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ভবেন্দ্র নাথ শইকীয়াৰ গল্পত আৰ্থ-সামাজিক দিশ : এক বিশ্লেষণ

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সংক্ষিপ্তসাব

ভবেন্দ্র নাথ শইকীয়াৰ গল্পসমূহত আৰ্থ-সামাজিক দিশৰ চিত্ৰণ মন কৰিবলগীয়া। যুগৰ পৰিৱৰ্তনৰ লগে লগে গাঁও অথবা চহৰ কোনো ঠাইতে সৰ্বসাধাৰণ মানুহে স্বচ্ছন্দে জীৱন অতিবাহিত কৰিব পৰা নাই। কঠোৰ পৰিশ্ৰম কৰি জীৱন নিৰ্বাহ কৰিবলগীয়া হোৱা বহু মানুহৰ ছবি ভবেন্দ্র নাথ শইকীয়াই সুন্দৰ ৰূপত দাঙি ধৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে। এই গবেষণা পত্ৰত তেওঁৰ কেইটামান নিৰ্বাচিত গল্পৰ আধাৰত আৰ্থ-সামাজিক দিশৰ আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ প্ৰয়াস কৰা হৈছে। গল্পকেইটা হ'ল— বানপ্ৰস্তু, বড়দাহ আৰু নাটঘৰ।

সূচক শব্দ : আৰ্থ-সামাজিক, বানপ্ৰস্তু, বড়দাহ, নাটঘৰ, সমাজ, জীৱন।

০.০১ পৰিচয় :

ভবেন্দ্র নাথ শইকীয়া (১৯৩২-২০০৩) অসমীয়া গল্প সাহিত্যৰ এগৰাকী আগশাৰীৰ সাহিত্যিক। *প্ৰহৰী*, *সেন্দূৰ*, *গহুৰ*, *শুংখল*, *উপকণ্ঠ*, *এই বন্দৰৰ আবেলি*, *বুন্দাবন*, *তৰঙ্গ*, *সাক্ষা ভ্ৰমণ*,

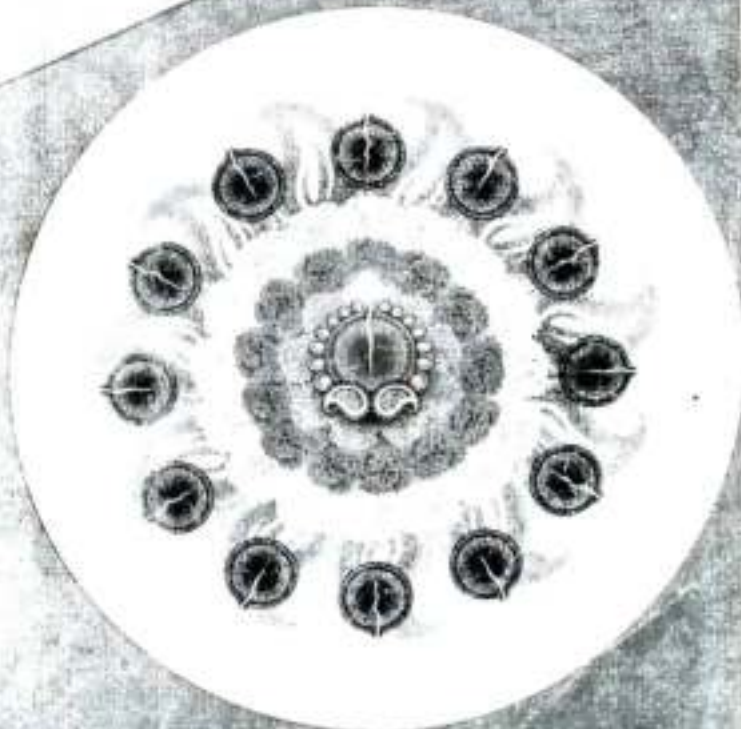


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GREAT INDIAN PERSIAN POET & WRITER AMIR KHUSRAW DEHLAWI AND HIS WORKS

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control than Rural students. Our results are in compliance with Mohanty Anwesha (2021) who found no significant gender difference in locus of control. Naik Abdul Raffie (2015) has found no significant difference on Internal and External locus of control among males and females in urban and rural college students. Waghmare Ramesh (2020) has found no significant difference of locus of control between Urban and Rural college students.

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Abstract:- Amir Khusraw is regarded as one of the greatest Persian poets whom India has ever produced. He was not only a great poet but also a great scholar of Persian and Hindi literature and a great Sufi musician who invented the Sitar and Tabla and introduced Qawali, khayal and Tarana. His real name was Abul Hasan Yaminuddin Khusraw but he is popularly known as Amir Khusraw. He represents one of the first Indian personages with a true multi-lingual, multi-cultured and pluralistic identity. His poetry was greatly appreciated and admired in Iran also and he was bestowed the title of "Tuti-i-Hind" or The Parrot of India.

Key words: Amir Khusraw, Masnawi, Khamsa, poem, Nizami etc.

Introduction:- Amir Khusraw was born at Patiali, Uttar Pradesh in 1253 A.D. His father Amir Saifuddin Muhammad Shamsi, who was a Turkish officer and was the member of the Lachin tribe of Transoxiana, belonging to Qara-Khitas. Khusraw's father migrated to India just before the invasion of Transoxiana by the Mongol Chingiz Khan and settled in the court of Delhi Sultanate. Khusraw's mother's name was Bibi Daulat Naz. After the death of his father Amir Khusraw and his mother came to his maternal grandfather Imadul Mulk. At that time he was only seven years old and he was grown up under the guardianship of his grandfather. He was in the same time a great poet, writer, a great

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MALIKU'SH SHU'ARA BAHAR AND NATIONALISM IN HIS POETRY

ABSTRACT - Maliku'sh Shu'ara Bahar is regarded as one of the greatest nationalist poets who contributed a lot for the development of new movement in Iran. In addition to a poet, he was a great statesman, journalist, historian and reputed professor of literature. Although he was 20th century poet, his poems were fairly traditional and strongly nationalistic in character. Bahar is also regarded by many scholars as one of the greatest Iranian poets in the past 200 years. In this paper, attempts have been made to highlight the life, works and about the nationalism in his poetry of this great poet.

Key WORDS:- nationalism, maliku'sh shu'ara, majlis, Qajar, culture.

INTRODUCTION:- Maliku'sh Shu'ara Bahar was born in 1886-7 A.D in Mashhad, the capital city of Khurasan. His real name was Muhammad Taqi Bahar but he is better known as Maliku'sh Shu'ara Bahar. His father's name was Mirza Muhammad Kasim Saburi who held the title of Maliku'sh Shu'ara (poet-laureate) in the court of Mirza Far'ud-Din Shah, the 11th Shah of Qajar dynasty reigned from 1896-1907 A.D. Bahar began his primary education when he was three years old. His mentor was his father in addition to the private schooling Bahar also attended one of the traditional schools called *Mushah Khaaneh* in Mashhad. It has been documented that Bahar could recite by heart a very good portion of the Holy Quran at a very young age. To complete his knowledge of Persian and Arabic, he also attended the classes of the literary skilled persons such as Adib Nisaburi and Ali Darehghazi for many years.

Maliku'sh Shu'ara Bahar composed Persian poems in all forms like *qasida*, *ghazal*, *rubai*, *ghita*, *masnavi* etc., but he was well versed and famous for his *qasida* writings. He was the greatest nationalist poet of Iran, who voiced the sentiments of nationalism employing the florid style of the earlier poets. Bahar tried to create awareness and motivate the new generation of Iran so that they can fight for their own rights and fate through his poetries. When Bahar was elected to the third *Majlis*, he condemned the privilege classes and their dishonest treatment of the common people in many of his poems. Bahar didn't support the policy of Qajar rulers as they tried to sell Persia's natural resources in the hand of Russia and England. He was totally against of foreign interference in Persia and the motives of the Shah of Iran, which can be seen in the theme of one of his poetries. He says as follows -

It is a mistake to talk about freedom with Shah of Persia.

The affairs of Persia rest with God.

The religion of the Shah of Persia is different from all religions.

The affairs of Persia rest with God.

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Rabha Identity Movement: A Trajectory of the Role of All Rabha Students' Union (ARSU) in Assam

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Abstract

Ethnic movements espousing the causes of self-determination, autonomy and preservation of a socio-cultural and political identities of various indigenous communities of Assam has a conspicuous feature that has guided the political as well as regional discourses of the state. The Assam movement led by the All Assam Students' Union is regarded as a hallmark project, the movements led by other smaller ethnic communities of Assam is regarded as a project seeks to break from one common Axomiya identity seeking to homogenize and subsume the ethnic tribal identities within a larger caste-Hindu Axomiya pantheon.

This paper deals with the Rabha identity movement which aims to achieve autonomy under Sixth Schedule provision granted by the Indian Constitution with a purpose to preserve the heritage and culture of a prominent plains ethnic community of Assam i.e. the Rabhas through. The movement is regarded as a fight for survival for the community which is reeling under loss of land, culture and history owing to the homogenization and hegemonic strategies of the ethnic and caste based Axomiyas and the Assam government along with the problem of immigration. The paper seeks to study the genesis and the trajectory of the movement through the role played by the All Rabha Students' Union (ARSU) in its course. The organization is a social Political autonomy. While the organization claims to be non-political in character and an unconscious pressure group with an aim to unify the Rabhas in their fight for survival yet played by it in each stage of the movement reiterates its elitist and political character and How and why the organization began taking such a pivotal role in matters of ethnic identity autonomy is what the paper shall seek to address while looking into the various stages of the movement and its outcomes at large.

Keywords: Assam, Rabhas, ARSU, Ethnic Identity, Autonomy, Movements.

Introduction

Students' activism is a recognized and versatile phenomenon across majority of countries in the world.

The community which can generally be ascribed to youths is by its very nature imbued with plenty of emotional energy which believes in facing the

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HOMOTOPY PERTURBATION METHOD OVER A NON-LINEAR STRETCHING SHEET ON THE SOLUTION OF MHD FLOW PROBLEM

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Abstract

The dilemma of magneto-hydrodynamic (MHD) flow past a non-linear stretching sheet in corporation with transverse magnetic field is analyzed. The governing equations are transformed into non-linear ordinary differential equations and solved by adopting homotopy perturbation method. In the present analysis, homotopy perturbation method shows an excellent agreement with the method implemented by the existing authors.

Keywords: Stretching sheet, MHD, Homotopy perturbation method, Magnetic field.

1. INTRODUCTION

Now-a-days, investigation into magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) flow is of paramount importance in solving problems concerned with its applications in wide ranging domains of applied physical and technological sciences. There arise various problems of MHD induced flows under different situations. Some situations may involve flow over shrinking sheet or stretching sheet. These lead to emerge both shrinking and stretching flow problems which need necessary approaches for solutions. Besides examining, the behaviours of flow over shrinking surface, a good number of researchers have investigated the behaviours of flow caused by stretching of a sheet. Stretching sheet has its considerable influences on boundary layer flow and heat transfer and this has important applications in chemical technology, especially polymer technology. The nature of heat transfer over a stretching surface determines the quality of products of chemical technology.

In recent years, there has been an increasing emphasis on the study of non-linear fluid behaviours. The most common examples of non-linear fluids are various kinds of salt solutions, molten polymers, lubricants, bio fluids etc. Importance of MHD flow study, especially over non-linear stretching sheet are growing due to its relevance and application capabilities in solving the allied problems. Besides other application areas, flows of this kind find proper applications mostly in industry-

based manufacturing processes involving production of glass fiber, plastic items, fabrication of metals etc. some notable researchers have examined the various flow models over stretching sheet. Taking MHD flows over a non-linear stretching sheet, some works are pursued by Hayat et al.[4], Ferdunhuhe [3], Cortell[1], Kai et al.[11], Ullah et al.[14] etc.

While solving certain MHD flow problems concerned with non-linear stretching sheet, use of Homotopy Perturbation Method (HPM) adds new dimension to the study of hydrodynamic flow. The HPM helps solve ordinary or partial differential equations of both linear and non-linear nature. Most importantly the HPM provides ways to solve non-linear differential equations without operating linearization process thereby reducing huge computation works. Dr. Ji Huan He was the first to advocate and apply HPM method in 1998. Applications of HPM prominently appear in a good number of scholarly works, of which the worth-mentioning ones include J.H.He [5,6,7], Jhankal[10], Cuce and Cuce[2], Kharrat and Toma[12], Jameel et al.[9], He and El-Dib[8] etc. Present study is carried out in the line of the work done by Motsa and Sibanda [13]. They solved the problem using spectral-homotopy analysis method (SHAM). But the present authors have applied the homotopy perturbation method (HPM) here to acquire solution of MHD flow over a non-linear stretching sheet.

2. MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION

Considered a problem involving two dimensional steady boundary layer flow from an impervious horizontal non-linear stretching sheet passing through incompressible, viscous electrically conducting fluid. The magnetic field generated by motion of electrically conducting fluid is considered nominal as compared with applied magnetic field. Magnetic Reynolds number is taken to be small and no electric field is applied so that Hall effects become negligible. A constant pressure is also assumed and magnetic pressure term is ignored.

Based on above assumptions, the governing continuity and momentum equations (Motsa and Sibanda [13]) are:

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সাতসর্বা

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বকরা উপন্যাসৰ এই আনন্দনিত চৰিত্ৰসমূহ পূৰ্বোক্তৰ মাজতো
 স্থিতিস্থাপিত হৈ থকা চৰিত্ৰ। উপন্যাস মন্তাই 'মুখৰ উপন্যাস
 আৰু দুটা গল্পৰ মাজত এজন নবীন বকৰা' শীৰ্ষক লেখাটোত
 কটন কলেজ উপন্যাসক পঢ়ি হোৱা ব্যক্তিগত অনুভৱ ব্যক্ত
 কৰিছে। মন্তাই সত্বে কৰিছে যে উপন্যাসখনত কটন
 কলেজক এটা বিশেষ চৰিত্ৰ হৈ দৃষ্টি। উপন্যাসখন
 কাহিনীতাপ আপবঢ়াই নিলে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ চৰিত্ৰকেইটাই— সি
 কাহিনী আন যিকোনো এক কলেজৰ কাহিনী হ'ব
 পৰিসেহেঁতেন। মন্তৰ দৃষ্টিত কটন কলেজ উপন্যাসখনৰ
 একমূৰ আকৰ্ষণ হ'ল ইয়াৰ প্ৰথম সংস্কৰণৰ বেটুপাতটো
 আৰু ইয়াৰ নামটো। মন্তাই ইয়াৰ বিপৰীতে নবীন বকৰাৰ
 চুলনামূলকভাৱে কৰ্মকৈ আলোচিত উপন্যাস 'কিনিক পৰীৰ
 গানক উচ্ছ্বল নিছে। মন্তৰ মতে এই উপন্যাসখন 'প্ৰচলিত
 অসমীয়া উপন্যাসবোৰতকৈ বেলেগ, আধুনিক আৰু
 গতিসম্পন্ন'। তেওঁ মন্তব্য কৰিছে যে 'কিনিক পৰীৰ গান
 কাহিনী আৰু ঘটনাবীতিৰ সিমৰ পৰা সময়তকৈ আগবঢ়া।
 মনো মেৰীতেও 'আকৌ পঢ়িলো কিনিক পৰীৰ গান' শীৰ্ষক
 লেখাটোত কৈছে যে নবীন বকৰাই এই উপন্যাসখনত
 পৰম্পৰাগত 'শৈ' বা আন্যে পৰিহাৰ কৰি নিজস্ব শৈলী
 ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে। তেওঁৰ মতে উপন্যাসখনত গল্পৰ কলা-
 কৌশল স্বাভাৱত হৈছে। অপৰাজিতা প্ৰঁপৰে 'নবীন বকৰাৰ
 উপন্যাসত 'মাৰ্গীৰ চিত্তাধাৰা' নামৰ লেখাটোত নবীন
 বকৰাৰ 'তুমি সুখিছিয়া মোক' নামৰ কবিতাটোৰ প্ৰসঙ্গে
 আনিছে। প্ৰঁপৰে মন্তব্য কৰিছে যে নবীন বকৰা মূলতঃ
 উপন্যাসিক হ'লেও চৰ্চা অধ্যাহত ৰখা হ'লে অসমৰ এজন
 আপৰাৰীৰ কবি হিচাপে পৰিচিত হ'লহেঁতেন। 'তুমি সুখিছিয়া
 মোক' নামৰ কবিতাটোত প্ৰতিফলিত মাৰ্গবানী চিত্তাধাৰা
 বকৰাৰ উপন্যাসসমূহতো অনুৰূপিত হোৱা বুলি অপৰাজিতা

প্ৰঁপৰে মন্তব্য কৰিছে।

কমী লক্ষৰ ৰবাৰ 'উপন্যাসিক নবীন বকৰা আৰু ব্যক্তি
 নবীন বকৰাক মই যিদৰে জানো' শীৰ্ষক লেখাটো এটা
 স্বাক্ষৰাত্মক লেখা। ইয়াত নবীন বকৰাই তেওঁৰ
 ব্যক্তিগত জীৱন আৰু সাহিত্যচৰ্চাত প্ৰভাৱ পেলাৱা উল্লেখযোগ্য
 ব্যক্তি আৰু ঘটনা কিছুমান বোমহন কৰিছে। এই লেখাটোৰ
 জৰিয়তে পঢ়ুৱৈয়ে নিশ্চয় আগতে নবীন বকৰাৰ বিষয়ে নথনা
 কথা কিছুমান জানিবলৈ পাব। অতিনন্দন প্ৰহুখনত যেনো আৰু
 ইংৰাজী ভাষাত নবীন বকৰাৰ সাহিত্য সম্পৰ্কে কেইটামান
 লেখা অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা হৈছে, সি প্ৰহুখনৰ সৌষ্ঠৱ বৃদ্ধি কৰিছে।

নবীন বকৰাৰ 'কটন কলেজ' আৰু অন্যান্য
 সাহিত্যকৰ্মসমূহৰ সৰ্বতৰত সি ৰূপে বৌদ্ধিক আলোচনা হ'ব
 লাগিছিল সেইবন্ধে হোৱা নাই। অনুৰাধা শৰ্মা পূজাৰীয়ে
 'নবীনদা— এক ভিন্ন ব্যক্তিত্ব' শীৰ্ষক লেখাটোত এই কথা
 উল্লেখ কৰিছে। তেওঁ প্ৰথ ভুলিছে : "নিবেশ চৌধুৰী, নবীন
 বকৰাৰ দৰে লোকসকলক জনপ্ৰিয়তাৰ বাবেই উপেক্ষা কৰি
 থকা হ'ল নেকি?" শৰ্মা পূজাৰীয়ে মন্তব্য কৰিছে যে দেশৰ
 আন মাৰ্গত জন লোভা হ'লে নিশ্চয় এইসকল লেখকৰ
 মূল্যায়ন ভিন্ন হ'হেঁতেন। এজন বিশ্ব ডেকা ল'ৰা অতিনন্দন
 প্ৰহুখনত সন্নিবিষ্ট লেখাসমূহে কিছু পৰিমাণে নবীন বকৰাৰ
 সাহিত্য সম্পৰ্কত কথাৰ্চা চৰ্চা বা আলোচনাৰ আঁকাৰ দূৰ কৰিব।
 তথাপি অনুভৱ হয়, নবীন বকৰাৰ কটন কলেজ আৰু অন্যান্য
 সাহিত্য কৰ্মৰাজিৰ আলোচনা আৰু সাহিত্যিক বিশ্লেষণ
 অধ্যাহত ৰকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন আছে, যাতে এই সৃষ্টিসমূহ নতুন
 নতুন সিম সমালোচনাৰ মাধ্যমেৰে পঢ়ুৱৈৰ সন্মুখত উন্মোচিত
 হয়। ■

আলোচকৰ প্ৰিন্টা : কংকণী অধ্যাপিকা, ইংৰাজী বিভাগ, নতীত
 হৰপলিগাল, নতীত, ফোন : ১৪০৪০-৪০১১৯

এমুঠি অনন্য প্ৰাচীন অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ আলোচনা

ড° ৰমেশ্বৰ কলিতা

এই প্ৰমুখ প্ৰাক্শংকৰী যুগৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি মধ্যযুগৰ ৰক্ষাধৰীয়া সাহিত্যক্ষেত্ৰকে সামৰি
 নিৰ্ভীত কেইকমান কাব্য সম্পৰ্কে বিশ্লেষণ আগবঢ়োৱা হৈছে। মইনি অজ্ঞাত সমগ্ৰ
 আলোচনা সামৰি লোৱা হৈছে— হৰিকৰ বিশ্ৰৱ ৰত্নবাহনৰ মুখ, শংকৰদেৱৰ ৰুদ্ৰশিৱকবিতা
 কন্যাসি পাতন, বাণসেনেৰ বাজসূত কাব্য, অন্নত কন্দলিৰ মুখৰ হৰণ কাব্য, বামসেনপতীৰ
 কাব্য আৰু অক্ষয়-বহু, দুৰ্গাবন্ধৰ গীতি ৰত্নমাণ্ডল, কচিৰাথ কন্দলিৰ ক্ৰীড়াচৰী কাব্য, ম
 মৈত্ৰৱৰ ৰবৰ ৰাজবংশোত্তমী আৰু সূচনাৰ্থী অৰিহাৰ মিত্ৰৰ শিৱালী শোণাইৰ কা

বর্তাপখিলা

(ভাষা-সাহিত্য-সংস্কৃতিৰ পূৰ্ণাংগ আলোচনী)

• ১৪২৫ ডাঙৰাবন্দ

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- ▶ মিটিং লোক-সাহিত্যত লোকবিশ্বাসৰ
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 লক্ষী প্ৰসাদ বেদন, পৌকিত গগৈ

উপদেষ্টা : মিলনমা বৰগোহাঁই, ড° অমৰজ্যোতি গৌধূৰী, কুল শইকীয়া, মৃগালিনী দেৱী, হৰেন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ দাস,
ড° মুকুল চক্ৰৱৰ্তী, দেৱজিৎ হাজৰিকা, ধ্যানেশ্বৰ মালিক, ধনীৰাম জালুকদাৰ, সেহো বড়ো

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|
| উপদেষ্টা সম্পাদক কনক চন্দ্ৰ শৰ্মা | মুদ্ৰা-সম্পাদক হৰেশ্বৰ দেৱ | সম্পাদক হৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ ডেকা | সাৰ্বভৌম সম্পাদক (পৰিচালক) গোপাল জালান | সহযোগী সম্পাদকসমূহ মিকুমণি হাজৰৈ, বিপুল কুমাৰ মিহিৰীয়া, মৃগপ্ৰসাদ হাজৰিকা |
| ছেফ : চম্পন চুৰীয়া | প্ৰচ্ছব : সমৃদ্ধল বৰ্মন | অংগসজ্জা : চন্দ্ৰনাথ কলিতা | | |

বিশাল প্ৰকাশন, হৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ ডেকাৰ দ্বাৰা মুদ্ৰিত, প্ৰকাশিত আৰু বিশাল অফিছটো প্ৰেছত মুদ্ৰিত।
বিশাল প্ৰকাশন, হৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ ডেকা (তলৰ মহলা), কৰ্মচৰ্য কলেজৰ বিপৰীত দিশত গগাই-৩ ত প্ৰকাশিত।
যোগাযোগ নং- ৯৮৬৪০-৩৮৮১৪, ৯০০২২-৫২৩৯১
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ভবেন্দ্ৰ নাথ শইকীয়াৰ গল্পত আৰ্থ-সামাজিক দিশ

ড° ধনেশ্বৰ কলিতা

ভবেন্দ্ৰ নাথ শইকীয়া (১৯০২-২০০০) অসমীয়া গল্প সাহিত্যৰ এগৰাকী অগাধৰূপী সাহিত্যিক। প্ৰবন্ধ, সেকন্দৰ, মনু, পুৰুষ, উপকৰ, এই কবিতাৰ অংশবিশি, কৃষ্ণকন, চন্দ্ৰ, সাত্ৰা প্ৰসঙ্গ, গল্প আৰু গল্প, আকাশ—এই এগৰাকী গল্প সংকলনত তেওঁৰ চুটিগল্পসমূহ সংগৃহীত হৈছে। মূলতঃ পৰম্পৰাগত আৰু কথিত-প্ৰচলিত গল্পৰ প্ৰমাণ হিচাপে সমালোচকসকলে তেওঁক স্বীকৃতি দিয়ে। তদনন্তৰেই সমাজ-স্বীকৰণৰ নতুন ধৰিও তেওঁৰ গল্পত পৰিস্ফুট হৈছে। এই গৰেৰণা প্ৰকৃত অৰ্থে মাজৰ পৰা তিনিটা গল্প নিৰ্বাচন কৰি তদৰ্ভাৰ্থ-সামাজিক দিশ সম্পৰ্কে বিশ্লেষণ কৰিবলৈ প্ৰয়াস কৰা হৈছে।

ভবেন্দ্ৰ নাথ শইকীয়াৰ গল্পত আৰ্থ-সামাজিক দিশ : গল্প, উপন্যাস বা কবিতা যি সৃষ্টিৰেই বহুতক কিয়, সকলোৰে লক্ষ্য হ'ল পাঠকক সাহিত্যৰ অংশ প্ৰদান কৰা। এই মূল কথাটোৰ লগতে সৃষ্টিকৰ্মসমূহত লেখকৰ চৌপাশৰ সমাজখনে প্ৰতিফলিত নোহোৱাকৈ নাথাকে, বিহেতু সাহিত্য কলা কৰা হয় মনুষ্যৰ সমস্যাক আধাৰ হিচাপে লৈ। সাহিত্যিক হিচাপে ভবেন্দ্ৰ নাথ শইকীয়াৰে গল্পসমূহতো গল্পৰ কথিত-প্ৰচলিত প্ৰাসংগিকভাৱে সমাজখনৰ আৰ্থ-সামাজিক দিশে তুমুটি হৰিছে। এই দিশটোৰ বিশ্লেষণে আশোচ্য গৰেৰণা প্ৰকৰণ সামৰি লৈছে।

বনপ্ৰস্থ গল্পত আৰ্থ-সামাজিক দিশ :

অসমীয়া গল্প সাহিত্যত ভবেন্দ্ৰনাথ শইকীয়াৰ বনপ্ৰস্থ এটা লেখক লক্ষণীয় গল্প। গল্পটোত সমাজ-স্বীকৰণৰ মূল শ্ৰেণীৰ চিত্ৰ অংকিত হৈছে। মনুষ্যত শ্ৰেণীৰ সৃষ্টিগত-চৰিত্ৰ, বসনভাৱে বৰি শ্ৰেণীৰ লোকৰ শ্ৰেণীৰ ভাৱমূৰ্ত্তিৰ বাবে কথিত-প্ৰচলিত গল্পটোৰ মূল বিষয়।

পুতলী নামৰ যুৱা এগৰাকীৰ মূৰনী মেঘালী— চাক আৰু তদা। পুতলীৰ বাৰী মূৰনীৰ হাজিৰা কৰা লোক আছিল স্বৰ্গত গন্ধি— একগৰাকী সিমলাবনৰ খনি কাটিলে স্বৰ্গত গছৰ পৰা কৰি তেওঁৰ মৃত্যু হয়। স্বৰ্গীয় মূৰনীৰ পিছত গাঁৱৰ মনুষ্যৰ কাম কৰি মূৰনী মেঘালীৰ বাবে কোনোমতে ভাত মুঠি মোকলাইছিল। এদিন হাজিৰাকনী মেঘালী চাকক চহৰৰ লক্ষন নামৰ মনুষ্যৰ ঘৰলৈ চাককনী আটাইলৈ পঠিয়ালে। লক্ষন চিত্ত মাতে চাককৰ ভাৱতঃ ভাতমুঠি ভাগৰাৰে খাবলৈ পাৰ। চাককঃ সেই লক্ষনক ভাগৰাৰে খাবলৈ পাৰে। প্ৰায় ন বছৰ তাত কাম কৰি তাই ওঠৰ বছৰীয়া হ'ল। ইফালে মলিকৰ মেঘালী মাৰ্বীৰ বিয়াৰ পিছত লক্ষন প্ৰয়োজন

মনুষ্যৰ কৰি আইক গাঁৱলৈ ঘূৰাই পঠিয়ালে। লক্ষন মেঘালীৰ বাৰিৰঃ ব'লে তেওঁলোকে অসুবিধা পালে। আকৌ চাককৰ মূৰনীৰক তদুপৰা এৰা মনুষ্যে কৰি কৰিবলৈ নিছিল মনুষ্য তাইকো গাভৰু মেঘালীৰ পিছত খবলৈ পঠিয়াই নিলে। এতিয়া মূৰনাকী গাভৰু মেঘালী লৈ পুতলী বিপদত পৰিল। চাককৰে লগত লৈ অহা টকাখিনিও এদিন শেষ হ'ল। ইমান দিনে চহৰত কাম কৰা দুই ভনীয়ে গাঁৱৰ কামৰো একো কৰি নাপাৰ।

গাঁৱৰ মনুষ্যে এদিন সৰ্বীতৰ মেলা পাতি লক্ষন বাসক গাঁৱলৈ মাতিলে। খোৱা-লোৱাৰ যা-খোৱাৰ কৰিবলৈ চাককক দাখিৰ দিলে। চাককৰে ভাবিছিল তেওঁলোক আহিলে সিহঁতৰ মূৰৰ কথা ক'ব। কিন্তু সেই সুবিধাও নাপালে। সৰ্বীত-মেলাত খোৱা-লোৱাৰ সকলো বিহা কৰি নিও শেষত সিহঁতে খাবলৈ নাপালে। হাক আৰু ভনীয়েকৰ সৈতে চাকক গাভৰুগৈ খবলৈ ঘূৰি আহে। আনকি লক্ষন নামৰ মূৰনীয়েও মতিৰো মনুষ্যে কোৱাও খাবলৈ নিদিলে। মতিয়ে নিশা চাককৰক খবলৈ এমুঠি ভাত খাবলৈ আহিল। কিন্তু চাককৰক ঘৰত একো খোৱাৰেই নাছিল। লক্ষন নামৰ ঘৰত মতিৰ পৰা আঁতৰি বৰা চাককৰে শেষত লক্ষন মতিৰ মনুষ্যও শক্তি নথকা মতিৰ ওচৰতে নিজকে আত্মসমৰ্পণ কৰি তাইক উদ্ধাৰ কৰিবলৈ কাকৃতি কৰিছে। হাক আৰু ভনীয়েকেও চাককৰ যোগেদি মতিৰ ওচৰতে শেষ আশ্ৰয় বিচাৰিছে।

গল্পকাৰে অতি সহজ-সৰল ভাৱে অসমীয়া সমাজত চলি থকা সামাজিক বৈষম্যৰ ছবি সুন্দৰ-সংগত দাঙি ধৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে। পোৰ ভাতমুঠিৰ তাড়নাত মনুষ্যে স্বীকৰণ-ওঁ হলে কিবাবে বিসৰ্জন বিসৰ্জনীয় হয় তাৰ নিদৰ্শন পুতলী, চাক আৰু তদা। চাককৰ বছৰীয়া চাক আৰু দুই বছৰীয়া তদাৰ বাবে পোৰ ভাতমুঠি যোগাৰ কৰিবলৈ পুতলীয়ে বৰেট কষ্ট কৰিছিল, কিন্তু তথাপিও তি পৰ্বাণ হৈ উঠা নাছিল—“লোকৰ ঘন কাটি নিয়া, নিজৰ চালত অগোৱা কোৱেৰে হামিলে নি বেচা, মনি-পিলে বেচা, বটৰ কৰে-কৰে কৰীয়া কেবেলা বিচাৰি মূৰা, অৰু-অৰু, মেঘালীৰ কল মুটোৱা, লোৱাৰ সুতাৰে কাটি কৰি নিশা পৰ্বাণকে ঠাঁও বেচা,— তিনিখন মূৰৰ আশ্ৰয়, খোৱাৰলৈ বিচি, কাম পুতলীৰ। তথাপি, তথাপি ভাতমুঠিৰ যোগেৰে হৈ মুঠে।” (শইকীয়া ১৪৫)। সেইবাবে চহৰলৈ কৰি কৰা মেঘালী, হিচাপে নিবলৈ অহা মনুষ্যকক পুতলীয়ে সুখিছে—“তাইয়ে আইন ৰাইলৈও মুকো দুমুঠি পেটী ঘৰাই খাবলৈ পাৰ।

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21. Empowerment of Women in the Field of Economy: A Case Study with Riverine Population along the Dhansiri (South) River, Assam

Mrs. Shashwati Nath

Assistant Professor, Dept of Geography, Saraighat College, Kamrup.

Abstract

Women empowerment is a word extensively used in the perspective of development especially women's development. The Nairobi Conference (1985) defined woman's empowerment as "a redistribution of social power and control of resources in favour of women". Economic empowerment of women's society implies enabling women to be a part of various economic activities and become cost-effective character.

Women's organization in the northeast becomes a relevant issue in the economic and social protection framework. Marked by variety in customs, cultures, traditions and languages, it is a home of miscellaneous social, linguistic groups and also having diversified economic activities carried by women.

Assam is one of the seven states of North East India. Woman's status in Assam is determined to a great extent in terms of socio-economic indicators such as income, poverty, education and skills that opens up opportunities of employment and better health.

Considering the vastness of the issues, Empowerment of Women in the field of economy along the Dhansiri river, which is one of the south bank tributaries of the river Brahmaputra in Assam calls for attention. In this connection, riverine (bankline) population especially rural women's society is the focus with special reference to the economic empowerment and how they try to cope up for empowerment will have to be studied more closely and suggest some helpful measures that could possibly ameliorate their living condition and stay alive sustainably.

Key Words: Riverine, Socio-Economic, Rural Women, Tributaries, Relevant issues, Empowerment.

Introduction

Empowerment is a multi-facet, multi-dimensional and multilayered concept. Women empowerment is a concept in which it widely used in the context of women's development. The

CHOICE-BASED CREDIT SYSTEM IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Mr Suman Barman

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Dr Sangita Barman

Co-author, Assistant Professor, Saraighat College, Changsari, Assam

Abstract. Quality education plays an important role in enhancing knowledge, developing skills, building confidence, and creating a positive impact on students' life. It empowers students to grow not just professionally but also lays a solid foundation for personal growth. To ensure quality education, higher education institutions must focus on developing a balance between imparting education & promoting skill development by providing flexibility to explore various fields. Choice-Based Credit System', provides a convenient at the same time effective teaching-learning platform where the student or knowledge seeker has the flexibility to choose their course from a list of elective, core, and soft skill courses. In simple words, it can be defined as a student-centric approach to learning or acquiring higher education. The conventional system of Higher Education didn't give much scope to students.

Keywords: Choice Based Credit System, Higher Education Model

Introduction

The inception of CBCS in the arena of higher education is one of the most debatable and widely reviewed topics. CBCS is an innovative upswing to the sector of higher education that encourages the students to march towards academic progress and excellence as per their interests and capabilities. The advancement of this system is supposed to be effective and operative to explore the inherent potentialities of the learners for strengthening their individual lives as well as the life of the global society. Competition is omnipresent in different phases of life. Education is not an exception to it. In the present era of globalisation, the sky is the only limit of student's competition. Therefore, a well structured and uniform educational pattern is required to demonstrate their intellectual property in different areas on a large scale. Furthermore, the introduction of this new method has paved the way for the holistic development of the personality of the students by making substantial modifications in the education system.

India's system of vocational training is regarded as the most difficult in exchange for access, equity as relevance, by reorienting programmes with a focus on developing, ethics and values, and evaluating the accrediting institutions. It is the seventh strongest in the country in the service sector. The higher education institutions need to infuse new models to ensure that the curriculum is in line with the changing environment that includes technological adoption, changing industrial requirements,

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04

GENDER EQUALITY IN EDUCATION IN NORTH EAST INDIA

A Case Study of Northern
Part of Kamrup District, Assam

Dr. Bhanu Hazarika

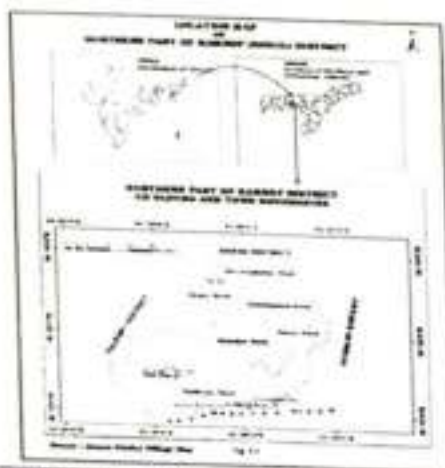
Assistant Professor, Department of Geography,
Saraighat College, Changsari

Introduction

Gender equality is one of the prime concern for each and every society, develop- under develop, advanced-backward, traditional- modern, east-west, rural urban. The position of the female is not considered equal to the male in the society since long. Now due to many factors the condition of women is changing, particularly during the last 10-20 years. Their status has improved; their contribution in the society is felt significantly. They are being considered equal to man in society. May be due to many equity measures, their presence is felt in each and every field of life. The stereotype role of women has been broken up and they are now showing their efficiency in every sector of life. Education is the most important instrument for changing women's position in the society. It improves the women's status within the family and also equips them to play any role in the wide social context. Education is milestone of women empowerment because it enables them to responds to the challenges, to confront their traditional role and change their life. Therefore, we cannot neglect the importance of education in reference to women empowerment. In the rural areas of the study region, spending on education and especially for a girl child is still perceived as waste of money and resources. Economic costs, social traditions, religious and cultural belief, etc limit the rural girls on educational opportunities. As a result, high rate

of illiteracy among rural women and girls is still prevailed an area of serious concern for the government. Similarly, the rural women have been under estimated and discriminated, in all walks of life, despite their substantial contribution to the household economy and in turn, the national economy. Women empowerment bears tremendous resource for social change and a prerequisite for fighting poverty. "Nation become successful when women do well"- by saying this U.S. President Barack Obama had put a lot of emphasis on all round development of women in every sphere of life. Women are backbone of every civil society; therefore, it is rightly opinion that education of women particularly mothers education reflects the behaviours and thinking of the entire family as well as the society. Education of women in particular is important for the development of a society. Education empowers a woman to participate in political and economic decision making in the community as well as in whole affairs of development. From different studies it can be observed that rural women are more illiterate than the urban area. Due to illiteracy and poverty they cannot give facilities to their children and lacking of consciousness to their education. The recent launch of the 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' scheme by the new government is commendable. Equal attention must be paid for better implementation and must now be paid for better implementation of laws and special measures for the women.

Study Region



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FEMALE WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION IN ASSAM: A CASE STUDY OF NORTHERN PART OF KAMRUP DISTRICT.

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Abstract

Men and women are the equal partners of the world. Although it is theoretically true, yet in reality, women continue to experience a sense of deprivation. Female work participation rate is an indicator of women's status in the society. The more number of women in paid jobs, the better is their status, for most women in the world are engaged in unpaid or in low paid jobs. Most of countries unequivocally granted to the women a place in the society equal to that of men by giving them equal right of works and wages. The present paper investigates the rate of female work participation in the rural areas of Northern part of Kamrup District, Assam. Regarding regional variation of female work participation rate, especially for women have found to be very low. Involvement of women in decision making is also examined to understand the position of women in the rural areas of the study region.

Introduction

In the workforce women and men commonly perform different tasks and work in different sectors. For example, women constitute the vast majority of production workers in the garment



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CONSEQUENCE OF CHEMICAL REACTION ON AN UNSTEADY MHD RADIATIVE FLOW PAST AN ERECT POROUS PLATE WITH DIFFUSION-THERMO (DUFOUR EFFECT)

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Abstract: Aim of this paper is to investigate the influence of chemical reaction on an unsteady MHD radiative incompressible viscous electrically conducting fluid flow past a vertical porous plate with Dufour effect. The plate moves with a constant velocity in the direction of fluid flow. A uniform magnetic field is applied normal to a vertical porous plate. The governing dimensional equations are transformed into non-dimensional form. The resultant equations are then solved analytically by Laplace transform technique. The effect of different flow parameters involved in the problem on velocity, temperature, concentration, skin-friction coefficient, Nusselt number, and Sherwood number are discussed with the help of different graphs. From the graphs results of the problem are obtained. It is observed that the influence of chemical reaction reduces the fluid flow while Dufour effect increases the fluid flow.

Keywords: Chemical reaction, Dufour effect, Laplace transforms technique, MHD.

1. Introduction

MHD is concerned with the study of the interaction of magnetic field and electrically conducting fluids in motion. The magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) flow is found in meteorology, solar physics, motion of earth's core, etc. Also, it has applications in the field of stellar and planetary magnetospheres, aeronautics, chemical engineering, and electronics. Many researchers have given attention to find out the good and useful result on MHD flow. Some of them are Seth et al.[12], Sulemana[14], Waghmode, et al.[15], Krishna et al.[7] etc.

The study about the influence of chemical reaction is very important because it is applicable in almost all branches of science and technology. The chemical reaction between fluid and a foreign mass occurs in many chemical engineering processes. Due to importance of chemical reactions, many researchers give attention to it and carry out many good works. Some of them are Chamkha et al.[2], Kar et al.[6], Bakr [1] etc.

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FREE CONVECTIVE MHD FLOW PAST A VERTICAL PLATE THROUGH A POROUS MEDIUM WITH RAMPED WALL TEMPERATURE AND CONCENTRATION

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Abstract: This study attempts to examine the ramped wall temperature and concentration of an unsteady free MHD, viscous, incompressible, electrically conducting fluid past a vertical plate through a medium of porous nature under thermal radiation. Sets of dimensional governing equations are considered by taking suitable assumptions, which are then transformed into non-dimensional forms. Non-dimensional equations are being solved analytically with the help of Laplace Transform method. Resultant effects of some parameters concerning the problem on temperature, velocity, concentration, coefficient of skin-friction, Nusselt number and Sherwood number are discussed through different graphs and are physically interpreted. From the graphs, results are found out and related interpretations are made.

Keywords: MHD; porous medium; concentration; Laplace transform method.

2010 AMS Subject Classification: 76W05.

1. INTRODUCTION

Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) is the science dealing with analysis of interaction between magnetic fields and electrically conducting fluids in motion. MHD principles are applied in engineering, plasma-physics, biotechnology, biomedical science, astrophysics, geophysics,

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কেশদা মহন্তৰ শিশু সাহিত্যত পৰিবেশ-সচেতনতা

□ ড° ধনেশ্বৰ কলিতা

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সংক্ষেপ্তস্বৰূপ : অসমীয়া শিশু সাহিত্যত কেশদা মহন্তৰ স্থান অন্যতম। তেওঁ নখন শিশু উপযোগী প্ৰহু অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ ভঁৰাললৈ আগবঢ়াই থৈ গৈছে। ইয়াৰে কেবাখনো প্ৰহুৰ বিষয়বস্তু পৰিবেশ সচেতনতা। গগৰ চলেৰে শিশুসকলক তেওঁ পৰিবেশৰ প্ৰতি আগ্ৰহী তথা সচেতন কৰি তোলাৰ প্ৰয়াস কৰিছে। এই গবেষণা পত্ৰত তেওঁৰ 'নিৰ্মলা নদীৰ পানী'— শীৰ্ষক প্ৰহুখনত কিদৰে পৰিবেশ সচেতনতা পৰিস্ফুট হৈছে সেই সম্পৰ্কে বিস্তৃতভাৱে আলোচনা কৰাৰ প্ৰয়াস কৰা হ'ব।

বীজপদ : কেশদা মহন্ত, শিশু সাহিত্য, পৰিবেশ-সচেতনতা।

০.০ অৱতৰনিকা

০.১ বিষয়ৰ পৰিচয় :

একবিশে শতিকাত পৰিবেশ সংৰক্ষণ এক জটিল সমস্যা তথা প্ৰত্যাহ্বান হিচাপে দেখা গৈছে। মানৱ সভ্যতাৰ ভ্ৰুত অগ্ৰগতিৰ বাবে পৰিবেশৰ ওপৰত অৰ্ধশত চাপ পৰিছে। গছ-গছনি কাটি নগৰ-মহানগৰৰ সম্প্ৰসাৰণ, খনিজ পদাৰ্থসমূহৰ অৱশৰ খনন আদিৰ বাবে পৰিবেশৰ পৰিৱৰ্তন ঘটিছে। অতিবৃষ্টি, অনাবৃষ্টি, বানপানী আদিৰ দৰে বিভিন্ন প্ৰাকৃতিক পৰিঘটনাই ভয়াবহ ৰূপ ধাৰণ কৰিছে। অসমৰ বানপানীত প্ৰতি বছৰে শতাধিক লোকৰ মৃত্যু হোৱাৰ লগতে বহু কৃষিক্ষেত্ৰ আৰু বাসভূমি গৰা-গৰনীয়াত ধ্বংস হয়। ২০২০ বৰ্ষৰ মে মাহলৈকে অসমৰ বানত ১১০ জন লোকে প্ৰাণ হেৰুৱাইছে।^১ এনে কাৰকসমূহৰ উপশমৰ বাবে সচেতন ব্যক্তিসকলে বিশ্বজুৰি পৰিবেশ সচেতনতাৰ বাবে কাম কৰি আছে। কোনোৱে বনি গছ-গছনি কৰি নতুনকৈ অৰণ্য সৃষ্টি কৰিছে, কোনোৱে হাবি-বন সংৰক্ষণৰ বাবে চেষ্টা অব্যাহত ৰাখিছে। নাটক, চিনেমা আৰু সাহিত্যৰ যোগেদিও এনে সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধিৰ বাবে কিছুসংখ্যকে কাম কৰিছে। জাহ্নু বৰুৱাৰ কননী এনে বিষয়ৰ অৰ্থন উল্লেখযোগ্য চলচ্চিত্ৰ।^২ অসমীয়া সাহিত্যতো কেইবাগৰাকীও সাহিত্যিকে তেওঁলোকৰ সাহিত্যৰ মাজেদি পৰিবেশ সংৰক্ষণৰ বাবে পদক্ষেপ হাতত লৈছে। মহিম বৰাৰ গল্প *এখন নদীৰ মৃত্যু*, নৱকান্ত বৰুৱাৰ *কনিতা ইয়াত নদী আছিল* আদি এই বিষয়ক উল্লেখযোগ্য ৰচনা।^৩ এনে সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধিৰ বাবে শিশুসকলক উদ্দেশ্যি সোৱা পদক্ষেপ অটাইতকৈ ফলপ্ৰসূ বুলিব পাৰি। কাৰণ শিশুসকলেই ভৱিষ্যতৰ পৃথিৱীখন সঠিক ৰূপত আগবঢ়াই দিব পাৰিব।

GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC POSITION OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN ASSAM: A CASE STUDY OF NORTHERN PART OF KAMRUP DISTRICT

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Abstract : Globalization has presented new challenges for the realization of the goal of women's equality, the gender impact of which has not been systematically evaluated fully. Women in every society recognized as the mirror of civilization. But women still most deprived and neglected section of the society in respect of education, workforce participation, health, nutrition, political participation, access to credit etc. Thus women are still lagging behind than man. The present paper investigates the role of women in education and economic activities of varied resources. The extent of create a problem of gender sensitive educational system and economic activities, which were reflect the status of women in the family as well as in the society. Involvement of women in decision making is also examined to understand the position of women in the rural areas of the study region.

Introduction : The existence of inequality in the aspect of health, education, economic, political etc. between men and women is one of vital obstacle in the economic development of a country. Keeping in view the importance of women in the economic development, most of the countries in the world have been trying to empower greater opportunities to women to narrow down the gap between men and women. The constitution of India has provided for equal right and opportunities to both men and women irrespective of caste, creed, religion, language, etc. Empowerment of women becomes a significant topic of discussion in regard to nation building. The concept of

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মামণি ৰয়ছম গোস্বামীৰ উপন্যাসত নাৰী মনস্তত্ত্ব

* ড° ধনেশ্বৰ কলিতা

মনস্তাত্ত্বিক সাহিত্য সমালোচনাক প্ৰতিষ্ঠা প্ৰদান কৰা ব্যক্তিগৰাকী হ'ল চিগমাণ্ড ফ্ৰয়েড (১৮৫৬-১৯৩৯)। তেওঁৰ মানুহৰ মানসিক জগতৰ তিনিটা স্তৰ চিনাক্ত কৰিছে — চেতন, অচেতন আৰু অচেতন। মানুহৰ মানসিক জীৱনত অচেতন মনৰ প্ৰাধান্য বেছি বুলি তেওঁ মত পোষণ কৰিছে। অচেতন মনতেই মানুহৰ প্ৰদৰ্শিত ইচ্ছা, বাসনা, খুপ খাই থাকে বাবে সেইবোৰে মানুহৰ মানসিক ভাৰসাম্য কিন্তু কৰ্মত সহায় কৰে। ফ্ৰয়েডে আবিষ্কাৰ কৰা অচেতন মনত তথ্যসমূহেই মনোবিজ্ঞান আৰু মনোবৈজ্ঞানিক বিশ্লেষণত মূল্যবান অৰিহণা যোগাইছে। পিছলৈ ইয়ং, এডল্ফ আদি মনোবিজ্ঞানীসকলে এই দিশটোৰ পৰিপূৰ্তি সাধন কৰে। এওঁ যাকল গবেষণাতৰ ফলসমূহে সাহিত্যৰ সকলো শাখাতে প্ৰভাৱ বিস্তাৰ কৰাৰ ফলস্বৰূপে মনোবৈজ্ঞানিক বিশ্লেষণে সাহিত্য ক্ষেত্ৰত নতুন আন্দোলন সৃষ্টি কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হয়। ফ্ৰয়েডীয় মনস্তত্ত্বক লৈ আমেৰিকাৰ শ্বেৰউড এণ্ডাৰছন, কন'ৰ্ড আইকেন, মে চিনক্ৰেয়াৰ আৰু ইংলণ্ডৰ ডি. এই লবেঞ্চ, জেমচ জইচ আৰু ভাৰ্জিনিয়া উল্ফ আদিয়ে সফলতাবে উপন্যাস ৰচনা কৰিছে (ঠাকুৰ, ৩০৮-৩১০)।

অসমীয়া সাহিত্যত প্ৰতিফলিত হোৱা মনস্তাত্ত্বিক দিশসমূহৰ ভিতৰত নাৰী মনস্তত্ত্ব অন্যতম। নাৰী মনস্তত্ত্বৰ কিছুমান দিশ অসমীয়া উপন্যাসত দেখা যায়। সেইবোৰ এনেধৰণৰ — মাতৃত্ব বা সন্তান লাভৰ আকাংক্ষা, স্বামীজীৰ এজন পুৰুষক জীৱনৰ বাবে বিচৰা, গভীৰ জীৱনবোধ আৰু উচ্চতৰ জীৱনৰ প্ৰতি নাৰীৰ সহজাত প্ৰবৃত্তি, নাৰী পবিত্ৰ প্ৰেম আৰু মহত্বৰ মনঃসমীক্ষাত্মক ব্যাখ্যা, নাৰীৰ বন্দিত্বৰ মৰ্মবেদনাৰ মনঃসমীক্ষাত্মক দৃষ্টি, নাৰী মনৰ ভিতৰলৈ আত্মগোপন কৰি থকা অন্তৰ দিশৰ মনঃসমীক্ষা, ভৌতিক প্ৰয়োজন, স্বৰ্গাপৰায়ণতা আৰু আত্মবিত্তি। এই দিশসমূহৰ আধাৰত 'মামণি ৰয়ছম গোস্বামীৰ উপন্যাসত নাৰী মনস্তত্ত্ব' শীৰ্ষক বিষয়টো বিশ্লেষণ কৰাৰ প্ৰয়াস কৰা হৈছে।

মামণি ৰয়ছম গোস্বামীৰ উপন্যাসসমূহৰ পটভূমিত অসম-ভাৰতৰ উপৰিও বৃটেইন, জাপান, ইণ্ডোনেছিয়া, থাইলেণ্ড, মৰিছাছ, নেপাল, বেলজিয়ামৰ লগতে দক্ষিণ-পূব এছিয়াৰ বহু দেশেও স্থান পাইছে। অসমৰ গ্ৰাম্য জীৱন লগতে তেওঁ নগৰকেন্দ্ৰিক জীৱনৰ যান্ত্ৰিকতাৰ ছবিখনো প্ৰত্যক্ষ কৰিছে। সমাজত দেখা দাবিত্ৰাপীড়িত মানুহৰ মনঃবেদনাবে ভৰা যন্ত্ৰণাক্ৰিষ্ট জীৱন, অতৃপ্তি, শ্ৰমিকক কৰা নিষ্ঠুৰ শোষণ আৰু অত্যাচাৰ, দিল্লী মহানগৰীত অকলশৰীৰী নাৰীৰ জীৱন, বিধবা নাৰীৰ কঠোৰ নীতি-নিয়ম আৰু প্ৰেম, পুৰুষৰ লোলুপ দৃষ্টি, দৈহিক কামনা-বাসনা, হস্তমৈথিল্য, অন্ধবিশ্বাস, কুসংস্কাৰ আদি মামণি ৰয়ছম গোস্বামীয়ে উপন্যাসৰ মাজেৰে তুলি দৰাৰ প্ৰয়াস কৰিছে। (চহৰীয়া ২৪)

তেওঁৰ উপন্যাসসমূহ হ'ল— চেনাবৰ সোঁত (১৯৭২), নীলকণ্ঠী ব্ৰজ (১৯৭৬), অহিৰণ (১৯৮০), মামৰে তৰোৱাল (১৯৮০), বুদ্ধ সাগৰ ধূসৰ গাইসা আৰু মহম্মদ মুছা (১৯৮০), উদয়ভানুৰ চৰিত্ৰ (১৯৮৬), সাপৰ জোতা (১৯৮৬), আধা লেখা দস্তাবেজ (১৯৮৮), দাঁতাল হাতীৰ উয়ে খোৱা হাওদা (১৯৮৮), জৰ্মীয়া ছবি (১৯৯১), তেজ আৰু ধূলিৰে ধূসৰিত পৃষ্ঠা (১৯৯৪), ভিষ্কাৰ পাত্ৰ ভাঙি (১৯৯৪), দাশৰথিৰ খোজ (১৯৯৫), ছিন্নমস্তাৰ মানুহটো (২০০১), পেং ফাৰ্মী তহচিলদাৰৰ তামৰ তৰোৱাল (২০০৯)।

* সহকাৰী অধ্যাপক শ্ৰীহৰিগাট মহাবিদ্যালয়

মামণি :
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উপন্যাস
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কৈকে সোমা
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কিন্তু অথ
গৈছে। আ
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স্বামীই এবি
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কৰন ঘটাব যি
বিনাকাম্কা ক

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CASTE DIMENSIONS IN THE ETHNOCENTRIC POLEMICS OF ASSAM

Dr. Manasjyoti Bordoloi

There is a popular saying in the academic as well as non academic circles of Assam that ours is a state free from caste related prejudices and social tensions. However, reality is somewhat of different. Though it is not lucid, in comparison to the society of mainland India one may rather find caste in a diluted and fluid form in Assam. Analysing the discourse of the present day ethnocentric polemics of Assam one may find that its genesis has deep rooted relation with the caste based social division of ancient Assam. Going through available supporting documents of different genre an onlooker may easily find that many of the present day's unresolved problems has roots in the caste based social system of the pre-British Assam. Germinated in the seedbed of the pre-colonial caste-based Sanskritized social condition and nourished under the colonial rule, these problems became more complex and seemingly irresolvable in post-colonial Assam.

The hypothesis of this paper is that roots of the present ethnic discontents in Assam lies in an aged old structured social system since the pre-colonial era and in this very social-structure Caste played the role of a dominant centre. As every structure depends upon a centre and the latter always tend to exclude those lives in the margin, Caste based Sanskritized social system considered different ethnic communities of Assam as its worthy 'Other'. With the advancement of time, interplay between the 'Caste and Tribe' had been freezed in a historical process and as a recourse to this process of the dominance and exclusion, in the post colonial

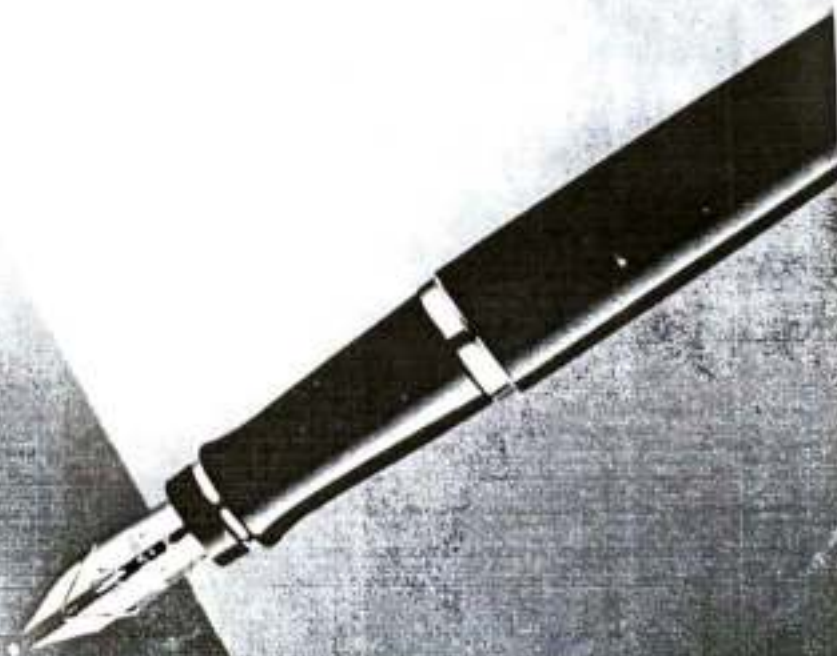


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01

THE CONSTITUTIONAL MOVEMENT OF IRAN AND ITS IMPACT ON PERSIAN POETRY

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INTRODUCTION:

There is no other country in the world whose literature has been so closely associated with the social and political up and down as in Iran during the first half of 20th century. The Constitutional Movement of Iran in 1905-11 A.D. is regarded as one of the greatest movements of Iran, the other being Islamic Revolution of Iran in 1979 A.D. Iran was the first country in the Middle East to acquire a liberal western type Constitution.

ABSTRACT The Persian Constitutional Movement also known as the Constitutional Revolution of Iran took place between 1905 A.D. and 1911 A.D. The revolution led to the establishment of a majlis or parliament in Iran. The monarch Muzaffarud-Din Shah signed the Constitution in 1906 A.D. as the result of pressure of different sectors, but he died shortly after and was replaced by Muhammad Ali Shah. The latter abolished the constitution and bombarded the parliament with Russian and British support in 1908 A.D. After many struggle Ahmad Shah Qajar re-established the Constitution in 1909 A.D. This revolution created new opportunities and opened up seemingly boundless possibilities for Persia's future. It replaced by new institutions, new forms of expression, and a new social and political order.

OBJECTIVES:

- To find out the main factors behind the Constitutional Movement.
- Contributions of the poets for bringing changes in the society.
- To highlight the main themes of Persian poetry before and after the Constitutional Movement.

The Qajar dynasty founded by Agha Muhammad Khan had been generally hated in Iran since its coming to power in the late 18th century. Apart from Iran, he also controlled Georgia.¹ His nephew and successor Fateh Ali Shah ascended the throne in 1797 at the age of 21.² During the reign of Fateh Ali Shah, Iran was drawn deeper and deeper into the net of the European powers like Great Britain and Russia. In recognition of her military deficiency, he had willingly accepted foreign missions and war materials. He was in support of modern education and sent a number of Iranian students abroad for higher education.

During the reign of Nasiru'd Din Shah, the fourth Qajar king, who ruled from 1847 A.D. to 1896 A.D. the government of the country found greater stability. He undertook three journeys to Europe in 1873, 1878 and 1889 A.D. respectively. His Prime Minister Mirza Taqi Khan Amir-Kabir, whom Curzon described as "One of the most remarkable figure of the century"³ introduced several important progressive reforms. He established a college on modern lines named Darul-Funun in 1851 A.D. in Tehran. The main subjects taught here were Military Science, Mathematics, Medicine, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geography and Foreign Languages Like English, French, Russian or German. Instruction in music and liberal arts was also introduced.⁴ As a result education began to spread and more contacts were established with Europe. Therefore, a small intelligentsia came into existence there which, not content to remain under its accustomed conditions, demanded a change in the institutions that had

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DEPLETION OF FOREST COVER IN ASSAM

: A THREAT TO ENVIRONMENT
AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Shashwati Nath

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INTRODUCTION :

The word forest is derived from the Latin word 'foris' meaning 'out of doors'. Etymologically, it is a large uncultivated tract of land covered with trees and under woods. Forest is one of the important biotic resources which play a vital role in maintaining ecological balance in the nature. Forest moderate the climate, reduce soil erosion, regulate stream flow, improve the ground water conditions, reduce floods, provide shelter to a wide variety of flora and fauna, supply food, fuel and shelter to human population, support a number of industries and provide opportunities for recreation. Besides being vitally important from environmental point of view, forest in a developing country like India, are not only the basic resource to provide economic goods but also to maintain and improve the agricultural productivity. But with increase in population more and more forest areas are brought under cultivation and indiscriminate felling of trees in the form of commercial exploitation has continued unabated. The situation is worse in the state of Assam. Like other states of the North-East, Assam was also endowed with plenty of forest resources. But in recent years a host of anthropogenic factors are changing its natural environment and the Assam's forest are

fast losing their splendor and regenerative capacity due to controlled deforestation, human advance and economic exploitation. The forest depletion scenario of Assam thus assumes a variety of forms, processes and patterns. The present paper is an attempt to examine the various processes of forest depletion which have been operating in the state from the recent past to the present times.

FOREST DEPLETION: TYPES AND PROCEDURE

Ever since the human race took to agriculture, the beginning of environmental degradation leading to loss of forest has been apparent. Extension of agriculture at the cost of forest cover has been continuing in the Brahmaputra and Barak valleys of Assam since early times of civilization. The fertile river valleys attracted different human groups to settle down and practice agriculture. With the growth of population the pressure of rural subsistence started increasing in gradual expansion of farmlands at the cost of forest.

The hill tribes of Assam, especially of the Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills Districts are traditionally practicing jhum cultivation which has emerged as the most important cause of deforestation in the hills slopes. Besides deforestation, the practice of jhum has also generated sister dimensions like loss of bio-diversity, soil erosion and reduction in soil fertility. In Karbi Anglong District jhum cultivation covers more than 45 % area of the district, while in the North Cachar Hills District more than 65 % area has been brought under jhum. The slash and burn method which has obvious implications on natural regeneration of soil fertility and availability of sufficient biomass for burning finally results in gross disappearance of forest. Instead of allowing nature to take toll of varied plant species, the jhumias go for selective growing of crops thereby rendering some important plant species endangered. Massive forest depletion in Assam started due to intrusion of modern political and

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Production of Horticultural Crops in Kamrup District of Assam Problems and Strategies

Dr Bhanu Hazarika

Introduction

Agriculture plays a vital role in the economy of Assam. Growing population and rise in income level will lead to increase in demand of high value agriculture produce like fruits. In India, horticulture sector contributes about 30.4% of agriculture Gross Domestic Product, besides providing employment for 19% of the labour force (Gautam and Handa, 2012 p8). Horticulture crops have got a unique role in developing countries both in economic and social sphere in respect of improving income and nutritional status particularly of rural masses. It not only generates employment for rural masses and conserve natural resources but also have several other advantages like value addition and foreign exchange earnings.

The study area is rich in natural resources, covered with dense forests, has the high rainfall with large and small river systems nesting the land and is a treasure house of flora and fauna. Wide variation in altitude coupled with abundance of rainfall within the region which in turn has endowed the region with rich in bio-diversity. The region has immense potential for growing a wide range of fruits (tropical and sub tropical) and vegetables. Kamrup district is an untapped reservoir of potential for development of horticulture which includes fruits, vegetables, flowers; spices, tuber crops, nut crops, medicinal and aromatic plants, banana, pineapple, areca nut and coconut are the major horticultural crops are gaining importance presently. The area under horticultural crops is occupying nearly 34,778 hectare area in

Kamrup district while the state of Assam is 250000 hectares which is 14% of net cropped area of the state. The crop-wise break-up of area, production and productivity is shown in the table presented below.

Area, Production and Average Yield of Some Major Horticultural Crops of Kamrup District

| Name of Crops | Area (hectare) | | Production (MT) | | Average yield (kg/hectare) |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 | 2009-2010 |
| Banana | 2,500 (35.00) | 2,297 (34.18) | 22,181 (34.01) | 24,109 (35.78) | 13,083 (15.27) |
| Pineapple | 1,750 (24.83) | 1,262 (18.55) | 20,730 (31.57) | 24,281 (35.31) | 17,562 (24.73) |
| Orange | 2,813 (38.13) | 2,252 (31.28) | 18,862 (27.44) | 22,101 (34.28) | 18,382 (22.03) |
| Papaya | 378 (5.27) | 445 (6.19) | 4,555 (6.74) | 5,277 (7.93) | 11,434 (24.35) |
| Assam Lemon | 378 (5.14) | 378 (5.41) | 2,798 (2.87) | 2,798 (2.93) | 7,562 (8.85) |
| Guava | 168 (2.33) | 168 (2.33) | 2,180 (2.27) | 2,425 (2.78) | 19,514 (22.78) |
| Total | 7,289 | 7,284 | 91,224 | 95,642 | 85,688 |

Source: Department of Horticulture (AAU) Khanapara, Guwahati.

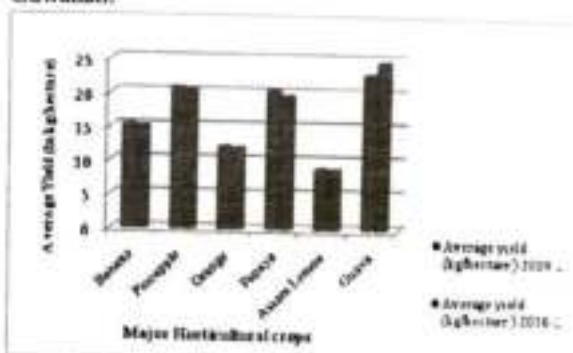


Fig 1 Average yield of some Major Horticultural Crops of Kamrup District

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PROBLEMS AND PROSPECT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

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Saraighat College, Changsari

A case study of Kamrup (Rural) District, Assam

Introduction

Rural development is a strategy by which human and physical resources are utilized to the maximum extent so that more employment opportunities are created and the standard of living of the people is raised. Thus rural development is all round development of the rural people and the balanced development of all areas in the rural economy (Choudhary, C.M,2009). From the developmental angle, Kamrup district is divided into 15 Development Blocks. Below the block level set-up, there are 162 Gaon Panchyats, each comprising of a number of villages and governed by local self bodies. In Kamrup (rural) district as per 2011 census, the total population living in rural areas is 1,375,188 and 90.64% of the total population live in rural areas of the villages. Most of them are found as poverty ridden and economically backward. The Central and the State Government, has been giving special thrust for elimination of rural areas. Keeping in view the importance of this area, an attempt has been made here to review the achievement, under District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Kamrup has been introducing various schemes.

Objectives

- 1) To analyse the achievement of various programmes and schemes under District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Kamrup, 2001-2005.
- 2) To analyse the critical assessment of the programmes and schemes.
- 3) To find out the problems and evolve the suggestions for the development of the rural areas.

Methodology

The study has been done on the basis of both primary and secondary data. The primary data related with works is done on personal observation and secondary data collected from various books, journals, news paper, internet, etc. For the purpose of the present study, secondary data for the study region were collected from the census reports and District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Kamrup. The collected data of different sources have been processed, tabulated and represented.

Achievement of the Schemes/programmes

The Central Government and the State Government have launched special programmes/ schemes for the benefits of the rural people. The DRDA have been assigned the responsibility of implementation of rural development programmes launched by the Central and the State Governments. The schemes as shown in table 1 have been implemented during 2001-2005.

1. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)

This scheme is a self generating employment programme which was launched from April, 1999 by restructuring the earlier Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and allied programmes. The scheme emphasizes on poverty alleviation, capitalizing advances of group lending and to overcome the problems of multiplicity of programmes (Choudhury C.M. *ibid*). Under the SGS, during

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POTENTIALITY OF ADVENTURE TOURISM IN NORTHERN PART OF KAMRUP DISTRICT, ASSAM: CHALLENGES AND ISSUES

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Abstract

Tourism is one of the world's largest industries and it is growing rapidly. It is a source of mass contact between persons of different socio-economic, socio-cultural, socio-political and ecological condition. Hence tourism has its impact on all these areas. But it is not an unmixed blessing and has both positive and negative impact on economy, culture and environment of society in the Northern part of Kamrup district is not exception to that. The region is rich in archaeological remains, monument and cultural heritage that can easily make it a tourist-spots. Tourism has great potential for generating income and employment opportunities in comparison to normal manufacturing industries in Assam without disturbing the environment. Most of the tourism spots are located in the hilly terrain or hillocks. The places of tourist attraction are not by the side of the national highways and approach roads are in bad condition. Apart from the approach road, the other infrastructural facilities have been hampering the expected development

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প্ৰস্তাৱনা :

আধুনিক অসমীয়া কবিতাক বিশেষ মাৰা প্ৰদান কৰা নবকান্ত বৰুৱা (১৯২৭-২০১১) কবিতাশিল্পী হওঁতেই উপন্যাসসমূহেই সেই কথা স্মৰণ কৰে। 'কলিতাৰ সাংস্কৃতিক উপন্যাস'ত 'কলিতাপৰিচয়' (১৯৭০), 'কলিতাৰ জীৱন' (১৯৭১), 'গৰমা কুঁৱৰী' (১৯৭২), 'মহাৰাজপুৰী' (১৯৭৩), 'কাঁচাৰী' (১৯৭৪) আৰু 'হাতিসোৰ কুঁৱৰী' (১৯৭৫) আদি গ্ৰন্থত 'অসমীয়া উপন্যাস'ৰ বিকাশৰ প্ৰচলিত অৰ্থত উপন্যাস নহয়। তেওঁ কৈছে: 'প্ৰচলিত অৰ্থত নব উপন্যাসে জনকো কিতাপ হোৱাত পৰা নহয়। মহাৰাজপুৰী উপন্যাসখনত 'কবিতা'ৰ মতে 'কবিতা'ৰ মতে কবিতা হিচাপে নবকান্ত বৰুৱা সাংস্কৃতিক উপন্যাস আৰু হোমকবিতাৰ মতে কবিতা। তেওঁৰ সাহিত্য আৰু ইতিহাসত দুটি গদ্যৰ আয়তন সীমিত কৰিছে যদিও তাৰ ভৰ বেলাত যথেষ্ট কৰিছে যদিও উপন্যাস দুটি কৈছে। সন্ত, পাতনি, নবকান্ত বৰুৱা উপন্যাস সমগ্ৰ।

উপন্যাসসমূহৰ বিষয়বস্তুৰ চমু আভাস :

প্ৰথম উপন্যাস 'কলিতাপৰিচয়'ত 'কলিতা'ৰ জীৱন-যাত্ৰাক কেন্দ্ৰ কৰি। মানৱীয় প্ৰেম, সাংগ্ৰাম আৰু সাংগ্ৰাম, ভাষা আৰু বাস্তবতাই জীৱনটো নমুঠ অন্য পৰিণতি কৰিছে হৈছে 'কলিতাপৰিচয়'ত। কপটি, সোণপাঠী আদি চৰিত্ৰৰ দ্বাৰা উপন্যাসখনৰ এনে দিশবোৰ ফুটি উঠে যে (ঠাকুৰ, ৪৫২)।

'কলিতাপৰিচয়'ত 'কলিতা'ৰ উপস্থাপন কৰা হৈছে দুশ বছৰ আগৰ বাস্তৱিক অস্তিত্ব নহাওঁ অঞ্চলৰ দুটা ক্ষমতাসালী পৰিয়ালৰ দুজন প্ৰতিদ্বন্দ্বী ব্যক্তিক কেন্দ্ৰ কৰি। এজন হ'ল বৰাৰ ঘৰৰ ভোগাই বৰুৱা আৰু আনজন হ'ল বাৰুৰ ঘৰ। বৰাৰ ঘৰীয়া বীৰুতৰে ভোগাই বৰুৱা অধিক ক্ষমতাসালী আছিল। কিন্তু প্ৰায় সমানেই ধনে-ধানে দিনক দিনে প্ৰতিপক্ষীতাই হৈ উঠিছিল বাৰুৰ ঘৰ। দুয়োটা পৰিয়ালক ওচৰ চপাই অন্যৰ উচ্ছেদৰ বাবে বৰাৰ ভনীয়েক মাহিষ্ট্ৰীক ভোগাইলৈ পিয়া কৰোওৱা হৈছিল। কিন্তু সেই মিত্ৰতাইও সম্পৰ্ক মন্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। বৰা প্ৰতিদ্বন্দ্বিতাৰ মনোপুষ্টি ক্ৰমশঃ প্ৰবল হৈছিল। অসুখৰ মাজেদি শত্ৰুতালৈহে বাগৰিলে। দুয়ো পক্ষৰ মাজত সৰু সৰু বিষয়ক কেন্দ্ৰ কৰিয়েই আত্মীয়স্বজন, আত্মীয়স্বজন আৰু আত্মীয়স্বজন প্ৰতি-যোগিতা চলোৱাৰ উপৰিও ইজনে সিজনৰ ওপৰত শতক শালিলৈকে ছল চাবলৈ ধৰিলে। আত্মীয়স্বজনৰ জীৱনটোও পৰ্যন্ত ভোগাইলৈ ঘৰৰ অলংকৰণৰ বাখৰবোৰো বুলি পেলোৱা হৈছিল। শেষলৈ অবলা মাহিষ্ট্ৰীয়েও সপক্ষৰ সেতু বন্ধ কৰিবগৈ নোৱাৰা হ'ল (ঠাকুৰ, ৪৬৩)।

'গৰমা কুঁৱৰী' উপন্যাসখনৰ কাহিনী অসম বুৰঞ্জীৰ ত্ৰয়োদশ চতুৰ্দশ শতিকাৰ বিখ্যাত নাবী চৰিত্ৰ গৰমা কুঁৱৰী কেন্দ্ৰিক। 'সূৰ্য কুমাৰ হু-গা' 'বুৰঞ্জীৰ কাণী' নামৰ প্ৰবন্ধ সংকলনত সংকলিত 'গৰমা কুঁৱৰী' শীৰ্ষক প্ৰবন্ধৰ আধাৰত নবকান্ত বৰুৱাই উপন্যাসখন লিখি উলিয়াইছে (ঠাকুৰ, ৪৬৬)।

* সংস্কৰণ: অধ্যাপক, অসমীয়া বিভাগ, শৰাইঘাট মহাবিদ্যালয়, শ্ৰীহৰিগঞ্জ : ৮২৫৫০৩০১০৭, Email: kalitad@yahoo.com



আলোক

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সম্পাদক
অমূল্য চন্দ্ৰ দাস

সম্পাদনা সমিতিৰ সদস্যসকল :

ড° বিৰিঞ্চি কুমাৰ কলিতা

ড° ইন্দু প্ৰভা দেবী

গীতাত্মী তামূলী

ড° অনু ৰাণী দেবী

ড° গীতাজ্জলি দাস

প্ৰকাশক
অসমীয়া বিভাগ
বি বৰুৱা কলেজ, গুৱাহাটী- ৭৮১০০৭

সাহিত্যিক মালিতা আৰু "ধনবৰ আৰু বতনী"

ড° ধনেশ্বৰ কলিতা

বেলাড শব্দটো আহিছে লেটিন শব্দ *ballare* ৰ পৰা। ইয়াৰ অৰ্থ হৈছে নৃত্য-সঙ্গীত (*dancing song*)। বেলাড হৈছে চুটি চুটি পাণ্ডিত্যবদ্ধ চমু কৰ্ণনাঙ্ক কবিতা। F. G. Gum এ বেলাড সম্পৰ্কে এইদৰে কৈছে— *a poem meant for singing, quite impersonal in material, probably connected in its origins with the communal dance but submitted to a process of oral traditions among people who are free from literary influences and fairly homogeneous in character*

বেলাড বা কাহিনী গীত বা মালিতা ছন্দত ৰচিত চুটি কাহিনী গীত। ইয়াক বাদ্যযন্ত্ৰ সঙ্গত কৰি গাব পাৰি। বেলাডক কাব্যৰ বিপৰীত বান্ধা বুলিব পাৰি। কাব্যৰ মীচলীয়া কৰ্ণনাৰ বিপৰীতে ই সাধাৰণতে চমু কবিতা।

পৃথিৱীৰ সকলো সাহিত্যৰে লোকসাহিত্যত বেলাড বা কাহিনী গীতৰ মূল্য অপৰিসীম। এই কাহিনী গীতসমূহ মানুহৰ মুখে মুখে পৰম্পৰাগতভাৱে চলি আহিছিল। এনে গীতসমূহৰ অৰ্থিত বোমাণ্টিক যুগৰ কবিসকলেও এক জেৰীৰ কাহিনী গীত ৰচনা কৰিবলৈ ল'লে। এইবোৰকে সাহিত্যিক বেলাড বা কৃত্ৰিম বেলাড বুলি কোৱা হয়। এনে বেলাডৰ উৎকৃষ্ট সংগ্ৰহ হ'ল উইলিয়াম ৱৰ্ডসৱৰ্থ আৰু ডেমুকেল টাইলৰ কলেক্টিভ *Lyrical Ballads, with a Few Other Poems*। ১৭৯৮ চনত প্ৰথম প্ৰকাশিত গ্ৰন্থখনৰ জৰিয়তে ইংৰাজী সাহিত্যত বোমাণ্টিক আন্দোলনৰ শুভাৰম্ভ হয় বুলি কোৱা হয়।

অসমীয়া সাহিত্যতো বোমাণ্টিক যুগৰ কবিসকলে এনেধৰণৰ সাহিত্যিক মালিতা সৃষ্টিৰ প্ৰচাস কৰে। সেইবোৰৰ ভিতৰত চন্দ্ৰকুমাৰ আগৰৱালাৰ তেজীমলা, লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱাৰ মালতী, কনক আৰু কতনী, কতনীৰ বেজাৰ আদি উল্লেখযোগ্য।

এই মালিতাসমূহৰ কিছুমান বিশেষ বৈশিষ্ট্য পৰিলক্ষিত হয়। সেইবোৰ এনেধৰণৰ—
(ক) প্ৰতিটো বেলাডেই হৈছে ছন্দত ৰচিত চুটি কাহিনী। নিৰ্ধাৰিত পংক্তি কিছুমানৰ জৰিয়তে ইয়াৰ কাহিনী বা কথাবস্তুই পূৰ্ণতা লাভ কৰে।

লেখক শৰাইঘাট কলেজ, অসমীয়া বিভাগৰ সহকাৰী অধ্যাপক

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IQBALS PHILOSOPHY IN PERSIAN POETRY

Dr. Aminul Haque Choudhury

ABSTRACT

Life is manifested everywhere. There are many different form of life. But the highest form of life appears in man (a Persian word) which the individual become a self-contained exclusive centre. Every object possesses an individuality, and in the scale of life, the status of every object is fixed according to the extent, it develops its individuality and gain mastery over the environment. Individuality attains the highest development in man here it becomes personality. Iqbal goes against the pantheistic conception of life. There is no such thing a universal life. On the other hand all life is individual. God himself is an individual. The universe, according to MC Taggart is an association of individuals, but the adjustment and orderliness which we find in the association is not complete in itself or eternally achieved. It is a result of conscious effort. And the members of the association are not fixed. New member are ever coming to co-operate the help in great task of achievements. We are thus gradually travelling from chaos to cosmos. Our Universe is yet, not complete. It is in the course of formation and development. Man is also a sharer in it. Iqbal thus thinks that man possesses a prominent position in this Universe.

Society is an association of individuals. But is not a mere assemblage of individuals. It is life, an organic whole. In an organic body, the part and the whole can't exist apart from one another. Similarly the individual and society can not remain separate from one another. The individual reflects in himself the diversity of society and the diversity of society embodies its unity in the individual.

INTRODUCTION:

Iqbal studied both in England and Germany. In London, he studied at Lincoln's Inn in order to qualify the Bar, and at the Trinity College of Cambridge

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University, he was enrolled as an undergraduate student to secure a B.A. Honours degree from Cambridge University in Philosophy.

Perhaps, having a great love for philosophy, Iqbal wanted to benefit himself from the lectures of the Neo-Hegelian, John MC Taggart and James Ward, were tutors then in Cambridge University, to the undergraduates. Besides these two distinguished professors of Philosophy, two great orientalists, E.G Browne and R.A Nicholson, were also at Cambridge University, lecturing on Persian literature. In view of this, Iqbal's enrolment as an undergraduate student at Cambridge, though, seems unusual, is meaningful and understandable. Iqbal's intellect was sharpened and his mental horizon widened under these eminent scholars; they also admired and recognized his philosophic and poetic talent.

When Iqbal returned from Europe in 1908, he started his professional career as a Professor, lawyer and poet- all at once. After his arrival in Lahore, Iqbal rejoined the Government College I Lahore as a Professor of philosophy. Two and half year later, in 1911 he resigned the post of Professorship and concentrated on law as an independent profession.

DISCUSSION :

Iqbal formulated his philosophy of life for the first time in his two monumental works in Persian - *Azar-i-Khudi* (The Secret of Self) and *Rumuz-i-Bekhud* (The Mysteries of selflessness) published in 1915 and 1918 respectively. *Azar-i-Khudi* deals with the philosophy of self, or the individual personality, and contains the central of his philosophy. J Professor R.A Nicholson of Cambridge University found it so forceful and original that he translated it into English, entitled "The Secret of Self" and published it from Macmillan Co, London in 1926. *Rumuz-i-Bekhud* deals with the individual in relation to society in an ideal Islamic stage. This book has been translated into English by A.J. Arbery under the title "The mysteries of Selflessness" and was published by John Murray, London in 1953.

In the word of Iqbal the problem of "Self" is very important for both philosophy and religion. It is quite natural that man finds himself very much interested in questions relating to the self. Almost in every age in every Country great minds have given their attention to it. What do we mean by self? Can its existence be proved? If it exists, what is its nature and relation with the body, World and God, Intellectuals in the East as well as West have been provoked by these problems and tried to solve them in their own ways. The philosophy of Iqbal moves around the basic problems. Many other problems arise out of it and he tried to solve them also. He begins his philosophical and theological enquires with the discussion of the nature of human personality as a separate entity and possessing certain potentiality.

There are thinkers who believe in the spiritual order of things but conceive in such a way that the importance of man or human personality is very greatly undervalued. Such a view causes great harm to the development of human personality and society because man is considered as a shadow, illusion,



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GLIMPSES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERSIAN LITERATURE DURING AKBAR'S REIGN

Dr. Jitul Ali

The literature of every period possesses its own characteristics which distinguish it from that of other period. Persian literature under Akbar is likewise marked for having some of its own characteristics as his age is considered as the golden era for the development of not only Persian literature but also art, architecture, fine art etc. Even Akbar's court was far superior to Persia at the time of the Safavids of Iran. His revenue minister Todar Mal made Persian as the government language for the entire Mughal Empire in 1582. As a result Persian came to predominant throughout the whole of the Muslim east from southern Europe as far as Bengal. Akbar was himself uneducated but he took keen interest in the progress of education and established various *Makhtabs* and *Madrassa*. He also introduced some reforms in the syllabi of these institutions for the good of the people. Abul Fazl remarked, "Everybody ought to read books on morals, arithmetic and the notation peculiar to arithmetic, agriculture, menstruation, geometry, astronomy, physiognomy, household matter, rules of government, medicine, logic and history all of which may be gradually acquired."

Akbar patronizes both Persian and Hindi literature and was equally interested in both. His reign undoubtedly was the golden age of Indo-Moslem art and literature.

The best known exponent of the Indian style of poetry from, time to Akbar was **Muhammad Urfi Shirazi**. He came to India at the beginning of his career and introduced him to Emperor Akbar by Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan. Urfi was a highly talented poet. his style and diction marked the choicest and finest jewel-work of a fastidious artist. His Diwan consists of several *qasidas*, *quatrains*, *ghazals*, *tarzibands* etc. Urfi composed Masnawis, in imitation of Nizami's *Khamasa* namely "*Majma-ul-bakar*" "*Farhad wa Shirin*" etc. but couldn't complete due to

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INDO-IRANIAN LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

Dr. Aminul Haque Choudhury

ABSTRACT: Persian played a significant role in the growth and development of major Indian languages such as Urdu, Hindi, Assamese etc. Another formidable aspect that transpires from this sort of study is the contribution of Persian thought and traditions in the evolution of the composite culture of India in the backward of socio-culture affinity enjoyed by India and Iran for centuries together. The impact of Persian on Indian life and literature is the story of a continuous mutual adjustment and give and take arising out of a meeting of two cultural groups, Hindu and Muslim, definite traits of their own. The differences of the two cultural groups, coming into contact with and influencing each other are particularly thrown into relief in their languages, which indicates the closest cultural relations between them. The extent of mutual influence shows that the linguistic amalgam is no doubt, the symbol of a cultural fusion. Persian loan word in Hindi, Urdu and Assamese include not only nouns and adjectives but also prefixes, suffixes, adverbs, conjunctions, interjections and verbs besides fragmentary words which are quite numerous. Even the formation of nouns from adjectives and infinitives is, in some instances, indebted to Persian. On close observation of Persian loanwords in Hindi and Assamese we discover that many of the words concern the materials brought and used by the aristocratic classes and institutions founded by them. Some words however, denote objects that were perhaps, better and more popular than

the native ones. It is to be noted that these loanwords underwent nominal phonetic changes when they entered the Indian languages with the exception of Urdu, which adopted them verbatim to a great extent.

Keywords: India; Iran; Language; Religion; Art & Architecture; Festival; Traditions; Cultural relations; Believe etc.

INTRODUCTION: Persian language and literature has played a significant role in the growth and development of human society. It is not only a language but also a culture that encapsulates the glorious achievement of human being on this earth. Persian language also known as Farsi is the most widely spoken language of the Iranian branch of the Indo-Iranian languages a sub-family of the Indo-European languages. The speakers of the western dialect of Persian form the majority in Iran. The Eastern dialect is called Dari or Tajiki. It is spoken by the majority of people of Afghanistan, Tajikistan and a large minority in Uzbekistan. Smaller groups of Persian speaking people are found in Russia, Georgia, Armenia, Pakistan, western China, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman and Azerbaijan.

Broadly speaking Persian had to pass through three distinguished phases of its development. They are... Old Persian, Middle Persian and Modern Persian.¹ Median, Scythian, Old Persian and Avestan falls under Old Iranian languages. Avestan, which was generally spoken in the north-west of ancient Persia, is the language of the Avesta used for sacred scriptures of Zoroastrianism. Modern Persian is developed from the 9th century onwards following Arab domination over Iran. It had considerable Parthian and Middle Persian elements with additional influences from other Iranian languages. Modern Persian replaced the Iranian languages like Khwarezmi and Balkhi and occupied the position of the lingua franca over Iran. In a short span of time, it emerged as a strong vehicle of expression over a vast region extending from India to Europe and from Khwarezmi to Persian Gulf. The credit to introducing Persian to India, however, goes to the saints and savants of Islam who preceded the Turkish invasion and establishment of Muslim rule in India.

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15. Rabha Identity Movement: An Overview

Breehivorna Talukdar

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Movements relating to the issues of identity and autonomy have been crucial in understanding the politics of Assam. The engagements relating to the question of identity, the issues of indigeneity, the right to self-determination and politics of Inclusionism vs Exclusionism. Assam has witnessed a series of ethnic movements launched by competing indigenous groups. Its multi-ethnic demography as well as the colonial policy of Divide and Rule caused the emergence of such movements. The aspiration for preserving one's ethnic identity, territory and customary laws and rights appears to be at the center stage of Assam politics. Movements are mostly directed towards the State wherein the aggrieved party takes recourse to various subnationalist means like protest movements, demand for secession, bandh calls etc.

Through this paper an attempt is made to look into the Rabha identity movement.

The Rabhas: The Rabhas are an ethnic community of Assam. Constitutionally recognized as a Scheduled Plains Tribe, the community accounts for 8.4% of the total Scheduled Tribes population of Assam. (Census Data 2001) They are found in Kamrup, Goalpara, Udalguri, Darrang, Dhubri, Kokrajhar, North Lakhimpur, Nagaon, Baksa districts of Assam. The Rabhas are divided into 8 sub-groups namely Pati, Maitori, Rangdani, Kocha, Hana, Totia, Boli, Dahari and the society is strictly structured on tribal customary laws.

The Rabha Identity Movement and its Growth

The germination of the Rabha identity movement known as the Rabha Hasong movement started since the pre-independence period but attained strength from 1980's. The ethnic identity consciousness among the Rabhas found expression particularly during the protest against the process of religious conversion through Sanskritization. This process in the garb of empowerment and modernizing the Rabhas actually sought to threaten their unique tribal way of life. During this period, three pioneers of Rabha Community Dwarikanath Rabha, Gobardhan Saikia and Rajen Rongkho contributed to the development of the ethnic identity consciousness amongst the Rabhas through modern education, social reforms and cultural revivalism. They sought to create and consciousness about the rich ethno-cultural identity and heritage among the community.

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HUMAN - ENVIRONMENT CORRELATIONSHIP: A GEO- ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

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ABSTRACT:

All human and other living organisms live and propagate in Earth. Every creature has a relation with the environment. The Human-environment corelationship is an age old and dynamic idea. In regard, different Scholars try to study such relationship on their own way from ancient time. Both the subjects Environmental Science and Geography parallely study the interrelationship between living organism and their environment in a spatial manner. Geographers, different scholars and environmentalists established the human-environment corelationship in a systematic way. They provide mainly two schools of thought to study the relationship. These are-(i) Determinism (The environment controls the human activities) and (ii) Possibilism (Human must try to adjust themselves with the environment by their activity).

The study is focusing on the review of related literature and hence, a systematic and descriptive analysis is done on the basis of the information.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The word 'Environment' is derived from the French word 'Environner' which means 'to encircle' or 'to surround'. All social, biological, physical and chemical aspects compose the environment in which different organisms live and grow. There is a close relationship among the components of environment. Human are now and

then directly or indirectly depend on environment. In early age man was afraid of the environment he had to defend himself against the natural calamities and wild animals. Today man overuse and destroy the environment to a great extent and creates lots of environmental problems.

Human environment relationship can be interpreted by different ways. In this connection, the research paper pursues two schools of thoughts, i.e., environmental determinism and environmental possibilism.

2. OBJECTIVES:

The main objectives are:

1. To learn the conceptual setting of human environment corelationship
2. To study the deterministic view of Friedrich Ratzel and Ellen Churchill Semple.
3. To assess the possibilistic view of Vidal de Lablache and Jean Brunhes.
4. To evaluate human adaptation in environment.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The methodology of the study is primarily based on review of related literature through different books, research papers and journals etc. and finally systematic analysis is done. Observation method is adopted for fourth objective. The fact and information are thoroughly analysed.

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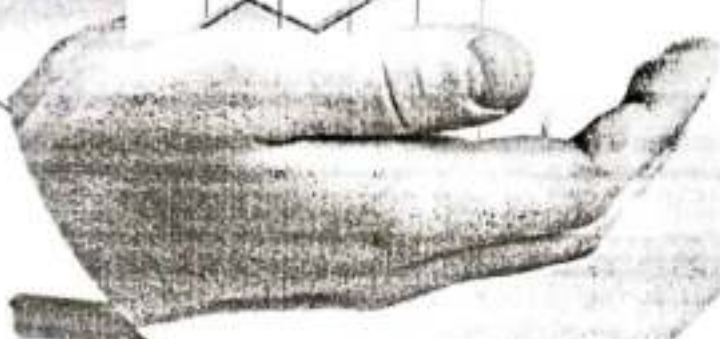


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Ajanta Prakashan

Shankhadi Nath

21. Empowerment of Women in the Field of Economy: A Case Study with Riverine Population along the Dhansiri (South) River, Assam

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Abstract

Women empowerment is a word extensively used in the perspective of development especially women's development. The Nairobi Conference (1985) defined woman's empowerment as "a redistribution of social power and control of resources in favour of women". Economic empowerment of women's society implies enabling women to be a part of various economic activities and become cost-effective character.

Women's organization in the northeast becomes a relevant issue in the economic and social protection framework. Marked by variety in customs, cultures, traditions and languages, it is a home of miscellaneous social, linguistic groups and also having diversified economic activities carried by women.

Assam is one of the seven states of North East India. Woman's status in Assam is determined to a great extent in terms of socio-economic indicators such as income, poverty, education and skills that opens up opportunities of employment and better health.

Considering the vastness of the issues, Empowerment of Women in the field of economy along the Dhansiri river, which is one of the south bank tributaries of the river Brahmaputra in Assam calls for attention. In this connection, riverine (bankline) population especially rural women's society is the focus with special reference to the economic empowerment and how they try to cope up for empowerment will have to be studied more closely and suggest some helpful measures that could possibly ameliorate their living condition and stay alive sustainably.

Key Words: Riverine, Socio-Economic, Rural Women, Tributaries, Relevant issues, Empowerment.

Introduction

Empowerment is a multi-facet, multi-dimensional and multilayered concept. Women empowerment is a concept in which it widely used in the context of women's development. The



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UNSTEADY MHD CONVECTIVE HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER FLOW PAST A SEMI INFINITE VERTICAL POROUS PLATE WITH CHEMICAL REACTION

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Maushumi Mahanta²

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Abstract

In this paper the effects of magnetic field and the effects of chemical reaction on an unsteady MHD Convective heat and mass transfer flowing past a semi-infinite vertical porous plate have been studied. The plate moves with a constant velocity in the direction of fluid flow. A uniform magnetic field is applied normal to the semi-infinite vertical porous plate. To study the problem, the continuity equation, momentum equation, energy equation and species concentration equations are considered. First, the dimensional terms of above mentioned governing equations are transformed to non-dimensional form. Thereafter, the problem is solved by using small skin friction, nusselt number and Sherwood number and demonstrated the above findings graphically by giving different values of parameters involved in the problem like magnetic field parameter M , Grashof number Gr , Porosity number Kr etc. From different graphs conclusions have been drawn.

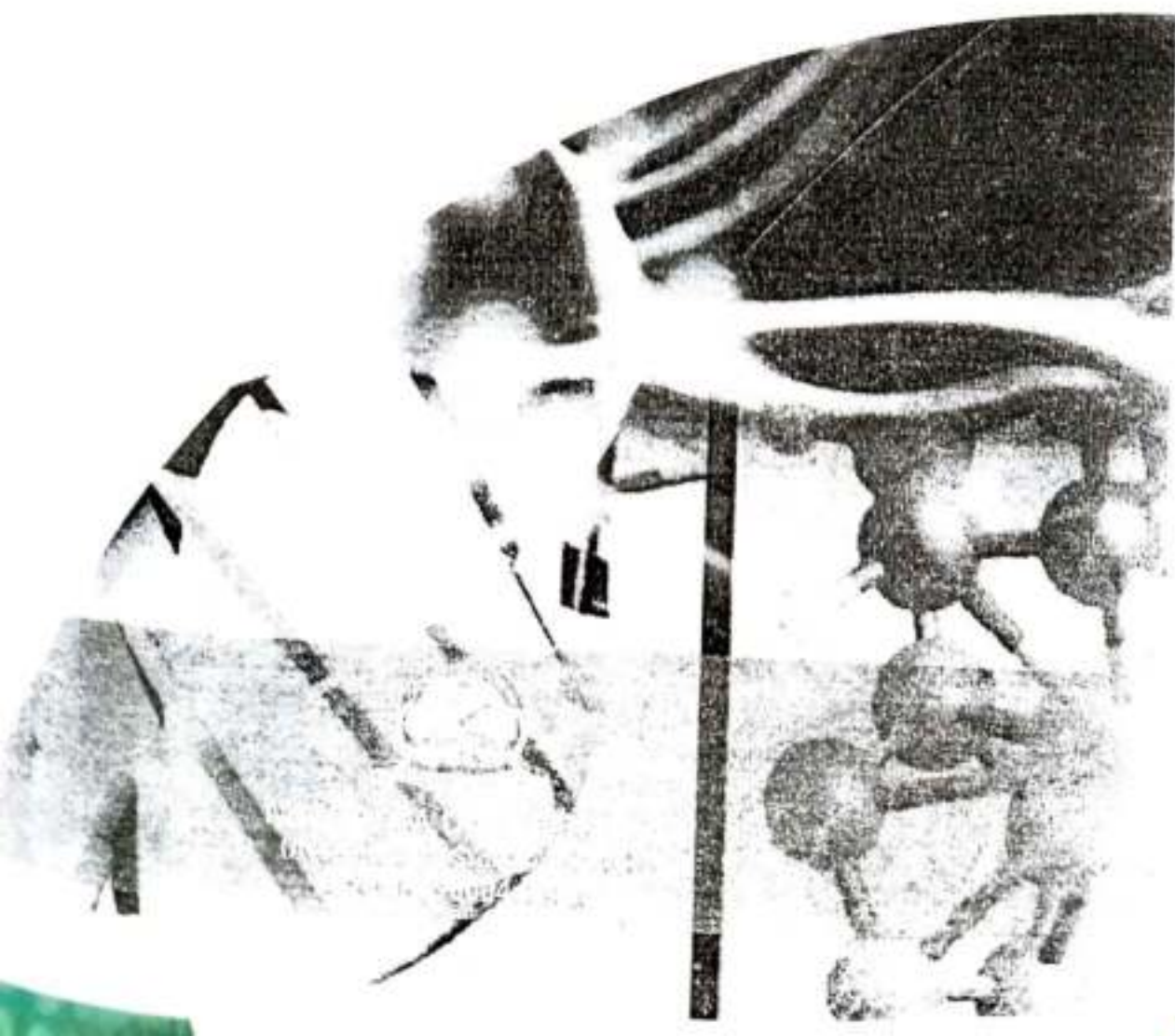
Keywords: *MHD, porous plate, perturbation technique, Grashof number, Magnetic field parameter.*

Introduction:

MHD is the science of motion of electrically conducting fluid in presence of magnetic field. There are various examples of applications of MHD principles i.e. MHD generator, MHD pumps, MHD flow meter etc. Convection problems of electrically conducting fluid in presence of transverse magnetic field have got much importance because of its wide applications in Geophysics, Astronomy, Plasma physics, Missile technology etc. Flow through a porous medium have numerous engineering and geophysical applications, i.e. in chemical engineering for filtration and purification process, in agriculture engineering to study the underground water resources, in petroleum technology to study movement of natural gas, oil and water through the oil reservoirs. Porous plates are also used for a heated body to keep its temperature constant. Many researchers have studied MHD free convection heat and mass transfer flow in a porous medium because of its various applications of many branches of science and technology.

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Thermal Diffusion (Soret Effect) on an Unsteady MHD Mixed Convective Heat and Mass Transfer Flow through Vertical Porous Medium with Chemical Reaction

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Abstract—A parametric study is investigated the effect of thermal diffusion (Soret effect) on an MHD mixed convective heat and mass transfer flow of an incompressible viscous electrically conducting fluid past a vertical porous plate. The magnetic Reynolds number is assumed to be so small that the induced magnetic field can be neglected as compared with the applied magnetic field. The resultant set of the non-dimensional governing equations are solved analytically by adopting perturbation technique. The profiles of the velocity, temperature, concentration, skin friction, Nusselt number and Sherwood number at the plate are demonstrated graphically for various values of the parameters involved in the problem and the results are physically interpreted. It is found in our discussion that thermal diffusion effect raises the fluid flow.

Keywords: Thermal Diffusion, MHD, Dimensional, Perturbation Technique, Heat and Mass Transfer

INTRODUCTION

MHD is the science of movement in which all the characteristics of fluid with the magnetic benefits under the induction of electric current. There are lots of applications of MHD principles in Engineering, Plasma Physics, in area of Biotechnology and Bio medical science. The effects of MHD in various heat and mass transfer problems with mixed convection are applied by several authors such as Elashbeeh (2003), Singh et al. (2000) and Ahmed (2010).

Soret effect which is also known as thermal-diffusion effect concerns with the methods of separating heavier gas molecules from lighter ones by maintaining temperature gradient over a volume of a gas containing particles of different masses. The mass flux created by temperature gradient is termed as Soret or thermal -diffusion effect. In view of the importance of Soret effect, several authors have carried out their research works to investigate the problems

related to thermal-diffusion effect. Some of them are Anghel et al. (2000), Pustenicu (2004), Alam et al. (2004) and Ahmed (2010).

Several investigators have studied the impact of reaction in several convective heat and mass transfer flows of whom Apelblat (1982) and Anderson et al. (1994) are price mentioning. Chambre and Young (1958) have conferred a primary order reaction within the neighbourhood of a horizontal plate. Muthucumaraswamy (2002) conferred heat and mass transfer effects on an endlessly moving isothermal surface with uniform suction by taking in to account the homogeneous reaction of 1st order.

The main aim of present study is to investigate the effect of thermal-diffusion (Soret effect) on a mixed convective heat and mass transfer flow through vertical porous plate with MHD. The work is an extension to the work done by Ailan and Derbery (2018).

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13. Women Empowerment through Education in Assam: A Case Study of Northern Part of Kamrup District

Dr. Bhanu Hazarika

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Introduction

From ancient to modern period the women have seen many ups and down in respect their status in India. Due to the process of privatization, liberalization and globalization ma changes is taken place almost in all the aspects of human society, including women. In t present study, the realization and recognition of the concept of women empowerment absolutely essential for the familial, social, national and international and progress. All over t world, especially in developing countries there is crime against women, deprivation of rights li education, economic status, domestic violence, exploitation and sexual harassment and so mu gender discrimination within and outside home. Hence, it has become necessary to dev systems and processes to arrive at solutions in regard to various problems faced by wom community. This will help women community not only to uplift to a developed stage but a empower them to take part in decision making on core matters like politics, economics, etc. a ultimately make them economically independent and self-reliant.

Education of women is the foremost requirement in improving the status of women in t society. An educated woman can face the vagaries of life without any fear. Education crea modern outlook among women which in turn strengthens their claim for better status in t society. Because, lack of education implies lack of backwardness about their own rights a privileges which ultimately becomes a factor in deteriorating their social status. Therefore, cannot neglect the importance of education in reference to women empowerment. In the ru areas of the study region, spending on education and especially for a girl child is still perceiv as waste of money and resources. Economic costs, social traditions, and religious and cultu belief limit the rural girls' educational opportunities. As a result, high rate of illiteracy amc rural women and girls' remains an area of serious concern for the government. Similarly, rural women have been under estimated and discriminated against, in all walks of life, desp their substantial contribution to the household economy and in turn, the national economy. T

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PROBLEMS AND PROSPECT OF FLORICULTURE IN ASSAM:

A case study of Hajo areas of Kamrup District

Dr. Bhanu Hazarika

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ASSAM, Guwahati

Introduction

Floriculture or flower farming is a branch of horticulture which is concerned with the cultivation/production and marketing of flower. Floriculture products mainly consist of cut flowers, pot plants, cut foliage, seed bulbs, tuber rooted cutting and dried flowers or leaves. Floriculture includes cultivation of flowering and ornamental plants for direct sale or for use as raw materials in cosmetic and perfume industry and in pharmaceutical sector. In simpler terms floriculture can be defined as the art and knowledge of growing flowers to perfection. The persons associated with this field are called floriculturists. Officially floriculture began in the late 1800's in England where flowers were grown in large estates, and now spread to almost all other countries. The floral industry today has grown too much larger proportions and offers a wide scope for growth and profits. Floriculture has now emerged as a potential foreign exchange earner in India due to varied and favorable agro-climatic condition and cheap labor force. Besides, floriculture assumes more significance for its immense contribution, landscaping, abatement of noise pollution, cleaning of air we breathe etc. Today floriculture has transformed into a viable agro business which needs sincere support to enable the growers to explore its considerable inherent potential.

India has a long tradition of floriculture. The cultivation of flowers and their varied uses are found in ancient Sanskrit classics like the Rig Veda, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Mrichchakatikam and Abhigyan Shakuntalam. The social and economic aspects of flowers growing were, however, recognized much later. The factors like climate and soil are very favorable in North-East India for development to floriculture as an industry, yet it has not got its desired momentum. In North-East India, floriculture business is still in infant stage. Floriculture in Assam is traditional, but it was not practiced for commercial purpose. The floriculture sector in the state is in a nascent stage at present while the market holds great potential. Varied climate and soil types of Assam make congenial for commercial of different floriculture crops. Among the North-Eastern states, Assam is the leading state in terms of flower production and demands. The importance of commercial floriculture can be realized because of its benefits in terms of employment generation, higher income and foreign exchange earnings. There is immense potentiality of floral industry for generating remunerative self-employment.

In Assam, 80 percent of the people are Hindu and flower is an essential item in various religious rituals and functions. Now in the cities and towns, even in the villages a decoration by flowers and flower items is becoming a fashion among all sections of people irrespective of religion. In the club meetings and festivals also flowers and flower items are used profusely. The bulk of the steady demand for modern flowers come from institutions like hotels, guest houses and marriage halls etc. The demand is concentrated mostly in urban areas. There is an increasing demand for modern flowers from individuals institutions. Flourishing flower market is expanding in the state to pay to meet the increasing demand for flowers. Every morning a stream of the very fresh Sukreswar temple filled with fragrance of fresh and



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STUDENTS SATISFACTION IN DISTANCE LEARNING PROGRAMME SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE AND OPEN LEARNING (IDOL), GAUHATI UNIVERSITY

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Abstract :

Higher Education provides and supplies a wide range of sophisticated manpower needed for the development of a nation. The citizens always look for attainment of individual progress by joining the mainstream system. It is expected that the system must be accessible to an optimum level of those citizen who are capable of pursuing higher studies. Taking into considerations the factor of increasing rate of enrolment in Higher Education, the formal system cannot fulfil the needs of Higher Education and it was thought to divert the overflow of entrance through creation of alternate channels of higher education. In this context the open learning system has been initiated to augment opportunities for higher education, as an instrument of democratizing education and to make it a lifelong process. There are many distance education institutes all over the world which are providing higher education through distance mode. But the effectiveness of distance education system based on the satisfaction of distance learners. This paper is an attempt to understand the satisfaction of distance learners' special reference to Institute of Distance and Open Learning (IDOL).

INTRODUCTION:

Higher Education provides and supplies a wide range of sophisticated manpower needed for the development of a Nation. The open learning system has been initiated to augment opportunities for Higher Education, as an instrument of democratizing education, and to make it a lifelong process. Teaching and learning by correspondence is the beginning of what is today called Distance Education. In a developing country like India, Distance Education is well suited to meet the increasing needs and aspirations of clientele in Higher Education. Today about 3.6 million students all over the India have enrolled in distance learning system, which is 28% of the total enrolment in Higher Education. The share and role of distance education in catering to Higher Education is highly significant and is likely to increasing in the coming decades. The University of London was the first University to offer distance learning degree establishing its 'External Programme' in 1958. But the credit of starting the first Open University goes to Britain. In the 1960 the UK Labour Government under Harold Wilson approved the setting up of 'The University the Air' presently known as UK Open University. Since then each region has