The primary focus of this study is to examine how deeply students have become addicted to the different platforms of social media. Secondly, it has explored the link between social media addiction and mental health of students. And finally, it has also looked into the connection between social media addiction and academic performance of students.

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BALANCING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IN INDIA

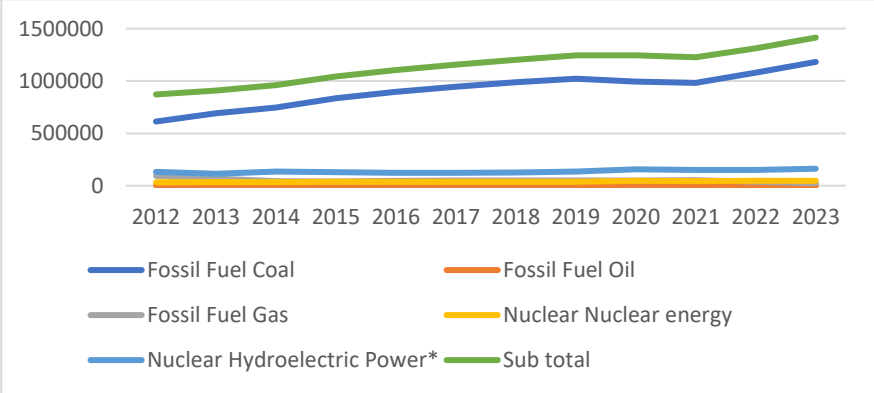
The relationship between economic growth, energy consumption, CO2 emissions, and the use of fossil fuels in India's development trajectory from 2012 to 2023 is thoroughly examined in this study. Utilising an extensive dataset that includes data on energy consumption trends, GDP growth per person, CO2 emission growth, and sectoral dynamics, the research assesses the intricate connection between environmental sustainability and economic prosperity. The results show that India's energy mix is heavily dependent on fossil fuels, especially natural gas, coal, and oil, which both promote economic growth and environmental deterioration. Even though periods of strong GDP growth per capita are frequently associated with higher energy consumption and carbon emissions, there are indications that economic development can decouple from environmental impact and lead to sustainable development. The article puts forth policy recommendations aimed at improving energy efficiency, encouraging the use of renewable energy sources, and cultivating regulatory environments that support sustainable economic growth and environmental stewardship. The study emphasises the necessity of integrated approaches to address the dual goals of economic prosperity and environmental sustainability in India, while acknowledging limitations in data availability, scope, and causality.

The objectives of this research are **t**o examine the relationship between GDP growth per capita and CO2 emission growth over the given period; to evaluate how much coal, oil, and natural gas contributed to India's patterns of energy consumption during the study period by examining consumption trends in a variety of industries, including transportation, residential, and industry.

India's energy consumption is a key determinant of the country's industrial growth, economic activity, and overall development trajectory. Gaining an understanding of the country's energy landscape and its consequences for environmental sustainability can be achieved by analysing the trends and patterns of energy consumption, including the sources that are used. We analyse India's energy consumption from 2012 to 2023 in this section, highlighting important energy sources like coal, oil, gas, nuclear, and hydroelectric power.

The trends and patterns in the use of various energy sources over the given time period are described in the sections that follow.

Figure 1:



Throughout the period, there is a general upward trend in the consumption of coal, with a notable increase from 2012 to 2023. The fact that consumption almost doubled between 2012 and 2023 suggests that coal will remain India's main energy source. Over the years, oil consumption has shown comparatively steady levels with only slight variations. From 2012 to 2015, there is a small decline in consumption, which is then gradually increased in the years that follow. The amount of natural gas consumed varies noticeably over time. After reaching its peak in 2012, consumption fluctuated for the rest of the period before slightly declining at the end. The consumption of nuclear energy has been steadily rising over time, suggesting that it is becoming a larger part of the energy mix. Between 2012 and 2023, consumption almost doubled due to increases in nuclear power capacity. The amount of hydroelectric power used varies over time due to various factors like water availability and rainfall patterns. The amount consumed peaked in some years (like 2015 and 2020) and fluctuated slightly in other years.

Figure 2: Sector wise consumption of fossil fuels

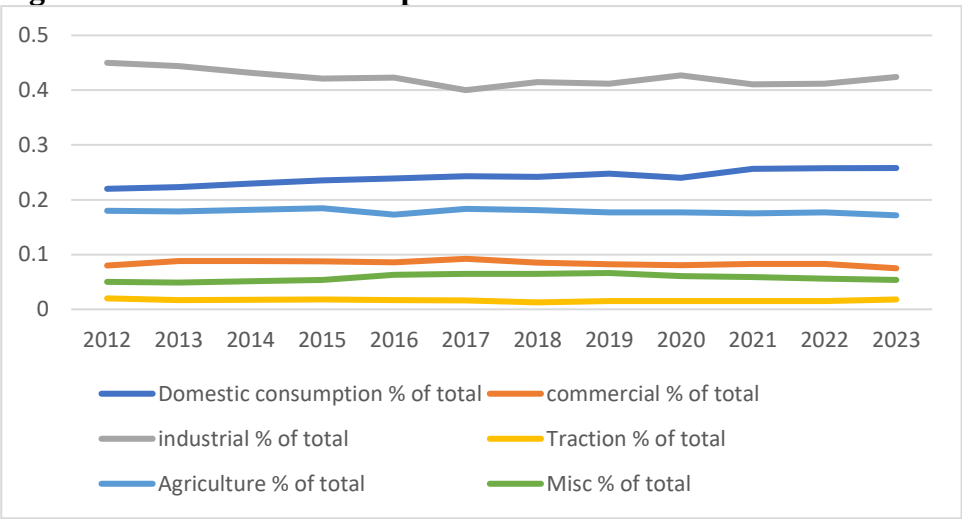
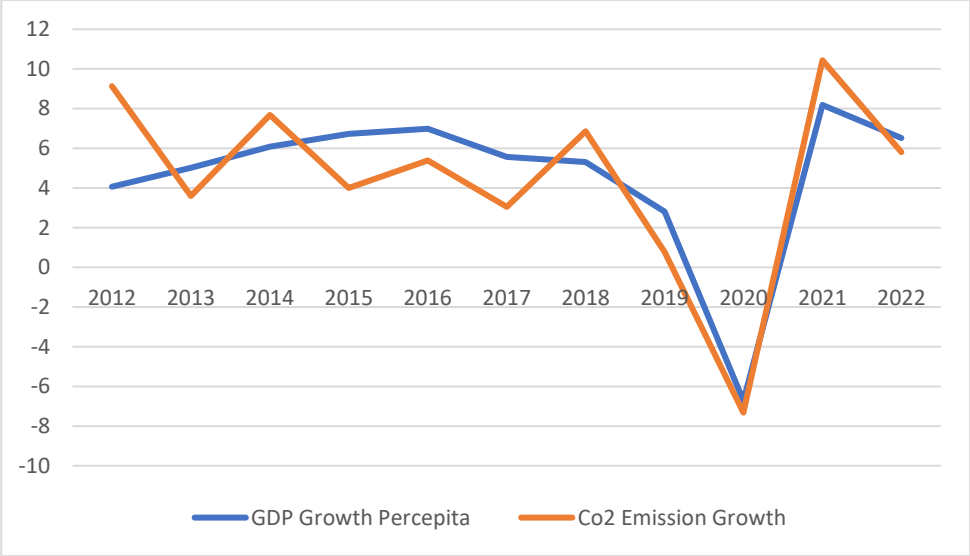


Figure 3: GDP Growth and CO2 Emission Growth



The thorough analysis of energy consumption, GDP growth per person, CO2 emission growth, and the contribution of fossil fuels to India's development trajectory offers important new perspectives on the intricate interactions that exist between environmental sustainability and economic prosperity. We now have a better understanding of India's energy transition journey and its implications for sustainable development thanks to a number of important findings and implications that have emerged from the analysis of multi-dimensional data spanning from 2012 to 2023. First of all, the study showed that a large portion of India's energy mix comes from fossil fuels, mainly coal, oil, and natural gas. In spite of initiatives to diversify the energy mix and support renewable energy sources, fossil fuels remain essential for supplying the nation's energy needs, fostering industrial development, and accelerating economic growth. Nonetheless, the negative environmental effects of using fossil fuels, such as air pollution and CO2 emissions, highlight how urgently we must switch to more sustainable and cleaner energy sources. Second, the analysis brought to light the complex interplay among energy consumption, environmental degradation, and economic growth. Although times of strong GDP growth per person were frequently associated with higher energy use and carbon emissions, the data also showed times when economic growth disconnected itself

from environmental effects, pointing to possible ways to meet sustainable development objectives. This emphasises the significance of implementing integrated strategies that place an equal emphasis on economic growth and environmental sustainability, highlighting the necessity of legislative actions, technological advancements, and behavioural adjustments to support the shift to a low-carbon economy.

Furthermore, the research pinpointed significant prospects and obstacles for advancing sustainable development in India. The implementation of regulatory frameworks that support sustainable development, encourage the use of renewable energy sources, and improve energy efficiency have all been identified as critical strategies for striking a balance between the goals of environmental stewardship and economic growth. Encouraging inclusive growth, establishing partnerships, and welcoming innovation will be crucial in propelling India's shift to a future that is more environmentally sustainable, equitable, and resilient. The study's conclusion emphasises how critical it is to address India's dual goals of environmental sustainability and economic growth. Policymakers, stakeholders, and companies can map out a route to a more sustainable and prosperous future by utilising insights from energy consumption patterns, GDP growth dynamics, and environmental impact assessments. This will guarantee that India becomes a global leader in climate action and sustainable development.

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LANDSCAPE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN INDIA AND RUSSIA

The World Health Organization started the process of ending tuberculosis worldwide when it passed a resolution in May 2014 designating the goal of the Sustainable Development Goals to "End the global pandemic TB" by 2035. Russia and India have the highest rates of tuberculosis [1, 2]. The study analyzed the epidemiology, healthcare system, and policy dynamics between the two nations considering the socioeconomic status and variables that are relevant to healthcare services and insights derived from the prevalence and incidence rates of tuberculosis in both nations. Second, the research examined how well India and Russia's bilateral and policy ties support the fight against drug-resistant tuberculosis and raise public awareness [3,8]. Thirdly, employing quantitative and qualitative secondary data illustrates the significance of innovative global approaches and the achieving of objectives to end tuberculosis strategies with perspectives and recommendations on tuberculosis in both countries. This enables us to comprehend the actions that both countries are voluntarily taking.

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