

# SOCIETY AND CULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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## Editorial Note

*“Society and Culture Development in India” (SCDI)* is a biannual scholarly open access peer reviewed journal that publishes original papers, review papers, conceptual framework, analytical and simulation models, case studies, empirical research, technical notes, book reviews and short commentaries in the social and cultural sciences. The journal provides a forum for articles which theorize the relationship between culture and society. The scope of the journal includes, but not limited to, cultural studies, language, religions, arts, films, fashions, public perceptions and cultural dynamics under the globalization and industrialization background, societal development, society and population, development and sustainability, etc. The journal is interdisciplinary in orientation and is not tethered to particular theoretical or research traditions. *Culture and Society* is at the cutting edge of recent developments in social and cultural theory. The journal has helped to break down some of the disciplinary barriers between the humanities and the social sciences by opening up a wide range of new questions in cultural theory. *Culture and Society* builds upon the heritage of the classic founders of social theory and examines the ways in which this tradition has been reshaped by a new generation of theorists.

This journal consists of twelve articles. **Bajrangi Behera** explores livelihood strategies of the women of Ghasi community in Rairangpur of Mayurbhanj district, Odisha an underrepresented Scheduled Caste (hereafter SC) group historically relegated to stigmatized occupations such as scavenging, sweeping, and labourer. The objective of the paper is to **examine the traditional and contemporary livelihood practices** adopted by women of the Ghasi community and to **analyze the socio-cultural, economic, and caste-based constraints** that shape and limit their access to sustainable employment and social mobility. **Gautam Gupta, Rajesh Singh & A.P. Dimri** discusses about the Maha Kumbh 2025, held in Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, which was not only a religious congregation of unparalleled scale but also a transformative event with far-reaching socio-economic and cultural

implications. This paper explores how tradition and modernity coalesced during Maha Kumbh 2025, reshaping Prayagraj's social and developmental landscape and offering insights into the broader dynamics of cultural festivals in contemporary India. **Gautam Kumar Ghosh & Anand Jaiswal** aims to understand why people describe some actions stupid, regardless of their cognitive capacity, through an integrative study of articles, media blogs, and books on the theory and laws of stupidity. They attempt, to find out what people want to say when they call stupidity in social, collective, and political arenas, as well as whether stupidity has become more prevalent in the modern day. **Jyoti Chaudhary & Deepika Chauhan** elaborates how digital learning and international exposure have broadened career possibilities, issues such as socio-economic disparities, digital literacy gaps, and increased global competition continue to impact students' career trajectories. This paper examines how globalization impacts the career aspirations and educational choices of Indian adolescents, focusing on key challenges and opportunities in the evolving landscape. **Mahua Das** tries to know the current status of tourist place in Koraput district and to know the changes that have come to the tourist places of Koraput district from past few years ago. The study explores tourism in Koraput district, focusing on infrastructure development, tribal tourism, ecotourism, adventure tourism, sustainable development policies, cultural festivals, community involvement, digital platform, and collaboration with government department. **Manasi Mahanty, Suddha Rani Nayak & Shatabdi Benia** attempts to explore the issue of child trafficking in Odisha, with a particular focus on the heightened vulnerability of children in tribal regions and the legal measures implemented to prevent trafficking and protect victims during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. The study discusses how the crisis heightened the vulnerability of impoverished communities, allowing traffickers to move children across state lines using pre-existing networks.

**Mariakumar David** argues that the meeting of ethnography and algorithms marks not only a technological development but an epistemic turning point that compels anthropology to rethink its foundational categories. The paper examines how algorithmic systems actively shape categories of personhood, authority, and authenticity. The analysis demonstrates how anthropology can illuminate the mutual constitution of culture and computation. **Munawwar Ahmed, Darakhshan Muslim & Meemoona Riaz** addresses the comparison of course learning Outcomes (CLOs) and the institutional Program Learning Outcomes (PLOs) of 272 in 34 minor and interdisciplinary courses of the B.Ed program at Virtual University of Pakistan. The findings demonstrate that the core teaching areas are well aligned (PLO1-

PLO5), but there is a lack of incorporation of the two PLOs: digital competence (PLO6) and innovation/social responsibility (PLO7). **Nanche Billa Robert & Maidanse Hortance** discusses about the International Gurna Wina Toupouri Kera Festival, celebrated in Cameroon's Far North Region. The relevance of this event is heightened by the socio-economic challenges facing the Far North, such as poverty, underdevelopment, and food insecurity. The study analyses the socio-cultural and economic significance of the Gurna Wina Toupouri Kera Festival, with particular attention to its role in fostering social capital, preserving cultural identity, and supporting local development. **Niranjan Chandra Shah was among a few persons who, after the Britishers, had visited the lake, enjoyed its serene beauty and seeing the Himalayas from boating in it, and tasted the trout fishes from the lake.** The history of the formation of a dam in 1893 and its conversion into a lake in 1894 is well described. Later, again, the lake busted in 1970 and the catastrophe is recorded with the immense loss of property and live. How the place looks now after 10 years and is described through photographs. **Saroj Kumar Dhal elaborates the paradigm shift from entertainers to entrepreneurs in the context of Indian women. This theoretical shift aligns with feminist theories that emphasize dismantling systemic barriers and promoting equality. In the context of women entrepreneurs, this entails creating an environment that goes beyond addressing immediate needs to fostering conditions for sustained autonomy and influence.** **Shikha Joseph** examines gold investment decisions by identifying parameters influencing investor choices and analysing the working of the Sovereign Gold Bond (SGB) Scheme in India in comparison with Gold Exchange Traded Funds, physical gold, and Gold Funds. Investors can still use gold to address their most pressing demands even if they are difficult-to-sell illiquid assets. Global investment demand for gold has increased by an average of fifteen percent annually over the past twenty years.

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**Rashmi Pramanik**

