

Vol-10 | Issue - 7 & 8 | Aug - Sep, 2023 |

ISSN: 2348-8875 (Print)

DOI: 10.36347/sjebm

ISSN: 2348-5302 (Online)



Scholars Journal of Economics, Business and Management

Abbreviated key title: Sch. J. Econ. Bus. Manag.

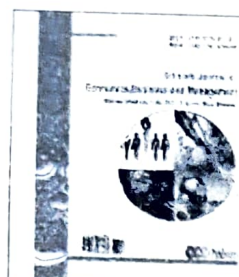


SAW
Principal
MURAZAR COLLEGE
P.O. Murazar
Hojai (Assam)

SAS Publishers

Scholars Journal of Economics, Business and Management (SJEbM)

ISSN: 2348-5302 (Online) & ISSN: 2348-8875 (Print)



Scholars Journal of Economics, Business and Management (SJEbM)

Abbreviated key title: *Sch. J. Econ. Bus. Manag.*
(An open access, International, Indexed, Peer-Reviewed Online and Print Journal)

Frequency: Monthly

Language: English

Chief Editor: Dr. Amit Kumar Singh

Country of Origin: India

Publisher: SAS Publishers, India

Processing Fee:

INR 3000 / USD 100 per Article

Submit Manuscript :

submit@saspublisher.com

Website:

<https://saspublishers.com/journal/sjebm/home>

About the Journal

Scholars Journal of Economics, Business and Management (SJEbM) is a scholarly, peer reviewed, Monthly, International, Open Access by Scholars Academic and Scientific Publishers (SAS Publishers)-A Unit of Scholars Academic and Scientific Society (Registered Under Society Registration Act XXI of 1860, India). This journal publishes research articles, reviews, Case Reports and short communication in whole field of Economics, Business and Management studies. The primary purpose of the Scholars Journal of Economics, Business and Management (SJEbM) is to publish scholarly research articles, reviews, and short communications in the fields of Management and Business.

Scopes

Accounting, Administrative System, Brand Innovation and Brand Management, Business, Management, Business Economics, Business Policy and Strategy, Critical Management Studies, Data Management, Design Management, Economic Management, Educational Management, Emerging Technology, Engineering Management, Energy Management, Environmental Management, Facilities Planning and Management, Financial Management, Financial Systems Engineering, Foodservice Management, Global Manufacturing and Management, Health Care Administration, Hospital Science and Management, Hospitality Management, Human Resource Management, Industrial Engineering, Information Technology, Information Technology Management, Knowledge Management, Logistics and Supply Chain Management, Management and Organization Behavior, Management Information System, Management of Enterprises, Management Practices, Management Psychology, Management Strategy, Management Theory, Manufacturing Systems Engineering, Marketing, Marketing Management, Operations Management, Operations Research, Organizational Behaviour, Organizational Management, Port Management, Production Management, Project and Quality Management, Public Administration, Public Sector Management, Research Methods, Risk Management and Insurance, Scientific Management, Security and Risk Management, Service Innovation and Management, Sport Management, Strategic Management, Strategic Management, Technology and Knowledge Management.

Peer Review Process

The Journal "Scholars Journal of Economics, Business and Management (SJEbM)" abides by a double-blind peer review process such that the journal does not disclose the identity of the reviewer(s) to the author(s) and does not disclose the identity of the author(s) to the reviewer(s).

Open Access Policy

"Scholars Journal of Economics, Business and Management (SJEbM) is an open access publication. It does not charge readers or their institutions for access. Users have permission to read, download, copy, print, search, or link to the full texts of its contents.

Publisher

"Scholars Journal of Economics, Business and Management (SJEbM) is published by "SAS Publishers, India"

Address: SAS Publishers, India (A Unit of Scholars Academic and Scientific Society) H.No-204, Borhawor, P.S-Murajhar, Dist-Hojai, Assam-782439, India, Tel & Fax: 03674-267245 Mobile: +91-9724002629, +91-9014252992
Email: office.sassociety@gmail.com, saspjournals@gmail.com, Website: www.saspublisher.com

Manuscript Submission

You can submit your Manuscript to "Scholars Journal of Economics, Business and Management (SJEbM)" by sending electronically to the email: submit@saspublisher.com

Indexing and Abstracting

Google Scholar, Research Bible, World Cat, Eurasian Scientific Journal Index(ESJI), SHERPA/ReMEO, Scientific Indexing Services (SIS), ROAD-Directory of Open Access Scholarly Resources, Directory of Research Journals Indexing(DRJI), and in Progress in Others

Contact: Dr. Imam Uddin, CEO, SAS Publishers, H.No-204, Borhawor, P.S-Murajhar, Dist- Hojai, Assam-782439, India, Tel & Fax: 03674-267245, Mobile: +91-8724002629, +91-9014252992, Email: office.sassociety@gmail.com

SAW
Principal
MURAZAR COLLEGE
P.O. Murazar
Hojai (Assam)




Scholars Journal of Economics, Business and Management (SJEBM):
ISSN 2348-5302 (Online) & ISSN 2348-8875 (Print)










Published By
*SAS Publishers, A Unit Scholars Academic and Scientific Society, 11, Mo-204, Borhawor, P.S-Murajhar,
Dist-Hojai, Assam-782439, India*

EDITORIAL BOARD

Chief Editor

	Dr Amit Kumar Singh Department of Management, Mizoram University (A Central University), Aizawl, India
---	---

Associate Editorial Board

	Dr. Deuseddit E. Abashaija Senior Lecturer Mountains of the Moon University, Fort Portal, Kabarole District, Uganda.		Prof. Zeshui Xu Professor, Business School, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China
	Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy Banking University HCMC, Viet Nam – GSIM, Intl, University of Japan, Japan		Faisal G. Khamis, Ph.D Associate Professor Department of Accounting and Finance & Banking College of Business Al Ain university of Science and Technology, Al Ain, UAE
	Dr. Amalendu Bhunia Professor, Department of Commerce, Kalyani University, West Bengal, India		Dr. L. Ganesamoorthy Assistant Professor in Commerce, Annamalai University, Annamalai nagar, Tamilnadu – 608 002, India
	Odoyo Collins Otieno Department of Management Sciences, School of Business and Economics, Maseno University, Kenya		Dr. P. Malyadri Principal Government Degree College, Rayalaseema University, Srisailem Project, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India
	Dr. Nitashree Barman Assistant Professor Dept. of Accountancy Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Tulungia, Bongaigaon, Assam		Dr. P. Kishore Kumar Associate Professor in SVS Group of Institutions, Bheemaram, Warangal, Telangana, India

SAS
Principal
MURAZAR COLLEGE
P.O. Murazar
Hojai (Assam)



	Dr. Rohit Bansal Department of Management Studies, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, U.P, India		Dr. Nitin S. Wani Associate Professor in Marketing at JDBIMS, SNDT Women's University, Mumbai, India
	Ashish Gupta Assistant Professor, Department of Business Management, Dr. Hari Singh Gour Central University, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, India		Dr. Md. Nurul Momen Associate Professor, Department of Public Administration, Rajshahi University, Rajshahi-6205, Bangladesh
	Derbali Abdelkader The Higher Institute of Business Administration of Gafsa, Tunisia		Dr. N. Ramu Associate Professor, Department of Commerce, Annamalai University, AnnamalaiNadar-608002, Tamil Nadu, India
	Dr. Kingshuk Adhikari Department of Commerce, Assam University, Silchar, Assam, India		Dr. Kaifeng Chen School of Economics and Management, North China Electric Power University, Beijing, The People's Republic of China
	Olubunmi Eunice Mojirike Adenike Department of Accountancy, Osun State Polytechnic, P.O. Box 301 Iree, Nigeria		Vishal Jain Assistant Professor in Bharati Vidyapeeth's Institute of Computer Applications and Management (BVICAM), New Delhi, India
	Dr. Abhishek Gupta Administrative-cum-Accounts Officer & Head of Office, Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Renewable Energy, Wadala Kalan, Kapurthala, Punjab, India		Naledzani Rasila Senior Manager: Corporate Branding & Marketing, Provincial Communication Services Limpopo Provincial Government, South Africa
	Dr. Islam Faisal Bourini Assistant Professor College of Business Administration Al Falah University Dubai, UAE		Dr. Thanoon Y. Thanoon Assistant Prof. of Statistics Department of Business Administration Techniques Technical College of Management / Mosul Northern Technical University, Iraq
	Dr. Poorna Prabhat Sunkara Assistant Professor Andhra Loyola College, Department of MBA, Behind Vinayak Theatre, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India		Oladipupo M. TIJANI Elizade University, Ondo-State, Nigeria
	Biju Dharmapalan Assistant Professor, School of Biosciences, Mar Athanasios College For Advanced Studies (MACFAST), Tiruvalla-689 101, Kerala, India		Tsan Yang, Associate Professor, Dept. of Health Business Administration, Meiho University, 23. Ping Kuang Road, Neipu, Pingtung. 91202, Taiwan

SAW
Principal
MURAZAR COLLEGE
P.O. Murazar
Hojai (Assam)

CONTENT



1. **The Effect of Financial Literacy, Lifestyle, and Self Control on Women's Financial Management Behavior in Denpasar City**
Ni Wayan Ariyastini, Ica Rika Candraningrat -----144-155
2. **Further Analysis on Risk Management and Solutions to Improve Productivity and Safety in Construction Sector - and Environment Protection Law in Construction Activities**
Nguyen Xuan Hai, Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy, Le Ngoc Nuong, Nguyen Trong Diep, Tran Duc Thang -----156-164
3. **Supply Chain Management, A Key for Success of Commercial Companies in Burundi: A Case Study of SOSUMO Company**
Vital Ngenduku, Pr. I. Jean BIZIMANA, Pr. D. Bugandwa Mungu Akonkwa -----165-169
4. **Change Resistance Management, Strategic Change Management Practices and Service Quality in Counties in Western Kenya**
Omato David Nyambane, Ntongai Samson, Abong'o Beatrice, Ondoro Charles -----170-177
5. **Financial Integration, Trade Integration and Economic Growth in the East African Community**
Dr. Onesmus Mutunga -----178-190
6. **Health Economics in Homoeopathy**
Dr. Tridibesh Tripathy, Professor Shankar Das, Professor Dharmendra Pratap Singh, Dr. Umakant Prusty, Dr. Madan Mohan Mishra, Dr. Jeevan Krushna Pattanaik, Dr. Pramod Bihary Pradhan, Mr. Anil Dubey, Mr. Anjani Kumar, Ms. Sanskriti Tripathy, Mrs. Anjali Tripathy, Prof. Rakesh Dwivedi, Dr. Mohini Gautam -----191-193
7. **Religion in Economic Sphere of India**
Dr. Shariful Islam -----194-197

SAW
Principal
MURAZAR COLLEGE
P.O. Murazar
Hojai (Assam)



Religion in Economic Sphere of India

Dr. Shariful Islam^{1*}

¹Assistant Professor, HOD, Department of Economics Murazar College, Nogaon, Assam

DOI: [10.36347/sjebm.2023.v10i08.004](https://doi.org/10.36347/sjebm.2023.v10i08.004)

Received: 21.08.2023 | Accepted: 26.09.2023 | Published: 30.09.2023

*Corresponding author: Dr. Shariful Islam

Assistant Professor, HOD, Department of Economics Murazar College, Nogaon, Assam

Abstract

Review Article

It is perhaps an old chestnut to talk about religion in economic sphere of India. Religious and economic activities have been closely linked throughout the Indian history. This research paper is an attempt to pinnacle the evolution of religious and economic forces at work in India's current environment. Religion in India is distinguished by diversity of religious optimism and practices. The subcontinent is the birth place of world major religion like Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism. The growth of India's economy and the progress of the country as a whole can both be traced back to the influence of the country's religious traditions. The religious monument is the best cited instance of this same. The public sphere reflected the co-existence of religion and the secularism for economic perseverance. The official policy of equivalent religions is emphasized for the uniform growth. In India the impact of secularization and marginalization of religion itself remains a powerful force in civil society. Thus, religion in Indian tradition has not divorced itself from the secular affairs of society such as political and economic interest. With this interpretation, that religious belief embraces the thought of social, political and economic as well as strictly religious affairs for the advancement of the country's growth in the economic sphere of life.

Keywords: Religion & Cast System as- Hinduism, Muslim, Christianity, Buddhism.

Copyright © 2023 The Author(s): This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non-commercial use provided the original author and source are credited.

INTRODUCTION


In the context at hand, we delve into the role of religious influences, specifically within the framework of India's primary religions, namely Hinduism and Sikhism. These religions each prescribe their own distinct beliefs regarding the societal and economic activities that are either endorsed, tolerated, or deemed unacceptable due to religious tenets. Furthermore, our examination will encompass other interrelated facets of religion that have either bolstered or hindered the impact of religious elements on India's economic progress. India, as a vast nation housing a substantial population, features prominent religious communities, primarily the Muslim and Hindu communities. In contrast, the Sikh community, both in terms of numerical strength and geographical distribution, remains relatively smaller, with a predominant presence in the Punjab region. The socio-economic trajectory of India has been deeply molded by religious factors, acting as significant drivers influencing the conduct and labor patterns of its populace [1].

The influence of religious factors on India's economic development can be traced back approximately 4,500 to 5,000 years. Religion has, in essence, been interwoven with the social and economic

evolution of India since the emergence of the first civilization in the Indus Valley around 4,500 years ago. During this initial phase, Hinduism was not primarily preoccupied with stringent oversight of the social and economic dynamics within Indian society. The Indus Valley civilization prospered for nearly a millennium before being infiltrated by the victorious Aryan invasions. With the Aryans came the establishment of the caste system, which became an integral component of Hinduism. It is widely acknowledged that this caste system acted as a hindrance to the development of extensive urban centers and impeded the pace of technological advancements [2].

Certainly, the caste system stands out as a religious element that has wielded a profound impact on India's economic development. This system exerted significant influence on the economic, social, employment, and legal statuses of all Hindus in the nation. Remarkably, even with the existence of the Hindu caste system, India maintained extensive and profitable trade connections during the reign of the Mauryan Empire.

Another key reason behind the substantial impact of the caste system on India's economic


Principal
MURAZAR COLLEGE
P.O. Murazar
Hojai (Assam)

development was its role in determining land ownership, means of production, and the type of work individuals could engage in, primarily based on their birth-derived caste positions. This rigid adherence to the caste system led to the concentration of wealth and established a tightly regulated social and economic hierarchy. Consequently, it discouraged people from exerting additional effort or increasing production rates, as these actions wouldn't alter their predetermined social or economic standing. The economic consequences of the caste system were unintended outcomes of its social and religious objectives, rather than deliberate designs.

One noteworthy aspect of the Indian economy that both Muslim emperors and the British colonial rulers inherited from previous Hindu dynasties was a comprehensive taxation system. Over a span of approximately four centuries, Buddhism's social and economic influences failed to leave a lasting impact on India's economic development, and Hinduism regained its position. It was Islam that would arrive in India and introduce religious factors that influenced the country's economic trajectory, with Islamic influence gaining momentum around 700 AD. Although Muslims established an empire centered around Delhi, their control over all of India was intermittent. Consequently, India's economy continued to evolve over many centuries, remaining primarily agrarian until the twentieth century. The acceleration of India's economic

development during British colonial rule was primarily driven by profit-seeking motives rather than religious factors [3].

Religion in India is a vibrant tapestry woven with a multitude of beliefs and practices. The Indian subcontinent stands as the birthplace of four major religions: Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism. These faiths have left an indelible mark on the country's history and culture. India's religious landscape is characterized by diversity and tolerance, values deeply ingrained in both legal frameworks and cultural traditions. The Indian constitution, in recognition of the importance of religious freedom, has enshrined it as a fundamental right.

In terms of official recognition, six religions in India have been accorded the status of "National minority." These religions include Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists, and Zoroastrians. This designation highlights the government's commitment to protecting the rights and interests of these religious communities, ensuring their participation in the country's social, economic, and cultural life. It underscores India's commitment to fostering religious harmony and respecting the rich tapestry of faiths that contribute to its diverse and pluralistic society.

Population trends for major religious groups in India

Religious group	Population % 1951	Population % 1961	Population % 1971	Population % 1981	Population % 1991	Population % 2001	Population % 2011
Hinduism	84.1%	83.45%	82.73%	82.30%	81.53%	80.46%	79.80%
Islam	9.8%	10.69%	11.21%	11.75%	12.61%	13.43%	14.23%
Christianity	2.3%	2.44%	2.60%	2.44%	2.32%	2.34%	2.30%
Sikhism	1.79%	1.79%	1.89%	1.92%	1.94%	1.87%	1.72%
Buddhism	0.74%	0.74%	0.70%	0.70%	0.77%	0.77%	0.70%
Jainism	0.46%	0.46%	0.48%	0.47%	0.40%	0.41%	0.37%
Zoroastrianism	0.13%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.08%	0.06%	n/a
Others/Religion not specified	0.43%	0.43%	0.41%	0.42%	0.44%	0.72%	0.9%

The following is a breakdown of India's religious communities:-

Characteristics of religious groups:-

Religious group	Population (2011) %	Growth (2001-2011)	Sex ratio (2011) total	Sex ratio total (2011) rural	Sex ratio (2011) urban	Sex ratio (child)	Literacy (2011) %	Work participation (2011) %
Hinduism	79.80%	16.8%	939	946	921	913	73.3%	41.0%
Islam	14.23%	24.6%	951	957	941	943	68.5%	32.6%
Christianity	2.30%	15.5%	1023	1008	1046	958	84.5%	41.9%
Sikhism	1.72%	8.4%	903	905	898	828	75.4%	36.3%
Buddhism	0.70%	6.1%	965	960	973	933	81.3%	43.1%
Jainism	0.37%	5.4%	954	935	959	889	94.9%	35.5%
Others/Religion not specified	0.90%	n/a	959	947	975	974	n/a	n/a



Religions:

The religious and philosophical traditions in India are as varied as the people who live there. Here is an overview of the major religions and their presence in India:

- **Hinduism:** Hinduism is the largest religion in India, with around 79.8% of the population adhering to it. Hinduism encompasses a wide range of beliefs, from monotheism to polytheism, and is deeply ingrained in Indian culture and traditions.
- **Buddhism:** Buddhism originated in India and is followed by approximately 0.07% to 0.1% of the population. It has a significant presence in the Himalayan regions and states like Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Ladakh, and parts of Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra. Buddhism also gained popularity among the Dalit community following B.R. Ambedkar's conversion.
- **Jainism:** Jainism is followed by around 4.2 million people, constituting about 0.4% of India's population. Jain communities are primarily found in states such as Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan.
- **Sikhism:** Sikhism has approximately 19.2 million followers in India. It is predominantly practiced in Punjab, where Sikhs form a majority, but also has a significant presence in Delhi and Haryana.
- **Islam:** In India, Muslims make up the largest religious minority with around 14.23% of the population being Muslim. It has a substantial presence in states like Jammu and Kashmir, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, and Kerala. India has the world's third-largest Muslim population.
- **Christianity:** Christianity is followed by around 2.3% of the population and has a significant presence in states like Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Kerala, and Goa. St. Thomas is believed to have introduced Christianity to India in the 1st century AD.
- **Parsi (Zoroastrianism):** The Parsi community, followers of Zoroastrianism, makes up about 0.006% of the total Indian population, with a higher concentration around Mumbai.
- **Tribal Religions:** India is also home to various tribal religions, including Donvi-Polo and Santhal, practiced by indigenous tribal communities.
- **Bahá'í Faith:** About 2.2 million people practice the Bahá'í Faith in India, making it the largest Bahá'í community in the world.
- **Judaism:** India has a small Jewish community, including historical Jewish groups like the Cochin Jews and Bene Israel, as well as newer communities like the Bnei Menashe and Bene

Ephraim. There are fewer than 20,000 Jews of Indian origin remaining in India.

It's important to note that India's religious diversity extends to various sects, denominations, and sub-groups within these major religions, making it a unique and culturally rich tapestry of faiths. Additionally, a small percentage of people may not state their religion in official census data.

Religion in the public sphere

The presence of religion in the public sphere has grown to a point where it could potentially interfere with the functioning of the state unless the original secular character of that sphere is restored.

On March 15, 2017, Jurgen Habermas delivered a lecture at the University of Tilburg in the Netherlands regarding Religion in the Public Sphere. An extended version of this lecture has been included as a chapter in his latest book, "Between Naturalism and Religion." During the subsequent discussion following the lecture, a significant issue emerged concerning the connection between modernization and secularization.

For a considerable period, there was a widely held belief that a strong correlation existed between the modernization of society and the secularization of its population. It was thus argued that as society modernized, the influence of religion would diminish in a post-Enlightenment world. Professor Habermas suggests that this assumption was rooted in three key factors. First, advancements in science and technology made causal explanations more feasible, and from a scientifically enlightened perspective, it became challenging to reconcile with theocentric and metaphysical worldviews. Secondly, religious institutions, including churches, gradually lost their grip on matters such as law, politics, public welfare, education, and science. Lastly, economic transformations resulted in increased levels of welfare and improved social security. The cumulative impact of these developments, it is contended, contributed to the diminishing relevance and influence of religion in modern society [4].

Opposed to modernization

The notion of "secularization paradox" suggests that rather than declining, the influence of religion in the public sphere has, in fact, increased. This perspective is held by many scholars who argue that the traditional modernization thesis, which posited a decline in religious influence as societies modernized, has lost its validity in the contemporary world. Several trends indicate a global resurgence of religion, including missionary expansion, fundamentalist radicalization, and the political instrumentalization of religious potential for violence [5].

SAW
Principal
MURAZAR COLLEGE
P.O. Murazar
Hojai (Assam)

Professor Habermas, while acknowledging that data collected globally still supports secularization to some extent, characterizes contemporary secular societies as "post-secular," where religion continues to exert public influence and relevance. He suggests that the previous certainty that religion would disappear worldwide as societies modernized is no longer tenable.

In India, despite the growth of wisdom and modernity, religiosity's influence has not waned; if anything, it has increased. The Indian public sphere reflects a coexistence of the secular and the religious [6]. While the media are primarily secular, they often exhibit an underlying religious awareness in their concerns. Similarly, many voluntary associations in India organize themselves along religious lines, evident in their denominational names and organizational structures.

However, there is a contradiction in the Indian state's approach to religion. While it considers religion a private matter, it has allowed religious activity to persist in the public sphere. This official policy of equal recognition for all religions has, paradoxically, expanded the space for religious activities in the public sphere. Consequently, what has become predominant in the public sphere is not secular reasoning but religious celebrations rooted in rituals and superstitions [7].

Furthermore, the instrumentalization of religion for political purposes has increased in recent decades, posing significant challenges to a secular state and society. The need to reclaim the secular character of the public sphere is evident; otherwise, the prevailing religious character may encroach upon the functions of the state.

In study, the secularization paradox reflects a complex interplay between secularism and religiosity in the public sphere, particularly in countries like India. Balancing the principles of secularism and religious freedom remains a challenge, and addressing this paradox is crucial to maintaining a harmonious and democratic society.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Dehejia, R. H., & Dehejia, V. H. (1993). Religion and economic activity in India: an historical perspective. *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, 52(2), 145-153.
2. Eno, E. (1925). Modernism in India, *The Journal of Religion*, 5(3).
3. Goheen, J., Srinivas, M. N., Karve, D. G., & Singer, M. (1958). India's cultural values and economic development: A discussion. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 7(1), 1-12.
4. Lenman, B. P. (2004). Chambers Dictionary of World History 2nd edition, Chambers, Edinburgh.
5. Roorbach, G. E. (1971). Reviewed works The Foundations of the Indian Economy by Radhakamal Mukherjee - *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 73.
6. Sharma, R. S., & Jha, D. N. (1974). The economic history of India up to AD 1200: Trends and prospects. *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient/Journal de l'histoire economique et sociale de l'Orient*, 17(1), 48-80.
7. Whitaker's. (2007). Whitaker's Almanach 2007- today's world in one volume, A & C Black London.


 Principal
 MURAZAR COLLEGE
 P.O. Murazar
 Hojai (Assam)