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Volume - V



Editors
Ranjit Barua
Dr. Babita Baruah



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Vol.- V

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Principal, Jc
Nonoi College
Nagbon (Assam)



A Critical Analysis of the Administrative System of the Ahoms in Medieval Assam

Debajani Borah

Introduction

The Ahom kingdom was founded by Sukapha in the Brahmaputra Valley in Assam in the 13th Century. The Ahoms were the offshoot of the great Tai or Shan race from Burma. This dynasty was established by Sukapha, a Shan Prince of Mong Mao who came to Assam after crossing the Patkai mountain. The Ahoms maintained the sovereignty of their kingdom for nearly 600 years. The Ahom dynasty ruled and expanded the kingdom until the British gained control of the region through the Treaty of Yandaboo upon winning the First Anglo-Burmese War. The Ahom kingdom is well known for maintaining its sovereignty for nearly 600 years and successfully resisting Mughal expansion in North-East India. In this long six hundred years rule, they had an organized monarchy type of administration. Their system of government was similar in many respects to the political system of the Tai of Nanchao (in the present South West China). In this paper an attempt has been made to understand the different functionaries of Ahom administration.



of that administration. The Ahom rule was again single feudal system where the land owned to the crown only the nobles & the subject were simply user of lands. This mono feudal system facilitates a widespread control of the monarchy over the subjects. Introduction of paik system in the kingdom can be termed as a systematic exploitation of Ahom rule.

The king

The king was called Swargadew in Assamese, meaning the king of heaven. The king was at the head of the administration but he was assisted by three great councilors of state called Gohains. The king was bound to consult them on all important matters, such as embarking on war, or engaging in negotiations with other states. The fundamental duty of the king was the protection of the people, to give them security of life, property & beliefs. Another important function of the king was the conduct of foreign policy.

Rules of succession to the Throne

In early days of the Ahom rule, the succession devolved from father to son with considerable regularity but in later times, this rule was often departed from. Sometimes brothers took precedence of sons. Much depended on the wish expressed or implied, of the previous rulers much on the personal influence of the respective candidates for the throne and much on the relation which existed between the chief nobles who, in the theory at least, had the right to make the selection.

1. **Council of Ministers:** Next to the king was the council of the five, known usually as the patra-Mantri the BarGohain, BarhaGohain, BarpatraGohain, Bar Barua and the Barphukan.

Bar
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Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



অভিষেক

ননৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক গোট


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Editorial Board:

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Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



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Population Distribution in Barhampur Development Block of Nagaon District: A field study

Debajani Borah
Asst. Prof. and Head, Dept. of History
Nonoi College

Population distribution means the pattern in which people live in a particular place or area. It refers to the way in which the members of a population or of a specified sub-group of a population are dispersed physically in a specific area.

The present study is concerned with the distribution of population in the Barhampur Development Block of Nagaon district of Assam. The Block has a significant location covering an area of 144.70 sq.km. on the southern



নীৰ

ভিন্ন প্ৰেক্ষাপট

সম্পাদনা

ড° কবিতা গোস্বামী

চেৰিমা চুলতানা খণ্ডকাৰ


Principal, Nc
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Nagaon (Assam)

NARI (BHINNA PREKHAPAT)

An anthology of articles on woman relating to different perspectives, edited by Selima Sultana Khandakar, Retired Associate Professor of Economics and Dr Kabita Goswami, Retired Associate Professor of Assamese, Khagarijan College, Nagaon, Assam and published by Birikh on behalf of Kuhi Graphics and Printing, Nagaon, Assam.

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সম্পাদনা

ড° কবিতা গোস্বামী

ছেলিমা চুলতানা খণ্ডকাৰ

প্ৰকাশক



কুহি গ্ৰাফিক্স এণ্ড প্ৰিণ্টিং হে

বিৰিখ

লাওখোৰা পথ, হযবৰগাঁও, নগাঁও-২

প্ৰথম প্ৰকাশ : ডিচেম্বৰ, ২০২০

সংস্কৰণ : সম্পাদক

মূল্য : ২০০.০০ টকা

প্ৰচ্ছদ : হেমন্ত কুমাৰ বৰা

অক্ষয় বিন্যাস : কুহি গ্ৰাফিক্স এণ্ড প্ৰিণ্টিং, লাওখোৰা ৰোড, নগাঁও-২

মুদ্ৰণ : বিৰিখ




প্ৰকাশক, বি
কুহি গ্ৰাফিক্স
লাওখোৰা ৰোড



সাম্প্রতিক সময়ত মহিলাসকলৰ শাৰীৰিক-মানসিক স্বাস্থ্যৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত
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Principal, IC
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



Impact of Education on Women Empowerment in The Rural Areas of Assam

Debajani Borah

Empowerment is a term widely used in the context of development, particularly women development. Empowerment is a way of defining, challenging and overcoming barriers of one's life through which the individual increases her ability to shape her life and environment. It is an active multidimensional process which should enable women to realize their full identity and powers in all spheres of life.

Women constitute almost half of the available human resources in India. Without the development of women, a society cannot be developed. In this context, women education plays a great role in the society. It has a direct impact on women empowerment as it creates in them awareness about their rights, their capabilities and the choices and opportunities available to them.

The area of study : The area of this study is the rural part



formation of laws or through economic independence. This is only the education which can make the programme of women empowerment successful and thereby a country can reduce poverty, improve productivity and offer its children a better future.

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অনন্য Ananya

নতুন মহাবিদ্যালয়ের শিক্ষক গোষ্ঠে

সম্পাদনা
ড° দিগন্ত বৰা


Principal
Noida College
Noida, West Bengal

ANANYA

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প্রচ্ছদসজ্জা : মনোজ বাজকুমাৰ

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Nagaon (Assam)



ভাৰতৰ স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন আৰু নাৰীসমাজ

দেৱযানী বৰা

সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা, ইতিহাস বিভাগ
নগৈ মহাবিদ্যালয়


সভ্যতাব্দ আপত্তিগিৰে পৰা ভাৰতীয় ইতিহাসত নাৰীয়ে এক মৰ্মদাপূৰ্ণ স্থান গ্ৰহণ কৰি আহিছে। ভাৰতীয় নাৰীৰ এই সন্মানজনক উত্থান প্ৰাচীন যুগত বেদসমূহ ৰচনা কৰাৰ সময়তে প্ৰতিফলিত হৈছিল। যোষা, অপালা আৰু বিশ্বাবাসৰ দৰে বিদূষী ৰমণীৰ কল্পেৰে নিগদিত হোৱা মন্ত্ৰসমূহে ভাৰতবাসীৰ পবিত্ৰ গ্ৰন্থ বেদত স্থান লাভ কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছিল। অতীজৰে পৰা ভাৰতীয় নাৰীয়ে সামাজিক, ধৰ্মীয়, ৰাজনৈতিক আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে এক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কৰি আহিছে। সেয়েহে নাৰীক ভাৰতীয় ইতিহাসে এক সন্মানৰ দৃষ্টিৰে চাই আহিছে।

সামাজিক দিশৰ সমান্তৰালভাৱে নাৰীয়ে প্ৰাচীন যুগৰে পৰা ৰাজনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰখনতো নিজৰ দূৰদৃষ্টি আৰু বিচক্ষণতাৰ পৰিচয় দিয়া দেখা যায়। চুলতানী যুগত ৰাজিয়া চুলতানৰ দৰে বিচক্ষণ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে পুৰুষৰ সমান্তৰালভাৱে সিংহাসনত উপবিষ্ট হৈ শাসনকাৰ্য অতি সুন্দৰভাৱে পৰিচালিত কৰিছিল। মোগলসকলৰ সময়ছোৱাতো তেনেদৰে নূৰজাহান, মমতাজ মহল, জাহানাবা, বৌশনাৰা, তাৰাবাঈ আদিৰ দৰে মহিলাসকলে নিজৰ ৰাজনৈতিক প্ৰতিভাৰ পৰিচয় দিছিল।



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Principal, IIC
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT & CHANGING SCENARIO OF WOMEN EDUCATION in NORTH-EAST INDIA



Edited by
Md. Anwar Siddique



Principat, IIC
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



PROCEEDING BOOK

National Seminar on Women Empowerment and
Changing Scenario of Women Education in
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Principal
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From Principal's Desk

Publication of UGC Sponsored national Seminar
Proceeding Book with ISBN is still a matter of great rejoice
in a college like ours beset with myriad problems. Anwar
Siddique, the editor who was also the organizing Secretary of
the Seminar Committee deserves accolades in particular and
his entire Editorial Board in general. We are thankful of UGC
for funding so generously, it being the sixth time in four years
and of course the seventh one is going to be held in October
this year. We are equally thankful to our dear participants and
respected Resource Persons who despite the near
inaccessibility of the place due to very very bad road condition
made it a huge success by not only attending the seminar but
also leaving a word or two of their appreciation. This will
enfuse and inspire us to think higher in times to come. Some
Research Papers are insightful and we are sure the readers will
consider this book worthy of their re-entrance for further work
in the field.

Dr. B.N. Pattanaiik

Principal
Rupahi College
Rupahi, Nagaon : Assam

Women Empowerment and Changing Scenario of Women Education in North-East India



Organized by:
Department of Education
Rupahi College, Nagaon, Assam

In Collaboration with
College of Education
Nagaon, Assam

Edited by
Md. Anwar Siddique

Principals
Principal, I
Monol College,
Nagaon (Assam)



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Principal, D/o
Honiol College
Nagpur (Assam)





অনন্য Ananya

ননৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক গোট


Principal, I/c
Nonal College
Nagaon (Assam)

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প্রকাশক

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Principal, IIC
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)

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Dr. Diganta Borah


Principal, IIC
Monol College
Nagaon, Assam



Childhood Trauma, Signs and Symptoms and Ways to heal Childhood Trauma

Biva Deb Nath

Assistant Professor, Department of Education
Nonoi College

Abstract

Childhood trauma refers to a scary, dangerous, violent or life threatening event that happens to a child (0-18 years of age). This types of event may also happen to someone child knows and child is impacted as a result of seeing a hearing about the other person being hurt or injured. When these types of experiences happen, our children may become very over whelmed, upset, and/or feel helpless when our child experiences traumatic stress, he or she may act in an uncharacteristic or not typical way for him or her. These reactions may continue for days, week or months after the traumatic experience. They also could emerge weeks or months after the event took place. The signs and symptoms of traumatic stress look different in each child and at different ages. The effects of trauma manifest differently from child to child and they vary based on age and developmental level. A general sign that our child is suffering from traumatic stress is that they may act in a way that is uncharacteristic for them. Sometimes, signs may not manifest at all or they may develop

অনামা ১১ ২৫

B. D. Nath
Principal, Ve
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)

Learning how to understand, process and cope with difficulties – even tragedies – is a natural part of a child's development process. But sometimes children get stuck. An experience or repeated experiences, may leave a child with an overwhelming sense of fear and loss, making them feel that they have no safety or control over their lives. For some children, these feelings become intense that they get in the way of their continued physical, emotional, social or intellectual development. This is childhood trauma.

Trauma in early childhood can be especially harmful. Early childhood trauma generally means trauma between birth and the age of six. A child's brain grows and develops rapidly, especially in the first three years. Young children are also very dependent on the caregivers for care, nurture and protection. This can make young children especially vulnerable to trauma. When trauma occurs early it can affect a child's development. It can also affect their ability to attach securely, especially when their trauma occurs with a caregiver. Objectives of childhood trauma given below–

- i. To identify various causes of childhood trauma.
- ii. To identify various signs and symptoms of trauma in childhood.
- iii. Various suggestion to heal childhood trauma.

Following are the causes of Childhood Trauma

According to **The National Institute of Mental Health** in the States childhood trauma as, "The experience of an event by a child that is emotionally painful or distressful, which often results in lasting mental and physical effects."

Experiencing different difficult situations, and learning to cope with them, is a normal part of childhood development and growing up. An event or repeated events, which leave a child fearing for their safety, can result in childhood trauma. Children may fear they are going to die or be hurt and feel like they have

Principal, IIC
Moloi College
Nagson (Assam)



no control over their lives. This can happen when the child is in real physical danger but also when they witness aggression or violence in the home or wider community.



The threat – perceived or actual – can be from another individual, such as parent, a play mate or teacher, or from environmental factors. If a child experiences a natural disaster like an earthquake or hurricane, a violent accident like a car crash, or lives in a war zone or violent neighbourhood, this can lead to childhood trauma.

The most common causes of childhood trauma are given below-

1. Accident
2. Bullying / Cyber bullying
3. Chaos or dysfunction in the house (such as domestic violence, parent with a mental illness, substance abuse or incarcerated)
4. Death of a loved one
5. Emotional abuse or neglect.
6. Physical abuse or neglect.
7. Separation from a parent or caregiver
8. Sexual abuse
9. Stress caused by poverty
10. Sudden and/or serious medical condition
11. Violence (at home, at school, or in the surrounding community)
12. War/terrorism.

Beside this there are more

10 main causes of childhood trauma : There are ten the most traumatic experiences a child is likely to encounter. The consequences of these events can be devastating and, without effect trauma therapy, can negatively impact the individual for a lifetime-

9. Nightmares or sleeplessness or sleep disturbance.
10. Withdrawal from previously trusted adults and avoidance of physical contact.
11. Talking.

Trauma symptoms in children from 3-5 years old

In addition to the above mention symptoms, children in this age group may exhibit other concerning behaviours. It's an age where children are expected to be exploring more and forming friendships with other children. Traumatized children may develop more slowly than their peers:

1. Aggression or verbal abuse towards others
2. Overly bossy, controlling or disruptive
3. Difficulty focusing or learning
4. Development of learning disabilities
5. Bedwetting
6. Acting out in social situations
7. Unable to trust other children or adults
8. Lack of self confidence
9. Physical symptoms
(Stomach aches and headaches etc.)
10. Loneliness
11. Confusion
12. Unusual clinginess
13. Irritability
14. Loss of recent developmental achievements

Symptoms of trauma from 6 – 12 years old

Children are growing up and becoming more independent. They would be expected to have friends and playmates outside of the home and be integrating at school. But if they now start to develop these additional behaviours it might be time to find out if they need trauma treatment:

1. School problems





অনন্য Ananya

ননৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক গোট

সম্পাদনা
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Bal
Principal, U/c
Nonol College
Nagaon (Assam)

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প্রকাশক

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Principal, Uo
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



The Geographical Importance of the Hahila Beel in Nagaon District, Assam and its Impact on People of Nearby Village

Meri Rani Devi

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography
Nonoi College

Introduction

In Assam the distribution pattern of the wetlands are not uniform throughout the state. Wetlands have hydrological connectivity to nearby rivers and streams. Wetlands of Assam cover an area of about 101 lakh hectares which constitute 1.29% of the total land area of the state. Assam has rich aquatic wealth. Numerous beels, swamps, river and ponds clearly reflect her richness & aquatic wealth. Assam has about 430 registered beels, 1192 swamps and low-lying areas. According to ARSAC (Assam Remote Sensing Application Centre), Assam has about 5213 numbers of wetlands which are distributed in her 32 districts, the highest number of wetlands are found in Nagaon district with a total number of 379 (ARSAC report 2010).

The wetlands may be described as "Kidneys" of the biosphere as they influence upon the flow of nutrients in



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Nondi College
Nagouni (Assam)

Quality Assurance in Higher Education in India

Taruli Devi

Assistant Professor

Dept. of Education

Nonoi College, Nagaon (Assam)

INTRODUCTION :

Education is a product of our quest for knowledge. It is a result of our intelligent effort. From the point of view of an educationist it is a service to the mankind. Being a product or service in nature, education is a noble commodity.

Like any other commodity, education too abides by the rules of supply and demand. Higher educational institutions supply quality education to the aspiring students according to the demands of time, individual and the community to produce qualified professionals and intellectuals who can cater to the needs of the society.

Higher education is the backbone of the society which imparts in-depth knowledge and understanding that cultivates the students' mind towards positivism and to new frontiers of knowledge in different walks of life. It broadens their mind to critically analyse contemporary issues and enables them to make their own judgement. In short it helps in developing the three faculties of mind - Emotion, Will and Intellect.



ASPECTS OF QUALITY ASSURANCE :

Quality assurance is the vital aspect in the world of education for which Accreditation has come into the picture. To maintain quality in higher education we need to emphasise on the following aspects:

Dignity of Quality Culture :

Quality culture is a set of group values that guide how improvements are made to everyday working practice. For example, we need to treat our followers and subordinates to build a quality culture.

In order to understand the dignity of quality culture, one's mental aspect should be far better than the physical aspect because quality depends on individuals' sincerity, vision and conviction towards their duties.

Teaching community :

Effective and well trained teaching staff should be there to foster higher education and developing values and vision in the society:

Transformative leadership :

Transformative leader (teacher) creates positive change in the followers (students) with the end goal of developing followers into leaders by helping them improve their written and oral communication, work as a team, solve problems and improve various skills.

Accountability :

It means being punctual and doing all the concern activities of the institution with great passion. All the teaching and non-teaching staff of an educational institution should accept their duties and responsibilities towards students, institution, society and their mission so that quality can be enhanced.

Training :

To achieve quality higher education, Training is a must. In most of higher educational institutions, teachers are engaged in their

teaching duties without proper training. As a result they fail to render their best in the classes. In order to better quality output teacher must be well equipped with knowledge.

Student :

Student's commitment and their outlook towards higher education play an important role in determining the quality of education. Because quality of education can only be measured in terms of students' performance and progress.

QUALITY ASSURANCE AS A COLLABORATIVE EFFORT

There is a need of ensuring quality in the field of higher education. When we say Quality Assurance it means maintaining a desired level of quality in a service or product, especially by means of attention to every stage of the process of delivery for production. It is a systematic process of checking to see whether a product or a service being developed is meeting specified requirements.

Quality Assurance in higher education is not the result of an individual effort. It is but a collaborative effort of Government, Administration, Faculty members and the Students.

Government

Government is the prime policy maker of any stream of education. It directs, initiates and regulates the framework of education.

Administration

The administrative body of any educational institution ensures its smooth running and executes the policies made by the government. Policies initiatives and regulations made by the government.

Faculties

Faculties are the visionaries and the backbone of the entire education system. They prepare the course content and impart knowledge to the students according to demands of time and

situation. They also collaborate with government and administrative bodies in policy making and initiating new ideas.

Students

Although the students are at the receiving end of the education system, success or quality assurance of higher education also depends on their attitude towards education and participation.

GOVERNMENT ENDEVOURS

From time to time government has taken up various initiatives and policies to improve the quality of higher education in our country. Such as, establishing UGC, and different accreditation agencies.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION (UGC)

In 1956, UGC was established as a statutory body of the Government of India through an Act of Parliament. It is responsible for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research within the context of university education in India. It also keeps track of the financial needs of universities and allocates and disburses grants to universities and colleges.

With a view to review external quality in higher education scrupinisation of colleges, universities and higher educational institution UGC has established various council and cells from time to time such as NAAC and IQAC.

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AND ASSESSMENT COUNCIL (NAAC)

It was established by the UGC in September, 1994 at Bangalore for evaluation and accreditation of the performance of the universities and colleges in the country. Accreditation refers to the certification given by NAAC which is valid for a period of five years. At present the Assessment and Accreditation by NAAC is done on a voluntary basis.

The philosophy of NAAC is based on objective and continuous improvement so that all higher education institutions are empowered to maximise their resources, opportunities and capabilities.



শিৱ সাৰ্বজনীন পূজাবাৰী ও বাঙ্গালী সাংস্কৃতিক বিকাশ কেন্দ্ৰ
শিৱ, নগাঁও (অসম)



স্মৃতিগ্ৰন্থ

অক্ষয়তৰু

সোণালী জয়ন্তী বৰ্ষ - ১৩১৮

সম্পাদক
দেবব্ৰত দেব নাথ



If we have a look at the literacy rates in India, we can get a clear picture of the education levels in our country.

YEAR	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
INDIA	64.84	74.04	75.20	82.14	53.07	65.44

We can see the vast increase in the literacy rates in the last decade. India has come a long way since independence regarding education. However, if we compare the literacy rates of India, we can see the vast difference in the education levels between genders. We have to start aiming for 100% literacy rate in our country with a sharp focus on first improving the literacy rate among women (besides the social and economic benefits of education, female literacy will also improve the health and basic child care). Literate women will lead higher social advancement and further leading to higher economic development. Providing universal quality education is the shared responsibility of several stakeholders: governments, schools, teachers, parents, the media and civil society, international organisations, and the private sector. If we can ensure that our children get a world-class education over the next few decades, India will be well on its way towards becoming a developed nation sooner than expected.

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B. B.
Principal, U/c
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)

Souvenir entitled 'AMRITKALPA' Published on the occasion of Sonali Jayanti Utsav of Dhing Sarbajatin Pujhari o Bangali Samkritik Vikash Kendra, 2018. ISBN No. 978-81-202-8855-3



Durga Puja In Digital World



Torali Devi, Nagaon

Durga Puja is a Hindu celebration of the Mother Goddess and the victory of the revered warrior Goddess Durga over the evil buffalo demon Mahishasura. The festival honors the powerful female force (*shakti*) in the Universe. Durga Puja is celebrated during the last five days of Navaratri and Dussehra.

Modern science and technology have occupied the place of celebration of Durga puja now a days. The Durga puja have digitalized in this digital era. Puja nowadays is celebrated with ipads, and apps, smartphones and mobile devices. Indeed these are the most potent and the most significant tools for Puja celebration.

Almost every activities and functions are performed by the use of social media- the wonderful gift of

From the above discussions, it is worthwhile to say that whether the way people follow to celebrate the 'Durgotsav', the main essence of it should not be ignored.

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Boh
Principal, Ue
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)

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Partition of India & ITS Impact on The Bengali



Sujit Das, Dhing

The partition of British India was done in 1947 and that resulted in creation of two separate countries namely India and Pakistan. Pakistan got independence on 14th of August 1947 and India got on 15th August 1947. The partition was made on the basis of religion. It was decided that majority of the Hindus would remain within India and Pakistan would contain the Muslims. The partition involved the division of three provinces of British India: Assam, Bengal and the Punjab. However it was not successful as partition caused mass riots millions of people were killed women were raped, millions of people left their home, land and property in the hope of living with the people of same religion. The Hindus and the Sikhs migrated to India and the Muslim migrated to



অভিষেক

ননৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক গোট

Bar
Principal, I/c
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



অভিষত



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প্রকাশক

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Reas
Principal, Nc
Nondi College
Nagaon (Assam)

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K. B. S.
Principal, i/c
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



সূচীপত্ৰ

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Principal, IIC
Nono College
Nagaon (Assam)



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Beak
Principal, IIC
Nonol College
Nagaon (Assam)



Teacher Burnout: A Serious Threat

Tarali Devi

Asst. Prof., Dept. of Education

Nonoi College

e-mail : devttarali@gmail.com

Abstract:

Teaching is a noble profession inculcating moral value, abilities and skills by an experienced person to an inexperienced person in order to ensure positive changes in behavior useful in developing oneself and the society. The normal activities of teaching are hampered by the serious burnout problem developing among the teacher community for which student and society fall into prey. It stifles cognitive and communication skill, collective efficacy and healthy professional growth which are considered essential for student achievement and avoid

burnout.



Key words: Burnout, prey, stifles, collective efficacy, student achievement.

Teacher Burnout:

Psychologists opined burnout as "a state of chronic stress that leads to physical and emotional exhaustion, cynicism, detachment, and feelings of ineffectiveness and lack of accomplishment."

So it can be deduced from the above definition that it is occur when someone feel overwhelmed emotionally drained and unable to meet constant demands. It is a work-related stress that develops feelings of emotional exhaustion, negative attitudes toward their profession.

Various studies shows that the workers suffer from burnout is said to be less control over any positive experiences. They are unable to control their distress at times. Accordingly, they develop fear and anxiety resulting occupational stress. These burnout people become more sensitive to negativity, unable to control their emotions and have neurobiological underpinning.

Teaching is a rewarding yet demanding career. Teachers are usually high achievers who like to work hard and are always looking for various ways to improve their traits of teaching profession. These traits are



অনন্য Ananya

নৱৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক গোট

সম্পাদনা
ড° দিগন্ত বৰা

B. B.
Principal, U.C.
Honol College
Jugkhon (Assam)



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Princip
Principal, IIC
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



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Dr. Diganta Borah

Borah
Principal, U.C.
Nani College
Nagaon (Assam)



Adjustment Disorder: A Serious Threat to Human Wellbeing

Tirah Devi

Assistant Professor, Department of Education
Nooli College

An *adjustment disorder* is an emotional or behavioral reaction to a stressful event or situation or change in a person's life. The reaction is considered an unhealthy or excessive response to the event or change within three months of it happening. Stressful events or changes in the life of a child or adolescent may be a family move, a change of residence, the death of a family member, the loss of a pet, the birth of a sibling. A sudden illness or restriction to child's life, or a chronic illness may also result in an adjustment response.

While adults can experience adjustment disorders, it is predominantly diagnosed in children and adolescents.

Types of Adjustment Disorders

The DSM-5 (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders) lists six different types of adjustment disorders. Although they're all related, each type has unique signs and symptoms. Adjustment disorders can be:

With Depressed Mood : Symptoms mainly include feeling sad, tearful and hopeless and experiencing a lack of pleasure in things you used to enjoy.

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Beal
Principal, II
Nooli College
Nagaon (Assam)

অনন্য Ananya

নবীন মহাবিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক গোষ্ঠী

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ANANYA

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R.S.
Principal, II.
Nongai College
Nagaon Assam

Interference of Mother-Tongue in the Teaching of English

Dr. Kumar Bimal

Assistant Professor, Department of English
Nonoi College

Abstract

English is a language which is rich in literature-humanistic, scientific and technical. If under sentimental urges, we give up English, we would cut ourselves off from the living stream of ever-growing knowledge. English is the only means of preventing our isolation from the world and we will act unwisely if we allow ourselves to be enveloped in the folds of a dark cause of ignorance. Our students must acquire sufficient mastery of English to give them access to the treasures of knowledge. But as English is not our mother-tongue, students are facing different problems in reading and writing English. This paper is mainly focused on the interference of mother-tongue in the teaching and learning of English.

This paper aims to identify the problems faced by English teachers while teaching English. This paper suggests that a systematic use of target language and a minimal use of mother tongue in English language classrooms, may provide learners with explicit knowledge of the target language system.

Introduction

The word 'interference' refers "involvement in the activities and concerns of other people when your involvement is not wanted - the act of interfering." In research, on second language acquisition and language contact, the term 'interference' refers "to the influence of one language (or variety) on another in the speech of bilinguals who use both languages." Mother tongue interference means the effect of the learners' native language on second/foreign language learning. Therefore, it is found that the native language interferes while speaking the language English, especially when it uses English articles. Due to the differences between the one's mother tongue and English article system, such problems arise.

Objective of the study

1. To analyze the problems faced by teachers in teaching English.
2. To study the different methods adopted by English teachers particularly in classroom to teach English.
3. To search for the factors causing interference.

Problems

Mother tongue is one's native language and we have many native languages in India. Everyone has mother tongue influence in the use of sounds when speaking or interacting. Mother tongue disrupts the smoothness of communication as students with lower confidence tend to use mother tongue instead of English. Many students from different tribes cannot pronounce many words correctly as an English native speaker will do. For example — 'pleasure', 'innure', 'measure' etc.

If we notice closely, we will easily find some problems in speaking English. The following problems are identified when teaching English as a second language—

1. Problem of pronunciation.
2. Encounter problems in sentence and word stresses, vowel sound etc.

and lack of knowledge in forming the correct English structure.

- 2) **Mother tongue transfer** : Another factor causing interference on speaking English is mother tongue transfer. There are two types of transfer — positive and negative. Negative transfer refers to those instances of transfer, which result in error, because old habitual behaviour is different from the new behaviour learned. On the contrary, positive transfer is the correct utterance, because both the first language and second language have the same structure.
- 3) **Vocabularies** : The limited vocabularies of target language mastered by a learner causes lexical interference. Thus a speaker uses deliberately native words to state some points when he/she does not know the precise words of English.

Conclusion

English, as a language, has been occupying a significant place not only in India, but all other countries of the world also. But it is found that in the teaching and learning process of English, mother tongue interferes. Students find difficulty while speaking English as a second language. It is obvious when English is used as a second language, the mother tongue influence occurs. Interference occurs at linguistic aspects, such as : phonological, grammatical and lexical interference. There are the deviations which mostly occur in bilingual speaker. As a result, when someone speaks, they transfer several elements of native language into the English systems. That's why, awareness and proper knowledge in this regard is mostly required.

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ড° বিমল মজুমদার



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website: purbayonpublication.com

Contact No. +91- 9864422157

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Principal, i/c
Nona College
Nagaon (Assam)



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Principal,
Nondij College
Nondij (Assam)



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Principal, MC
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



আবৃত্তি কলা : এটি চমু অবলোকন

স্বপ্নসংঘ বনাম

কলাই মানবীয় কাৰ্য নিশেষক বৃদ্ধায়। ই মানবাত্মাৰ সৃষ্টি ভাবানুভূতিৰ পৰিশীলিত প্ৰকাশ। কলাৰ উদ্দেশ্য হ'ল সত্যৰ উপলক্ষি অথবা সত্যৰ অন্বেষণ। মানুহৰ জীৱনলৈ হৰ-এক সকলো প্ৰকাৰৰ মাজেদি কলাৰ মহত্ব প্ৰকাশ পায়। কলাই আমাৰ জটিলতাৰে ভৰা জীৱনটো সৰস কৰি তোলে।

আবৃত্তি এবিধ কলা। সংগীত, নৃত্য, নাট্য, বাদ্য আৰু চিত্ৰ আদি বিভিন্ন কলাৰ দৰে আবৃত্তিয়েও মানুহক বোধসমৃদ্ধ আনন্দ দান কৰে। আবৃত্তি মূলতঃ কল্পাৰম্ভৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰশীল কলা বাবে ইয়াক— কল্পকলা, বাচিক কলা আৰু প্ৰায়োগিক কলা বুলিও কোৱা হয়।

আবৃত্তি শব্দৰ আভিধানিক অৰ্থ হ'ল— পাঠ, মুখস্থ পাঠ, ভাবব্যঞ্জক পাঠ, মনত ৰাখিবলৈ বাবে পাঠ। "তেন্তেই নবন্যৰ মতে, আবৃত্তিৰ ব্যুৎপত্তিগত অৰ্থ হ'ল— অভ্যাস, আলোচনা, মুখস্থ পাঠ, আওৰাই লৈ কোৱা (repetition as of a passage for learning by heart, a reading a recitation)।" আচীন শাস্ত্ৰবিদসকলে আবৃত্তিৰ শিৰোনম সকলো শাস্ত্ৰ পাঠতকৈ অধিক বোধসমৃদ্ধ বুলি উল্লেখ কৰিবলৈ গৈ 'আবৃত্তি : সৰ্বশাস্ত্ৰন্য বোধোদপি পৰীয়াসী' বুলি কৈছে। অৰ্থাৎ, সকলো শাস্ত্ৰ পাঠ কৰি যি জ্ঞান লাভ কৰা হয়, আবৃত্তিয়ে তাতকৈও অধিক বোধ বা জ্ঞান দিব পাৰে।

আবৃত্তি প্ৰায়োগিক বাচিক কলা। এই কলা আয়ত্ত কৰিবলৈ এটা প্ৰণালীৰ মাজেৰে আগৰণা উচিত। য'ত আন্ধাৰ লাগে বাক্যসমূহৰ স্পষ্ট, বিস্তৃত আৰু পৰিমিত উচ্চাৰণ, উচ্চাৰণৰ বিভিন্ন তপ আৰু কৌশল, নিয়মকল্পৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্তি ভাব, বস, যতি বা বিৰাম, তপ, অলংকাৰ, প্ৰাৰম্ভিক আৰু চিত্ৰকৰ্ম আদিৰ যথাযথ প্ৰয়োগ তথা উপস্থাপন। তদুপৰি

সংস্কৃতী সন্ধানক, অসহীত নিয়োগ, নটন মহাবিদ্যালয়, নটন, নাগাঁও


Principal, IIC
Nonoi College
Nagson (Assam)




কবিতো কবাবন্ধা কথা। সেইদৰে সাহিত্যৰ ভাব, বস্তু, ছন্দ, যুক্তি, অলংকাৰ, কবিতাৰ ভাষা আৰু মতবাদসমূহৰ সম্বন্ধেও সাধাৰণভাৱে অধ্যয়ন কৰাতে দৰকাৰ।

কলা-সৌন্দৰ্য সৃষ্টিৰ কাৰক। কলা হিচাপে আবৃত্তিয়েও আমাক মানসিক সৌন্দৰ্য তৃপ্তি প্ৰদান কৰে আৰু সুকঠিপূৰ্ণ কৰি তোলে। আবৃত্তিত অভ্যুত্ত লোকে গদ্য অক্ষয় উভয়ৰে অৰ্থভেদ সহজে কৰিব পাৰে। স্ব-বক্তব্য আনৰ সন্মুখত প্ৰাঞ্জলভাৱে সন্দেহ উপস্থাপন কৰিব পাৰে। সভা-সমিতিত অথবা সাক্ষাৎকাৰত শ্ৰোতাক বশীভূত কৰিব পাৰে। সাম্প্ৰতিক যান্ত্ৰিক জীৱনচৰ্যাৰ পৰা আঁতৰাই মানসিক প্রশান্তিৰ প্ৰস্তু বেডিঅ'-দূৰদৰ্শন আদি গণমাধ্যমবোৰত নিযুক্তি লাভ কৰিব পাৰে। পেছাবৰী অপৰাধ নাট্যসংগঠনসমূহত অভিনয়ৰ দিশত আবৃত্তিৰ যোগেদি উপকৃত হ'ব পাৰে। ওপৰ আলোচনাৰ পৰা প্ৰতীয়মান হয় যে— আবৃত্তি কলা এটি সমৃদ্ধিশালী কলা। এই কলা মাধ্যমটো অতীতৰ পৰা বৰ্তমানলৈ সাহিত্যৰ মৌখিক আৰু লিখিত ৰূপৰ ভিত্তিত লৈ বিভিন্ন স্তৰ অতিক্ৰম কৰি জনপ্ৰিয় কলালৈ পৰ্যবসিত হৈছে। সেয়ে, অৱশ্যে গণসংযোগৰ এটি শক্তিশালী মাধ্যম বুলি ক'ব পাৰি।

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RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN ISLAM



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Rights of Women in Islam

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Socio-Economic Characteristics of Muslim Women: A Study in Rangaloo Gram Panchayat under Kathiatoli Development Block of Nagaon District, Assam



Sri Diganta Borah

*Asst. Professor, Department of Economics
Nonoi College, Nagaon (Assam)*

Introduction:

In India, Muslim women play a crucial role in well being and survival of their families. But for various reasons, the gender disparity is easily seen in Muslim society. It has been considered that the Muslim women are the most deprived segment of the country's population (Hossain, I. 2013:93). Therefore, information on Muslim women, particularly on their socio-economic status, is very much needed for the sake of their empowerment. The objective of the present study is to examine the socio-economic characteristics of Muslim women.

Study Area:

Kathiatoli Development Block is situated in Nagaon district of Assam. There are 19 Nos. Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the block (Census of India, 2011). Out of them, Rangaloo GP has been selected purposely for the study.

Materials and Methods:

The present study is mainly based on primary data. The

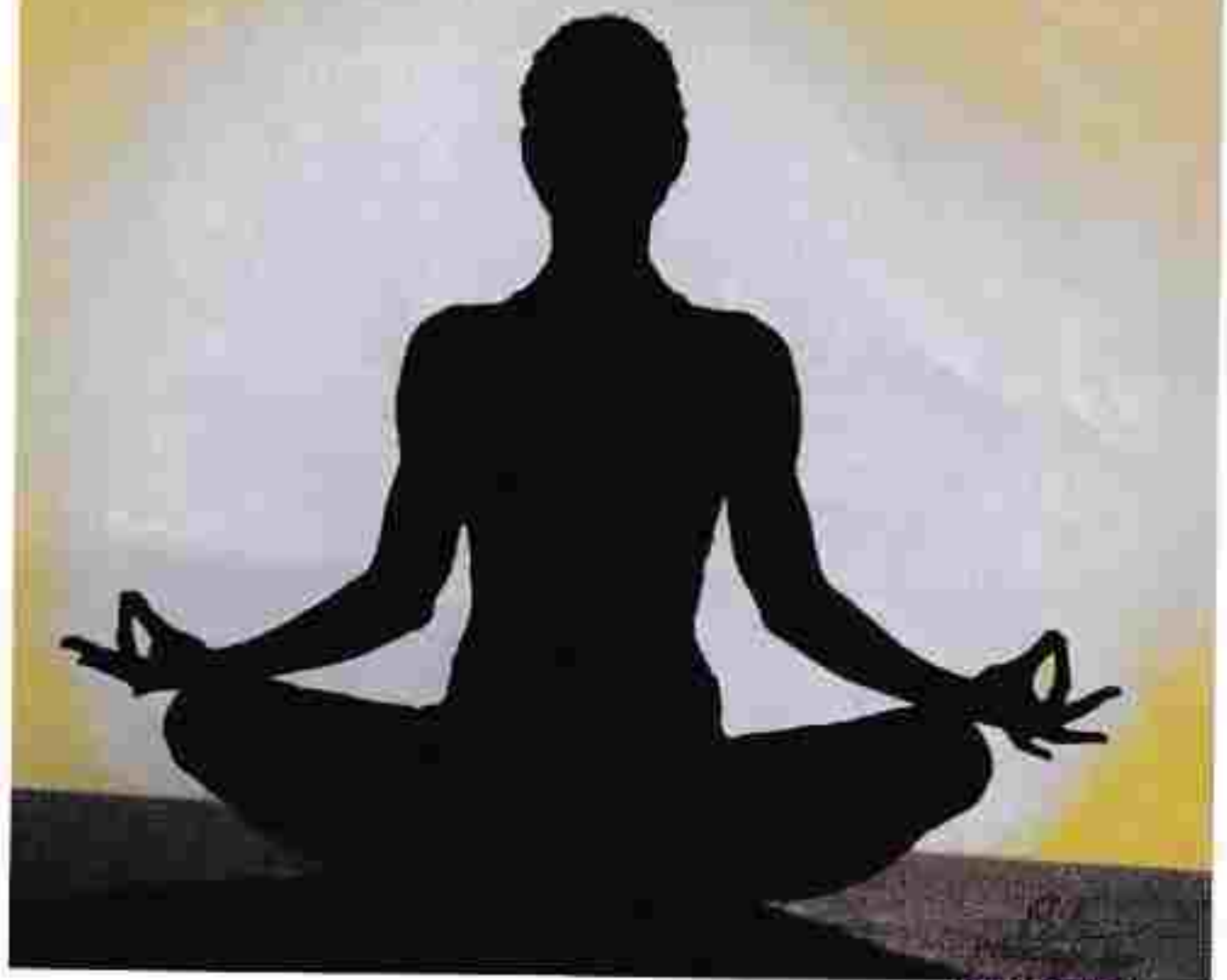
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An Eclectic Study on

Yoga, Physical Education & Developmental Skills



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An Eclectic Study on Yoga, Physical Education and Developmental Skills



Inter-Disciplinary Refresher Course

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Practising Yoga and Its Physical Health Benefits

Dr. Diganta Borah

Assistant Professor of Economics
Nonoi College
Digantaborah5@rediffmail.com
Contact no. 9401443979


Abstract

Yoga is a form of exercise that originated in ancient India. It means 'to join, to unite'. The purpose of the study is to identify the physical health benefits of practising yoga. The study is based on secondary data. Yoga has many physical health benefits. Yoga helps to improve the ability of the body in preventing diseases. It helps in increasing flexibility and strength, lowering blood pressure and toning muscles. It also helps to manage pain and improves breathing and lung capacity. Thus, yoga is an art form which helps in attaining good health and is for living a holistic life.

Keywords: Yoga, Physical Health, breathing, Lung Capacity

Introduction:


The word 'Yoga' originates from Sanskrit. Yoga means 'to join, to unite'. It refers to the union of mind and body. When the body is physically healthy, the mind is clear, focussed and stress is under


Principal, I/c
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



PRESENT STATUS OF AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
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Uttam Das


Principal, Nc
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Nagaon (Assam)

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PROBLEMS OF MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: A STUDY IN KATHIATOLI DEVELOPMENT BLOCK OF NAGAON DISTRICT, ASSAM

Dipanta Borah

Introduction:

Agriculture is the backbone of Assam economy. It is a source of livelihood for a majority of the population living in rural areas of the state. It provides not only food but also provides employment opportunities. The farmers struggle a lot in producing agricultural goods. But they face a number of problems from the initial stage of production to till the sale the products in the market. Marketing of agricultural products refers to a series of activities involved in the movement of agricultural products from the point of production to the point of consumption.

Objectives of the Study:

- The objectives of the present study are -
- ✓ To identify the major problems faced by the farmers in marketing of agricultural products.
 - ✓ To highlight some suggestions for solving the problems of farmers.

Study Area:

Kathiatoli Development Block is situated in Nagaon district of Assam. There are 19 Nos. Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the block (Census of India, 2011). Out of them, Nambor Lalung Gaon GP has been selected purposely for the study.

Materials and Methods:

The present study is mainly based on primary data. The secondary data are also incorporated where necessary.

Primary data have been collected from 50 sample farmers scattering in Nambor Lalung Gaon GP of Kathiatoli Development Block. For this, the farmers were physically met in their respective households and asked questions about the problems faced by them in marketing their agricultural products with the help of interview schedule prepared. The purposive sampling



অভিযাত

নতৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক গোট

Principal, Wc
Monol College
Nagaon (Assam)



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বুটীপত্ৰ

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Beak
Principal, Ue
Nandi College
Nagaon (Assam)



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Demonetisation – Its Positive and Negative Aspects

Dr. Dipanta Borah
Asst. Prof. and Head, Dept. of Economics
Nondol College

Demonetisation by the act of taking back of a currency unit of its status as legal tender. It can be applied to coin, bank notes and all other forms of currency. In other words, demonetisation means stopping a form of currency from being legal tender. This means that after a certain cut-off date, this currency can no longer be legally used. It cannot be used to buy things, unless it is paid in the bank and other financial institutions, they cannot accept it. Usually, the process of demonetisation involves either introducing

new notes or coins of the same currency or completely replacing the old currency with new currency.

Demonetisation is not a peculiar concept in the world. It is done due to several reasons such as to bring down hyperinflation, to eradicate black money, to remove counterfeit currency in circulation, to bring stability in the economy, etc. So far, many countries have witnessed demonetisation of their currency. Some of the examples are as follows -

The Coinage Act of 1873 demonetised silver in favour of adopting the gold standard as the legal tender of the United States.

In 1964, Myanmar demonetised 50 and 100 kyat notes, and in 1983 the 20, 50 and 100 kyat notes were demonetised. Again, in 1987, the 25, 35 and 75 kyat notes were demonetised by the country.

In order to remove tax avoidance and corruption, Ghana demonetised the 50 Cedi currency notes in 1982.

In 1984, Nigeria issued new colour notes in such a way that the old notes are declared usable for a limited period of time only.

In order to increase the value of the currency and to eliminate black money from the country, Soviet Union withdrew 50 and 100 Ruble notes from circulation in 1991.

In 1996, in order to eradicate the rapid spreading of counterfeit notes, the Reserve Bank of Australia brought

Bar
Principal, I/c
Nondol College
Nagaon (Assam)

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES OF DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN INDIA



Edited by
Dr Himangshu Kalita



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Dr. S.
Principal, Dispur
College, Guwahati

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(A peer reviewed edited book)
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Barman
Principal, IIC
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



Socio-Economic Condition of Tea Garden Workers in Assam: A Study in Chapanala Tea Estate

Dr. Diganta Borah

Asst. Professor, Dept. of Economics
Nonoï College

Email ID: digantaborah5@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT

Tea is one of the most popular beverages in the world. Assam's tea is world famous. The state produces more than 50 percent of the tea produced in India and about 1/6th of the tea produced in the world. A large number of workers are engaged in the tea gardens of Assam. But, due to poor socio-economic condition, illiteracy, overcrowded, poor health facilities and miserable living standard makes the workers helpless. Therefore, an attempt has been made to examine the socio-economic condition of the tea garden workers in Chapanala Tea Estate of Nagaon district, Assam. The study is mainly based on primary data collected from 50 sample tea garden workers in Chapanala Tea Estate. Interview schedule has been used in collecting primary data through personal interview method. Simple Random Sampling technique has been adopted to select the



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ননৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক গোট

Beal
Principal, Uo
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)

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ANANYA

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Principal, U.C.
Nonoï College
Nagaon (Assam)

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Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban): A Concise Introduction

Dr. Diganta Borah

Head, Department of Economics
Nonoi College

Shelter is a basic human need. Considering the importance of 'shelter', the Government of India has implemented various programmes/schemes for rural/urban poor. Honourable President of India, in his address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 9th June, 2014 had announced "By the time the Nation completes 75 years of its Independence, every family will have a pucca house with water connection, toilet facilities, 24x7 electricity supply and access" (De, S., 2017:18960). In order to achieve the goal of 'Housing for All by 2022', the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India, had launched a comprehensive Mission "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) – Housing for All" on 25th June, 2015. The scheme envisages construction of houses with basic necessities. "PMAY(U) is one of the largest mass housing programs in the world" (MoHUA, Annual Report, 2020-21:78).

The Mission seeks to address the affordable housing requirements of urban poor including slum dwellers. PMAY(U) houses will deemed to be completed only after the requisite

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RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN ISLAM



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Principal, Ic
Nondri College
Nagaon (Assam)

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Rights of Women in Islam

Rights of Women in Islam: A book containing a selection of papers presented on the occasion of the UGC sponsored National Seminar on Rights of Women in Islam held on 9th & 10th October, 2017 at Rupahi College, edited by Dr. Arzul Hoque and published by Research and Publication Cell, Rupahi College, Rupahi, Nagaur, Assam.

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From Principal's Desk...

Turning and turning into the widening gyre,
The falcon cannot hear the falconer,
Things fall apart, the centre cannot hold,
Merge anarchy is loosed upon the world.

WH Yeats in "The Second Coming" berate the general state of affair following the World War I which still holds good even after one hundred years. The state fails to deliver what it has been promising for centuries—Equality, equal distribution of wealth, of opportunities, of rights. The grey area is the periphery, the marginal. The issues and concerns of such marginals demand debate and discussion which has quite empathetically taken up by the department of Arabic of our college. Experts from JMI University, Jammu and Kashmir, GU and CU took part under the banner of UGC sponsored National Seminar held on 'Rights of Women in Islam' drew about 90 number participants from different colleges to reflect on the discourse. The outcome of which is now presented for posterity in the form of this proceeding book. Hats off to the editorial board in general and Dr. Arzul Hoque, the chief editor in particular. I wish this book would succeed in spurring more scholars to engage and investigate.

Dr. Bhubhanananda Pattanaik
Principal, Rupahi College

Arzul Hoque
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Women's Rights from the Theological Point of View in Islam

Dr. Sekh Abdul Hakim
Asst. Professor, Dept. Of English
Nonoi College

Introduction:

Multiculturalism, Diversity, Pluralism are the characteristics of the world where no water-tight sameness even in intra-religious, inter-community cultural and social environments can be described. The rights of women in Muslim community differ from religion to religion. But the theological bases of Islam influence the community to a great extent and in the rights of women too. Matter is sought to review under the influence of it.

Objectives:

- To know the theological bases of Islam in regard to women's rights
- To know the different rights of women from the theological point of view.

Development:

The main principle basis of Islam is Tawhid, from Tawhid law like other branches of Islamic law is derived. From Tawhid, belief in single god flow many secondary principles: God is the Supreme Being and all human beings are creatures of God. This belief principle provides the basis for the fundamental metaphysical sameness of all humans as creatures of god. (Hibric: 52)

The Holy Quran comments on the metaphysical sameness and spiritual difference among human beings. It states that human beings were all created from the same 'nafs' (soul), thus emphasizing their metaphysical sameness. It also states that all created humans from a male and female and made into nations and tribes, so that they would get to know (appreciate, understand) each other. The Quran then adds that the most honored humans in the sight of god are those who are the most God-fearing (Surah: 52). On the one hand the holy book points out the differences in human beings in the form of gender, race and nation, and on the other hand rejects the superiority of one to another and asserts natural equality.

The pre-Islamic society (Arabia) the lives of female babies were at great risks in the hands of their parents and societies. The practice of female infanticide was prevalent and they were considered a great burden in the family. The holy Quran condemns this practice as such: "When news is brought to one of us of the birth of a female (child), his face darkens, and he grieves with inward grief. With shame does he hide himself from his people because of the bad news he has had! Shall he retain her with dislike and contempt or bury it in the dust? Ah! What would (choice) they decide on" (Quran, XVI: 58-59, trans. Ali). Besides this, polygamy was man's right at that time and it contributed much to the inferior status of women. Such practices were prevalent throughout Byzantium, Persia, Syria and Arabia.

Islam brought a reform in its social foundation of marriage - from blood kinship to fellowship of the community (Umma). The holy book was extended from the tribe to its community of believers. The three main areas that Islam touched to reform it were: marriage, divorce and inheritance and through the reform, women were recognised of their rights and status.

The practice of unrestricted polygamy was imposed a restriction as the number of wives was limited to four with strict

AP
Principal, Nonoi College
Nagpur (M.P.)

2/2
Date: 2/2



অভিষেক


Principal, Jc
Nongoi College
Nagaon (Assam)

নগৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক গোট


15/12/21



অক্ষয় + A collection of selected Articles on Humanities, social sciences and Literature, written by the college teachers, librarians and research scholars across Assam in Assamese and English, published by Nonoi College Teachers' Unit, Nonoi, Nagaon, Assam. Pin-782101.



Our Opinion

It has immense pleasure that Nonoi College Teachers' Unit has ventured to publish in its maiden attempt a compilation of articles in both Assamese and English. Publication of articles in higher educational institutions through magazine, journal or book has become an important academic activity for further study on the concerned subject. It explores new frontiers of knowledge, new way of life and even newer points of view. The concept of "অক্ষয়" is liberal in relation with Humanities, art and culture, social sciences and literature. This volume contains 24 articles written by college teachers, librarians and research scholars across Assam. It will give immense knowledge to readers who are involved in different academic activities.

The editors express their heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness to all the contributors who have done lot of hard work in the endeavor to contribute in the process of human learning.

Lastly, we would like to beg our sincere apology for the undesired omissions and mistakes in bringing this maiden work in its final form. Hope that we can carry out our journey conjointly in future.

With respects,
Editorial Board

Principal, Ue
Principal, Ue
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)

24/12/21

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সকল শিক্ষার্থীকে
 এ বিষয়ে সচেতনতা
 সৃষ্টি কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হোৱাৰ বাবে
 সন্মত।

সিদ্ধান্ত লৈছে।
 স্বাক্ষৰ।

Language Issue in Assam After Independence-A
 Retrospect

Debasmita Mishra

Genderisation-Its Positive and Negative Aspects

Dr. Dipana Borah

Human Rights and Constitutional Protection of Women
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 Principal, Nonoj College
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(2009): *Empowering Women - issues, challenges and strategies*. Dominant Publisher & Distribution Pvt. Ltd.

- v) Vats, Poonam (2004): *Political participation and Attitudinal transformation of Rural Women*. Delhi, Abhijeet Publication.
- o) Data source: Internet.

◆◆◆



Internet in Teaching

Dr. Saral Anand Das

Asst. Prof., Dept. of English
Nonoi College
Kamrup, Assam

Internet is an excellent method of presenting the teaching material which acts as an alternative to the traditional classroom teaching with its visual aids of a blackboard. It is an acknowledged fact that the need for educational experience is rapidly growing and the development of technology is rapidly changing the phase of education for which teaching, learning and research are taking new dimensions. According to Manir Abdollahi Kumbha, "Internet technology allows teachers and students keep up with their minds. It let them try their ideas as soon as they come up with them. Similarly, the internet provides

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*Principal, In
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)*

ব্ৰসংগঃ সাম্প্ৰতিক অসমীয়া সাহিত্য



সম্পাদক
ড° লুচফা হানুম ছেলিমা বেগম

সম্পাদনা সহযোগী
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অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ বুৰঞ্জীত উপলব্ধি কৰা মতে চাৰিজন লগতঃ আধুনিক অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ কোনো প্ৰতিভা হৈছে বুলি উক্তি কৰা হৈছে। এই কথাৰ সঠিক পৰিচয় দিয়া বুলি শৰিতকাল প্ৰথম পৰ্য্যন্ত আৰু পৰবৰ্তীকাল শৰিতকাল প্ৰথম প্ৰতিভা বুলিও উক্তি কৰা হৈছে। অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ বুৰঞ্জীত সন্মানীয় অসমীয়া সাহিত্য বুলি ক’বলৈ নিবিচাৰী ‘সাম্প্রতিক সাহিত্য’ অতিৰিক্ত অৰ্থে। কেৱল অসমৰ লিখক লগা দিহা হোৱা নহৈ। কুৰি শৰিতকাল প্ৰথম পৰ্য্যন্ত অসমীয়া সাহিত্য আৰু সাহিত্যিক প্ৰাণত পৰিচয় দিয়া হৈছে। পৰিচয়িত আৰু অসমীয়া, অসমীয়া সাহিত্য আৰু সাহিত্যিক প্ৰাণত পৰিচয় দিয়া হৈছে। পৰিচয়িত আৰু অসমীয়া, অসমীয়া সাহিত্য আৰু সাহিত্যিক প্ৰাণত পৰিচয় দিয়া হৈছে। পৰিচয়িত আৰু অসমীয়া, অসমীয়া সাহিত্য আৰু সাহিত্যিক প্ৰাণত পৰিচয় দিয়া হৈছে।

এই প্ৰকাশৰ আয়োজন কৰা গিৰি। প্ৰকাশকঃ -
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**Principal, Nc
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গোহাৰিকা প্ৰবেশিকা সাহ কৃত্তবন ট্ৰাণী এ এক আশোচনা / ১৯৯৩

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সৌভীয়া মাৰু এ জোন-আজাৰৰ ট্ৰাণীৰ বিশেষ উদ্ভাৱনমত / ১৯৯৩

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৩৩ কৃত্তবন

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৩৩ কৃত্তবন

Principal, 66 Nundi College Nagaon (Assam)

Handwritten signature and date 14/12/21



আধুনিক নাট্য ধাৰাৰ দৃষ্টিৰে হিমেদ্র বৰঠাকুৰৰ বাঘ : এটি পৰ্যালোচনা

ডঃ শেখ সাদিক হাসিন

আধুনিকতাবাদী অসমীয়া নাট্যৰে সৰ্বজনীন চিত্ৰৰ হিমেদ্র বৰঠাকুৰ (১৯৪৫) জনাত্ম। তেখেতক মানিকসমূহৰ চিত্ৰকৰা হিমেদ্র বৰঠাকুৰৰ বাঘ নামী নাট্যধাৰাৰ বাঘক এখন সফল নাট্য। তেখেতৰ নাটকৰ প্ৰথম খণ্ডই বেঙ্গলৈ ইংৰাজীক আৰু দ্বিতীয়ক উপস্থাপনৰ মাধ্যমেৰে কাৰিণীৰ বিকাশ সাধন। তেখেতৰ নাটকৰ চৰিত্ৰ সমূহ বাস্তব জীৱনৰ পৰা তুলি লয় আৰু পুথি অনুভৱৰ দ্বাৰা অংগীকৃত। অসমত সৰ্বশক্তিমান হিমেদ্রিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰ লগত জীৱনৰ তীব্ৰ অনুভৱৰ সম্পৰ্ক উপস্থাপন কৰা বাঘৰটী এটা কালিক চিত্ৰকৰা। 'নিম্ম' নামৰ নাটকখনত কাৰ্যমূলক বিজ্ঞানৰ মূল্যবোধ আৰু জীৱনৰ অস্তিত্ব সম্পৰ্কে অংগীকৰণ কৰা হৈছে। অংশে তেওঁৰ নাটকত অস্তিত্ববাদী দৰ্শনৰ আভাস পালেও এই দৰ্শনৰ পতীৰ চিত্ৰকৰণৰ পৰা নাতিসমূহ মুক্ত।

অসমৰ আত্মজ্ঞানী নাট্য 'বাঘ'ত জীৱ জগতটোৰ চিত্ৰকৰণৰ আভাস পোৱা যায়। অংশে ইয়াত নাট্যধাৰাৰ আধুনিকতাৰ আভাস পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰিবলৈ মনত ব্যস্ততা হ'ব পাৰে। এটা বাঘৰ আভাষকৰ অস্তিত্বকে হিমেদ্র বৰঠাকুৰে অস্তিত্ব শক্তিৰে পৰা অসমৰ চতুৰ আঘাত উদ্ভাসিত কৰিছে। বাঘৰ যোগাৰীক আৰু 'উন্নতি পৰিচালনা কৰা কৰি নাট্যধাৰাৰ বাঘ নাটকখনত জীৱনৰ যোগাৰীক এটা অস্তিত্বক উপস্থাপন কৰি এটা অস্তিত্ব সত্যক উপস্থাপিত কৰিছে। নগৰতক বাঘটোক লৈ দৃষ্টি হৈছে নামক সমস্যা। পুত্ৰ-শাৰদা, সৌভাগ্য, জিৱা, সৌভাগ্য, জিৱা-পাতৰ পিছলৈ আহিছে বাঘৰ আভাষক সত্যক জীৱনৰ আত্মিক সমস্যাৰে প্ৰাধান্য লাভ কৰাত মূল সমস্যাটো অৰ্থাৎ জগতটো

চিত্ৰকৰণৰ বাবে হিমেদ্র বৰঠাকুৰে।
নাট্যধাৰাৰ অস্তিত্বক উপস্থাপন কৰিবলৈ হিমেদ্র বৰঠাকুৰে এটা উন্নতি পৰিচালনা কৰিছে। ইয়াত মনুষ্যৰ বাস্তব জীৱনৰ চিত্ৰকৰণ কৰা হৈছে। অসমৰ বাঘৰ মনুষ্যৰ মনুষ্যিক অস্তিত্বক মূল নীতি হিমেদ্র বৰঠাকুৰে বাঘৰ জীৱনৰ চিত্ৰকৰণ কৰিছে। হিমেদ্র বৰঠাকুৰে বাঘৰ আভাষক চিত্ৰকৰণৰ বাবে পৰিচালনা কৰিছে। অসমৰ বাঘৰ মনুষ্যৰ মনুষ্যিক অস্তিত্বক মূল নীতি হিমেদ্র বৰঠাকুৰে বাঘৰ জীৱনৰ চিত্ৰকৰণ কৰিছে। হিমেদ্র বৰঠাকুৰে বাঘৰ আভাষক চিত্ৰকৰণৰ বাবে পৰিচালনা কৰিছে। অসমৰ বাঘৰ মনুষ্যৰ মনুষ্যিক অস্তিত্বক মূল নীতি হিমেদ্র বৰঠাকুৰে বাঘৰ জীৱনৰ চিত্ৰকৰণ কৰিছে।

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KOLONG-KILING

কলং-কিলিং

Volume VI

Nagaon-Morigaon Zone, ACTA



Editors :

Slaw
14/12/21

Barb
Principal
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)

KOLONG-KILING (কলং-কিলিং)

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B.S.
Principal, J.C.
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)

Das
14.12.21





The Vital role Played by Online Education in India : Its Merits and Demerits

Dr. Sokh Abdul Hakim

Introduction :

Online Class is a course conducted with the access of internet. Online learning transfers the physical interactions with a teacher and peers to a virtual environment. So, human interaction happens online via virtual lectures, virtual discussions, face to face video discussions etc. There are numerous platforms for online learning: Udemy, Skillshare, Coursera, LinkedIn Learning, edX, Udacity, Thinkific, Teachable, LearnWorlds Ltd, Codecademy, Khan Academy, Wiziq, FutureLearn, Pluralsight, Docebo, Academy of Mine, Google Classroom, Edmodo, Moodle, Treehouse, Schoology etc. Some Examples of Online Courses are MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses) Swayam, NPTEL, etc. and the example of web portal to host educational resources is e-pathshala.

We should not intermix complete and proper online courses with Offline Courses where online mode is a recent variant due to compulsion under Covid 19 or the impact of technology that has compelled some enthusiastic educationists to adjust to the changing role in educational field. Our aim is here is to discuss the merits and demerits of this abrupt change in educational scenario in countries like India.


Principal, Ue
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)


14/12/21



the below poverty line people.

6) It is a great challenge for students to focus on screen for a long period of time.

7) Online classes may result in health related problems as students get less time in free breathing. They have to concentrate only on the screen.

Conclusion :

In concluding our discussion, we can say that the merits and demerits of online classes are oscillating. The demerits may in time be converted into merits when maximum facilities of internet will be accessible to all sections of society and the educators will adapt themselves to the world of technology. We cannot do away with online classes in present educational scenario but it should be an addition, a variety to offline classes and should not be used as a replacement of offline classes.

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Migration and its impact on the rights of the indigenous people of NE India with special reference to Assam

Trishnashree Devi

Introduction :

The issue of migration has troubled the state of Assam for decades now. Assamese political and social discourses fear that this unchecked migration from across the border will subvert their way of life and change the demographic profile of the state in the near future. The lack of authentic data on illegal migrant flows only adds to the discomfort. This issue brief the political, social, economic and security discourses within Assam in response to the migrant issue.

Impact of migration on Assam's politics has been the most contentious issue in Assam since the start of 20th century. They intertwined very intricately in all major political developments since then. In 1940's the illadual government encouraged, under the pretext of land settlement policy and grow more food scheme, the large scale muslim influx to Assam to establish a political stronghold. In 1979, the mass agitation by students against illegal migration started when a significant jump in the voters list was noted in one parliamentary constituency. The agitation continued till the Assam Accord was signed

Principal, IIC
Noidi College
Nagbon (Assam)

Principal
Noidi College
Nagbon



অনন্য Ananya

ননৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক গোষ্ঠী

সম্পাদনা
ড° দিগন্ত বৰা

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Principal, IIC
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)

ANANYA

A collection of selected Articles and Research papers on multifarious subjects—written by academicians and scholars in Assamese and English, edited by Dr. Diganta Borah and published by KUIH COLLEGE'S NEW PRINTING on behalf of Nono College Teachers' Unit, Nono, Nagaon, Assam.
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প্রকাশক

ডঃ অমিতাভ বরুয়া, অসমীয়া ভাষা

কুই কলেজ, ননো, নাগাঁও

সংস্করণ ১ম, ডিসেম্বর, ২০২১

সম্পাদনা: অনিতি

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প্রচ্ছদচিত্ৰ: অমিতাভ বরুয়া

মুদ্রক

ডঃ অমিতাভ বরুয়া, অসমীয়া ভাষা

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সংস্করণ ১ম, ডিসেম্বর, ২০২১

Editor's view

অন্য

"Ananya" is designed to provide knowledge on multifarious subjects by scholars and academicians. It is an endeavour by Nono College Teachers' Unit to publish a multidisciplinary compilation of Articles and Research Papers. The task of publishing the book amalgamates core branches of learning in a lucid way, to make feasible for learners. I am grateful to the contributors for their cooperation.

Dr. Diganta Borah

A.B. S.
Principal, Dr.
Nono College
Nagaon (Assam)

K. 21114

The Editor and the Publisher are not responsible for any views expressed by the individual authors in this book.



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Dr. Diganta Borah

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Principal, tic
Nono College
Nagaon (Assam)



Literature and Culture : Interrelationship and Influence on One Another

Dr. Sakib Abdul Halim

Assistant Professor, Department of English
Nongoi College

Objectives

- To know what is literature and what is culture.
- To find out the interrelatedness of literature and culture and the influence of culture on literature.
- To find out other factors affecting both culture and literature.

Hypothesis

- It is assumed that literature reflects culture and culture influences literature.
- Both culture and literature are affected by globalization, diaspora, technology etc.

Key Words: Etymological, literature, literaturia, imagination, colloquial, Restoration, profligacy, modernization, cubism, expressionism, vortism.

Introduction

From its etymological term, literature is a written art form derived from the Latin word *litteratura/literatura*. In a broader sense, it is the written/published/work on any subject and that is why the word 'literature review' is used research procedures. Some other definitions the oral traditions or sung texts too literature as for example ballads, old songs, legends, folk stories etc. It is a form of word structures that stimulate imagination of the readers or the spectators. It deals with the lives of people, their feelings, imaginations, achievements, impulses, expectations and their culture in general term. When the word literature is used as a branch of study, it is defined as an oral or written composition of novel, poetry, drama, epics, myths, legends, historical narratives, biography, autobiography etc. Culture on the other hand envisages the integrated social behaviour, the societal norms, the human collective achievements etc. It is a broader perspective that integrates customs, language, beliefs, codes, institutions and works of art, historical properties, medical applications, foods and beverages and a multiple of collective conventions related with particular society. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines culture in way of life, art/morals/literature, beliefs/attitudes/graving/breeding and self-discipline.

Language, Literature and Culture

One way of expressing literature is the language that the community concerned use and this is a tripe connection between language, literature and culture. Language is the product of the culture and linguistic differences are also seen as the mark of another culture, and may create divisiveness among neighbouring

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Principal, UG
Nongoi College
Nagaon (Assam)

Date: / /

factors like globalization, diasporas, technological inventions, modernization etc. Globalisation has merged modular cultures and a new culture emerges out of fusion resulting in literary reflection. Technical inventions and modernization have resulted in advancement of different techniques like cubism, expressionism, surrealism etc in literature.

Conclusion

Culture and literature are both interrelated terms which have impact on one another. From one point of view culture includes literature. However, literature is a separate identity which reflects culture and society; the content is culture but form of expression preserves its unique identity.

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Micro Teaching

Jitika Borah

Assistant Professor, Department of Education
Nonoi College

Introduction

The challenges of the teaching profession are not easy. At best the task is very difficult, at worst, it may be close to impossible. However, Teachers are expected to reach attainable goals with inadequate tools. The miracle is that at times they accomplish "this impossible task" though the outcomes of teaching may be unsatisfying if students do not learn all that you would like them to learn, the experience of teaching others is very satisfying. Compared to all other professions, the work of the teacher matters the most. After all, the drive to become educated, to enquire in to the nature of the world, is what distinguishes human being from other life form of this planet. The teacher more than any other professional, should be centrally concerned with facilitating this highest human need.

Teachers are to control the behaviour of students. They assign work and give directions. They ask questions and judge the rightness or wrongness of students' response. They lecture and occasionally demonstrate what students are to do. They praise some students for right answers or good work, and they punish

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Nagaon (Assam)



Human Rights and Education



Editor

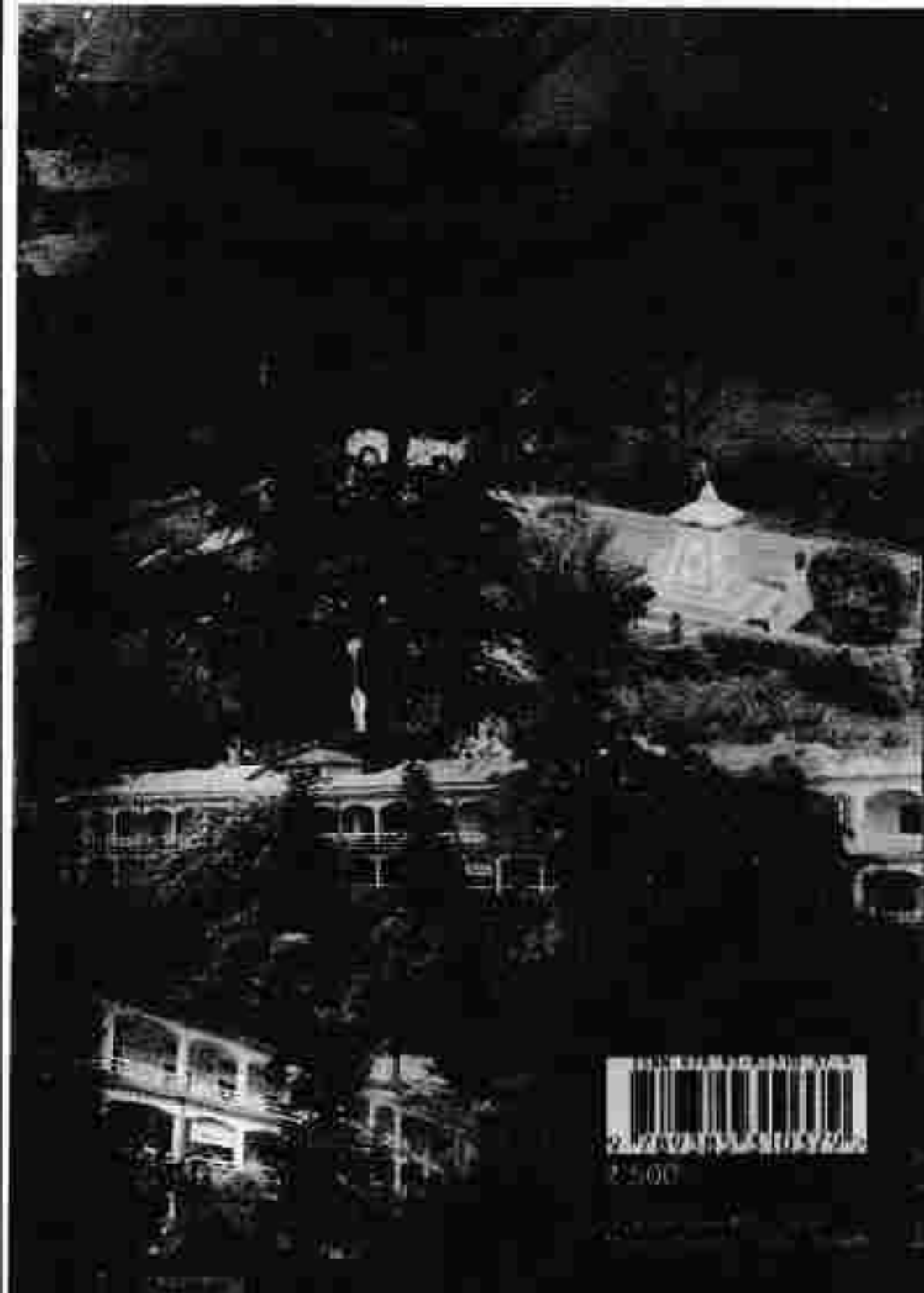
Dr. Kakail Boruah
Dr. Kishor Kr. Shah



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NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND EDUCATION



2500



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Dr Kakali Boruah
Dr Kishor Kr. Shah

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Dr Kishor Kr. Shah
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Principal


FOREWORD

Anandaram Dhekial Phookan College has always stood for quality education and social responsibility. So we have organised different academic events from time to time on issues relevant to the society. The national workshop on Human Rights and Education held on 19th December, 2016 was one such endeavour of this college.

We are immensely grateful to all scholars who participated in the one day workshop and made it a success. Human Rights is the most important area of legal issues, but it gets the minimum importance. So the papers presented in the workshop, which have been compiled in this book, will go a long way in illuminating people at large about different aspects of human rights as well as its relation with education. We hope it will fulfil a long-felt requirement for analytical book on this issue.

The special thanks go to Ajay Veer Singh, the senior advocate of Supreme Court of India, who delivered the key-note address in a lively manner. The faculty members, especially the organizing committee left no stone unturned to make the workshop successful. The college administration extends sincere thanks to all of them.


Principal, U.C.
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)


(S. U. Ahmed)
Principal,
ADP College, Nagaon



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B. S.
Principal, I/c
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



Custodial death and Human Rights violation

Md. Abdus Salam

Dept. of Political Science, Nono College

ABSTRACT:

Human Rights are some basic and fundamental rights for human beings to live a life with dignity. To violate someone's human rights is to treat that person as though he or she were not a human being. Though human rights are governed by moral principle, they are very much essential for human well being and solidarity. Human rights are held by all persons equally, universally and forever. Today every civilized country guaranteed these rights with constitutional provisions. The preamble to the constitution of India, the Fundamental Rights mentioned in Part-III, the Directive Principle of State Policy in Part-IV and the Fundamental Duties mentioned in Part-IV A constitute the human rights framework in the Constitution of India. It is obligatory for all member state of UNO to observe minimum standard to protect and promote human rights. However different socio-political, economic factors impair the implementation of this rights thus leading to violation of human rights. In this connection an important factor leading to violation of human rights is custodial death around the globe. The deaths while in custody remains a very controversial topic as it is believed that the main reasons of these deaths are kept in darkness from the world. According to the Joint Committee on Human Rights (JCHR), "When the state takes away a person's liberty, it assumes full responsibility for protecting their human rights. The most fundamental of these is the right to life." As we go through this paper, we will discuss more about custodial deaths and its impact on international law and human rights.

the contrary manner and have failed to protect the very basic right to life.

In Bangladesh, a huge battalion of Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) killed more than seventy army officers and others dead in February 25 and 26, 2009. After that, most soldiers of Bangladesh Rifles were held in prisons as suspects for the massacre. More than a thousand soldiers including twenty civilians were detained, and the others are still in the police custody. From a statement of the Bangladesh Rifles on April 23, 2009, it was said that "Seventeen detainees have died in custody - four from suicide, six from heart attacks, and six from other diseases."

In Vietnam, Human Rights Watch reported that they have received nineteen documents of brutality cases in twelve months till September 2010, which resulted in deaths of fifteen people. Deaths in custody were reported from major cities in Vietnam which has provoked the public protestant in the country and raised serious concerns.

In Afghanistan, a soldier named Jamal Nasser died in March 16, 2003 while in custody of the United States Army. After eighteen months of his death, it was reported that his death attributed to a kidney infection. Later on, investigations found that the cause was just a fiction. According to Senator Patrick Leahy, "The detainee, Jamal Nasser, died in March 2003, allegedly after weeks of torture by American soldiers."

In India, Article 21 of the Constitution guarantees the right of personal liberty and thereby prohibits any inhuman, cruel or degrading treatment to any person whether he is a national or a foreigner.

Article 14 enshrines right to equality and equal protection of laws. The Constitution recognizes it to be fundamental in the governance of the country that the State shall direct its policy to secure conditions of freedom and dignity and insulates against all forms of tyranny against mind and body and their freedom to grow fearlessly. All custodial safeguards in the constitutional and other laws are meant to protect human dignity and shun barbaric

approaches. This is why no person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself and a person is entitled to know why he is arrested.

In spite of several constitutional measures, custodial death in India is alarming. During 2001 – 2010 custodial death in India stood at 14,231. Maharashtra reported maximum number of custodial deaths in the country with a count of 250 cases of custodial death. Assam recorded 84 nos. of custodial death. However in 2012 Assam stood at the first position in the list. In recent years it is Maharashtra which recorded maximum custodial death.

FACTS AND FINDINGS :

- Poverty and Social Exclusion are closely associated with custodial crimes in police custody. The victims of custodial violence are people from poor and backward section of society with little political or financial power to back them. Personal enmity, caste and political consideration and at time pecuniary benefits becomes important consideration for custodial death rather than investigation of cases.

- The major reason for custodial crimes in police custody is torture and its relationships with police corruption and collusion with influential people in the society;

- The multi-dimensional consequences of custodial crimes are physical, psychological, economical, social, political and developmental;

- The weak institutional mechanisms and impunity to the guilty police officials are major factors for denial of justice to the victims;

- The civil society is reluctant to monitor custodial crimes in police custody due to fear & danger to life from police establishment.

THE DETAIL OF REASONS CUSTODIAL DEATH IS BEING GIVEN BELOW.

1. No proper search of arrested person is being taken before his entry in the lock-up of the police station and the arrested





persons have committed suicide in the lock-up by cutting their nerves, by hanging, taking poison or by burning themselves

2. No other method of interrogation is being adopted except using force. Police use torture in different forms such physical, psychological and chemical substances across the cases.

3. No preparation is being made beforehand for interrogation.

4. Involvement of such police officers of the same or other police station in interrogation who are not concerned with the arrest of the accused person and they use to cause more harm to accused persons because they are not involved in interrogation in writing.

5. No medical aid is given or examination of injured accused person is being got conducted immediately by the police and death occurs in police custody due to sickness of the police officers.

6. Lack of patience in police personnel because they want immediate confession of accused. They use force immediately if the accused person refuses to admit the guilt.

7. Lack of supervision during interrogation by the senior officers. The officers use to come at the police station after the death in police custody.

8. Traditional habit of using force by the police is prevailing in the department and it is proved by the fact that the police have used force not only with harden criminals but they have used force with those persons who have no previous criminal record and they died in police custody.

9. Death in police custody due to suicide committed by the accused in the lock-up as a result of misbehavior of police personnel with the arrested person

10. No respect for law and human rights of other persons and too much eagerness of being successful by adopting wrong methods of using force which results in custodial death.

SUGGESTIONS :

1. The police should be trained to use new scientific and parallel and psychological subjective techniques instead of using torture. Some of the measures in this connection are -

(a) Matching of finger prints found at the scene of crime with the finger prints of any suspected person in the crime.

(b) Matching of empty cartridges found at the scene of crime with the firearm of accused or suspected person in a crime of violence.

(c) Matching of recorded voice of any criminal with the voice of any suspected person in any case of kidnapping for ransom.

(d) Matching of DNA in a case of rape.

(e) Matching of hand writing of suspected accused person in any case of forgery.

(f) Connecting any person with the crime through the call details of his mobile phone which is called electronic surveillance.

(g) Matching of blood found at the spot with the blood found on the clothes of accused person.

It is said that if any police officer, conducting investigation, will keep the above mentioned point, in their mind, they can avoid the custodial death.

2. The working conditions of the police personnel should be improved and they should be provided with more promotional avenues on seniority basis.

3. The control of the Police should be brought under the Governor of the concerned State so that the police could work in a clear atmosphere free from political pressures.

4. A separate offence provision should be made by amending Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code regarding treatment of custodial death as murder.

5. The adequate medical facilities should be provided in jails so that in case of emergency proper and timely medical help could be provided to the persons in the jail custody.

6. A counsel should be allowed to be present during interrogation to check the custodial violence by investigating officer.

7. The scientific facilities/techniques to police personnel should be provided to use during interrogation. It will be more useful in stopping this heinous crime.

8. The arrest of accused during interrogation may be



considered justified in case of grave offences like murder, dacoity, robbery, rape etc., or when accused is likely to abscond and evade the process of law or when the accused is a habitual offender.

9. Section 114-B in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 as recommended by the Law Commission in its 113th report, should be inserted to introduce a rebuttable presumption that injuries sustained by a person in police custody were caused by the police officer.

10. The compensation in case of custodial deaths should be a State responsibility. The State Government in turn can recover the amount of compensation from the offenders. For implementing this, a separate Tribunal/Board should be set up at the District level.

11. The most important requirement is to sanction a monthly pension to the dependants of the victim of custodial death because Government is liable for their miseries and sufferings.

CONCLUSION :

The increase in custodial crimes including torture in police custody has highlighted significance of human right research in countries like India. Despite India is a party of various international human rights including UN Convention against Torture and Cruel Inhuman Degrading Treatment or Punishment(CAT 1984), torture continue to be serious problem. Torture in police custody has been perceived a serious problem for individuals, next of kin or victim's families and communities at large.

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Prof. Principal, I/c Nonoi College Nagpur (Assam)



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But, we must not overlook one English proverb that is 'To err is human'. Thus, this edited volume too, is no exception, which we categorically admit. So, we welcome all kinds of suggestions and constructive criticisms in this regard.

We express our gratitude and sincere thanks from the bottom of our heart to all the paper contributors for showing their keen interest in us for such a very arduous task of editing the book. We are also very thankful to the sub-editors, reviewers, and members of the editorial board for their immense co-operation, valuable suggestions, and instant support in case of publishing the book. We are also thankful and grateful to Prof. Jogen Ch. Kalita, Director, UGC-HRDC, GU; Dr. Sayamanta Chakraborty, Deputy Director, UGC-HRDC, GU; Prof. Jayanta Krishna Sarma, Co-ordinator of the Refresher Course in Social Science-I, and each family member of UGC-HRDC, GU, for their valuable suggestions, personal guidance, and constant inspiration in case of publishing the book.

Over and above, we are also very thankful and grateful to Dr. Homanta K. Deka, the editor of Assam publishing company, for shouldering the pain of bringing out the book within a very short period of time.

Finally, we will be very delighted if our readers derive at least some benefits out of the various issues reflected in this book.

Dr. Bhaskar Bhattacharyya
Dr. Utpal Deka


Principal, I/c
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)

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Mobile Phone Addiction

Md. Abdus Salam*

Introduction

Adolescence and youth age is a crucial and critical phase of human life. This phase is characterized by full of energy, motivation, doubts, adventure and relation. At this time they confronted with numbers of problems. These problems to a large extent also effects family as well as society. At present social context one such problem is mobile phone addiction, specially the smart phone addiction.

The mobile phone is one of the greatest inventions in 21st century. We can't imagine our life, without the mobile phone. It is an obvious truth that the mobile phone gives us benefits in some aspects of life. Using mobile phone distributes our communication to make it easier than before. Besides, a mobile phone can provide us with a lot of functions like relaxing with music, chatting or playing games. However, today people especially young people are becoming addicted to using mobile phone. According to National Information Society Agency in 2012, the percent of smart phone addiction was 8.40 percent which was found to be higher than the internet addiction of 7.7 percent. The recent explosion of iPhones, Androids, and other smartphones has provided people with the ability to access the entirety of the Internet on-the-go and at any given moment. 90% of adults in America own a cell phone, and while this may not be a problem for many people, some individuals develop an addiction to their mobile devices. Cell phones are constantly being improved by expanding upon their functionalities, which in turn increases the likelihood of overuse and addiction.

* Asst. Professor, Dept. of Pol. Science, Naini College

Objectives

1. The article tries to highlight how youth and adolescent minds are impacted by smart phone addiction; and the various physical and psychological ill effects associated with it.
2. How this addiction can be resolved or minimized by teacher parents and society.

Research methodology

The aim of the study is to show how dangerous the mobile phone addiction is for adolescence and youth, and the precaution to be taken for the same. For this purpose descriptive methods are applied and secondary data are collected from relevant books, journal, articles and magazines etc.

Sign and Symptoms of mobile phone addiction

At least 4 of the following signs and symptoms are thought to comprise criteria for mobile phone addiction, and the problematic cell phone overuse must cause significant harm in the individual's life:

1. A need to use the cell phone more and more often in order to achieve the same desired effect.
 - Persistent failed attempts to use cell phone less often.
 - Preoccupation with smartphone use.
 - Turns to cell phone when experiencing unwanted feelings such as anxiety or depression.
2. Excessive use characterized by loss of sense of time.
 - Has put a relationship or job at risk due to excessive cell phone use.
3. Tolerance.
 - Need for newest cell phone, more applications, or increased use.
4. Withdrawal, when cell phone or network is unreachable.
 - Anger
 - Tension.
 - Depression.
 - Irritability.
 - Restlessness.

Reza
Principal, I/c
Naini College
Nagaon (Assam)



অভিষেক

ননৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক গোট


Principal, N/C
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)

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Our Opinion

It is an immense pleasure that "NonoI College Teachers' Unit" has ventured to publish in its maiden attempt a 'Compilation of Articles' in both Assamese and English. Publication of articles in higher educational institutions through magazine, journal or book has become an important academic activity for further studies in the concerned subject. It explores new horizons of knowledge, new way of life and even newer points of view. The content of "অসম" is liberal in relation with humanities, art and culture, social sciences and literature. This volume contains 24 articles written by college teachers, librarians and research scholars across Assam. It will give immense knowledge to readers who are interested in different academic activities.

The editors express their heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness to all the contributors who have done lots of bearings in the attempt to contribute in the process of human learning.

Lastly, we would like to beg our sincere excuse for the undesired omissions and mistakes in bringing this maiden task to its final form. Hope that we can carry out our journey relentlessly in future.

With regards ...
Editorial Board


Principal
NonoI College
Nagaon (Assam)



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 Principal, I/c
 Nono College
 Nagaon (Assam)



Assam Accord, Foreigners Issue and NRC in ASSAM

Md. Abdus Salam

*Asst. Prof., Dept. of Political Science
Nonoi College*

Introduction:

The Assam Accord has a special place in the hearts of the people of the state as it ended the six-year-long Assam Agitation which was called for the ouster of "foreigners who had settled here and were encroaching on the state's land and the socio, economic and cultural fabric of the people." Assam faces migration in massive scales giving rise to intense existential fear and apprehension among its smaller indigenous communities. The main purpose of Assam Accord was to

detect the foreigners, delete their names from electoral rolls and deport from Assam. But no political parties in Assam are able to get any success in this purpose. Their lack of the required political authority and the indifferent attitude of the Indian Union government in addressing the issue have only multiplied its magnitude.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To assess the significance of Assam Accord.
2. To highlight the provisions of Assam Accord specially, in relation to migration issue.
4. To identify the hindrances in the way of implementation of Assam Accord.
5. To offer useful suggestions in the light of findings.

Statement of the Problem:

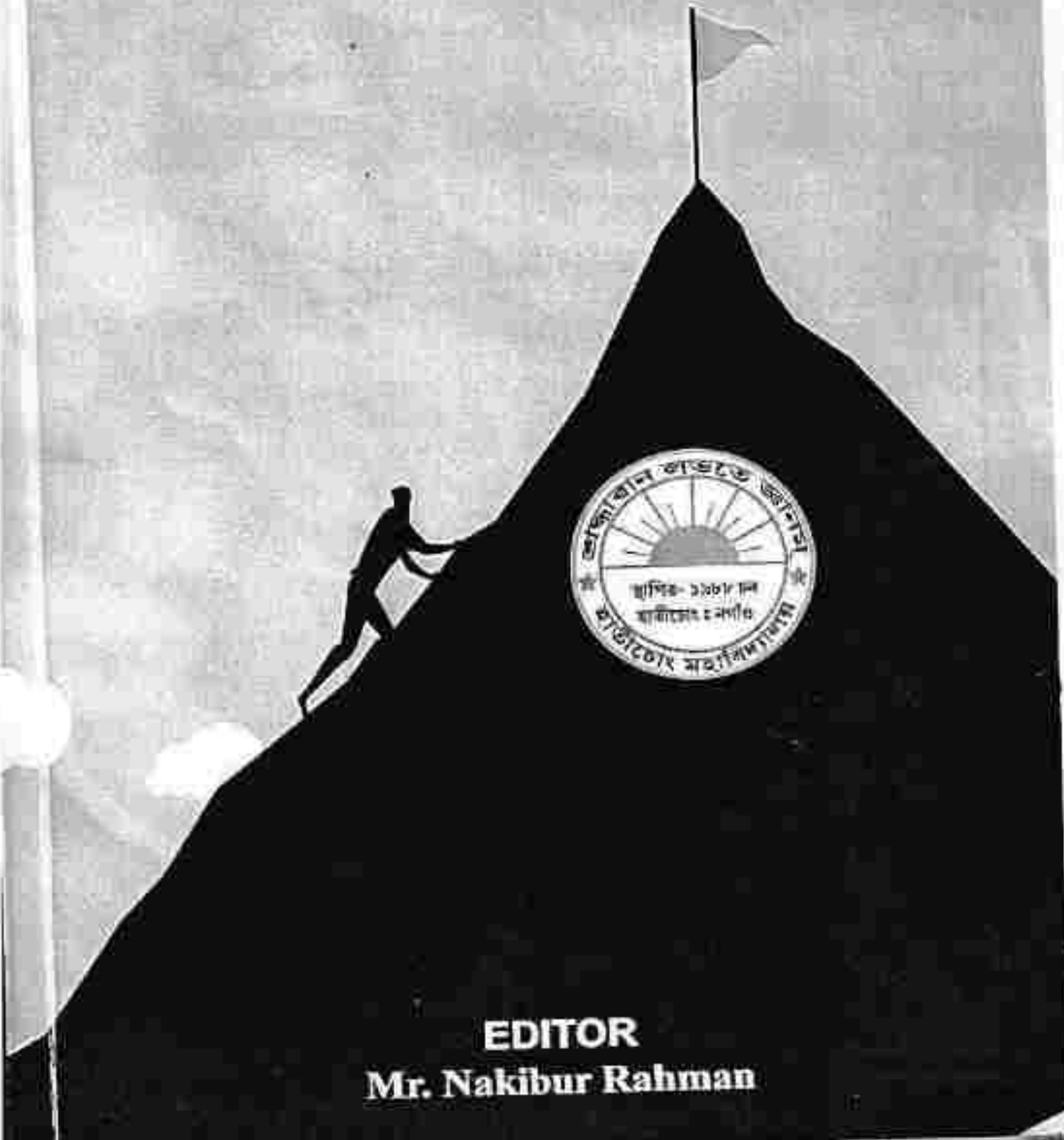
The foreign national issue is one of the most important issues in Assam. And on the basis of this issue the Assam Movement was started. After so many strikes, so many Bandhas, even so many people had died (according to government report 850 people) and eventually after so many discussions the Assam Accord was signed on August 15, 1985 which brought to the end of Assam Movement. The central government was compelled to agree the anti-foreigner issue of Assam and consequently they were agreed to sign historic Assam

ADVENTURE: JOURNEY TO EXCELLENCE

Seminar Proceedings

On

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Human Relations



EDITOR
Mr. Nakibur Rahman

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Nagaon (Assam)

IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN INDIAN SOCIETY



Mt. Abdul Salam

Assistant Professor,

Department of Political Science

Nonoi College.

INTRODUCTION

Many major pandemics have occurred throughout history, and the crises associated with pandemics have made great adverse impacts on health, economy, social life and even national security on the world. It is known that the germs causing pandemics are as old as the humanity itself, and the history of pandemics goes back a long way. In the 14th century B.C., plague, smallpox, leprosy, malaria and cholera affected many parts of the world. Some examples of pandemic in recent years are Ebola, Lassa fever, Marburg virus, SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV, Nipah and Zika virus. Very recently pandemic Covid-19 resulted in serious socio-economic and political damages to the societies by causing high numbers of casualties. It is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Most people who fall sick with COVID-19 will experience mild to moderate symptoms and recover without special treatment. However, some will become seriously ill and require medical attention. It has affected estimated 21.9 crore people worldwide and estimated death toll is 45.5 lakh.

COVID-19 epidemic is declared as the public health emergency of international concern by the World Health Organisation in the last week of March 2020. This disease originated from China in December 2019 has already caused havoc around the world, including India. The COVID-19 may possibility of human-to-human transmission via droplets or direct contact and nosocomial infection. The incidences of COVID-19 infections are rapidly increasing, due to transmission from symptomatic/asymptomatic carriers, high mobility rate and rapid expansion through the world travel system.

Patients with Covid-19 infection may present symptoms ranging from mild to severe with a large portion of the population being asymptomatic carriers. The most common reported symptoms include fever (83%), cough (82%) and shortness of breath (31%). Gastrointestinal symptoms such as vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain are described in 2-10% of the patients with COVID-19, and in 10% of patients, diarrhea and nausea precede the development of fever and respiratory symptoms.

There are four dominant variants of SARS-CoV-2 spreading among global populations: the Alpha Variant (formerly called the UK Variant and officially referred to as B.1.1.7), first found in London and Kent, the Beta Variant (formerly called the South Africa Variant and officially referred to as B.1.351), the Gamma Variant (formerly called the Brazil Variant and officially referred to as P.1) and the Delta Variant (formerly called the India Variant and officially referred to as B.1.617.2).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To know the Covid-19 situation in India.
2. To evaluate the impact of Covid-19 in Indian Society.


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CONCLUSION

The struggle against COVID-19 is a long and exhausting process. In this process, people need to have patience and fortitude, to maintain positive communication and to meet their basic needs without problem. Thus, the authorities should continue their transparent and informative attitudes with the aim of preserving and even enhancing social trust, and the media should broadcast by taking the social psychology into consideration. Maybe most importantly, information should be provided, or actions should be taken in order to enhance the social trust related to the economic measures. The authorities should continue the struggle through sustainable strategies, policies and practices to attain success with the measures taken. It is essential to make the positive support provided by the society to the fight against pandemic. Similar scholarly works should be conducted at certain intervals with the aim of tracking changes and should be published without delay to help the authorities review their plans and programmes.

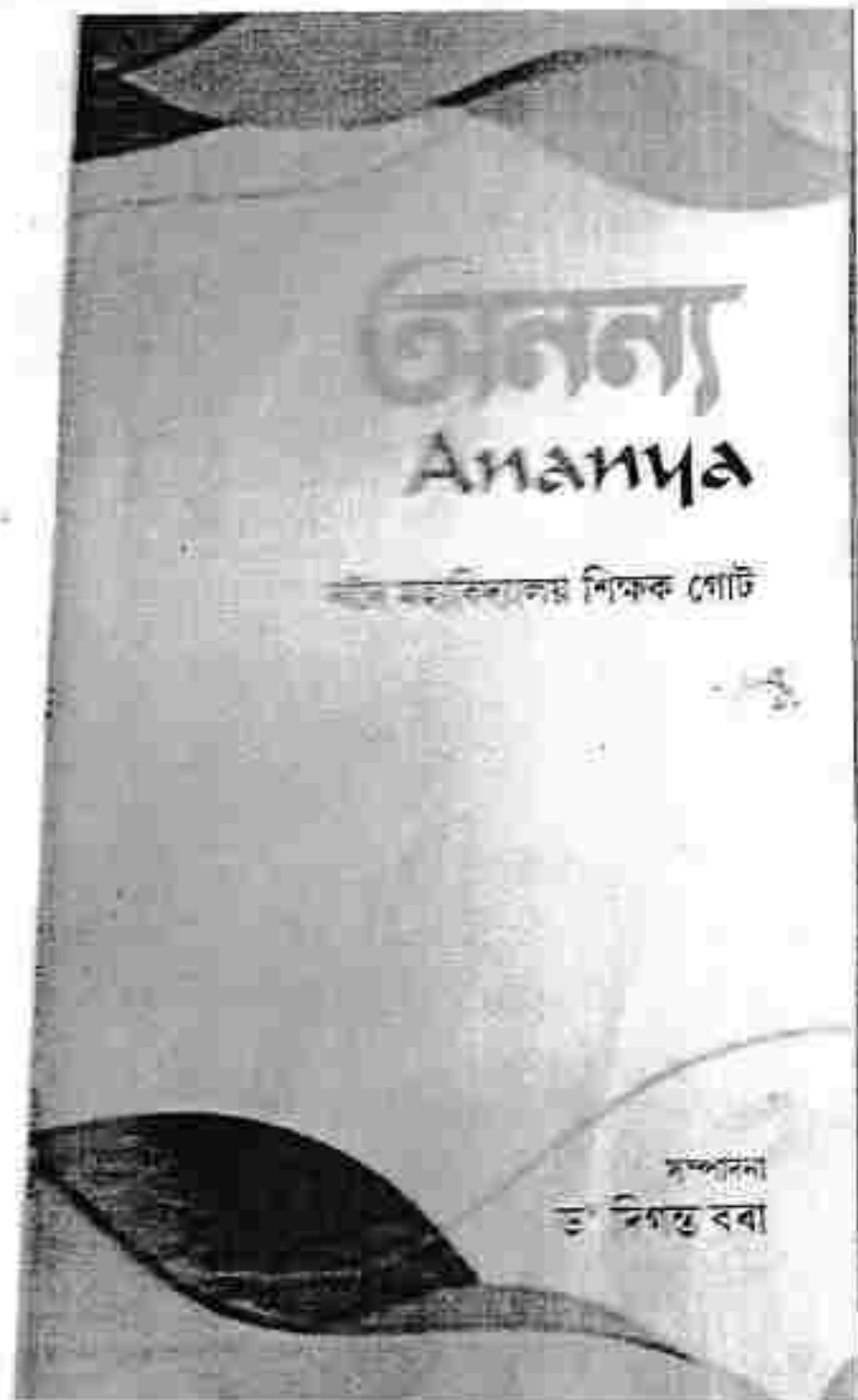
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মুদ্রণ : কৃষি আফিস এণ্ড প্রিন্টিং হাউচ বিভিন্ন
লাহোৰা পথ, মামন আটী জৰিআলি, নগাঁও

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Editor's view

অনন্য

'Ananya' is designed to procure knowledge on multifarious subjects by scholars and academicians. It is an endeavour by NonoI College Teachers' Unit to publish a multidisciplinary compilation of Articles and Research Papers. The task of publishing the book amalgamates core branches of learning, in a lucid way, to make feasible for learners. I am grateful to the contributors for their cooperation.

Dr. Diganta Borah

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Nagaon (Assam)



product. Like other agricultural hubs of India i.e. – Karnataka, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab etc. Assam is favourable for farming naturally. These region use much HYV seeds, and chemical fertilizer to increase their production, yet Assam is a natural center. Assam does not use so much fertilizer and HYV seeds till now.

Main crops of Assam are rice, tea, vegetable, jute, sugarcane etc. Rice is grown in Assam as a seasonal crop. Farmers in this area do not grow paddies all the year. Presently some areas of the region begin to double cropping pattern. Assam's tea world famous. Assam alone produces more than 57 percent Indian tea. Every year it produced close to 600 million tonnes of tea.

In vegetable production, production is so large that it enhances their potential to export it to other Indian states. Apart from importing a few vegetables such as Onion and potato, Assam grows all of its own crops. Jute is mainly produced in lower Assam districts. Despite these Assam produce huge amount of sugarcane and oil seeds also.

Conclusion

India is called a land of farmers because most of the people of the country directly or indirectly involved in the agriculture sector. Indian farmers working hard for their crops, during day and night. Agriculture sector contributes significantly to gross domestic product. Yet the condition of the most farmers is terrible. Government should take appropriate measure to develop the economic conditions of the farmers.

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Child Labour in India Causes and Consequences

Md. Abdus Salam

Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science
Nongai College



Introduction

The problem of child labour in India continues to pose a challenge before the nation. Government has been taking various pro-active measures to tackle this problem. However, considering the magnitude and extent of the problem and that it is essentially a socio-economic problem inextricably linked to poverty and illiteracy, it requires concerted efforts from all sections of the society to make a dent in the problem.

Definitions of Child Labour: (i) Children who are engaged in work unsuitable for their capacities as children or in work that may jeopardize their health, education or moral development and whose age is below 14 years. Children who practice and engage in economic activities, on a part or full-time basis. (ii) The practice deprives children of their childhood and is harmful to their physical and mental development and (iii) Child labourers constitute a group of working children who are either too young to work or are engaged in hazardous activities- that is, work that is potentially harmful to their physical, social, psychological or educational development, UNICEF (2013).

- In Households
- In farms
- In mines (Labour)
- Near furnaces, welding, hazardous materials
- Children engaged in illegal activities smuggling, prostitution, child pornography, etc.
- In countries including some parts of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan children are engaged in terrorist activities.
- Begging (more common in India) ILO (2017).

Causes of Child Labour

The curse of poverty: The main reason for child labour in India is poverty. Most of the country's population suffers from poverty. Due to poverty, parents cannot afford the studies of their children and make them earn their wages from a tender age. They are made to work to increase the income of their poor families at the earliest.

Lack of educational resources: Even after 72 years of our country's independence, there are instances where children are deprived of their fundamental right to education. There are thousands of villages in our country where there are no proper facilities for education. And if there is any, it is miles away. Such administrative laxity is also responsible for child labour in India.

Social and economic backwardness: Social and economic backwardness is also the main reason for child labour in India. Socially backward parents do not send their children to receive an education. Consequently, their children are trapped in child labour. Due to illiteracy, many times parents are not aware of various information and schemes for child education.

Addiction, disease or disability: In many families, due to alcohol addiction, disease or disability, there is no earning, and the child's wages are the sole means of family's sustenance. So, parents, instead of sending their children to school, are willing to send them to work to increase family income.

The lure of cheap labour: In the greed of cheap labour, some shopkeepers, companies and factory owners employ children so that they have to pay less to them and it amounts to employing cheap labour. Shopkeepers and small businessmen make children work as much as they do to the older ones but pay half the wages.

Family tradition: It is a shocking but bitter truth that in our society it is very easy to give child labour the name of tradition or custom in many families. The cultural and traditional family values play their role in increasing the problem of child labour in India at the voluntary level.

Discrimination between boys and girls: We have been conditioned into believing that girls are weaker and there is no equal comparison between boys and girls. Even today, in our society, we will find many examples where girls are deprived of studies. Considering girls weaker than boys deprives them of school and education. In labourer families, girls are found to be engaged in labour along with their parents.

Consequences of Child Labour

Children are exposed to accidental and other injuries at work. They should thus be protected to prevent social, economic and physical harm, which persist to affect them during their lifetime. Such injuries include

- General child injuries and abuses like cuts, burns, and lacerations, fractures, tiredness and dizziness, excessive fears and nightmares.
- Sexual abuse, particularly sexual exploitation of girls by adults, rape, prostitution, early and unwanted pregnancy, abortion, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS, drugs and alcoholism.
- Physical abuse that involves corporal punishment, emotional maltreatment such as blaming, belittling, verbal attacks, rejection, humiliation and bad remarks.



Children employed in glass and firecracker industries work not only for longer hours but also under hazardous conditions, seriously compromising their health. They are continuously exposed to toxic gases and substances leading to various skin and respiratory ailments.

We suggest for a new approach that puts people and the work they do at the centre of economic and social policy and business practice: a human-centred agenda for the future of work. This agenda focuses on three pillars of action. First, it means investing in people's capabilities, enabling them to acquire skills, reskill and upskill and supporting them through the various transitions they will face over their life course. Second, investing in the institutions of work to ensure a future of work with freedom, dignity, economic security, and equality. Third, investing in decent and sustainable work and shaping rules and incentives so as to align economic and social policy and business practice with this agenda. By harnessing transformative technologies, demographic opportunities, and the green economy, these investments can be powerful drivers of equity and sustainability for the present and future generations.

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Pran
Principal, D.K.
Mahanta College
Nagaon (Assam)



RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN ISLAM



Prof.
Principal, D/o
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



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Department of Arabic
Rupahi College, Nagaon, Assam

In Collaboration with
Rupahi Kabinour Club, Nagaon, Assam

Edited by

Dr. Azizul Hoque

Rights of Women in Islam



Edited by
Dr. Azizul Hoque
Assistant Professor
Deptt. of Arabic, Rupahi College

Pras
Principal, IC
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



Rights of Women in Islam

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Principal, H.C.
Nongri College,
Nagaon (Assam)



Misconceptions about Women's Rights in Islam

Sultana Sofia Jahan

*Asstt. Prof., HOD, Political Science
Nonoi College,*

Introduction:

Women in any culture or society occupy a key position and no religion denies women rights. In Islam, men and women are moral equals in God's sight and are expected to fulfill the same duties of worship, prayer, faith, almsgiving, fasting, and pilgrimage to Mecca. Neither man has superiority on woman nor has woman. The duties assigned to both are same. The same five prayers a day are obligatory for women which are for men. Islam generally improved the status of women compared to earlier Arab cultures, prohibiting female infanticide and recognizing women's full personhood. Comparatively Islam raised the status of women by giving them socio-cultural, economic, civil and political rights. Besides, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) women have been granted the similar rights. Everybody will get the reward for his own deeds on the Day of Judgment. If Muslim women are supposed to fulfill their duties then why not their rights are equal in the eyes of western world? Islamic law emphasizes the contractual nature of marriage, requiring that a dowry be paid to the woman rather than to her family, and guaranteeing women's rights of

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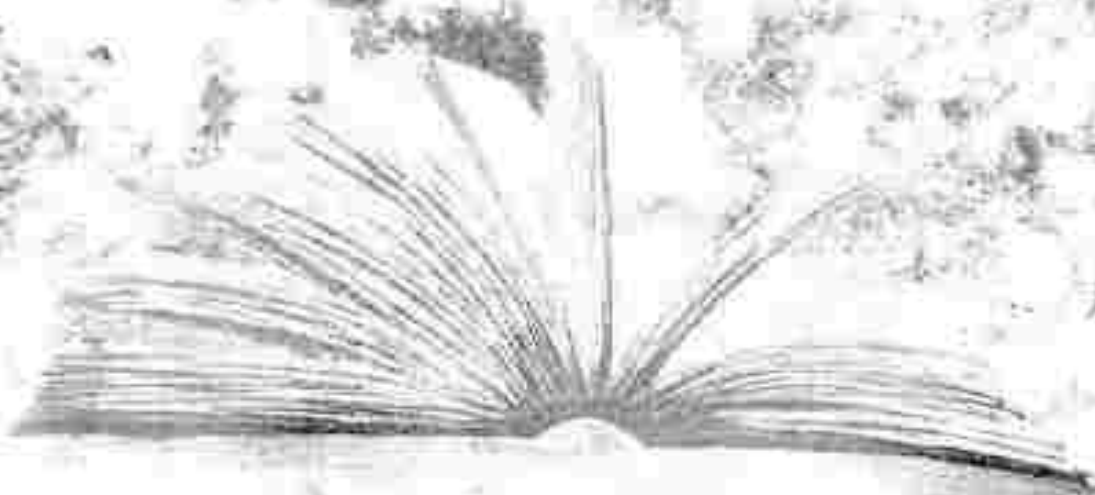
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Problems of Minority Women in Higher Education with Special Reference to Muslim Women

Sultana Sofia Jahan

Introduction

The constitution of India grants Muslims and other minorities equality of status and opportunities with other citizens to accelerate the process of educational and socio-economic justice. The constitution of India grants the Rights to equality and Rights to freedom of Religion and protection of interest of minorities in regard to educational rights. India has worked and moved towards building and sustaining a secular democracy and advancing the interest of the historically disadvantaged sections to include women, the S/C, the S/T and the minorities.

Muslims constitute India's largest minority as well as the second largest Muslim population in the world after Indonesia. Educationally, Muslims constitute one of the most backward communities in the country causing concern. Muslim girls and women lag behind their male counterparts and women of all other communities. The question of women has assumed great importance throughout the world today and among all the communities. Change of status can be possible only through education and Muslim women can't be isolated from the mainstream.

A nation can't develop without women education and development. Modern researchers suggest that women

- NGO's have a great role to play for the awareness of women education for Muslims.
- Muslim women should be provided professional, Technical and vocational education.
- National Human Rights Commission, Minority Commission and National Commission of women should play effective role in dealing with the matters of violation of rights of minorities.



Conclusion

We may come to a remarkable conclusion that the women are not less important than men in the field of education. Both are equal in eye of Islamic Shariah. Islam perfectly emphasizes about acquiring knowledge without gender discrimination between boys and girls for harmonious development of body, mind and soul. But today the situation has turned upside down. The misunderstanding and misconception regarding Muslim women is not because of Islam but because of the Muslims who fail to give the actual rights to her. It is clear that Muslims are educationally backward and they are not responding adequately to the expansion of educational facilities in this country due to various causes. So, we should change our own selves first. The constitution of India not only grants equality to women but empowers the government to take special steps for the betterment of Muslim women. Now it is the duty of the Muslim women also to participate in the educational process of our country then only the educational status of Muslim women will improve future.

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Principal, IIC
Nondi College
Nagaon (Assam)





অভিষেক

ননৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক গোট

Principal, Nc
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)

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Principal, N.C.
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)




পৃষ্ঠাপত্র

অসমৰ বসন্ত উৎসৱ বহুস্তৰী বিহু আৰু বৈসাক : এক তুলনামূলক আলোচনা ড° প্ৰাঞ্জলী মহন্ত	9
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Principal, I/c
Nono College
Nanaoni (Assam)



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Principal, Ho-
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



Human Rights And Constitutional Protection Of Women In India

Dr. Animesh Singh Jaiswal

Asst. Prof. and Head, Dept. of Political Science
Nonoi College

Introduction:

Human rights are those rights which are inherent in our nature and which are essential for us as human beings. Human rights allow us to fully develop and use our natural abilities, our intelligence, our talents and our competence and to satisfy our spiritual and other needs. Human rights are called sometimes fundamental rights or basic rights or just rights. As natural rights they are seen as belonging to men and women by their very nature.

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The makers of the Indian constitution paid special attention towards human rights and to achieve this purpose they included Fundamental Rights in Indian constitution. Today then India, the largest democracy in the world has made the most sincere efforts for the protection and promotion of human rights. Indian society is known for its liberal thinking. As a result we have one of the best equipments of the world endowing the citizens with fundamental rights. Our society is also known for its respect towards women. Without respect for women's fundamental human rights women's right to peace, equality and development are unattainable.

The constitution of India has assured equal status to all. But the basic question is that how far we have been able to achieve the objectives provided by the constitution. In view of this, an attempt has been made to acquaint the Indian women with the constitutional provisions relating to them with some measures to improve the women's rights. As per methodology is concerned of the study is descriptive in nature. The study is based on secondary data, derived from books, articles, journals, websites etc.

Women Rights in Indian Perspective:

The progress of a community is judged by the status of females in a society. Women form an integral part of every society and culture but are often more

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Rishi
Principal, I/c
Nonoi College
Nagoo (Assam)



Tejaswini



Edited by
Nazma Begum
Dr. Bandana Boruah
Dr. Jumi Baruah

Pear
Principal, Vc
Nonoj College,
Nagon (Assam)

cdl

Tejaswini



Editors :
Nazma Begum
Dr. Bandana Boruah
Dr. Jumi Boruah

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Principal, Wc
Nonoi College
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Head of the Department
Dept. of English
Morigaon College
Morigaon, Assam


Principal, I/c
Noidi College
Nagaon (Assam)



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B. D. S.
Principal, IIC
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace : An Overview

Sultana Sofia Jahan

Asstt. Professor of Political Science
Nonoi College, Nagaon

Introduction:

Women provide an arm and play a significant role in nation's development while considering their efforts in economic support, domestic activities and emotional attributes which greatly enhance the economic fortunes of family, society and nation. Therefore while performing those roles she should be approached to safe and secure environment at workplace. Subsequently sexual harassment hinders the job security of women and threatens their earning potential.

Sexual harassment at workplace is a universal problem in the world whether it be a developed nation or a developing nation or an underdeveloped nation atrocities and cruelties against women is common everywhere.

Sexual harassment constitutes a gross violation of women's right to equality and dignity. Though sexual harassment at the work place has assumed serious proportions, women do not report the matter to the concerned authorities in most cases due to fear of reprisal from the harasser, losing one's livelihood, or losing professional standing and personal reputation.



RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN ISLAM



Organized by:
Department of Arabic
Nagasaki College, Nagasaki, Japan
In Collaboration with
Rajshahi Kulliyah Club, Nagasaki, Japan

Edited by
Dr. Azizul Hoque

Principal, Ue
Nanoh College
Nagaon (Assam)

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Awareness about Rights of Women in Islam among Graduate Students

Rana Devi, Asstt.

Prof. Assamese Department
Nonoi College, Nagaon

Rita Sarmah

Asstt Prof. Assamese Department
Nonoi College, Nagaon

Introduction :

In women were given these rights from the beginning without any struggle, while when Western women had to earn their rights after struggle. Men and women are created equal in this world. Islam gave women an honorable life and dignities. Islam highly encourages to give women their equal rights. This includes all types of rights, such as economic, social, education, legal, and political rights. The rights assigned to both are same. The same five prayers are obligatory for women which are for men. Everybody gets the reward for his own deeds on the Day of Judgment. If women are supposed to fulfill their duties then why their rights are equal in the eyes of western world. According to the Quran, men and women have the same spirit, there is no superiority in the spiritual sense between men and women. (Noble Quran 4:1, 7:189, 42:11). The experiences of

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সম্পাদক

ডঃ দিগন্ত বরহ, বিদ্যালয় পরিচালক,
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ননো কলেজ, নগাঁও জিলা

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Editor's view

অন্য

'Ananya' is designed to practice knowledge on multifarious subjects by scholars and academicians. It is an endeavour by Nono College Teachers' Unit to publish a multidisciplinary compilation of Articles and Research Papers. The task of publishing the book amalgamates core branches of learning in a lucid way, to make feasible for learners. I am grateful to the contributors for their cooperation.

Dr. Diganta Borah

Dr. Diganta Borah
Principal, IIC
Nono College
Nagaon (Assam)



অভিষেক

Beah
Principal, Uo
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)

ননৌ মহাবিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক গোট

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- Dr. Diganta Borah
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- Barajyoti Gayan
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Our Opinion

The members of Nono College Teachers' Unit have made a noble and laudable attempt to 'Compilation of Articles' in both Assamese and English. Publication of articles in both Assamese and English through magazine, journal or book is an important intellectual activity for further studies in the concerned field. It explores new horizons of knowledge, new way of life and even newer points of view. The contents of 'Articles' are related to various fields of humanities, art and culture, social sciences and literature. This volume contains 24 articles written by college teachers, librarians and research scholars across Assam. It will give immense knowledge to readers who are involved in different academic activities.

The Editors express their heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness to all those individuals who have done lots of bearings in the attempt to bring out the process of honest learning.

Finally, we would like to beg our sincere excuse for the few minor omissions and mistakes in bringing this maiden task in to final light. Hope that we will carry out our journey relentlessly in future.

Barajyoti Gayan
Principal, i/c
Nono College
Nagaon (Assam)

With regards ...
Editorial Board



‘অকণোদই’ যুগৰ সাহিত্যৰ ঐতিহাসিক আৰু সাহিত্যিক পটভূমি

কণু দেৱী

সংস্কৰী অধ্যাপিকা, অসমীয়া বিদ্যালয়,
নগৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় নগাঁও

অসমীয়া ভাষা-সাহিত্যৰ ইতিহাসত ‘অকণোদই’ যুগৰ অৰ্থনালি অপৰিসীম। ‘অকণোদই’ যুগৰ সাহিত্যৰ যোগেদি অসমৰ সাহিত্য সংস্কৃতিৰ পৰিচয়লৈ অধিক সমৃদ্ধিশালী আৰু প্ৰশস্ত হৈ উঠে। এই যুগটোৱে হৈছে অসমীয়া ভাষা-সাহিত্যৰ অৰ্থ-প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ বাবে কৰা সাহসিক ব্যুৎসৰ্গ। অকণোদই যুগৰ ঐতিহাসিক পটভূমি সম্পৰ্কে অন্বেষণ কৰিবলৈ হ’লে আমি অসম বুৰঞ্জীৰ মনৰ অন্বেষণ সমন্বয়ে উচিত হ’ব লাগিব।

৩৪শ শতিকাৰ শেষ ভাগত আহোম শাসন জন্ম লুৱাবলৈ বাবে সংগঠিত হোৱা মোহনবীয়া বিদ্ৰোহ (১৭৬৯), আ-আত্মীয়সকলৰ মাজত

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Bar
Principal, Nc
Nonal College
Nagaon (Assam)



নীৰ

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প্ৰাথমিক ৪ বেংক ক্ৰমাৎ নম্বৰ

বিলিক প্ৰিণ্টিং ৪ কৃত্তি প্ৰাণিতা অৰু প্ৰিণ্টিং, স্বাৰথপুৰা পথ, নগাঁও-৬

মুদ্ৰা ৪ বিলিক, স্বাৰথপুৰা, নগাঁও-৬



বি. অক্ষয় জিমাৰুনা
সমীচয় অধ্যাপক অধ্যাপক-স্বত্বিকতা,
জমজ অকৃত্তি অধ্যাপক অধ্যাপক অধ্যাপক
অধ্যাপক অধ্যাপক অধ্যাপক
অধ্যাপক অধ্যাপক অধ্যাপক
(অধ্যাপক অধ্যাপক অধ্যাপক)

Principal, IIC
Nagaon College
Nagaon, Assam

harassment in general.

Thus, although Rousseau was great educationalist and social reformer put forwarded many revolutionary ideas on education of the boys, he had very narrow and traditional outlook regarding the status of women and their education.

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Principal, I/c
Nnoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



Importance of Women's Empowerment

Rumu Devi

Empowering women is the fundamental rights for women. Empowerment reinforces the intrinsic capacity via getting information, force and experience (Habermi Schuler and Riley, 1996). All the reformist nations have had a set of experiences where the women were abuse and did not have rights. Women ought to be given the equivalent and equivalent chances that their male partners get. Strengthening is a multi dimensional movement which should empower people or a gathering of people to understand their full character and powers taking all things together circles of life. The term strengthening shows an interaction of providing for creating conditions for producing power inside. Accordingly theoretically the term strengthening has multi dimensional connotation and can be depicted as a cycle wherein a gathering or people are empowered to upgrade their status in the general public on the hand and by and large cooperation and development in the other. As indicated by Sen and Bathwala (2000) it prompts a developing inherent ability more prominent fearlessness, and an internal change of one's

advance women strengthening among the women's of country. It does not signify 'exalting women' rather it implies supplanting man centric society with equality. Engaging women socially, financially, instructively strategically and legitimately will be a gigantic assignment. It will not be not difficult to change the way of life of distressal for women, which are so profound established in Indian culture. What's more, improving the status of ladies additionally upgrades their dynamic limit at all levels taking all things together circles of life, particularly in the region of sexuality and propagation. This, thus, is fundamental for the drawn out accomplishment of populace programs.

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Principal, I/c
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)





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Ananya

ননৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক গোট

সম্পাদনা
ড° দিগন্ত বৰা


Principal, Nc
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)

ANANYA

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প্রকাশক

নটৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক গোটেৰ হে
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প্রাথমিকসম্পাদক : মনোজ নাথকুমাৰ

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Principal, U.C.
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



Privatisation of Education in Assam its Legal Provision and Consequences.

Farok Shyier

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics
Nonoi College

Introduction

Privatization refers transformation of ownership from public sector to Private Sector. The transfer of ownership, property or business from the government to the private sector is called Privatisation. India went for privatization in the historic reforms budget of 1991 was known as new Economic policy or LPG Policy. i.e. Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalization . This set of reforms was brought into help India grow better and Communize with the other bigger and strong economics of the world. (After all, Privatisation has brought about vast changes in the education sector, which has impacted our society in both positive and negative ways.

Privatization of education in Assam

Privatisation of education in Assam is not started till today theoretically. No any govt. educational institution is privatised from public sector. But Govt. of Assam has established new educational institutions in Assam time to time such as Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Medical College, Engineering

Govt. of Assam has closed some school in different areas. As a result Govt. of Assam is compelled to reform their education management system.

Conclusion

From ancient time education has been sustained in private sector. In present time Privatisation of education is widely in existence. Privatisation has vital role in the society. Govt. of Assam is unable to provide advance education to all. That's why privatisation is the most necessary.

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দূৰ আৰু মুক্ত শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান

স্নাতক প্ৰথম সান্ন্যাসিক
B.A First Semester
(Regular Course)



Paper: ECO RC-1016
Principles of Micro Economics-I
(Medium: Assamese)

Patul Saikia
Economics Deptt.
Nongai College

B.S.
Principal, N.C.
Nongai College
Nagaon (Assam)

www.idolgu.in

দূৰ আৰু মুক্ত শিক্ষা প্ৰতিষ্ঠান
Institute of Distance and Open Learning
গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
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স্নাতক প্ৰথম বাৰ্ষিক
B.A First Semester
(Regular Course)

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চতুৰ্থ বিভাগ : পূৰ্ণ-প্ৰতিযোগিতামূলক বজাৰ


Principal, IIC
Nono College
Nagaon (Assam)



Contributors:

Sumit Ghosh Dept. of Economics, Nonoi College, Nagpur	Unit-1
Dr. Lakshmi Nath Dept. of Economics, PDR/AMI, Tulingia, Bongaigaon	Unit-2
Sumit Ghosh Dept. of Economics, GU	Unit-3
Dr. Bijoy Kr. Nath Dept. of Economics, Charnabali College, Morigaon	Unit-4

Course Coordination:

Prof. Anil Choudhury	Director, IDOL, Gauhati University
Dr. Ranil Mahanta	Associate Prof., Dept. of Economics, GU

Content Editor:

Prof. Archana Sharma (Unit: 1)	Professor, Dept. of Economics, GU
Dr. Ranil Mahanta (Unit: 2)	Associate Prof., Dept. of Economics, GU
Prof. M.P. Barboruah (Unit: 3)	Dept. of Economics, GU
Saurabh Pran Sharma (Unit: 4)	Dept. of Economics, Arya Vidyaapeeth College

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Principal, IC
Nonoi College
Nagpur (Assam)

প্ৰথম বিভাগ
 ব্যক্তিবাদী অর্থনীতিৰ উন্নয়ন

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সিদ্ধান্তিত অনুশীলন ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব

১.১ কৃমিকা (Introduction):

অধিভাষন হ'ল নমাজবিভাগৰ সেইটো অংশ য'ত কৰা য় শ্ৰেণী-সমষ্টিৰ উপস্থান, নিৰ্মিত, বিতৰণ, উপযোগ সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰা হয়। অধিভাষনত থাকে, ব্যৱসৃত প্ৰতিষ্ঠান, সংকলন বা মেলা সম্পাদকৰিক ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি কৰা হোৱা কাম আৰু প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা সহজ পুৰণ কৰিবৰ অৰ্থে নু-সংগতিৰ আৰু প্ৰয়োজনীয়তাৰে সৰ্বাধিক উপস্থান কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজীয়া অধ্যয়ন কৰা হয়।

অনুষ্ঠান কৰাৰ শৰ্মীম। অজ্ঞানসেহু পুৰণ অৰ্থে কৰা সম্পৰ্কৰ পৰিমাণ সীমিত: সীমিত সম্পাদকৰিক। মাত্ৰম্ব মতসংগতিৰক অৰ্থে পুৰণ কৰাটো অসম্ভৱ। অধিভাষনত সম্পাদকৰিক বিকল্প কৰাৰোপে অৰ্থে প্ৰয়োজী সম্পাদকৰিক অধিভাষনত বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰৰ কৰাৰ পুৰণ কৰিব পাৰা যায়। সেয়েহে, পুৰণ বা কৰাৰ নিৰ্বাচন সুবিধা হয়। অধিভাষনত বিকল্প ব্যৱহাৰযোগ্য মূলত সম্পাদকৰিক ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবৰে সৰ্বাধিক উপস্থান বা সৰ্বাধিক কৰাৰ পুৰণ অৰ্থাৎক উপস্থানত আলোচনা কৰা হয়।

এই অধ্যয়নত অধিভাষনত কিছুমান অৰ্থাৎক উপস্থানত বিকল্প অধ্যয়ন কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজী কৰা হৈছে। সেইসকল হ'ল- অধিভাষনত উপস্থানত আৰু পুৰণ কৰাৰ, অধিভাষনত ব্যৱহাৰযোগী, কৰিবৰ আৰু সেৱা, কৰাৰ অধ্যয়নত, কৰিবৰ আৰু সেৱাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ, সুগত মুগাৰ নৰ নিৰ্বাচন, নিৰ্বাচন নৰ নিৰ্বাচন আৰু কৰিবৰ আৰু সেৱাৰ সেৱাৰ স্থিতিস্থাপকতান বিকল্প অধ্যয়ন কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজী কৰা হৈছে।

১.২ উদ্দেশ্য (Objectives):

এই অধ্যয়নত অধ্যয়ন কৰি আপুনি কিছুমান অৰ্থাৎক উপস্থানত বিকল্প অধ্যয়ন সম্পৰ্কে জানিব পাৰিব।


- ১। পুৰণযোগ্য আৰু পুৰণ কৰাৰ সম্পৰ্কে জানিব পাৰিব।
- ২। কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজী অৰ্থাৎক উপস্থানত কৰাৰ সম্পৰ্কে জানিব পাৰিব।
- ৩। অধিভাষনত ব্যৱহাৰযোগী সম্পৰ্কে জানিব পাৰিব।
- ৪। কৰাৰ আৰু সেৱা কৰাৰ কৰিবৰ আৰু সেৱাৰ সম্পৰ্কে জানিব পাৰিব।
- ৫। কৰাৰ অধ্যয়নত কৰিবৰ নিৰ্বাচন কৰাৰ জানিব পাৰিব।
- ৬। কৰিবৰ আৰু সেৱাৰ সেৱাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ সম্পৰ্কে জানিব পাৰিব।
- ৭। সুগত মুগাৰ নৰ নিৰ্বাচন সম্পৰ্কে জানিব পাৰিব।
- ৮। নিৰ্বাচন নৰ নিৰ্বাচন সম্পৰ্কে জানিব পাৰিব। অৰ্থাৎ
- ৯। কৰিবৰ স্থিতিস্থাপকতান সম্পৰ্কে জানিব পাৰিব।



অনন্য Ananya

ননৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক গোট

সম্পাদনা
ড° দিগন্ত বৰা


Principal, UG
Naini College
Nagaon (Assam)

ANANYA

A collection of selected Articles and Research papers on multifarious subjects, written by academicians and scholars in Assamese and English, edited by Dr. Diganta Borah and published by KUHI GRAPHICS & PRINTING on behalf of Nonoi College Teachers' Unit, Nonoi, Nagaon, Assam.
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সম্পাদনা : ড° দিগন্ত বৰা

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প্রকাশক

নতৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক গোট হৈ
কুহি গ্রাফিক্স এণ্ড প্ৰিন্টিং
লাগুখোৱা পথ, হেৰবলগাঁও, নগাঁও-২

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Principal, I/c
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



Cropping Pattern and Major Crops of India with Special Reference to Assam


Ratul Saikia

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics
Nonoi College

Introduction

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian Economy. In 1951 about 70 percent of the population of the country was dependent on agriculture for its substance. As against this in 1991 around 64.9 percent of the working population was engaged in agricultural sector. In 2019, 42.6 percent workforce in India were employed in agriculture. Therefore importance of agriculture for the development of the country's economy is very high. The importance of agriculture in overall development of Indian economy can best be put in the jargons used in National Agricultural Policy 2000 of Government of India – "Agriculture is a way of life, a tradition, which for centuries, has shaped thought, the out look, the culture and economic life of the people of India. Agriculture, therefore is and will continue to be central to all strategies for planned socio-economic development of the country. Rapid growth of Agriculture is essential not only to

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Principal, I/C
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)

in 1950-51 to 22.0 in 2003-04. In India, pearl millet is the fourth most widely cultivated food crops after rice, wheat and maize. It occupies an area of 6.93 million hecter with an average production of 8.61 million tonnes during 2018-2019.



4. **Pulses :** Pulses are a type of leguminous crops that are harvested solely for the dry seed. Dried beans, lentils and peas are the most commonly known and consumed types of pulses. India is the largest producer (25% of global production), consumer (27% of world consumption) and importer (14%) of the pulses in the world.
5. **Oil seeds :** The diverse climate conditions in the country are favourable for growing Nine annual oil seed crops. Among these seven are edible and two are non-edible. Edible oil seeds are – ground nut, rapeseed (mustard), soybean, sunflower, sesame, safflower and niger and two non-edible oil seeds are – castor and linseed. Area under oil seeds in India remains 22 to 29 million hectares while production of the major oil seeds remain between 20 to 33 million tonnes. The current demand for vegetable oil in India in 2015-16 was around 235 million tones.
6. **Sugarcane :** Sugarcane is considered as one of the cash crops in India. Sugarcane is grown on around 2.8 percent Gross cropped area of India. India produced around 352 million tonnes of sugar in 2015-2016. India also produces many other crops like- tea, jute, coffee, rubber, spices and zaid crops.

Assam at a glance : The economic development of a region is basically influences by the resources of the region. It is also determined by the attitude of the inhabitants in the region. If the region is agriculturally suitable more emphasis should be given on agriculture. Assam is a paradise for many forms of agriculture



অভিষত

[Signature]
Principal, IIC
Nongai College
Nagaon (Assam)

নগৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক গোট

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Principals
 Principals
 Nono College
 Nagaon (Assam)

Child's Anger Management

Banajoti Gayan

*Asst. Prof. and Head, Dept. of Psychology,
Nanoi College.*

Introduction:

Anger is a natural human reaction to frustration, stress or disappointment. We all become angry at times. It can occur in children as young as three or four months old. Anger is frequently a result of frustration, or of feeling blocked or thwarted from something the subject feels is important. Anger can also be a defensive response to underlying fear or feelings of vulnerability or powerlessness. Anger can be quite noticeable in toddlers who often express it through tantrums and other

aggressive actions. However, as they grow and develop, most children learn how to deal with some of the frustrations of everyday life. They also learn how to express their anger in acceptable ways. Some anger can be helpful. For example, when expressed effectively, anger can help tell someone else, "Stop. I don't like that." Anger can also motivate us to overcome problems and achieve goals. Whether children's anger is positive or negative depends on how effectively it is managed and whether it can be directed towards positive goals.

Anger is a signal emotion. It usually mobilizes a response to danger, but it's also a form of self-expression and sometimes a child's way of declaring independence. Many things can trigger a child's anger, and sometimes the result is aggression.

Anger management programs consider anger to be a motivation caused by an identifiable reason which can be logically analyzed, and if suitable worked toward. Anger is an active emotion that calls the person feeling it to respond. One study found that one in seven children who had aggression early in life that increased as they aged were at a higher risk of:

- school failure
- adult unemployment
- physical violence
- mental illness

Principals
Principal, Uo
Nanoi College
Nagaon (Assam)

physiological changes caused by anger. Like other emotions, anger can cause physiological changes such as a rise in blood pressure, and an increase in your energy hormones like adrenaline. There are many tips for teaching child's healthy anger management in everyday life.

Here are a few solutions that help children handle their anger in healthier ways.

- **Stay calm:** Teach our child to use some calming strategies when he feels the physical symptoms of anger. Every child needs to learn how to calm their emotions. This helps them to control their outward behaviour. Helpful actions include:

- o taking deep breaths
- o walking outdoors
- o drinking a glass of water
- o spending time alone
- o distracting with a song
- o doing yoga, martial arts or other forms of exercise

- **Stop:** If our child is feeling out of control, he or she should be separated from the person he feels like hurting. He should leave the room.

- **Go to a calm spot:** Ask your child to help you set up a place where he can go to gain control. Offer a few soothing things—such as books, music, pens, and paper—to your child and then encourage

him to use the spot to cool down.

- **Expressing anger, understanding emotions:** The more a child expresses anger, the less likely they will be to have an angry outburst. Expressing anger requires them to communicate. Parents can help their children understand their emotions by asking them how they are feeling when they are calm and happy.

- **Think before you act:** Encourage child to ask himself, "What do I want to happen?" Explain that vengeance and retaliation are not worth acting on. Being understood and making things right are worthwhile.

- **Don't give in:** Don't encourage him to continue his behavior by agreeing to what he wants in order to make it stop.

- **Consider the other person's feelings:** Children can begin to show empathy as young as 3 years old, but they need parent's help. Try to get them to understand the other person's point of view, just as they want their point of view understood.

- **Help him practice problem-solving skills:** When child is not upset is the time to help him try out communicating his feelings and coming up with solutions to conflicts before they escalate into aggressive outbursts. Parents can ask them how they feel, and how they think so parents





অনন্য Ananya

ননৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক গোষ্ঠি

সম্পাদনা
ড° দিগন্ত বৰা

Principal, IIC
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



Violence and Agression Menace and Society

Banajyoti Gayan

Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology
Nonoi College

Acts of physical or verbal behavior that are random and spontaneous like lashing out in extreme rage as well as planned or systematic acts which are calculated prior to assert dominance, power and control are identified as violence. The main aim of violence mostly has been the intention to hurt the integrity and dignity of another person. It has been recognized as a pervasive and destructive force in society which requires strong and immediate elimination. The most common motivations for violence can be viewed as inappropriate attempts to handle emotions. Over time, violence and aggressive behavior often escalates when not addressed. Therefore, it is necessary to identify signs of potential violence. The major risk factors for violence includes poverty, family violence, exposure to media violence, availability and easy access of weapons, drug abuse and peer pressure.

Social psychologists use the term "violence" to refer to aggression that has extreme physical harm such as injury or death as its goal. Instrumental or cognitive aggression, on the other hand, is aggression that is intentional and planned. Violence may

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Banajyoti Gayan
Principal II,
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



take many forms, sometimes it is more than just physical blows or wounds. Social psychologists believe that aggression can be verbal as well as physical. Nonphysical aggression is aggression that does not involve physical harm which includes yelling and screaming, criticizing, bullying, dismissing the opinions of others, threats etc. Nonphysical aggression is subtle and cannot be easily spotted and hence is more common. Aggression is more about intent while violence is more about action. In totality, violence and aggression refer to a range of behaviors or actions that result in harm, hurt or injury to another person, regardless of whether the violence or aggression is physically or verbally expressed, physical harm is sustained or the intention is clear. Aggression is feeling of anger or animosity resulting in hostile or violent behavior, readiness to attack or confront.

Gender based violence or GBV is brutality that targets individuals or groups on the basis of gender. It is directed against a person because of that person's gender or violence that affects persons of a particular gender disproportionately. Violence against women is understood as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women and shall mean all acts of gender-based violence that result in sexual, physical or economic harm that is directly linked to psychological harm. It is the most pervasive form of human rights violation that prevents women from reaching their full potential. In order to prevent and end GBV, people can educate oneself and others on the roots of GBV. According to Edward James Clancy, "Education is the vaccine for violence". It is also effective to use our voices on media platforms to raise awareness and demand while always taking a stand when one hears voices of violence along with coming up with an action plan and not hesitatingly creating a safe space to discuss gender violence.

Globally, interpersonal violence kills more than 520000

Beb
Principal, IIC
Naloni College
Nagaon (Assam)



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treat and rehabilitate victims and perpetrators. A great deal of
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reason to believe that the potential to implement violence
prevention of all kinds will make a difference in the society since
"no form of violence can ever be excused in a society that wishes
to call itself decent".

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Beak
Principal, III
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)

**MAHAPURUSHA SRIMANTA SANKARDEVA:
THEORY AND PRAXIS IN THE CONTEXT
OF SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION AND
DEVELOPMENT**

2021

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Principal, Vc
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)





স্বকাৰাৱদ্ধক মানোবিজ্ঞান, আবেগিক পৰিপক্বতা আৰু শ্ৰী শ্ৰীমাধৱদেৱ গুৰুজনা

কবিতা মেধী কুন্ত

মানোবিজ্ঞান বিভাগ, ননৌ মহাবিদ্যালয়

Positive psychology is concerned with the pleasant life, the engaged life and the meaningful life. These three orientations to happiness are associated with well being (Peterson et. al, 2005).

Emotional maturity is the ability to handle situations without unnecessarily escalating them. Instead of seeking to blame some one else for their problems or behaviour, emotionally matured people seek to fix the problem or behaviour they accept accountability for their action. (About Features Snippets, 2017).

ভাৰতীয় সাংস্কৃতিক গুৰু-শিষ্যৰ সম্পৰ্ক পৌৰাণিক যুগৰ পৰা চলি আছে।
বে অল্পম সাংস্কৃতি আৰু দাৰ্শনিক মানসগুণ গুৰুৱত অৱস্থিত পৰম্পৰায়।
এইক্ষেত্ৰত গুৰুৱে শিষ্যৰ আত্মগুৰীণ বাঞ্ছিত বিকাশৰ বাবে শিষ্যৰ জৈবিক,
পুৰণিক আৰু যোগাত্মক শক্তিৰ অধ্যয়নৰ দ্বাৰা নিজ শিষ্যক মানসীক কৰে।
শিষ্যৰ বৈদিক বিশৰ লগতে আবেগিক যোগাত্মক এইক্ষেত্ৰত বিকাশ
আৰু প্ৰায়োগিক দিশত জুখি হোৱাৰ নিতন সকলোৱে জানে। মানসগুণ
কিন্তুক্ষেত্ৰত গুৰুৱে শিষ্যৰ সেৱালী পৰিণীতা তেৰ কৰি নিজ যোগাত্মক গুণ
গুৰুৱাকৈ অধিক নকৰে, লোক জগতত জনচিত আৰু প্ৰতিভাসম্পন্ন হোৱে

Chinton -Part-II : a collection of some articles written by
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প্রকাশক

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জাগৰণ প্ৰেছ

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বিঃ দ্ৰঃ- প্ৰবন্ধ সমূহত প্ৰকাশিত তথ্য সমূহৰ বাবে সম্পাদক বা
প্ৰকাশক কোনো প্ৰকাৰে দায়বদ্ধ নহয়

Principal, Uic
Nagari College
Nagaon (Assam)



Impact Of Positive Psychology And Emotional Maturity Found In The Youth Krishna And Sankaradeva-A Study

Kabita Devi Kusre | Gitartha Pratim Kusre
D. Kusre | Biren Deka

Problem: To find out the importance of child and youth development, related to family, society and other environment. If there is any impact of positive psychology, which remains them, adjustable in required situation.

Introduction:

The birth of a saint enriches the world and brings sanity and well-being to humankind (Pathak, 2012). India is known for the culture of Karma (work). The great people were not be known by their family background but they were known by their humble works. And these works make them a great person or Mahapurursha and ultimately the society respect them as a pious person or God. If we studied the life history of a great man, then we may see that these persons spent their life with the common person and they try to reform the bad practices, inferiority complexes that were prevailed among those people and these special persons were tried to create a great society. During their lifetime, the work that they did, was not be a super human like, although these were the reflection of a sorrow,



অনন্য Ananya

ননৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক গোষ্ঠী

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B. B.
Principal, U.C.
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



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প্ৰকাশক

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Brah
Principal, i/c
Nono College
Nagaon (Assam)



Positive Psychology and Creativity of Srimanta Sankaradev
Kabita Devi Karve

The Geographical Importance of the Habitu Beet in Nagaon District, Assam and its impact on people of nearby villages
Meri Rani Devi

Cropping Pattern and Major Crops of India with Special Reference to Assam//2016
Ratni Saini

Child Labour in India Causes and Consequences//222
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Adjustment Disorder: A Serious Threat to Human Wellbeing
Tarali Devi

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Rosh
Principal, I/c
Nandini College
Nagaon (Assam)



Positive Psychology and Creativity of Srimanta Sankaradeva

Kabita Devi Kusre

Assistant professor, Department of Psychology
Nonoi College

Objective of the paper

To aware, stimulate and spectacle of creative contribution of Srimanta Sankaradeva on the basis of positive psychology.

Methodology

This paper is designed through random study by sorting the content and precise the precious creative contribution of Srimanta Sankaradeva on the basis of positive psychology. To draw valid conclusion from facts, discovered study involves analytical, descriptive methods. These reliable information concise and collected through various tools like related books, journals, newspaper, internet etc.

Delimitation

The aim of present short study is to scrutinized and highlight the contribution of creative expert Srimanta Sankaradeva on the basis of positive psychology (the new field of psychology of modern world) even found in medieval India which are flourishing even and reliable for inhabitants of modern world.

Introduction

Psychology is a positive science makes an observation of



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Principal, UG
Nonoi College
Nagaon (Assam)



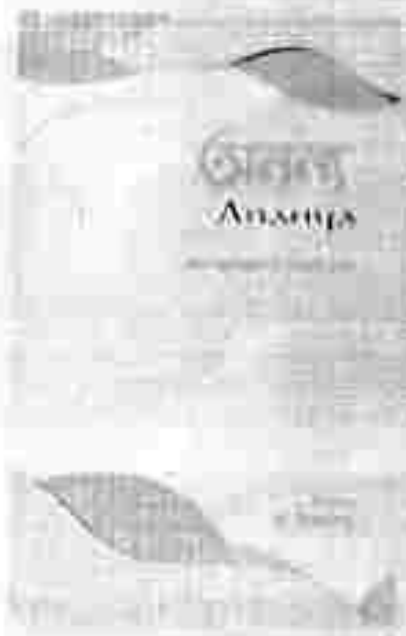
Women; the Warehouse of Sustainable Efficacy

Kabita Devi Kusre

Asstt. Professor of Psychology
Nonoi College, Nagaon

The women can call as "Wistful of manufacturing, enthusiasm, novelty."

Indian culture and traditions are refresh, flourishing and maintaining through the active participation of women population accordingly. Majority of Eastern Vedic, Post-Vedic literature, socio-political status has been overflowing with brave-heroic personality of women character. We the people of world know many renowned women personalities in the Ramayana, Mahabharata or other religio-spiritual-social writings of Indian literature and culture. The women of Sanatan culture have not only historically enjoyed the respected status of being the repository of Shakti, but have sustainability to flourish actual power of authority in the everyday world. It has been considered that India alone has the unique true concept of interconnected and interdependent universe, on which the vision of life goes through. It was not an ambition but a pure vision of India, is to guide the world for spirituality, which is considered as vision of oneness, interconnected and interdependent universe. As Swami Vivekananda expressed "I do not see into the future; nor do I care to see; But one vision I see clear as life before me that the ancient mother



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ননো মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ শিক্ষক গোট

Beak
Principal, I/c
Nono College
Nagaon (Assam)

সম্পাদনা
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 কৃষ্ণ চন্দ্ৰ মুক্তি ব্ৰাহ্মণ্য কল কলিকতা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
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Ran's
Principal, IIC
Nongai College
Nagaon (Assam)



Micro Teaching

Jurika Borah

Assistant Professor, Department of Education
Nondi College

Introduction

The challenges of the teaching profession are not easy. At best the task is very difficult, at worst, it may be close to impossible. However, Teachers are expected to reach unattainable goals with inadequate tools. The miracle is that at times they accomplish this impossible task. Though the outcomes of teaching may be unsatisfying if students do not learn all that you would like them to learn, the experience of teaching others is very satisfying. Compared to all other professions, the work of the teacher matters the most. After all, the drive to become educated, to enquire in to the nature of the world, is what distinguishes human being from other life forms of this planet. The teacher, more than any other professional, should be centrally concerned with facilitating this highest human need.

Teachers are to control the behaviour of students. They assign work and give directions. They ask questions and judge the rightness or wrongness of students' response. They lecture and occasionally demonstrate what students are to do. They praise some students for right answers or good work, and they praise

unknown is most to the students of the particular age group and grade level.

iv) **Lacking in fluency** : It occurs when teacher speaks incoherently. There is a lack in fluency when a teacher speaks full sentences or reformulates in the midway of a sentence or a statement.

v) **Vague words and phrases** : This involves using words and phrases which indicate that the teacher is failing to make something explicit.

5. SKILLS OF ILLUSTRATING WITH EXAMPLES

The skill of illustrating with examples involves describing and idea, concept or principle by using various types of examples.

Components of the skill

i) **Formulating simple examples technique** : Simple examples are one that is related to the previous knowledge of students, which be judged from their participation.

ii) **Formulating examples relevant to the rule concept technique** : An example is said to be relevant as a rule or concept when the rule or concept be applied to it.

iii) **Using appropriate media for-examples technique** : Appropriate series of media refers to its suitability at age level, grade level, maturity level and to the unit taught. It can be (a) Verbal (b) nonverbal.

6. SKILL OF USING MARKER BOARDS/ CHALKBOARDS

It's often assumed that anyone can use this things well. One thing often forgotten why use them? To use them wisely there has to be an intended learning pay off for participants. The following ideas combine good reasons for using such visual aids with techniques for using them professionally.

- i) Have a clear purpose in mind.
- ii) Don't write too small.
- iii) Consider other ways of disseminating information.
- iv) Use marker boards/chalkboards to capture matters arising.

- v) Normal hand writing is usually not suitable.
- vi) Use 'bullet-points' rather than whole sentences.
- vii) Squeaky chalk is painful!
- viii) On marker boards, use the right pens!
- ix) Use colors wisely.
- x) Don't erase too soon.

Micro Teaching Procedure

Clift and *et al.* (1976) have given three phases of Micro-teaching procedure:

1. **Knowledge Acquisition phase** : It involves two major activities:
 - a) To observe demonstrated skill
 - b) To analyses and discuss demonstration
2. **Skill Acquisition phase** : Three activities are performed under this phase in the following sequence:
 - a) To prepare micro-lessons
 - b) To practice Teaching Skills
 - c) To Evaluate The performance

3. **Transfer phase** : After acquiring skills in the second phase, the trainees are given an opportunity to use the skill in actual classroom teaching situation.

Steps in micro-teaching

The micro-teaching procedure involve the following steps:

1. A particular skill is defined to trainees in terms to teaching behavior to provide the knowledge and awareness of teaching skills.
2. These specific skills are demonstrated by the expert or shown through videotape or film into the teacher trainee.
3. The student teacher plans a short lesson in which he/she can practice a particular skill.
4. The pupil teacher teaches the lesson to a small group of pupils which is observed by a supervisor or peers or videotaped or audio taped.
5. The teaching followed by discussion to provide the

