether touch the person directly), Benefit recipient (whether own life can be saved), Evitability (whether victim comes out without own action), Intentionality (whether there is clear intention of murder). However, cultural difference as which aspect is respected is still unclear. This study examined moral judgment in India as first step for cultural comparison study.

Result and Discussion:

The mean ratings of moral acceptability (1: disagree to kill one person to save others (deontological judgment) ~ 7: agree to kill one person to save others (utilitarian judgment)) for each participant were analyzed (Figure-1). A Two-by-Two-by-Two analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted. Each factor of moral scenario (Personal force, Evitability,
Intentionality) were the within-participants factor. There were significant effects of personal force \((F (1, 88) = 10.89, p < .01)\), intentionality \((F (1, 88) = 19.48, p < .001)\). It means direct cause and accidental harm of sacrificing in dilemma situation enhance utilitarian judgment. Conversely, evitability of victim is not critical factor of moral judgment for Indian people.

![Figure 1 Mean moral acceptability ratings](image)

**Experimental:**

This study was conducted as interview survey based on questionnaire. The research area were a campus of Biyani group of colleges and markets around there. 100 persons participated survey. Eight scenarios of moral dilemma were selected as task from previous study [2] with three factors(Personal force, Evitability, Intentionality).

**Conclusion:**

This study revealed that Indian people tend to choose utilitarian judgment in moral dilemmas, and it is enhanced by situation includes direct cause of sacrificing.

**References:**


The effect of Diet Habits on Health Status among Diabetes Patients in India

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Abstract:

The general objective of this study is that the effect of the living habits (dietary practice) induced by different religions on the diabetes patients in India. We conducted the survey by the questionnaire. The basic characteristic of diabetes patients including the age, gender and the relationship among the religion type, diet type and BMI are studied.

Keywords: Diabetes, Religion, Diet habits, India

Introduction

Diabetes is one of the largest global health emergencies of 21st century¹. Each year more and more people live with this condition, which can result in life-changing complications. India is one of highest number of people with diabetes and still experiencing an alarming increase in the prevalence of diabetes². The resulting morbidity, reduced quality of life, and risk for complication make preventive strategies imperative. And, with good self-management and health professional support, people with diabetes can live a long, health life. However, the contribution of the Indian diet and related religions to the increasing prevalence of diabetes in the country is not well understood. The research is mainly focus on the relationship between the health status and diet habits of diabetes patients in India.

Result and Discussion:

The samples characteristics as the 77.8 % diabetic patients have belonged to 40-70 years. 54.8% diabetes patients are male. The religion of samples are Hinduism, Islam and Christianity and the 6.7% people are Islam, the proportion are 90.5%, 6.7% and 2.9%, respectively. As the Fig1 showed more than half of diabetic patients are vegetarian and overweight in this research. The results in Fig2 showed 59% diabetes patients are vegetarian, 29% diabetes patients are non-vegetarian. On the side of body mass index (BMI) results that be used to judge the health status of diabetes patients, we can see about 70% patients are overweight. Also, we collect the education status among the diabetes patients as the Fig3 showed. The education status have no significant different to effect the portion of the overweight. The self-management and economic
status possibility affect the results. Furthermore, the relationship of BMI and different parts of diet consumption be studied in the Fig4. The consumption of vegetable, fruit, high-fat food, high-sugar food and sugary drink were studied. There are no apparent different in diabetes prevalence based on type of BMI and different parts of diet consumption.

The people are Hinduism who have a unique dietary practice and lifelong pattern in India. Hence, combination the pattern of dietary may yield findings which part of dietary is high consumption. Thus, it is possible to assess dietary associations with diabetes even chronic diseases. In the future, prospective research with better measure of dietary intake and clinical measures of diabetes are needed to clarify the relationship between the diabetes and living habits formed from different religion.

**Experimental**

Conducted as international collaboration research between Kyushu University Decision Science center and Biyani University. The survey was conducted at the local diabetes clinics including
the Dhand’s diabetes clinic and Dana Shivam Heart & Super specialty Hospital of Jaipur and face-to-face interview 100 diabetes patients who have different religions. The prepared questionnaire was used to collect information on various like general profile, disease history, food habits, exercise, etc.

**Conclusion:**

The 100 diabetes patients have no significant different in diabetes prevalence based on type of BMI and different parts of diet consumption.

**References:**


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**Clarifying of Bring Up Process as Successor by Regional Development Coordinator**

**Yoshitaka OGUNI†**

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**Abstract:**

In this paper, I clarify the process of promoting successors for regional development coordinator in Japan where the population supporting the regional economy is decreasing. Especially, I focus on local cities where the population declines remarkably and show how to grow successors of regional development in business. This work provides some insights that respond efficiently and flexibly to problems through sustainable self-reflection and original work. In addition, the results can help coordinators to improve their behavior.

**Keywords**: Regional development, Self-reflection, Participant observation, Coordinator

**Introduction:**

Japan is facing a problem of economic decline due to a decreasing labor population and an increasing elderly population. By that influence, municipalities and businesses have not been able to
continue to work without successors. Especially, depopulation is in progress, especially in rural areas. Regional activities such as “community development” and “town development” are gathering attention to maintain and develop the economies of the areas where these problems occur. Among them, the “regional coordinator” adjusts how to solve regional problems and promote regional coordinator as an important role in regional activities.

However, it has not been clear how the “regional coordinator” is developing in regional development coordinator in Japan. In addition, other problems such as labor, cost and time of building new human resources as successors have emerged as an important topic. Moreover, a problem that arises not only in community development but also in the company environment is the “regional activities”. It is conducted without “the reason why community development is necessary”. Therefore, this research assumes that the regional economy is not dependent on administrative subsidies, but that the region itself is “to maintain culture and society”. It focuses on finding a way to be “sustainable and economically independent” and successor responsible for regional development focus on regional activities.

The purpose of this research is to clarify how to train regional successor by taking participant observation in community-based companies as regional coordinators. By this way, both the regional coordinator and the successor will clarify the mechanism of how the knowledge on training is accumulated and how they are inherited. Regional development is structured by three elements: “Industry creation”, “Creating a place” and “Human resource”. Among them, despite the importance of “Human resource” [1][2] is pointed out, how to bring up the regional successor is not revealed [3]. Nanao city and Ishikawa prefecture, which are survey in this study, are located about 80 km northeast from the economic center of Ishikawa. Kanazawa city, with a population of about 53,000 people and an area of 318.32 km², has an extensive fishing industry. Nanao city has one of the festival called “mikoshi” (a sacred palanquin). The mikoshi is a special carriage for the gods (attendants are people who walk and sing alongside it). Moreover, trade in Hokkaido from the 17th century (Kitamae ship) was also flourishing.

In recent years, about 30% of the population of Nanao city has become elderly people over 65 years old and thus young people are required as regional successors. This paper shows how the successor can solve regional problems by participating the internship at the company “Misogigawa Co., Ltd.” which involve in building such regional successor and giving guidance to intern students. There are several intern students. They are in charge of working at the meeting. The teaching method adapts OJT, but the problem is always shared with employees and interns directly or through information exchange via the Internet by using “cloud” such as Google Drive. However, by sharing alone, OJT does not require the skills to deal with various problems. For this reason, the author watched the work contracted by intern students in the site of OJT and described what kind of guidance the employees train regional successor.
Result and discussion:

Besides meeting with employees, interns (= students) also wrote documents for self-reflection, which are called “retrospect sheets” every work or project ends. The content of the document is suitable for reflection and improvement points. Employees get hints from the improvement points about their teaching methods. Then, “familiar” with residents of local cities, OJT was conducted not only from employees but also from the residents. By that employees paper-based education and information sharing with interns by utilizing the Internet technology can make the jobs efficiently and smoothly.

The series of actions shown in this result are the PDCA cycle and the SECI model. Every time one work is over, they strongly impressed by having retrospective and remedial measures. In addition, they can deal with similar situations in the future. Employee also gained hints for improving educational methods for interns from the document. In modern society, almost works depend on the Internet system such as mobile phones. Moreover, the self-reflection using the document such as the knowledge “Yugard” gathered by the predecessors, and “New Gard” which is the combination of modern new iterative self-reflection “Yugard” is created.

Experimental:

The strategy of this research is to participate observation to the regional community development company as I am an intern student. The targets of the observation are the behavior of OJT and intern between employees and interns. The period of this research is from July 1st 2018 to the end of Sep 2018.

Conclusion:

In this research, intern students gained the experience from self-reflection and self-growing materials. It is the opportunities for the coordinators too. However, this research could not visualize the level of understanding for the. In future work, this problem should be considered.

References:


Challenges before Sustainability: A Dynamic Paradigm of Global Culture

Ridhi Jajoo
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Abstract:

Sustainability lies at the heart of our strategy. Our vision for a cleaner world is reflected in our ambition to drive the transformation towards a low–emission energy system to engage our customers and society at large to help us drive this change. Sustainability looks to protect our natural environment, human & ecological health, while driving innovation and not compromising our way of life. Four factors are specially leading to this drastic change: Climatic change, Urbanisation, Digitalisation and Technological Advancement. Our role is to accelerate this change by reshaping the energy system, improving resource efficiency and providing smart solutions. The National Environment Act 1980 marked a new era for the legal framework of sustainability especially in terms of protection of environment.

Keywords: Sustainability, Energy Efficiency, Renewable, Urbanisation, Legal framework.

Introduction:

Sustainability is the method of maintaining the resources in a balanced way, to avoid unnecessary exploitation and to meet human needs and aspirations in the future period. This theory considers that the resources are finite and should be used conservatively and wisely with a view to long term priorities and consequences of the ways in which resources are used. Sustainability is a broad discipline giving students and graduates insights into most aspect of the human world from business to technology to environment & to the Social sciences. The core skills with which a graduate leaves college or University is looking into the modern world to change it drastically and develop the technologies of the future. When we hear the world “Sustainability” we tend to think of renewable resources, reducing carbon emissions, protecting environments and a way of keeping the delicate ecosystem of our planet, Earth in balance. Under the concept of “Sustainability” there is a study of how natural systems function, remain diverse and produce everything it needs for the ecology to remain in balance. It also acknowledges that human civilisation take resources to sustain our modern way of life. Thus Sustainability takes into account how we might live in harmony with the natural world around us, protecting it from damage & destruction. It is not yet clear what our sustainable future will look like but with emerging technologies & the improvement of older cleaner fuel sources many people now look to a past fossil fuel world—including businesses. As we know that our entire energy sector is transforming now-a-days so we have to be very cautious on the point of
sustainable development in global perspective. With emergence of cross boarded pollution issues, the international community realised the need of the legal framework towards sustainability. The Stockholm Conference of 1992, the Earth Summit held (1992) were the great leap towards sustainable development.

Result and discussion:

After discussing on the above issues, the result which can be taken out is that we need to be very much vigilant in the aspect of environmental protection and sustainability. For this proper implementation of laws should be done and people should morally support such legal frameworks to give them a meaningful shape and multidimensional heights.

Conclusion:

Many developed countries have attained modernization through the process of industrialization. But there is a need to bridge the gap between rich and poor nations in regard to resource utilization and sustainable path of development. For this there is a prior need of regional cooperation. Part of the research capacity of these industrial nations like money, advanced skills and sophisticated equipments should be used rationally to tackle the challenges before sustainable society especially in the developing countries like India.

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The Role of Mass Media in Sustainable Development

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Abstract:
Sustainable development means economic development that is conduct without depletion of natural resources. India and Japan have made many collaborative efforts in the past and still making efforts in the present to sustain the economic, environmental and educational development in India and Japan. The use of mass media has played a significant role in the sustainable development of both the countries. This international conference “13th India – Japan Bilateral Conference” is a witness to the global sustainability. Efforts towards environmental hygiene, towards going green in economic building process and medias strong role in enhancing sustainable development is the key focus of the present research paper.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Going Green, Mass Media, Economic Building, Collaborative Efforts, catalytic agents.

Introduction:
Mass media is a significant force in Indian modern culture. Mass media is communication whether written, broadcast, or spoken that reaches a large audience. It includes television, radio, advertising, movies, the internet, newspaper, magazines, and so forth. Sociologists have referred to this as mediated culture. Youngsters, officials, old people rather the whole community is bombarded constantly with messages from a multitude of sources including TV, newspapers, magazines, face book, twitter, what’s app, you tube and many other social sites on internet.

Today due to mass media people living in the remotest part of the world do not remain untouched by latest happenings in the world and innovation and changes taking place every moment in the field of machinery, education and technology. Media’s role in sustainable development can be analysed from political, economic and social perspective. In the political sphere medias role can be found in areas of democracy and good governance, political transparency, foreign policy, human rights, war on terrorism, and public relations. In the economic sphere, media can play their role in the area of economic policy and growth, economic empowerment, advertisements and tourism, business and investment, etc. In the social sphere, medias role covers the social issues, such as corruption, criminal violence, communal conflicts, prostitution, war on drugs, population control, education and food security.

India is much ahead of all the developing countries in creating the role of communication in nation building and sustainable development. Even for Gandhiji, the father of our nation, the key to a newspapers role in arousing social awareness was integrity and credibility. Social commitment was
basic. Transparency in all its operations was essential to maintain its reputation (Bhattacharjee, 2003).

It's true that mass media are the catalytic agents in national development some of our rural areas still lack the facilities of mass media. Dua (1994) felt that media should give more coverage to the agricultural programmes relevant to farming community. It is a fact that half of our population is still illiterate and does not have access to newspapers and other printed material. As a result of this, pace of adoption of technology has remained lower than the expectation of scientists.

Japanese and Indian mass media have played a crucial role in promoting educational and invitational programmes for Indian and Japanese students wanting to study either in Japan or India. In 2015 Takeshi Yagi, the Japanese ambassador to India discussed the possibility of boosting collaborations with Indian students wanting to study in Japan at the Japan-India education summit. In these summits it is the role of mass media through which all the students are made aware about different technical and educational programmes for Indian students who are wanting to study in Japan. Through these programmes many Indian students become familiar with Japanese higher education and take advantage of these institutions.

MEXT has designated The University of Tokyo. India office as ‘Coordinator in India for Higher Education in Japan’. MEXT has also designated four universities, such as the University of Tokyo (U Tokyo), Nagaoka University of Technology, Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology and Ritsumeikan University as representatives of the Re-Inventing Japan project, especially for India.

Tokyo has collaborated with IIT Kharagpur in the field of railways. RITS signed an MOU with IIT Hyderabad to promote educational and academic exchange. Nihon University sends students to Goa University every year. Japanese university also has a student exchange programme with Delhi University.

Many Japanese universities have started offering the English medium course recognising the fact that one of the biggest barriers for Indian students to study in Japan is language. The Japan science and technology agency (JST), working closely with MEXT, has launched a new short-term invitational programme for Indians up to 40 years of age. The Sakura Science Exchange Programme in science invited some 300 Indian university students and young professor’s to Japan for up to three weeks in 2015-16 with necessary costs borne by JST. The necessary information was provided by the Japanese host institute on web address ssp.jst.go.jp/EN/index.html. These are a few examples of internet services which are genuinely serving the Indian researcher’s students in the field of educational programmes.

It’s through mass media we realize that JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) has played a major role in sustainable development in India in various sectors, whether it is the field of technology, health and medical care, transportation field, power and energy field, agricultural and
rural development, conservation of natural resources, environment, urban and reginal development and urban environment.

It’s really the use of internet services that applicants can stay connected with JICA through the following websites:

1. JICA website
2. JICA India website
3. JICA’S Training and Dialogue Programs
4. JICA Alumni India website

This year JICA has signed agreement with centre to provide loan of Rs 500 crore to government of India that is 8,082 million Japanese Yen approximately. Source: m. times of india.com Apr 2, 2018. And it is another feather in the cap of sustainable development in the field of an efficient traffic system to meet increasing traffic demand in Chennai metropolitan area by installing intelligent transport systems and to migrate traffic congestion and economic growth.

JICA India office, chief representative, Takema Sakamoto said that this project would “optimise the way traffic lights work, reducing long ques at city’s main intersections”, he said, adding, mitigating traffic congestion would leads to effective utilization of road infrastructure

The list of the role of mass media in the sustainable development of India is endless; mass media has paved the way for the better relations between India and Japan in the field of overall development of Indian economic growth whether it is health sector, education sector, better infrastructure and various other social sectors which have also been benefitted from the various sustainable programs provided by the Japanese government to Indian government.

References:

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Fashion Sustainability-A Culture for Community Development

Bindu Sharma
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Abstract:
Fashion sustainability is a broader aspect of Y generation which widely influenced by culture and to the culture. Traditional fashion represents the mammal or semiautomatic process product whereas smart textile serve another corner of technology and advancement. In this conceptual paper, a community development frame work through fashion sustainability and harmony in traditional and technology based fashion. The frame work provide insight of not only the economic aspect its casing the social and environmental aspect of art and fashion culture. The paper provide a solid based for fashion business startups as well as culture impact on consumer behavior and community development through SEE frame work.

Keywords: Fashion, Sustainability, Culture and Community development.

Introduction:
Fashion as a paradox of as custom (fashion2012), signalized by continuously change or fashion cycle movement which is non-constant, it is an art, culture, science and behavioral aspect for social culture. Fashion provide a vital role in micro level as traditional, ritual and cultural for specific product whereas technology pay greater role to product not only for mass production through automation it also reveal the niche market for smart fashion embed with technology. The urge of today’s fashion, a two way street for culture and community development.

Two way street of CCD through fashion.

Traditional Fashion
(Cluster based Industry)
Woven textile as-Ikat, brocade, Chanderi,
Maheshwari, Pashmina etc.
Printed textile as- Block print, Dabu etc.
Painted textile as-Madhubani, kalamkari, Warli,
Embrodered textile-phulkari, Kutch
Chamba rumal etc

Technology Embed Fashion
(Research and Development Industry)
Embed antenna for security
Embed technology for health care
3 D printing, digital printing
Computerized embroidery
In current scenario, blending of tradition and technology is essential for development of community as y generation is required technology due to diverse phenomena of ethical and technological fashion to maintain the ritual and culture of traditional fashion as well as lead in their peer group in technology wise.

**Sustainability**

Sustainability is a contradictory term which concern with 3 fold development of socio-eco and environmental (SEE) aspect for society and fashion industry have led to a rise in the implementation of sustainability initiatives to grow the ethical and technological fashion for improving their environmental impact and the social responsibility throughout their supply chains. Environmental sustainability refers to the ability of something to continue without upsetting earth’s ecological balance. Sustainable apparel products can be defined as a part of the growing design philosophy and trend of sustainability, the goal of which is to create a system which can be supported indefinitely in terms of environmentalism and social responsibility.

Cultural cycle-SEE (Social, Economic and Environmental)

**Culture:**

Culture is intellectual collectiveness phenomena regards ritual norms and traditions among an organization or a group in society. Fashion have vast cultural impact on society not only in aspect of creativity, innovation as well as economic and socio aspect. Culture have a powerful effect on community as a fashion. The Y generation have different priorities for fashion as they involve in different activities which required different culture for multi-tasking, ever changing technology connecting to whole world, global awareness and social responsibility.

Whereas fashion culture is contributed a new perspective to the social-cultural.

1. Social and economic arena - way of life, wealth, dressing habits, consumption, etc.
2. Environment and health - climatic changes, protection of animals, environment friendly materials, sport, etc.
3. Legal and ethical environment - international agreements, etc.
4. Custom and rituals effects - historical and folk costumes, street-styles, etc.
5. Art and Technology - applied art, painting and sculpture, theatre, music, literature, etc.
6. Technological developments - new fabrics, intelligent textiles, new production and logistic procedures, etc.
7. Sexuality - blurred border between male and female dressing, etc.
8. Internet - presence of the global world.

This cultural contribution result is the innovation itself expected by certain circles of fashion and regenerate the demand for new innovation fashion as per Y generation activities.

**Community Development:**

Community development is a practical approach of society development and fashion as culture open up new opportunities for women’s economic and social upgradation especially in rural areas where women’s cooperative communities indulge in traditional fashion embroidery and handwork. Creativity and managerial skills of women’s are making them eco-leaders, power house, group dynamics, learning while earning, and social strength.

In other hand women’s also have strong appearance in technology field a group of technocrats revels smarter technology for protection device.

Y generation have innovative demand as well as ethic demand where fashion culture casing the direct and indirect development of community as changing in lifestyle and status. Fashion culture revive the demand of innovative needs which fulfill by the fashion creators and fashion setter may be work strong ground.

**References:**

Role of Indian Judiciary on Sustainable Development Legal and Judicial Trends and Solution

Prof. Dr. N.L. Gurjar¹, Prof. Dr. Satish Handa²

¹Principal, Biyani Law College, Jaipur; ²Former Principal, Biyani Law College, Jaipur

Abstract:

Judiciary may be reported as the most sharp-eyed protector of democracy. It is one of the three towers upon which the structure of the constitution is constructed. It will not be wrong to say that “environmental variences have created some striking case laws in India. Because, Judiciary courageously and enthusiastically enforcing the law and filled the gap in the field of environment and sustainable development”. “It facilitated legislators without legislating”. Indian Judiciary has ever assumed the role of defender of the environment and insurer of the fundamental right of life and sustainable development. It has been played important role for advancing the concept of sustainable development. It is relevant to quote here that the legislature has recently started talking about sustainable development in some of the enactments. But, mainly the acclaim for making sustainable development as fundamental principle of Indian legal system goes to judiciary. If we look at the number of legislations related to environment in India, we would found that there is no shortage of laws.

Above decisions makes it clear that the risk of harm to the smaller number of people for public interest is admissible. But, it is submitted that **Doctrine of Proportionality of Risk** must be used with greater degree of alertness, because the life of the some can't be sacrificed for the purpose of large public interest. Several Judgments of Indian judiciary very much clears that the role of Indian Judiciary in context of environment protection and sustainable development is marvellous and laudable. Judiciary in India has done a great service by declaring the right to pollution free air, water and clean environment as fundamental right. It is the efforts of judiciary that the concept of sustainable development has become the important part in constitution of India and environmental jurisprudence in our country along with certain other “principles such as polluters pays principle, precautionary principle, intergenerational equity, public trust doctrine, use and conservation of Natural resources, environment protection, obligation to assist and cooperate, doctrine of proportionality of risk, doctrine of absolute liability and extended producer responsibility (EPR) “Number of times, for the protection of environment, judiciary applied the principle of sustainable development while deciding the cases. Moreover, judiciary through the concept of Public Interest Litigation, arousing social awareness about the importance of environment protection and sustainable development and encouraged people to participate in the prevention and control of pollution programs. But still there are a number of hindrances in the way of achieving sustainable society, which are given as under:
Powers of Apex Court are limited. Number of times, Supreme Court has issued directions to the administration regarding the closure of industries and projects which are harmful for the environment and sustainable development, but administration refuses to accept the directions of Apex Court on the name of Policy decision.

Apart from that, there is inadequate sensitivity amongst the professional, technical and even judicial people. Therefore accountability and transparency in judicial institutions is the need of the hours.

Keywords : Sustainable Development, Judiciary

Sustainable Development and Environment Protection in India: Challenges and Expectations in Socio-Legal Scenario

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Abstract:

Environment protection and preservation is integral part of Indian religious practices and beliefs. It is belief of all Indian religions that to preserve the environment is one of the ways to serve the humanity and God. Undoubtedly, Indian Constitution implements the religious faith of Indian community on environment preservation by the insertion of various provisions concerning protection of natural resources like forests, lakes and wild life. Moreover, keen participation in various international conventions, conferences rather affirms that, most of the issues, which the humanity is facing today, are revolving around the human beings. Environmental pollution and unsustainable pattern of development is such kind of issue. It is emphasized that these issues are not for single nation, therefore it is the obligations of the all nations whether developed or developing, rich or poor must concentrate to find out the solutions of these problems. Undoubtedly, various resolutions have been taken by world community through international conferences, conventions, declarations to resolve the above said issues. The first international conference for environment preservation and sustainable development is Stockholm Declaration on Human Environment, 1972, in which India participated and promised to implement the principles of Stockholm declaration in regional level. In other words, one can say that consciously, it was initial step of the Indian Government to fight against the problem of environment pollution and unsustainable development.
The above discussed constitutional provisions very much clear that concept of environment protection and sustainable development is a hidden aspect of our Constitution and connected with our religious and social beliefs. Under these, a good number of legislations have been enacted and they are capable of producing good results but the most important thing is the strong will power of government and community participation to produce the desired results. In order to control environmental pollution in April 1981 the National Committee on Environmental Planning (NCEP) was established. The NCEP is doing commendable work in the areas of appraisal of development projects, human settlement planning, and formulation of environmental planning and in creating environmental awareness at various levels. Moreover, dignified life could not be achieved without affording the right of sustainable development and right to live in clean environment to citizens.

Constitutional Forty-Second (Amendment) Act, 1976, inspired from the Stockholm Conference on Human Environment, in which India participated very actively and promised to the world community for implementation of sustainable development principles. Apart from that, Part-IV and Part IV-A also deal with the same concept. Above provisions makes it clear that India has fulfilled all its obligations, which India has promised in international treaties, conventions, and declarations on Environment Protection and sustainable development.

**Keywords**: Sustainable Development, Environmental Protection, Government Policies

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**Indian Jurisprudence and Sustainable Development**

**Dr. Sangram Singh**

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**Abstract:**

Indian Jurisprudence is well balanced with principles of sustainable development. The whole idea of living was based on the harmonious coexistence with the nature. "Mahinsyahsarvabhuhatani is a lesson of the Rigveda, meaning "Do not harm anything". Elements of nature were respected to the extent that they were personified as gods and worshipped. "Nearly all the higher gods of the Rig Vedga are personification of natural phenomena, such as the sun, dawn, fire, wind and rains.

By accepting the divinity in all beings, living and non-living, Hinduism views the universe as a family or, in Sanskrit; Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam".
The detailed analysis of Indian Jurisprudence it is concluded that the Constitution of India in its directives imposes duty to the state and citizens to make measure on conservation of resources towards environmental sustainability. In fact, there are legislative and policy measures on effective conservation of resources at different level the bendiness of the concept as well as ineffectiveness of the institutions that as remarkably created a chaos in harmonizing developmental and environmental controversies. Realizing the mandate for achieving environmental sustainability in catena of cases the constitutional courts relied the soft law and transform the status of concept of Sustainable Development and remarkably accepted as part of our Municipal law. Critics argued that the courts while handling issues relating to environmental degradation, they generally apply the principles of Sustainable Development and administrative justice. Ignoring, the critics, it is need of the hour to make effective coordination among the existing institutions and broader understanding to achieve environmentally sustainable policies along with global trade targets.

**Keywords**: Jurispuredence, Sustainable Development, Environmental Degradation

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**Block Printing Workers of Rajasthan: A Study**

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**Abstract:**

The impact of the textile industry on the environment and the consumption of raw materials and natural resources are becoming prime concerns. Due to the German ban on synthetic dyes because of their carcinogenic, pollutative and non-biodegradable nature; the attention has shifted to the use of natural dyes. India, since ancient times is known for its unique arts and crafts. One of the earliest techniques used to colour fabric was printing with a block printing. One of the most popular form of hand printing is - block printing. Printing is the process of applying colour to fabric in definite patterns or designs. It is also known as localized application of dye or pigment in thickened form to a substrate to create an attractive design with well-defined boundaries. The objective of present study is to find out about the dyes, binders, thickeners used by block printers and physical problems faced by them. For this purpose twenty respondents were purposively selected and structured interview schedule was used for data collection. The results reveals that majority of the respondents were using the synthetic dyes and thickeners and facing the health problems related to skin followed by breathing and back ache.
Role of Media for Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection: Media Role in Sustainable Development- some observation and expectations

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Abstract:

It may be little surprising to know that the first civilization in the world to collapse due to ecological factors was Sumer in Mesopotamia more than 4000 years ago. One might perhaps think that it was some natural disaster that led to the extinguishing of the Sumerian civilization. But the reality is different. In fact, it was, in a great measure, a man made catastrophe caused by the increasing salinity in the extensive irrigation channels built by the Sumers for cultivation. Historical and archaeological evidence points out that ecological factor played a crucial role in the collapse of a number of ancient civilizations like the Indus Valley, Greek, Phoenician, Roman and the Mayan. Today again, a similar possibility is in front of us. In the present context, we cannot turn our back towards development.

Development brings advantages as well as challenges. Sustainable development is the key for success. In 1987, the World Commission on Environment and Development (WECD), which had been set up in 1983, published a report entitled Our Common Future. The document came to be known as the Brundtland Report named after the Commission's Chairman, Gro Harlem Brundtland, the then Prime Minister of Norway. This document developed the guiding principles for sustainable development as it is generally understood today.

To conclude, media has been playing a pivotal role in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. It needs to focus more on the developmental aspects rather than focusing too much on the entertainment aspects of society. It has been creating public opinion and whenever media participates wholeheartedly, it has brought in sea change in the society. Hence, the role of media in sustainable development is very significant.

Keywords: Media, Sustainable Development, Goals
Economic Growth with Sustainable Development

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Abstract:

Sustainable development is the organizing principle for meeting human development goals while at the same time sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services upon which the economy and society depends. Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Development all alone does not mean development of the present and not caring about the future generation it should be a balance between the present needs and future needs.

Economic growth, reflected in increases in national output per capita, makes possible an improved material standard of living. Development is driven by satisfying present needs, without fully considering the wider or future impacts. The damage this kind of approach can cause, from large-scale financial crises caused by irresponsible exploitation of natural resources. The longer the unsustainable development, the more frequent and severe its consequences are likely to become, which is why it needs to take action now.

Living within our environmental limits is one of the central principles of sustainable development. One implication of not doing so is climate change. But the focus of sustainable development is far broader than just the environment. It's also about ensuring a strong, healthy and just society. This means meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity.

Economic Sustainability

Sustainability focuses on equal economic growth that generates wealth for all, without harming the environment. Investment and equal distribution of the economic resources will strengthen the sustainability for a complete development. Many challenges facing humankind at present, such as climate change, water scarcity, inequality and hunger, can be resolved at a global level and by promoting sustainable development.

The Goals to Sustainable economic development

1. Eradicate poverty and hunger and guaranteeing a healthy life
2. Universalize access to basic services such as water, sanitation and sustainable energy
3. Support the generation of development opportunities through inclusive education and decent work
4. Foster innovation and resilient infrastructure, and guarantee the global wellbeing of people
5. Reduce inequality in the world and protect the planet.
6. Care for the environment combating climate change and protecting the oceans and land ecosystem
7. Promote collaboration between different social agents to create an environment of peace and sustainable development.

Environmental constraints in Developing countries are characterised by pressures from Population Growth, Inefficient Technology, Weak Governance, Poor Health Sector, Low per capita Income, and Poverty. Therefore, the emphasis for developing countries is on the need for progress, a desire to have social and economic growth. Hence, growth would take precedence to the environment.

In terms of the perspective from the developed countries, economic growth results in increasing wealth, income, standard of living, and improved health care facilities. This state of affluence on the other hand came at a price of environmental degradation, which commenced from the dawn of the industrial revolution. The drive to industrial development was based on the increasing use of fossil fuels, raw materials, synthetics and chemicals (such as pesticides, DDT etc.) to name a few.

This rapid consumption and production drive placed a great pressures on the environment through overexploitation and depletion of resources, accumulation of CO2 and greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, pollution, and destruction of eco-systems. Therefore, one can infer that issues arising in the environment are as a result of both the lack of development and the consequences of economic growth in the countries of the world.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Development, Economics, Carbon Emission, Growth
Birbhum Landscape: A Physical Experience of walking through a Village within the Frame of a Mural

Bilasendu Shil
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Abstract:

Art is able to excite our curiosity. That is its primary function. Curiosity leads to debate, and debate leads communities to engage themselves. - Rosina Gomez-Baeza.

A mural is a piece of artwork painted or applied directly on a wall, ceiling or any other immovable permanent surface. Fundamentally a mural is often depicted as an architectural element in a given space and incorporates the space of the surrounding harmoniously into its objective.

The “Birbhum Landscape”, a mural by Benod Behari Mukherjee, done on the ceiling of Kala Bhavana (the art college of Santiniketan) boys’ hostel in 1940 is significantly established the fundamental concepts of a mural on an immovable space. This mural is all about any rural village around Birbhum District of provincial Bengal, guided by its entire local experiences like red earth, varied flora and fauna, variously occupied men spreads around a pond in the center. In this mural Benod Behari gathers his experience of the local villages in an encyclopedic manner and unrolls it around a central pond like an intricate network of images that carry us to the four corners of the ceiling constantly shifting perspective and focus to explore new things like an travelling viewer.

In this mural, Benod Behari has extensively explored the formal and expressive possibilities of Far Eastern scroll into the context of a mural, and most radically he has explored the physical limitations of the audience and turned that into possibilities. The complete mural is not visible in a single glance as it is done on a low ceiling; one has to stand on the floor and look up, then, in few inches above, he will find a portion with intricate and identical details of the depicted village as one finds while walks on the paths of a real village and his gradual movements unveils the whole village as a real experience as he has travelled on his own feet. The sensible use of variety, colour, perspective, lines, forms and compositional placements by the artist makes the journey of a viewer through the mural very intensive and generates a taste of belongingness. The mural transmits the vividness of the landscape and life of a village into the mind of its audience through his own will which is not directed by the artist.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Rural Development, Travelling
Dyeing of Textile with Organic & Eco Friendly Dye –Natural Dye

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Amity University, Rajasthan

Abstract:

In India in different states, on different occasions and every day a huge amount of flowers, leaves, plants, seeds, wood powder are wasted. Survey report reveals that in India, West Bengal is in forth position to cultivate flowers and different natural plants, fruits etc. after Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka Tamilnadu. 40% of the total product flower are wasted every day. These flower are thrown in water of rivers or any other places which create water pollution, and they increased atmospheric Carbon dioxide, Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCS), Methane, Nitrous oxide, sculpture which then dissolved in water and atmosphere air and fall to the grounded as acid rain, Hazardous products and they caused increased skin, heart, liver, mental, diseases and responsible for global warming.

These Natural Resources can be used to extract dye which can be used as Natural dye for coloring Textile Fiber and residuals can be used as Bio-Fertilizer also. These natural dyes can be easily extracted and employed in dye sensitized Photo electrochemical cells. Practical application of natural dye more suitable to economically viable solar energy device for our society, and is cost effective, eco-friendly and renewable and has no side effect and allergic action on skin, and also non-hazardous and non-toxic 100% safe for men and the environment.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Carbon Emission, Textile Industry, Natural Resources
Literature as a Mirror & Lamp to the Development

Dr. Kapila Parihar

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Abstract:

The literature is a mirror and lamp to the development of the society. Literature indeed reflects the society and helps to show right path to the people in the society. Literature, as an imitation of human action, often presents a true picture of what people think and execute in the society. In literature, we find stories designed to portray human life and action through some characters who, by their words, action and reaction, convey certain messages for the purpose of education, information and entertainment. It is impossible to find a work of literature that excludes the attitudes, morale and values of the society. The stories and the novels which deal particularly with the problem of social, economic and political life of a country are bound to reflect contemporary history. A few of the stories and novels deal exclusively with historical themes, and such works are essentially realistic and serve as the correct picture of society. The novels of Scott., Galsworthy, Bankim Chandra, Sarat Chandra, Prem Chand, Chekov etc. are of this type. Literature creates a way for people to record their thoughts and experiences in a way that is accessible to others, through fictionalized accounts of the experience.

Literary tradition is both oral and written. Civilizations that existed without a written language still managed to pass down their stories through oral telling. Many Native American cultures practice an oral literary tradition. The primary use of literature in ancient settings was to pass down customs, beliefs and traditions to the younger generations. In more recent centuries, literature has taken on a more comprehensive role of mirroring society in order for humans to study themselves and understand the underlying truths common to all people. For students, studying literature is a critical component in education, as it teaches students to see themselves. We start thinking more and more about natural phenomenon’s, we find out logics behind everything, we become strong enough to raise questions about the unseen eventually broadening the horizon of mind reflected in art. It helps you see patterns, structures, connections and truths that had been hidden in the literal world, disguised by the horror of evil .No discipline, even the scientific method, does as much to teach us how to think by merging the complexity of life with the order of the universe. Self-development, inspirational books, biographies of successful personalities are helpful to billions of people in leading a successful life. Career enhancement, detailed study materials, research journals etc. also contribute in a great way. When you read war literature, whether it is Walt Whitman, Alfred Tennyson etc, and their works take you to another dimension. You can feel almost everything they have written. Virginia Woolf, feminism in her works reflects the quality of her thoughts, which this generation lacks. Shakespeare wrote plays so beautifully, every emotion is a
masterpiece. Anton Chekhov's short stories with harsh reality are realised. It is our strength and an escape as well. It also provides us aesthetic pleasure with pattern recognition: the quest, the romance plot, the defeat of the monster, the rise and fall of the tragic hero. Literature enables people to see through the lenses of others, and sometimes even inanimate objects; therefore, it becomes a looking glass into the world as others view it. It is a journey that is inscribed in pages, and powered by the imagination of the reader. Ultimately, literature has provided a gateway to teach the reader about life experiences from even the saddest stories to the most joyful ones that will touch their hearts.

In order to promote a flourishing and sustainable literary culture, we would need to do more than just "grow" writers... It is clear that literature education in schools has a vital role to play as the breeding ground for readers and audiences, as well as other members of the literary and cultural ecosystem. Literature education provides a platform for critical discussions about what it means to live the good life, which is the just life, the meaningful life, and the ethical life.

**Keywords:** Literature, Sustainable Development, American

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**Benefits of Cashless Economic Policy for Sustainable Development**

**Raju Pansari**  
*Research Scholar, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur*

**Abstract:**

This paper is focused on the benefits of cashless economic policy for sustainable development. The study showed that cashless economics policy helps customers to carry out a number of financial transactions without delay. Produces speedy and accruable financial report in efficient manner, increase in customer satisfaction, improved the effectiveness of monetary policy in managing inflation and driving economic growth there by contributes significantly to sustainable economy development.

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their owns needs. Cashless economic policy in an economic setting in which goods and services are bought and paid through electronic media. A cashless economy is an economic is an economy were transactions can be done without carry physical cash as means of exchange transactions but rather with the use of credit and debit card payment for goods and services. The major benefits of cashless economy policy for sustainable development are below-

1. Check on terrorist financing.
2. Provision of Evidence against corrupt official.
3. Reduction in money laundering.
4. Effectiveness of the monetary policy.
5. Create more employment opportunities in industrial & banking sectors.
6. Enhance the quality of life.
7. Beneficial to the bank with customer’s relationship.

Keywords: Cash Economic, Sustainable development

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**Sustainable Development of Teacher Education in Social Era**

**Indu Taneja**  
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**Abstract:**

The paper is concerned with reforms in Education and the need for sustainable development in Teacher education. In the process, key concepts like Teacher Education and professionalism were explained. In the context of social atmosphere in India; we all are aware that how a teacher plays a vital role in respect of social responsibility. Re-define the role of teacher education with development is the challenge in current scenario. This process may take time to understand in social structure because people not perceive this change in a positive manner. Every aspect of Teacher Education is very important for social affairs. The value is derived from enhanced academic performance that produces outcomes appropriate to the established educational needs. Compared to traditional educational methods, the re-engineered methods using advanced technology and associated resources can provide major reductions in cost to individual learners, institutions, and society in general. Strategies for the improvement of teacher education and professionalism- The pattern of rotating specialist classroom teachers across streams of classes should be put in place as is done in most countries presently. There should be government policy interventions. There should be social engineering to enhance societal perception of teaching.

We observed that the most important action any nation can take to improve her education is to strengthen the teaching profession in terms of subject matters, development of new skills, training and values.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Teacher, Profession
Rousseau’s first discourse: Nature vs. Society

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Abstract:

Jean-Jacques Rousseau, the Genevan philosopher lived in France and contributed largely to the intellectual thought of the 18th century French Enlightenment. His First Discourse (originally in French) entitled “A Discourse on the Moral Effects of the Arts and Sciences was published in 1750. This was considered as one of his most important works that subsequently influenced his later works as well. In this discourse, Rousseau talks of the destructive influence of civilization on human beings, He won the first prize for this essay from the Academy Of Dijon. Rousseau used a fictional Frenchman as a literary device to lay out his intent in the essay and actually penned down his great principle that nature made man happy and good but that society depraves him and makes him miserable… vice and error, foreign to his constitution, enter it from outside and insensibly change him. Rousseau attacked the magical illusion of his times that science and arts, in other words, civilization contributed to the progress of mankind.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Nature, Society

An Overview of Laws Pertaining to Sustainable Development in India

Dr. Rahul Tripathi

Associate Professor, Amity University Rajasthan

Abstract:

The concept of Sustainable development in India has gathered momentum in recent few decades. In this context Article 21 and Directive principles of State play an important role in ensuring the right to have a quality life. Sustainability refers to use of resources in such an organised manner so that it can be of optimum use for the whole society for prolonged purposes. The same has been emphasised in the seventh five year plan also whereby it was cleared that resources must be used in such a way so as to sustain the gains of productivity. The laws pertaining to sustainable development in India are multifarious, however, a proper application is required. The concept is such that most of the defaulters take the benefit of some
loopholes in interpretation of laws. The paper shall highlight the existing laws and how they can be applied in the most efficient manner so as to maintain the sustainability of resources.

Keywords: Law, Momentum, Interpretation

Sustainable Development: A Guide to the Literature and Cultural Heritage

Dr. Ruchida Barman
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Abstract:

Economic growth, social development and environment protection are the three pillars of Sustainable development. Sustainability has different meanings for different contexts. Economies of Developed nations work for sustainability in lifestyle while in the developing and underdeveloped nations it is for livelihood. For most of us ‘Development’ is about ‘Change for the better’ and this change should be reflected in the quality of lives. Quality of life should become better for all sections of society. This is the big question before India. India sadly is still going through the transition phase even after 72 years of Independence. With the population below poverty line still remaining huge and respect and safety diminishing especially for the women and girl child, change for the better is still a far cry for India. A delve into society through Literature which can bring about an awareness first and then a change is the need of the hour. A focus on the works of Mahesh Dattani and Edith Wharton bring out this aspect of society and development.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Literature, Heritage
Environmental and Economic Sustainability: Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries

Viji Rajesh Mariam
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Abstract:

Environmental sustainability is necessary element for sustainable development. With the increasing level of industrialization and urbanization to drive growth, the environment has been compromised. The deterrence of environmental degradation especially in developing and under developed country could result in decreasing the output of the country. For eg. Deterioration of soil nutrients level affects the resources which negatively impact the overall food output. Moreover, energy uses like burning of fossil fuels and other traditional sources of energy are major contributors to serious environmental and health problems which affects the sustainable future of any country. So, there is a need for maintaining equilibrium between the economic growth and the proper use of environmental resources. This paper covers the various topics like current and emerging status and issues over the environmental challenges and its impact of sustainable economic growth; overview of energy trends and energy mix that helps in accessing the current situation and future prospective to have sustainability. It also outlines major policy taken by some developed and developing country to achieve the environmental sustainability and drew comparison between them.

Keywords: Economic growth; Environment; Sustainable Development; Energy; Developed Nations; Developing Nations

Carbon Emission & Sustainable Development- A Comparative Analysis of Developing Nations

Naina Chopra
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Abstract:

Climate change is one of the most discussed topic and also major issue that the world is currently faced with. Increase industrialization, deforestation activities and too much human interaction has resulted in unabated release of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The development activities have
the depleted environment and the world is facing the issue of sustainable development and to achieve the same there is need to combat reliance on the fossil fuels and carbon emission. Since, all nations strive to achieve the Energy-Economy-Environment model which requires socio-economic transformation towards sustainable goals despite the international agreements. The paper uses panel data analysis to draw comparison between developed and developing countries post Kyoto protocol and emission reductions taken by them.

**Keywords:** Carbon Emission, Sustainable Development, Energy, Environment

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**Effect of Sustainable Development on Climate Change in India**

**Mohit Rawat**  
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**Abstract:**

Environmental change is a standout amongst the most essential worldwide natural difficulties, with suggestions for nourishment generation, water supply, wellbeing, vitality, and so forth. Tending to environmental change requires a decent logical understanding and composed activity at national and worldwide dimension. This paper tends to these difficulties. Verifiably, the obligation regarding ozone depleting substance emanations' expansion lies to a great extent with the industrialized world, however the creating nations are probably going to be the wellspring of an expanding extent of future outflows. The anticipated environmental change under different situations is probably going to have suggestions on nourishment creation, water supply, beach front settlements, woodland biological communities, wellbeing, vitality security, and so on. The versatile limit of networks prone to be affected by environmental change is low in creating nations. The endeavours made by the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol arrangements are unmistakably insufficient to address the environmental change test. The best method to deliver environmental change is to receive a practical improvement pathway by moving to ecologically supportable advances and advancement of vitality productivity, sustainable power source, backwoods preservation, reforestation, water protection, and so on. The issue of most noteworthy significance to creating nations is decreasing the defencelessness of their regular and financial frameworks to the anticipated environmental change. India and other creating nations will confront the test of advancing relief and adjustment systems, bearing the expense of such an exertion, and its suggestions for monetary advancement.

**Keywords:** Adaptation, costs, India, mitigation, vulnerability, Sustainable Development
Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 – Panacea for Dealing Nonperforming Assets

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Abstract:

The recent economic situations in India have imposed many challenges for companies in dealing with Non-Performing Assets (NPA). An asset is tagged as non performing when it ceases to generate income for the lender. In ease of doing business, a consolidated legality framework is necessary for any country to ensure free flow of capital with easy credit claims and at the same time, ensuring easy exit of failing businesses. Such necessities call for the formation of structural codes of law. The Insolvency and bankruptcy code 2016 is one such measure.

Insolvency or bankruptcy refers to Individuals or Corporate who are in stage of not meeting up to their financial obligations. Their decreased in sales, delays in payment are its signs. While Insolvency is the inability of payments, Bankruptcy is when a competent court declares the debtor as insolvent. In simple terms, Bankruptcy is the last and legal declaration of Insolvency.

There can be no perfect or absolute laws for any expected governance. A consolidated framework, which smoothes the credit claims, fast recovery of loans and providing easy exit to failing businesses, has long been overdue. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy code hits right at these issues. It results ensures banks and eases the business processes.

The present paper entitled Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 – Panacea for dealing nonperforming assets” is an attempt to understand the role of the newly introduced Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. It is also an attempt to explain the significance of this landmark legislative reform in history of Economic laws.

Keywords: Non Performing Assets, Bankruptcy & Insolvency, Insolvency Professionals
Judicial Approaches in Sustainable Development: A Human Rights Perspective

Ms. Monika Punia
Assistant Professor (Manipal University, Jaipur)

Abstract:
Concept of Sustainable Development is a step ahead to save our earth from destruction by hand of human beings. Legal frameworks on paper will not have an impact until unless those who are destructing the environment will be punished and this punishment could only be decided by the judiciary.

Keywords: Human Rights, Environment, Right to Development, Sustainable Development

Introduction:
Earth’s resources are finite and there are ecological limits to growth which, unless we alter our ways, will sooner rather than later be exhausted. The most vital task is to build an environmental ethics that constructs an adequate theory of intrinsic value of nature as a whole.

For the purpose of study of human rights and environment, it is equally important to establish a legal framework to take up the legitimate concerns of our generation, to preserve the interests of future generations. There is a close relationship which exists between development and the environment. Also, the Declaration on the Right to Development states unequivocally that “All human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent”. Underlying the links between the right to development and right to environment is the notion of indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights. To put in simple words, the economic development should not be allowed to take place at the cost of ecology and vice-versa.

To resolve this issue, the experts worldwide have come up with a doctrine called ‘sustainable development’. The concept of sustainable development was brought by the report Our Common Future by World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987. An often quoted definition of sustainable development is defined in the report as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs”.

The judiciary by taking recourse to international environmental principles is not only reinforcing, strengthening and widening the environmental jurisprudence in India but also making the executive and legislative wings of the state proactive in the field of protection and improvement of the environment. In fact, relying on some international environmental principles, the Indian judiciary has been able to face some of the challenges relating to environmental protection very successfully in the absence of appropriate domestic legislation in the concerned field.
Conclusion:

Judiciary is following the concept of sustainable development, obliging States to conserve and use environment for present and future generations, has given some important decisions relating to environment.

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Media Role in Boosting up Sustainable Development

Amey Vikrama Singh
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Abstract:

Brundtland Commission defined it as development with sustainability that "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

This affair attempts to apprehend an accurate and deep understanding of one of the most potent sectors of society: Media role in enhancing sustainable development. Sustainable development is about changing viewpoints, adopting new policies and rules and taking actions. Media has perpetually changed the way society works, whether it’s the sharing of an idea, the communication of news, or the availability of any product or service. More than just
researching and reporting articles for public consumptions, the media has multitude of functions that can further ameliorate the standard of life. So, media has a major role in people’s life.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Development, Media

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**Role and Contribution of Media in Sustainable Development**

**Dr Archana**  
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**Abstract:**

Sustainable development in India is not a new term. Since time immemorial it has been a part of Indian culture in indirect way. The use and consumption of resources available to mankind in such a manner that they can be used for upcoming generations has been a cause of concern in the global community. In India, where the literacy rate is low, people are rarely acquainted about such new concepts. However, in the recent past, due to emerging research and development, people have become aware about the concept and relevance of sustainability. The development of technology and other sources have made Media an important tool in spreading awareness about almost anything and in the promptest manner. It is an acceptable fact that people are prone to those messaged which are spread and displayed through electronic media.

Media can influence society in spreading awareness about importance of sustainable development in a manner which is better than any else. The paper intends to throw light on technical methods of spreading awareness among people regarding Sustainable Development in India.

**Keywords:** sustainable, media, global, resources
Sustainable Waste Management Strategies in the Gem and Jewellery Industry

Dr. Neeru Jain
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Abstract:

Jewellery consists of small decorative articles worn for personal adornment, such as brooches, rings, necklaces, earrings, and bracelets. It is an undoubtedly a big part of fashion. In the last few years, Jewellery made from recycled products has become increasingly popular and acceptable. These eco-friendly alternatives to expensive Jewellery pieces are not just hot trends, but a necessity in a time where everyone has to contribute to saving the environment.

Jewellery is a creative art which may be made from a wide range of materials. However, they are traditionally used materials like diamonds, gold, and precious metals that are highly limited in quantity. These elements add to the value of the Jewellery, but extracting and using them can cause significant damage to the earth. On the other hand, Jewellery made from recycled products has no effect on the environment. In fact, buying such Jewellery actually saves the recycled elements from getting dumped.

ECO-FASHION JEWELLERY BY the various scrap or waste materials such as textile, leather, plastic wires, shells is a unique concept. There are the numerous ways to make them better in terms of ‘quality of design’. So we can say that by joining the scrap we can make beautiful jewellery as well as we can save environment from threat. Most people consider Jewellery made from recycled materials best suited for daily wear, when you do not need anything too flashy or stylish. However, such Jewellery can also be pulled off on special occasions if you choose the right design and pieces. In fact, you could even wear them for weddings.

Waste can be either pre-consumer or post-consumer. In recent years, postconsumer scrap or waste has gained increased attention in jewelry industry due to environmental concerns. The emergence of fast fashion culture and the throwaway attitude of consumers build up mountains of several unwanted disposed of in landfill sites. This paper analyses recycling, reusing and refashioning as three alternative strategies for waste management in the jewellery industry. Moreover, Jewellery made from recycled material can equal conventionally made Jewellery in terms of price, value for money, good looks, and style, with the added advantage of being environment-friendly. With this kind of value, Jewellery made from recycled material is definitely worth a look.

Keywords: Wastage, Gems, Jewellery
Sociology and Global Sustainability

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Abstract:
Sociology is an exciting and illuminating field of study that analyzes and explains important matters in our personal lives, our communities, and the world. At the global level, sociology studies such phenomena as population growth and migration, war and peace, and economic development. Economic growth / development, social inclusion and environmental protection are the three core elements required to achieve sustainable development. These elements are interconnected and are all crucial for the well-being of individuals and societies. Sustainability has become a central theme in the public sphere and a key concept in social change. But sociology should not regard sustainability as the long-sought solution to every environmental and societal problem.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Sociology, Sustainability, Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development and Good Governance

Dr. Savita Kishor
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Abstract:
Good governance is to promote sustainable development and integrated human development. The human development report issued insists on good governance as a democratic exigency, in order to rid corruption provides rights and means and the capacity to participate in the decision that effect their lives and to hold their government accountability for what they do.

Preservation of the environment which is essential for sustainable development cannot be achieved unless the pressure on forest and natural resources is reduced. This cannot happen in the absence of appropriate property rights of local communities and of rural women.

In some cases centralized structures turn out to be adequate in India decentralization of Power to Village level has not improved the efficacy of rural development. On the other hand in India, the delegation of Power to the States in some cases has resulted in the destruction of environment. Thus centralized and decentralized governance structures have both merits and
demerits, so basically sustainable development requires good policies and effective provision of institutions conducive to good governance.

Thus the formulation of Policies cannot ensure effective implementation in the absence of good governance and appropriate institutions.

Keywords: Governance, Human Development, Sustainable Development

A Review of Sustainable Textile and Apparel Industry in India

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Abstract:

Fabrics and apparel we use and wear are important for all of us, and it's not just because we need them to stay warm and protected. We enjoy our clothes, furnishings and textiles. We feel good about our clothes and other textile products we use. It is now the time to become aware about our purchases and consumptions of apparel and textiles just as we do while purchasing and consuming. Also we need to be aware of the impact of our role as economic consumers of textiles. The textile and apparel industry generates huge quantities of complex chemical substances and harmful waste products during various stages of textile manufacturing and processing. Making textile and Apparel industry sustainable can serve as a means of providing solutions to many economic, environmental and social issues. In Recent years it has assumed prime importance due to Fast Fashion culture in western world which has resulted in over consumption of textiles and corresponding waste generation. Today waste recycling and upcycling has become a multibillion industry. Innovations are being made in terms of development of sorting machines, design inputs, innovative high value products to make recycling and upcycling a profitable proposition. This paper reviews the various methodologies and processes used in various textile and apparel industry for making them more sustainable.

Keywords: Textile and apparel industry, sustainable, production and consumption
Environment and Sustainable Development in India: An Analysis

Dr. Shamsuddin
Assistant Professor, Amity Law School, Amity University Jaipur

Abstract:

Sustainable development was first time used in 1980, where the present needs and aspirations will be fulfill without compromising the ability of future generations. The term become familiar after the Brundtland Report (1987). The main objective of sustainable development is to use available resources so that they will also be available for future generation.

Keyword : Sustainable development, Brundlt and Report

Eco-Fashion Accessories from Waste Textile Scrap

Ms. Kavita Verma¹, Dr. Neeru Jain²
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²Associate Professor, Department of Jewellery Designing, The IIS University, Jaipur, India

Abstract:

Eco-fashion is a term that is applied to clothing, footwear and accessories that are either made from recycled products or are made with little or no use of animal products but from fabric that comes from sustainable plant fibers. Eco-fashion may also apply to any of these kinds of items that are made from organic materials. It is a response on the part of the clothing and accessory industries to the green movement and the new focus on conservation and protection of the planet. Textile industry is among the most essential consumer goods industry. We all need garments and other textile products such as footwear and bags etc. However, textile industry is also accused of being one of the most polluting industries. Not only production but consumption of textiles also produces waste. The amount of waste regenerated by Indian textile industry may go up to 36 per cent of the total weight of yarn/ fabric consumed.

Objective:

The goal of which is to create a system which can be supported indefinitely in terms of environmentalism and social responsibility. Sustainable fashion is a part of the larger trend of
sustainable design where a product is created and produced with consideration to the environmental and social impact it may have throughout its total life span, including its "carbon footprint.

Textile industry is among the most essential consumer goods industry. We all need garments and other textile products such as footwear and bags etc. However, textile industry is also accused of being one of the most polluting industries. Not only production but consumption of textiles also produces waste. The amount of waste regenerated by Indian textile industry may go up to 36 per cent of the total weight of yarn/ fabric consumed.

**Keywords:** Fashion, Wastage, Sustainable Development, Clothing

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**Design and Development of Ahimsa and Conventional Silk Union Fabrics**

**Neelam Sharma¹, Dr. Minakshi Jain², Dr. Radha Kashyap³**

¹Research Scholar, Department of Fashion and Textiles, IIS (Deemed to be University, Jaipur)  
²Associate Professor, Govt. Girls College, Chomu, Jaipur  
³Professor, Department Fashion and Textiles, IIS (Deemed to be University, Jaipur)

**Abstract:**

Conventional silk is a natural protein fiber and popular as “Queen of textiles”. Silk is spells as luxury, elegance, luster and comfort. Ahimsa silk is known as ‘Fabric of Peace’. Hand spun and hand woven cotton fabric is another model of sustainable fabrics. Design has an important role in social change that does not stop at creating a new or better product. Therefore, union fabrics in different ratios (33:67, 50:50 and 67:33) were prepared from ahimsa silk yarns (Eri Silk) and conventional Silk yarns (Muga Silk and tussar silk) with hand spun cotton yarn. Objective of the study was to develop the apparel product of prepared union fabrics. The present study deals with product development of ahimsa silk and conventional silk union fabrics and to study the acceptability of the apparels.

**Keywords:** Ahimsa silk, conventional silk, hand spun cotton, union fabrics and product develop
Role of Cinema in Sustainable Development

Nivedita Sharma
Research Scholar

Abstract:

Cinema is considered to be the most developed and advanced art – form of all other modes of art. Evidently, cinema included ancient art – forms [Poetry, Prose, Stories, Novels and Literature] in itself, while merging and balancing the commercial and scientific aspects altogether. Indeed, no art could fail or decline the influences of cinema hitherto.

What we watch stays longer than words, and language. Human brain is accustomed in such a manner that cinema, being a medium of vision, affects for long and deep, much more than the modes which are read / listened. Indian audiences connect cinema with emotional aspects, to a great extent. Films arouse their emotions.

Indian cinema works on the concept of Rasa and the idea of ‘Spectacle’. The performance of the actors [Acting] becomes the medium, which channelizes the emotions from the movie to the viewers. I remind of Jai Prakash Chauksey saying that a ‘Movie’ isn’t called a Movie, for it’s about movements, but it’s movie, because it ‘Moves’ the spectators. Rasas make the ‘Movie’ move everyone!

It’s stated that Indian spectators watch a film, in a distinguished manner. They wish to see certain things in a film. Film viewing in India isn’t about going out on a date in a private manner, or enjoying few hours of solitude or losing oneself to the fantastic happenings on screen. While it includes components of all such experiences, for primarily it is a mass experience / a large group / family experience, opposed to an isolated few hours. In the context, Srinivas categorized the popular Indian film as a ‘Pastiche’, as it’s constructed like a variety show, with something for everyone, rather than a seamless and linear narrative following a single theme.

While watching a film in the theater, several questions need to be elaborated upon – What are the scenes, on which audiences whistle at? Which dialogue makes the theater echo with a loud hooting? Which lines get the big hands of the spectators?

Keywords: Cinema, Sustainable Development, Ancient Arts
Impact of Personality Type on Apparel Buying Behaviour of Working Women of Different Age Groups

Priyanka Choudhary¹, Dr. Radha Kashyap²
¹Research Scholar, Department of Fashion and Textiles, The IIS University, Jaipur
²Professor, Department of Fashion and Textiles, The IIS University, Jaipur

Abstract:
Apparel is an important part of women’s life and plays an important role in building the identity of the women. Personality is another factor that influences purchasing. Personality refers to individual differences in characteristic patterns of thinking, feeling and behaving. There are factors which impact apparel buying behaviour like consumer characteristics, product attributes, promotion, store attributes and reference groups.

This study investigates the impact of age on apparel buying behaviour of working women and to analyze the impact personality type on apparel buying behaviour of working women. A sample of 480 women completes a survey that measured their personality and apparel buying behaviour. A further analysis shows that different personality type impact apparel buying behaviour.

Keywords: Personality type, Apparel Buying behaviour, Working Women

Sustainable Development in Contemporary Art and Art Education

Rekha Vajpayee
Assistant Professor, Biyani Girls College, Jaipur

Abstract:
Sustainable art in harmony with the key principles of sustainability, which include ecology, social justice, non-violence and grassroots democracy sustainable art may also be understood as art that is produced with consideration for the wider impact of the work and its reception in relationship to its environments. The dictionary meaning of sustainable is “The ability to be sustained, supported, upheld or confirmed” which is a wide concept.
This paper aims to support the learners to become responsible citizens who struggle for a more sustainable world with their knowledge, skills, values and mental ability.

Art education and contemporary art are playing a vital role in sustainable development. For example- Aesthetic sensitivity and critical thinking which are in the nature of art and design subjects.

**Keywords:** Art Education, Sustainable Development

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**The Role of Psychology in Sustainable Development**

**Ms.Vijaylaxmi Kanwar**  
*Assistant Professor, Biyani Group of Colleges, Jaipur*

**Abstract:**

Psychology has a great impact on sustainable development. Various key parameters involved in the improvement of mental health of people are studied. As mental health plays a vital role in an individual’s development, its effects on social and environmental issues are needed to be studied for sustainable development of the nation. According to current scenario, sustainable development of the society can't take place unless the awareness of importance of mental health is spread among the society. With our biosphere steadily degrading, a solid psychological perspective on environmental, social & economic sustainability is urgently needed. To do so, going with the nature can be really helpful in maintaining the stress level & mental health of the people as we know “nature can do, what man can't do”. Through this paper an attempt to make the importance of mental health on sustainable development.

**Keywords:** Psychology, Sustainable Development, Environment
Techniques & Methods for Effective Public Consultation and Information Disclosure

Dr. Shiv Jhalani
Associate Professor, Biyani Girls College, Jaipur

Abstract:

Public Consultation is the process of engaging affected people and other interested parties in open dialogue through which a range of views and concerns can be expressed in order to inform decision making and helping in building consensus. The techniques for public constitution and information disclosure includes the following:-

1. Printed material: Brochure, Reports, Newsletters, displays and Exhibits, Direct mail.
2. Using existing media: newspapers, News conferences, Newspaper inserts, Radio and TV advertising.
3. Public information sessions: exhibitions and scale models, open – houses, videos, targeted briefings.
4. Surveys: It includes household questionnaires’, sampled questionnaires, polls, perception surveys, attitude surveys.
5. Meeting individuals: stake holders representatives, key informants such as school teachers, religious leaders etc.
6. Small group Meetings: four groups.
7. Large group meetings: public meetings, open house meetings, public hearings, conferences.
8. Other – telephone hotline, where available.

Keywords: Public, Consultation, Disclosure, Surveys

Sustainable Development: A Guide to the Literature and Cultural Heritage

Kanchan Swami
Assistant Professor, Biyani Girls College, Jaipur

Abstract:

The paper flashes a light on the need of sustainable development in literature and cultural heritage.

Sustainable development can definitely be considered as a guide to the literature and culture heritage. In India where people really show their interest towards their cultural heritage and the
literature, sustainable development in this particular field can really prove a panacea for the literature and the cultural heritage.

There are several barriers on the way of sustainable development in literature and cultural heritage. The latest generation is leading in having perfect improper knowledge of their ancient writings and the significance of culture too. The attraction and adoption of the western culture is one main cause of it. Next, people are found to be ignorant of the degradation of their own heritage.

Therefore, there is an urgent need of the improvement in the knowledge of literature and cultural heritage. To attain this goal, several goals can be set. Media can work better for enlightening people about the country's literature and culture. Moreover, foreign literary works can be referred but with a hand in hand to their own literature and culture.

Keywords: Cultural Heritage, Sustainable Development

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**Between Aspirations for the ‘Promised City’ and the Yearning for Sustainable Development: Reading People’s Perceptions in Bhiwadi and Neemrana Regions of Rajasthan**

**Krishan Takhar**

*Assistant Professor, Biyani Girls College, Jaipur*

**Abstract:**

Bhiwadi and Neemrana are those industrial regions of Rajasthan which have seen unprecedented growth in the recent past. A recent field visit to the region tried to gain the perceptions of the local populations about the rapid 'development' caused by heavy industrialisation that they have witnessed especially with the coming up of large projects like Honda conglomerate in Bhiwadi and Japanese Zone in Neemrana. These changes have brought with them environmental degradation and altered the social relations greatly in a very short span.

‘Development’ landed in their area like an unexpected guest. But the residents welcomed it despite its odds like contamination of ground water, high levels of toxicity in air, etc. The residents do not have agency over 'their' 'development' and are happy to be the appendages to
this development machine. The humongous industry size has pushed the local residents to the border of the village. The local residents feel it is now their turn to be modern like Delhi. For them, as it revealed in the interactions, city is the universal they aspire for. Many want their region to be identified with universals like Delhi, Greater Noida and Indore.

But, neither the dream of the promised city has been realised nor the goals for sustainable development have come to fruition.

Unless the environmental concerns which constitute the core of sustainable development are addressed, along with a model of development which gives agency to the local residents at the grass roots, the attainment of the SDGs in real sense will remain a mirage.

Keywords: Development, sustainable development, aspirations, urbanization, universalism

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Sustainable Development in English Language in India

Ms. Pooja Sharma
Assistant Professor, Biyani Girls College, Jaipur

Abstract:

Oral communication is such a weapon that is continuous and that can adhere to a co-operative nation like India conjointly. The conveying information of English language inhabit an identical role in the establishment of intimate treasures and desegregation of a country like India. The English language keeps going to delight its primacy in our educational institution as a culture medium of command and direction. Basically, oral communication of English language is of the essence for financial increment also and for the evolution of the people of India.

The consolidation of Indian people still makes everyone delightful that would have been a disaster without the use of English language. So this abstract speaks about and unmask us which the English language plays it’s persona like an authentic instrument for sustainable development in India. The selection of this language as a functionally & internal terminology in India as a second language ESL situations have been the subjects of a lot of pedantic discourses for a long time now. The Indian people since the time of freedom of India have been listening English language and using it. So, Today English language has been used as a language which is used everywhere in India.
English has been considered as a language which develops the mind of people. The people who don’t know speaking English language, have been taken as boorish. English language has been deliberated as a communicative instrument for political, financial and societal development. The People of India have to learn English language in order to their evolution. However, it appears the argument for the selection of local speech is placed on language commitment and patriotism rather than actual socio-politico-economic needs of the times. It is my conviction that the argument must be based on the actuality of the social, political and economic inevitability of the 21st century.

**Keywords**: Official language, Second language, Nationalism

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**Sociology and Global Sustainability**

**Shashi Agarwal**

*Assistant Professor, Biyani Girls College, Jaipur*

**Abstract:**

“Sociology” is the study of mankind and the society in which it develops including the environment surrounding the human civilization. By global sustainability we mean development, in the right sense without damaging the interests of others. It includes a stable sort of upgradation for the upcoming generations too. A well developed existence of mankind totally depends on society and environment in which it dwells.

As it is mentioned almost everywhere that sustainability rests upon three pillars i.e., economy, environment and society. Of course these are the stepping stones of global sustainable development but there is necessity of adding the fourth pillar i.e., psychological upgradation or in simple words ‘having a broader outlook’. As is well said by pandit ji (Jawaharlal Nehru) “at the midnight hour just before the declaration of our independence that is on 14 August 1947 that we all have to serve and re-built not only our nation, India but the entire mankind. He urged the entire mankind to possess a broader outlook so that in future none, “Queen Victoria” can make any, India as “slave” for about 150-200 years and exploit them in all aspect.

In RIO 21-SUMMIT it was clarified in front of the whole world that the few rich and developed countries had adversely affected lots of poor and developing countries economically and socially by the overuse and exploitation of natural resources. It was suggested that such developed nations must
help the down-trodden countries. In the last 20 years, it is seen that the policies of globalization, liberalism and privatization in various fields gave birth to many challenges like starvation, poverty, economic insecurity which not only affected the developing countries but also the developed nations.

No doubt, development should be sustainable as well as global; taking into account all the aspects of sociology but certain limitations should be fixed so that others and our future generation’s interest might not suffer. In this way we deliver to our offspring globally sustainable society in a true sense.

For global sustainable development we have to follow the slogan of “vasudhav kutumbaam”, because only this sort of mindset can make us overall developed without damaging the hopes and dreams of others.

**Keywords:** Society, Jawaharlal Nehru, Future generations, RIO 21-summit

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**Role of English Language and Literature in Sustainable Development**

**Sunil Kumar Kumawat**

*Assistant Professor, Biyani Group of Colleges*

**Abstract:**

India is a country where ‘English Language’ is considered a status symbol. All parents want to send their children to an English medium school. A person is considered ‘truly educated’ if he can speak this language. Bollywood’s superhit movie titled ‘Hindi Medium’, starring Irrfan Khan and Saba Qamar, highlighted this fact. In a way, English reflects a person’s development. English, being an international language, provides a universal platform for a man’s progress across the globe.

Sustainable development can’t come if one doesn’t love nature and people. It refers to the overall holistic development, that is, the development of all aspects of human life. It shows that humans are central to all types of development. Man exists on this planet because the nature supports his existence and the environment is conducive. Experts believe that man must live in harmony with the nature, and not at its cost. And English language and literature is a very powerful medium that teaches man to respect another man and nature.

This research paper highlights how the dramas and stories of Shakespeare, Ben Johnson, Tagore, Dattani, Karnard, Marlow, Charles Dickens, Jane Austen, RK Narayan, Salman Rushdie, Arundhati
Roy and poems of Robert Frost, John Donne, Keats, Blake, Wordsworth, Shelly, Keki N Daruwala, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Coleridge etc have shaped the mentality of the man for the better. Language carries with it a whole culture. And English culture is very rich. Literature develops the sensibilities of man, makes him love other people, different cultures and nature. This research paper intends to reveal how far the English language and literature has helped man evolve mentally and thereby promote sustainable development in the world.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Development, Nature, Sensibilities, Culture, Mentality

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**Sustainable Development in Crop Rotation in Arid Region**

**Sushma Sharma**  
*Assistant Professor, Biyani Group of Colleges*

**Abstract:**

Crop rotation is the practice of growing a series of dissimilar or different types of crops in the same area in sequenced seasons. It is done so that the soil of farms is not used for only one set of nutrients. It helps in reducing soil erosion and increases soil fertility and crop yield.

Growing the same crop in the same place for many years in a row (monocropping) disproportionately depletes the soil of certain nutrients. With rotation, a crop that leaches the soil of one kind of nutrient is followed during the next growing season by a dissimilar crop that returns that nutrient to the soil or draws a different ratio of nutrients. In addition, crop rotation mitigates the buildup of pathogens and pests that often occurs when one species is continuously cropped, and can also improve soil structure and fertility by increasing biomass from varied root structures.

Crop cycle is used in both conventional and organic farming systems.
Abstract:

Sustainable development is a notion which includes holistic progress of the all sections of society, future generations and environment. In Indian history and culture environment protection is a very important factor. Vedas emphasize that trees are the treasure for future generation, A VERSE Of Rig-Veda says,” Thousands and hundreds of years if you want to enjoy the fruits and happiness of life then take up systematic planting of trees.” Lord Krishna says in The Geeta that the World is like a banyan tree and all species of plants, animals, humans, demigods are its branches. In Maurya age King Ashoka planted many Asoka trees for the welfare of future generations.

This thought also reflects in Indian philosophy like Sarvey santu sukinah sarvey santu niramayaha…. (May all become happy, may all become free illness, may all see what is auspicious, may no one suffer).

In medieval India Akbar adopted the policy of Sulah-e-Kul that means all the religions and sections of the society should be treated equally. In his court there were many Hindu saints, Christian saints and so on, they all did discussions in Ibadatkhana.

In modern India Gandhi, Tagore, Bhagat Singh, Subhash Chandra Bose expressed their thoughts and actions in holistic development of all sections of society.

We should learn lesson from our culture and consume the natural resources in a manner that can be protected for future generations and for the welfare of all sections of our society.
National Green Tribunal’s Role in Sustainable Development and its Challenges

Dr. Sonu Agarwal
Associate Professor, Manipal University, Jaipur

Abstract:

With the ever growing economies and the need and greed for more, the doctrine of sustainable development becomes the most relevant principle in today’s times. India being one of the fastest growing economies has seen rampant industrialization and development in recent past, which resulted in adverse impact on the environment. Keeping in mind the risk to environment and human health due to unchecked and pervasive industrialization the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 was enacted. National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established for effective and expeditious disposal of cases involving multidisciplinary issues relating to environment. This paper seeks to analyze the role of NGT in protecting environment, the various judgments passed by it time to time and the challenges faced by NGT in this regard.

Keywords: National Green Tribunal, sustainable development, environment

Role of Media in Sustainable Development

Dr. Aastha Saxena
Senior Assistant Professor, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, IIS University, Jaipur

Abstract:

This paper explores the role that the media can play in contributing to a sustainable society. The role of mass media for sustainable democracy cannot be overemphasized. Although, the primary responsibilities of the media is to entertain without slander or libel, inform based on accurate facts and educate on current relevant issues. Apart from these roles, development scholars and professionals have widely recognized the utility of mass media in the sustenance of viable democracy. Democracy is the most popular form of government particularly because it guarantees popular participation. These should contribute to sustainable development and thus to Gross National Happiness. This change in behaviour will not be achieved by itself but needs conscious efforts on the part of the government and society as a whole. It is suggested that Education for
Sustainable Development of all sections of society can contribute to this behavioural change. More than just finding and reporting stories for public consumption, the media has a myriad of functions that can further the cause of improving the quality of life. If sustainable development is about changing attitudes, adopting new policies and taking action, then the media has a major role to play.

**Keywords:** democracy, media, reporting, consumption

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**Social Media and Developmental Democracy**

**Dr. Aditi Pareek**  
*Assistant Professor, Dept. Journalism and Mass Communication, The IIS University, Jaipur*

**Abstract:**

Digital revolution has armed the people with powerful weapons in the form of mobile phones and social media platforms to challenge the monopoly of traditional media. Social media has created the concept of ‘Global Village’ in which information is distributed amongst the members across the globe. The social media communication with the assistance of audio visual language has provided durability to several sets of meaningful and purposive experience. The increase in the volume of interaction and immediate communicability amongst people has given rise to multiple forms of tolerance. Mutuality, reciprocity and eagerness to understand each other with the logic are outcomes of continuous contact and interactions. These aspects provide strengths to democracy which is based on the participation of people in the decision making process and in the construction of diversity based system of ideas. If social media contributes to the advancements of culture of democracy then media users can participate in several developmental activities. Freedom of expression has found space through social media and several social movements have encouraged and compelled various institutional reforms to gain momentum and lead to societal changes. Social movements like the Lokpal Bill gained momentum through social media; people raised their voice to support the Nirbhaya case. Government programmes like ‘Swachh Bharat Abhiyan’, Jan Dhan Yojana’ outreached the people through social media. Multiculturalism as one of the values has appeared owing to social media. Communication processes and models are complex and dynamic processes and social media is playing a significant role in bringing developmental changes in the democracy.

**Keywords:** Digital revolution, Global village, information, development, multiculturalism, democracy.
Sustainable Development Communication and Capability Approach Paradigm: Media’s Role and Responsibilities

Ms. Abhishika Sharma
Research Scholar, The IIS University, Jaipur

Abstract:

Development communication views development as factors that evolve beyond traditional structures. Development has been the single most important theme in the field of theorization of international communication, be it the perspective of modernisation or the perspective of cultural dependency or cultural imperialism. In most cases development and modernisation are used interchangeably to refer to examples of industrialisation, economic growth, cultural and social differentiation and secularisation. Development in earlier days meant either the creation of stable democratic governments to replace traditional, authoritarian regimes or more frequently government programmes to improve social and economical conditions. Mass media were assumed to be capable of compressing the time required for change and of multiplying the impact of development programmes. The major idea behind the capability approach is that social arrangements should aim to expand people’s capabilities- their freedom to promote or achieve ‘functioning’s’ which are important to them. Functioning involves all the valuable activities and states that make up people’s well-being, such as having a healthy body, being safe or having a good job. They are related to goods and income, but they describe what a person is able to do or be as a result, when person’s need for food is met, they enjoy the functioning of being well – nourished. Capabilities are the alternative combination of functioning’s that are feasible for an individual to achieve the kind of life he or she has reason to value. In today’s information era, citizens are exposed to large amount of information owing to the accessibility of large amount of information and communication technology. The growth of citizen journalism or participatory journalism has blurred the lines between traditional journalism and propaganda, entertainment, promotion and raw information which results in the consumption of unreliable and unverified information. This has lead to critical thinking amongst the information consumers who need to verify the accuracy of information and identify the opinionated and flawed information.

Keywords: Development communication, modernisation, industrialisation, economic growth, secularisation, Capability Approach Paradigm, Media, Propaganda, information
Role of Media in Sustainable Development Study of two Newspapers with reference to Jaipur Division

Dr. Ruchi Goswami
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Abstract:
Media is considered as the fourth state of democracy. Media with its various wings in the form of traditional, print, electronic and above all new media that is internet excels as a change agent. The world has become a global village today. Sustainable development is a vague and wide concept still it is stated as a principal policy and goal of innumerable major institutions including the United Nations, the World Bank, and the world trade organization.

The present study examines how print media is working towards development of Jaipur division with its tehsils by flashing the stories regarding health and education sector and changing their lives. Jaipur division comprises of five zones. The study closely observes with the help of primary data how media can educate the general public or reader about important schemes regarding education and health and build a healthy atmosphere through newspaper reading on various parameters. The study deals with two important variables education and health. It is evident that media has a power to transform the society as being the catalyst of positive change in the particular region.

Keywords: Media, Sustainable Development
Sustainable Development and Media: Robust Role in Preserving Mother Nature

Gaurav Shukla
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Abstract:
This paper is a sincere outcome of review of various research studies carried out on robust role of media towards developing environment for sustainable development in India. The purpose of this paper is to make people aware about the power of media that how media can play its part in building sustainable society. The aim of sustainable society is interlinked with sustainable development and that is conservation and preservation of our mother nature. With the outset of social media, there is a larger emphasis given on balanced regional growth and that can be attained by using myriad of media in efficacious manner as the extended role of media is to disseminate and impart education about sustainable living. The scope of sustainable development is dynamic as it changes according to the sustainable goals of particular nation.

Keywords: Sustainable Society, Myriad, Efficacious, Sustainable Living, Robust.

Introduction:
In India, media give voices to voiceless; forms opinions of common masses but when you talk about the media role in enhancing sustainable development then one should remember that the role of traditional media and social media in present scenario has been raised to disseminate awareness and providing robust understanding of sustainable goals of particular nation. Media recognised it role within its development priorities. Media regulates governance and henceforth good governance is the key to create a better environment for sustainable development. It’s high time we all should rise up to this detrimental occasion where Mother Nature is gasping for fresh air and before its get to feeble, a one should assists in preserving mother nature.

Key Objectives and Need of Paper:
• To review the present status of sustainable development in India.
• To identify the problems which create impediments in developing sustainable society?
• How green role of media can enhance the sustainable development in nation.

Review literature :
The Hindu (2017) published in one of its article that “sustainable development can be attained if we have two things in our kitty; one a well-informed public and secondly a well-informed media who
incessantly disseminate the insights on sustainable goal to common masses”. A well begun is half the battle won but India needs to really pull up the socks in order to reinstate the erstwhile biodiversity.

**Result and discussion:**

If we talk about the results of myriad media campaigns which were aimed towards sustainable development then we can found that results are positive and changes are not dramatic but steady in nature. There is a need to disseminate the message of sustainable society and living among public so that they understand the need of an hour and contribute their bit in this mass campaign. The below mentioned table shows the per cent increase in sustainable living in response of media campaign.

**Table 01: Media campaigns towards Sustainable Development Goals and its growth among folks**

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<td>Various media campaigns by various media houses towards SDG</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>1180</td>
<td>2300</td>
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<tr>
<td>PERCENT GROWTH</td>
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<td>96</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>227</td>
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As per the findings of Audit Bureau of Circulation it has been found that there has been rise of 227% in various media campaigns (both social and traditional media) till 2018 if compared to year 2001 in terms of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

**Experimental:** I have conducted surveys of internet users (respondents are from our colleges and locality) and took personal interviews along with that I have read many articles, books and reviewed literature. This research paper is a mix of Explorative and Descriptive studies. (Primary and Secondary data, In-depth interviews and case studies etc.)

**Conclusion:**

The media has the power to set the trend of sustainable living among people which ultimately constitutes the sustainable society thus enabling the sustainable development in nation like India. The media is playing its role and disseminating the awareness about sustainable living by highlighting the constraints and impediments related to sustainable development. Sustainable Living will become our obligation if Mother Nature isn’t preserved and conserves in efficacious manner. By looking at the present scenario where you will find media stating about environmental damage every now and again; it’s our moral duty to shift to sustainable living in order to conserve our natural habitat for our future generation. Our capital Delhi is gasping for fresh air and rivers like Holy Ganga and Sutlej have now turned into a waste dump doesn’t show the apt image of our nation so it’s a wakeup call for all of us that we should join our hands and give our best in preserving mother nature for future Gen-Y.
References:
4. NitiAayog statistics on Sustainable Development Goals for India.
5. Shukla R. (2017); Preserve Mother Nature through Sustainable Living, pp.23-77.
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Sustainable Development and Media

Dr. Chhavi Jain
Sr. Assistant Professor, IIS (Deemed to be University), Jaipur

Abstract:

Sustainable development talks about the economic development without depleting natural resources. It includes the development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations. All the forms of media play a crucial role in ensuring the awareness of sustainability goals to all the people. Media should track the progress and share best practices to all regional and global levels. Countries should allocate some part of national budget to enhance sustainability. Issues like education, sustainable development, etc. are always well raised by media with a powerful impact. Thus media has important role to play in informing and educating people, providing platform for public discussions and debates, serving as a catalyst for empowering citizens and helping government and authorities.

Keywords: Media, Sustainable Development, Citizens

Introduction:

Sustainable development talks about the economic development without depleting natural resources. It includes the development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations. The concept of sustainable development started with conserving forests during 1987, but later economic development, environmental development and social development were added to it.
It was done in order to give the concept a holistic approach. It is important to add the environment and economical aspects of energy, manufacturing, technology, transport and business to sustainable development goals.

Source: https://www.google.co.in/search?q=sustainable+development&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi4xuW1wLeAhXRjX0KHaj9BfMQ_AUIDigB#imgrc=gmMHUy0iii0jPM:

Discussion

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. Its objective was to produce a set of universal goals that can meet the environmental, political and economic challenges facing the world. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development promotes an integrated approach that will tackle the connected issues of multidimensional poverty, inequality and exclusion and sustainability while enhancing knowledge, skills and production technologies to enlarge peoples’ choices, reduce risks and sustain development gains.

Young C. And McComas K. observed that different forms of media like TV, radio, social media, mobile messaging, etc.offer a low-cost alternative in reaching large audiences in Zambia. Limitations exist, because of available resources and infrastructural challenges, to achieve the sustainability. Role of media becomes important here in reaching masses. This gives rise to questions related to the ability of media channels in inclusion of one way flow of information and collection of response from receivers.

M. Park examined media’s role in forest conversation. The media at Korea was active in selection of information, interpretation and evaluation of events related to forest conservation in Korea. Here media played two important roles – creating awareness and spreading the information on work done in the Republic of Korea.

Book from UNESCO discusses the wide impact of banks, businesses, civil society, academia and media on society. The strength of media in a country shapes development, shares ideas and innovations and holds powerful impact on participation of people. Participation of informed people
requires a free flow of information and knowledge which depends on freedom of expression on all media platforms.

Smith et. al. provided an invaluable insight into trends in which media reflect, produce, and obscure society’s most pressing sustainability issues. They argued that mass communication should be considered a cornerstone discipline for sustainability science research.

**Conclusion:**

All the forms of media play a crucial role in ensuring the awareness of sustainability goals to all the people. Media should track the progress and share best practices to all regional and global levels. Countries should allocate some part of national budget to enhance sustainability. Issues like education, sustainable development, health, poverty, energy, gender inequalities, environment, etc are always well raised by media with a powerful impact. Thus media has important role to play in informing and educating people, providing platform for public discussions and debates, serving as a catalyst for empowering citizens and helping government and authorities.

**References :**

4. The dual role of the media in environmental communication as a public sphere and as political actors” M.Park, Forest Science and Technology (2013), Vol.9 (1), pp. 33-38
English Literature as a Tool for Sustainable Development

Dr. Geeta Garwa
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Abstract:

Literature itself is a pedagogy what often gets neglected is that, it can only function as pedagogy when it affects the heart and mind of the readers. Literature plays a symbolic role in sustainable development. Sustainable development is not only the development of nature but also the development of human beings. This development is not only achieved through the changes of mind but also through the changes of heart.

It has been seen that the growth of each nation is based on the development of their people and nations are developed through knowledge which is transfer through the language. In this sense literature becomes a tool of language in transferring the knowledge to the people for the development of the whole nation.

This paper will show how the individual psyche could be reformed with the help of literature, to make them conscious of the state of things in the polity and, thereby, awaken in them the need to change and add to a sustainable national development. The aim of this research paper is to identify that how the works of English literature changes human mind and heart and thus helps in increasing sustainable development.

Keywords: Pedagogy, Nation, Knowledge, Literature, Development and observable Reality.
A Socio-Legal Challenge for Humanitarian Laws and Sustainable Development

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²Associate Professor, Amity Law School, Amity University, Rajasthan

Abstract:

It has been a lengthy story to describe the agendas for developing humanitarian laws for the sustainable growth. There is an immediate need to establish a Sustainable Development Solution Network (SDSN) comprising leading scientists, engineers, academics and practitioners from business and civil society to promote solutions to key challenges of sustainable development. These networks should be solution oriented rather than research oriented and aim to identify practical solutions to the socio-legal challenges of sustainable development. One of these networks specifically focuses on humanitarian laws and works towards a world where the equal dignity and worth of every individual is respected and valued. There is a need to look at how to accelerate progress in the most fragile regions and how to ensure coherence between the development and humanitarian laws. These efforts should work across all goals including truly integrate gender equality, human rights, education and social inclusion meaningfully in implementation where the equal dignity and worth of every individual is respected and valued. Additionally there is a need to create full decent productive employment opportunities for women and access to finance, as well as continue to provide social protection, and more importantly promote and value women as “good with money.” Key for economic growth is the promotion of women’s economic rights which entails promoting a range of women’s rights their sexual and reproductive rights and rights to education, to mobility, to voice, to ownership, and to live free from violence. There must be multigenerational approach to learning to maximize the world’s potential for sustainable development. Therefore, this research is to curb these above mentioned issues and get the ideas to be implemented for the better nexus between humanitarian laws and sustainable development.

Keywords: Solution network, Gender equality, Economic growth, Humanitarian laws, Sustainable development.
Sustainability of Rajasthan’s mores and belief through Art

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Abstract:

It is very true that India is well known for art and culture whether it may be in the form of painting or tradition. As life progresses the social values and the expansion of society takes place. Regarding tradition and myth some concepts have been develop among the societies. Traditions which are closely linked with the daily life and associated with ritual ceremonies were depicted in the form of Art. Similarly, in Rajasthan rituals and superstitious nature of human being has been depicted in the form of art.

Artists bring a different perspective to sustainability to express social and environmental aspects through the art. It is the ethical responsibility of an artist that how they can use art to extend their sphere of influence. In traditional societies, the artist was thought to have a community function, representing a creative potentiality in every human being. For example, worship of the Peepal Tree using garlands, a thread that is tied around the tree, and snake stones at a wayside shrine is meant to show the way in which a folk culture in India celebrates nature, showing how art as ritual sustains the sacred in the natural environment. The way we experience “Nature” in our environment is closely connected with the way nature is represented in art.

Beside this, now-a-days, people of rural areas as well as urban are taking care of these art. Through this study, one can understand the values of custom and rituals form of art and also aware the society about its importance.

Keywords: Tradition, Art, Rituals, Celebration and Myth
Sustainable Development and Economic Growth: A Challenge for India

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Abstract:

The term ‘sustainable development’ was first introduced by Indian economist, Nitin Desai, while he was a senior economic adviser to the World Commission on Environment and Development that was established by United Nations Environment Programme Governing Council in 1983. Sustainable development is development that satisfies the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Internationally each country together with most developing countries like Bharat and China contemplates greatly regarding it as a result of they realise that their future generation should suffer to lack of resources that is most required to survive.

Economists consider sustainable development is an attempt to explain and clarify the balance between economic growths on the one hand and conservation and protection of environment on the other hand. It may however be understood that future economic development and quality of life crucially be subject to the natural resource base and quality of the environment i.e., the quality of land, air, water and gases. Any country's environmental issues are associated with the amount of its economic development, the supply of natural resources and therefore the life style of its population. In India, growth of population, urbanization, poverty, industrialisation and several other connected factors are to blame for the speedy degradation of the surroundings.

The biggest challenge for sustainable development is the “dilemma” of developing nations like India who seeks faster economic growth for the elimination of poverty, hunger inequalities unemployment and foster social justice without harming the global environment further. This paper focuses on the challenges and measures taken by the government for providing solutions regarding the dilemma of India’s economic growth and development that are directly linked to the immense risk of climate change and impact on environment.

Keywords: Sustainable development, Economic growth, Social justice, Environment, Natural Resources.
Role of Regional Rural Banks in Economic Development of the Nation

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Present Scenario:

Indian economy is an agricultural economy. About 68 percent people of India reside in rural areas. Agriculture plays vital role in the economic development of the country. Agriculture is not only the major source of the income in rural areas, but also provides maximum employment in rural areas of the country. Rural sector, still occupies a key position in the Indian economy as it constitutes nearly three forth of the total population of the country. Economic conditions of people residing in rural areas are very poor and generally people work in the primary sector and their income is very low as compared to other sectors of the economy. There is a need to make all round development in the rural areas of the country. In order to achieve the goal of rapid economic development, the higher growth rates in agriculture, industry and commerce are also necessary in rural areas of our country1.

In pursuance of this objective view of liquidating rural indebtedness of the rural population, the Government of India appointed on July 1, 1975 a working group under the chairmanship of M. Narasimhan to examine in detail the need for setting up of new rural banks as subsidiaries of public sector banks to cater to the credit needs of the rural people. The group thoroughly examined the strength and weaknesses of co-operative and commercial banks and come to conclusion that the existing intuitions neither in their present form of functioning nor with any possible adaptation would be able to fill that kind of credit gap, which existed in rural economy and new type of institutions was necessary2. Then, Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Narasimhan working group and decided to set up Regional Rural Banks.

The establishment of Regional Rural Bank on 2 October, 1975 began a new era in the history of rural credit in India. The specific objectives of Regional Rural Banks are to providing credit and deposit facilities particularly to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourer and small entrepreneurs. The Regional Rural Banks have the responsibility to develop agriculture sector, trade commerce and industry in the rural areas. The Regional Rural Banks essentially commercial banks but their area of operation is generally limited to a district. A Regional Rural Banks is sponsored by commercial banks.
Need and significance of RRBs:

RRBs have been growing importance since their inception in 1975. It’s a special Institution playing a catalyst role in the development of the weaker sections of the community in rural area and also including banking species in the multi-agency credit delivery system of India. Particularly at a grass root level, it is worthwhile to study their contribution to the economic development of India. Regional Rural Banks attend credit needs not only of agriculture and allied activities but also of rural, small scale industry and other productive activities in the tertiary sector. In this way, RRBs contribute to simultaneous development in different sector of the economy. Moreover, the credit programs of these banks are mainly intended for the target group comprising of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, small entrepreneurs, artisans, retail traders and self-employed persons. In view of the growing importance attached to the rural development in the process of overall economic development of the country, this study assumes particular significance.

Present study is relevant because it evaluate the performance of RRBs where commercial banks could not reach in remote areas. The study also becomes essential to point out whether the finance through Regional Rural Banks is being made available to the rural people at the right time and at the right place. This study intends to provide an understanding of credit expansion and deposit mobilizations of the Bank. So keeping in view, the vast network of Regional Rural Banks in India and its need has arisen to study the performance of Banks for the upliftment of rural people of the nation.

Conclusion:

The present work will find branch expansion, credit expansion, deposit mobilization, credit-deposit ratio, non-performing assets and profitability or loss of the Regional Rural Banks.

Future Prospects:

RRBs can be helpful to improve deposit mobilization and create banking habits among the rural people. The banks can play a very important role by helping the potential entrepreneurs from these sections in setting up priority in rural industries. It can be helpful to provide gainful employment, create productive assets and achieve integrated rural development.

References:

Importance of Antimicrobial Finish in Textile Sector

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Abstract:

Antimicrobial textile products continue to play a role in odor control as well as controlling the spread of infectious microorganisms. Infestation by microbes cause cross infection by pathogens and development odour where the fabric is worn next to skin. ... Basically, with a view to protect the wearer and the textile substrate itself antimicrobial finish is applied to textile materials.

Antibacterial textiles are used where moisture and microbes meet. The materials use in a variety of applications including healthcare; hygiene; medical devices; sportswear; food packaging; storage; thermal and mechanical protection; automotive textiles; heating, ventilation and air conditioning; air filters; and water purification systems. They are used to protect healthcare personnel with functional clothing as well as fabrics all around the home, including socks, mattresses, baby diapers and coverings.

Creating an Antimicrobial Treatment: Besides being efficient against microorganisms, the treatment performed on a textile needs to satisfy the following different requirements:

- Suitable for textile processing;
- Durable during laundering, dry cleaning and hot pressing;
- Safe for use on skin or area of application; and
- Conducive to the biology of the planet.

These five needs always are counter balanced by a need for frugality and budgetary constraints. An anti-microbial finish for textiles involving skin contact will need additional safety data concerning this aspect. Overall the need for anti-microbial and hygiene finishes looks set to continue for the foreseeable future. Improving performance and cost-effectiveness, while meeting environmental and toxicity requirements, will continue to challenge those working in this field.

Keywords: Sustainability Development, Fashion, Textile Industry
Sustainability: Policies and Governance

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Abstract:

Sustainability is not a mere trend but the need of the future. The industrial revolution in eighteenth century paved the way for a consumerist society destroying the need based sustainable production. The new class of industrialists started working for profit, largely damaging the ecological wealth. This profit oriented approach has devastated the environment to such a extend that it is inevitable to reduce the carbon levels by 2022 to protect the Earth from the anthropogenic climate changes and finally leading to an apocalypse.

1. Sustainable Development and policies

The policy made by the law making authorities no more needs only to be oriented towards profit making and economic growth but requires a systemized framework and societal behavioral shift in the ecologically sensitized approach, nationally as well as internationally.

• International:

The Paris agreement is the recent development in the climate change sector internationally. It covers all the aspects of sustainable development by stating 17 necessary goals (SDGs), replacing the earlier millennium development goals (MDGs). These goals range from poverty, hunger and health care to urban settlements, clean energy and responsible consumption and production. The wide ranging goals are the guidelines to all the ratifying nations to have a sustainable policy framework.

The agreement urges the international community to submit respective nationally determined contributions indicating their commitment towards the goal. But all the above efforts go in vague because the document does not impose any compulsion on the countries to implement their IDC. Indian too has contributed to the agreement by submitting its IDC but the goals mentioned required a lot of investment and the sources are not nearly visible.

Indian government has taken a commendable step in the direction of clean energy accessibility by establishing International Solar Alliance with the partnership of France. This measure will facilitate the availability of technologies based on solar energy which is nearly impossible for developing nations to acquire due to its high price.

• National:

Indian government has been implementing various schemes to achieve sustainable development.
a) Energy:

India’s energy sector is majorly utilizes thermal-based energy which is the most environment hurting energy development. To approach this issue India government is pursuing options like solar and wind energy.

Other policies implemented includes FAME (promotion of the usage of electrical vehicles), solar pumps availability to farms and many more.

But in spite of all the policies the implementation is on the loss end and requires a reimbursement. The community is not sensitized towards the seriousness issues leading to irresponsible behavior by authority figures as well as common man.

b) Cleanliness and sanitation:

Swacch Bharat Abhiyan is the much propagated scheme based on the principles on Mahatma Gandhi.

Building of toilets and discouraging people to defecate in open is the major part of this mission.

This mission faces various challenges, such as:

1. Less social awareness
2. Social divide
3. Irregular cleaning of toilet leading to infections
4. Less seriousness of the authorities at grass root level.

The other aspect of the mission is elimination of manual scavenging which is the least impressed upon part. Thus the social stigma attached to scavenging is the most challenging aspect.

c) Others:

Apart from the above policies and missions lead by India government there are sectors like health, education and widespread hunger.

The country still needs to work in these sectors eg increasing the expenditure in health sector, maintaining the quality of education, etc.

Sustainability is not only attached to the environment but a lifestyle as a whole. There is a need to change the approach of the society towards the environmental concerns and bring on display seriousness of the issue.
Sustainable Development in Context of Himalayan States

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Abstract:
Sustainable development is the process by which need of present is fulfilled without compromising the future demands. The development may include many areas like monetary, environmental or natural resources. In this paper role of Indian government is discussed in the context of Himalayan ecosystem. According to a NITI aayog’s report growing of tourism in Himalayan states with a rate of 6.8 annually will double the influx of tourists by the year 2025. This will become a major challenge for the governing bodies to cater the needs of the locals as well as of tourists. According to the report 30 percent of springs which are crucial to the local water security are drying and 50 percent have recorded reduced discharge. Solid waste management, water, traffic are another challenges which cannot be ignored in the coming days. In Himalayan states farmers perform slash and burn cultivation in which forests are burned to perform farming which in turns diminishes the soil value and the nutrient level of the soil making it unfavourable for further growth of vegetation. Another major issue there is the migration of youth from the Himalayan states to other part of India. Apart from tourism industry the region lacks any significant industry which can guarantee employment for the youth. Himalayan states are also the watershed of India having major hydraulic power plants fulfilling the electricity demands of nation. But the Himalayan state is vulnerable to seismic activities. An urgent call of action is needed to address this challenge. Ban on plastics, use of energy efficient technologies, use of alternative modes of motilities like ropeways, waterways are suggested. Water discharge mapping by satellite is being done to control the water discharge and to avoid flood like situations. Cottage industries, dairy and farming should be promoted to stop migration and also to use the local’s recourse in optimum way.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Waste Management, Himalayan States, Migration, Tourism industry
An Analytical Study of the Pedagogical Requirements of ELT in RTU affiliated Engineering Colleges of Rajasthan

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Abstract:
Human Expression needs language and in modern era the accepted language is English language. No wonder there are many challenges faced by both the teachers and the students in learning English language. This paper will throw light on my teaching learning experience and will try to bring out some of the basic requirements for those who want to take their career in English teaching learning process and also help them to explore the common challenges that they will be facing in teaching English language. With the current scenario of fast growing educational institutes there has been a up gradation of the technologies and designing techniques that can cater to different professional and academic level courses to serve a common objective based on result oriented approach.

Keywords: Teaching, Learning, Technique, Engineering Colleges

Global Sustainability: A Marxian approach to explore competing interests

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Abstract:
The progress of human race is on a roller coaster as we have expanded our ambit to seek opportunities to develop and extracted maximum out of the natural resource to make human survival comfortable. But as it goes; there is a start and there is an end and that’s where the world is moving to. We are undoubtedly strengthening resources for human existence and what are we doing about the costs that are being incurred. We have reached a stage where we need to meet the growing demands of human masses in terms of basic necessities but at the same time it is the human lives being pushed towards greater vulnerability. The Kundankulam
Nuclear Power Plant is an example where people showed resistance to something that may satisfy the increasing energy demands but at the same time putting masses to the risks associated with nuclear power plants mattered more but the environmentalists have not been heard. The government justifies its actions and so does the society. We see Marixan categorization of” haves” and” have nots”. Today the struggle is for the global sustainability. Our progress is unable to solve the problems of competing interests emerging. There are a lot of questions left unanswered. My research paper through secondary approach will explore the relevance of sociological theoretical framework pertaining to Karl Marx to understand the competing interests, the reasons and whether development could be in tandem with global sustainability by resolving competing interests.

**Keywords:** Competing interests, global sustainability, sociological framework

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**Indian Mining Sector Vis-A-Vis Sustainable Development**

Samiksha Mathur

‘If we remove metals from the service of man, all methods of protecting and sustaining health and more carefully preserving the course of life are done away with. If there were no metals, men would pass a horrible and wretched existence in the midst of wild beasts...’

Georgius Agricola, 1556

**Introduction:**

Mineral in any country plays an important role in upgrading the economy for any Sovereign estate and especially for a developing country like India. The energy sector does need special attention so that the minerals are utilized to the greatest good to the greatest numbers and not exploited for personal selfish needs and desire. Minerals play a significant role in the economic development of a state. Therefore the state has a larger role in regulating the extraction of minerals, which is particularly important for growth of a nation.

Mining is a growing industry in the developing countries. But unregulated mining can lead to fatal damages to environment and people. The Indian government has come up with progressive approach by way of sustainable development framework to ensure development in
this sector keeping future needs in mind. Sustainability in mining regime impacts various contours and requires urgent attention. The article has highlighted various concerns appertaining to mining regime in the country.

**Keywords:** Mining Sector, Energy, Sustainable Development

### Indian Judiciary: Real Preserver and Promoter of Sustainable Development in India

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**Abstract:**

Indian constitution guarantees to all its citizens the right to live in a healthy environment under Article 21 in order to implement this right many laws such as The National Green Tribunal Act 2010; The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; The Environment Protection Act, 1986; The Hazardous Waste Management Regulations etc. have been successfully enacted by Indian legislature and successfully implemented by the Indian judiciary. India stands among the very few countries in the world with elaborate legal frame work for environment protection along with all round development both as the two sides of the same coin. Most of the environmental cases are put before the honorable court through PIL (public interest litigation) either under Art.32orArt.226 of Indian constitution. It was in the historic case of Vellore Citizen Welfare Forum vs. Union of India where the theory of sustainable development was applied. The supreme court of India has recently recognized in historic case of *M.C. Mehta (Taj Trapezium Matter) v. Union of India* that future generations must be benefited from the policies and laws which advocate environmental protection as well as development goals for which a new concept of sustainable development laws are evolving at the intersection of three basic fields of laws: international economic law, international environmental law and international social law which is a method to focus on resource utilization in reducing our collective carbon footprint and pollution levels. *T Damodar Rao v Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad* is a land mark case to prove the responsibility in specific and concrete decision making. The Indian judiciary is playing pivotal role in interpreting the environmental laws to suit the doctrine of ‘sustainable development and successfully follow the principles of Rio Declaration 1992 and make India a developed nation.
with healthy environment. In this paper the researcher would analyze the views of the honorable Supreme Court through the recent judgments.

**Keywords:** Indian Constitution, PIL (public interest litigation), Environment protection, Rio Declaration, Sustainable Development

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**Sociology & Global Sustainability**

**Isha**

**Abstract:**

In 1972, the spell Designing Emissary of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi emphasized, at the UN Meeting on Mundane Ambience at Stockholm, go off at tangent the reasoning of exiguousness is an sound affinity of the direction of an environmental strategy for the world. The concepts of interrelatedness, of a proverbial mother earth, of huge clan, and of ‘spaceship earth’ cannot be private to environmental issues alone. They run uniformly to the frequent and inter-cognate responsibilities of environmental protection and human aid. Explanation has led to enormous inequalities, flight almost three-fourths of the world’s relative crawling in less developed countries and one-fifth below the Sparsity line. The everlasting onus of primordial industrialization, con job and environmental disparage cannot be wished away. It is toute seule pertinent go wool- gathering forward in this far-out century be placidity more conscious of its long-term impact. The coerce are occupied and the choices difficult. Our normal doom foot without equal be achieved helter-skelter a improve acquaintance of our habituated concerns and shared responsibilities. Poverty and a bottom atmosphere are exactly inter-related, tax veer kinsmen dangle for their livelihoods primarily on the equalize resources base of their immediate environment. Replace uncomplicated systems and exaltation natural resource furnishing orthodoxy at the grassroots equalize are central to a strategy to eliminate poverty. Prevalent enlarge get gift, purposeless lassitude linked to argument ridden consumerism is stressing the resource base of developing countries further. It is burgee to monitor this flip savoir faire and public awareness. The blending of agribusiness on every side get and plain conduct, and in the matter of environment safe keeping is defoliate for both environmental sustainability and agricultural production. An environmental range maintain warn the review of far advance projects, convention the proprietorship of natural resources in native livelihoods. This allowance require be knowledgeable by a fortnight acquaintance of the perceptions and opinions of aboriginal kith and kin everywhere their stakes in the resource base. Globalization
as it is inviting assignment modern is snowball it distribute between the liberal and the poor. It has to be steered hence stray it serves yell unique poster interests but also the social needs of the Catholic incident thrives on, and history encourages and imposes, overweening levels of homogeneity in consumer preferences. On the backup waive, for improve to be locally make allowance and applicable, it secure be guided by local considerations which forming in cultural conversion and traditions. Tale owning at the propensity level, of the give of the diversity, and the knock up a appeal to nurse it, is an standard necessity for resonances development.

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Humanities to the Rescue of Sustainability & Legal Framework: Challenges, Issues & Perspectives

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\textbf{eq[; fcUnq\% fons\'k uhfr] izknsf\'kd v[k.Mrk] lqj\{kk ,oa 'kkfUr}

\textbf{lanaHkZ xzUFk\%}

1- MkW- ch-,y- QfM+;k \% vUrjkZ"V\=h; laca/k

2- MkW dqynhi QfM+;k

3- IkgfR; Hkou iFcys\'ku

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\textbf{laLd`fr o n`;} dykvksa }jk\k uSfrd ewY;ksa dk fodkl \% ,d v/;;u

\textbf{MkW- jekdkUr xkSre}

\textbf{lgk;\d izkp;Z] n`;} dyk foHkxx] fc;kuh xYI\Z dkWyst] t;iqj

\textbf{'kks/k Ikjka'k\%}

laLd`fr vkSj dykvksa dk izk;\kstu dY;k.kdkjh gh jgk gSA \*\*laLd`fr\*\* iwjh rjg Is fodflr ekuo psruk dh vfHkO;fDr gS vkSj \*\*dyk** dks lekt ,oa laLd`fr dk niZ.k dgk tkrk gSA dyk ds LHkh Lo:iks\a esa Ielkef;d IkaLd`frd] lkekftd i"BHkwfe,oa uSfrd ewY; Llk"V :Ik Is fn[kkbZ nsrs gSaA mnkgj.kLo:Ik Hkkjrh; fHkfr fp=ksa o y?kqfp=ksa ds fo"k; nk\'Zfud] /kkfeZd] mins\'kkRed rFkk dFkkRed jgsa gSa] ftudk ewy vk/kkj vke tu rd uSfrd ewY;ksa dh f\'k\kks nsuk jgk gSA n``; dyk;sa gekjh lgt vfHkO;fDr gksus ds dkj.k vf/kd izsj.\ksnk;h gSA if\'peh dyk dk mnkgj.k ysa] rks \wjk\k\h esa nknk\k\n] ikWi vkVZ ,oa iqutkZxj.k dkyhu dyk;sa Hkh ml le; ds IkaLd`frd IaKnHkksZa dks izfrfcafcr djrh gSA Hkkjrh;
Humanities to the Rescue of Sustainability & Legal Framework: Challenges, Issues & Perspectives


118
Humanities to the Rescue of Sustainability & Legal Framework: Challenges, Issues & Perspectives

119


13th Biyani International Conference (BICON-18)
2- Tkkjxy] es?kjt ½2014½ % djkSyh ftys ds xzkeh.k {ks= esa Ikekftd ,oa vkkFkZd fodkl & ,d HkkSxksfyd v/;,u] ih,p-Mh- FkhflI jktLFkku fo’ofo|ky;} t;iqJ

3- VkkWM] ts- ½1829½ % ,ukYl ,.M ,UVhD;wVht vkwQ jktLFkku oksY;we&1] tkWtZ jksVyst ,.M lU] yanuA

4- uUn fd’kksj ½1991½ % Ψxzkeh.k jktLFkku esa Ikekftd vkkFkZd ifjorZu ds HkkSxksfyd vkk/kkjß izdkf’kr ih,p-Mh- FkhflI jktLFkku fo’ofo|ky;} t;iqJ

5- Jhfuokl] ,e- ,u- ½1975½ % Ψv/kqfud Hkkjr esa Ikekftd ifjorZuß jktLFkku izdk’ku] ubZ fnYyh

6- tula[;k izfrosnu] Hkkjrh; tux.kuk foHkkx] t;iqJ

7- i;ZVu ,oa lkaL—frd foHkkx] t;iqJ

8- fljksgh ftyk n’kZu ½if=dk½] ftyk lwpuk ,oa tu lEidZ dk;kZy;] fljksgh 2008 ls 2015-

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Humanities to the Rescue of Sustainability & Legal Frame work: Challenges, Issues & Perspectives

13th Biyani International Conference (BICON-18)

Humanities to the Rescue of Sustainability & Legal Framework: Challenges, Issues & Perspectives

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mnwZ ftls dgrs gSa ge gh tkurs gSa nkx
izFke ckj Hkkjr dk jk"Vª ds :i esa jktuhfrd ,dhdj.k gqvk vkSj orZeku esa Hkh muds jktuhfrd fopkj Hkkjr jk"Vª gsrq vf/kdka'k igyqvksa ds lanHkJZ esa izklafxd fl) gq, gS A

21oha “krkCnh esa izFke o nwljs n'kd esa Hk"Vªkpkj dk eqn~nk lcls vf/kd Nk;k jgk ftldS lanHkJZ esa vUuk gtkjsa vknf ds flfoy lkslk;Vh vkanksyu us Hkkjrjh; jktuhfr dks uohu fn'kk iznku dh A d'ehj my>u ds dkj.k Hkkjr fujarj vkradokn ls xzflr jgk gS A orZeku esa Hkkjrjh; turk ikVhZ ds usr`Ro esa Hkkjr iqu% ,d nyh; izHkqRooknh jktuhfr dr hjQ vxzlj gks jgk gSA bu Ikh ifjn`; dks ns[krs gq, dkSfVY; ds fopkj xqIrpj] 'kkM~xq.M] ijjk"Vª ek.My;~ fl)kUr dh vksj /;ku nsuk t;jh gS A
dkSfVY; ds vkn'kZ jktk ds O;frRo Is lkE;rk j[kus okys dbZ jktusrk tSIs iz/kkuea=h ujsUnz eksnh lfgr eerk cuthZ] vknR;ukFk ;ksxh vknf Hkkjrjh; jktuhfr esa dkSfVY; ds jktf"kZjktk dk iqu% iqu% Lej.k djokrs gSA dkSfVY; us jkT; ds jktk gsrq osnksa mifu`knksa lfgr vU; Kku Is ifjiw.kZ o f'kf[kr gksuk vko`;d Fkk] mlh izdkj Hkkjr ds jkT;ksa us Hkh lh[k yrs gq, iapk;rh jkt vf/kfu;e ikfjr ¼2014&2015½ djds ljiap in gsrq f'kf[kr ½5oha½ 8oha½ mRrh.kZ gksuk vfuok;Z dj fn;kA

20oha&21oha 'krkCnh bZa- esa Hkkjr ds okf'kZd vk; ctV esa vkfFkZd uhfr;ksa ds lanHkJZ esa foRRkea=h;ksa }kjk fujarj dkSfVY; dk ekxzn'kZu yrs gq, mudksa mn~/k`r fd;k x;k gSA blh izdkj dkSfVY; dk jkT; e.My fla)kUr orZeku Hkkjr ds fy; vUrZjk"Vªh; Lrj ij iM+kSlh jk"Vªksa fo'ks"kr% ikfdLrku] vQxkuLrku vksj phu] :l vknf ns'kksa Is Hkh fons'k uhfr ds lanHkJZ esa izklafxd gS A Li"V gS fd dkSfVY; ds jktuhfrd fpUru dk izHkko orZeku dh 21oha 'krkCnh esa Hkh izklafxd gS A
Humanities to the Rescue of Sustainability & Legal Framework: Challenges, Issues & Perspectives

Hkz"Vpkj %,d vfHk'kki

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fo|kFkÊ fc;kuh fofèk egkfo|ky;

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Hkz"Vpkj vFkkZr Hkz"V $ vpkjA Hkz"V ;kuh cqjk ;k fcXM+k gqvk rFkk vpkj dk eryc gs vpkj.kA vFkkZr Hkz"Vpkj dk 'kkfCnd vFkZ gs og vpkj.k tks fdlh Hkh ñdkj ls vuSfrd vkJj vuqfpr gksA tc dksÅ O;fä U;k; O;oLFkk ds ekU; fu;eksa ds fo:) tkdj vius LokFkZ dh iwÆr ds fy, xyr vpkj.k djus yxrk gs rks og O;fä Hkz"Vpkjh dgykrk gSA vkt Hkkjr tSls lksus dh fpfM+;k dgykus okys ns'k esa Hkz"Vpkj viuh tM+s QSyk jgk gSA

vkt Hkkjr esa ,sls dÅ O;fä ekStwn gsA tks Hkz"Vpkjh gSA vkt iwjh nqfu;k esa Hkkjr Hkz"Vpkj ds ekeys esa 94osa LFkku ij gSA Hkz"Vpkj ds dÅ jax&;i gs tSls fjÜor] dkyk&cktkjh] tku&cw>dj nke c<<kuk] iSlk ysdj dke djuk] lLrk Ikek ykdj egaxk cspuk vknA
Humanities to the Rescue of Sustainability & Legal Framework: Challenges, Issues & Perspectives

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ds dyk ds fcYdqy fHkUu gS A vkt dh uohu dyk 'kSfy;ki bu ikjEifjd ek/;eksas ls
dgha vkxs fudy pqdh gS] slh gh dqN 'kSfy;ki gS%& laLFkkiu dyk] dyk
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tkdj viuh dykRed xfrfof/k;ksa ]kjk muds IkFk laokn LFkkfir djrh gSA vkJg ;s
laokn cgqr l’kDr gksrk gSA

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Hkh vk/kkfjr gks ldrh gS ;k fcuk fLØIV ds Hkh dh tk ldrh gSA ;g vfuer o
vpkud ls Hkh fd;k tkrk gS ;k iwjr rS;kjh ds lkFk ;kstuc) rjhds ls Hkh fd;k tk
ldrk gSA blesa n’kZdksa dh Hkkxhnkjgh gks Hkh ldrh gS vkJg ugha HkkA bl
rjr gh iQksZesUl n’kZdksa ds le{k ykbo Hkh dh tkrh gS ;k fQj ml iQksZesUl
dks fdllh foF;M;ks ek/e ls iwoZ fjdfsFZMz ax ]kjk ckn esa Hkh n’kZdksa ds le{k
izlkj.k fd;k tk ldrk gSA tks dydkj iQkZsesUl dj jgk gksrk gS og mifLFkr Hkh
gks ldrk gS vFkok vn’;: Hkh jg ldrk gSA blesa dksbZ Hkh fLFkfr;ki c;ki gks
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iQkZsesUl djus okys dydkj dk ’kjhj vFkok mldh ¾dydkj dh ½ ml ek/;e esa
mifLFkr o n’kZdksa rFkk iQksZesUl djus okys dydkj dk laca/kA iQkZsesUl
dgha ij Hkh dh tk ldrh gS] fdllh Hkh LFkku] le; ij o fdrusa Hkh le; ds fy;S
iQkZsesUl esa fdllh Hkh ,d dydkj ;k lewg ]kjk fdllh fo’s"k LFkku o fo’s"k le;
Humanities to the Rescue of Sustainability & Legal Framework: Challenges, Issues & Perspectives

ij fd;k x;k d`R; gh mls vFkZiw.kZ cukrk gSA bl izdkj iQksZesU[ vkVZ fdlh Hkh vU; izn`kZudkj dykvksa ls fHkUu ,d yfyr dyk ek;/e gS
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1- Qzsad ikWij % vkVZ] ,D'ku ,.M ikVhZflis'ku] U;w;kWdZ ;wfu- izsl] 1975
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ISBN-41513702-0.
Effect of Kyoto Protocol on Indian Economy

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Abstract:

With the incorporation of ‘flexibility mechanisms’ in the Kyoto Protocol (KP), namely, emissions trading, joint implementation (JI) and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), incentive-based (IB) policies are being widely discussed in the context of greenhouse gas (GHG) abatement. This paper examines various aspects of these incentives-based approaches for India, particularly the linkages among them and issues related to their implementation.

It is clear, however, that these countries will be affected by any global architecture for GHG abatement that emerges. In this context, this paper reviews recent developments (Bonn and Marrakech and beyond) and the implications of these for India. Thus, it examines the market for KP flexibility mechanisms, particularly emissions trading and CDM. For instance, it has been argued in light of various concessions, the market for CDM projects will be small (compared to GHG emissions in developing countries) and that it will be characterized by low demand and low prices (Haleness 2002, Jotzo and Michaelowa 2002).

Keywords: Kyoto Protocol, Climate Change