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Website: www.bbkcollege.ac.in

3rd CYCLE NAAC ACCREDITATION 2024

DVV Clarifications

3.3.2: Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years

National Assessment and Accreditation Council

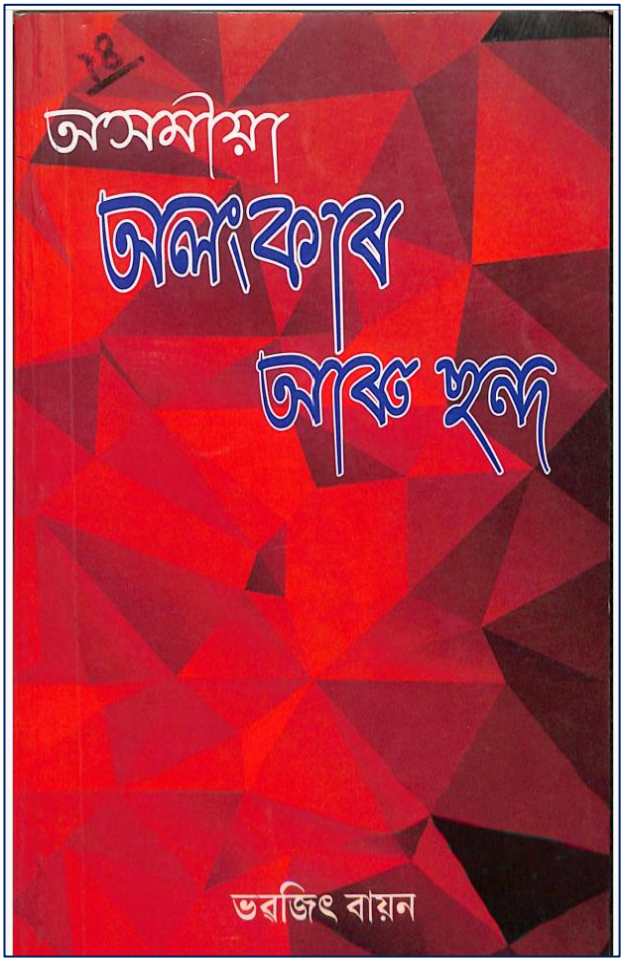
An Autonomous Institution of the University Grants Commission

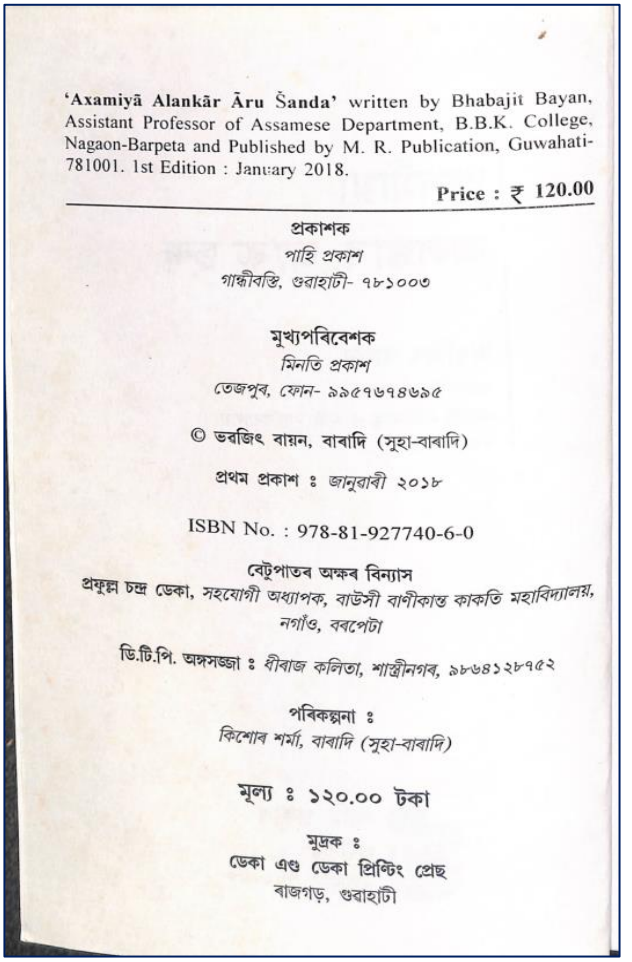
राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन और प्रत्यायन परिषद

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का एक स्वायत्त संस्थान

3.3.2 Additional Information

1) Bhabajit Bayan: *Asomiya Alankar aaru Chanda (2018-19)* (Book)





'Axamiyā Alankār Āru Šanda' written by Bhabajit Bayan, Assistant Professor of Assamese Department, B.B.K. College, Nagaon-Barpeta and Published by M. R. Publication, Guwahati-781001. 1st Edition : January 2018.

Price : ₹ 120.00

প্রকাশক
পাহি প্রকাশ
গান্ধীবস্তি, গুৱাহাটী- ৭৮১০০৩

মুখ্যপৰিবেশক
মিনাতি প্রকাশ
তেজপুৰ, ফোন- ৯৯৫৭৬৭৪৬৯৫

প্রথম প্রকাশ ঃ *জানুৱাৰী ২০১৮*

ISBN No. : 978-81-927740-6-0

বেটুপাতৰ অক্ষৰ বিন্যাস
প্রফুল্ল চন্দ্র ডেকা, সহযোগী অধ্যাপক, বাউসী বাণীকান্ত কাকতি মহাবিদ্যালয়, নগাঁও, ৰৱপেটা

ডি.টি.পি. অঙ্গসজ্জা ঃ *ধীৰাজ কলিতা, শাস্ত্রীনগৰ, ৯৮৬৪১২৮৭৫২*

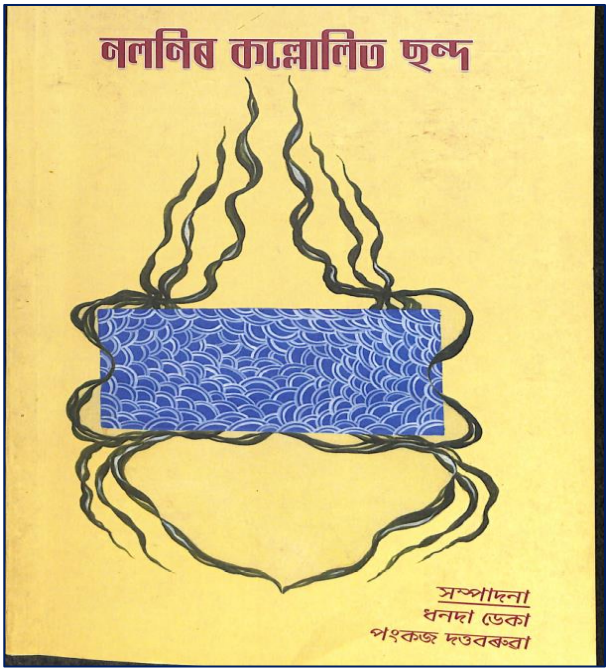
পৰিকল্পনা ঃ
কিশোৰ শর্মা, বাৰাদি (সুহা-বাৰাদি)

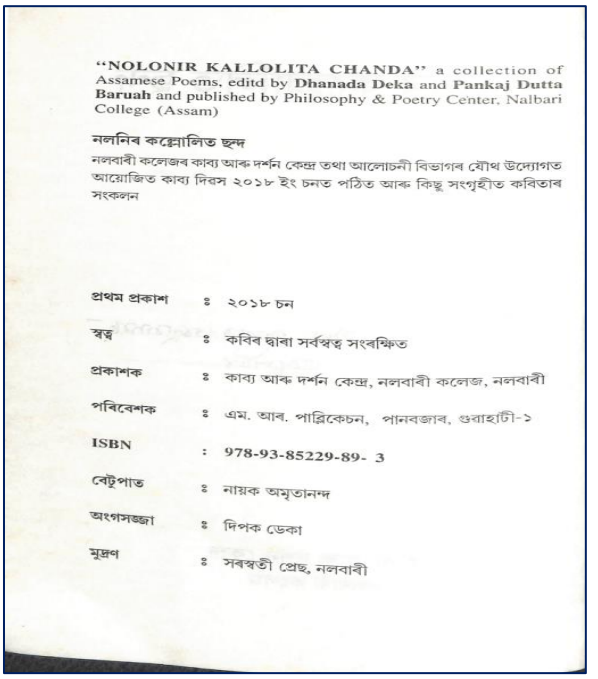
মূল্য ঃ ১২০.০০ টকা

মুদ্রক ঃ
ডেকা এণ্ড ডেকা প্রিন্টিং প্রেছ
ৰাজগড়, গুৱাহাটী

The book is print only. Web link for the book is not available

2) Dr. Gyanada Deka Talukdar: *Seujiya Bananit Amrit Tarar Chikmikani* (2018-19)



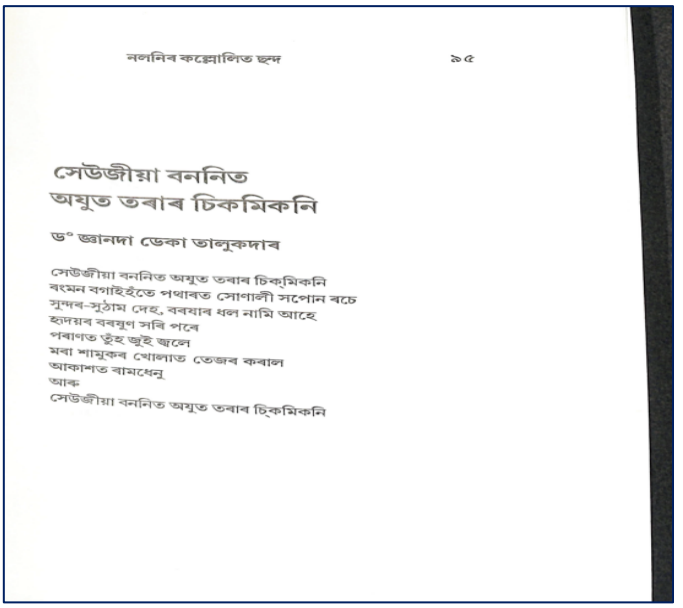


"NOLONIR KALLOLITA CHANDA" a collection of Assamese Poems, editd by **Dhanada Deka** and **Pankaj Dutta Baruah** and published by Philosophy & Poetry Center, Nalbari College (Assam)

নলনিৰ কল্লোলিত ছন্দ

নলবাৰী কলেজৰ কাব্য আৰু দৰ্শন কেন্দ্ৰ তথা আলোচনী বিভাগৰ যৌথ উদ্যোগত আয়োজিত কাব্য দিৱস ২০১৮ ইং চনত পঠিত আৰু কিছু সংগৃহীত কবিতাৰ সংকলন

প্ৰথম প্ৰকাশ ঃ ২০১৮ চন
স্বত্ব ঃ কবিৰ দ্বাৰা সর্বস্বত্ব সংৰক্ষিত
প্ৰকাশক ঃ কাব্য আৰু দৰ্শন কেন্দ্ৰ, নলবাৰী কলেজ, নলবাৰী
পৰিবেশক ঃ এম. আৰ. পাব্লিকেচন, পানবজাৰ, গুৱাহাটী-১
ISBN : 978-93-85229-89- 3
বেটুপাত ঃ নায়ক অমৃতানন্দ
অংগসজ্জা ঃ দিপক ডেকা
মুদ্ৰণ ঃ সৰস্বতী প্ৰেছ, নলবাৰী



নলনিৰ কল্লোলিত ছন্দ ৯৫

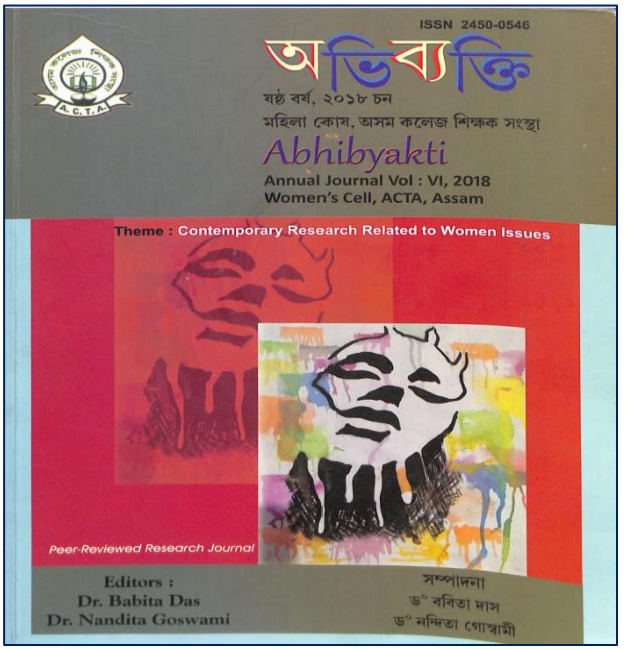
সেউজীয়া বননিত অমুত তৰাৰ চিকমিকনি

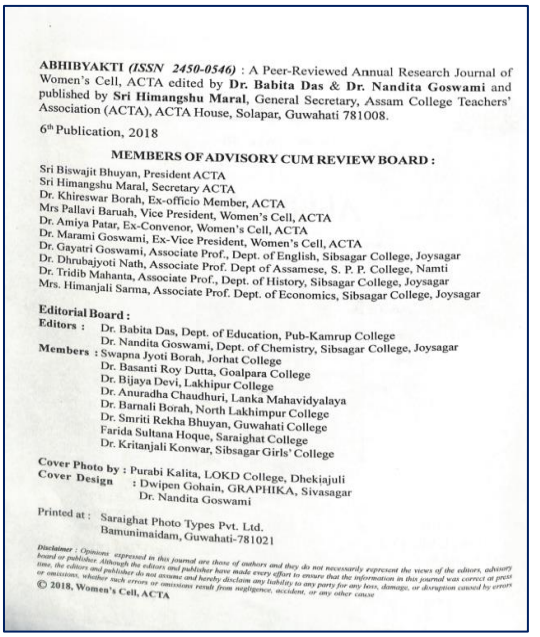
ড° জ্ঞানদা ডেকা তালুকদাৰ

সেউজীয়া বননিত অমুত তৰাৰ চিক্‌মিকনি
বৰমন বগাইহঁতে পথাৰত সোণালী সপোন ৰচে
সুন্দৰ-সুঠাম দেহ, ৰবষাৰ ধল নামি আহে
হৃদয়ৰ ৰবষুণ সৰি পৰে
পৰাণত তুহ জুই জ্বলে
মৰা শামুকৰ খোলাত তেজৰ কৰাল
আকাশত বামধেনু
আৰু
সেউজীয়া বননিত অমুত তৰাৰ চিকমিকনি

The book is print only. Web link for the book is not available

3) Dr. Jaynal Abdin (2018-19)





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6th Publication, 2018

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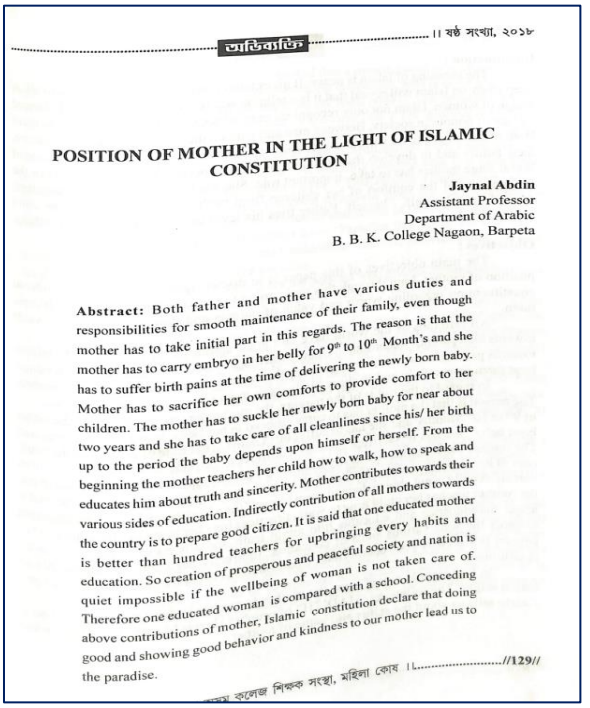

POSITION OF MOTHER IN THE LIGHT OF ISLAMIC CONSTITUTION

Jaynal Abdin
Assistant Professor
Department of Arabic
B. B. K. College Nagaon, Barpeta

Abstract: Both father and mother have various duties and responsibilities for smooth maintenance of their family, even though mother has to take initial part in this regards. The reason is that the mother has to carry embryo in her belly for 9th to 10th Month's and she has to suffer birth pains at the time of delivering the newly born baby. Mother has to sacrifice her own comforts to provide comfort to her children. The mother has to suckle her newly born baby for near about two years and she has to take care of all cleanliness since his/ her birth up to the period the baby depends upon himself or herself. From the beginning the mother teachers her child how to walk, how to speak and educates him about truth and sincerity. Mother contributes towards their various sides of education. Indirectly contribution of all mothers towards the country is to prepare good citizen. It is said that one educated mother is better than hundred teachers for upbringing every habits and education. So creation of prosperous and peaceful society and nation is quiet impossible if the wellbeing of woman is not taken care of. Therefore one educated woman is compared with a school. Conceding above contributions of mother, Islamic constitution declare that doing good and showing good behavior and kindness to our mother lead us to the paradise.

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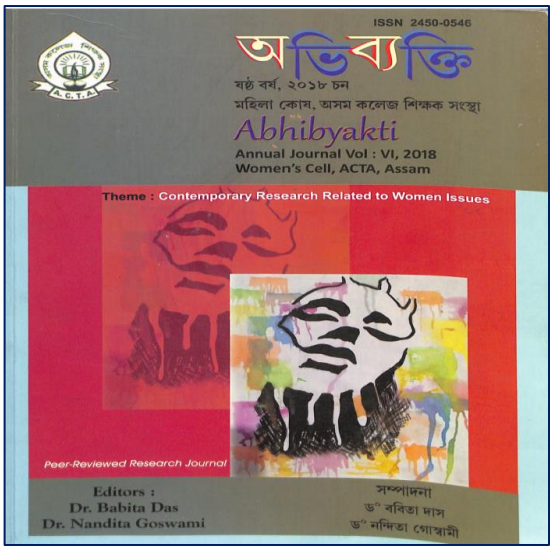
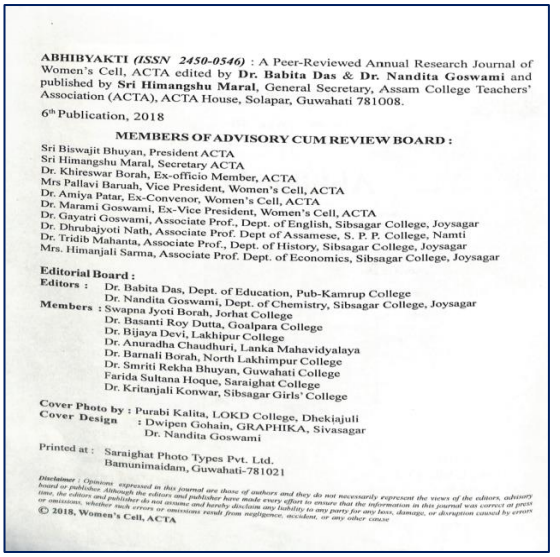
4) Phulrenu Mishra (2018-19)





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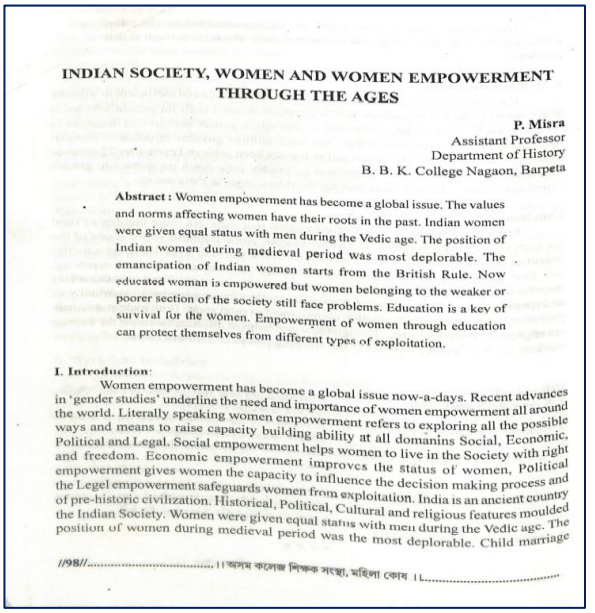


INDIAN SOCIETY, WOMEN AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH THE AGES

P. Misra
Assistant Professor
Department of History
B. B. K. College Nagaon, Barpeta

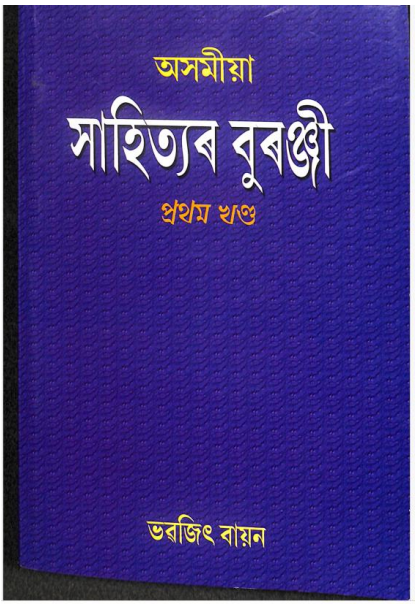
Abstract : Women empowerment has become a global issue. The values and norms affecting women have their roots in the past. Indian women were given equal status with men during the Vedic age. The position of Indian women during medieval period was most deplorable. The emancipation of Indian women starts from the British Rule. Now educated woman is empowered but women belonging to the weaker or poorer section of the society still face problems. Education is a key of survival for the women. Empowerment of women through education can protect themselves from different types of exploitation.

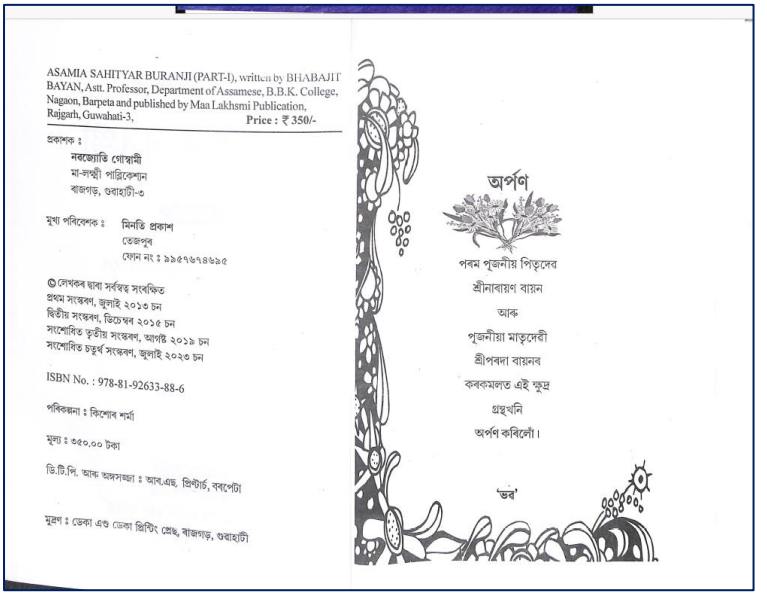
I. Introduction:

Women empowerment has become a global issue now-a-days. Recent advances in 'gender studies' underline the need and importance of women empowerment all around the world. Literally speaking women empowerment refers to exploring all the possible ways and means to raise capacity building ability at all domanins Social, Economic, Political and Legal. Social empowerment helps women to live in the Society with right and freedom. Economic empowerment improves the status of women, Political empowerment gives women the capacity to influence the decision making process and the Legel empowerment safeguards women from exploitation. India is an ancient country of pre-historic civilization. Historical, Political, Cultural and religious features moulded the Indian Society. Women were given equal status with men during the Vedic age. The position of women during medieval period was the most deplorable. Child marriage

The book is print only. Web link for the book is not available

5) Bhabajit Bayan: *Asomiya Sahityar Buranji* (2019-20)




ASAMIA SAHITYAR BURANJI (PART-I), written by BHABAJIT BAYAN, Astt. Professor, Department of Assamese, B.B.K. College, Nagaon, Barpeta and published by Maa Lakhmi Publication, Rajgarh, Guwahati-3, **Price : ₹ 350/-**

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নৱজ্যোতি গোস্বামী
মা-লক্ষ্মী পাব্লিকেশ্যন
ৰাজগড়, গুৱাহাটী-৩

মুখ্য পৰিবেশক ঃ মিনতি প্ৰকাশ
তেজপুৰ
ফোন নং ঃ ৯৯৫৭৬৭৪৬৯৫

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প্ৰথম সংস্কৰণ, জুলাই ২০১৩ চন
দ্বিতীয় সংস্কৰণ, ডিচেম্বৰ ২০১৫ চন
সংশোধিত তৃতীয় সংস্কৰণ, আগষ্ট ২০১৯ চন
সংশোধিত চতুৰ্থ সংস্কৰণ, জুলাই ২০২৩ চন

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মূল্য ঃ ৩৫০.০০ টকা

ডি.টি.পি. আৰু অঙ্গসজ্জা ঃ আৰ.এছ. প্ৰিণ্টাৰ্চ, বৰপেটা

মুদ্রণ ঃ ডেকা এণ্ড ডেকা প্ৰিণ্টিং প্ৰেছ, ৰাজগড়, গুৱাহাটী

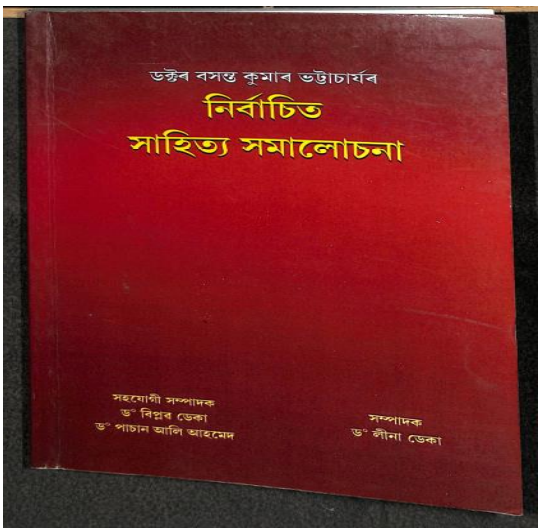
অৰ্পণ

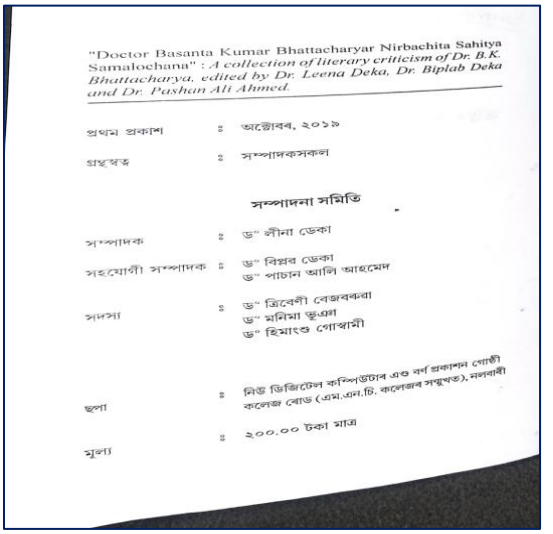
পৰম পূজনীয় পিতৃদেৱ
শ্ৰীনাৰায়ণ বায়ন
আৰু
পূজনীয়া মাতৃদেৱী
শ্ৰীপৰদা বায়নৰ
কৰকমলত এই ক্ষুদ্ৰ
গ্ৰন্থখনি
অৰ্পণ কৰিলোঁ।

'ভৰ'

The book is print only. Web link for the book is not available

6) Dr. Gyanada Deka Talukdar (2019-20)



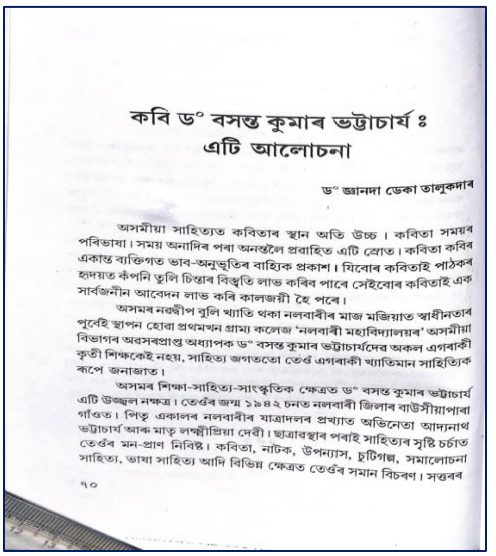

"Doctor Basanta Kumar Bhattacharyar Nirbachita Sahitya Samalochana" : *A collection of literary criticism of Dr. B.K. Bhattacharya, edited by Dr. Leena Deka, Dr. Biplab Deka and Dr. Pashan Ali Ahmed.*

প্রথম প্রকাশ : অক্টোবৰ, ২০১৯
গ্রন্থস্বত্ব : সম্পাদকসকল

সম্পাদনা সমিতি

সম্পাদক : ড° জীনা ডেকা
সহযোগী সম্পাদক : ড° বিপ্লব ডেকা
ড° পাচান আলি আহমেদ
সদস্য : ড° ত্রিবেণী বেজবৰুৱা
ড° মনিমা ডুঙডুঙ
ড° হিমাংশু গোস্বামী

ছপা : নিউ ডিজিটেল কম্পিউটাৰ এণ্ড বর্ণ প্রকাশন গোষ্ঠী
কলেজ ৰোড (এম.এন.টি. কলেজৰ সন্মুখত), নলবাৰী
মূল্য : ২০০.০০ টকা মাত্ৰ


কবি ড° বসন্ত কুমাৰ ভট্টাচার্য ঃ
এটি আলোচনা

ড° জ্ঞানদা ডেকা তালুকদাৰ

অসমীয়া সাহিত্যত কবিতাৰ স্থান অতি উচ্চ। কবিতা সময়ৰ পৰিভাষা। সময় অনাদিৰ পৰা অনন্তলৈ প্রবাহিত এটি স্রোত। কবিতা কবিৰ একান্ত ব্যক্তিগত ভাব-অনুভূতিৰ বাহ্যিক প্রকাশ। যিবোৰ কবিতাই পাঠকৰ হৃদয়ত কঁপনি তুলি চিন্তাৰ বিস্তৃতি লাভ কৰিব পাৰে সেইবোৰ কবিতাই এক সার্বজনীন আবেদন লাভ কৰি কালজয়ী হৈ পৰে।

অসমৰ নবদ্বীপ বুলি খ্যাতি থকা নলবাৰীৰ মাজ মজিয়াত স্বাধীনতাৰ পূর্বেই স্থাপন হোৱা প্রথমখন গ্রাম্য কলেজ 'নলবাৰী মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ' অসমীয়া বিভাগৰ অবসৰপ্রাপ্ত অধ্যাপক ড° বসন্ত কুমাৰ ভট্টাচার্যদেৱ অকল এগৰাকী কৃতী শিক্ষকেই নহয়, সাহিত্য জগততো তেওঁ এগৰাকী খ্যাতিমান সাহিত্যিক ৰূপে জনাজাত।

অসমৰ শিক্ষা-সাহিত্য-সাংস্কৃতিক ক্ষেত্রত ড° বসন্ত কুমাৰ ভট্টাচার্য এটি উজ্জ্বল নক্ষত্র। তেওঁৰ জন্ম ১৯৪২ চনত নলবাৰী জিলাৰ বাউসীয়াপাৰা গাঁওত। পিতৃ একালৰ নলবাৰীৰ যাত্রাদলৰ প্রখ্যাত অভিনেতা আদ্যানাথ ভট্টাচার্য আৰু মাতৃ লক্ষ্মীপ্রিয়া দেৱী। ছাত্রাবস্থাৰ পৰাই সাহিত্যৰ সৃষ্টি চর্চাত তেওঁৰ মন-প্রাণ নিবিষ্ট। কবিতা, নাটক, উপন্যাস, চুটিগল্প, সমালোচনা সাহিত্য, ভাষা সাহিত্য আদি বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্রত তেওঁৰ সমান বিচৰণ। সত্তৰৰ

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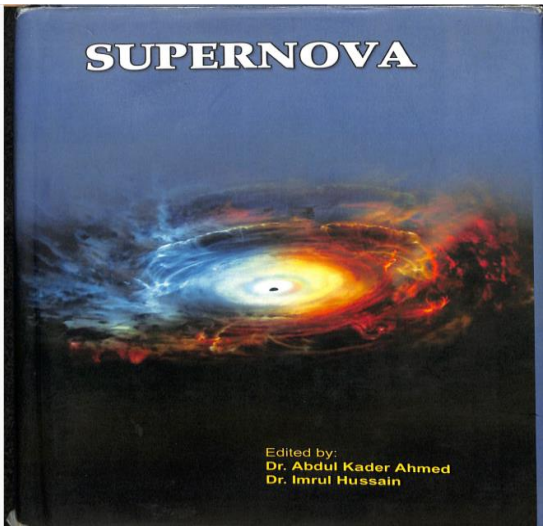

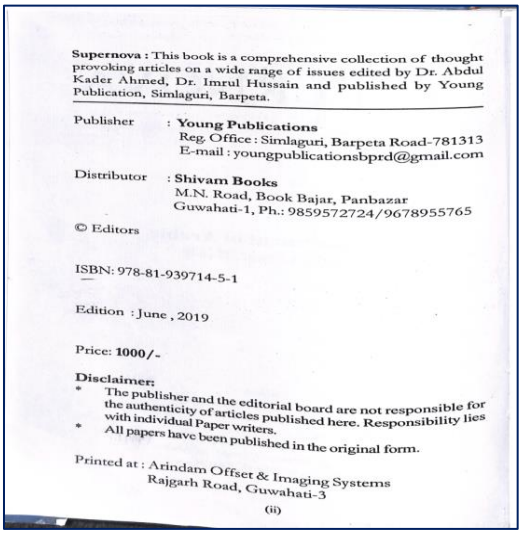

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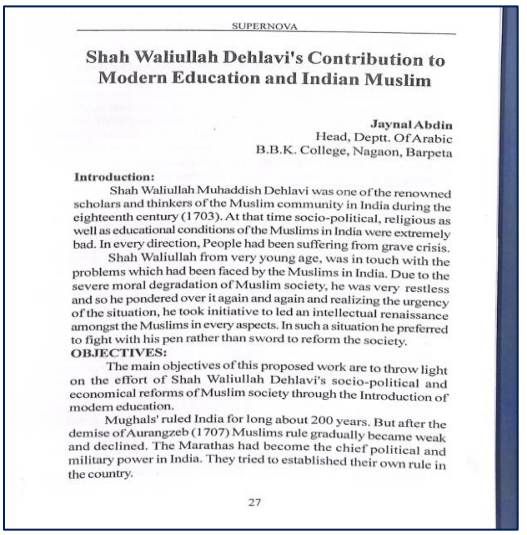

Shah Waliullah Dehlavi's Contribution to Modern Education and Indian Muslim

Jaynal Abdin
Head, Deptt. Of Arabic
B.B.K. College, Nagaon, Barpeta

Introduction:

Shah Waliullah Muhaddish Dehlavi was one of the renowned scholars and thinkers of the Muslim community in India during the eighteenth century (1703). At that time socio-political, religious as well as educational conditions of the Muslims in India were extremely bad. In every direction, People had been suffering from grave crisis.

Shah Waliullah from very young age, was in touch with the problems which had been faced by the Muslims in India. Due to the severe moral degradation of Muslim society, he was very restless and so he pondered over it again and again and realizing the urgency of the situation, he took initiative to led an intellectual renaissance amongst the Muslims in every aspects. In such a situation he preferred to fight with his pen rather than sword to reform the society.

OBJECTIVES:

The main objectives of this proposed work are to throw light on the effort of Shah Waliullah Dehlavi's socio-political and economical reforms of Muslim society through the Introduction of modern education.

Mughals' ruled India for long about 200 years. But after the demise of Aurangzeb (1707) Muslims rule gradually became weak and declined. The Marathas had become the chief political and military power in India. They tried to established their own rule in the country.

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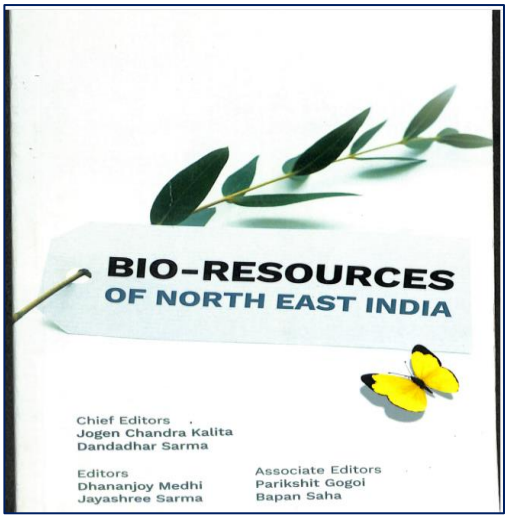

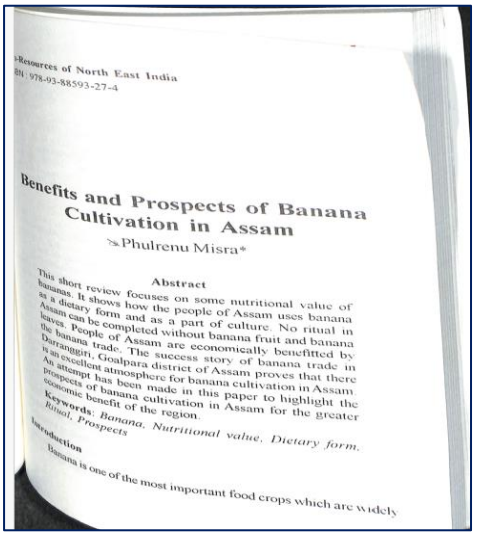

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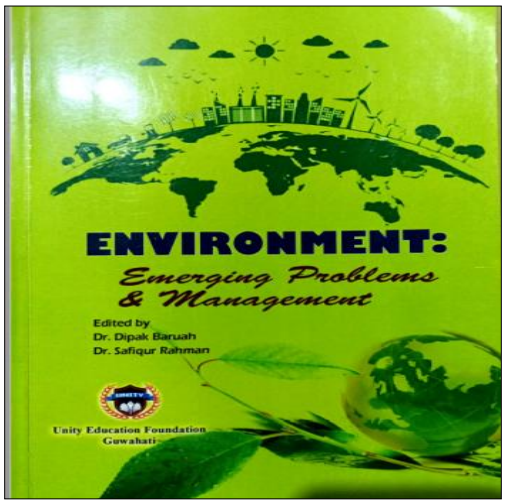

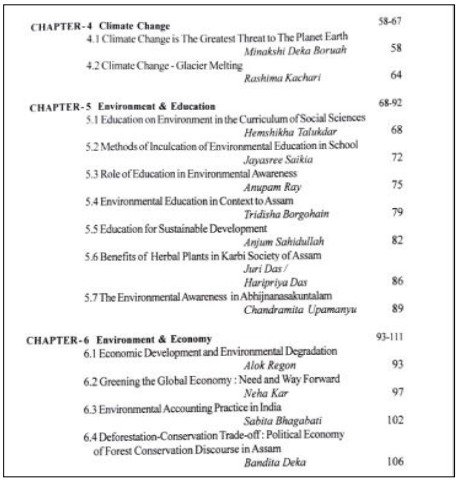

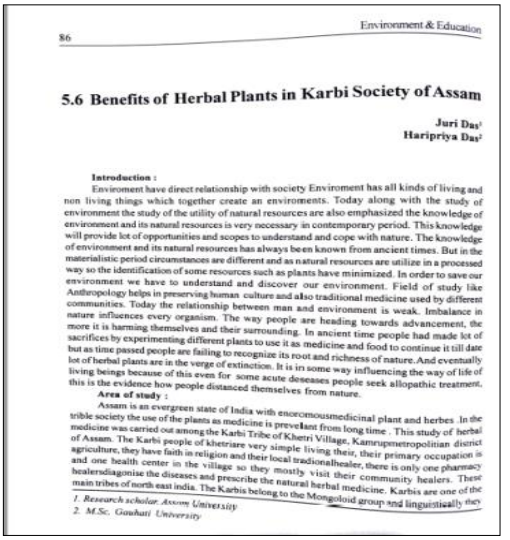

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5.6 Benefits of Herbal Plants in Karbi Society of Assam

Juri Das[1]
Haripriya Das[2]

Introduction :

Enviroment have direct relationship with society Enviroment has all kinds of living and non living things which together create an enviroments. Today along with the study of environment the study of the utility of natural resources are also emphasized the knowledge of environment and its natural resources is very necessary in contemporary period. This knowledge will provide lot of opportunities and scopes to understand and cope with nature. The knowledge of environment and its natural resources has always been known from ancient times. But in the materialistic period circumstances are different and as natural resources are utilize in a processed way so the identification of some resources such as plants have minimized. In order to save our environment we have to understand and discover our environment. Field of study like Anthropology helps in preserving human culture and also traditional medicine used by different communities. Today the relationship between man and environment is weak. Imbalance in nature influences every organism. The way people are heading towards advancement, the more it is harming themselves and their surrounding. In ancient time people had made lot of sacrifices by experimenting different plants to use it as medicine and food to continue it till date but as time passed people are failing to recognize its root and richness of nature. And eventually lot of herbal plants are in the verge of extinction. It is in some way influencing the way of life of living beings because of this even for some acute deseases people seek allopathic treatment, this is the evidence how people distanced themselves from nature.

Area of study :

Assam is an evergreen state of India with enoromousmedicinal plant and herbes. In the trible society the use of the plants as medicine is prevelant from long time. This study of herbal medicine was carried out among the Karbi Tribe of Khetri Village, Kamrupmetropolitian district of Assam. The Karbi people of khetriare very simple living their, their primary occupation is agriculture, they have faith in religion and their local tradionalhealer, there is only one pharmacy and one health center in the village so they mostly visit their community healers. These healersdiagonise the diseases and prescribe the natural herbal medicine. Karbis are one of the main tribes of north east india. The Karbis belong to the Mongoloid group and linguistically they

1. Research scholar Assam University
2. M.Sc, Gauhati University

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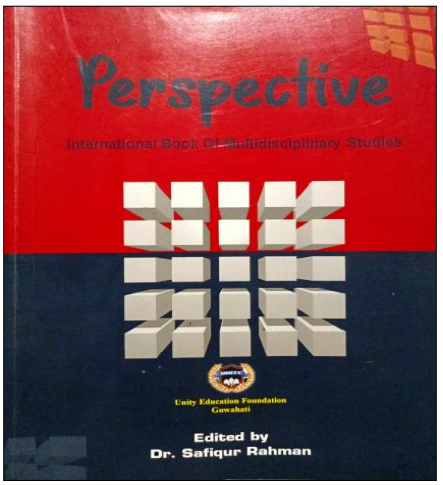
10) Haripriya Das: Herbal Homemade remedies practiced by the Karbi people of Assam



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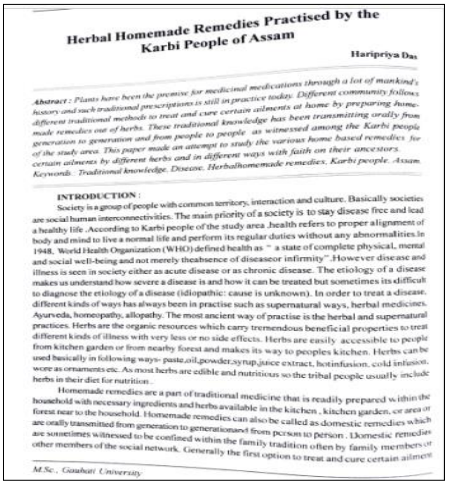

Herbal Homemade Remedies Practised by the Karbi People of Assam

Haripriya Das

Abstract : *Plants have been the promise for medicinal medications through a lot of mankind's history and such traditional prescriptions is still in practice today. Different community follows different traditional methods to treat and cure certain ailments at home by preparing home-made remedies out of herbs. These traditional knowledge has been transmitting orally from generation to generation and from people to people as witnessed among the Karbi people of the study area. This paper made an attempt to study the various home based remedies for certain ailments by different herbs and in different ways with faith on their ancestors.*

Keywords : Traditional knowledge, Disease, Herbalhomemade remedies, Karbi people, Assam.

INTRODUCTION :

Society is a group of people with common territory, interaction and culture. Basically societies are social human interconnectivities. The main priority of a society is to stay disease free and lead a healthy life .According to Karbi people of the study area ,health refers to proper alignment of body and mind to live a normal life and perform its regular duties without any abnormalities.In 1948, World Health Organization (WHO) defined health as " a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely theabsence of diseaseor infirmity". However disease and illness is seen in society either as acute disease or as chronic disease. The etiology of a disease makes us understand how severe a disease is and how it can be treated but sometimes its difficult to diagnose the etiology of a disease (idiopathic: cause is unknown). In order to treat a disease, different kinds of ways has always been in practise such as supernatural ways, herbal medicines, Ayurveda, homeopathy, allopathy. The most ancient way of practise is the herbal and supernatural practices. Herbs are the organic resources which carry tremendous beneficial properties to treat different kinds of illness with very less or no side effects. Herbs are easily accessible to people from kitchen garden or from nearby forest and makes its way to peoples kitchen. Herbs can be used basically in following ways- paste,oil,powder,syrup,jsice extract, hotinfusion, cold infusion, wore as ornaments etc. As most herbs are edible and nutritious so the tribal people usually include herbs in their diet for nutrition .

Homemade remedies are a part of traditional medicine that is readily prepared within the household with necessary ingredients and herbs available in the kitchen , kitchen garden, or area of forest near to the household. Homemade remedies can also be called as domestic remedies which are orally transmitted from generation to generationand from person to person . Domestic remedies are sometimes witnessed to be confined within the family tradition often by family members or other members of the social network. Generally the first option to treat and cure certain ailment

M.Sc., Gauhati University.

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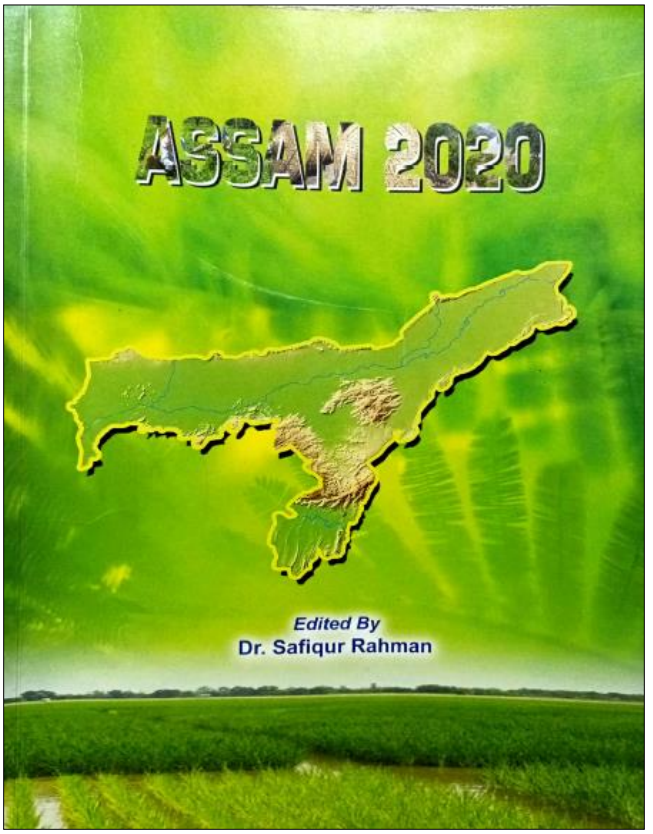
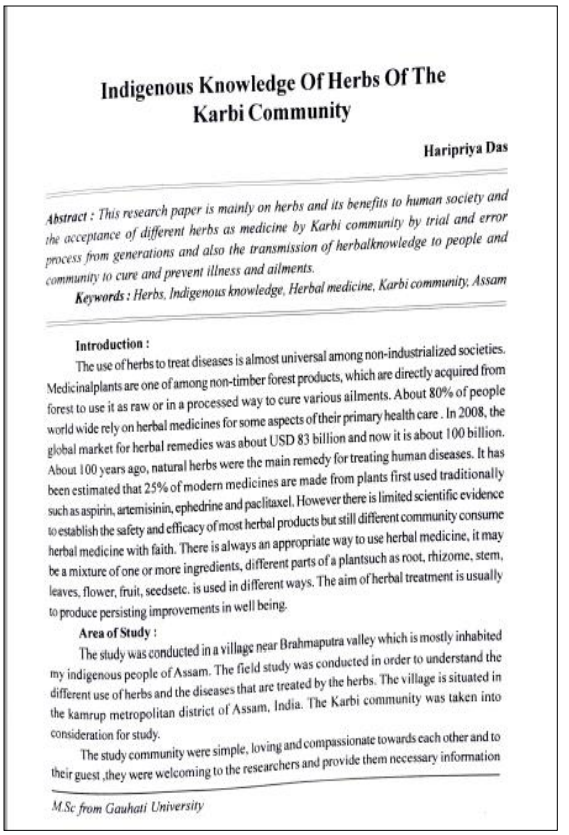
11) Haripriya Das: Indigenous Knowledge of Herbs of the Karbi community





Indigenous Knowledge Of Herbs Of The Karbi Community

Haripriya Das

Abstract : This research paper is mainly on herbs and its benefits to human society and the acceptance of different herbs as medicine by Karbi community by trial and error process from generations and also the transmission of herbalknowledge to people and community to cure and prevent illness and ailments.

Keywords : Herbs, Indigenous knowledge, Herbal medicine, Karbi community, Assam

Introduction :

The use of herbs to treat diseases is almost universal among non-industrialized societies. Medicinalplants are one of among non-timber forest products, which are directly acquired from forest to use it as raw or in a processed way to cure various ailments. About 80% of people world wide rely on herbal medicines for some aspects of their primary health care . In 2008, the global market for herbal remedies was about USD 83 billion and now it is about 100 billion. About 100 years ago, natural herbs were the main remedy for treating human diseases. It has been estimated that 25% of modern medicines are made from plants first used traditionally such as aspirin, artemisinin, ephedrine and paclitaxel. However there is limited scientific evidence to establish the safety and efficacy of most herbal products but still different community consume herbal medicine with faith. There is always an appropriate way to use herbal medicine, it may be a mixture of one or more ingredients, different parts of a plantsuch as root, rhizome, stem, leaves, flower, fruit, seedsetc. is used in different ways. The aim of herbal treatment is usually to produce persisting improvements in well being.

Area of Study :

The study was conducted in a village near Brahmaputra valley which is mostly inhabited my indigenous people of Assam. The field study was conducted in order to understand the different use of herbs and the diseases that are treated by the herbs. The village is situated in the kamrup metropolitan district of Assam, India. The Karbi community was taken into consideration for study.

The study community were simple, loving and compassionate towards each other and to their guest ,they were welcoming to the researchers and provide them necessary information

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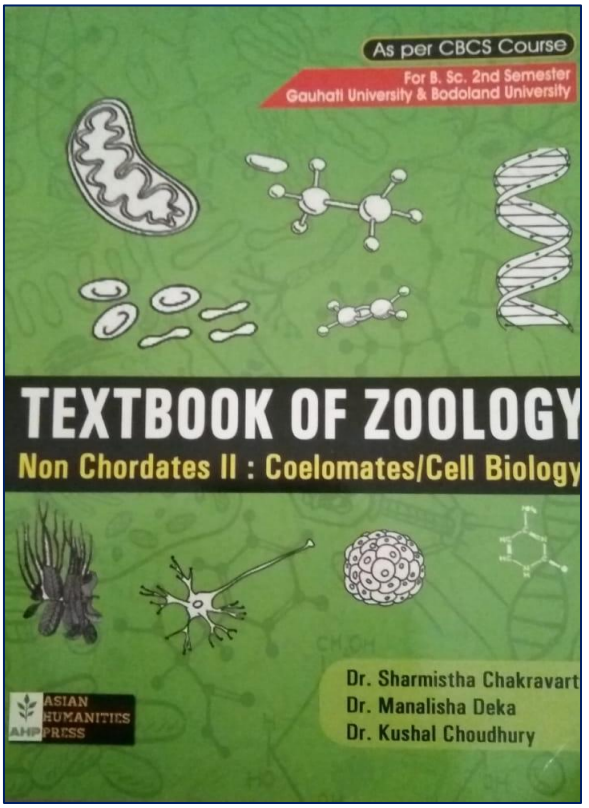

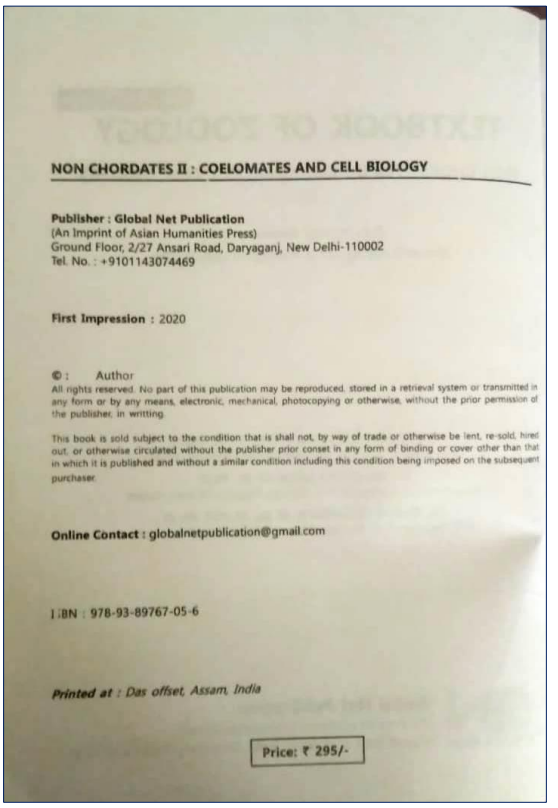

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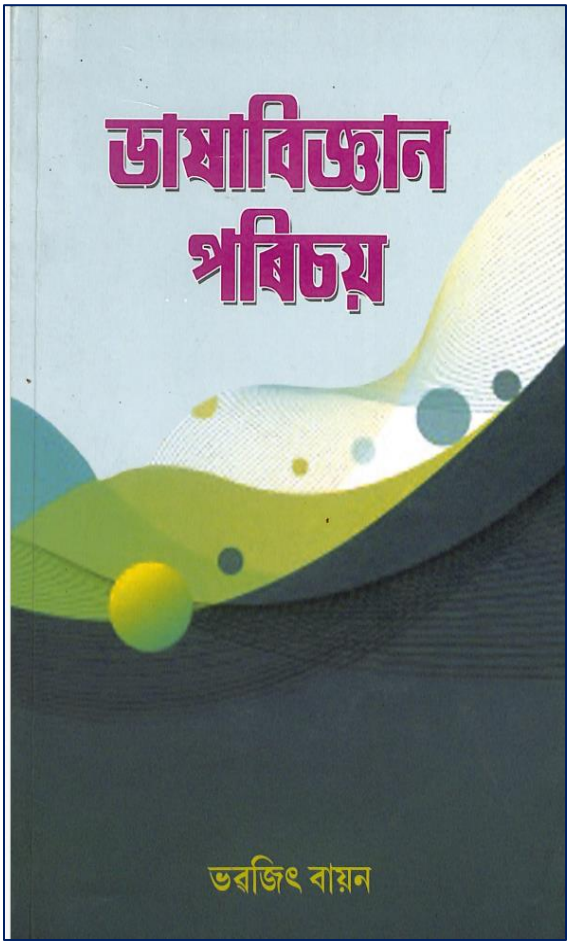

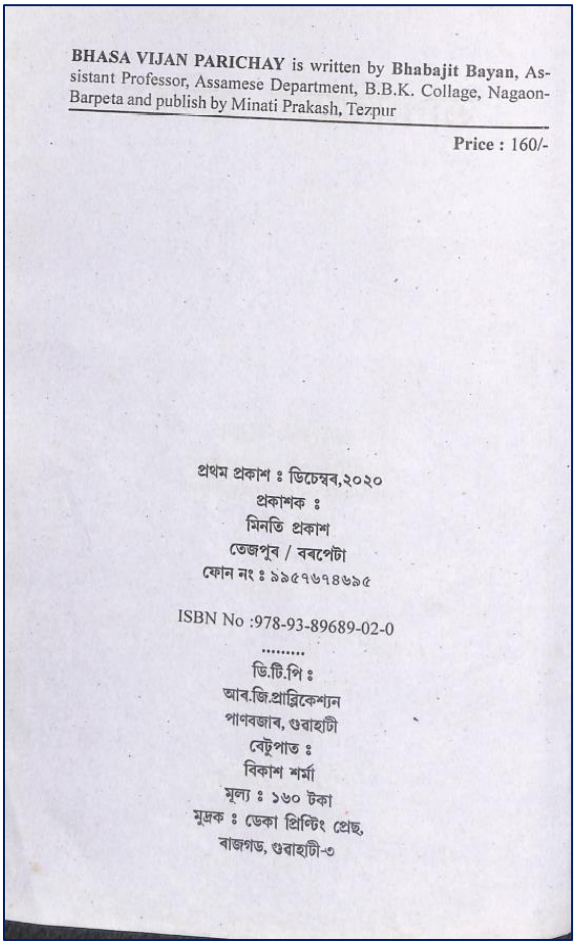
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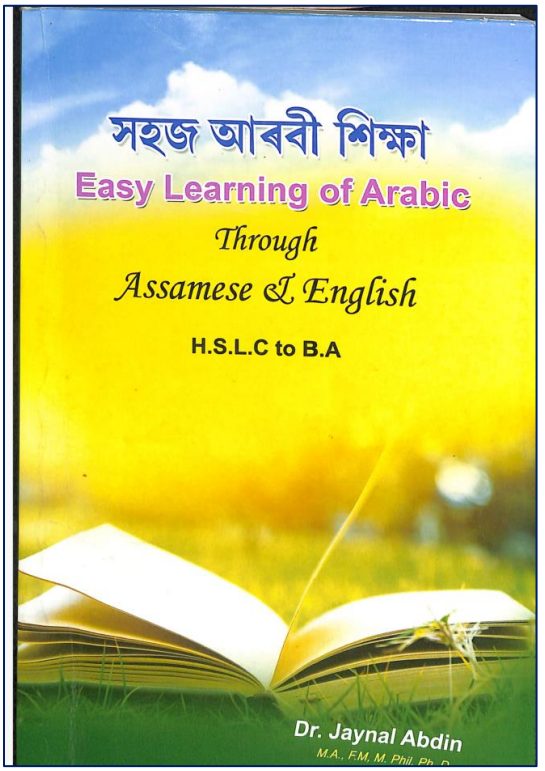

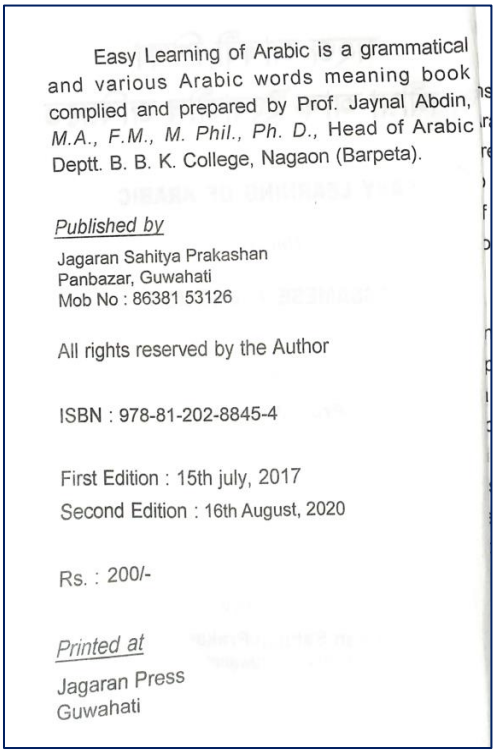

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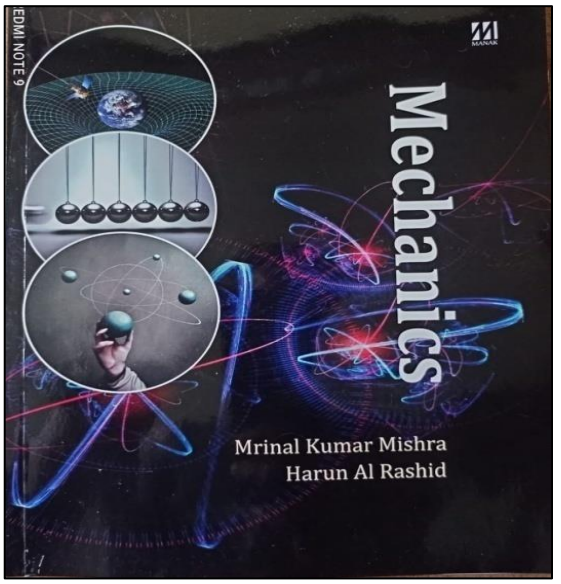

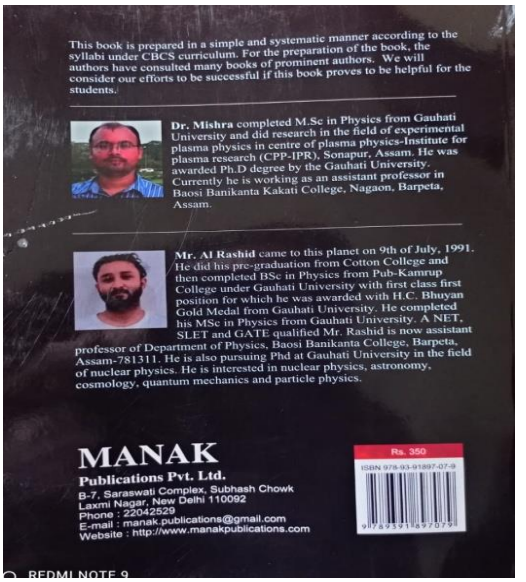
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Dr. Mishra completed M.Sc in Physics from Gauhati University and did research in the field of experimental plasma physics in centre of plasma physics-Institute for plasma research (CPP-IPR), Sonapur, Assam. He was awarded Ph.D degree by the Gauhati University. Currently he is working as an assistant professor in Baosi Banikanta Kakati College, Nagaon, Barpeta, Assam.

Mr. Al Rashid came to this planet on 9th of July, 1991. He did his pre-graduation from Cotton College and then completed BSc in Physics from Pub-Kamrup College under Gauhati University with first class first position for which he was awarded with H.C. Bhuyan Gold Medal from Gauhati University. He completed his MSc in Physics from Gauhati University. A NET, SLET and GATE qualified Mr. Rashid is now assistant professor of Department of Physics, Baosi Banikanta College, Barpeta, Assam-781311. He is also pursuing Phd at Gauhati University in the field of nuclear physics. He is interested in nuclear physics, astronomy, cosmology, quantum mechanics and particle physics.

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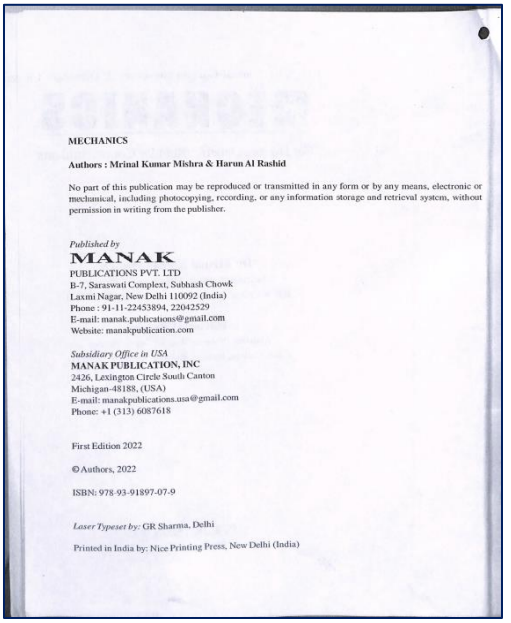
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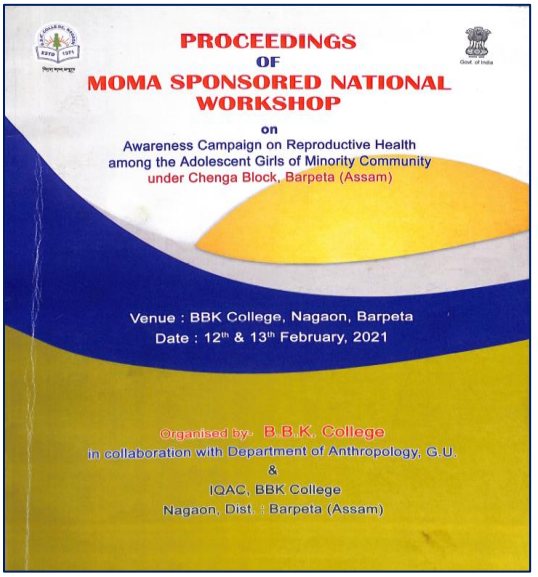

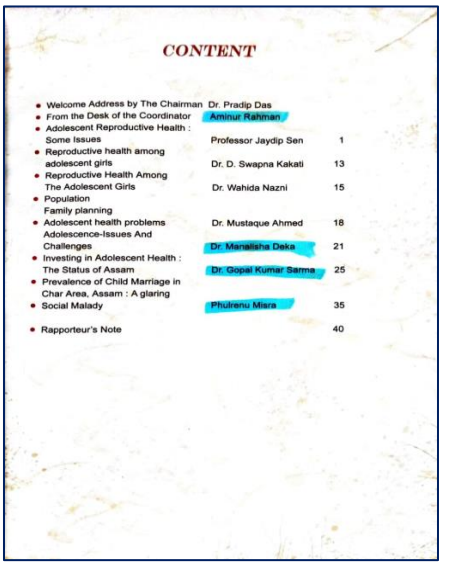

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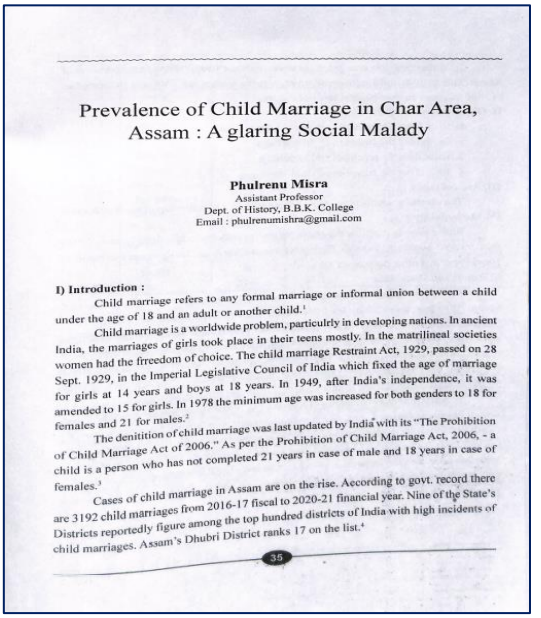

Prevalence of Child Marriage in Char Area, Assam : A glaring Social Malady

Phulrenu Misra
Assistant Professor
Dept. of History, B.B.K. College
Email : phulrenumishra@gmail.com

I) Introduction :

Child marriage refers to any formal marriage or informal union between a child under the age of 18 and an adult or another child.[1]

Child marriage is a worldwide problem, particulrly in developing nations. In ancient India, the marriages of girls took place in their teens mostly. In the matrilineal societies women had the freedom of choice. The child marriage Restraint Act, 1929, passed on 28 Sept. 1929, in the Imperial Legislative Council of India which fixed the age of marriage for girls at 14 years and boys at 18 years. In 1949, after India's independence, it was amended to 15 for girls. In 1978 the minimum age was increased for both genders to 18 for females and 21 for males.[2]

The denitition of child marriage was last updated by India with its "The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act of 2006." As per the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, - a child is a person who has not completed 21 years in case of male and 18 years in case of females.[3]

Cases of child marriage in Assam are on the rise. According to govt. record there are 3192 child marriages from 2016-17 fiscal to 2020-21 financial year. Nine of the State's Districts reportedly figure among the top hundred districts of India with high incidents of child marriages. Assam's Dhubri District ranks 17 on the list.[4]

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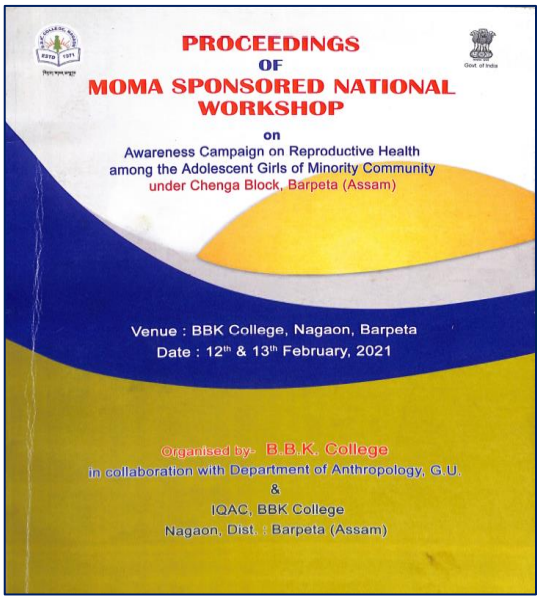
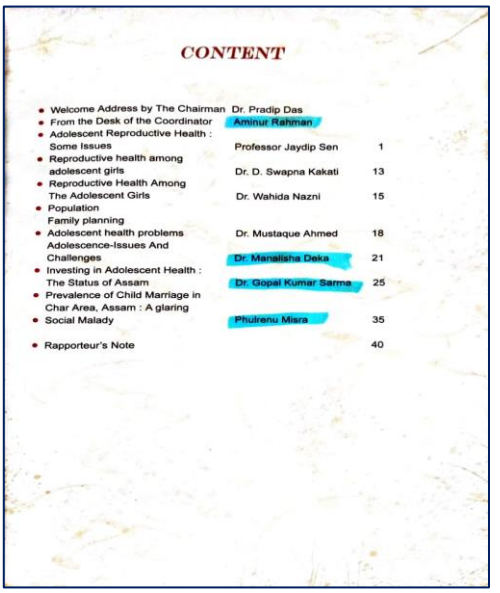
17) Dr. Manalisha Deka (2021-22)

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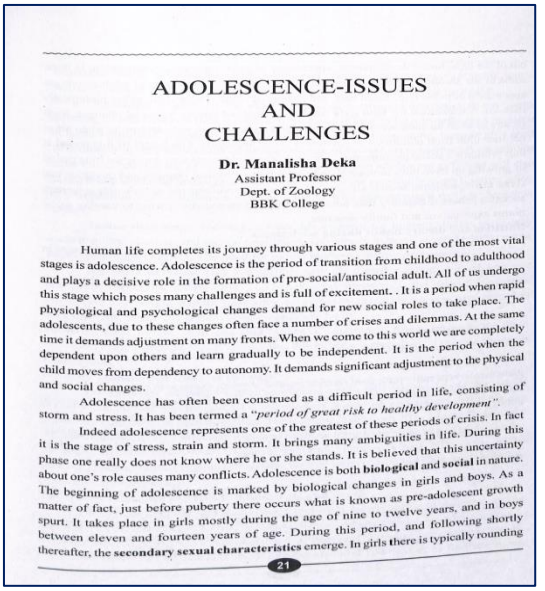
ADOLESCENCE-ISSUES
AND
CHALLENGES

Dr. Manalisha Deka
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Zoology
BBK College

Human life completes its journey through various stages and one of the most vital stages is adolescence. Adolescence is the period of transition from childhood to adulthood and plays a decisive role in the formation of pro-social/antisocial adult. All of us undergo this stage which poses many challenges and is full of excitement. . It is a period when rapid physiological and psychological changes demand for new social roles to take place. The adolescents, due to these changes often face a number of crises and dilemmas. At the same time it demands adjustment on many fronts. When we come to this world we are completely dependent upon others and learn gradually to be independent. It is the period when the child moves from dependency to autonomy. It demands significant adjustment to the physical and social changes.

Adolescence has often been construed as a difficult period in life, consisting of storm and stress. It has been termed a "*period of great risk to healthy development*".

Indeed adolescence represents one of the greatest of these periods of crisis. In fact it is the stage of stress, strain and storm. It brings many ambiguities in life. During this phase one really does not know where he or she stands. It is believed that this uncertainty about one's role causes many conflicts. Adolescence is both **biological** and **social** in nature. The beginning of adolescence is marked by biological changes in girls and boys. As a matter of fact, just before puberty there occurs what is known as pre-adolescent growth spurt. It takes place in girls mostly during the age of nine to twelve years, and in boys between eleven and fourteen years of age. During this period, and following shortly thereafter, the **secondary sexual characteristics** emerge. In girls there is typically rounding

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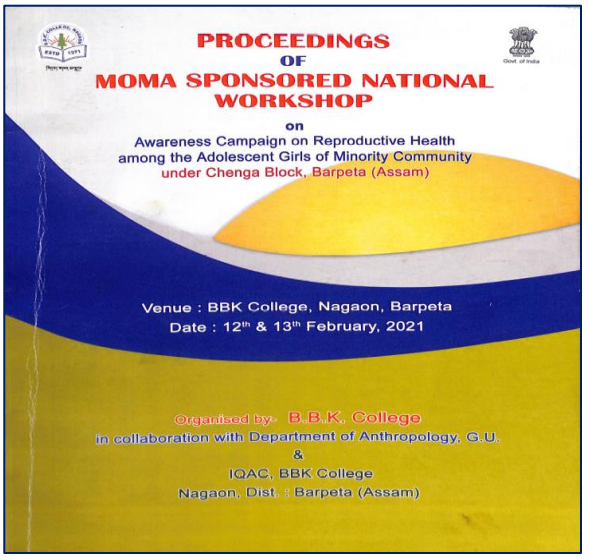
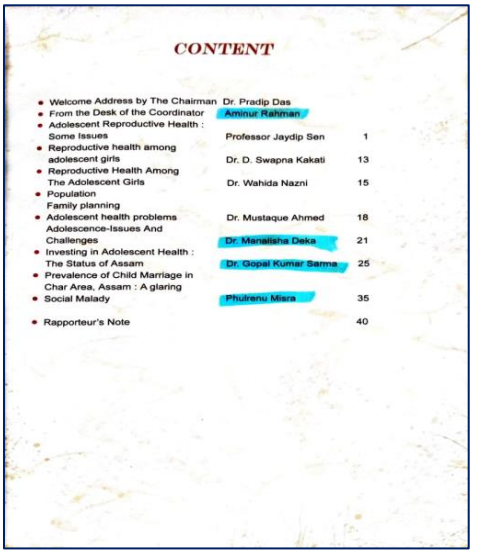
18) Dr. Gopal Kr. Sarma (2021-22)





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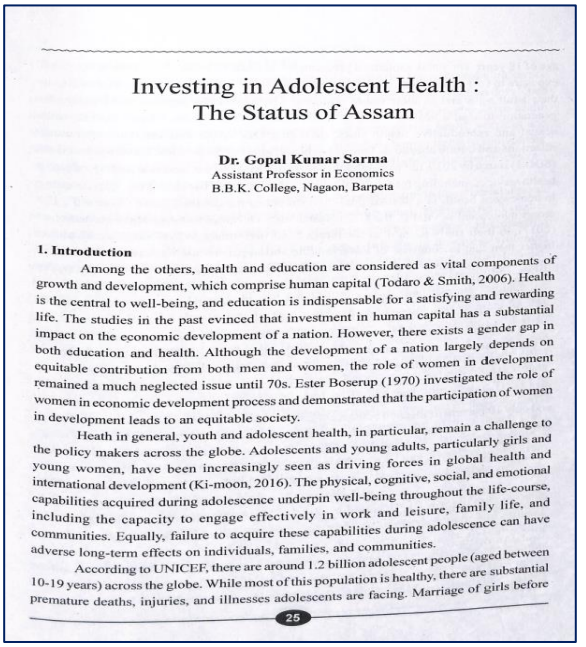

Investing in Adolescent Health :
The Status of Assam

Dr. Gopal Kumar Sarma
Assistant Professor in Economics
B.B.K. College, Nagaon, Barpeta

1. Introduction

Among the others, health and education are considered as vital components of growth and development, which comprise human capital (Todaro & Smith, 2006). Health is the central to well-being, and education is indispensable for a satisfying and rewarding life. The studies in the past evinced that investment in human capital has a substantial impact on the economic development of a nation. However, there exists a gender gap in both education and health. Although the development of a nation largely depends on equitable contribution from both men and women, the role of women in development remained a much neglected issue until 70s. Ester Boserup (1970) investigated the role of women in economic development process and demonstrated that the participation of women in development leads to an equitable society.

Heath in general, youth and adolescent health, in particular, remain a challenge to the policy makers across the globe. Adolescents and young adults, particularly girls and young women, have been increasingly seen as driving forces in global health and international development (Ki-moon, 2016). The physical, cognitive, social, and emotional capabilities acquired during adolescence underpin well-being throughout the life-course, including the capacity to engage effectively in work and leisure, family life, and communities. Equally, failure to acquire these capabilities during adolescence can have adverse long-term effects on individuals, families, and communities.

According to UNICEF, there are around 1.2 billion adolescent people (aged between 10-19 years) across the globe. While most of this population is healthy, there are substantial premature deaths, injuries, and illnesses adolescents are facing. Marriage of girls before

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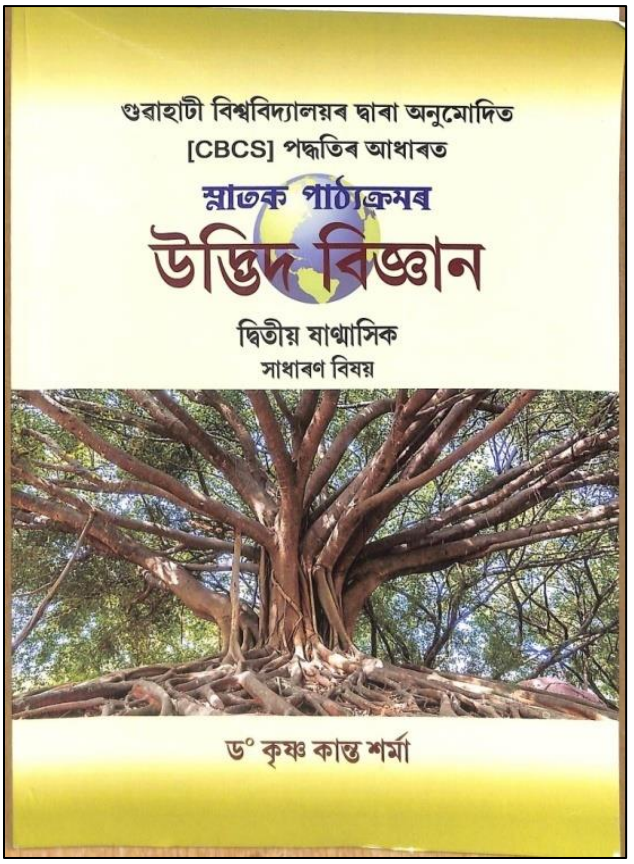

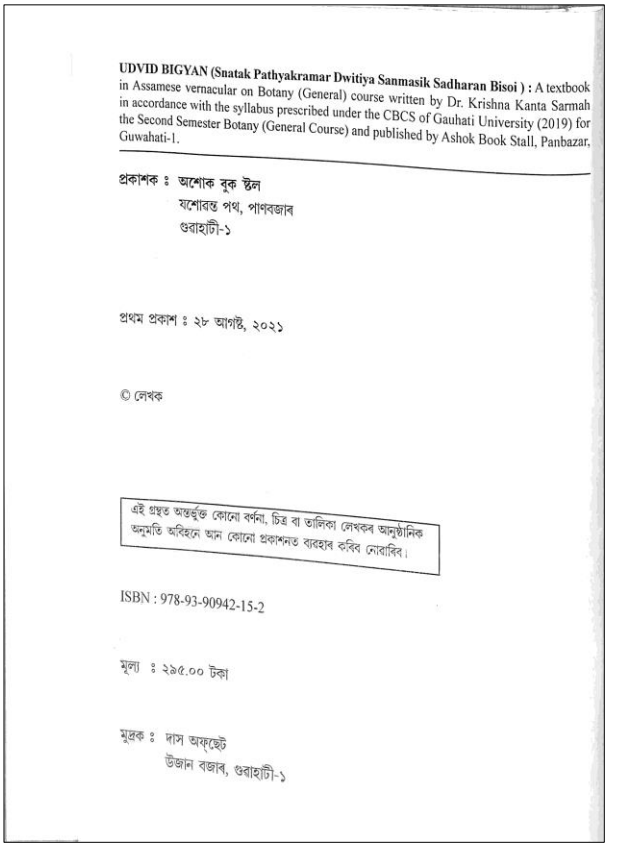

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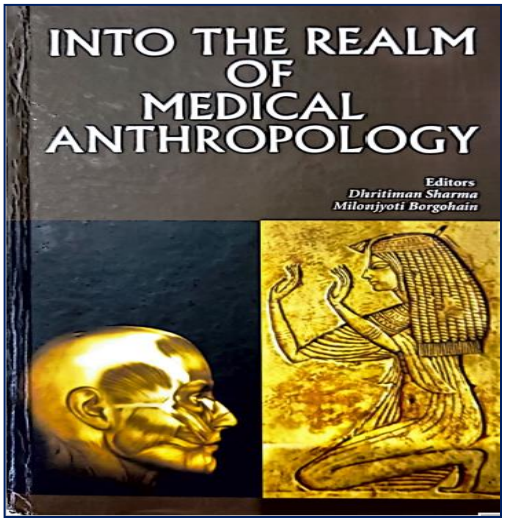

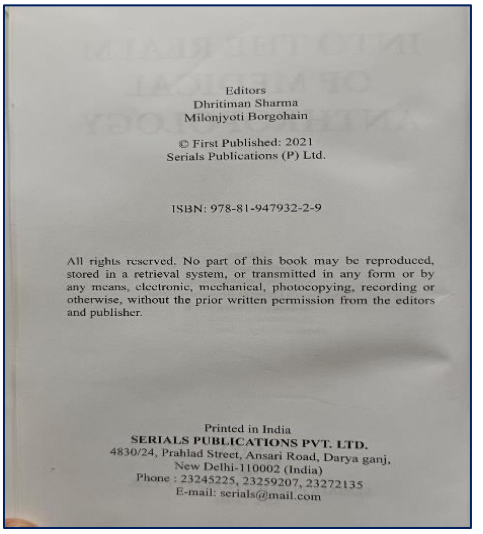
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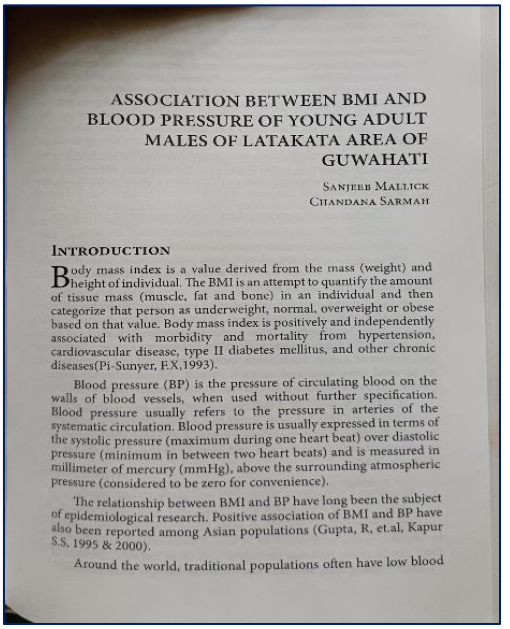

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN BMI AND BLOOD PRESSURE OF YOUNG ADULT MALES OF LATAKATA AREA OF GUWAHATI

SANJEEB MALLICK
CHANDANA SARMAH

INTRODUCTION

Body mass index is a value derived from the mass (weight) and height of individual. The BMI is an attempt to quantify the amount of tissue mass (muscle, fat and bone) in an individual and then categorize that person as underweight, normal, overweight or obese based on that value. Body mass index is positively and independently associated with morbidity and mortality from hypertension, cardiovascular disease, type II diabetes mellitus, and other chronic diseases(Pi-Sunyer, F.X,1993).

Blood pressure (BP) is the pressure of circulating blood on the walls of blood vessels, when used without further specification. Blood pressure usually refers to the pressure in arteries of the systematic circulation. Blood pressure is usually expressed in terms of the systolic pressure (maximum during one heart beat) over diastolic pressure (minimum in between two heart beats) and is measured in millimeter of mercury (mmHg), above the surrounding atmospheric pressure (considered to be zero for convenience).

The relationship between BMI and BP have long been the subject of epidemiological research. Positive association of BMI and BP have also been reported among Asian populations (Gupta, R, et.al, Kapur S.S, 1995 & 2000).

Around the world, traditional populations often have low blood

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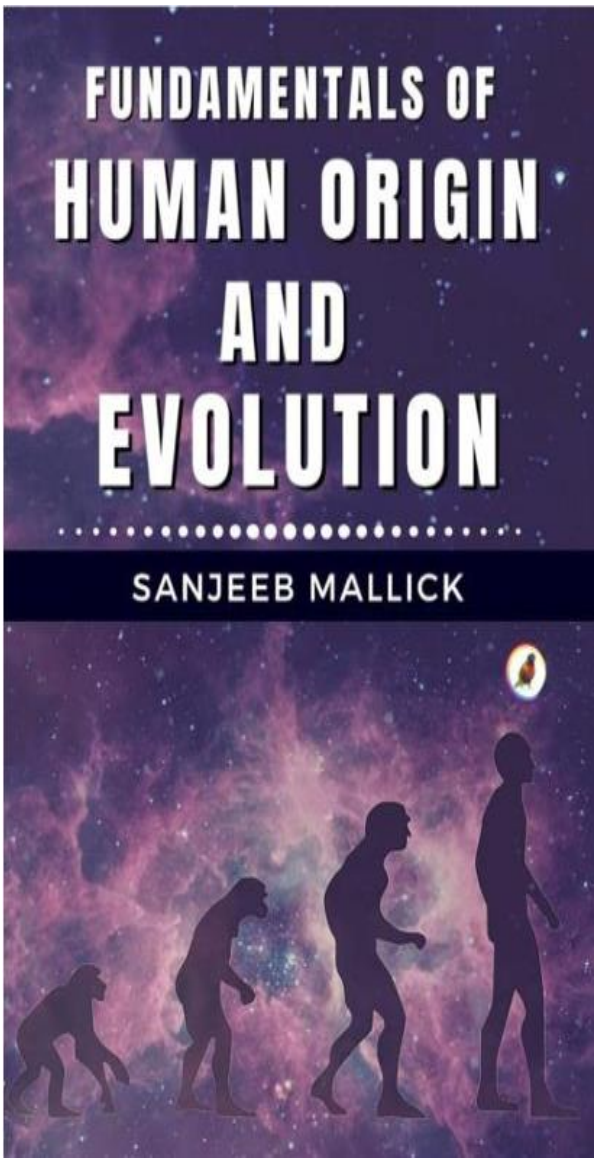

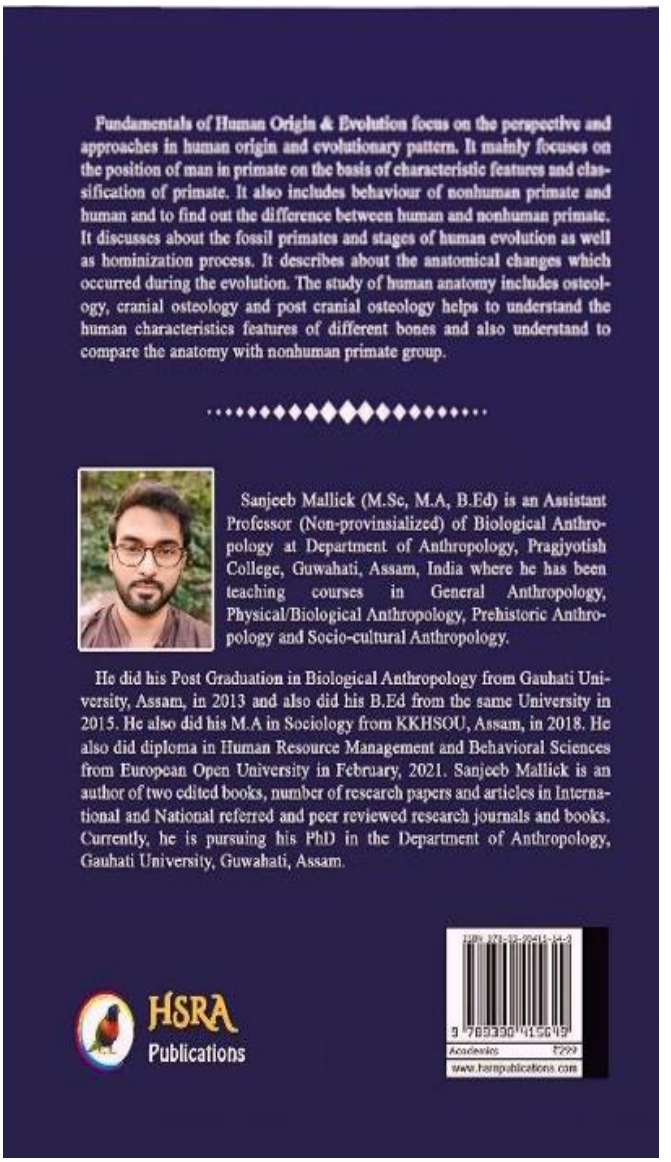

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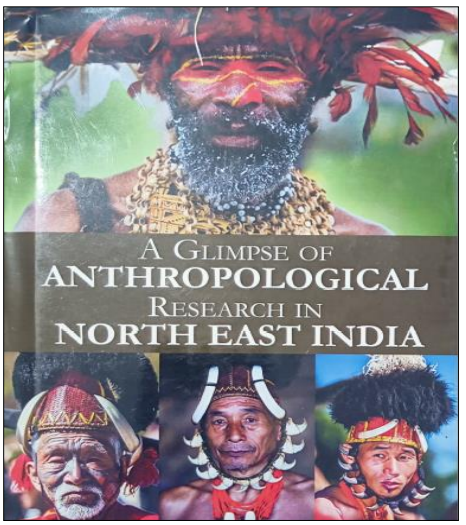

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CHAPTER SIX

CONVENTIONAL METHODS OF CHILD BIRTH

Haripriya Das
Gauhati University

INTRODUCTION

Birth is the most challenging physiological and psychological event in the women's life. Childbirth is not only a transition to motherhood but also associated with considerable physical and emotional impacts in a mother's life. It has powerful effect on women's lives with long term positive and negative effects. A positive birth experience can have long lasting benefits such as the improvements of the relationship between child and mother and her peer's, also development of self-esteem and quality of life. Whereas, negative birth experience could affect their sense of motherhood and womanhood with other negative health outcomes. The explanation of every pregnant woman is to undergo a spontaneous vaginal delivery with minimal or no resort to operative procedures at the end of the pregnancy. For the majority of women, this expectation becomes a reality, for some however assistance is required either in the form of caesarean sections or operative vaginal procedure in order to avert adverse maternal and fetal outcomes.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The main objective of this study was to understand the conventional method of child birth and related beliefs and people involved in it. To preserve their knowledge in printed words. To understand the reason

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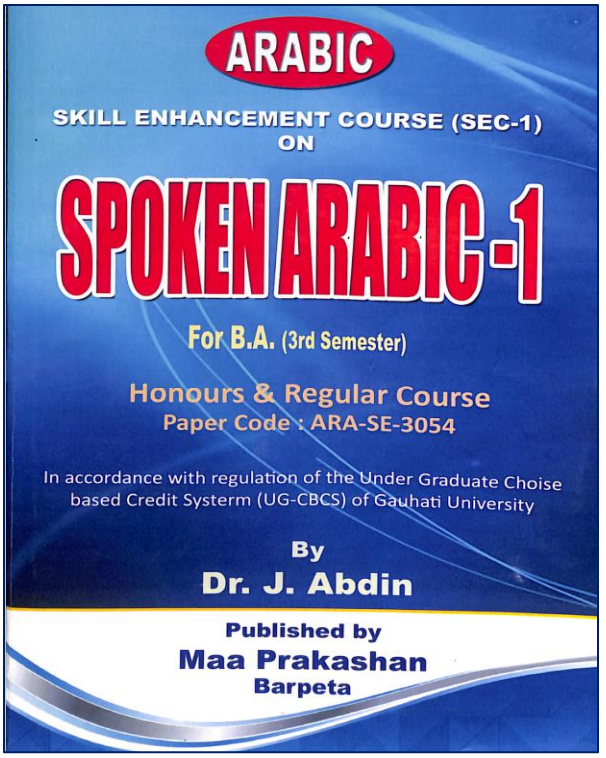

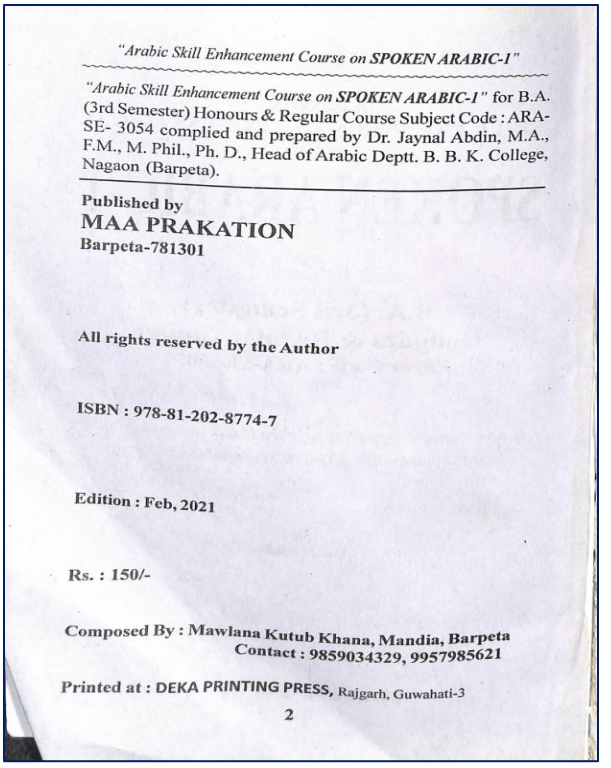

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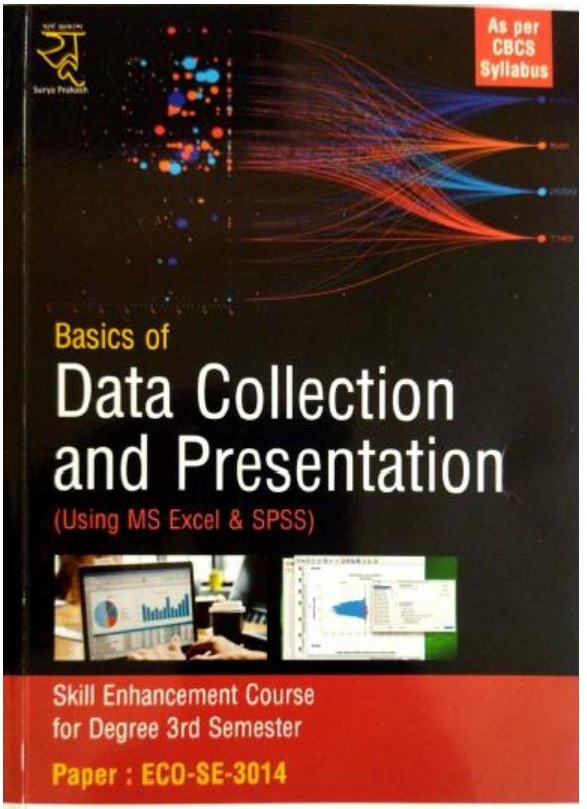

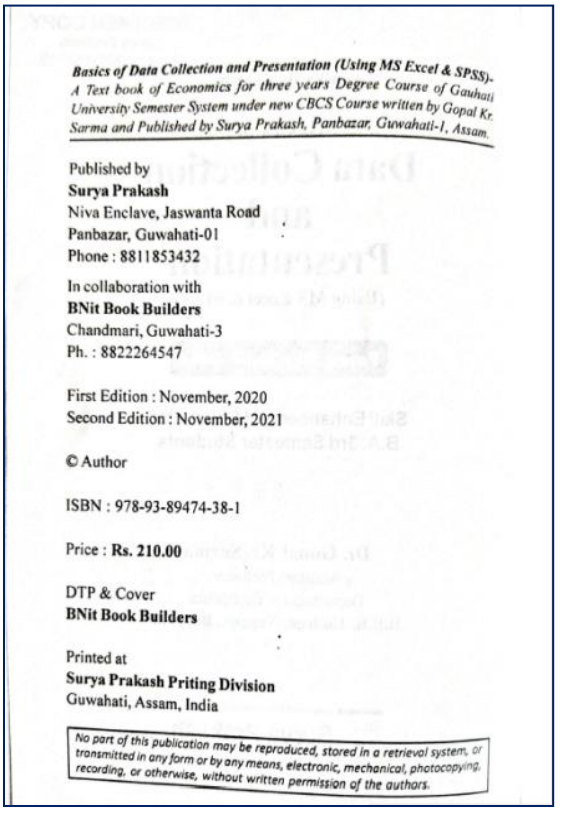

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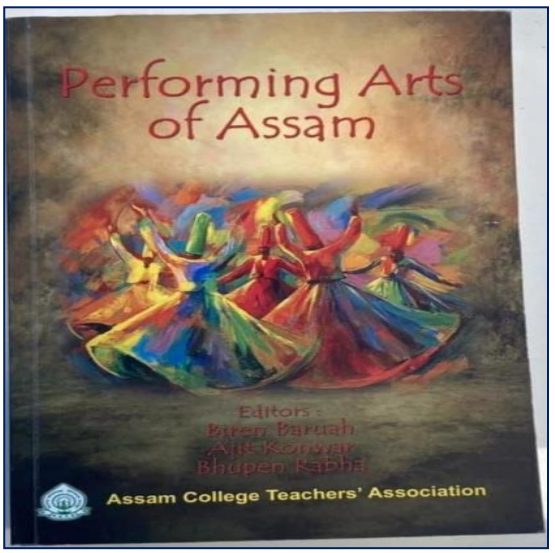

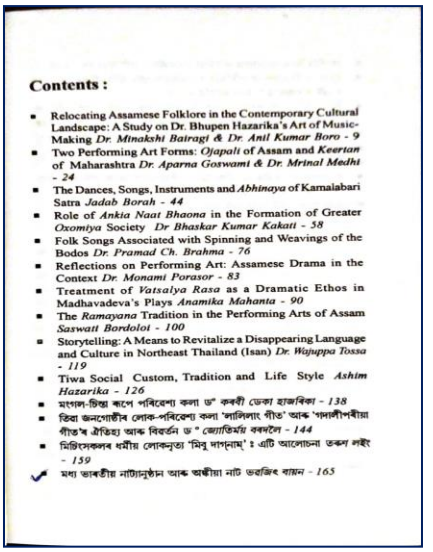

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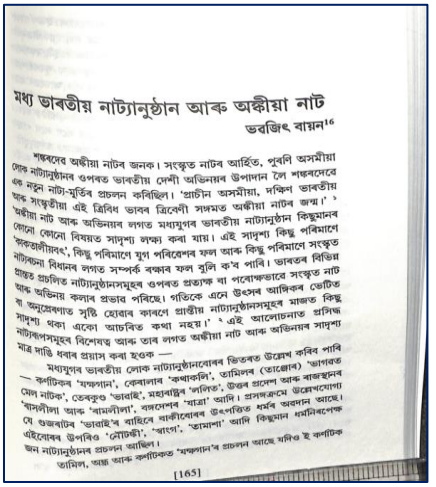

মধ্য ভাৰতীয় নাট্যানুষ্ঠান আৰু অঙ্কীয়া নাট

ভবজিৎ বায়ন[16]

শঙ্কৰদেৱ অঙ্কীয়া নাটৰ জনক। সংস্কৃত নাটৰ আহিতে, পুৰণি অসমীয়া লোক নাট্যানুষ্ঠানৰ গুণগত ভাৰতীয় দেশী অভিনয়ৰ উপাদান লৈ শঙ্কৰদেৱে এক নতুন নাট্য-মূর্তিৰ প্ৰচলন কৰিছিল। 'প্ৰাচীন অসমীয়া, দক্ষিণ ভাৰতীয় আৰু সাস্কৃতীয়া এই ত্ৰিবিধ ভাৰৰ ত্ৰিবেণী সঙ্গমত অঙ্কীয়া নাটৰ জন্ম।' [১] অঙ্কীয়া নাট আৰু অভিনয়ৰ লগত মধ্যযুগৰ ভাৰতীয় নাট্যানুষ্ঠান কিছুমানৰ কোনো কোনো বিষয়ত সাদৃশ্য লক্ষ্য কৰা যায়। এই সাদৃশ্য কিছু পৰিমাণে 'সংস্কৃতালীয়ৎ', কিছু পৰিমাণে যুগ পৰিবেশৰ ফল আৰু কিছু পৰিমাণে সংস্কৃত নাট্যকৰ্মা বিধানৰ লগত সম্পৰ্ক বৰ্ক্ষাৰ ফল বুলি ক'ব পাৰি। ভাৰতৰ বিভিন্ন প্ৰান্তত প্ৰচলিত নাট্যানুষ্ঠানসমূহৰ গুণগত প্ৰত্যক্ষ বা পৰোক্ষভাৱে সংস্কৃত নাট আৰু অভিনয় কলাৰ প্ৰভাৱ পৰিছে। গতিকে এনে উৎসৱ আঙ্গিকৰ ভেটিত বা অনুশ্ৰেৱণাত সৃষ্টি হোৱাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰাক্তীয় নাট্যানুষ্ঠানসমূহৰ মাজত কিছু সাদৃশ্য থকা একো আচৰিত কথা নহয়।' [২] এই আলোচনাত প্ৰসিদ্ধ নাট্যাঙ্গসমূহৰ বিশেষত্ব আৰু তাৰ লগত অঙ্কীয়া নাট আৰু অভিনয়ৰ সাদৃশ্য মাত্ৰ দাঙি ধৰাৰ প্ৰয়াস কৰা হওক —

মধ্যযুগৰ ভাৰতীয় লোক নাট্যানুষ্ঠানবোৰৰ ভিতৰত উল্লেখ কৰিব পাৰি — কণ্টিকৰ 'যক্ষগান', কেৰালাৰ 'কথাকলি', তামিলৰ (তাঞ্জোৰ) 'ভাগৱত মেল নাটক', তেলেগুৰ 'ভাৰাহি', মহাৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ 'লালিত', উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশ আৰু ৰাজস্থানৰ 'ৰাসলীলা আৰু 'ৰামলীলা', গজেশৰ 'যাত্ৰা' আদি। প্ৰসঙ্গক্ৰমে উল্লেখযোগ্য যে গুজৰাটৰ 'ভাৰাহি'ৰ বাহিৰে আকীবোৰৰ উৎপত্তিত ধৰ্মৰ অৱদান আছে। এইবোৰৰ উপৰিও 'নৌটঙ্কী', 'ৰাংগ', 'তামাশা' আদি কিছুমান ধৰ্মনিৰপেক্ষ জন নাট্যানুষ্ঠানৰ প্ৰচলন আছিল।

তামিল, আন্ধ্ৰ আৰু কণ্টিকত 'যক্ষগান'ৰ প্ৰচলন আছে যদিও ই কণ্টিকৰ

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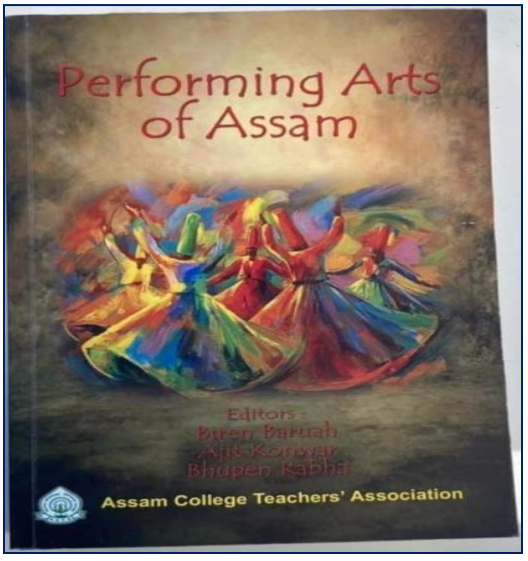
26) Supam Paul: (ISBN: 978-93-90626-97) (2021-22)



ওজাপালি ঃ এটি আলোচনা

সুপম পাল[25]

সংক্ষিপ্তসাৰ ঃ

অসমৰ ঐতিহ্যবাহী আৰু লোকপ্ৰিয় সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান হিচাপে ওজাপালি বিশেষভাৱে উল্লেখযোগ্য। ওজাই পালিৰ সহযোগত নৃত্য-গীত সম্বলিত যি অনুষ্ঠান পৰিৱেশন কৰে সেয়ে ওজাপালি। ইয়াত এজন ওজা আৰু পাঁচ-ছয়জন পালি থাকে। পুৰণি কালৰ পৰা অসমত দুই ধৰণৰ ওজাপালিৰ প্ৰচলন দেখা যায় - (ক) বিয়াহৰ ওজাপালি আৰু (খ) সুকন্নানী বা মাৰৈ পূজাৰ ওজাপালি। ওজাই দিহাৰে আৰম্ভ কৰি ভিন্ন ৰাগেৰে একোটি পৌৰাণিক কাহিনী গাই যায় আৰু পালিসকলে খুঁটি তাল বজাই সেই গীত দোহাৰে আৰু ভৰিৰে তাল ৰাখি থাকে। গীতৰ লগে লগে ওজাই হাতৰ মুদ্ৰাৰে প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰে আৰু বিশেষভাৱে নাচে। পালিসকলৰ মাজত এজন মুখ্য পালি থাকে, তেওঁক দাইনাপালি বোলে। তেওঁ সঙ্গীসকলৰ লগত পদ দোহাৰি থকাৰ উপৰিও সময়ে সময়ে ওজাৰ সৈতে হোৱা কথোপকথনৰ ছলেৰে গীতৰ আখ্যানভাগ অতি সহজ-সৰলভাৱে ব্যাখ্যা কৰে। ওজাপালি অনুষ্ঠানত গীত-নৃত্য, মুদ্ৰা তথা ওজা আৰু দাইনা পালিৰ কথোপকথন তথা অঙ্গী-ভঙ্গী আদিৰে নাট্যসুৰ অভিব্যক্তি দেখা যায়।

প্ৰস্তাৱনা ঃ

অসমৰ ঐতিহ্যবাহী আৰু লোকপ্ৰিয় সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান হিচাপে ওজাপালি বিশেষভাৱে উল্লেখযোগ্য। ওজাপালিৰ সহযোগত নৃত্য-গীত সম্বলিত যি অনুষ্ঠান পৰিৱেশন কৰে সেয়ে ওজাপালি। ওজাপালি অসমৰ এক অৰ্ধ নাটকীয় পৰিৱেশ্য কলা। সৰ্বভাৰতীয় কৰ্মকতা পৰম্পৰাৰ প্ৰত্যক্ষ ধাৰক আৰু বাহক ওজাপালি প্ৰাচীন কালৰে পৰা অসমত এক জনপ্ৰিয় কলা হিচাপে প্ৰচলিত। ওড্ৰ-মাগধী শৈলীৰ চৰিত্ৰৰ লগত ভালেখিনি খাপখোৱা ওজাপালি

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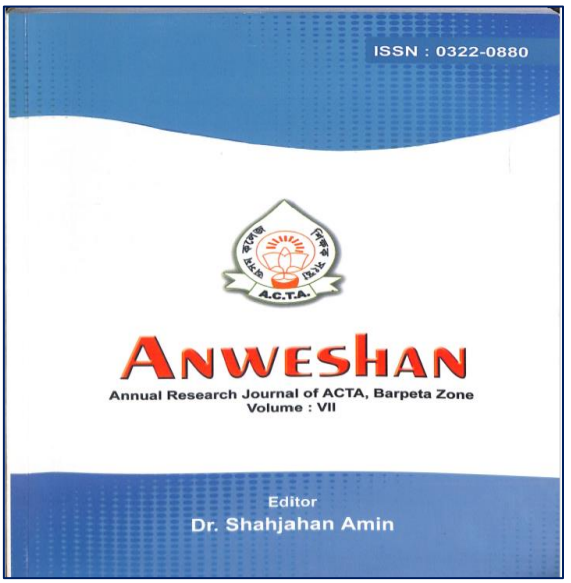
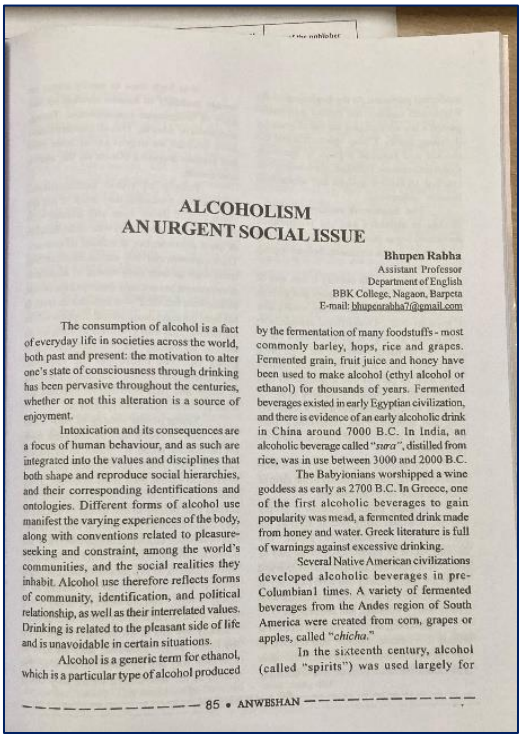
27) Dr. Bhupen Rabha (2021-22)





ALCOHOLISM
AN URGENT SOCIAL ISSUE

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The consumption of alcohol is a fact of everyday life in societies across the world, both past and present: the motivation to alter one's state of consciousness through drinking has been pervasive throughout the centuries, whether or not this alteration is a source of enjoyment.

Intoxication and its consequences are a focus of human behaviour, and as such are integrated into the values and disciplines that both shape and reproduce social hierarchies, and their corresponding identifications and ontologies. Different forms of alcohol use manifest the varying experiences of the body, along with conventions related to pleasure-seeking and constraint, among the world's communities, and the social realities they inhabit. Alcohol use therefore reflects forms of community, identification, and political relationship, as well as their interrelated values. Drinking is related to the pleasant side of life and is unavoidable in certain situations.

Alcohol is a generic term for ethanol, which is a particular type of alcohol produced by the fermentation of many foodstuff's - most commonly barley, hops, rice and grapes. Fermented grain, fruit juice and honey have been used to make alcohol (ethyl alcohol or ethanol) for thousands of years. Fermented beverages existed in early Egyptian civilization, and there is evidence of an early alcoholic drink in China around 7000 B.C. In India, an alcoholic beverage called "*sura*", distilled from rice, was in use between 3000 and 2000 B.C.

The Babyjonians worshipped a wine goddess as early as 2700 B.C. In Greece, one of the first alcoholic beverages to gain popularity was mead, a fermented drink made from honey and water. Greek literature is full of warnings against excessive drinking.

Several Native American civilizations developed alcoholic beverages in pre-Columbian1 times. A variety of fermented beverages from the Andes region of South America were created from corn, grapes or apples, called "*chicha*."

In the sixteenth century, alcohol (called "spirits") was used largely for

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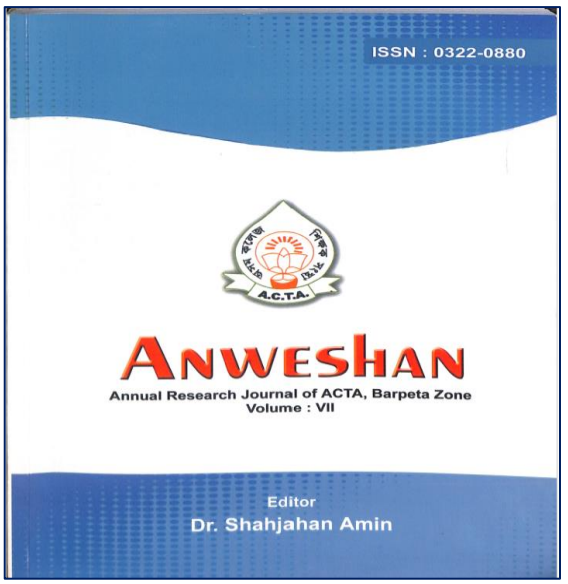
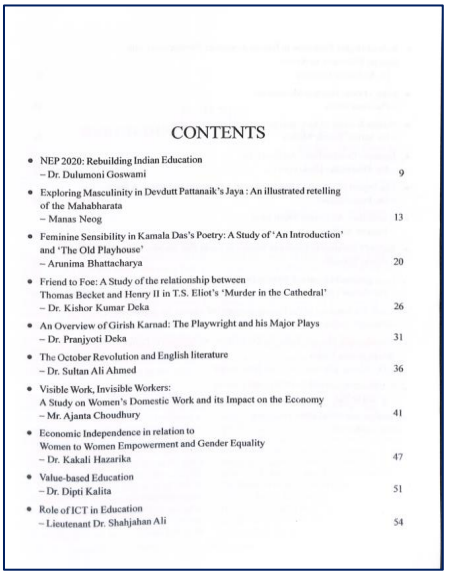
28) Dr. Kishor Kr. Deka (2021-22)





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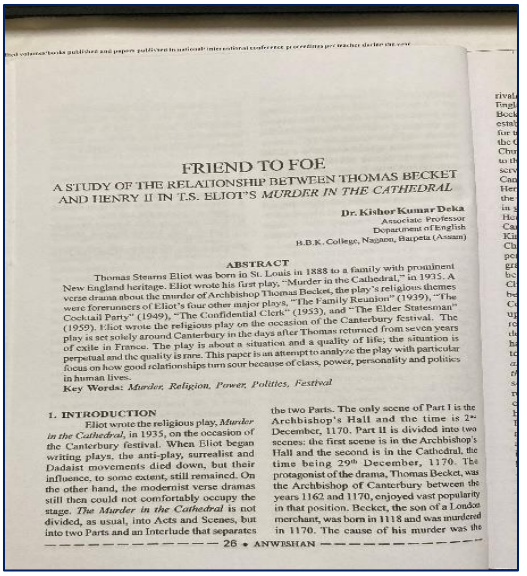

FRIEND TO FOE
A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THOMAS BECKET AND HENRY II IN T.S. ELIOT'S *MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL*

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ABSTRACT
Thomas Stearns Eliot was born in St. Louis in 1888 to a family with prominent New England heritage. Eliot wrote his first play, "Murder in the Cathedral," in 1935. A verse drama about the murder of Archbishop Thomas Becket, the play's religious themes were forerunners of Eliot's four other major plays, "The Family Reunion" (1939), "The Cocktail Party" (1949), "The Confidential Clerk" (1953), and "The Elder Statesman" (1959). Eliot wrote the religious play on the occasion of the Canterbury festival. The play is set solely around Canterbury in the days after Thomas returned from seven years of exile in France. The play is about a situation and a quality of life; the situation is perpetual and the quality is rare. This paper is an attempt to analyze the play with particular focus on how good relationships turn sour because of class, power, personality and politics in human lives.
Key Words: *Murder, Religion, Power, Politics, Festival*

1. INTRODUCTION
Eliot wrote the religious play, *Murder in the Cathedral*, in 1935, on the occasion of the Canterbury festival. When Eliot began writing plays, the anti-play, surrealist and Dadaist movements died down, but their influence, to some extent, still remained. On the other hand, the modernist verse dramas still then could not comfortably occupy the stage. *The Murder in the Cathedral* is not divided, as usual, into Acts and Scenes, but into two Parts and an Interlude that separates the two Parts. The only scene of Part I is the Archbishop's Hall and the time is 2nd December, 1170. Part II is divided into two scenes: the first scene is in the Archbishop's Hall and the second is in the Cathedral, the time being 29th December, 1170. The protagonist of the drama, Thomas Becket, was the Archbishop of Canterbury between the years 1162 and 1170, enjoyed vast popularity in that position. Becket, the son of a London merchant, was born in 1118 and was murdered in 1170. The cause of his murder was the

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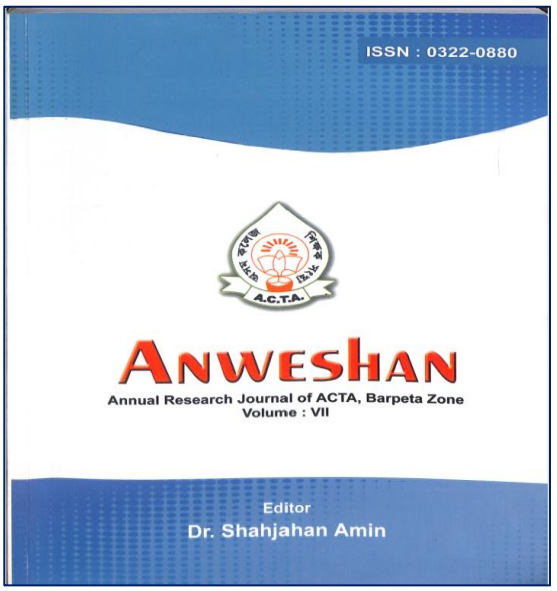
29) Dr. Pranjyoti Deka (2021-22)



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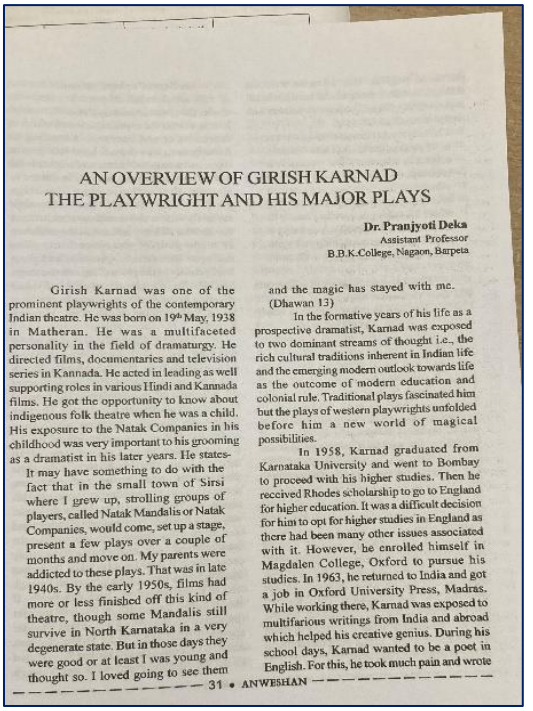

AN OVERVIEW OF GIRISH KARNAD
THE PLAYWRIGHT AND HIS MAJOR PLAYS

Dr. Pranjyoti Deka
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Girish Karnad was one of the prominent playwrights of the contemporary Indian theatre. He was born on 19th May, 1938 in Matheran. He was a multifaceted personality in the field of dramaturgy. He directed films, documentaries and television series in Kannada. He acted in leading as well supporting roles in various Hindi and Kannada films. He got the opportunity to know about indigenous folk theatre when he was a child. His exposure to the Natak Companies in his childhood was very important to his grooming as a dramatist in his later years. He states-

> It may have something to do with the fact that in the small town of Sirsi where I grew up, strolling groups of players, called Natak Mandalis or Natak Companies, would come, set up a stage, present a few plays over a couple of months and move on. My parents were addicted to these plays. That was in late 1940s. By the early 1950s, films had more or less finished off this kind of theatre, though some Mandalis still survive in North Karnataka in a very degenerate state. But in those days they were good or at least I was young and thought so. I loved going to see them and the magic has stayed with me. (Dhawan 13)

In the formative years of his life as a prospective dramatist, Karnad was exposed to two dominant streams of thought i.e., the rich cultural traditions inherent in Indian life and the emerging modern outlook towards life as the outcome of modern education and colonial rule. Traditional plays fascinated him but the plays of western playwrights unfolded before him a new world of magical possibilities.

In 1958, Karnad graduated from Karnataka University and went to Bombay to proceed with his higher studies. Then he received Rhodes scholarship to go to England for higher education. It was a difficult decision for him to opt for higher studies in England as there had been many other issues associated with it. However, he enrolled himself in Magdalen College, Oxford to pursue his studies. In 1963, he returned to India and got a job in Oxford University Press, Madras. While working there, Karnad was exposed to multifarious writings from India and abroad which helped his creative genius. During his school days, Karnad wanted to be a poet in English. For this, he took much pain and wrote

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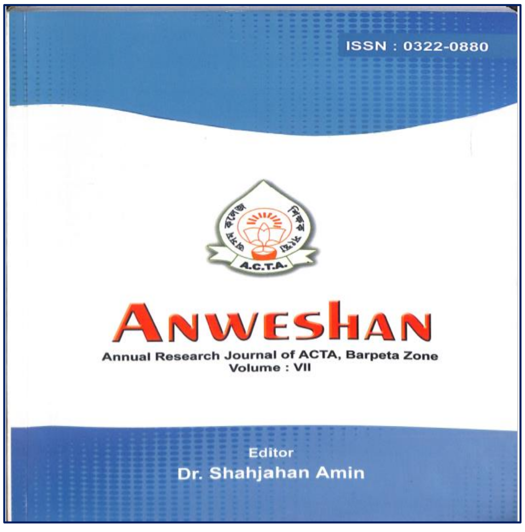
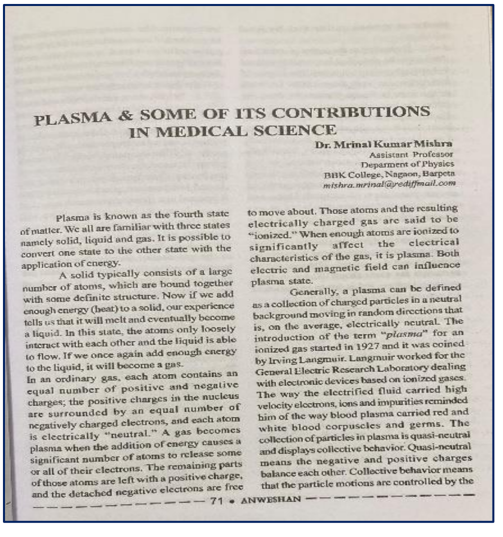
30) Dr. Mrinal Kr. Mishra





PLASMA & SOME OF ITS CONTRIBUTIONS IN MEDICAL SCIENCE

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Plasma is known as the fourth state of matter. We all are familiar with three states namely solid, liquid and gas. It is possible to convert one state to the other state with the application of energy.

A solid typically consists of a large number of atoms, which are bound together with some definite structure. Now if we add enough energy (heat) to a solid, our experience tells us that it will melt and eventually become a liquid. In this state, the atoms only loosely interact with each other and the liquid is able to flow. If we once again add enough energy to the liquid, it will become a gas.
In an ordinary gas, each atom contains an equal number of positive and negative charges; the positive charges in the nucleus are surrounded by an equal number of negatively charged electrons, and each atom is electrically "neutral." A gas becomes plasma when the addition of energy causes a significant number of atoms to release some or all of their electrons. The remaining parts of those atoms are left with a positive charge, and the detached negative electrons are free to move about. Those atoms and the resulting electrically charged gas are said to be "ionized." When enough atoms are ionized to significantly affect the electrical characteristics of the gas, it is plasma. Both electric and magnetic field can influence plasma state.

Generally, a plasma can be defined as a collection of charged particles in a neutral background moving in random directions that is, on the average, electrically neutral. The introduction of the term "*plasma*" for an ionized gas started in 1927 and it was coined by Irving Langmuir. Langmuir worked for the General Electric Research Laboratory dealing with electronic devices based on ionized gases. The way the electrified fluid carried high velocity electrons, ions and impurities reminded him of the way blood plasma carried red and white blood corpuscles and germs. The collection of particles in plasma is quasi-neutral and displays collective behavior. Quasi-neutral means the negative and positive charges balance each other. Collective behavior means that the particle motions are controlled by the

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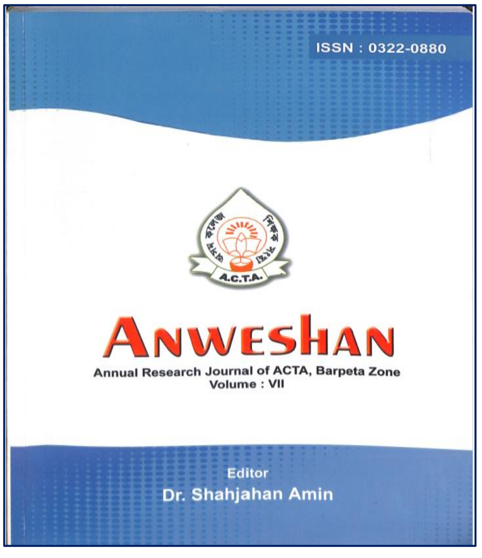
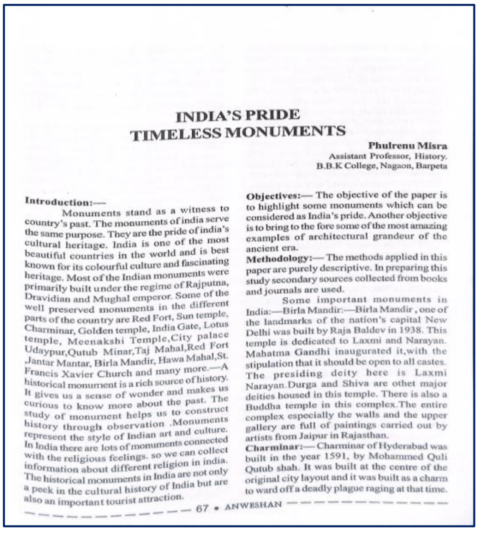
Principal

31) Phulrenu Mishra (2021-22)





INDIA'S PRIDE TIMELESS MONUMENTS

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Introduction:—

Monuments stand as a witness to country's past. The monuments of india serve the same purpose. They are the pride of india's cultural heritage. India is one of the most beautiful countries in the world and is best known for its colourful culture and fascinating heritage. Most of the Indian monuments were primarily built under the regime of Rajputna, Dravidian and Mughal emperor. Some of the well preserved monuments in the different parts of the country are Red Fort, Sun temple, Charminar, Golden temple, India Gate, Lotus temple, Meenakshi Temple,City palace Udaypur,Qutub Minar,Taj Mahal,Red Fort ,Jantar Mantar, Birla Mandir, Hawa Mahal,St. Francis Xavier Church and many more.—A historical monument is a rich source of history. It gives us a sense of wonder and makes us curious to know more about the past. The study of monument helps us to construct history through observation .Monuments represent the style of Indian art and culture. In India there are lots of monuments connected with the religious feelings. so we can collect information about different religion in india. The historical monuments in India are not only a peek in the cultural history of India but are also an important tourist attraction.

Objectives:— The objective of the paper is to highlight some monuments which can be considered as India's pride. Another objective is to bring to the fore some of the most amazing examples of architectural grandeur of the ancient era.

Methodology:— The methods applied in this paper are purely descriptive. In preparing this study secondary sources collected from books and journals are used.

Some important monuments in India:—Birla Mandir:—Birla Mandir , one of the landmarks of the nation's capital New Delhi was built by Raja Baldev in 1938. This temple is dedicated to Laxmi and Narayan. Mahatma Gandhi inaugurated it,with the stipulation that it should be open to all castes. The presiding deity here is Laxmi Narayan.Durga and Shiva are othet major deities housed in this temple. There is also a Buddha temple in this complex.The entire complex especially the walls and the upper gallery are full of paintings carried out by artists from Jaipur in Rajasthan.

Charminar:— Charminar of Hyderabad was built in the year 1591, by Mohammed Quli Qutub shah. It was built at the centre of the original city layout and it was built as a charm to ward off a deadly plague raging at that time.

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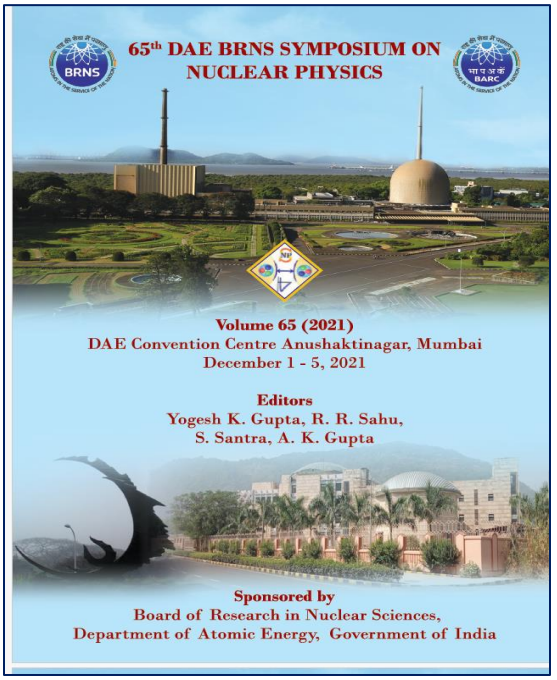

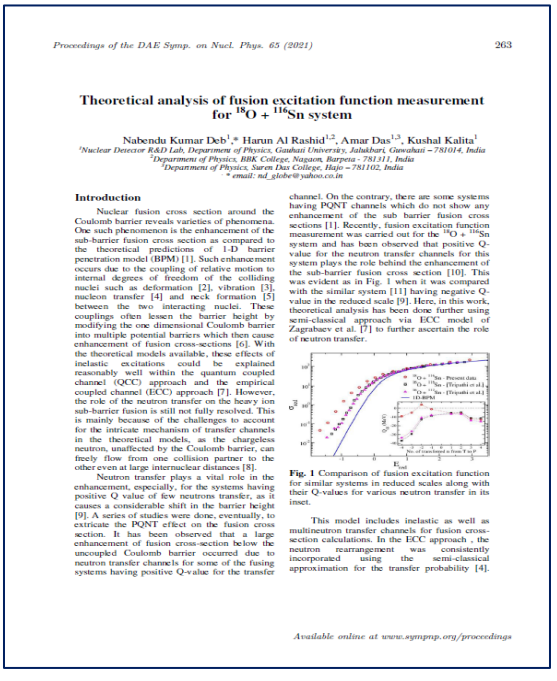

Proceedings of the DAE Symp. on Nucl. Phys. 65 (2021) 263

Theoretical analysis of fusion excitation function measurement for ^{18}O + ^{116}Sn system

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Introduction

Nuclear fusion cross section around the Coulomb barrier reveals varieties of phenomena. One such phenomenon is the enhancement of the sub-barrier fusion cross section as compared to the theoretical predictions of 1-D barrier penetration model (BPM) [1]. Such enhancement occurs due to the coupling of relative motion to internal degrees of freedom of the colliding nuclei such as deformation [2], vibration [3], nucleon transfer [4] and neck formation [5] between the two interacting nuclei. These couplings often lessen the barrier height by modifying the one dimensional Coulomb barrier into multiple potential barriers which then cause enhancement of fusion cross-sections [6]. With the theoretical models available, these effects of inelastic excitations could be explained reasonably well within the quantum coupled channel (QCC) approach and the empirical coupled channel (ECC) approach [7]. However, the role of the neutron transfer on the heavy ion sub-barrier fusion is still not fully resolved. This is mainly because of the challenges to account for the intricate mechanism of transfer channels in the theoretical models, as the chargeless neutron, unaffected by the Coulomb barrier, can freely flow from one collision partner to the other even at large internuclear distances [8].

Neutron transfer plays a vital role in the enhancement, especially, for the systems having positive Q value of few neutrons transfer, as it causes a considerable shift in the barrier height [9]. A series of studies were done, eventually, to extricate the PQNT effect on the fusion cross section. It has been observed that a large enhancement of fusion cross-section below the uncoupled Coulomb barrier occurred due to neutron transfer channels for some of the fusing systems having positive Q-value for the transfer channel. On the contrary, there are some systems having PQNT channels which do not show any enhancement of the sub barrier fusion cross sections [1]. Recently, fusion excitation function measurement was carried out for the ^{18}O + ^{116}Sn system and has been observed that positive Q-value for the neutron transfer channels for this system plays the role behind the enhancement of the sub-barrier fusion cross section [10]. This was evident as in Fig. 1 when it was compared with the similar system [11] having negative Q-value in the reduced scale [9]. Here, in this work, theoretical analysis has been done further using semi-classical approach via ECC model of Zagrabaev et al. [7] to further ascertain the role of neutron transfer.

Fig. 1 Comparison of fusion excitation function for similar systems in reduced scales along with their Q-values for various neutron transfer in its inset.

This model includes inelastic as well as multineutron transfer channels for fusion cross-section calculations. In the ECC approach , the neutron rearrangement was consistently incorporated using the semi-classical approximation for the transfer probability [4].

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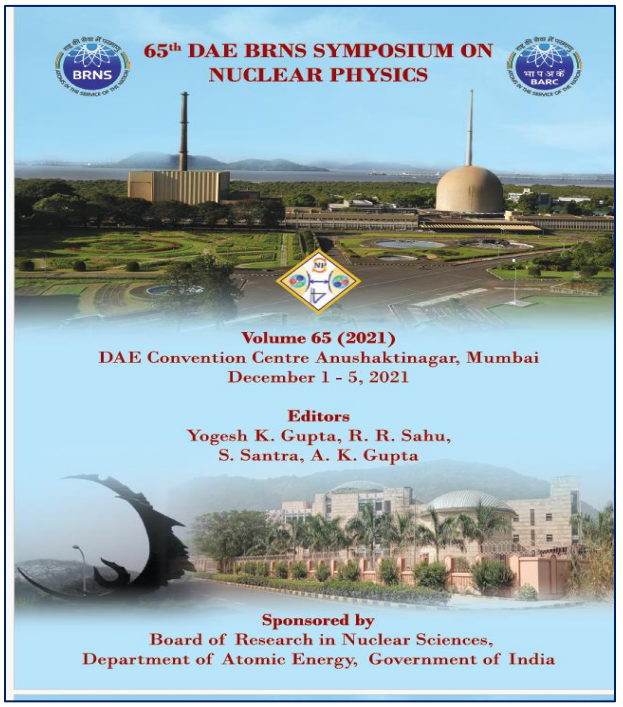

Proceedings of the DAE Symp. on Nucl. Phys. 65 (2021) 391

Fusion suppression on nuclear reaction induced by loosely bound projectiles

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Introduction

Due to the availability of intense beams and the improved experimental facilities in the recent decades, a renewed interest has been developed towards understanding of fusion cross section [1]. In loosely bound projectiles like ^{6,7}Li, ^{9}Be, etc. emanates interesting phenomenon towards fusion reaction as separation energy of these nuclei are low and hence have high chances for breakup. As an instance, ^{6}Li breakup into ^{2}H + ^{4}He and ^{9}Be breaks up into ^{8}He + ^{1}He + n with separation energy 1.48 MeV, 1.67 MeV respectively. The breakup threshold energy in this case is low due to which the breakup probability of this nucleus as a projectile rises and hence forms the basis of numerous experiments. These projectiles directly break up when it is projected with certain energy towards the heavier target nuclei during fusion process. Such occurrences were observed in at least four different types of events: projectile fusing with target without breakup, a case of direct complete fusion (DCF); projectile breaking up into fragments which then later fuses with target, a case of sequential complete fusion (SCF); one of the breakup fragments fusing with target, a case of incomplete fusion (ICF); and none of the breakup products and the target fuse with one another, a case of no capture breakup (NCBU). In such cases, theoretical cross sections are expected to be higher than the corresponding experimental values a phenomenon commonly known as fusion suppression.

Various versions of the classical model are available in the literature to explain the fusion suppression of systems involving weakly bound projectile. Classical trajectory model [1] can easily identify scattering, no-capture breakup and incomplete fusion. It can also be incorporated in the CDCC formalism. Modified version of this model, classical dynamical model [2] developed later could determine the breakup of the projectile by empirically obtaining breakup probability function whose parameters are obtained from sub-barrier no capture breakup measurements. This method could successfully determine the breakup yields and the fusion suppression factors for a number of systems. In this paper, we will present a modified formula in place of the formula used by Phookan et.al [3] for the fusion suppression factor and then apply the same for the reactions ^{6}Li + ^{152}Sm, ^{209}Bi and ^{7}Be + ^{209}B whose fusion excitation data are available in the Refs. [4,5,6] and where fusion suppression is observed.

Theory

The three-body Lagrangian, as shown in equation 1, in two dimensions are constructed for the projectile and the target system with the assumption that the projectile is two-point particles [1]. The Wood-Saxon form of the nuclear potential is used here whose parameters were taken from optical model analysis of the elastic scattering data

$$L=\frac{1}{2}m_1(\dot{q}_1^2+\dot{p}_1^2)+\frac{1}{2}m_2(\dot{q}_2^2+\dot{p}_2^2)+\frac{1}{2}m_3(\dot{q}_3^2+\dot{p}_3^2)-V \quad (1)$$

And $V = V_{12}+V_{13}+V_{23}$
The detail about the interaction potential is taken from Ref. [2].

Methodology

The difference between theoretical and experimental cross section (Fusion suppression) is due to the fraction of projectile break-up near the heavy target. For large number of trajectories, we define breakup fraction as

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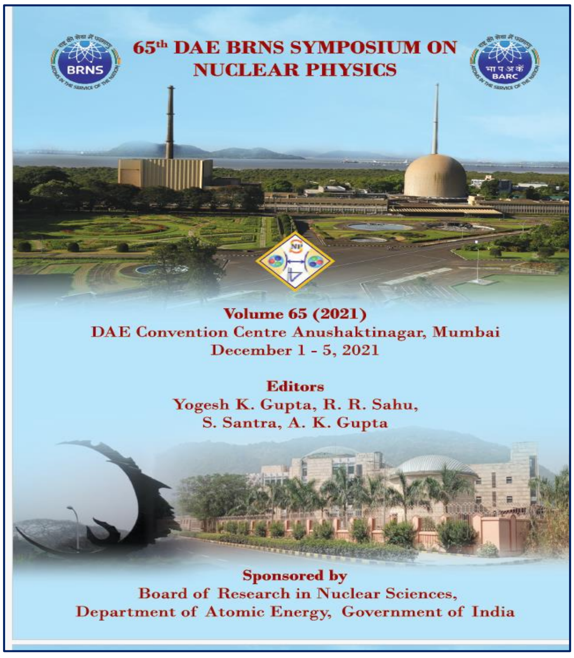

Proceedings of the DAE Symp. on Nucl. Phys. 65 (2021) 431

Studies on Elastic Scattering of $^{6}Li + ^{40}Ca$ Using BDM3Y-Paris and Wood-Saxon Potential

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Introduction

Study of elastic scattering is an important part to understand peripheral heavy ion (HI) interaction. Any nuclear interaction involves nuclear potential along with Coulomb potential and the choice of the nuclear potential reveals a wide variety of phenomenon subjected to the fitting percentage with the experimental data. Highly celebrated optical model (OM) formalism allows us to play with different kind of potentials such as Wood-Saxon (WS), Folding, Proximity etc. In Wood-Saxon formalism at least six parameters are varied in order to analyze elastic scattering data and previous experimental results have showed that WS formalism is very good phenomenological model to study nuclear collision. However, great success of WS formalism is shadowed when interaction is observed with very high energetic beam. Though, any HI interaction can be dissected by considering the aspects such as beam energy, charge, mass etc., however more satisfactory understanding is more probabilistic using nucleon-nucleon (NN) interaction potential. To construct nucleus-nucleus potential, integration is carried out over a NN potential over the whole mass distribution of colliding partners. This approach is known as folding and this method has been widely used to generate real part of the OM potential [1-3]. In this work, we have analyzed elastic cross section of the reaction ^{6}Li+^{40}Ca at energies 20 MeV, 26 MeV, 28 MeV, 30 MeV, 32 MeV and 34 MeV. Data are taken from the website archive of www.nrv.jin.ru [4-8]. Analysis is carried out employing two approaches. In the first approach, real part of the potential is generated using a double folding potential and the imaginary potential is generated using WS potential, whereas in the second approach both real and imaginary nuclear potential is taken to be WS. We obtain unique set of OM parameters from both approaches by comparing the theoretical data with experimental data.

Theoretical background

Nuclear interaction between a pair of nuclei is described by the potential consisting of Coulomb (V_C), nuclear (V_N) and centrifugal potentials which affect the interaction process leading to various elastic and non-elastic processes. The interacting potential is given as

$$V=V_C(r) + V_N(r) + \frac{h^2 l(l+1)}{4\pi^2 \mu r^2}$$

where l is the angular momentum quantum number and μ is the reduced mass of the system and r is the inter-nuclear distance. We have used the code the available at the website www.nrv.jinr.ru for analysis of elastic scattering cross sections. We used the M3Y-Paris double folding potential which has the following form [2]

$$v_{NN}(r) = \left(11062\frac{e^{-4r}}{4r} - 2538\frac{e^{-2.5r}}{2.5r} + F_{ex}(E)\delta(r)\right)$$

and the Wood-Saxon potential has the following formalism [3]

$$V_N(r) = \frac{-V_0}{1+\exp(\frac{r-R_{0R}}{a_R})} + i\frac{-W_0}{1+\exp(\frac{r-R_{0I}}{a_I})}$$

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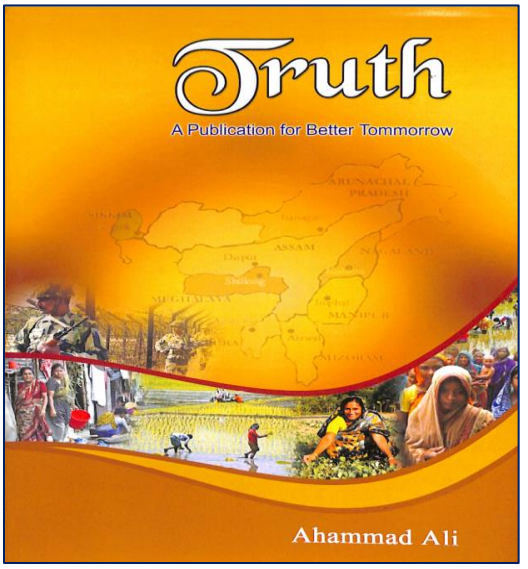

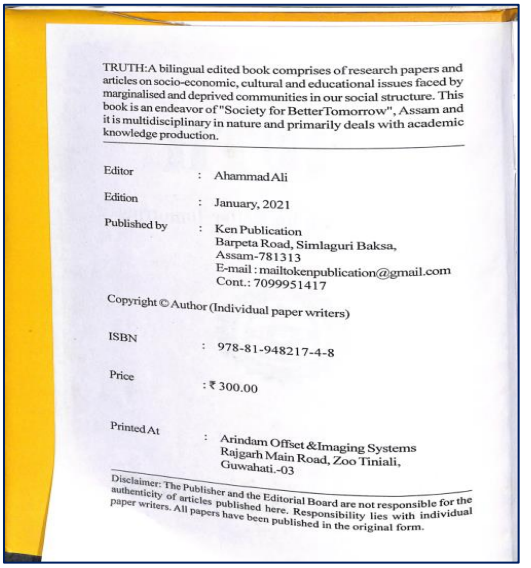

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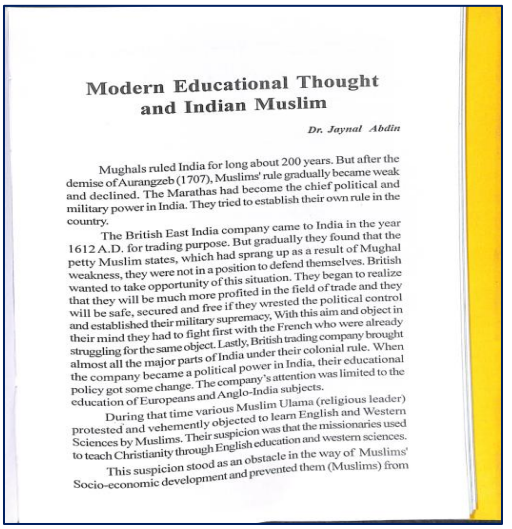

Modern Educational Thought and Indian Muslim

Dr. Jaynal Abdin

Mughals ruled India for long about 200 years. But after the demise of Aurangzeb (1707), Muslims' rule gradually became weak and declined. The Marathas had become the chief political and military power in India. They tried to establish their own rule in the country.

The British East India company came to India in the year 1612 A.D. for trading purpose. But gradually they found that the petty Muslim states, which had sprang up as a result of Mughal weakness, they were not in a position to defend themselves. British wanted to take opportunity of this situation. They began to realize that they will be much more profited in the field of trade and they will be safe, secured and free if they wrested the political control and established their military supremacy, With this aim and object in their mind they had to fight first with the French who were already struggling for the same object. Lastly, British trading company brought almost all the major parts of India under their colonial rule. When the company became a political power in India, their educational policy got some change. The company's attention was limited to the education of Europeans and Anglo-India subjects.

During that time various Muslim Ulama (religious leader) protested and vehemently objected to learn English and Western Sciences by Muslims. Their suspicion was that the missionaries used to teach Christianity through English education and western sciences.

This suspicion stood as an obstacle in the way of Muslims' Socio-economic development and prevented them (Muslims) from

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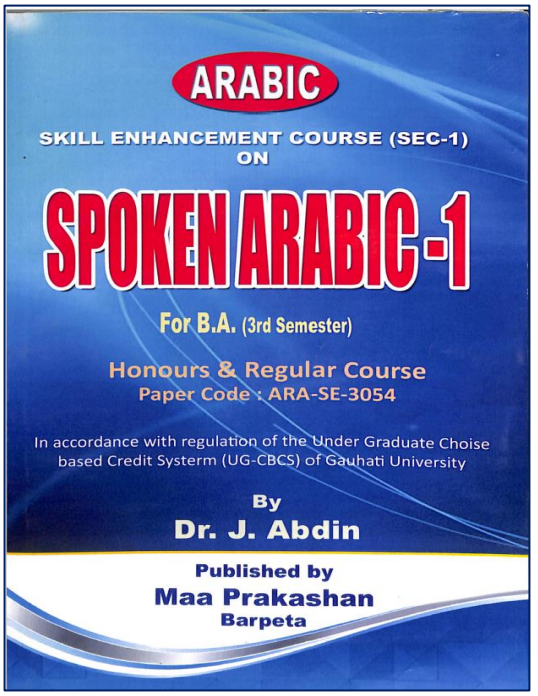

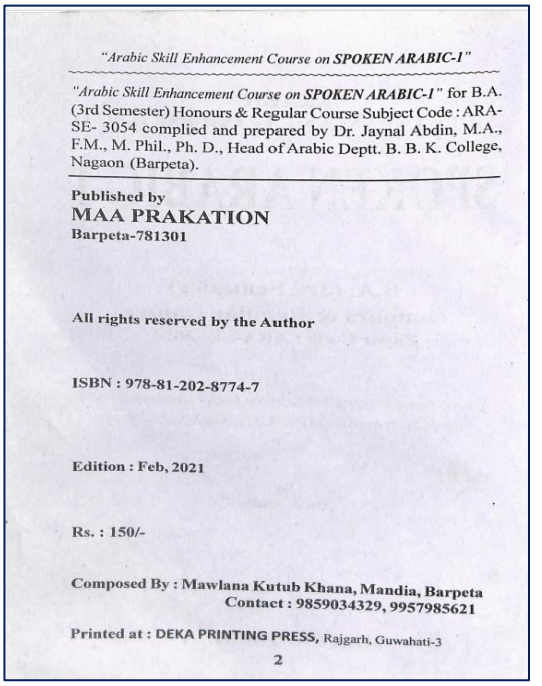

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37) Harun Al Rashid (2022-23)

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Variation of neutron transfer form factor on the sub-barrier fusion cross section

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Abstract

Fusion excitation functions for ^{18}O + ^{116}Sn system have been reanalysed in the energy regime below the Coulomb barrier, where enhancement of the experimental fusion cross sections were observed compared to that of the predictions of the simple barrier penetration model. To understand such enhancement, analyses were carried out in the framework of different values of transfer coupling strength or transfer form factor in the coupled channels formalism. The ground state Q value is positive for this system. A comparative study of the system with various coupling schemes indicated that the coupling of 2 neutron transfer channel with the collective excitations is the reason behind such sub-barrier fusion enhancement. To carry out such calculations considering neutron transfer coupling, a parameter called transfer form factor is required which depends on a factor called transfer coupling strength. It is found that on increasing or

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38) Harun Al Rashid (2022-23)

Proceedings of the DAE Symp. on Nucl. Phys. 66 (2022) 429

Effect of entrance channel in fission fragment anisotropies for the reactions forming compound nuclei ^{210}Rn and $^{188,190}Pt$

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Introduction

Investigation of angular distribution of fission products is one of the most commonly used method to differentiate fusion-fission and quasifission processes at near barrier energies. In heavy ion collision reactions, the fusion dynamics is strongly influenced by entrance channel properties of the colliding nuclei such as charge product ($Z_P Z_T$), mass asymmetry (α), deformation of the nuclei (β), collision energy, etc. The direction of the mass flow in the dinuclear system plays a dominant role in the reaction dynamics. It is reported in the literature that for a system with entrance channel mass asymmetry (α) greater than the Businaro-Gallone mass asymmetry (α_{BG}), the mass flow takes place from the projectile to the target leading to the formation of a compound nucleus (CN), which may decay via fission or particle evaporation in any later time. On the other hand, for $\alpha < \alpha_{BG}$, mass flow occurs in the opposite direction and a dinuclear system is formed which will decay before equilibrating in all degrees of freedom, leading to quasifission.

Fission fragment angular distributions of the systems $^{11}B+^{204}Pb$ and $^{18}O+^{197}Au$ (leading to same CN ^{215}Fr), having mass asymmetries that fall on either side of the α_{BG} value show no evidence of quasifission [1], which ruled out the presence of entrance channel effect around coulomb barrier energies. For $^{16}O+^{194}Pt$, $^{24}Mg+^{186}W$ [2] and $^{30}Si+^{180}Hf$ [3] reactions, forming the same CN ^{210}Rn, the variance of mass distribution of the fission fragments found to be larger in later two reactions for which $\alpha < \alpha_{BG}$ implying presence of quasifission. In the recent study, Kavita *et al.* measured fission fragment mass distribution for CN $^{188,190}Pt$, where they found larger variance in mass distribution for the system with entrance channel mass asymmetry being lesser than α_{BG} value [4]. In this work we have calculated the fission fragment anisotropies as a function of reduced coulomb barrier E_{CM}/V_b for the compound nuclei ^{210}Rn and $^{188,190}Pt$ forming through different entrance channels with the help of standard saddle point statistical model (SSPM) to study the entrance channel effects.

SSPM formalism for angular distribution

According to the standard transition state model (TSM) or standard saddle point statistical model (SSPM), fission fragment angular distributions are characterized by anugular anisotropy (A). The angular anisotropy is defined as the ratio of yield at 0^0 or 180^0 to that at 90^0 and it is given by

$$A = 1 + \frac{< l^2 >}{4K_0^2}$$

where

$$K_0^2 = T \times \frac{I_{eff}}{h^2}$$

and

$$T = \sqrt{\frac{E^*}{a}} = \sqrt{\frac{E_{CM} + Q - B_f - E_{rot} - E_{pre}^{sad}}{a}}$$

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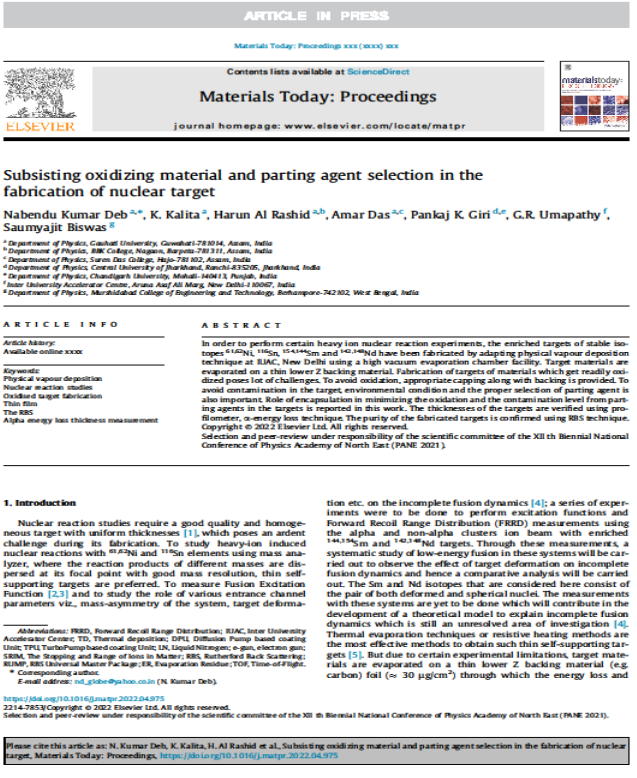

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Subsisting oxidizing material and parting agent selection in the fabrication of nuclear target

Nabendu Kumar Deb [a,*], K. Kalita [a], Harun Al Rashid [a,b], Amar Das [a,c], Pankaj K Giri [d,e], G.R. Umapathy [f], Saumyajit Biswas [g]

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ABSTRACT

In order to perform certain heavy ion nuclear reaction experiments, the enriched targets of stable isotopes $^{62,64}Ni$, ^{116}Sn, $^{144,154}Sm$ and $^{142,146}Nd$ have been fabricated by adapting physical vapour deposition technique at IUAC, New Delhi using a high vacuum evaporation chamber facility. Target materials are evaporated on a thin lower Z backing material. Fabrication of targets of materials which get readily oxidized poses lot of challenges. To avoid oxidation, appropriate capping along with backing is provided. To avoid contamination in the target, environmental condition and the proper selection of parting agent is also important. Role of encapsulation in minimizing the oxidation and the contamination level from parting agents in the targets is reported in this work. The thicknesses of the targets are verified using profilometer, α-energy loss technique. The purity of the fabricated targets is confirmed using RBS technique.

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1. Introduction

Nuclear reaction studies require a good quality and homogeneous target with uniform thicknesses [1], which poses an ardent challenge during its fabrication. To study heavy-ion induced nuclear reactions with $^{62,64}Ni$ and ^{116}Sn elements using mass analyzer, where the reaction products of different masses are dispersed at its focal point with good mass resolution, thin self-supporting targets are preferred. To measure Fusion Excitation Function [2,3] and to study the role of various entrance channel parameters viz., mass-asymmetry of the system, target deformation etc. on the incomplete fusion dynamics [4]; a series of experiments were to be done to perform excitation functions and Forward Recoil Range Distribution (FRRD) measurements using the alpha and non-alpha clusters ion beam with enriched $^{144,154}Sm$ and $^{142,146}Nd$ targets. Through these measurements, a systematic study of low-energy fusion in these systems will be carried out to observe the effect of target deformation on incomplete fusion dynamics and hence a comparative analysis will be carried out. The Sm and Nd isotopes that are considered here consist of the pair of both deformed and spherical nuclei. The measurements with these systems are yet to be done which will contribute in the development of a theoretical model to explain incomplete fusion dynamics which is still an unresolved area of investigation [4]. Thermal evaporation techniques or resistive heating methods are the most effective methods to obtain such thin self-supporting targets [5]. But due to certain experimental limitations, target materials are evaporated on a thin lower Z backing material (e.g. carbon) foil (≈ 30 μg/cm^2) through which the energy loss and

Abbreviations: FRRD, Forward Recoil Range Distribution; IUAC, Inter University Accelerator Center; TD, Thermal deposition; DPU, Diffusion Pump based coating Unit; TPU, TurboPump based coating Unit; LN, Liquid Nitrogen; e-gun, electron gun; SRIM, The Stopping and Range of Ions in Matter; RBS, Rutherford Back Scattering; RUMP, RBS Universal Master Package; ER, Evaporation Residue; TOF, Time-of-Flight.
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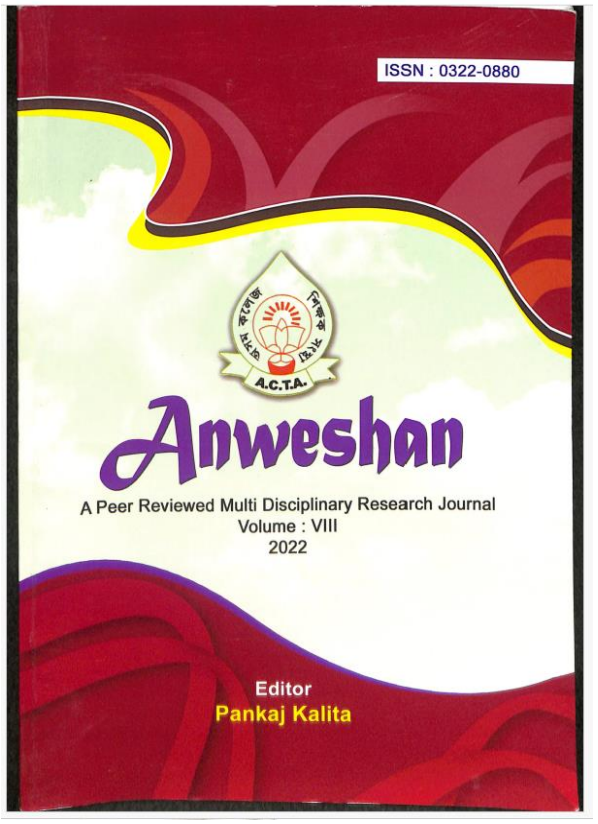
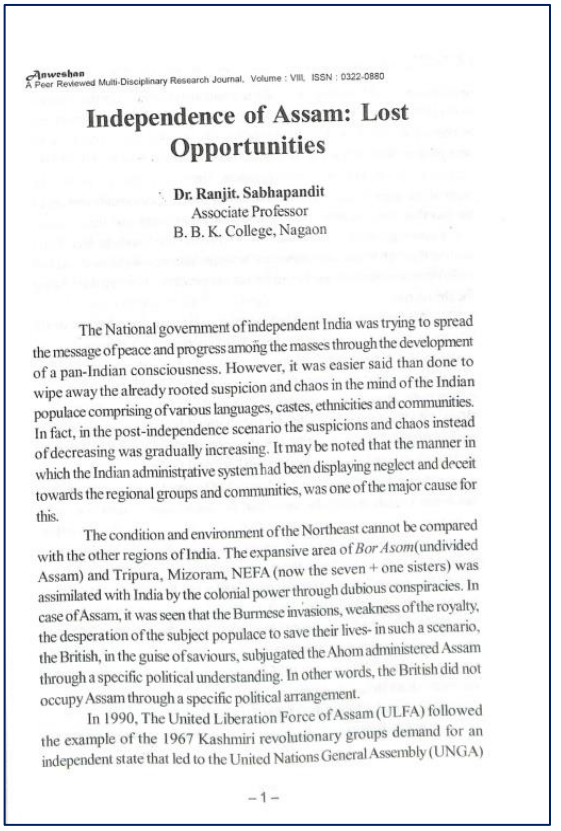
40) Dr. Ranjit Kumar Sabhapandit (2022-23)





Anweshan
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Independence of Assam: Lost Opportunities

Dr. Ranjit. Sabhapandit
Associate Professor
B. B. K. College, Nagaon

The National government of independent India was trying to spread the message of peace and progress among the masses through the development of a pan-Indian consciousness. However, it was easier said than done to wipe away the already rooted suspicion and chaos in the mind of the Indian populace comprising of various languages, castes, ethnicities and communities. In fact, in the post-independence scenario the suspicions and chaos instead of decreasing was gradually increasing. It may be noted that the manner in which the Indian administrative system had been displaying neglect and deceit towards the regional groups and communities, was one of the major cause for this.

The condition and environment of the Northeast cannot be compared with the other regions of India. The expansive area of *Bor Asom* (undivided Assam) and Tripura, Mizoram, NEFA (now the seven + one sisters) was assimilated with India by the colonial power through dubious conspiracies. In case of Assam, it was seen that the Burmese invasions, weakness of the royalty, the desperation of the subject populace to save their lives- in such a scenario, the British, in the guise of saviours, subjugated the Ahom administered Assam through a specific political understanding. In other words, the British did not occupy Assam through a specific political arrangement.

In 1990, The United Liberation Force of Assam (ULFA) followed the example of the 1967 Kashmiri revolutionary groups demand for an independent state that led to the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)

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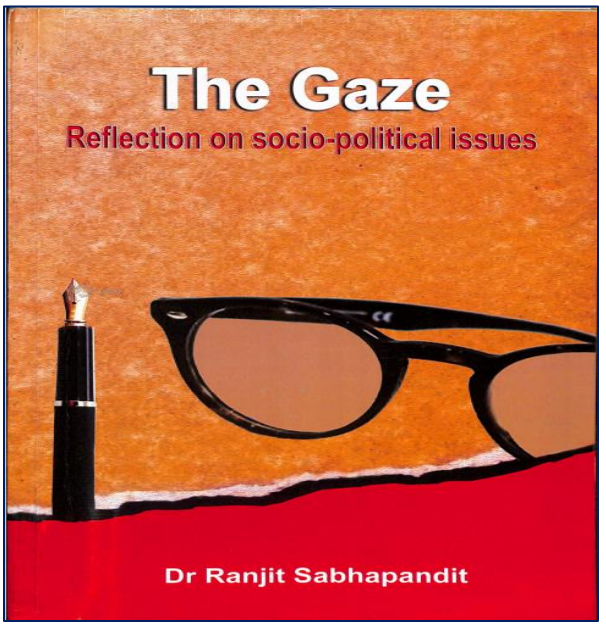
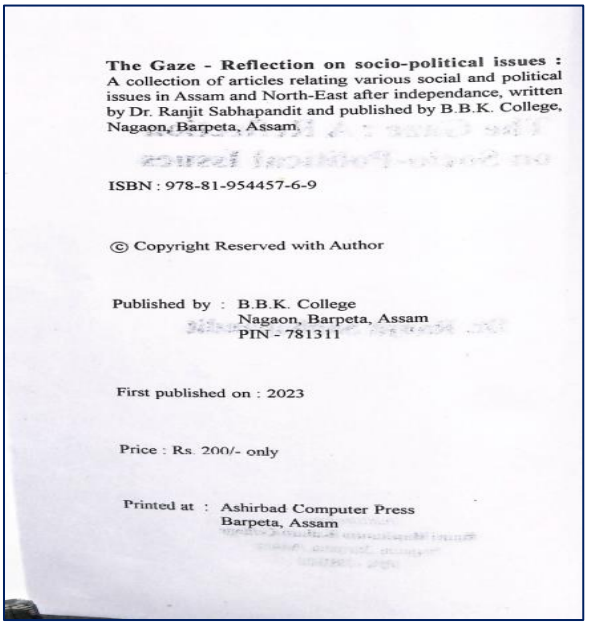
41) Dr. Ranjit Kumar Sabhapandit (2022-23)





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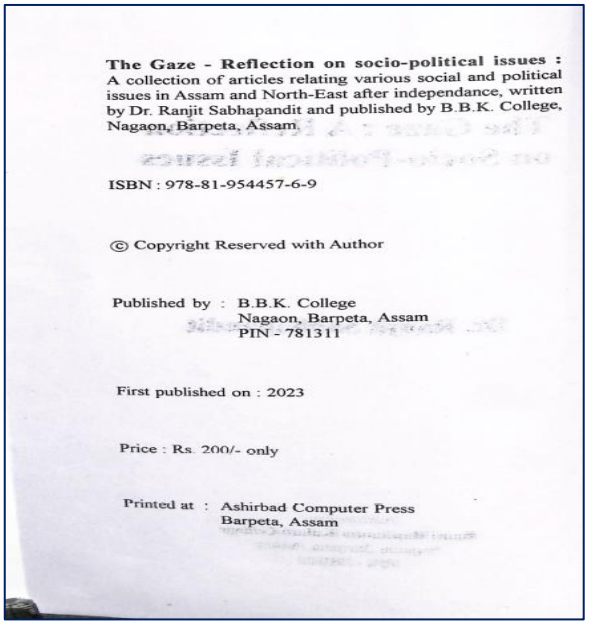

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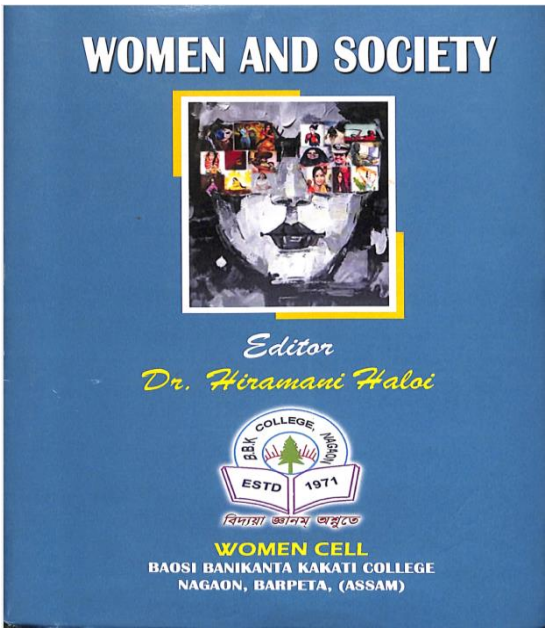
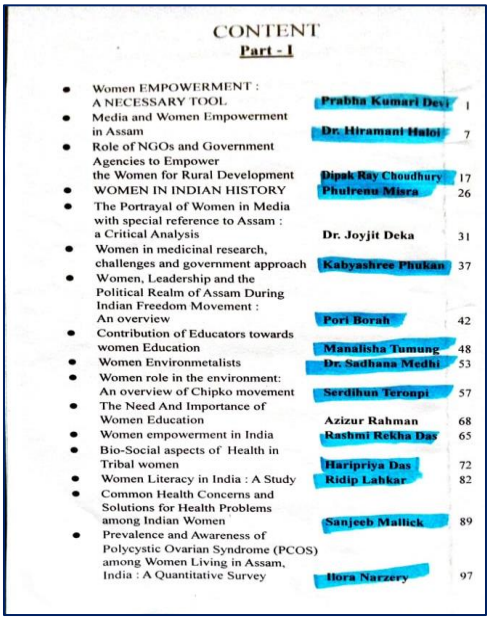
42) Prabha Kumari Devi (2022-23)





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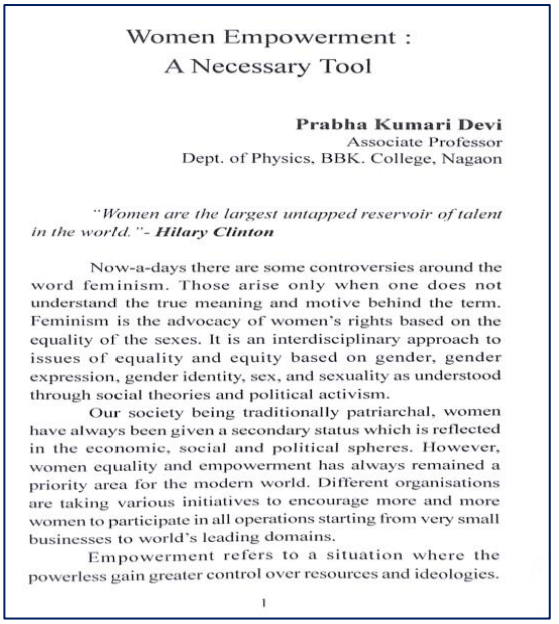

Women Empowerment :
A Necessary Tool

Prabha Kumari Devi
Associate Professor
Dept. of Physics, BBK. College, Nagaon

*"Women are the largest untapped reservoir of talent in the world."- **Hilary Clinton***

Now-a-days there are some controversies around the word feminism. Those arise only when one does not understand the true meaning and motive behind the term. Feminism is the advocacy of women's rights based on the equality of the sexes. It is an interdisciplinary approach to issues of equality and equity based on gender, gender expression, gender identity, sex, and sexuality as understood through social theories and political activism.

Our society being traditionally patriarchal, women have always been given a secondary status which is reflected in the economic, social and political spheres. However, women equality and empowerment has always remained a priority area for the modern world. Different organisations are taking various initiatives to encourage more and more women to participate in all operations starting from very small businesses to world's leading domains.

Empowerment refers to a situation where the powerless gain greater control over resources and ideologies.

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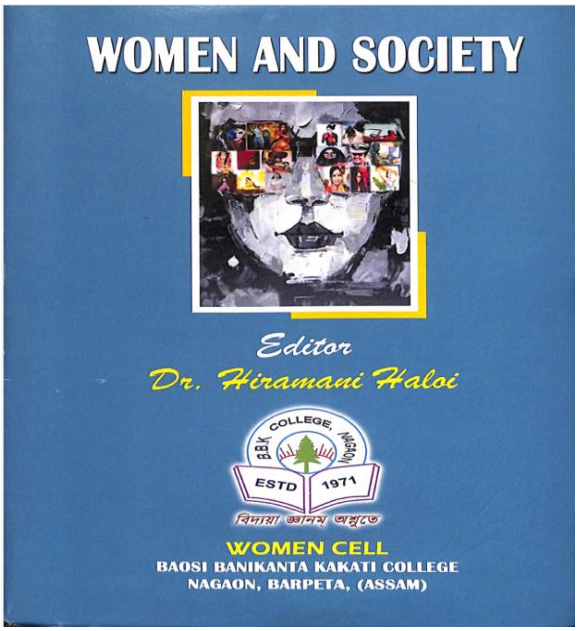
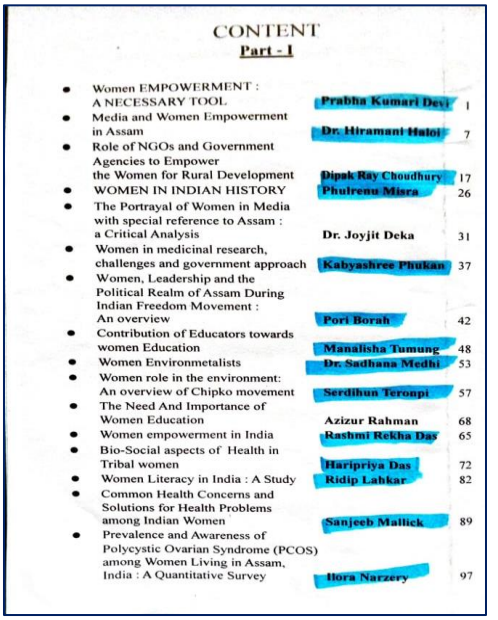
43) Dr. Hiramani Haloi (2022-23)





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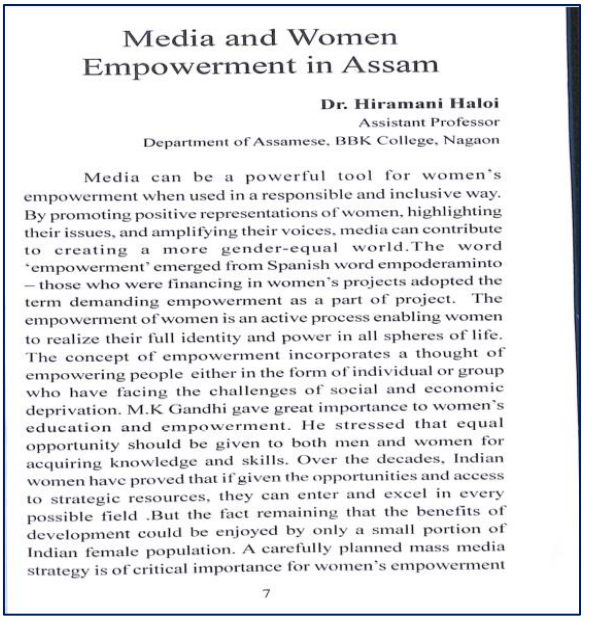

Media and Women Empowerment in Assam

Dr. Hiramani Haloi
Assistant Professor
Department of Assamese, BBK College, Nagaon

Media can be a powerful tool for women's empowerment when used in a responsible and inclusive way. By promoting positive representations of women, highlighting their issues, and amplifying their voices, media can contribute to creating a more gender-equal world.The word 'empowerment' emerged from Spanish word empoderaminto – those who were financing in women's projects adopted the term demanding empowerment as a part of project. The empowerment of women is an active process enabling women to realize their full identity and power in all spheres of life. The concept of empowerment incorporates a thought of empowering people either in the form of individual or group who have facing the challenges of social and economic deprivation. M.K Gandhi gave great importance to women's education and empowerment. He stressed that equal opportunity should be given to both men and women for acquiring knowledge and skills. Over the decades, Indian women have proved that if given the opportunities and access to strategic resources, they can enter and excel in every possible field .But the fact remaining that the benefits of development could be enjoyed by only a small portion of Indian female population. A carefully planned mass media strategy is of critical importance for women's empowerment

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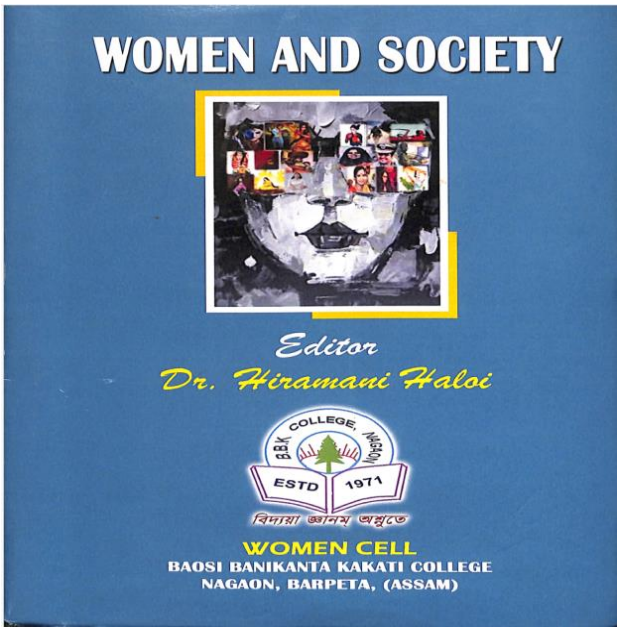
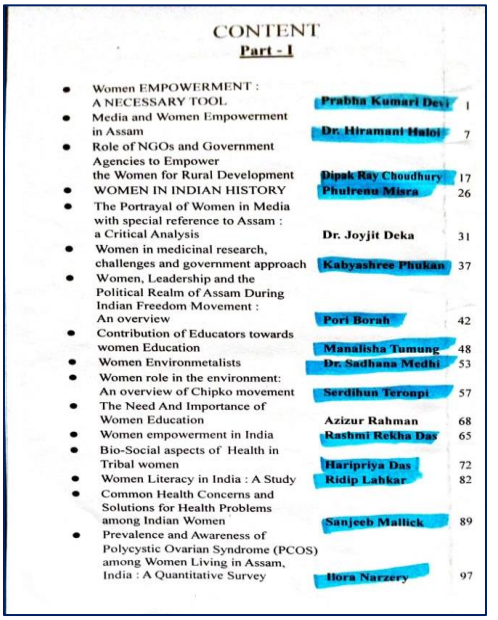
44) Dipak Ray Choudhury (2022-23)





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Role of NGOs and Government Agencies to Empower the Women for Rural Development

Dipak Ray Choudhury
Assistant Professor (Sr)
Department of Education
B.B.K. College, Nagaon, Barpeta

Introduction

This paper is based on the fact that economy of a nation can be improved only when the quality of life of the citizens of a nation can be effectively improved only by raising the standards of living of the people on the street and in backward areas. In India like in many other developing countries women plays a very important role in the upliftment of the nation in all the aspects like social, political, economical and legal. Empowerment means control over material assets, intellectual; resources & ideology this involves ability to get what one wants & to influence others on our concerns with reference to women the power relation that has to be involved includes their lives at multiple levels, family, community, market, & the state. The question surrounding women's empowerment the condition and position of women have now become critical to the human rights based approaches to development. Empower the women in social, political, economical and legal aspects became necessary to convert the idle society into self sustainable society. Women

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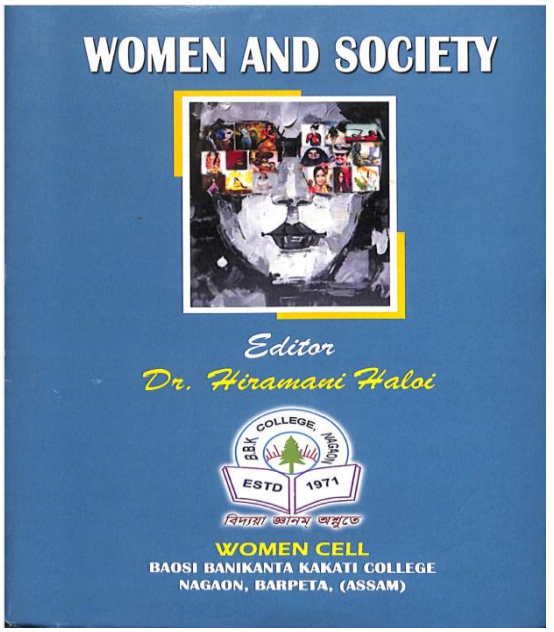
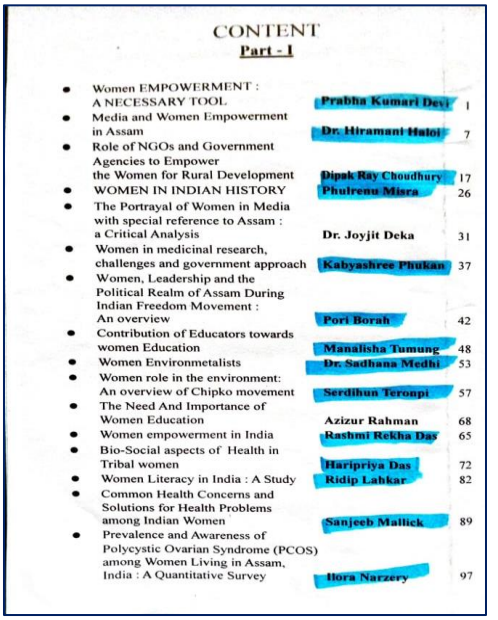
45) Phulrenu Mishra (2022-23)





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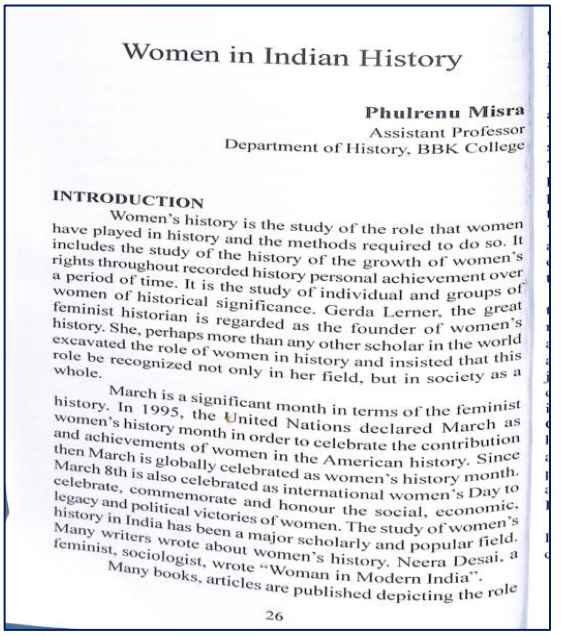

Women in Indian History

Phulrenu Misra
Assistant Professor
Department of History, BBK College

INTRODUCTION

Women's history is the study of the role that women have played in history and the methods required to do so. It includes the study of the history of the growth of women's rights throughout recorded history personal achievement over a period of time. It is the study of individual and groups of women of historical significance. Gerda Lerner, the great feminist historian is regarded as the founder of women's history. She, perhaps more than any other scholar in the world excavated the role of women in history and insisted that this role be recognized not only in her field, but in society as a whole.

March is a significant month in terms of the feminist history. In 1995, the United Nations declared March as women's history month in order to celebrate the contribution and achievements of women in the American history. Since then March is globally celebrated as women's history month. March 8th is also celebrated as international women's Day to celebrate, commemorate and honour the social, economic, legacy and political victories of women. The study of women's history in India has been a major scholarly and popular field. Many writers wrote about women's history. Neera Desai, a feminist, sociologist, wrote "Woman in Modern India".

Many books, articles are published depicting the role

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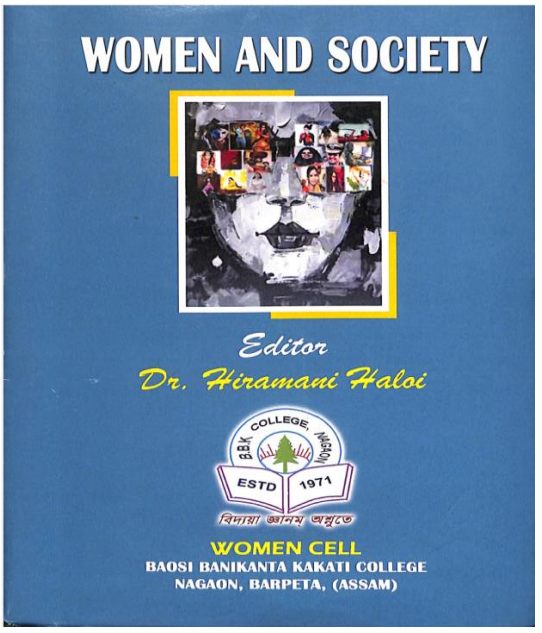
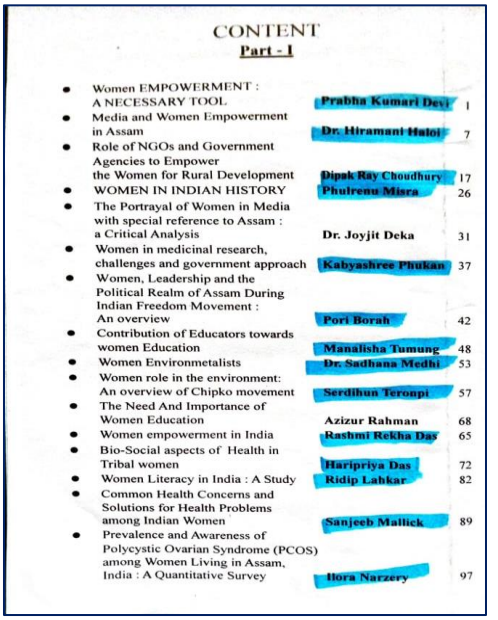
46) Kabyashree Phukan (2022-23)





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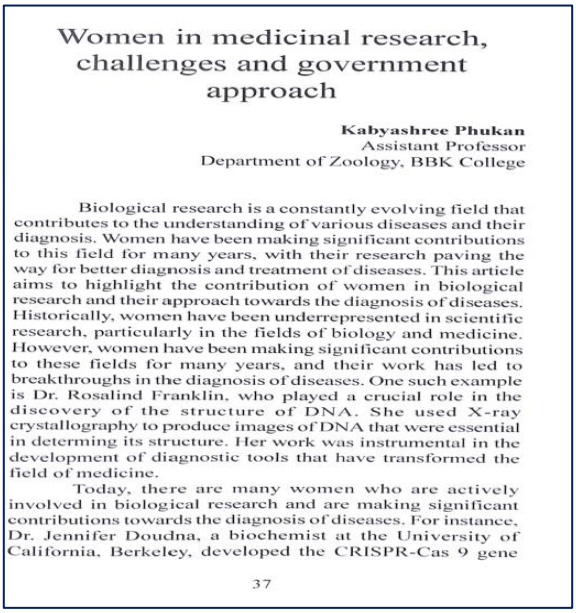

Women in medicinal research, challenges and government approach

Kabyashree Phukan
Assistant Professor
Department of Zoology, BBK College

Biological research is a constantly evolving field that contributes to the understanding of various diseases and their diagnosis. Women have been making significant contributions to this field for many years, with their research paving the way for better diagnosis and treatment of diseases. This article aims to highlight the contribution of women in biological research and their approach towards the diagnosis of diseases. Historically, women have been underrepresented in scientific research, particularly in the fields of biology and medicine. However, women have been making significant contributions to these fields for many years, and their work has led to breakthroughs in the diagnosis of diseases. One such example is Dr. Rosalind Franklin, who played a crucial role in the discovery of the structure of DNA. She used X-ray crystallography to produce images of DNA that were essential in determing its structure. Her work was instrumental in the development of diagnostic tools that have transformed the field of medicine.

Today, there are many women who are actively involved in biological research and are making significant contributions towards the diagnosis of diseases. For instance, Dr. Jennifer Doudna, a biochemist at the University of California, Berkeley, developed the CRISPR-Cas 9 gene

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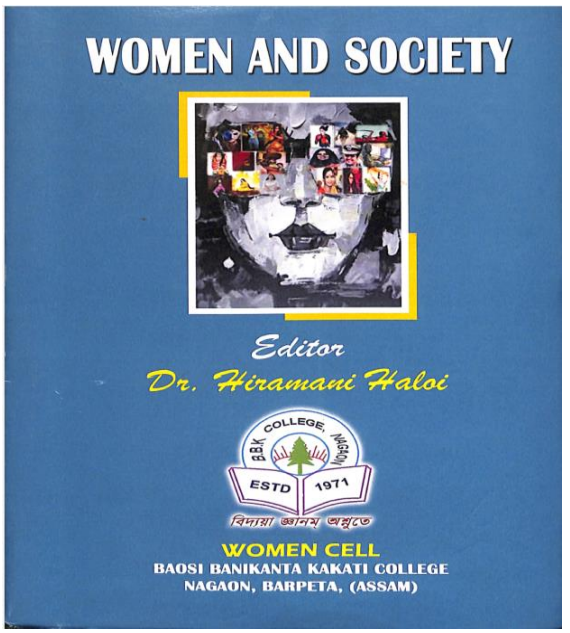
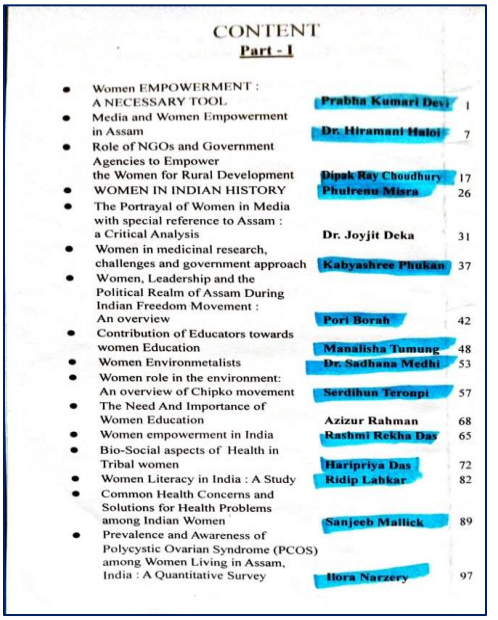
47) Pori Borah (2022-23)





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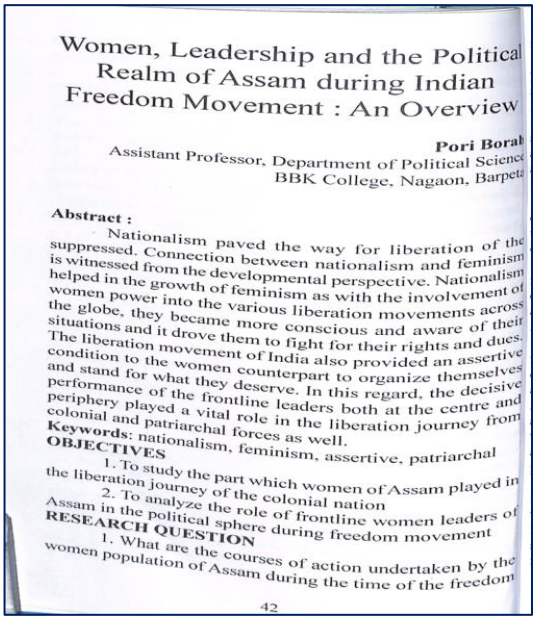

Women, Leadership and the Political Realm of Assam during Indian Freedom Movement : An Overview

Pori Borah
Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science
BBK College, Nagaon, Barpeta

Abstract :

Nationalism paved the way for liberation of the suppressed. Connection between nationalism and feminism is witnessed from the developmental perspective. Nationalism helped in the growth of feminism as with the involvement of women power into the various liberation movements across the globe, they became more conscious and aware of their situations and it drove them to fight for their rights and dues. The liberation movement of India also provided an assertive condition to the women counterpart to organize themselves and stand for what they deserve. In this regard, the decisive performance of the frontline leaders both at the centre and periphery played a vital role in the liberation journey from colonial and patriarchal forces as well.

Keywords: nationalism, feminism, assertive, patriarchal

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the part which women of Assam played in the liberation journey of the colonial nation
2. To analyze the role of frontline women leaders of Assam in the political sphere during freedom movement

RESEARCH QUESTION

1. What are the courses of action undertaken by the women population of Assam during the time of the freedom

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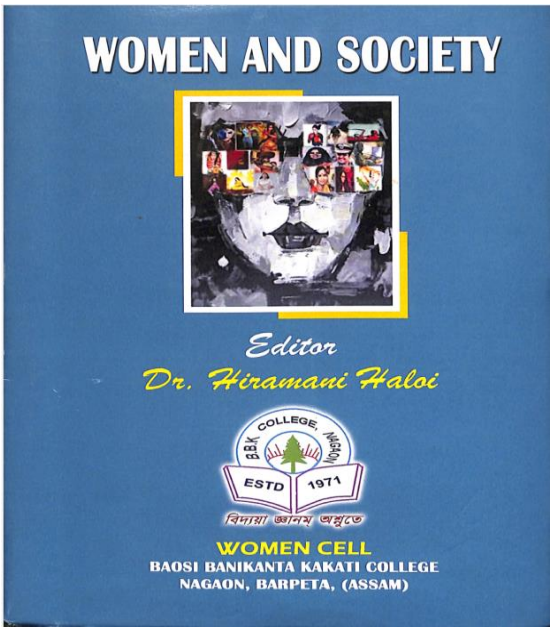
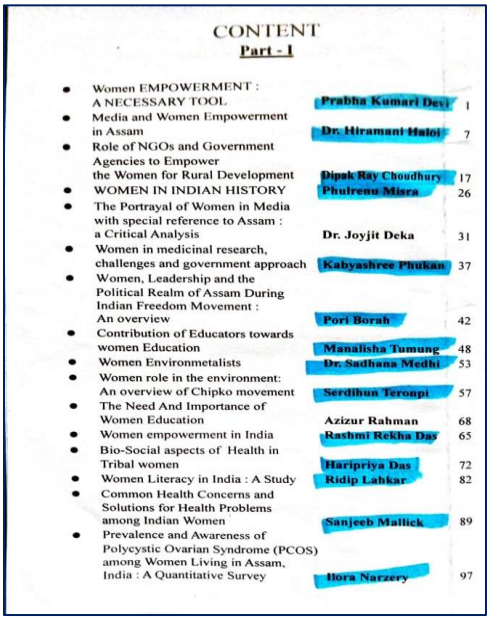
48) Manalisha Tumung (2022-23)





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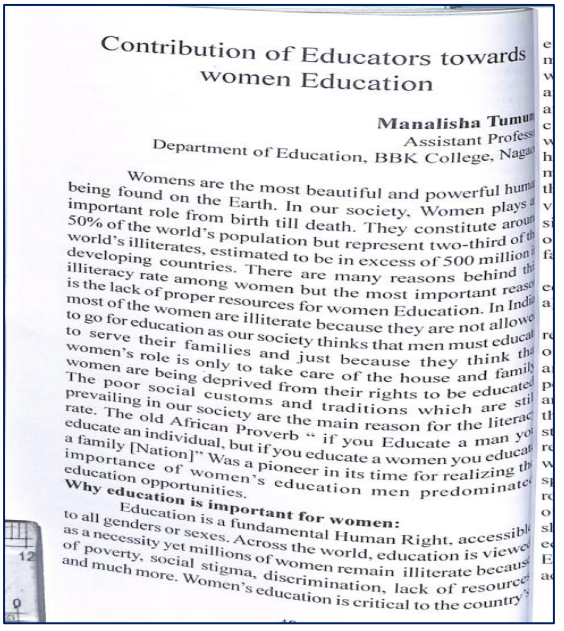

Contribution of Educators towards women Education

Manalisha Tumu
Assistant Profes
Department of Education, BBK College, Naga

Womens are the most beautiful and powerful huma being found on the Earth. In our society, Women plays important role from birth till death. They constitute arou 50% of the world's population but represent two-third of th world's illiterates, estimated to be in excess of 500 million developing countries. There are many reasons behind th illiteracy rate among women but the most important reas is the lack of proper resources for women Education. In Indi most of the women are illiterate because they are not allowe to go for education as our society thinks that men must educa to serve their families and just because they think th women's role is only to take care of the house and famil women are being deprived from their rights to be educate The poor social customs and traditions which are sti prevailing in our society are the main reason for the literac rate. The old African Proverb " if you Educate a man yo educate an individual, but if you educate a women you educat a family [Nation]" Was a pioneer in its time for realizing th importance of women's education men predominate education opportunities.

Why education is important for women:

Education is a fundamental Human Right, accessibl to all genders or sexes. Across the world, education is viewe as a necessity yet millions of women remain illiterate becaus of poverty, social stigma, discrimination, lack of resource and much more. Women's education is critical to the country'

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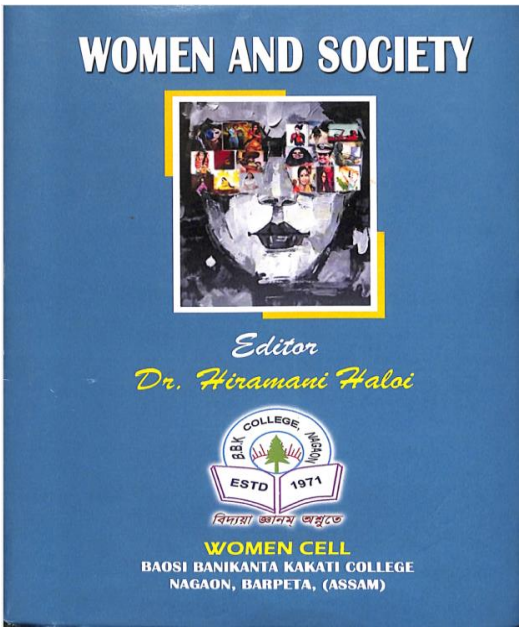
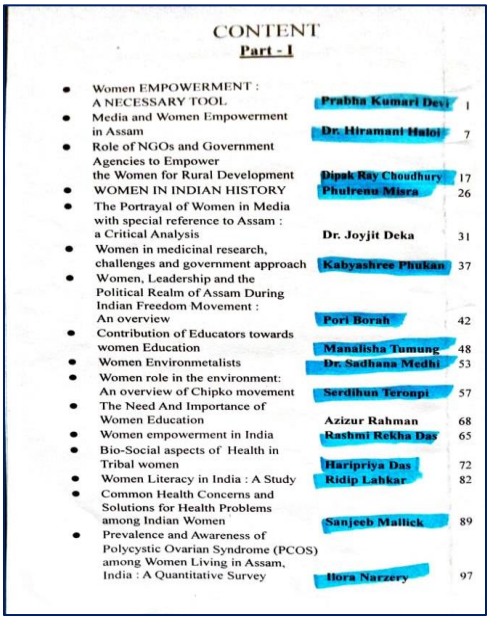
49) Dr. Sadhana Medhi (2022-23)





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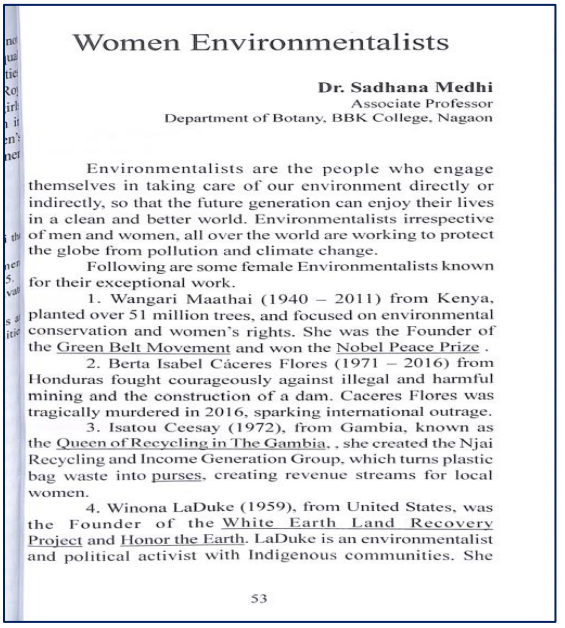

Women Environmentalists

Dr. Sadhana Medhi
Associate Professor
Department of Botany, BBK College, Nagaon

Environmentalists are the people who engage themselves in taking care of our environment directly or indirectly, so that the future generation can enjoy their lives in a clean and better world. Environmentalists irrespective of men and women, all over the world are working to protect the globe from pollution and climate change.

Following are some female Environmentalists known for their exceptional work.

1. Wangari Maathai (1940 – 2011) from Kenya, planted over 51 million trees, and focused on environmental conservation and women's rights. She was the Founder of the Green Belt Movement and won the Nobel Peace Prize .

2. Berta Isabel Cáceres Flores (1971 – 2016) from Honduras fought courageously against illegal and harmful mining and the construction of a dam. Caceres Flores was tragically murdered in 2016, sparking international outrage.

3. Isatou Ceesay (1972), from Gambia, known as the Queen of Recycling in The Gambia, , she created the Njai Recycling and Income Generation Group, which turns plastic bag waste into purses, creating revenue streams for local women.

4. Winona LaDuke (1959), from United States, was the Founder of the White Earth Land Recovery Project and Honor the Earth. LaDuke is an environmentalist and political activist with Indigenous communities. She

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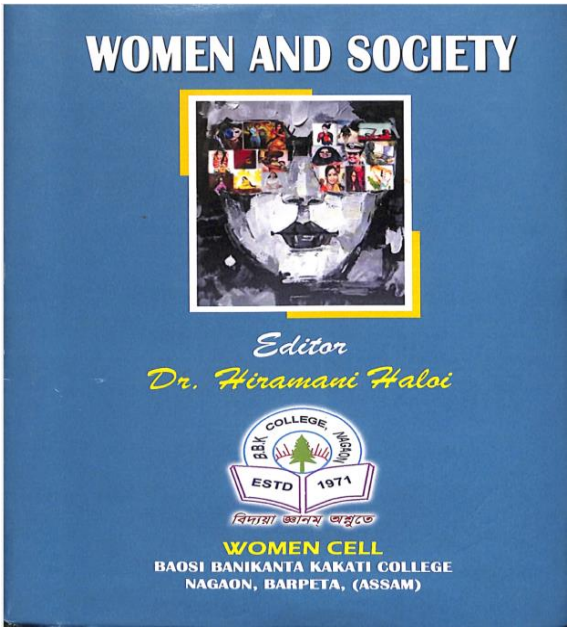
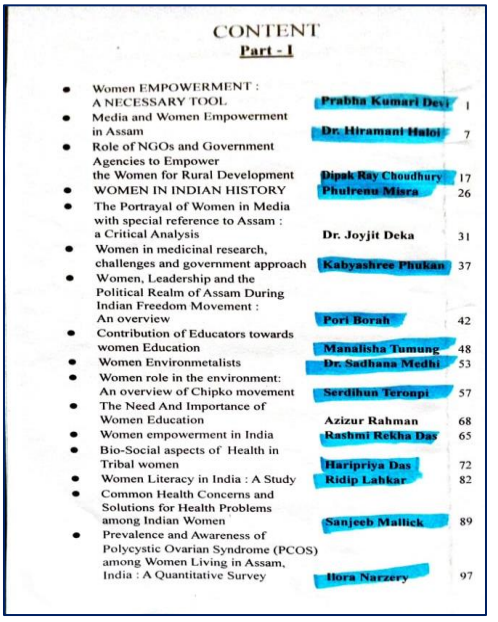
50) Serdihun Teronpi (2022-23)





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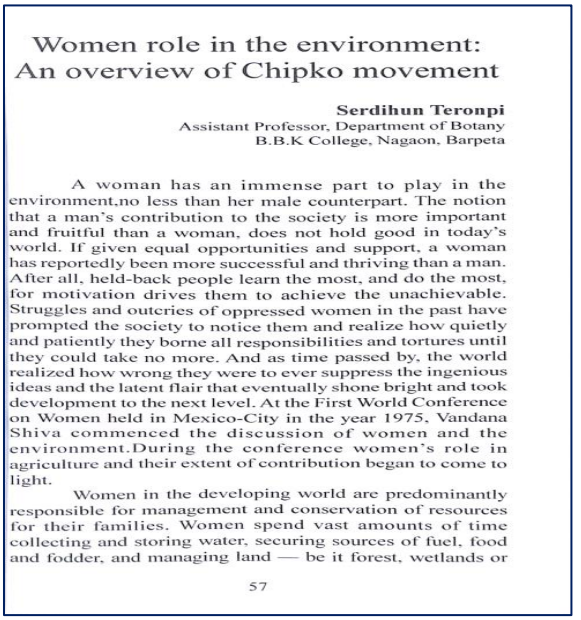

Women role in the environment: An overview of Chipko movement

Serdihun Teronpi
Assistant Professor, Department of Botany
B.B.K College, Nagaon, Barpeta

A woman has an immense part to play in the environment,no less than her male counterpart. The notion that a man's contribution to the society is more important and fruitful than a woman, does not hold good in today's world. If given equal opportunities and support, a woman has reportedly been more successful and thriving than a man. After all, held-back people learn the most, and do the most, for motivation drives them to achieve the unachievable. Struggles and outcries of oppressed women in the past have prompted the society to notice them and realize how quietly and patiently they borne all responsibilities and tortures until they could take no more. And as time passed by, the world realized how wrong they were to ever suppress the ingenious ideas and the latent flair that eventually shone bright and took development to the next level. At the First World Conference on Women held in Mexico-City in the year 1975, Vandana Shiva commenced the discussion of women and the environment.During the conference women's role in agriculture and their extent of contribution began to come to light.

Women in the developing world are predominantly responsible for management and conservation of resources for their families. Women spend vast amounts of time collecting and storing water, securing sources of fuel, food and fodder, and managing land — be it forest, wetlands or

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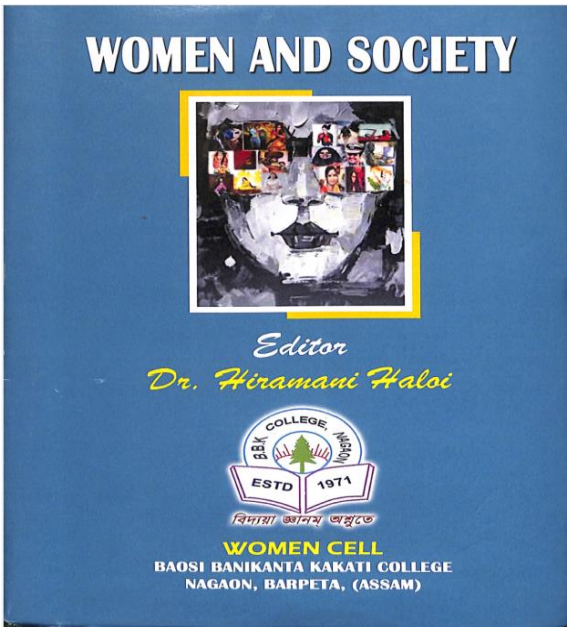
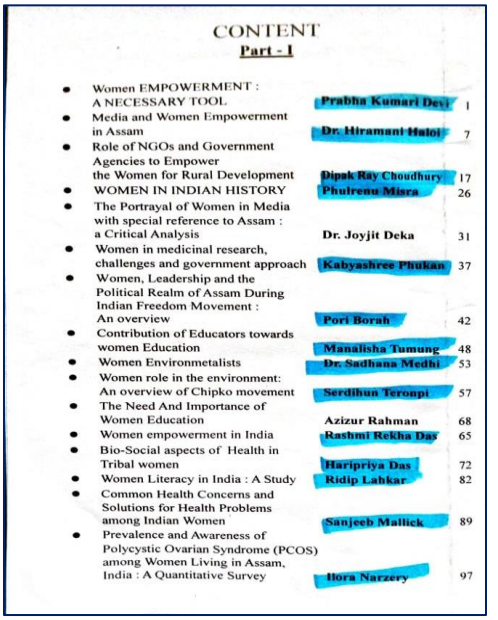
51) Rashmi Rekha Das (2022-23)





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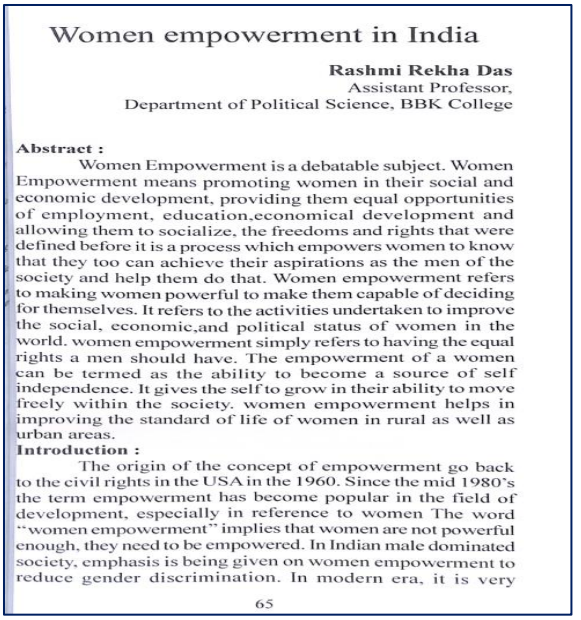

Women empowerment in India

Rashmi Rekha Das
Assistant Professor,
Department of Political Science, BBK College

Abstract :
Women Empowerment is a debatable subject. Women Empowerment means promoting women in their social and economic development, providing them equal opportunities of employment, education,economical development and allowing them to socialize, the freedoms and rights that were defined before it is a process which empowers women to know that they too can achieve their aspirations as the men of the society and help them do that. Women empowerment refers to making women powerful to make them capable of deciding for themselves. It refers to the activities undertaken to improve the social, economic,and political status of women in the world. women empowerment simply refers to having the equal rights a men should have. The empowerment of a women can be termed as the ability to become a source of self independence. It gives the self to grow in their ability to move freely within the society. women empowerment helps in improving the standard of life of women in rural as well as urban areas.

Introduction :
The origin of the concept of empowerment go back to the civil rights in the USA in the 1960. Since the mid 1980's the term empowerment has become popular in the field of development, especially in reference to women The word "women empowerment" implies that women are not powerful enough, they need to be empowered. In Indian male dominated society, emphasis is being given on women empowerment to reduce gender discrimination. In modern era, it is very

65

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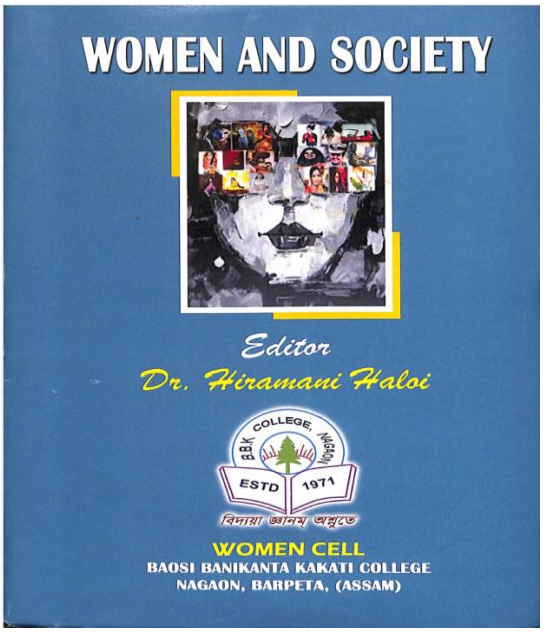
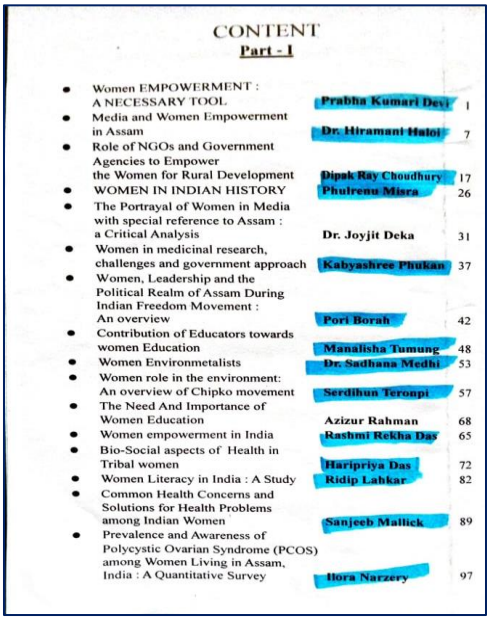
52) Haripriya Das (2022-23)





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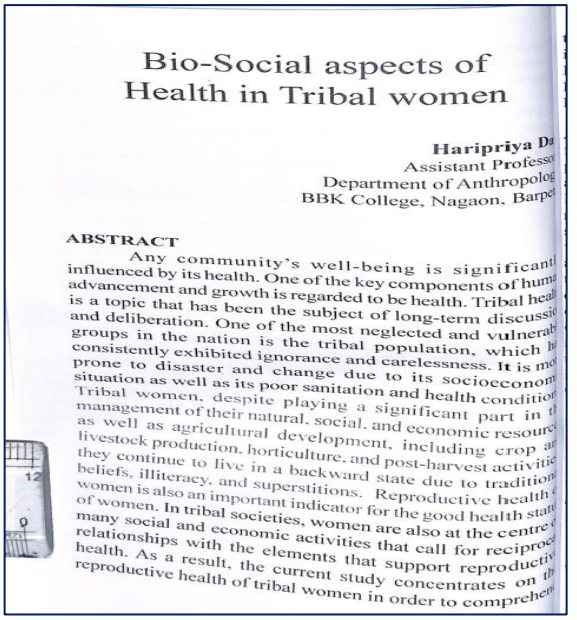

Bio-Social aspects of Health in Tribal women

Haripriya Da
Assistant Professo
Department of Anthropolog
BBK College, Nagaon, Barpe

ABSTRACT

Any community's well-being is significantl influenced by its health. One of the key components of huma advancement and growth is regarded to be health. Tribal heal is a topic that has been the subject of long-term discussi and deliberation. One of the most neglected and vulnerab groups in the nation is the tribal population, which h consistently exhibited ignorance and carelessness. It is mo prone to disaster and change due to its socioeconom situation as well as its poor sanitation and health conditio Tribal women, despite playing a significant part in t management of their natural, social, and economic resourc as well as agricultural development, including crop a livestock production, horticulture, and post-harvest activitie they continue to live in a backward state due to tradition beliefs, illiteracy, and superstitions. Reproductive health women is also an important indicator for the good health stat of women. In tribal societies, women are also at the centre many social and economic activities that call for reciproc relationships with the elements that support reproducti health. As a result, the current study concentrates on th reproductive health of tribal women in order to comprehen

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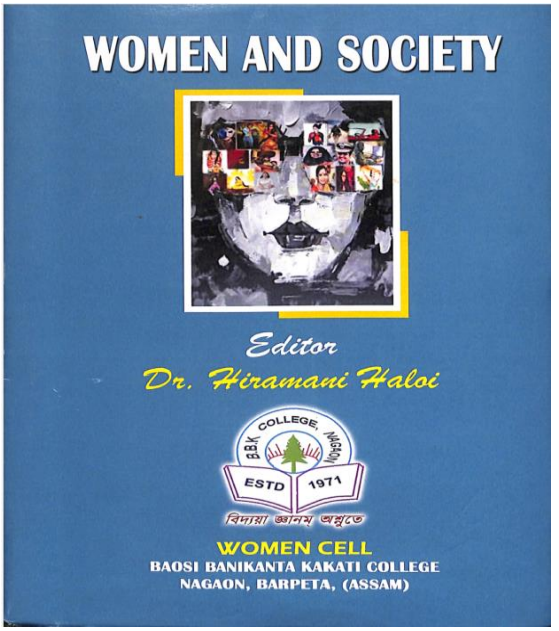
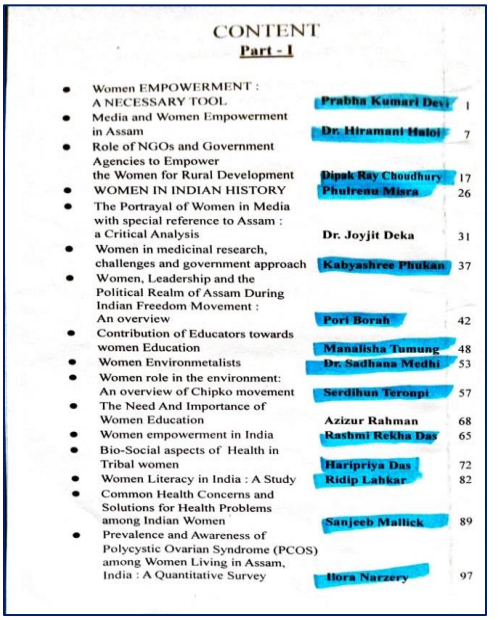
53) Ridip Lahkar (2022-23)





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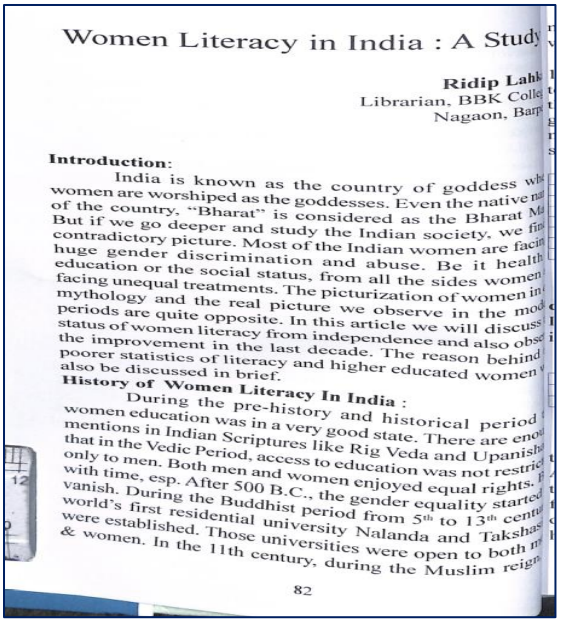

Women Literacy in India : A Study

Ridip Lahk
Librarian, BBK Colle
Nagaon, Barp

Introduction:

India is known as the country of goddess wh women are worshiped as the goddesses. Even the native na of the country, "Bharat" is considered as the Bharat Ma But if we go deeper and study the Indian society, we fin contradictory picture. Most of the Indian women are facin huge gender discrimination and abuse. Be it health education or the social status, from all the sides women facing unequal treatments. The picturization of women in mythology and the real picture we observe in the mod periods are quite opposite. In this article we will discuss status of women literacy from independence and also obse the improvement in the last decade. The reason behind poorer statistics of literacy and higher educated women also be discussed in brief.

History of Women Literacy In India :

During the pre-history and historical period women education was in a very good state. There are enou mentions in Indian Scriptures like Rig Veda and Upanish that in the Vedic Period, access to education was not restric only to men. Both men and women enjoyed equal rights. with time, esp. After 500 B.C., the gender equality started vanish. During the Buddhist period from 5th to 13th centu world's first residential university Nalanda and Takshas were established. Those universities were open to both m & women. In the 11th century, during the Muslim reign

82

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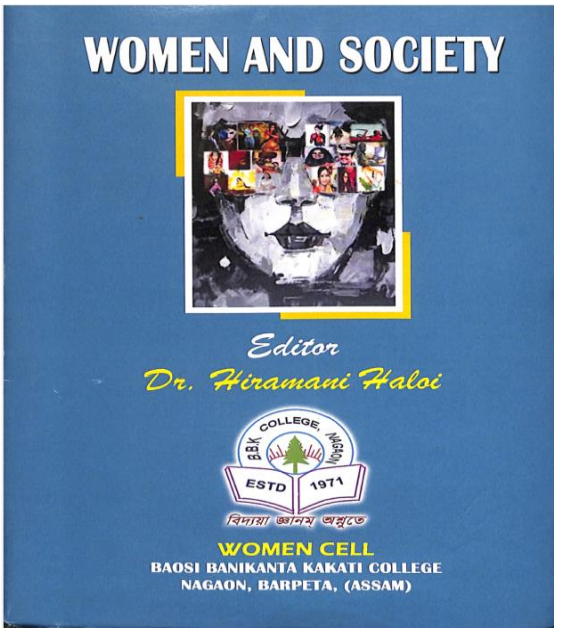
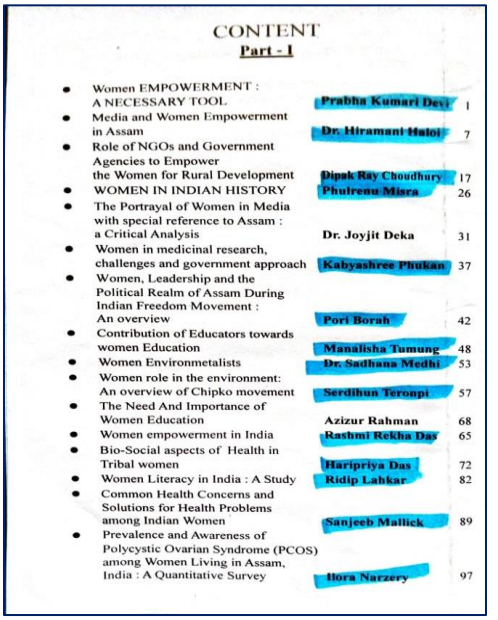
54) Azizur Rahman (2022-23)





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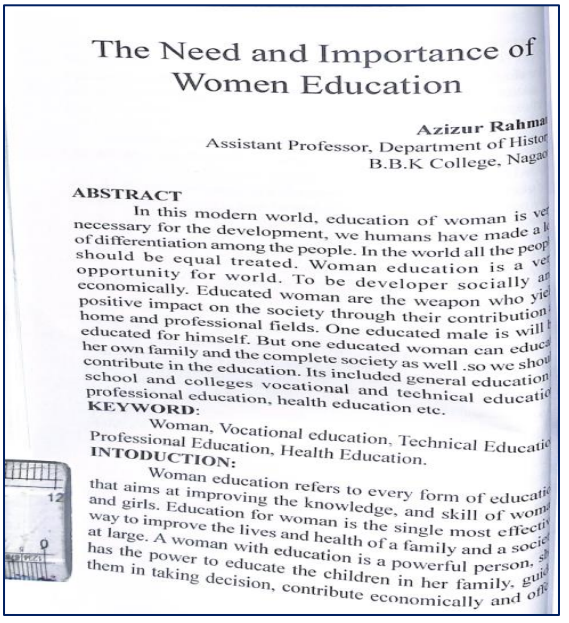

The Need and Importance of Women Education

Azizur Rahma
Assistant Professor, Department of Histor
B.B.K College, Nagao

ABSTRACT

In this modern world, education of woman is ve necessary for the development, we humans have made a l of differentiation among the people. In the world all the peop should be equal treated. Woman education is a ve opportunity for world. To be developer socially an economically. Educated woman are the weapon who yie positive impact on the society through their contribution home and professional fields. One educated male is will educated for himself. But one educated woman can educa her own family and the complete society as well .so we shou contribute in the education. Its included general education school and colleges vocational and technical educatio professional education, health education etc.

KEYWORD:

Woman, Vocational education, Technical Educatio Professional Education, Health Education.

INTODUCTION:

Woman education refers to every form of educatio that aims at improving the knowledge, and skill of wom and girls. Education for woman is the single most effecti way to improve the lives and health of a family and a socie at large. A woman with education is a powerful person, sh has the power to educate the children in her family, guid them in taking decision, contribute economically and off

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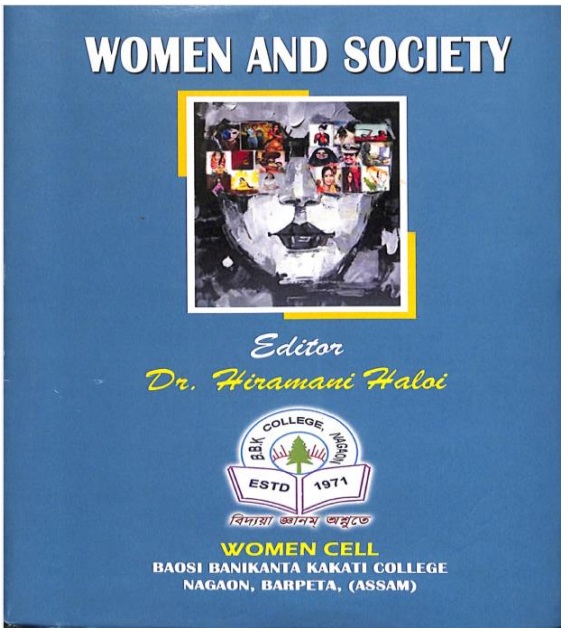
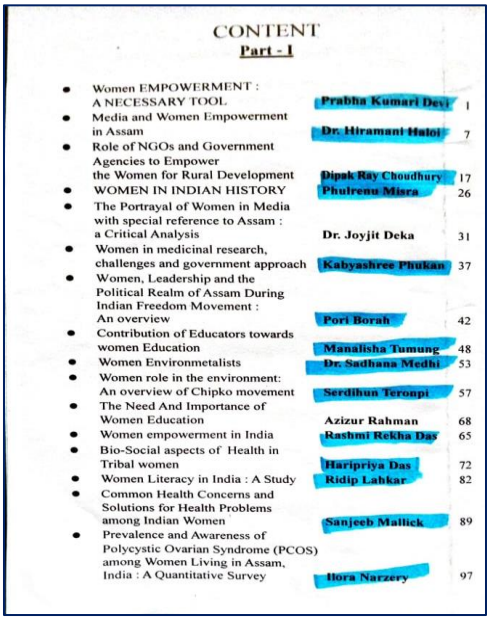
55) Sanjeeb Mallick (2022-23)





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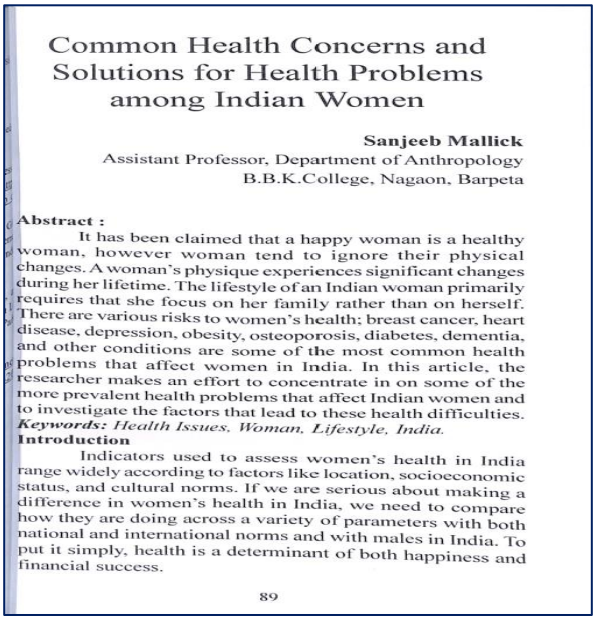

Common Health Concerns and Solutions for Health Problems among Indian Women

Sanjeeb Mallick
Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology
B.B.K.College, Nagaon, Barpeta

Abstract :
It has been claimed that a happy woman is a healthy woman, however woman tend to ignore their physical changes. A woman's physique experiences significant changes during her lifetime. The lifestyle of an Indian woman primarily requires that she focus on her family rather than on herself. There are various risks to women's health; breast cancer, heart disease, depression, obesity, osteoporosis, diabetes, dementia, and other conditions are some of the most common health problems that affect women in India. In this article, the researcher makes an effort to concentrate in on some of the more prevalent health problems that affect Indian women and to investigate the factors that lead to these health difficulties.
Keywords: *Health Issues, Woman, Lifestyle, India.*

Introduction

Indicators used to assess women's health in India range widely according to factors like location, socioeconomic status, and cultural norms. If we are serious about making a difference in women's health in India, we need to compare how they are doing across a variety of parameters with both national and international norms and with males in India. To put it simply, health is a determinant of both happiness and financial success.

89

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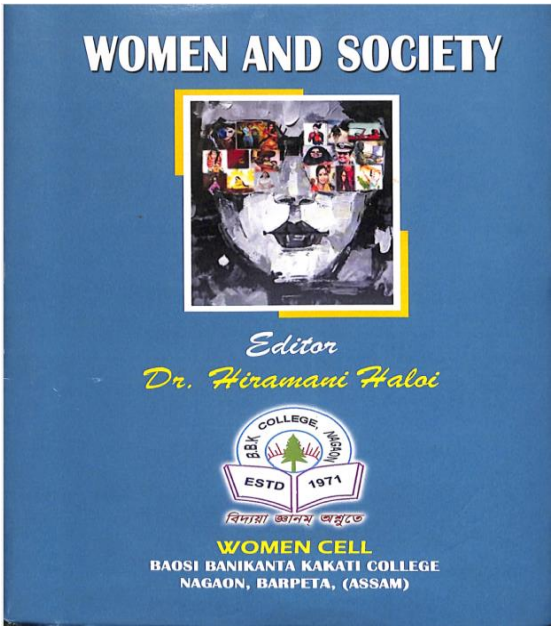
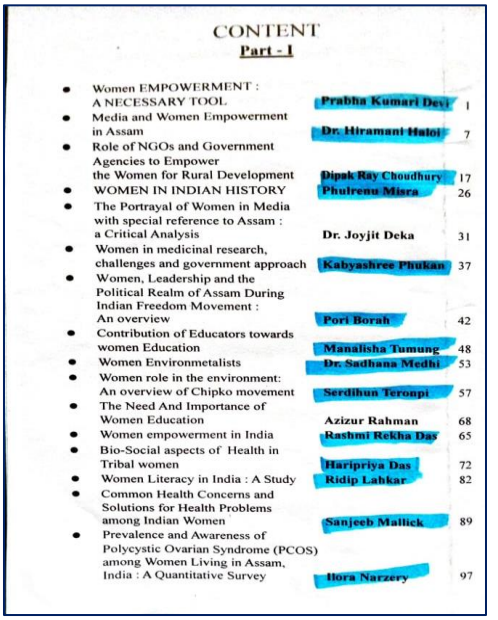
56) Illora Narzary (2022-23)





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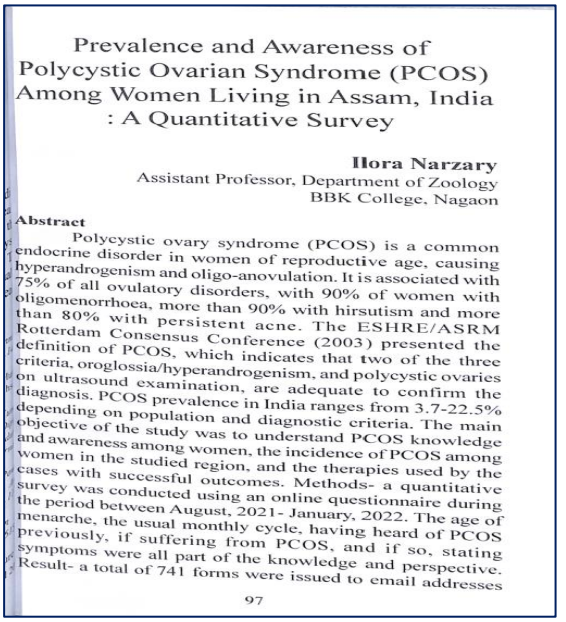

Prevalence and Awareness of Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS) Among Women Living in Assam, India : A Quantitative Survey

Ilora Narzary
Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology
BBK College, Nagaon

Abstract

Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a common endocrine disorder in women of reproductive age, causing hyperandrogenism and oligo-anovulation. It is associated with 75% of all ovulatory disorders, with 90% of women with oligomenorrhoea, more than 90% with hirsutism and more than 80% with persistent acne. The ESHRE/ASRM Rotterdam Consensus Conference (2003) presented the definition of PCOS, which indicates that two of the three criteria, oroglossia/hyperandrogenism, and polycystic ovaries on ultrasound examination, are adequate to confirm the diagnosis. PCOS prevalence in India ranges from 3.7-22.5% depending on population and diagnostic criteria. The main objective of the study was to understand PCOS knowledge and awareness among women, the incidence of PCOS among women in the studied region, and the therapies used by the cases with successful outcomes. Methods- a quantitative survey was conducted using an online questionnaire during the period between August, 2021- January, 2022. The age of menarche, the usual monthly cycle, having heard of PCOS previously, if suffering from PCOS, and if so, stating symptoms were all part of the knowledge and perspective. Result- a total of 741 forms were issued to email addresses

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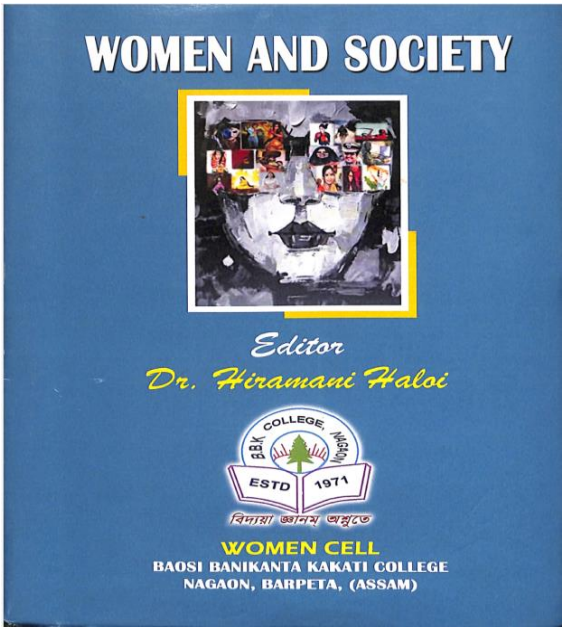
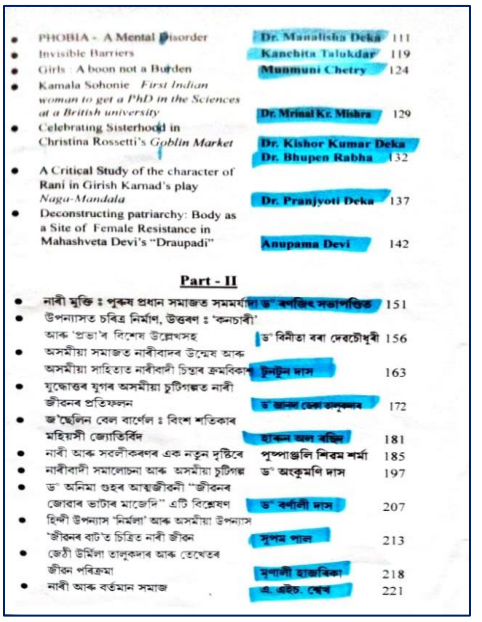
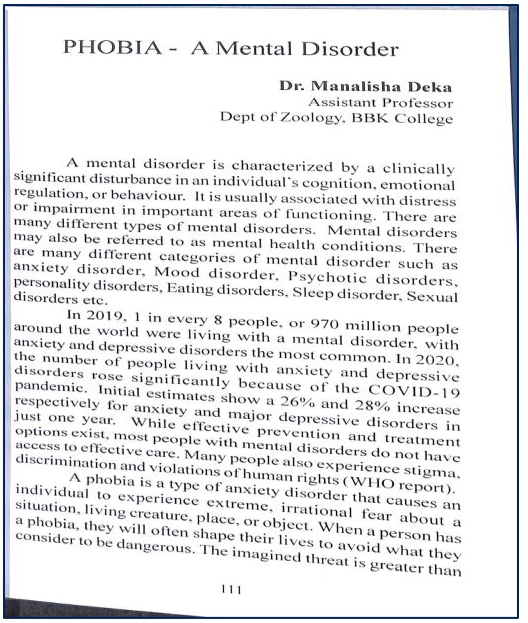
57) Dr. Manalisha Deka (2022-23)







PHOBIA - A Mental Disorder

Dr. Manalisha Deka
Assistant Professor
Dept of Zoology, BBK College

A mental disorder is characterized by a clinically significant disturbance in an individual's cognition, emotional regulation, or behaviour. It is usually associated with distress or impairment in important areas of functioning. There are many different types of mental disorders. Mental disorders may also be referred to as mental health conditions. There are many different categories of mental disorder such as anxiety disorder, Mood disorder, Psychotic disorders, personality disorders, Eating disorders, Sleep disorder, Sexual disorders etc.

In 2019, 1 in every 8 people, or 970 million people around the world were living with a mental disorder, with anxiety and depressive disorders the most common. In 2020, the number of people living with anxiety and depressive disorders rose significantly because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Initial estimates show a 26% and 28% increase respectively for anxiety and major depressive disorders in just one year. While effective prevention and treatment options exist, most people with mental disorders do not have access to effective care. Many people also experience stigma, discrimination and violations of human rights (WHO report).

A phobia is a type of anxiety disorder that causes an individual to experience extreme, irrational fear about a situation, living creature, place, or object. When a person has a phobia, they will often shape their lives to avoid what they consider to be dangerous. The imagined threat is greater than

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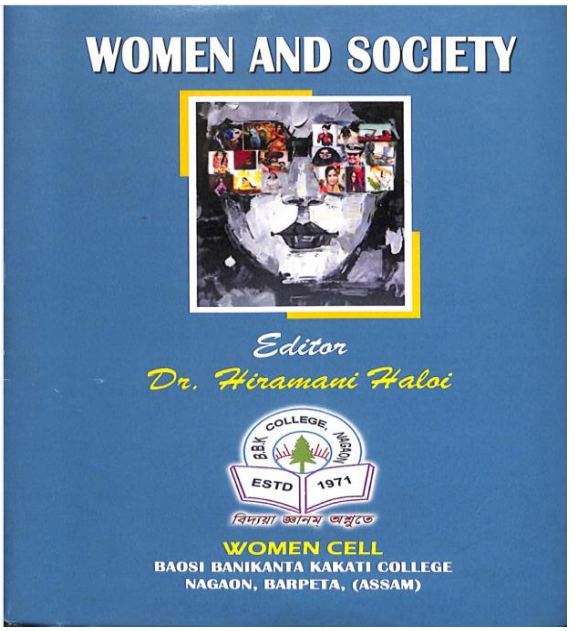
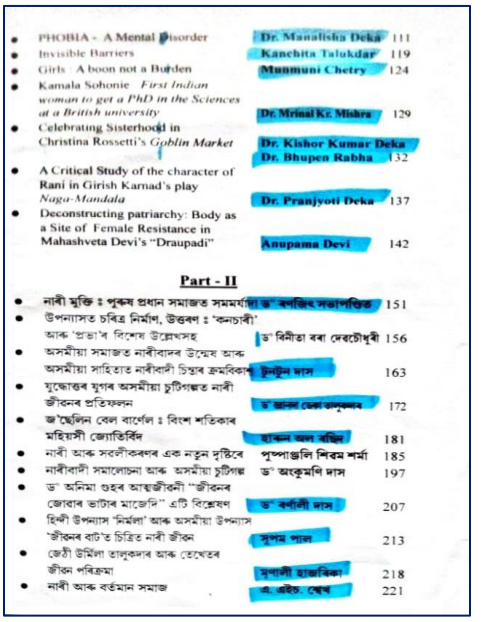
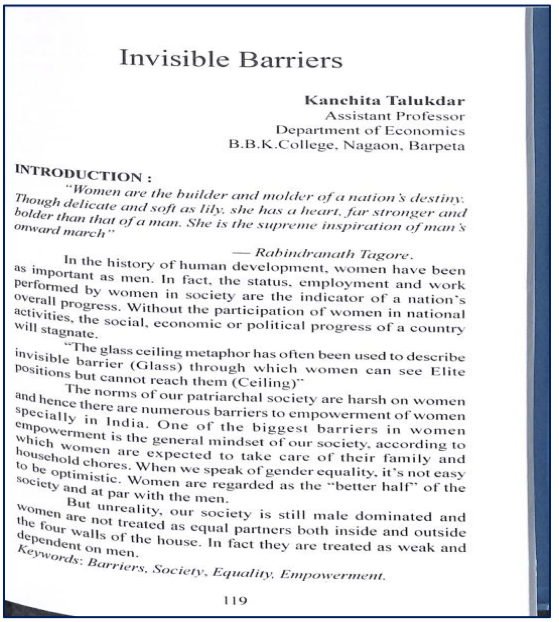
58) Kanchita Talukdar (2022-23)







Invisible Barriers

Kanchita Talukdar
Assistant Professor
Department of Economics
B.B.K.College, Nagaon, Barpeta

INTRODUCTION :

"Women are the builder and molder of a nation's destiny. Though delicate and soft as lily, she has a heart, far stronger and bolder than that of a man. She is the supreme inspiration of man's onward march"

— *Rabindranath Tagore.*

In the history of human development, women have been as important as men. In fact, the status, employment and work performed by women in society are the indicator of a nation's overall progress. Without the participation of women in national activities, the social, economic or political progress of a country will stagnate.

"The glass ceiling metaphor has often been used to describe invisible barrier (Glass) through which women can see Elite positions but cannot reach them (Ceiling)"

The norms of our patriarchal society are harsh on women and hence there are numerous barriers to empowerment of women specially in India. One of the biggest barriers in women empowerment is the general mindset of our society, according to which women are expected to take care of their family and household chores. When we speak of gender equality, it's not easy to be optimistic. Women are regarded as the "better half" of the society and at par with the men.

But unreality, our society is still male dominated and women are not treated as equal partners both inside and outside the four walls of the house. In fact they are treated as weak and dependent on men.

Keywords: Barriers, Society, Equality, Empowerment.

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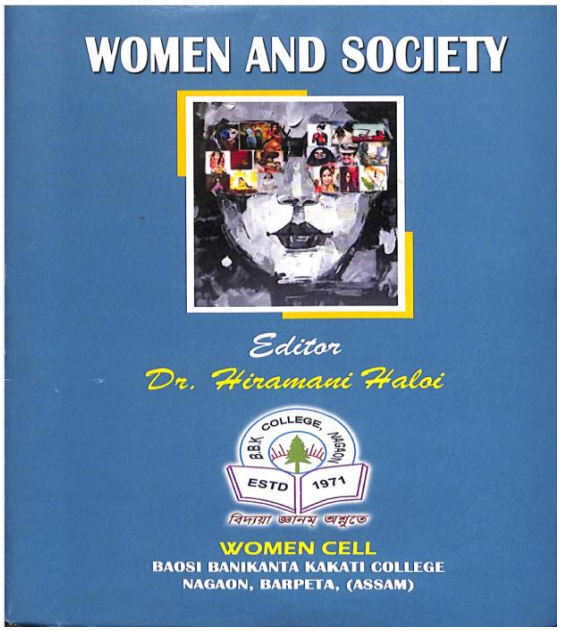
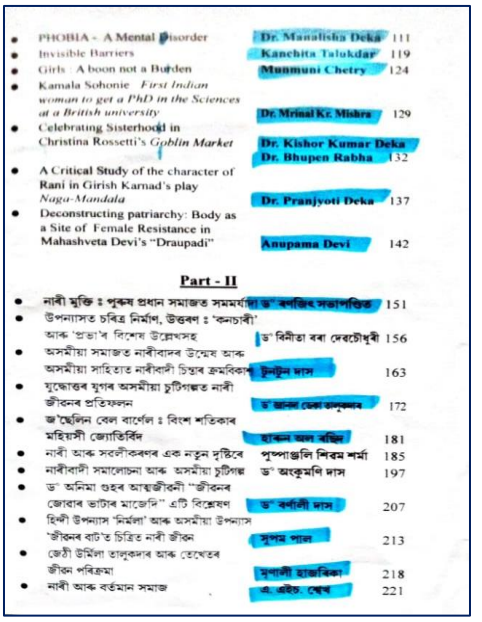
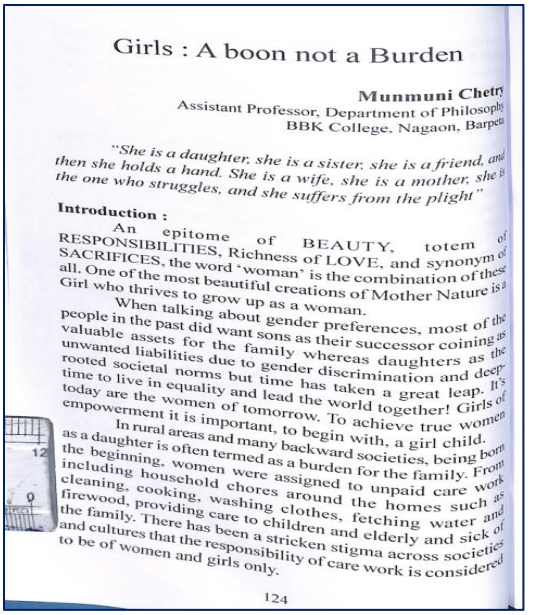
59) Munmuni Chetry (2022-23)







Girls : A boon not a Burden

Munmuni Chetry
Assistant Professor, Department of Philosophy
BBK College, Nagaon, Barpeta

"She is a daughter, she is a sister, she is a friend, and then she holds a hand. She is a wife, she is a mother, she is the one who struggles, and she suffers from the plight"

Introduction :

An epitome of BEAUTY, totem of RESPONSIBILITIES, Richness of LOVE, and synonym of SACRIFICES, the word 'woman' is the combination of these all. One of the most beautiful creations of Mother Nature is a Girl who thrives to grow up as a woman.

When talking about gender preferences, most of the people in the past did want sons as their successor coining as valuable assets for the family whereas daughters as the unwanted liabilities due to gender discrimination and deep-rooted societal norms but time has taken a great leap. It's time to live in equality and lead the world together! Girls of today are the women of tomorrow. To achieve true women empowerment it is important, to begin with, a girl child.

In rural areas and many backward societies, being born as a daughter is often termed as a burden for the family. From the beginning, women were assigned to unpaid care work including household chores around the homes such as cleaning, cooking, washing clothes, fetching water and firewood, providing care to children and elderly and sick of the family. There has been a stricken stigma across societies and cultures that the responsibility of care work is considered to be of women and girls only.

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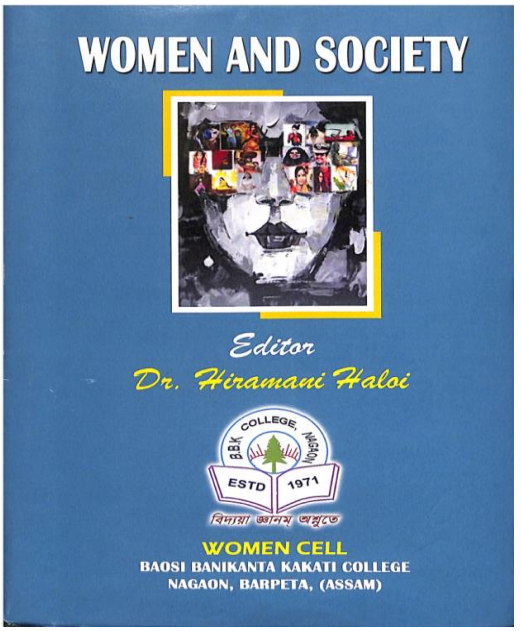
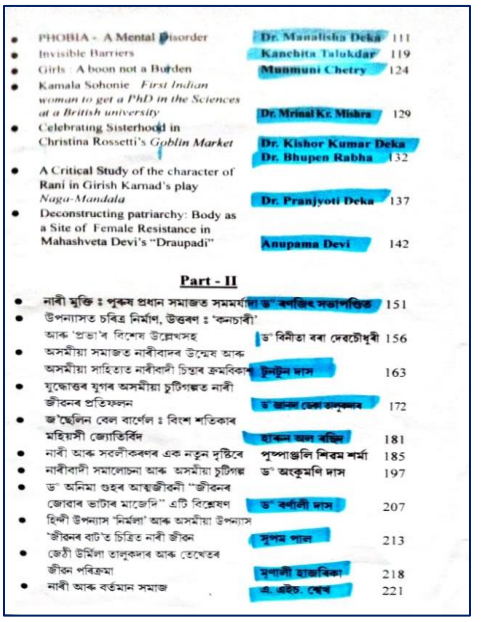
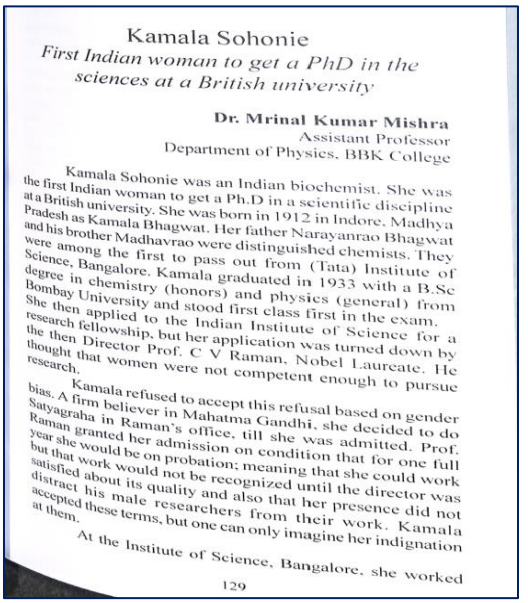
60) Dr. Mrinal Kumar Misra (2022-23)







Kamala Sohonie

First Indian woman to get a PhD in the sciences at a British university

Dr. Mrinal Kumar Mishra
Assistant Professor
Department of Physics, BBK College

Kamala Sohonie was an Indian biochemist. She was the first Indian woman to get a Ph.D in a scientific discipline at a British university. She was born in 1912 in Indore, Madhya Pradesh as Kamala Bhagwat. Her father Narayanrao Bhagwat and his brother Madhavrao were distinguished chemists. They were among the first to pass out from (Tata) Institute of Science, Bangalore. Kamala graduated in 1933 with a B.Sc degree in chemistry (honors) and physics (general) from Bombay University and stood first class first in the exam. She then applied to the Indian Institute of Science for a research fellowship, but her application was turned down by the then Director Prof. C V Raman, Nobel Laureate. He thought that women were not competent enough to pursue research.

Kamala refused to accept this refusal based on gender bias. A firm believer in Mahatma Gandhi, she decided to do Satyagraha in Raman's office, till she was admitted. Prof. Raman granted her admission on condition that for one full year she would be on probation; meaning that she could work but that work would not be recognized until the director was satisfied about its quality and also that her presence did not distract his male researchers from their work. Kamala accepted these terms, but one can only imagine her indignation at them.

At the Institute of Science, Bangalore, she worked

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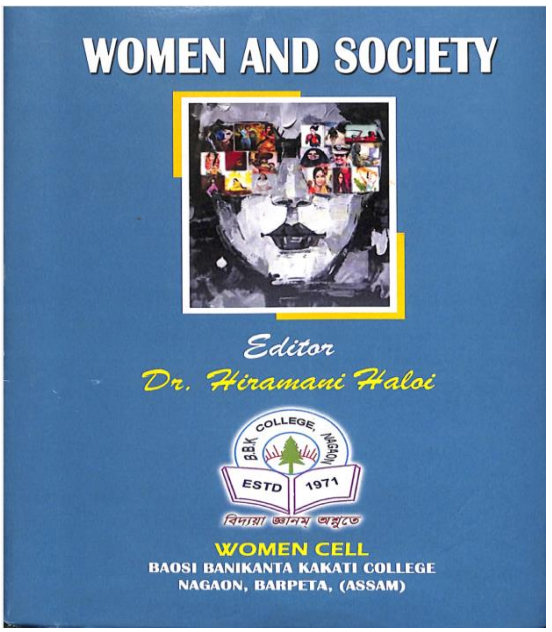
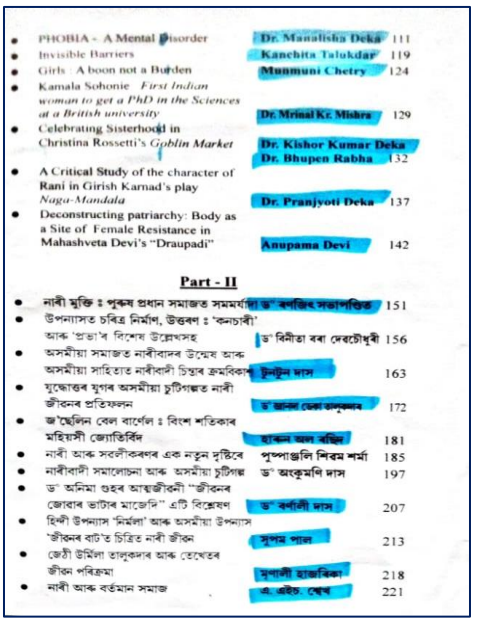
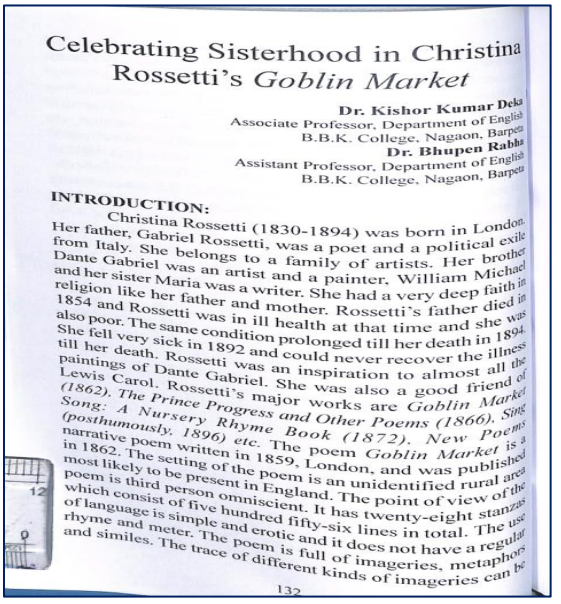
61) Dr. Kishor Kumar Deka (2022-23)







Celebrating Sisterhood in Christina Rossetti's *Goblin Market*

Dr. Kishor Kumar Deka
Associate Professor, Department of English
B.B.K. College, Nagaon, Barpeta
Dr. Bhupen Rabha
Assistant Professor, Department of English
B.B.K. College, Nagaon, Barpeta

INTRODUCTION:

Christina Rossetti (1830-1894) was born in London. Her father, Gabriel Rossetti, was a poet and a political exile from Italy. She belongs to a family of artists. Her brother Dante Gabriel was an artist and a painter, William Michael and her sister Maria was a writer. She had a very deep faith in religion like her father and mother. Rossetti's father died in 1854 and Rossetti was in ill health at that time and she was also poor. The same condition prolonged till her death in 1894. She fell very sick in 1892 and could never recover the illness till her death. Rossetti was an inspiration to almost all the paintings of Dante Gabriel. She was also a good friend of Lewis Carol. Rossetti's major works are *Goblin Market (1862), The Prince Progress and Other Poems (1866), Sing Song: A Nursery Rhyme Book (1872), New Poems (posthumously, 1896) etc.* The poem *Goblin Market* is a narrative poem written in 1859, London, and was published in 1862. The setting of the poem is an unidentified rural area most likely to be present in England. The point of view of the poem is third person omniscient. It has twenty-eight stanzas which consist of five hundred fifty-six lines in total. The use of language is simple and erotic and it does not have a regular rhyme and meter. The poem is full of imageries, metaphors and similes. The trace of different kinds of imageries can be

132

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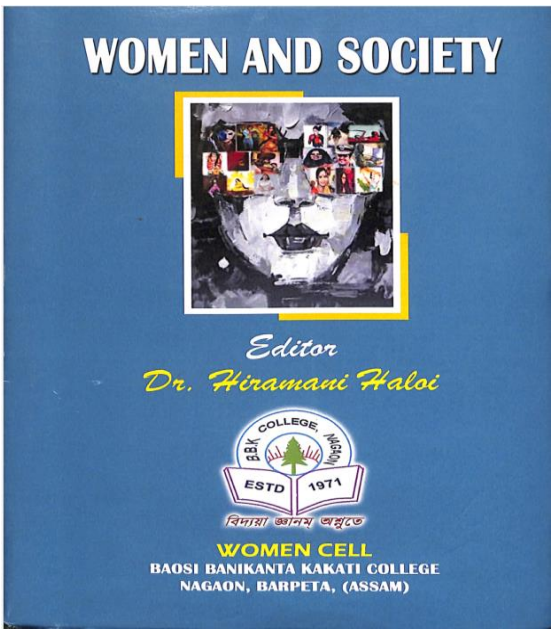
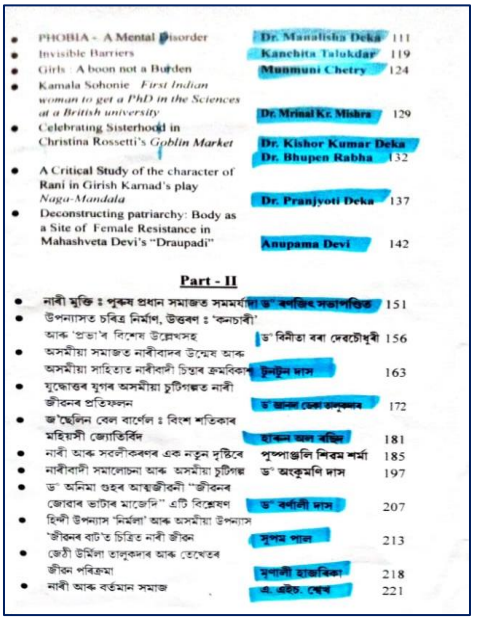
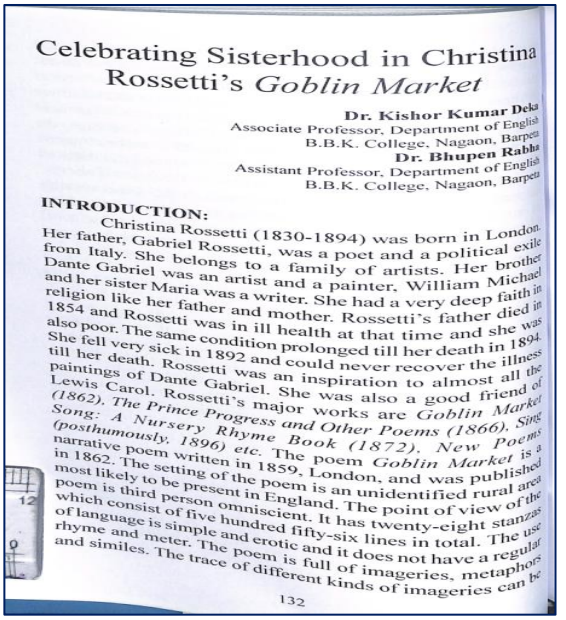
62) Dr. Bhupen Rabha (2022-23)







Celebrating Sisterhood in Christina Rossetti's *Goblin Market*

Dr. Kishor Kumar Deka
Associate Professor, Department of English
B.B.K. College, Nagaon, Barpeta
Dr. Bhupen Rabha
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INTRODUCTION:

Christina Rossetti (1830-1894) was born in London. Her father, Gabriel Rossetti, was a poet and a political exile from Italy. She belongs to a family of artists. Her brother Dante Gabriel was an artist and a painter, William Michael and her sister Maria was a writer. She had a very deep faith in religion like her father and mother. Rossetti's father died in 1854 and Rossetti was in ill health at that time and she was also poor. The same condition prolonged till her death in 1894. She fell very sick in 1892 and could never recover the illness till her death. Rossetti was an inspiration to almost all the paintings of Dante Gabriel. She was also a good friend of Lewis Carol. Rossetti's major works are *Goblin Market (1862). The Prince Progress and Other Poems (1866). Sing Song: A Nursery Rhyme Book (1872). New Poems (posthumously, 1896) etc.* The poem *Goblin Market* is a narrative poem written in 1859, London, and was published in 1862. The setting of the poem is an unidentified rural area most likely to be present in England. The point of view of the poem is third person omniscient. It has twenty-eight stanzas which consist of five hundred fifty-six lines in total. The use of language is simple and erotic and it does not have a regular rhyme and meter. The poem is full of imageries, metaphors and similes. The trace of different kinds of imageries can be

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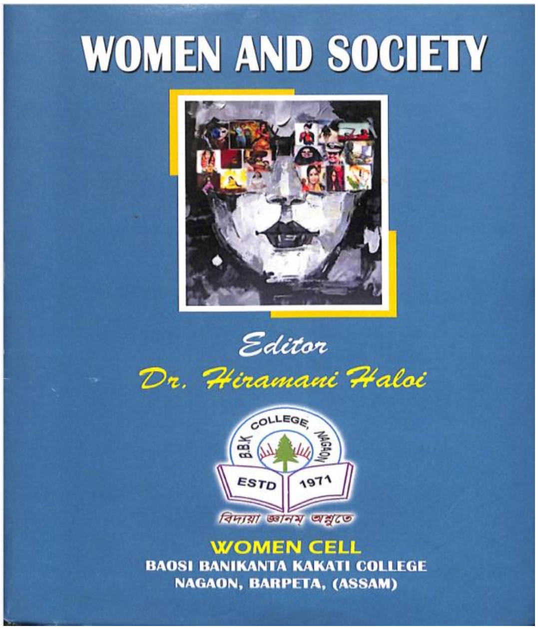
63) Dr. Pranjyoti Deka (2022-23)



A Critical Study of the character of Rani in Girish Karnad's play *Naga-Mandala*

Dr. Pranjyoti Deka
Assistant Professor, Deptt. of English
B.B.K.College, Nagaon, Barpeta

Girish Karnad's play, *Naga-Mandala*, is a masterpiece of Indian theatre that explores themes of gender, identity, and power dynamics through its complex characters and their interrelationships. It has been widely acclaimed for its themes, plot, and characters. The play is an amalgamation of folk tales, myths, and legends. Karnad skillfully uses these elements to weave a complex story of love and redemption. The character of Rani is one of the most significant characters in the play. The character of Rani, the protagonist, is central to this exploration, as she embodies the struggles and conflicts faced by women in patriarchal societies. This paper aims to examine the character of Rani in *Naga-Mandala* and the ways in which she negotiates the power dynamics of her world. By exploring Rani's struggles and conflicts, this study hopes to shed light on the broader issues faced by women in patriarchal societies and the ways in which they seek to assert their agency and autonomy.

In the play *Naga-Mandala*, Rani, the protagonist, is portrayed as a woman who challenges the patriarchal norms of her society. The play is set in a village in India, and explores the themes of gender roles, sexuality, and identity. Through Rani's character, Karnad portrays the struggles of women in a male-dominated society and their efforts to gain agency and autonomy. She is introduced as a young woman who is

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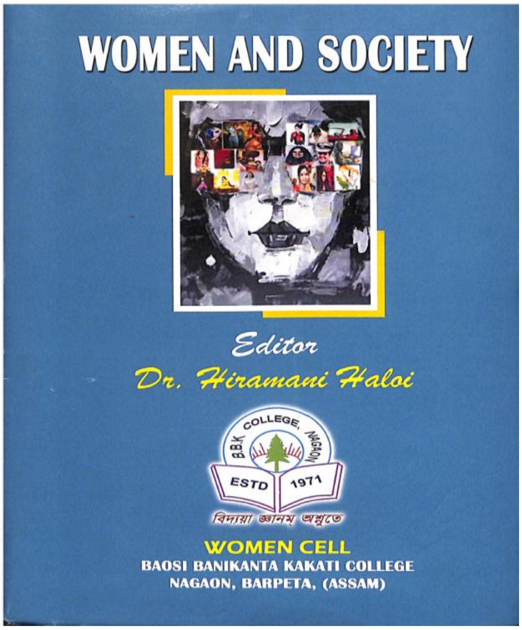
64) Aupama Devi (2022-23)



Deconstructing patriarchy: Body as a Site of Female Resistance in Mahashveta Devi's "Draupadi"

Anupama Devi
Assistant Professor, Department of English
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Abstract :

Mahashveta Devi, an eminent figure in Indian literature has written numerous books to her credit, including novels, plays and collection of short stories. As a female social activist and a writer, her works are mostly dedicated to the lives and struggles of the underprivileged Indian tribal women and questions the atrocities inflicted upon them. The paper titled: "Deconstructing Patriarchy: Body as a Site of Female Resistance in Mahashveta Devi's Draupadi" attempts to discuss the character of a Santhal tribal woman, Dopdi Mejhen in Mahashveta Devi's short story, "Draupadi" who is vulnerable to certain patriarchal injustices of the people in power yet, boldly resists and deconstructs the brunt of violence with impregnable will and courage. The paper discusses how a marginalized subaltern female character uses her body to silently rebel in a non-violent and terrifying manner by walking naked towards the oppressive forces. It signifies a woman's rejection of stereotypical binary structures of patriarchal discourses which are sight of the political, social and ideological forces of racism in the society. Through the story of "Draupadi", the paper further analyses the way Mahashveta Devi emphasizes the importance of the upliftment of the subaltern identities as the sole purpose of her social activism.

KEYWORDS: Subaltern, patriarchal, deconstructs, body, silently

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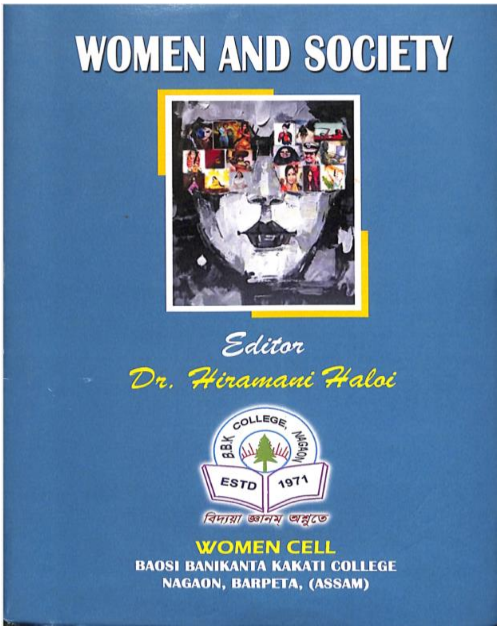
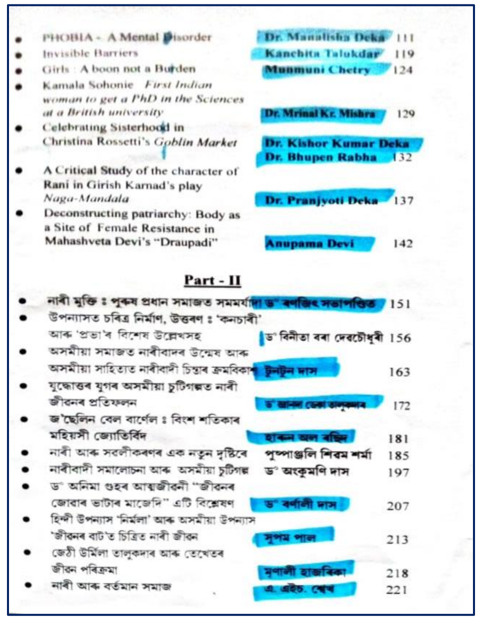
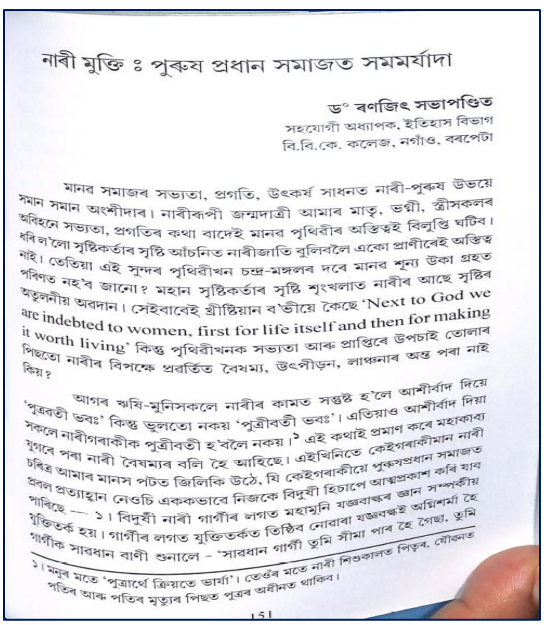
65) Dr. Ranjit Sabhapandit (2022-23)







নাৰী মুক্তি ঃ পুৰুষ প্ৰধান সমাজত সমমৰ্যাদা

ড° ৰণজিৎ সভাপণ্ডিত
সহযোগী অধ্যাপক, ইতিহাস বিভাগ
বি.বি.কে. কলেজ, নগাঁও, বৰপেটা

মানৱ সমাজৰ সভ্যতা, প্ৰগতি, উৎকৰ্ষ সাধনত নাৰী-পুৰুষ উভয়ে সমান সমান অংশীদাৰ। নাৰীৰূপী জন্মদাত্ৰী আমাৰ মাতৃ, ভগ্নী, স্ত্ৰীসকলৰ অবিহনে সভ্যতা, প্ৰগতিৰ কথা বাদেই মানৱ পৃথিৱীৰ অস্তিত্বই বিলুপ্তি ঘটিব। ধৰি ল'লো সৃষ্টিকৰ্তাৰ সৃষ্টি আঁচনিত নাৰীজাতি বুলিবলৈ একো প্ৰাণীৰেই অস্তিত্ব নাই। তেতিয়া এই সুন্দৰ পৃথিৱীখন চন্দ্ৰ-মঙ্গলৰ দৰে মানৱ শূন্য উকা গ্ৰহত পৰিণত নহ'ব জানো? মহান সৃষ্টিকৰ্তাৰ সৃষ্টি শৃংখলাত নাৰীৰ আছে সৃষ্টিৰ অতুলনীয় অৱদান। সেইবাবেই খ্ৰীষ্টিয়ান ব'ভীয়ে কৈছে 'Next to God we are indebted to women, first for life itself and then for making it worth living' কিন্তু পৃথিৱীখনক সভ্যতা আৰু প্ৰাপ্তিৰে উপচাই তোলাৰ পিছতো নাৰীৰ বিপক্ষে প্ৰবৰ্তিত বৈষম্য, উৎপীড়ন, লাঞ্চনাৰ অন্ত পৰা নাই কিয়?

আগৰ ঋষি-মুনিসকলে নাৰীৰ কামত সন্তুষ্ট হ'লে আশীৰ্বাদ দিয়ে 'পুত্ৰৱতী ভবঃ' কিন্তু ভুলতো নকয় 'পুত্ৰীৱতী ভবঃ'। এতিয়াও আশীৰ্বাদ দিয়া সকলে নাৰীগৰাকীক পুত্ৰীৱতী হ'বলৈ নকয়।[১] এই কথাই প্ৰমাণ কৰে মহাকাব্য যুগৰে পৰা নাৰী বৈষম্যৰ বলি হৈ আহিছে। এইখিনিতে কেইগৰাকীমান নাৰী চৰিত্ৰ আমাৰ মানস পটত জিলিকি উঠে, যি কেইগৰাকীয়ে পুৰুষপ্ৰধান সমাজত প্ৰবল প্ৰত্যাহ্বান নেওচি এককভাৱে নিজকে বিদুষী হিচাপে আত্মপ্ৰকাশ কৰি যাব পাৰিছে — ১। বিদুষী নাৰী গাৰ্গীৰ লগত মহামুনি যজ্ঞবাল্কৰ জ্ঞান সম্পৰ্কীয় যুক্তিতৰ্ক হয়। গাৰ্গীৰ লগত যুক্তিতৰ্কত তিষ্ঠিব নোৱাৰা যজ্ঞবল্কই অগ্নিশৰ্মা হৈ গাৰ্গীক সাৱধান বাণী শুনালে - 'সাৱধান গাৰ্গী তুমি সীমা পাৰ হৈ গৈছা, তুমি

১। মনুৰ মতে 'পুত্ৰাৰ্থে ক্ৰিয়তে ভাৰ্যা'। তেওঁৰ মতে নাৰী শিশুকালত পিতৃৰ, যৌৱনত পতিৰ আৰু পতিৰ মৃত্যুৰ পিছত পুত্ৰৰ অধীনত থাকিব।

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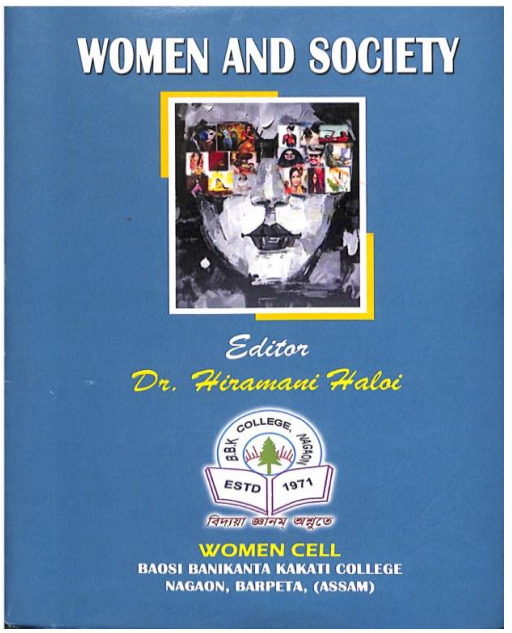
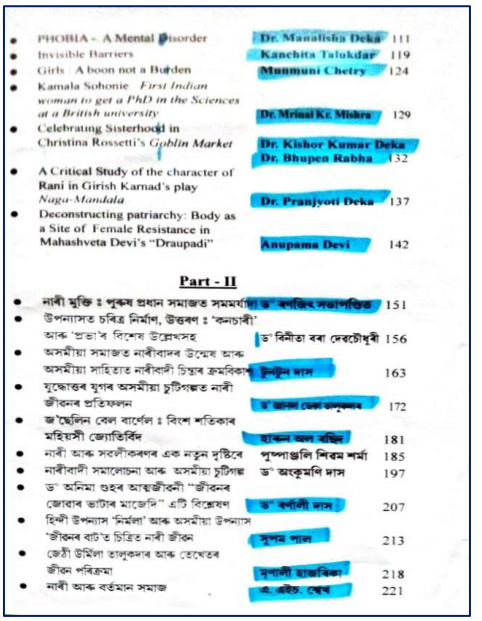
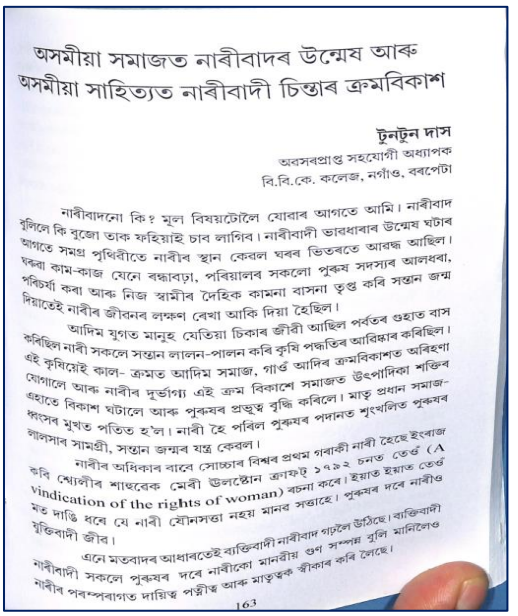
66) Tuntun Das (2022-23)







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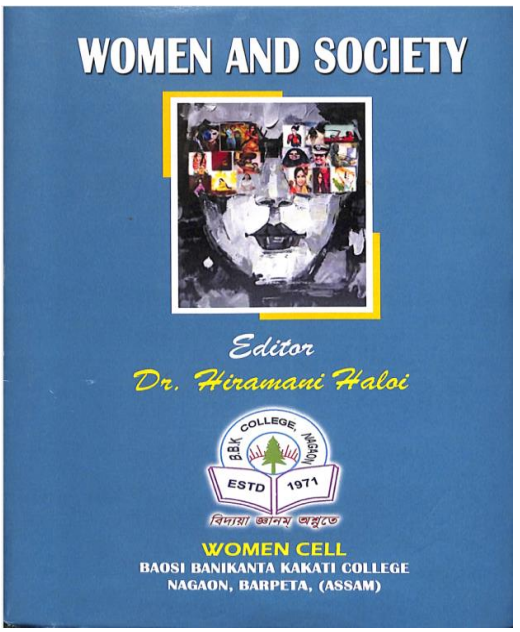
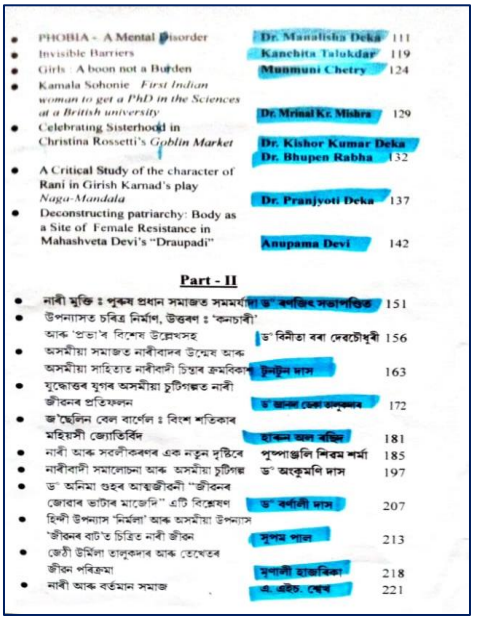
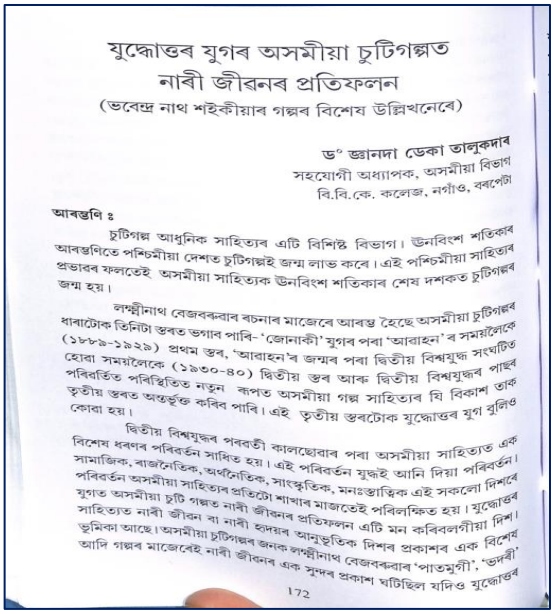
67) Dr. Gyana Deka Talukdar (2022-23)







যুদ্ধোত্তৰ যুগৰ অসমীয়া চুটিগল্পত
নাৰী জীৱনৰ প্ৰতিফলন
(ভবেন্দ্ৰ নাথ শইকীয়াৰ গল্পৰ বিশেষ উল্লিখনেৰে)

ড° জ্ঞানদা ডেকা তালুকদাৰ
সহযোগী অধ্যাপক, অসমীয়া বিভাগ
বি.বি.কে. কলেজ, নগাঁও, বৰপেটা

আৰম্ভণি ঃ

চুটিগল্প আধুনিক সাহিত্যৰ এটি বিশিষ্ট বিভাগ। ঊনবিংশ শতিকাৰ আৰম্ভণিতে পশ্চিমীয়া দেশত চুটিগল্পই জন্ম লাভ কৰে। এই পশ্চিমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ প্ৰভাৱৰ ফলতেই অসমীয়া সাহিত্যক ঊনবিংশ শতিকাৰ শেষ দশকত চুটিগল্পৰ জন্ম হয়।

লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱাৰ ৰচনাৰ মাজেৰে আৰম্ভ হৈছে অসমীয়া চুটিগল্পৰ ধাৰাটোক তিনিটা স্তৰত ভগাব পাৰি- 'জোনাকী' যুগৰ পৰা 'আৰাহন' ৰ সময়লৈকে (১৮৮৯-১৯২৯) প্ৰথম স্তৰ, 'আৰাহন'ৰ জন্মৰ পৰা দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধ সংঘটিত হোৱা সময়লৈকে (১৯৩০-৪০) দ্বিতীয় স্তৰ আৰু দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধৰ পাছৰ পৰিবৰ্তিত পৰিস্থিতিত নতুন ৰূপত অসমীয়া গল্প সাহিত্যৰ যি বিকাশ তাক তৃতীয় স্তৰত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰিব পাৰি। এই তৃতীয় স্তৰটোক যুদ্ধোত্তৰ যুগ বুলিও কোৱা হয়।

দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধৰ পৰবৰ্তী কালছোৱাৰ পৰা অসমীয়া সাহিত্যত এক বিশেষ ধৰণৰ পৰিবৰ্তন সাধিত হয়। এই পৰিবৰ্তন যুদ্ধই আনি দিয়া পৰিবৰ্তন। সামাজিক, ৰাজনৈতিক, অৰ্থনৈতিক, সাংস্কৃতিক, মনঃস্তাত্ত্বিক এই সকলো দিশৰে পৰিবৰ্তন অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ প্ৰতিটো শাখাৰ মাজতেই পৰিলক্ষিত হয়। যুদ্ধোত্তৰ যুগত অসমীয়া চুটি গল্পত নাৰী জীৱনৰ প্ৰতিফলন এটি মন কৰিবলগীয়া দিশ। সাহিত্যত নাৰী জীৱন বা নাৰী হৃদয়ৰ আনুভূতিক দিশৰ প্ৰকাশৰ এক বিশেষ ভূমিকা আছে। অসমীয়া চুটিগল্পৰ জনক লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱাৰ 'পাতমুগী', 'ভদৰী' আদি গল্পৰ মাজেৰেই নাৰী জীৱনৰ এক সুন্দৰ প্ৰকাশ ঘটিছিল যদিও যুদ্ধোত্তৰ

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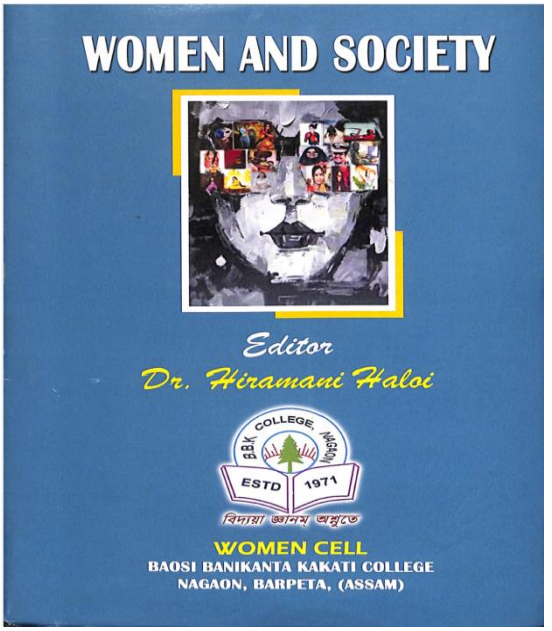
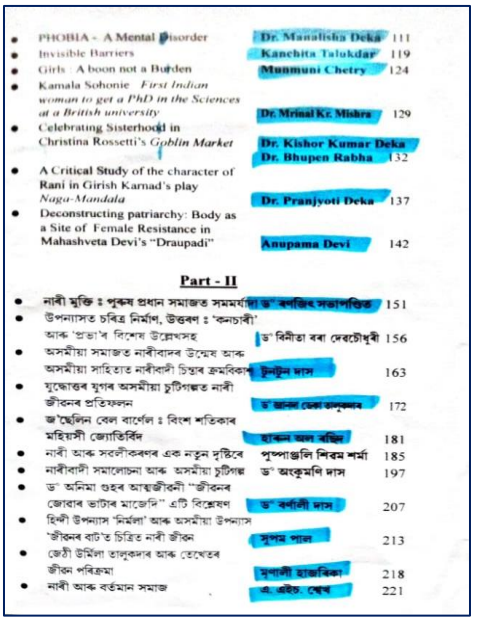
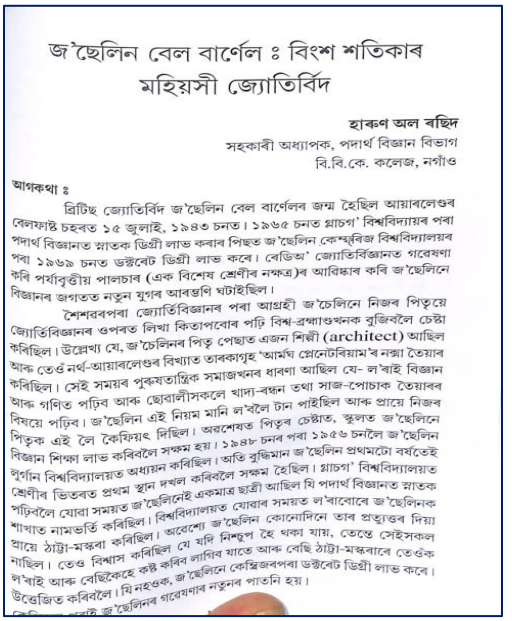
68) Harun Al Rashid (2022-23)







জ'ছেলিন বেল বাৰ্ণেল ঃ বিংশ শতিকাৰ মহিয়সী জ্যোতিৰ্বিদ

হাৰুণ অল ৰছিদ
সহকাৰী অধ্যাপক, পদাৰ্থ বিজ্ঞান বিভাগ
বি.বি.কে. কলেজ, নগাঁও

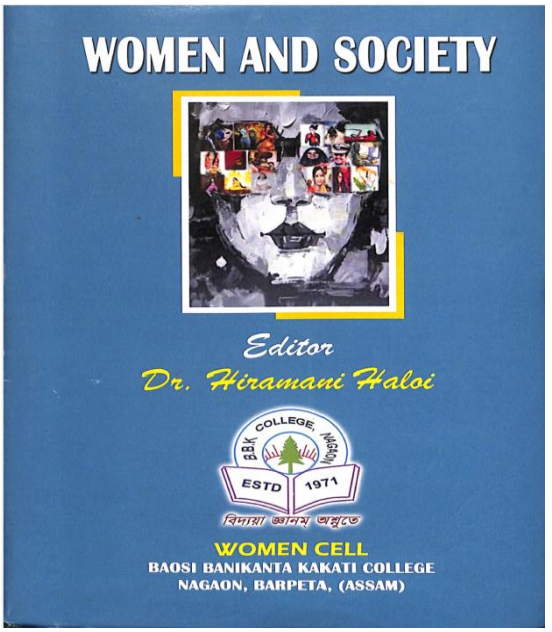
আগকথা ঃ

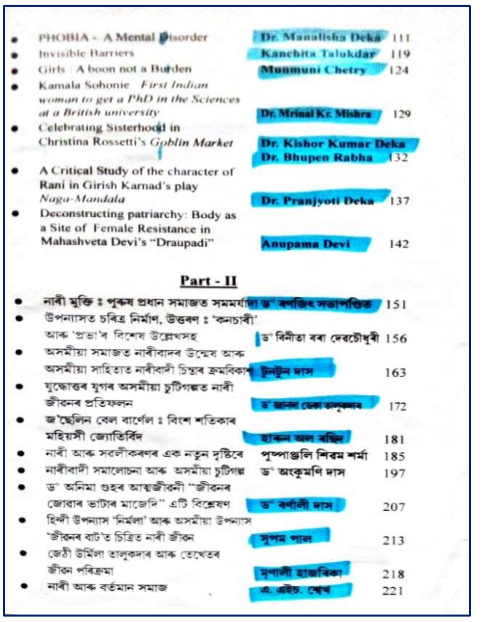
ব্ৰিটিছ জ্যোতিৰ্বিদ জ'ছেলিন বেল বাৰ্ণেলৰ জন্ম হৈছিল আয়াৰলেণ্ডৰ বেলফাষ্ট চহৰত ১৫ জুলাই, ১৯৪৩ চনত। ১৯৬৫ চনত গ্লাচগ' বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰা পদাৰ্থ বিজ্ঞানত স্নাতক ডিগ্ৰী লাভ কৰাৰ পিছত জ'ছেলিন কেম্ব্ৰিজ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰা ১৯৬৯ চনত ডক্টৰেট ডিগ্ৰী লাভ কৰে। বেডিঅ' জ্যোতিৰ্বিজ্ঞানত গবেষণা কৰি পৰাবৃত্তীয় পালচাৰ (এক বিশেষ শ্ৰেণীৰ নক্ষত্ৰ)ৰ আবিষ্কাৰ কৰি জ'ছেলিনে বিজ্ঞানৰ জগততে নতুন যুগৰ আৰম্ভণি ঘটাইছিল।

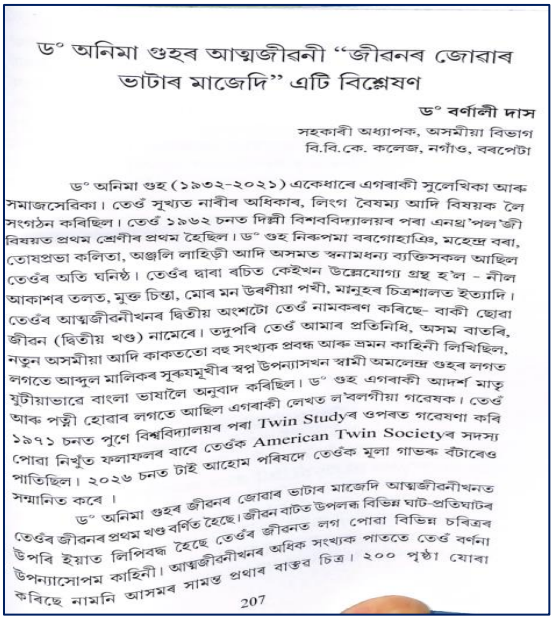
শৈশৱৰপৰা জ্যোতিৰ্বিজ্ঞানৰ পৰা আগ্ৰহী জ'চেলিনে নিজৰ পিতৃয়ে জ্যোতিৰ্বিজ্ঞানৰ ওপৰত লিখা কিতাপবোৰ পঢ়ি বিশ্ব-ব্ৰহ্মাণ্ডখনক বুজিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছিল। উল্লেখ্য যে, জ'চেলিনৰ পিতৃ পেছাত এজন শিল্পী (architect) আছিল আৰু তেওঁ নৰ্থ-আয়াৰলেণ্ডৰ বিখ্যাত তাৰকাগৃহ 'আৰ্মঘ প্লেনেটেৰিয়াম'ৰ নক্সা তৈয়াৰ কৰিছিল। সেই সময়ৰ পুৰুষতান্ত্ৰিক সমাজখনৰ ধাৰণা আছিল যে- ল'ৰাই বিজ্ঞান পঢ়িব আৰু গণিত পঢ়িব আৰু ছোৱালীসকলে খাদ্য-ৰন্ধন তথা সাজ-পোচাক তৈয়াৰৰ বিষয়ে পঢ়িব। জ'ছেলিন এই নিয়ম মানি ল'ৰলৈ টান পাইছিল আৰু প্ৰায়ে নিজৰ পিতৃক এই লৈ কৈফিয়ৎ দিছিল। অৱশেষত পিতৃৰ চেষ্টাত, স্কুলত জ'ছেলিনে বিজ্ঞান শিক্ষা লাভ কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হয়। ১৯৪৮ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৫৬ চনলৈ জ'ছেলিন গ্লাগিন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত অধ্যয়ন কৰিছিল। অতি বুদ্ধিমান জ'ছেলিন প্ৰথমটো বৰ্ষতেই শ্ৰেণীৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰথম স্থান দখল কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছিল। গ্লাচগ' বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত পঢ়িবলৈ যোৱা সময়ত জ'ছেলিনেই একমাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰী আছিল যি পদাৰ্থ বিজ্ঞানত স্নাতক শাখাত নামভৰ্তি কৰিছিল। বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত যোৱাৰ সময়ত ল'ৰাবোৰে জ'ছেলিনক প্ৰায়ে ঠাট্টা-মস্কৰা কৰিছিল। অৱশ্যে জ'ছেলিন কোনোদিনে তাৰ প্ৰত্যুত্তৰ দিয়া নাছিল। তেওঁ বিশ্বাস কৰিছিল যে যদি নিশ্চুপ হৈ থকা যায়, তেন্তে সেইসকল ল'ৰাই আৰু বেছিকেহে কষ্ট কৰিব লাগিব যাতে আৰু বেছি ঠাট্টা-মস্কৰাবে তেওঁক উত্তেজিত কৰিবলৈ। যি নহওক, জ'ছেলিনে কেম্ব্ৰিজৰপৰা ডক্টৰেট ডিগ্ৰী লাভ কৰে।

The book is print only. Web link for the book is not available

69) Dr. Barnali Das (2022-23)







ড° অনিমা গুহৰ আত্মজীৱনী "জীৱনৰ জোৱাৰ ভাটাৰ মাজেদি" এটি বিশ্লেষণ

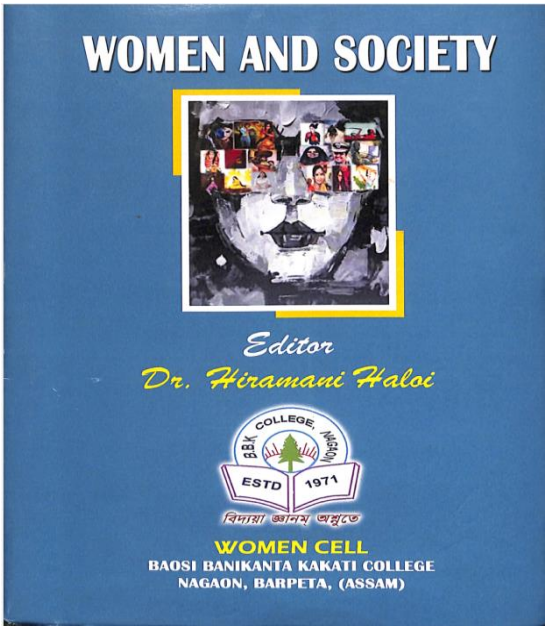
ড° বৰ্ণালী দাস
সহকাৰী অধ্যাপক, অসমীয়া বিভাগ
বি.বি.কে. কলেজ, নগাঁও, বৰপেটা

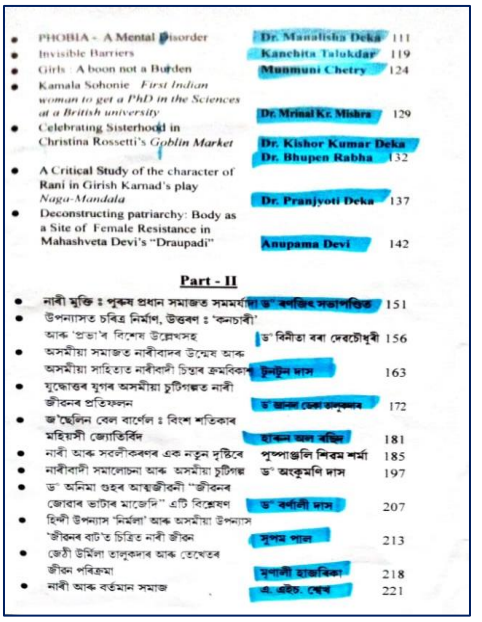
ড° অনিমা গুহ (১৯৩২-২০২১) একেধাৰে এগৰাকী সুলেখিকা আৰু সমাজসেৰিকা। তেওঁ সুখ্যাত নাৰীৰ অধিকাৰ, লিংগ বৈষম্য আদি বিষয়ক লৈ সংগঠন কৰিছিল। তেওঁ ১৯৬২ চনত দিল্লী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰা এনথ্ৰ'পল'জী বিষয়ত প্ৰথম শ্ৰেণীৰ প্ৰথম হৈছিল। ড° গুহ নিৰুপমা ৰৱগোহাঞি, মহেন্দ্ৰ ৰৱা, তোষপ্ৰভা কলিতা, অঞ্জলি লাহিড়ী আদি অসমত স্বনামধন্য ব্যক্তিসকল আছিল তেওঁৰ অতি ঘনিষ্ঠ। তেওঁৰ দ্বাৰা ৰচিত কেইখন উল্লেখযোগ্য গ্ৰন্থ হ'ল - নীল আকাশৰ তলত, মুক্ত চিন্তা, মোৰ মন উৰণীয়া পখী, মানুহৰ চিত্ৰশালত ইত্যাদি। তেওঁৰ আত্মজীৱনীখনৰ দ্বিতীয় অংশটো তেওঁ নামকৰণ কৰিছে- বাকী ছোৱা জীৱন (দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড) নামেৰে। তদুপৰি তেওঁ আমাৰ প্ৰতিনিধি, অসম বাতৰি, নতুন অসমীয়া আদি কাকততো বহু সংখ্যক প্ৰবন্ধ আৰু ভ্ৰমন কাহিনী লিখিছিল, লগতে আব্দুল মালিকৰ সুকুমুখীৰ স্বপ্ন উপন্যাসখন স্বামী অমলেন্দ্ৰ গুহৰ লগত যুটীয়াভাৱে বাংলা ভাষালৈ অনুবাদ কৰিছিল। ড° গুহ এগৰাকী আদৰ্শ মাতৃ আৰু পত্নী হোৱাৰ লগতে আছিল এগৰাকী লেখত ল'বলগীয়া গৱেষক। তেওঁ ১৯৭১ চনত পুণে বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰা Twin Studyৰ ওপৰত গৱেষণা কৰি পোৱা নিখুঁত ফলাফলৰ বাবে তেওঁক American Twin Societyৰ সদস্য পাতিছিল। ২০২৬ চনত টাই আহোম পৰিষদে তেওঁক মূলা গাভৰু বঁটাৰেও সম্মানিত কৰে ।

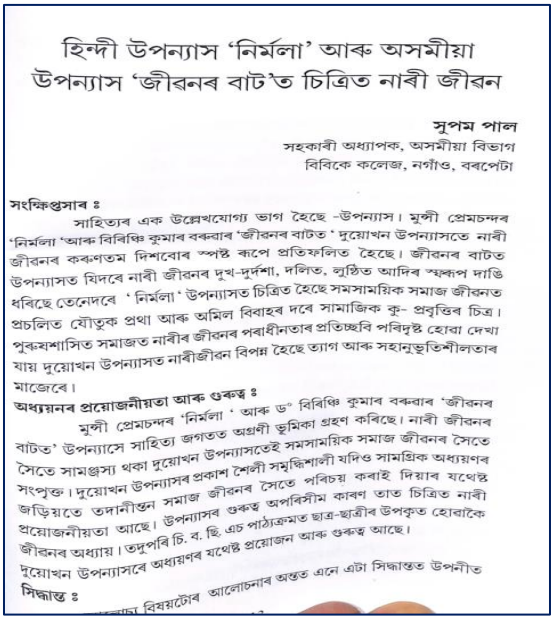
ড° অনিমা গুহৰ জীৱনৰ জোৱাৰ ভাটাৰ মাজেদি আত্মজীৱনীখনত তেওঁৰ জীৱনৰ প্ৰথম খণ্ড বৰ্ণিত হৈছে। জীৱন বাটত উপলব্ধ বিভিন্ন ঘাট-প্ৰতিঘাটৰ উপৰি ইয়াত লিপিবদ্ধ হৈছে তেওঁৰ জীৱনত লগ পোৱা বিভিন্ন চৰিত্ৰৰ উপন্যাসোপম কাহিনী। আত্মজীৱনীখনৰ অধিক সংখ্যক পাততে তেওঁ বৰ্ণনা কৰিছে নামনি আসমৰ সামন্ত প্ৰথাৰ বাস্তৱ চিত্ৰ। ২০০ পৃষ্ঠা যোৱা

The book is print only. Web link for the book is not available

70) Supam Paul (2022-23)







হিন্দী উপন্যাস 'নির্মলা' আৰু অসমীয়া উপন্যাস 'জীৱনৰ বাট'ত চিত্ৰিত নাৰী জীৱন

সুপম পাল
সহকাৰী অধ্যাপক, অসমীয়া বিভাগ
বিবিকে কলেজ, নগাঁও, বৰপেটা

সংক্ষিপ্তসাৰ ঃ

সাহিত্যৰ এক উল্লেখযোগ্য ভাগ হৈছে -উপন্যাস। মুন্সী প্ৰেমচন্দৰ 'নিৰ্মলা' আৰু বিৰিঞ্চি কুমাৰ বৰুৱাৰ 'জীৱনৰ বাটত' দুয়োখন উপন্যাসতে নাৰী জীৱনৰ কৰুণতম দিশবোৰ স্পষ্ট ৰূপে প্ৰতিফলিত হৈছে। জীৱনৰ বাটত উপন্যাসত যিদৰে নাৰী জীৱনৰ দুখ-দুৰ্দশা, দলিত, লুণ্ঠিত আদিৰ স্বৰূপ দাঙি ধৰিছে তেনেদৰে 'নিৰ্মলা' উপন্যাসত চিত্ৰিত হৈছে সমসাময়িক সমাজ জীৱনত প্ৰচলিত যৌতুক প্ৰথা আৰু অমিল বিবাহৰ দৰে সামাজিক কু- প্ৰবৃত্তিৰ চিত্ৰ। পুৰুষশাসিত সমাজত নাৰীৰ জীৱনৰ পৰাধীনতাৰ প্ৰতিচ্ছবি পৰিদৃষ্ট হোৱা দেখা যায় দুয়োখন উপন্যাসত নাৰীজীৱন বিপন্ন হৈছে ত্যাগ আৰু সহানুভূতিশীলতাৰ মাজেৰে।

অধ্যয়নৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা আৰু গুৰুত্ব ঃ

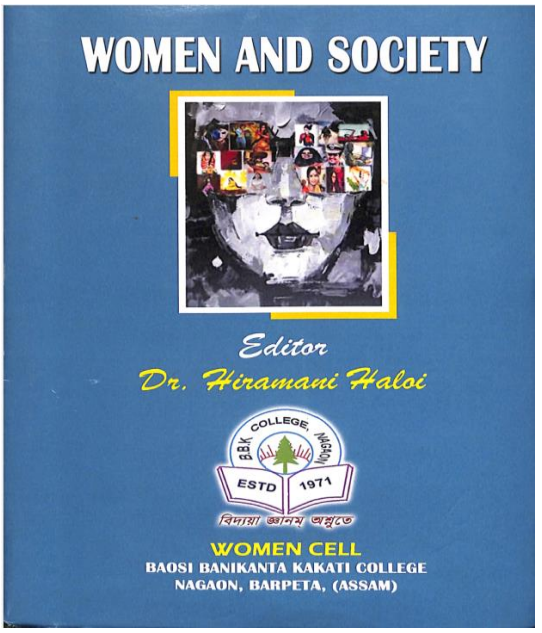
মুন্সী প্ৰেমচন্দৰ 'নিৰ্মলা' আৰু ড° বিৰিঞ্চি কুমাৰ বৰুৱাৰ 'জীৱনৰ বাটত' উপন্যাসে সাহিত্য জগতত অগ্ৰণী ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। নাৰী জীৱনৰ সৈতে সামঞ্জস্য থকা দুয়োখন উপন্যাসতেই সমসাময়িক সমাজ জীৱনৰ সৈতে সংপৃক্ত। দুয়োখন উপন্যাসৰ প্ৰকাশ শৈলী সমৃদ্ধিশালী যদিও সামগ্ৰিক অধ্যয়ণৰ জড়িয়তে তদানীন্তন সমাজ জীৱনৰ সৈতে পৰিচয় কৰাই দিয়াৰ যথেষ্ট প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা আছে। উপন্যাসৰ গুৰুত্ব অপৰিসীম কাৰণ তাত চিত্ৰিত নাৰী জীৱনৰ অধ্যায়। তদুপৰি চি. ব. ছি. এচ পাঠ্যক্ৰমত ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ উপকৃত হোৱাকৈ দুয়োখন উপন্যাসৰে অধ্যয়ণৰ যথেষ্ট প্ৰয়োজন আৰু গুৰুত্ব আছে।

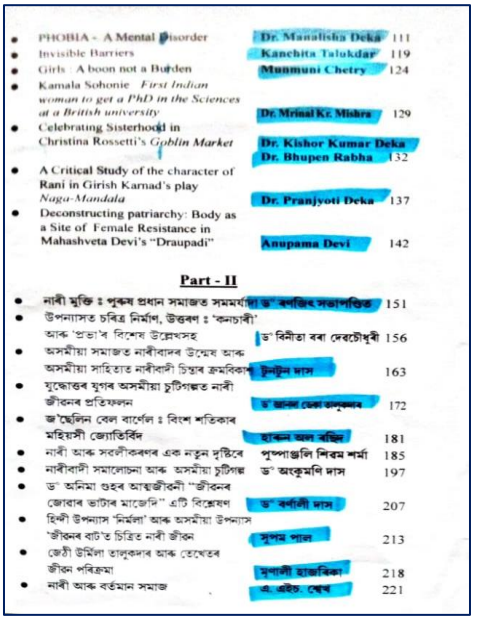
সিদ্ধান্ত ঃ

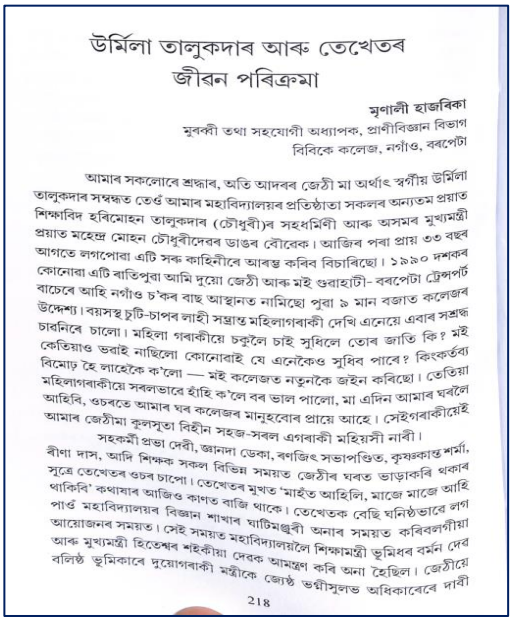
বিষয়টোৰ আলোচনাৰ অন্তত এনে এটা সিদ্ধান্তত উপনীত

The book is print only. Web link for the book is not available

71) Mrinali Hazarika (2022-23)







উর্মিলা তালুকদাৰ আৰু তেখেতৰ জীৱন পৰিক্ৰমা

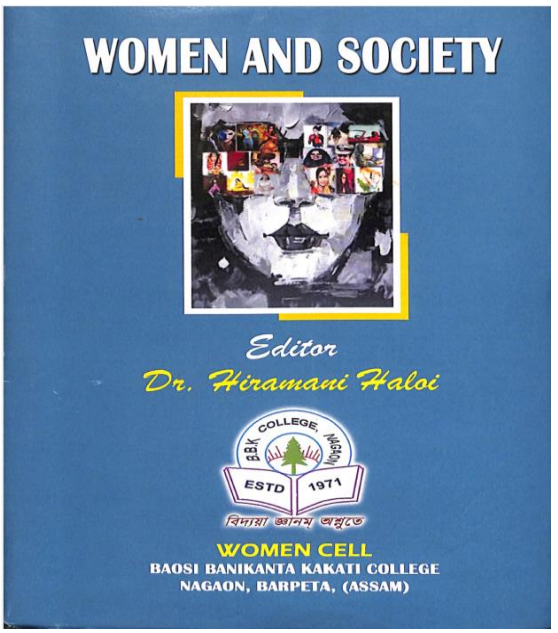
মৃণালী হাজৰিকা
মুৰব্বী তথা সহযোগী অধ্যাপক, প্ৰাণীবিজ্ঞান বিভাগ
বিবিকে কলেজ, নগাঁও, ৰৱপেটা

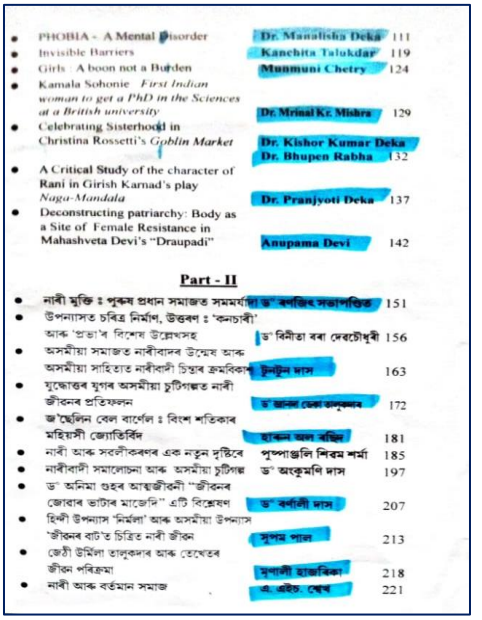
আমাৰ সকলোৰে শ্ৰদ্ধাৰ, অতি আদৰৰ জেঠী মা অৰ্থাৎ স্বৰ্গীয় উর্মিলা তালুকদাৰ সম্বন্ধত তেওঁ আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠাতা সকলৰ অন্যতম প্ৰয়াত শিক্ষাবিদ হৰিমোহন তালুকদাৰ (চৌধুৰী)ৰ সহধৰ্মিণী আৰু অসমৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী প্ৰয়াত মহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰীদেৱৰ ডাঙৰ বৌৱেক। আজিৰ পৰা প্ৰায় ৩৩ বছৰ আগতে লগপোৱা এটি সৰু কাহিনীৰে আৰম্ভ কৰিব বিচাৰিছো। ১৯৯০ দশকৰ কোনোবা এটি ৰাতিপুৱা আমি দুয়ো জেঠী আৰু মই গুৱাহাটী- ৰৱপেটা ট্ৰেনপৰ্ট বাচেৰে আহি নগাঁও চ'ৰৰ বাছ আস্থানত নামিছো পুৱা ৯ মান বজাত কলেজৰ উদ্দেশ্য। বয়সস্থ চুটি-চাপৰ লাহী সম্ভ্ৰান্ত মহিলাগৰাকী দেখি এনেয়ে এবাৰ সশ্ৰদ্ধ চাবনিৰে চালো। মহিলা গৰাকীয়ে চকুলৈ চাই সুধিলে তোৰ জাতি কি? মই কেতিয়াও ভৰাই নাছিলো কোনোবাই যে এনেকৈও সুধিব পাৰে? কিংকৰ্তব্য বিমোঢ় হৈ লাহেকৈ ক'লো — মই কলেজত নতুনকৈ জইন কৰিছো। তেতিয়া মহিলাগৰাকীয়ে সৰলভাৱে হাঁহি ক'লে ৰৱ ভাল পালো, মা এদিন আমাৰ ঘৰলৈ আহিবি, ওচৰতে আমাৰ ঘৰ কলেজৰ মানুহবোৰ প্ৰায়ে আহে। সেইগৰাকীয়েই আমাৰ জেঠীমা কুলসুতা বিহীন সহজ-সৰল এগৰাকী মহিয়সী নাৰী।

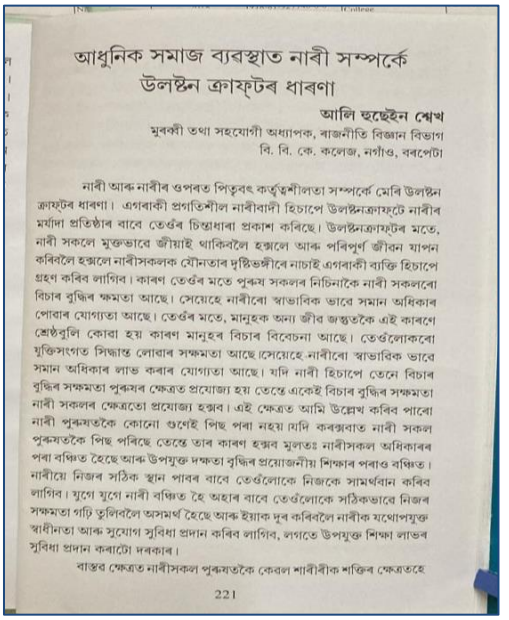
সহকৰ্মী প্ৰভা দেৱী, জ্ঞানদা ডেকা, ৰণজিৎ সভাপণ্ডিত, কৃষ্ণকান্ত শৰ্মা, ৰীণা দাস, আদি শিক্ষক সকল বিভিন্ন সময়ত জেঠীৰ ঘৰত ভাড়াকৰি থকাৰ সূত্ৰে তেখেতৰ ওচৰ চাপো। তেখেতৰ মুখত 'মাইত আহিলি, মাজে মাজে আহি থাকিবি' কথাষাৰ আজিও কাণত বাজি থাকে। তেখেতক বেছি ঘনিষ্ঠভাৱে লগ পাওঁ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ বিজ্ঞান শাখাৰ ষাটিমঞ্জুৰী অনাৰ সময়ত কৰিবলগীয়া আয়োজনৰ সময়ত। সেই সময়ত মহাবিদ্যালয়লৈ শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী ভূমিধৰ বৰ্মন দেৱ আৰু মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী হিতেশ্বৰ শইকীয়া দেৱক আমন্ত্ৰণ কৰি অনা হৈছিল। জেঠীয়ে বলিষ্ঠ ভূমিকাৰে দুয়োগৰাকী মন্ত্ৰীকে জ্যেষ্ঠ ভগ্নীসুলভ অধিকাৰেৰে দাবী

The book is print only. Web link for the book is not available

72) Ali Hussain Sheikh (2022-23)







আধুনিক সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাত নাৰী সম্পৰ্কে উলষ্টন ক্ৰাফ্‌টৰ ধাৰণা

আলি হুছেইন শেখ
মুৰব্বী তথা সহযোগী অধ্যাপক, ৰাজনীতি বিজ্ঞান বিভাগ
বি. বি. কে. কলেজ, নগাঁও, ৰবপেটা

নাৰী আৰু নাৰীৰ ওপৰত পিতৃবৎ কৰ্তৃত্বশীলতা সম্পৰ্কে মেৰি উলষ্টন ক্ৰাফ্‌টৰ ধাৰণা। এগৰাকী প্ৰগতিশীল নাৰীবাদী হিচাপে উলষ্টনক্ৰাফ্‌টে নাৰীৰ মৰ্যাদা প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ বাবে তেওঁৰ চিন্তাধাৰা প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। উলষ্টনক্ৰাফ্‌টৰ মতে, নাৰী সকলে মুক্তভাবে জীয়াই থাকিবলৈ হ'লে আৰু পৰিপূৰ্ণ জীৱন যাপন কৰিবলৈ হ'লে নাৰীসকলক যৌনতাৰ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰে নাচাই এগৰাকী ব্যক্তি হিচাপে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগিব। কাৰণ তেওঁৰ মতে পুৰুষ সকলৰ নিচিনাকৈ নাৰী সকলবো বিচাৰ বুদ্ধিৰ ক্ষমতা আছে। সেয়েহে নাৰীবো স্বাভাবিক ভাৱে সমান অধিকাৰ পোৱাৰ যোগ্যতা আছে। তেওঁৰ মতে, মানুহক অন্য জীৱ জন্তুতকৈ এই কাৰণে শ্ৰেষ্ঠ বুলি কোৱা হয় কাৰণ মানুহৰ বিচাৰ বিবেচনা আছে। তেওঁলোকবো যুক্তিসংগত সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱাৰ সক্ষমতা আছে।সেয়েহে নাৰীবো স্বাভাবিক ভাৱে সমান অধিকাৰ লাভ কৰাৰ যোগ্যতা আছে। যদি নাৰী হিচাপে তেনে বিচাৰ বুদ্ধিৰ সক্ষমতা পুৰুষৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰযোজ্য হয় তেন্তে একেই বিচাৰ বুদ্ধিৰ সক্ষমতা নাৰী সকলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো প্ৰযোজ্য হ'ব লাগে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি উল্লেখ কৰিব পাৰো নাৰী পুৰুষতকৈ কোনো গুণেই পিছ পৰা নহয় যদি কৰণ্ডবাত নাৰী সকল পুৰুষতকৈ পিছ পৰিছে তেন্তে তাৰ কাৰণ হ'ল মুলতঃ নাৰীসকল অধিকাৰৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈছে আৰু উপযুক্ত দক্ষতা বুদ্ধিৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় শিক্ষাৰ পৰাও বঞ্চিত। নাৰীয়ে নিজৰ সঠিক স্থান পাবৰ বাবে তেওঁলোকে নিজকে সামৰ্থবান কৰিব লাগিব। যুগে যুগে নাৰী বঞ্চিত হৈ অহাৰ বাবে তেওঁলোকে সঠিকভাবে নিজৰ সক্ষমতা গঢ়ি তুলিবলৈ অসমৰ্থ হৈছে আৰু ইয়াক দূৰ কৰিবলৈ নাৰীক যথোপযুক্ত স্বাধীনতা আৰু সুযোগ সুবিধা প্ৰদান কৰিব লাগিব, লগতে উপযুক্ত শিক্ষা লাভৰ সুবিধা প্ৰদান কৰাটো দৰকাৰ।

বাস্তৱ ক্ষেত্ৰত নাৰীসকল পুৰুষতকৈ কেবল শাৰীৰীক শক্তিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতহে

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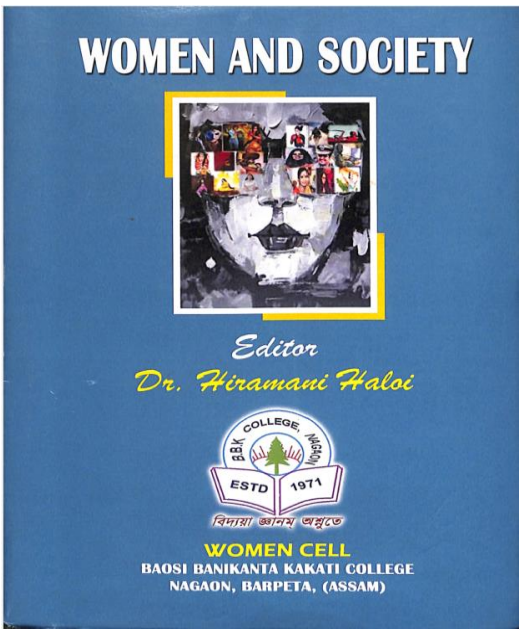
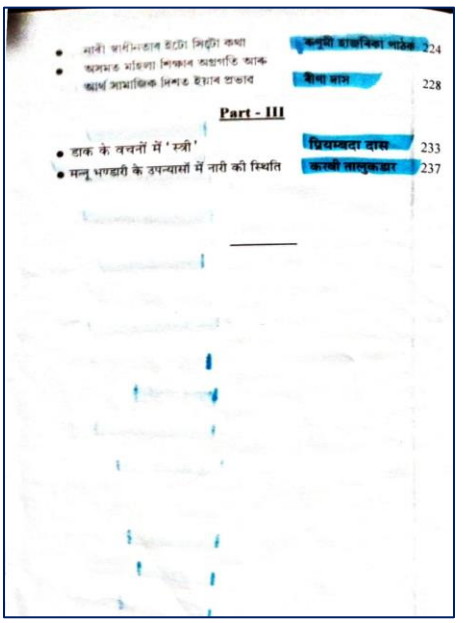
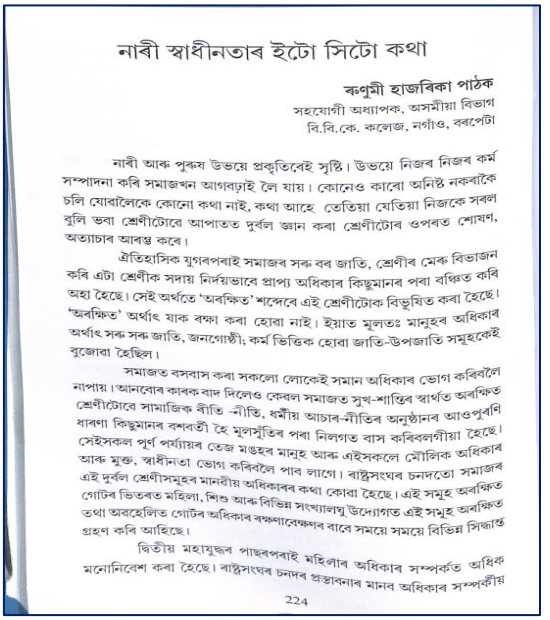
73) Runumi Hazarika Pathak (2022-23)







নাৰী স্বাধীনতাৰ ইটো সিটো কথা

ৰুণুমী হাজৰিকা পাঠক
সহযোগী অধ্যাপক, অসমীয়া বিভাগ
বি.বি.কে. কলেজ, নগাঁও, বৰপেটা

নাৰী আৰু পুৰুষ উভয়ে প্ৰকৃতিৰেই সৃষ্টি। উভয়ে নিজৰ নিজৰ কৰ্ম সম্পাদনা কৰি সমাজখন আগবঢ়াই লৈ যায়। কোনেও কাৰো অনিষ্ট নকৰাকৈ চলি যোৱালৈকে কোনো কথা নাই, কথা আহে তেতিয়া যেতিয়া নিজকে সবল বুলি ভবা শ্ৰেণীটোৱে আপাতত দুৰ্বল জ্ঞান কৰা শ্ৰেণীটোৰ ওপৰত শোষণ, অত্যাচাৰ আৰম্ভ কৰে।

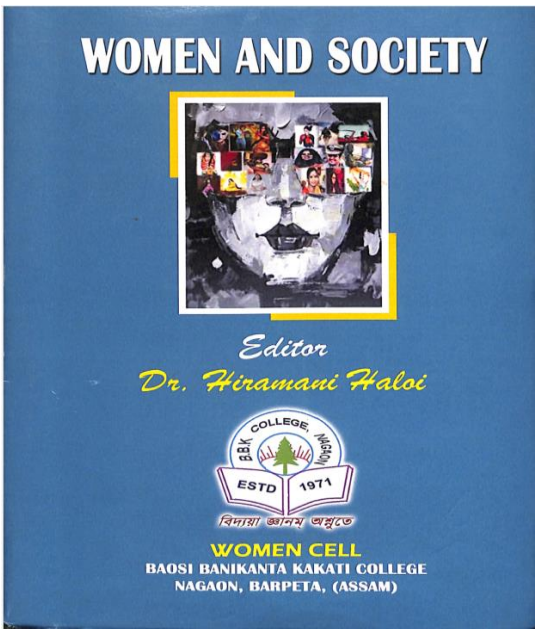
ঐতিহাসিক যুগৰপৰাই সমাজৰ সৰু বৰ জাতি, শ্ৰেণীৰ মেৰু বিভাজন কৰি এটা শ্ৰেণীক সদায় নিৰ্দয়ভাবে প্ৰাপ্য অধিকাৰ কিছুমানৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰি অহা হৈছে। সেই অৰ্থতে 'অৰক্ষিত' শব্দেৰে এই শ্ৰেণীটোক বিভূষিত কৰা হৈছে। 'অৰক্ষিত' অৰ্থাৎ যাক ৰক্ষা কৰা হোৱা নাই। ইয়াত মূলতঃ মানুহৰ অধিকাৰ অৰ্থাৎ সৰু সৰু জাতি, জনগোষ্ঠী; কৰ্ম ভিত্তিক হোৱা জাতি-উপজাতি সমূহকেই বুজোৱা হৈছিল।

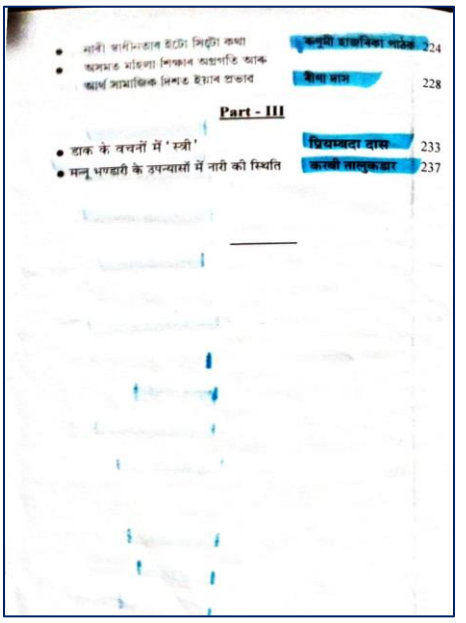
সমাজত বসবাস কৰা সকলো লোকেই সমান অধিকাৰ ভোগ কৰিবলৈ নাপায়। আনবোৰ কাৰক বাদ দিলেও কেবল সমাজত সুখ-শান্তিৰ স্বাৰ্থত অৰক্ষিত শ্ৰেণীটোৰে সামাজিক ৰীতি -নীতি, ধৰ্মীয় আচাৰ-নীতিৰ অনুষ্ঠানৰ আওপৰণি ধাৰণা কিছুমানৰ বশবৰ্তী হৈ মূলসুঁতিৰ পৰা নিলগত বাস কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে। সেইসকল পুৰ্ণ পৰ্য্যায়ৰ তেজ মঙহৰ মানুহ আৰু এইসকলে মৌলিক অধিকাৰ আৰু মুক্ত, স্বাধীনতা ভোগ কৰিবলৈ পাব লাগে। ৰাষ্ট্ৰসংঘৰ চনদতো সমাজৰ এই দুৰ্বল শ্ৰেণীসমূহৰ মানৱীয় অধিকাৰৰ কথা কোৱা হৈছে। এই সমূহ অৰক্ষিত গোটৰ ভিতৰত মহিলা, শিশু আৰু বিভিন্ন সংখ্যালঘু উদ্যোগত এই সমূহ অৰক্ষিত তথা অবহেলিত গোটৰ অধিকাৰ ৰক্ষণাবেক্ষণৰ বাবে সময়ে সময়ে বিভিন্ন সিদ্ধান্ত গ্ৰহণ কৰি আহিছে।

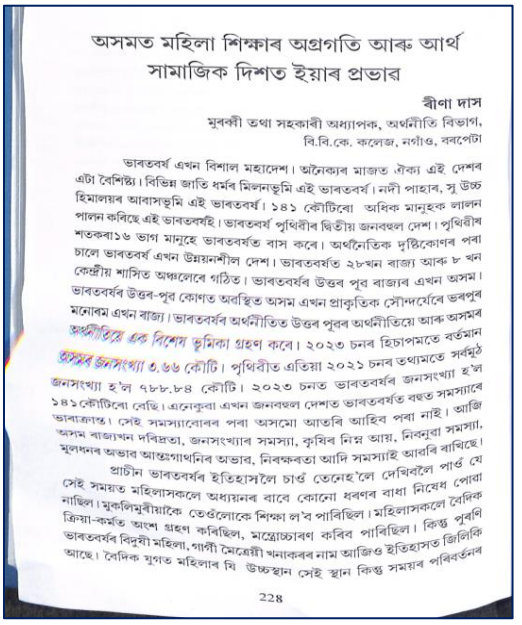
দ্বিতীয় মহাযুদ্ধৰ পাছৰপৰাই মহিলাৰ অধিকাৰ সম্পৰ্কত অধিক মনোনিবেশ কৰা হৈছে। ৰাষ্ট্ৰসংঘৰ চনদৰ প্ৰস্তাবনাৰ মানৱ অধিকাৰ সম্পৰ্কীয়

The book is print only. Web link for the book is not available

74) Rina Das (2022-23)






অসমত মহিলা শিক্ষাৰ অগ্রগতি আৰু আৰ্থ সামাজিক দিশত ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱ

ঋীণা দাস

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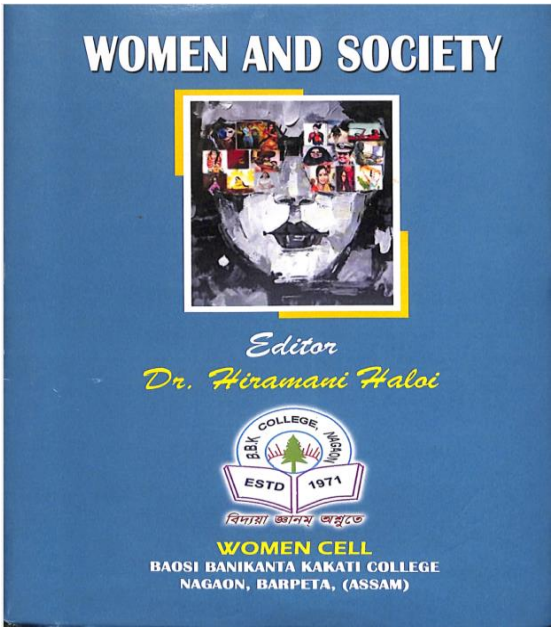
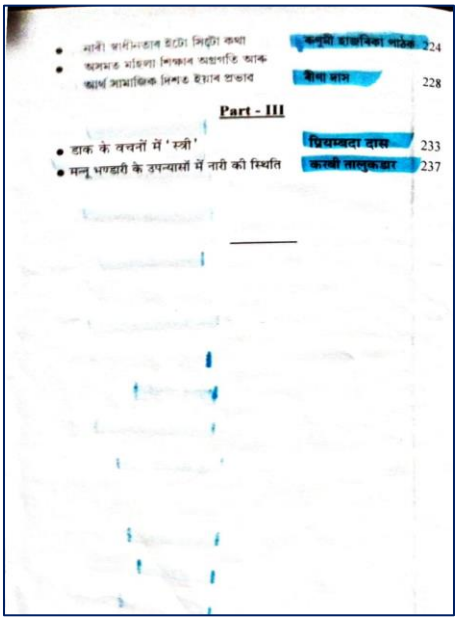
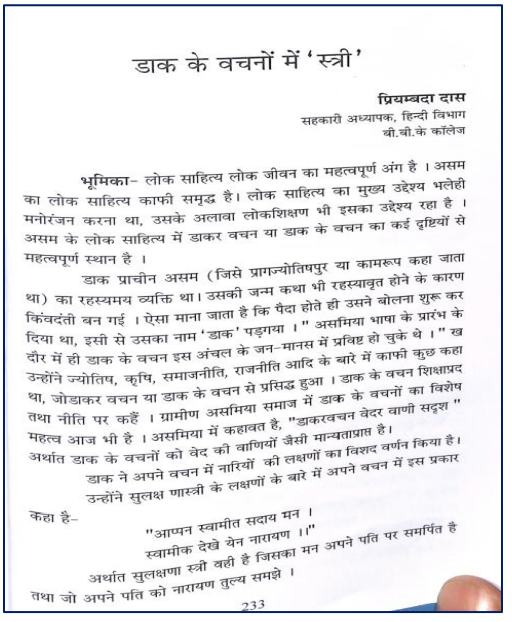
The book is print only. Web link for the book is not available

75) Priyambada Das (2022-23)







डाक के वचनों में 'स्त्री'

प्रियम्बदा दास
सहकारी अध्यापक, हिन्दी विभाग
बी.बी.के कॉलेज

भूमिका– लोक साहित्य लोक जीवन का महत्वपूर्ण अंग है । असम का लोक साहित्य काफी समृद्ध है। लोक साहित्य का मुख्य उद्देश्य भलेही मनोरंजन करना था, उसके अलावा लोकशिक्षण भी इसका उद्देश्य रहा है । असम के लोक साहित्य में डाकर वचन या डाक के वचन का कई दृष्टियों से महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है ।

डाक प्राचीन असम (जिसे प्रागज्योतिषपुर या कामरूप कहा जाता था) का रहस्यमय व्यक्ति था। उसकी जन्म कथा भी रहस्यावृत होने के कारण किंवदंती बन गई । ऐसा माना जाता है कि पैदा होते ही उसने बोलना शुरू कर दिया था, इसी से उसका नाम 'डाक' पड़गया ।" असमिया भाषा के प्रारंभ के दौर में ही डाक के वचन इस अंचल के जन-मानस में प्रविष्ट हो चुके थे ।" ख उन्होंने ज्योतिष, कृषि, समाजनीति, राजनीति आदि के बारे में काफी कुछ कहा था, जोडाकर वचन या डाक के वचन से प्रसिद्ध हुआ । डाक के वचनों का विशेष तथा नीति पर कहें । ग्रामीण असमिया समाज में डाक के वचनों का विशेष महत्व आज भी है । असमिया में कहावत है, "डाकरवचन वेदर वाणी सदृश " अर्थात डाक के वचनों को वेद की वाणियों जैसी मान्यताप्राप्त है।

डाक ने अपने वचन में नारियों की लक्षणों का विशद वर्णन किया है। उन्होंने सुलक्ष णास्त्री के लक्षणों के बारे में अपने वचन में इस प्रकार केहा है–

"आप्पन स्वामीत सदाय मन ।
स्वामीक देखे येन नारायण ।।"

अर्थात सुलक्षणा स्त्री वही है जिसका मन अपने पति पर समर्पित है तथा जो अपने पति को नारायण तुल्य समझे ।

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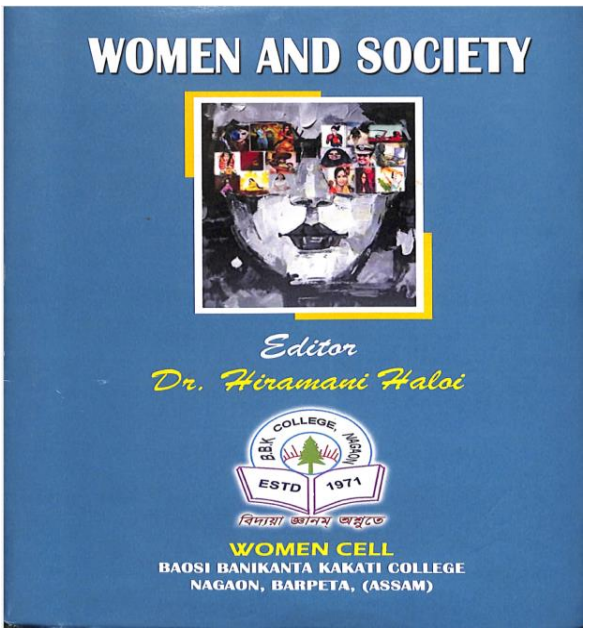
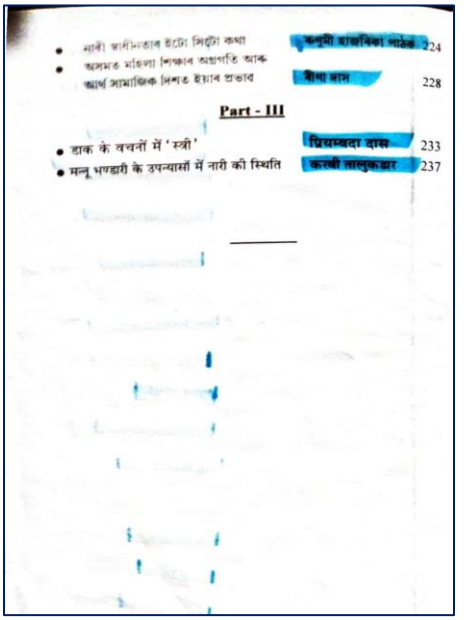
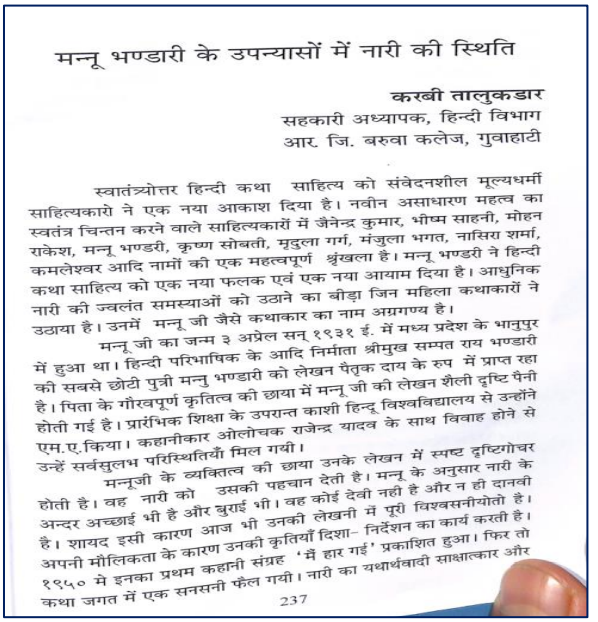
76) Karabi Talukdar (2022-23)







मन्नू भण्डारी के उपन्यासों में नारी की स्थिति

करबी तालुकडार
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आर. जि. बरुवा कलेज, गुवाहाटी

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर हिन्दी कथा साहित्य को संवेदनशील मूल्यधर्मी साहित्यकारो ने एक नया आकाश दिया है। नवीन असाधारण महत्व का स्वतंत्र चिन्तन करने वाले साहित्यकारों में जैनेन्द्र कुमार, भीष्म साहनी, मोहन राकेश, मन्नू भण्डरी, कृष्ण सोबती, मृदुला गर्ग, मंजुला भगत, नासिरा शर्मा, कमलेश्वर आदि नामों की एक महत्वपूर्ण श्रृंखला है। मन्नू भण्डरी ने हिन्दी कथा साहित्य को एक नया फलक एवं एक नया आयाम दिया है। आधुनिक नारी की ज्वलंत समस्याओं को उठाने का बीड़ा जिन महिला कथाकारों ने उठाया है। उनमें मन्नू जी जैसे कथाकार का नाम अग्रगण्य है।

मन्नू जी का जन्म ३ अप्रेल सन् १९३१ ई. में मध्य प्रदेश के भानुपुर में हुआ था। हिन्दी परिभाषिक के आदि निर्माता श्रीमुख सम्पत राय भण्डारी की सबसे छोटी पुत्री मनु भण्डारी को लेखन पैतृक दाय के रुप में प्राप्त रहा है। पिता के गौरवपूर्ण कृतित्व की छाया में मन्नू जी की लेखन शैली दृष्टि पैनी होती गई है। प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के उपरान्त काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय से उन्होंने एम.ए. किया। कहानीकार ओलोचक राजेन्द्र यादव के साथ विवाह होने से उन्हें सर्वसुलभ परिस्थितियाँ मिल गयी।

मन्नूजी के व्यक्तित्व की छाया उनके लेखन में स्पष्ट दृष्टिगोचर होती है। वह नारी को उसकी पहचान देती है। मन्नू के अनुसार नारी के अन्दर अच्छाई भी है और बुराई भी। वह कोई देवी नही है और न ही दानवी है। शायद इसी कारण आज भी उनकी लेखनी में पूरी विश्वसनीयोती है। अपनी मौलिकता के कारण उनकी कृतियाँ दिशा- निर्देशन का कार्य करती है। १९५० मे इनका प्रथम कहानी संग्रह 'मैं हार गई' प्रकाशित हुआ। फिर तो कथा जगत में एक सनसनी फैल गयी। नारी का यथार्थवादी साक्षात्कार और

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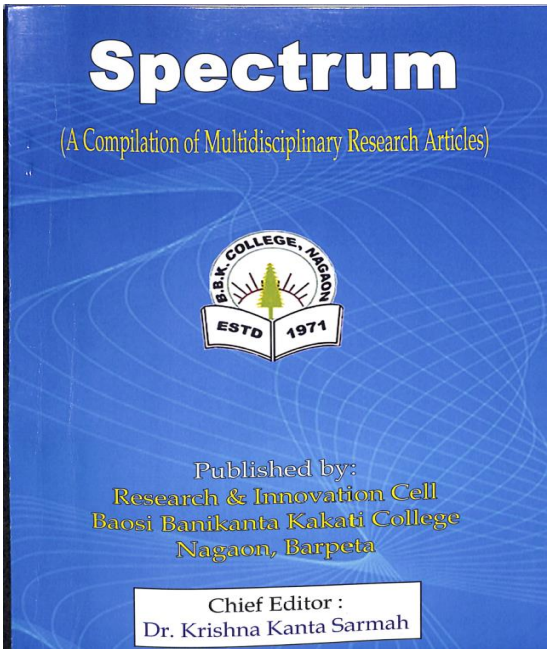
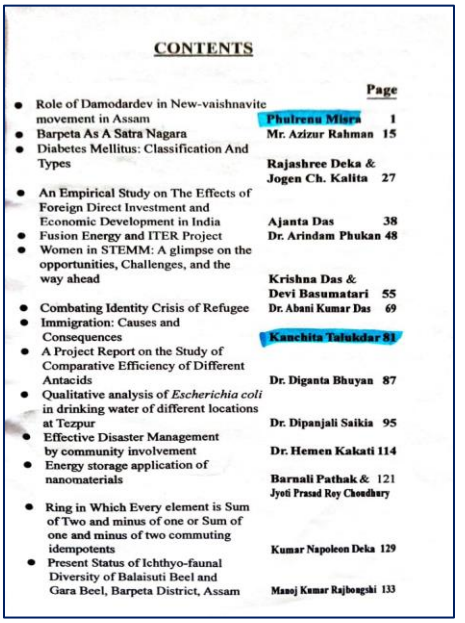
77) Phulrenu Mishra (2022-23)





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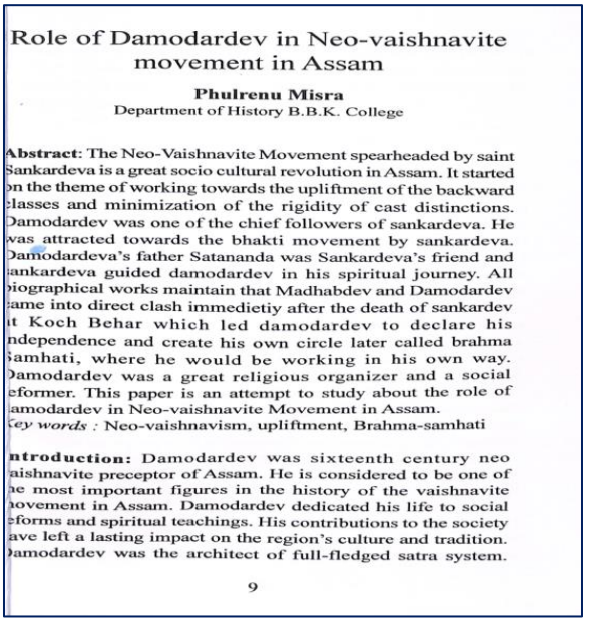

Role of Damodardev in Neo-vaishnavite movement in Assam

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Abstract: The Neo-Vaishnavite Movement spearheaded by saint Sankardeva is a great socio cultural revolution in Assam. It started on the theme of working towards the upliftment of the backward classes and minimization of the rigidity of cast distinctions. Damodardev was one of the chief followers of sankardeva. He was attracted towards the bhakti movement by sankardeva. Damodardeva's father Satananda was Sankardeva's friend and sankardeva guided damodardev in his spiritual journey. All biographical works maintain that Madhabdev and Damodardev came into direct clash immedietiy after the death of sankardev at Koch Behar which led damodardev to declare his independence and create his own circle later called brahma Samhati, where he would be working in his own way. Damodardev was a great religious organizer and a social reformer. This paper is an attempt to study about the role of damodardev in Neo-vaishnavite Movement in Assam.

Key words : Neo-vaishnavism, upliftment, Brahma-samhati

Introduction: Damodardev was sixteenth century neo vaishnavite preceptor of Assam. He is considered to be one of the most important figures in the history of the vaishnavite movement in Assam. Damodardev dedicated his life to social reforms and spiritual teachings. His contributions to the society have left a lasting impact on the region's culture and tradition. Damodardev was the architect of full-fledged satra system.

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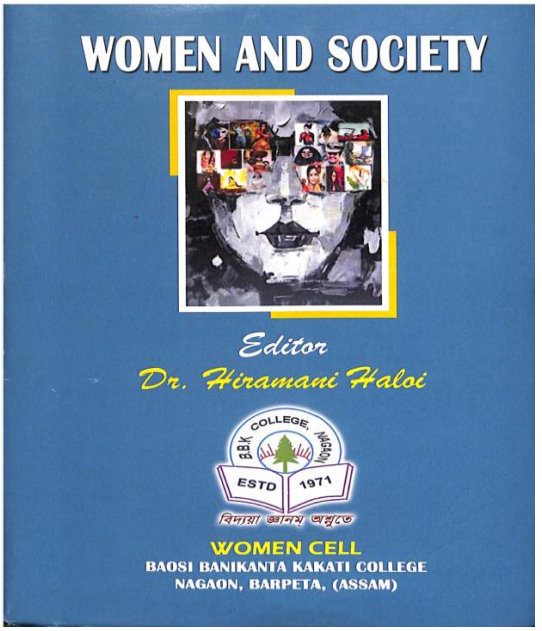
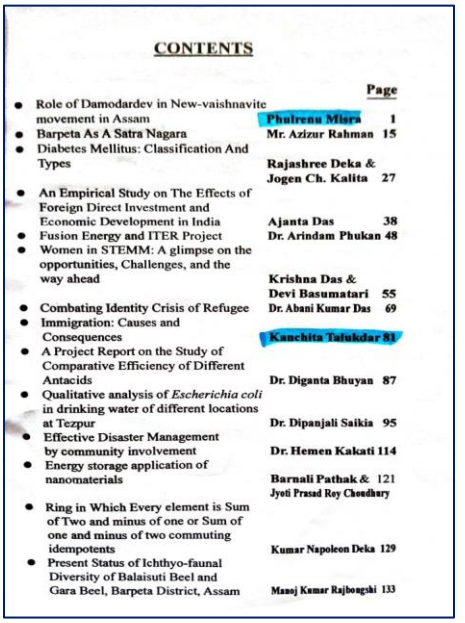
78) Azizur Rahman (2022-23)





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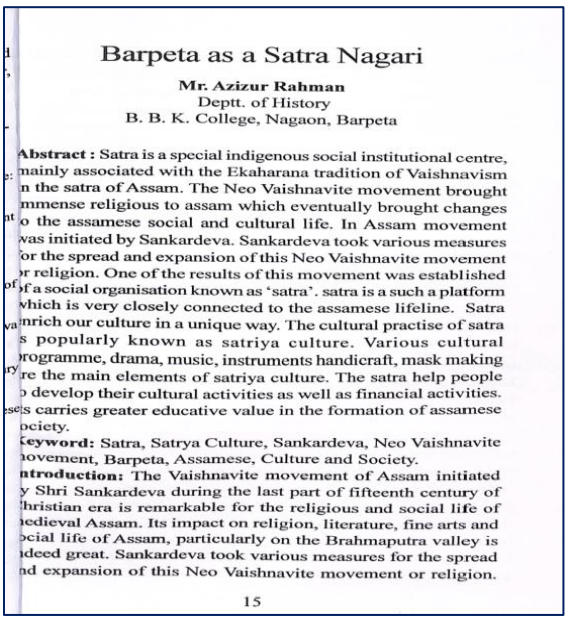

Barpeta as a Satra Nagari

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Abstract : Satra is a special indigenous social institutional centre, mainly associated with the Ekaharana tradition of Vaishnavism in the satra of Assam. The Neo Vaishnavite movement brought immense religious to assam which eventually brought changes to the assamese social and cultural life. In Assam movement was initiated by Sankardeva. Sankardeva took various measures for the spread and expansion of this Neo Vaishnavite movement or religion. One of the results of this movement was established of a social organisation known as 'satra'. satra is a such a platform which is very closely connected to the assamese lifeline. Satra enrich our culture in a unique way. The cultural practise of satra is popularly known as satriya culture. Various cultural programme, drama, music, instruments handicraft, mask making are the main elements of satriya culture. The satra help people to develop their cultural activities as well as financial activities. It carries greater educative value in the formation of assamese society.

Keyword: Satra, Satrya Culture, Sankardeva, Neo Vaishnavite movement, Barpeta, Assamese, Culture and Society.

Introduction: The Vaishnavite movement of Assam initiated by Shri Sankardeva during the last part of fifteenth century of Christian era is remarkable for the religious and social life of medieval Assam. Its impact on religion, literature, fine arts and social life of Assam, particularly on the Brahmaputra valley is indeed great. Sankardeva took various measures for the spread and expansion of this Neo Vaishnavite movement or religion.

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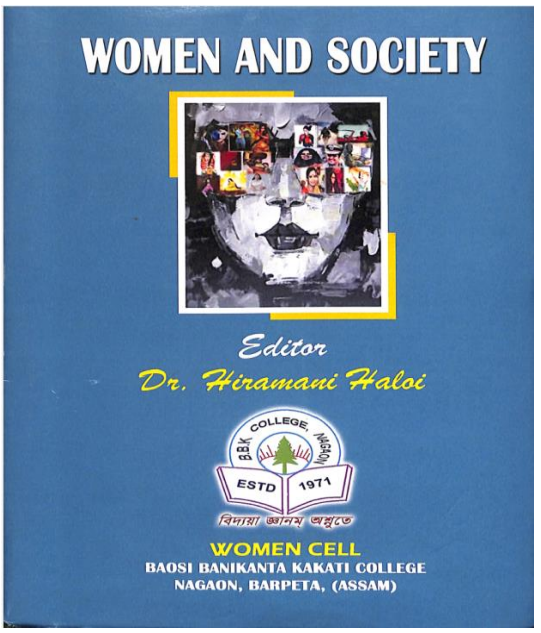
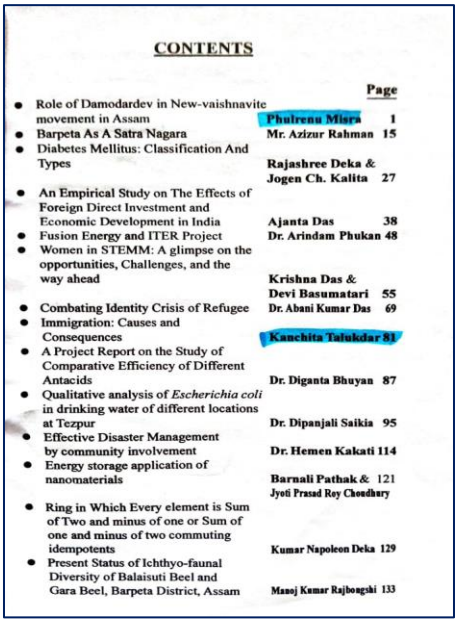
79) Kanchita Talukdar (2022-23)





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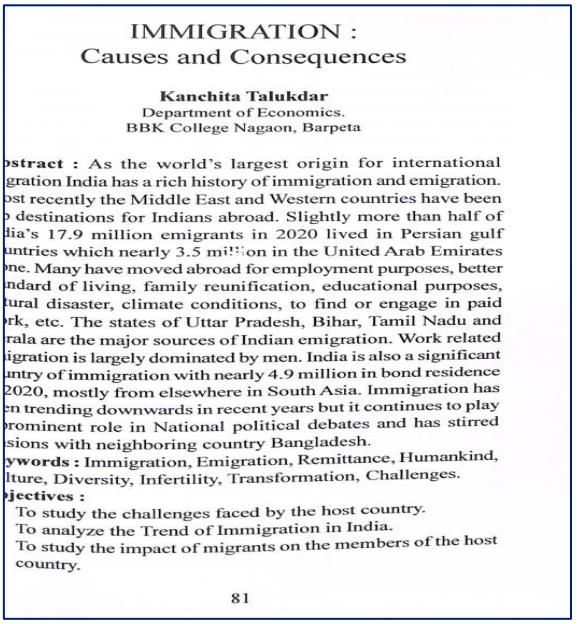

IMMIGRATION :
Causes and Consequences

Kanchita Talukdar
Department of Economics.
BBK College Nagaon, Barpeta

ostract : As the world's largest origin for international gration India has a rich history of immigration and emigration. ost recently the Middle East and Western countries have been destinations for Indians abroad. Slightly more than half of dia's 17.9 million emigrants in 2020 lived in Persian gulf untries which nearly 3.5 million in the United Arab Emirates ne. Many have moved abroad for employment purposes, better ndard of living, family reunification, educational purposes, tural disaster, climate conditions, to find or engage in paid rk, etc. The states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and rala are the major sources of Indian emigration. Work related igration is largely dominated by men. India is also a significant untry of immigration with nearly 4.9 million in bond residence 2020, mostly from elsewhere in South Asia. Immigration has en trending downwards in recent years but it continues to play prominent role in National political debates and has stirred sions with neighboring country Bangladesh.

ywords : Immigration, Emigration, Remittance, Humankind, lture, Diversity, Infertility, Transformation, Challenges.

jectives :

To study the challenges faced by the host country.
To analyze the Trend of Immigration in India.
To study the impact of migrants on the members of the host country.

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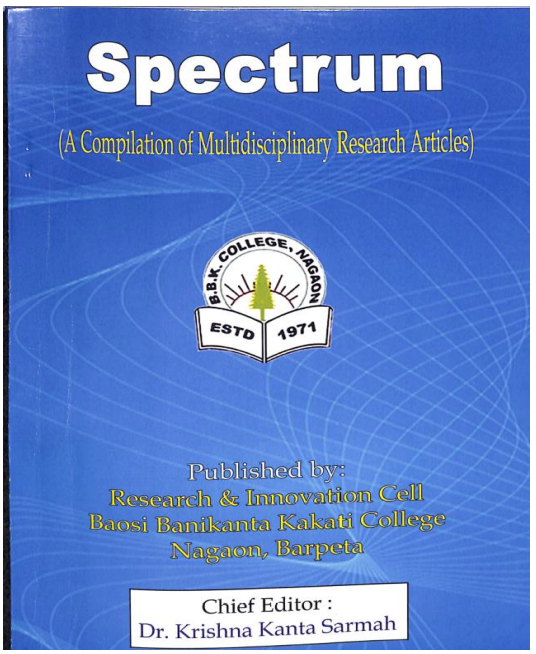
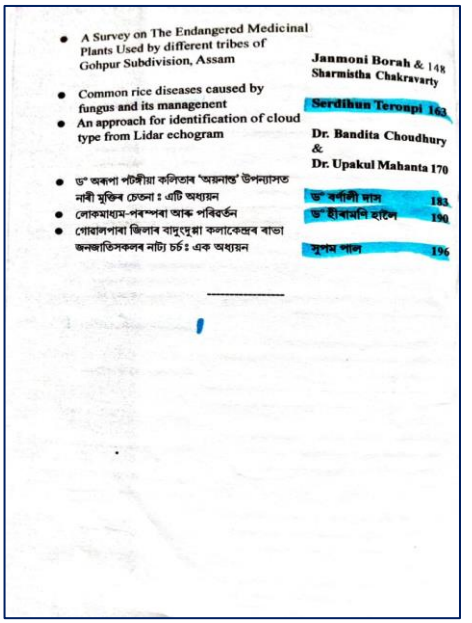
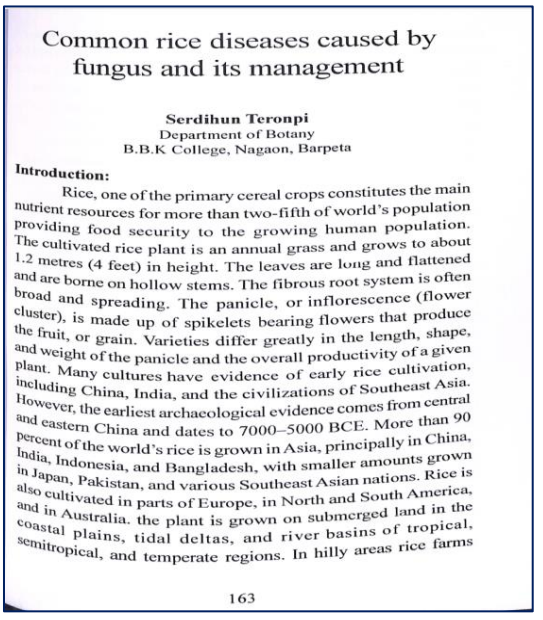
80) Serdihun Teronpi (2022-23)







Common rice diseases caused by fungus and its management

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Department of Botany
B.B.K College, Nagaon, Barpeta

Introduction:

Rice, one of the primary cereal crops constitutes the main nutrient resources for more than two-fifth of world's population providing food security to the growing human population. The cultivated rice plant is an annual grass and grows to about 1.2 metres (4 feet) in height. The leaves are long and flattened and are borne on hollow stems. The fibrous root system is often broad and spreading. The panicle, or inflorescence (flower cluster), is made up of spikelets bearing flowers that produce the fruit, or grain. Varieties differ greatly in the length, shape, and weight of the panicle and the overall productivity of a given plant. Many cultures have evidence of early rice cultivation, including China, India, and the civilizations of Southeast Asia. However, the earliest archaeological evidence comes from central and eastern China and dates to 7000–5000 BCE. More than 90 percent of the world's rice is grown in Asia, principally in China, India, Indonesia, and Bangladesh, with smaller amounts grown in Japan, Pakistan, and various Southeast Asian nations. Rice is also cultivated in parts of Europe, in North and South America, and in Australia. the plant is grown on submerged land in the coastal plains, tidal deltas, and river basins of tropical, semitropical, and temperate regions. In hilly areas rice farms

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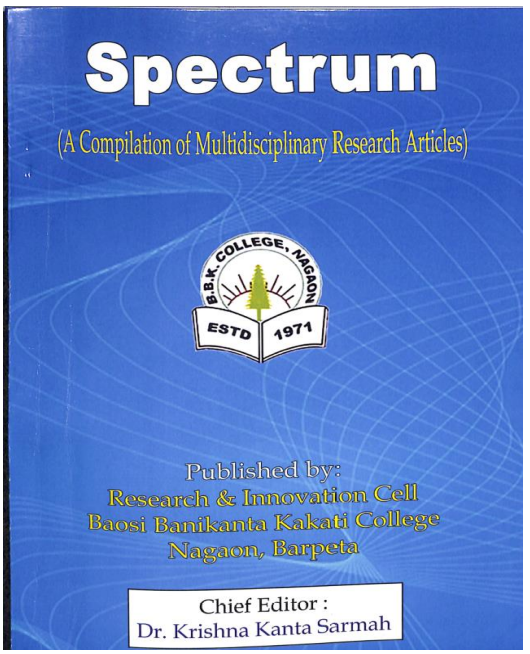
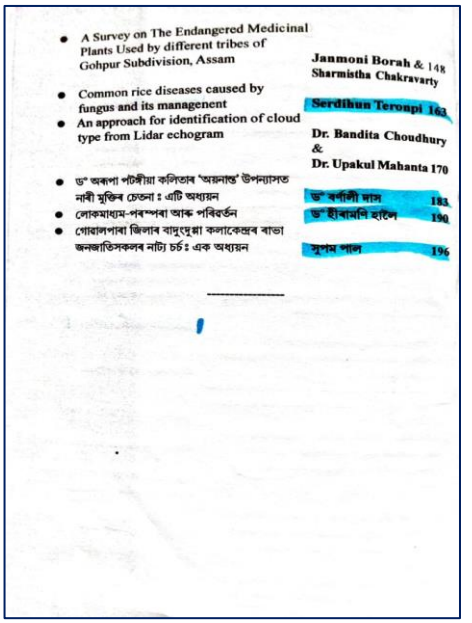
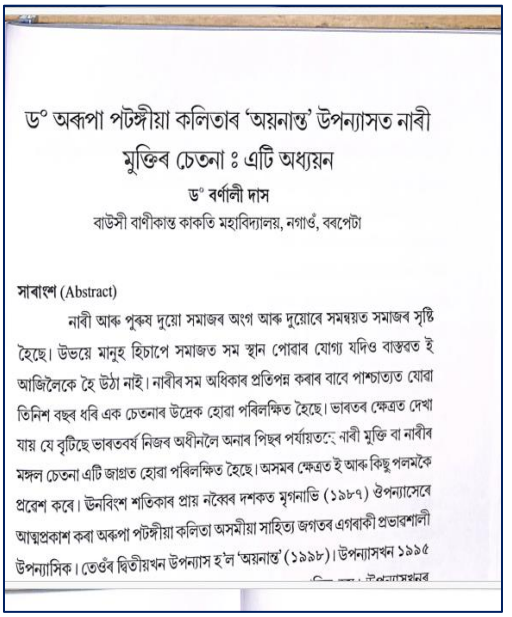
81) Dr. Barnali Das (2022-23)







ড° অৰুপা পটঙ্গীয়া কলিতাৰ 'অয়নান্ত' উপন্যাসত নাৰী মুক্তিৰ চেতনা ঃ এটি অধ্যয়ন

ড° বৰ্ণালী দাস
বাউসী বাণীকান্ত কাকতি মহাবিদ্যালয়, নগাওঁ, ৰৱপেটা

সাৰাংশ (Abstract)

নাৰী আৰু পুৰুষ দুয়ো সমাজৰ অংগ আৰু দুয়োৰে সমন্বয়ত সমাজৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। উভয়ে মানুহ হিচাপে সমাজত সম স্থান পোৱাৰ যোগ্য যদিও বাস্তৱত ই আজিলৈকে হৈ উঠা নাই। নাৰীৰ সম অধিকাৰ প্ৰতিপন্ন কৰাৰ বাবে পাশ্চাত্যত যোৱা তিনিশ বছৰ ধৰি এক চেতনাৰ উদ্ৰেক হোৱা পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে। ভাৰতৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় যে বৃটিছে ভাৰতবৰ্ষ নিজৰ অধীনলৈ অনাৰ পিছৰ পৰ্যায়তহে নাৰী মুক্তি বা নাৰীৰ মঙ্গল চেতনা এটি জাগ্ৰত হোৱা পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে। অসমৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ই আৰু কিছু পলমকৈ প্ৰৱেশ কৰে। ঊনবিংশ শতিকাৰ প্ৰায় নব্বৈৰ দশকত মৃগনাভি (১৯৮৭) ঔপন্যাসেৰে আত্মপ্ৰকাশ কৰা অৰুপা পটঙ্গীয়া কলিতা অসমীয়া সাহিত্য জগতৰ এগৰাকী প্ৰভাৱশালী উপন্যাসিক। তেওঁৰ দ্বিতীয়খন উপন্যাস হ'ল 'অয়নান্ত' (১৯৯৮)। উপন্যাসখন ১৯৯৫

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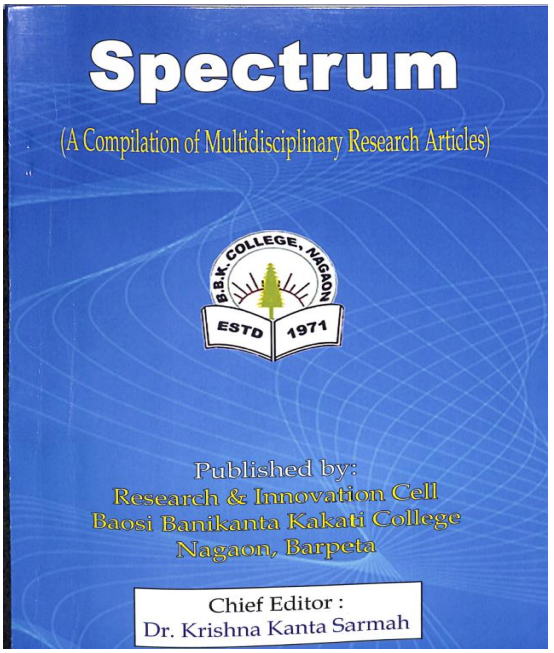
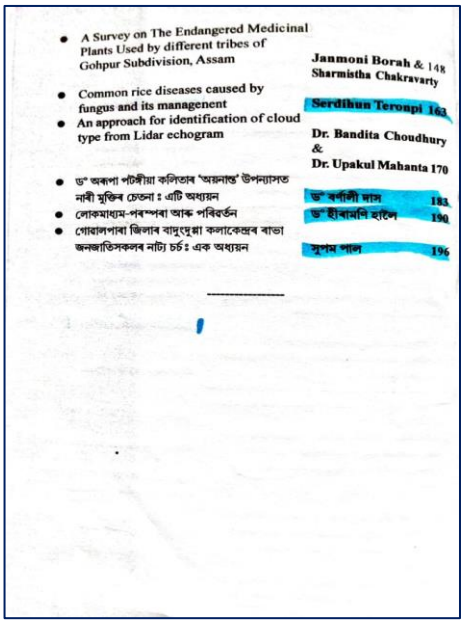
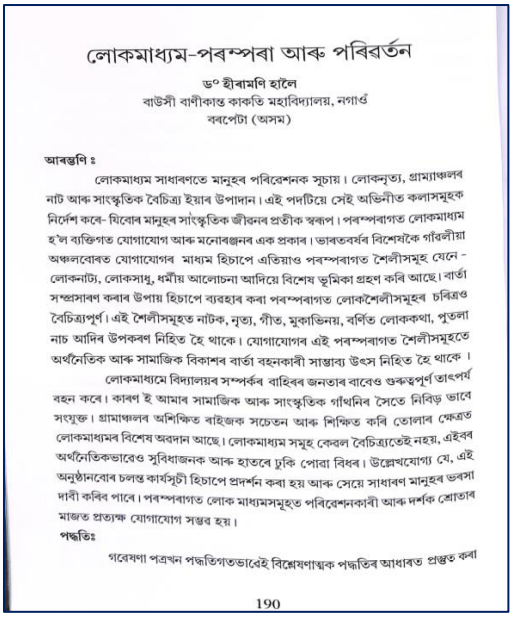
82) Dr. Hiramani Haloi (2022-23)







লোকমাধ্যম-পৰম্পৰা আৰু পৰিৱৰ্তন

ড° হীৰামণি হালৈ
বাউসী বাণীকান্ত কাকতি মহাবিদ্যালয়, নগাওঁ
বৰপেটা (অসম)

আৰম্ভণি :

লোকমাধ্যম সাধাৰণতে মানুহৰ পৰিৱেশনক সূচায়। লোকনৃত্য, গ্ৰাম্যাঞ্চলৰ নাট আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক বৈচিত্ৰ্য ইয়াৰ উপাদান। এই পদটিয়ে সেই অভিনীত কলাসমূহক নিৰ্দেশ কৰে- যিবোৰ মানুহৰ সাংস্কৃতিক জীৱনৰ প্ৰতীক স্বৰূপ। পৰম্পৰাগত লোকমাধ্যম হ'ল ব্যক্তিগত যোগাযোগ আৰু মনোৰঞ্জনৰ এক প্ৰকাৰ। ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ বিশেষকৈ গাঁৱলীয়া অঞ্চলবোৰত যোগাযোগৰ মাধ্যম হিচাপে এতিয়াও পৰম্পৰাগত শৈলীসমূহ যেনে - লোকনাট্য, লোকসাধু, ধৰ্মীয় আলোচনা আদিয়ে বিশেষ ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কৰি আছে। বাৰ্তা সম্প্ৰসাৰণ কৰাৰ উপায় হিচাপে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা পৰম্পৰাগত লোকশৈলীসমূহৰ চৰিত্ৰও বৈচিত্ৰ্যপূৰ্ণ। এই শৈলীসমূহত নাটক, নৃত্য, গীত, মুকাভিনয়, বৰ্ণিত লোককথা, পুতলা নাচ আদিৰ উপকৰণ নিহিত হৈ থাকে। যোগাযোগৰ এই পৰম্পৰাগত শৈলীসমূহতে অৰ্থনৈতিক আৰু সামাজিক বিকাশৰ বাৰ্তা বহনকাৰী সাম্ভাব্য উৎস নিহিত হৈ থাকে।

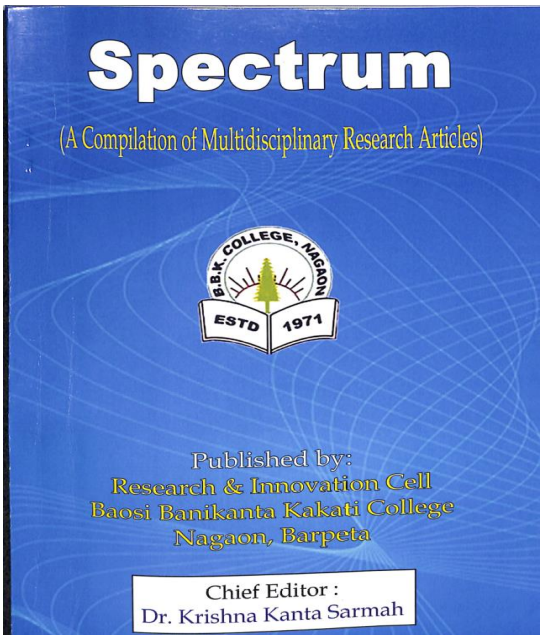
লোকমাধ্যমে বিদ্যালয়ৰ সম্পৰ্কৰ বাহিৰৰ জনতাৰ বাবেও গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ তাৎপৰ্য বহন কৰে। কাৰণ ই আমাৰ সামাজিক আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক গাঁথনিৰ সৈতে নিবিড় ভাবে সংযুক্ত। গ্ৰাম্যাঞ্চলৰ অশিক্ষিত বাহিজক সচেতন আৰু শিক্ষিত কৰি তোলাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত লোকমাধ্যমৰ বিশেষ অবদান আছে। লোকমাধ্যম সমূহ কেৱল বৈচিত্ৰ্যতেই নহয়, এইবৰ অৰ্থনৈতিকভাবেও সুবিধাজনক আৰু হাতৰে ঢুকি পোৱা বিধৰ। উল্লেখযোগ্য যে, এই অনুষ্ঠানবোৰ চলন্ত কাৰ্যসূচী হিচাপে প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰা হয় আৰু সেয়ে সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ ভৰসা দাবী কৰিব পাৰে। পৰম্পৰাগত লোক মাধ্যমসমূহত পৰিৱেশনকাৰী আৰু দৰ্শক শ্ৰোতাৰ মাজত প্ৰত্যক্ষ যোগাযোগ সম্ভৱ হয়।

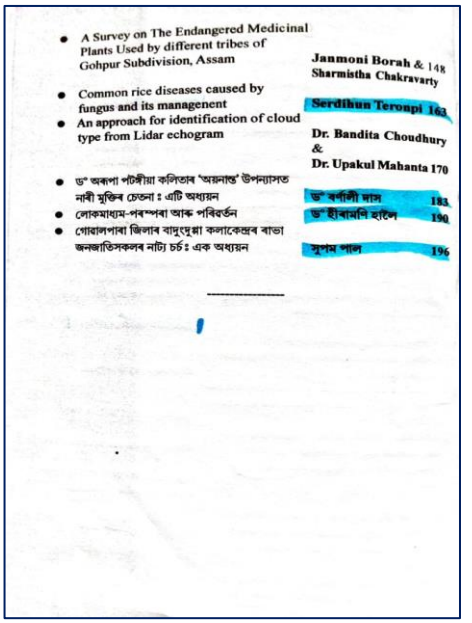
পদ্ধতিঃ

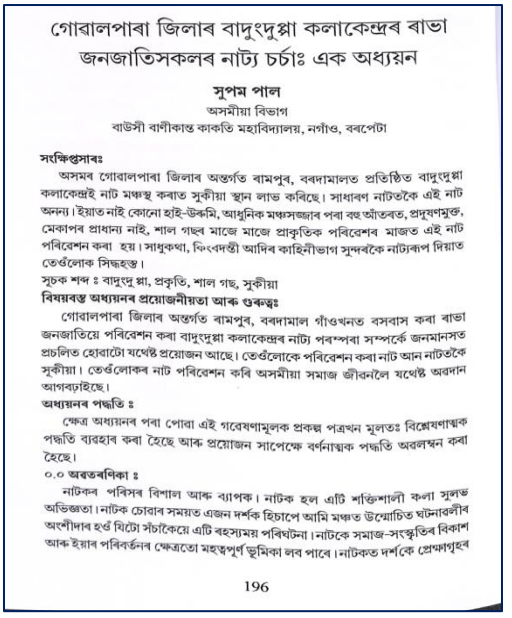
গৱেষণা পত্ৰখন পদ্ধতিগতভাবেই বিশ্লেষণাত্মক পদ্ধতিৰ আধাৰত প্ৰস্তুত কৰা

The book is print only. Web link for the book is not available

83) Supam Paul (2022-23)







গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ বাদুংদুপ্পা কলাকেন্দ্ৰৰ ৰাভা জনজাতিসকলৰ নাট্য চৰ্চাঃ এক অধ্যয়ন

সুপম পাল
অসমীয়া বিভাগ
বাউসী বাণীকান্ত কাকতি মহাবিদ্যালয়, নগাঁও, ৰৱপেটা

সংক্ষিপ্তসাৰঃ
অসমৰ গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্গত ৰামপুৰ, ৰৱদামালত প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত বাদুংদুপ্পা কলাকেন্দ্ৰই নাট মঞ্চস্থ কৰাত সুকীয়া স্থান লাভ কৰিছে। সাধাৰণ নাটতকৈ এই নাট অনন্য। ইয়াত নাই কোনো হাই-টেকমি, আধুনিক মঞ্চসজ্জাৰ পৰা বহু আঁতৰত, প্ৰদূষণমুক্ত, মেকাপৰ প্ৰাধান্য নাই, শাল গছৰ মাজে মাজে প্ৰাকৃতিক পৰিবেশৰ মাজত এই নাট পৰিবেশন কৰা হয়। সাধুকথা, ফিংবদন্তী আদিৰ কাহিনীভাগ সুন্দৰকৈ নাট্যৰূপ দিয়াত তেওঁলোক সিদ্ধহস্ত।

সূচক শব্দ ঃ বাদুংদুপ্পা, প্ৰকৃতি, শাল গছ, সুকীয়া

বিষয়বস্তু অধ্যয়নৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা আৰু গুৰুত্বঃ

গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্গতি ৰামপুৰ, ৰৱদামাল গাঁওখনত বসবাস কৰা ৰাভা জনজাতিয়ে পৰিবেশন কৰা বাদুংদুপ্পা কলাকেন্দ্ৰৰ নাট্য পৰম্পৰা সম্পৰ্কে জনমানসত প্ৰচলিত হোৱাটো যথেষ্ট প্ৰয়োজন আছে। তেওঁলোকে পৰিবেশন কৰা নাট আন নাটতকৈ সুকীয়া। তেওঁলোকৰ নাট পৰিবেশন কৰি অসমীয়া সমাজ জীৱনলৈ যথেষ্ট অৱদান আগবঢ়াইছে।

অধ্যয়নৰ পদ্ধতি ঃ

ক্ষেত্ৰ অধ্যয়নৰ পৰা পোৱা এই গৱেষণামূলক প্ৰকল্প পত্ৰখন মূলতঃ বিশ্লেষণাত্মক পদ্ধতি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হৈছে আৰু প্ৰয়োজন সাপেক্ষে বৰ্ণনাত্মক পদ্ধতি অৱলম্বন কৰা হৈছে।

০.০ অৱতৰণিকা ঃ

নাটকৰ পৰিসৰ বিশাল আৰু ব্যাপক। নাটক হল এটি শক্তিশালী কলা সুলভ অভিজ্ঞতা। নাটক চোৱাৰ সময়ত এজন দৰ্শক হিচাপে আমি মঞ্চত উন্মোচিত ঘটনাৱলীৰ অংশীদাৰ হওঁ যিটো সঁচকৈয়ে এটি ৰহস্যময় পৰিঘটনা। নাটকে সমাজ-সংস্কৃতিৰ বিকাশ আৰু ইয়াৰ পৰিবৰ্তনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো মহত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা লব পাৰে। নাটকত দৰ্শকে প্ৰেক্ষাগৃহৰ

The book is print only. Web link for the book is not available

84) Harun Al Rashid (2022-23)

Multi-Nucleon Transfer Reaction Studies on $^{10,11}B+^{40}Ca$ at 50 MeV

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Introduction

Processes in which few nucleons are transferred between projectile and target are one of the dominant reaction channels in heavy ion collisions at energies around Coulomb barrier. Such reactions take place when the surfaces of the colliding nuclei come to distances where the tail of the nuclear wave function starts overlapping thereby, determining the frictional force between the surfaces [1-3]. Single nucleon transfer reaction probes to single particle character of states whereas pairing (p-p, n-n, p-n) or cluster effect can be observed from even number of nucleon transfer reactions [4,5]. Entrance channel properties such as deformation and mass asymmetry affect the formation of compound nucleus (CN) system or a multinuclear system [6,7]. Roy *et al.* has studied transfer reaction for the systems $^{16}O+^{27}Al$, ^{58}Ni, ^{56}Fe (^{12}C, x); x: $^{13,11}C$, $^{11,10}B$, $^{10, 9, 7}Be$, ^{8}Be and $^{7,6}Li$ which shows significant properties of Q-value dependence on transfer processes [8].

In this paper, we have reported experimental details of the $^{10,11}B+^{40}Ca$ system at energy of 50 MeV in order to study effect of pair transfer on nuclear transfer cross section.

Experimental Details

Experiment was carried out with $^{10,11}B$ beam of 4^{+} charge state at incident energy, E_{Lab}=50 MeV obtained from Pelletron accelerator facility at Inter University Accelerator Centre (IUAC), New Delhi, India. Carbon backed (thickness 21.5 $\mu g/cm^2$) CaF_2 target of thickness 271.5 $\mu g/cm^2$ was used for this experiment which was fabricated at target laboratory of IUAC. Beam current was maintained at around 3.0 pnA. Four Silicon Surface Barrier (SSB) detector telescopes of ΔE-E (40 μm-300 μm, 15 μm-300 μm, 50 μm-1.5mm, 40 μm-2mm) configuration were mounted on two movable arms of the General Purpose Scattering Chamber (GPSC) of 1.5 m diameter to detect the transfer products.

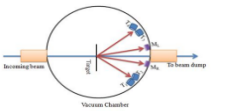
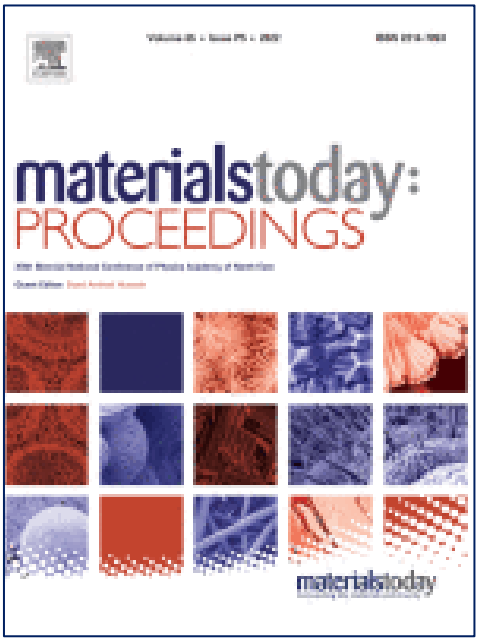


Fig. 1 A schematic diagram of the experimental setup at GPSC.

The angular range covered by detectors was from 18^0 to 62^0. Two monitor detectors (M_L and M_R) were placed at $\pm 10^0$ on the either side of the beam direction for normalization purpose. A schematic diagram of the experimental arrangement is shown in **Fig. 1.**

Link for the chapter

85) Harun Al Rashid (2021-22)



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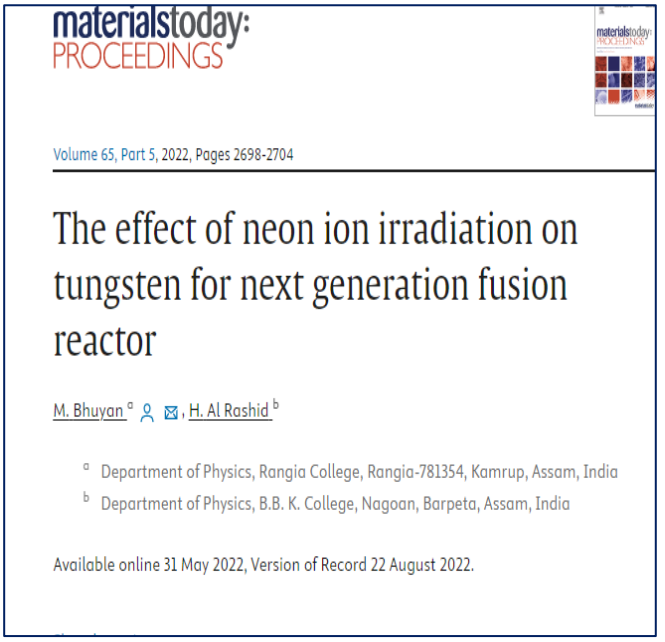

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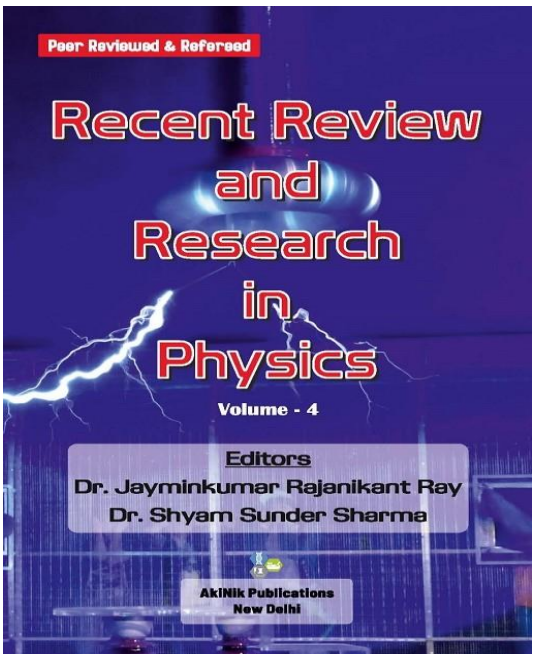
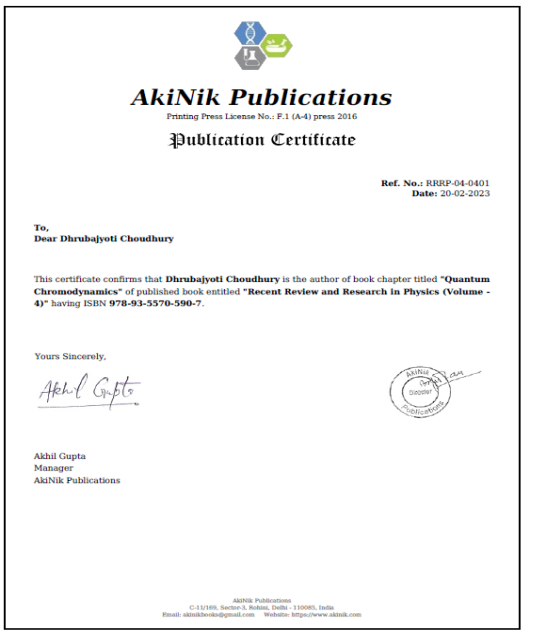
86) Dhrubajyoti Choudhury (2022-23)





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Yours Sincerely,

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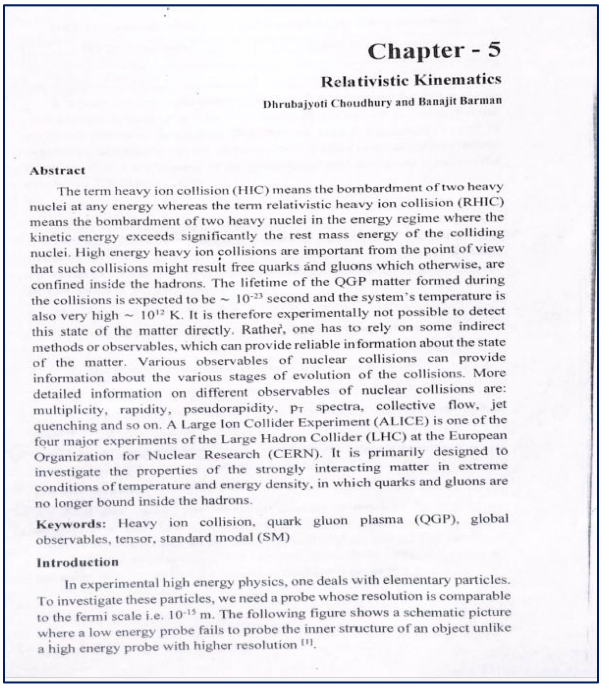

Chapter - 5

Relativistic Kinematics

Dhrubajyoti Choudhury and Banajit Barman

Abstract

The term heavy ion collision (HIC) means the bombardment of two heavy nuclei at any energy whereas the term relativistic heavy ion collision (RHIC) means the bombardment of two heavy nuclei in the energy regime where the kinetic energy exceeds significantly the rest mass energy of the colliding nuclei. High energy heavy ion collisions are important from the point of view that such collisions might result free quarks and gluons which otherwise, are confined inside the hadrons. The lifetime of the QGP matter formed during the collisions is expected to be ~ 10^{-23} second and the system's temperature is also very high ~ 10^{12} K. It is therefore experimentally not possible to detect this state of the matter directly. Rather, one has to rely on some indirect methods or observables, which can provide reliable information about the state of the matter. Various observables of nuclear collisions can provide information about the various stages of evolution of the collisions. More detailed information on different observables of nuclear collisions are: multiplicity, rapidity, pseudorapidity, p_T spectra, collective flow, jet quenching and so on. A Large Ion Collider Experiment (ALICE) is one of the four major experiments of the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN). It is primarily designed to investigate the properties of the strongly interacting matter in extreme conditions of temperature and energy density, in which quarks and gluons are no longer bound inside the hadrons.

Keywords: Heavy ion collision, quark gluon plasma (QGP), global observables, tensor, standard modal (SM)

Introduction

In experimental high energy physics, one deals with elementary particles. To investigate these particles, we need a probe whose resolution is comparable to the fermi scale i.e. 10^{-15} m. The following figure shows a schematic picture where a low energy probe fails to probe the inner structure of an object unlike a high energy probe with higher resolution [1].

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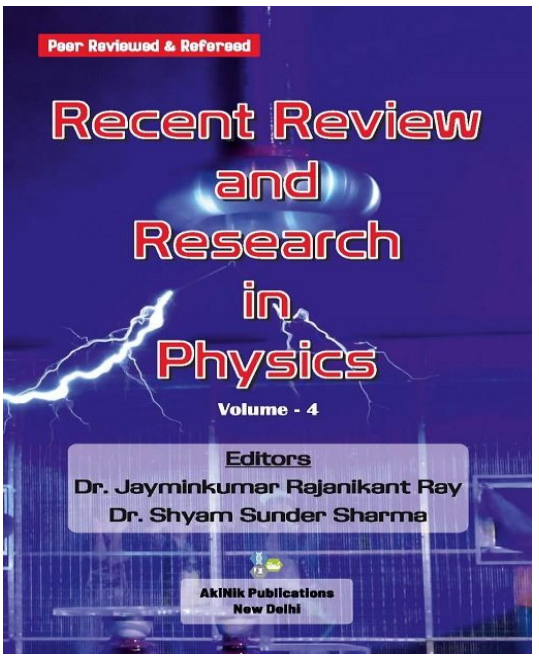

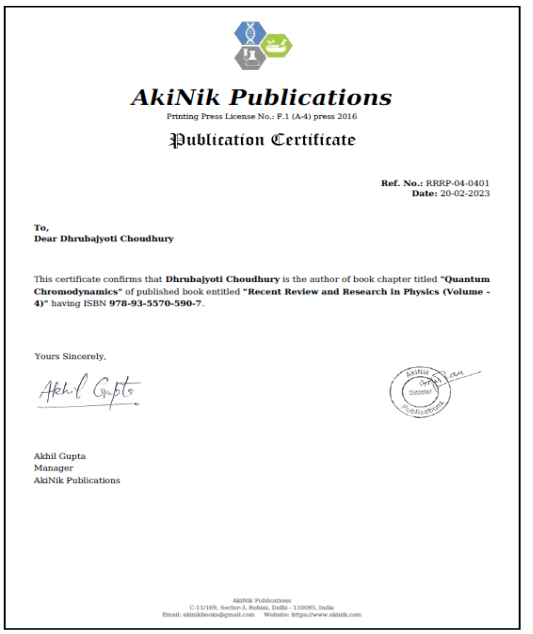

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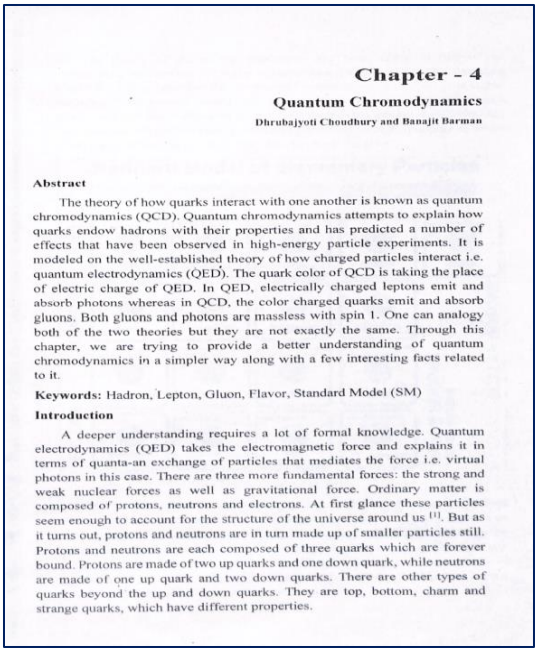

Chapter - 4

Quantum Chromodynamics

Dhrubajyoti Choudhury and Banajit Barman

Abstract

The theory of how quarks interact with one another is known as quantum chromodynamics (QCD). Quantum chromodynamics attempts to explain how quarks endow hadrons with their properties and has predicted a number of effects that have been observed in high-energy particle experiments. It is modeled on the well-established theory of how charged particles interact i.e. quantum electrodynamics (QED). The quark color of QCD is taking the place of electric charge of QED. In QED, electrically charged leptons emit and absorb photons whereas in QCD, the color charged quarks emit and absorb gluons. Both gluons and photons are massless with spin 1. One can analogy both of the two theories but they are not exactly the same. Through this chapter, we are trying to provide a better understanding of quantum chromodynamics in a simpler way along with a few interesting facts related to it.

Keywords: Hadron, Lepton, Gluon, Flavor, Standard Model (SM)

Introduction

A deeper understanding requires a lot of formal knowledge. Quantum electrodynamics (QED) takes the electromagnetic force and explains it in terms of quanta-an exchange of particles that mediates the force i.e. virtual photons in this case. There are three more fundamental forces: the strong and weak nuclear forces as well as gravitational force. Ordinary matter is composed of protons, neutrons and electrons. At first glance these particles seem enough to account for the structure of the universe around us [1]. But as it turns out, protons and neutrons are in turn made up of smaller particles still. Protons and neutrons are each composed of three quarks which are forever bound. Protons are made of two up quarks and one down quark, while neutrons are made of one up quark and two down quarks. There are other types of quarks beyond the up and down quarks. They are top, bottom, charm and strange quarks, which have different properties.

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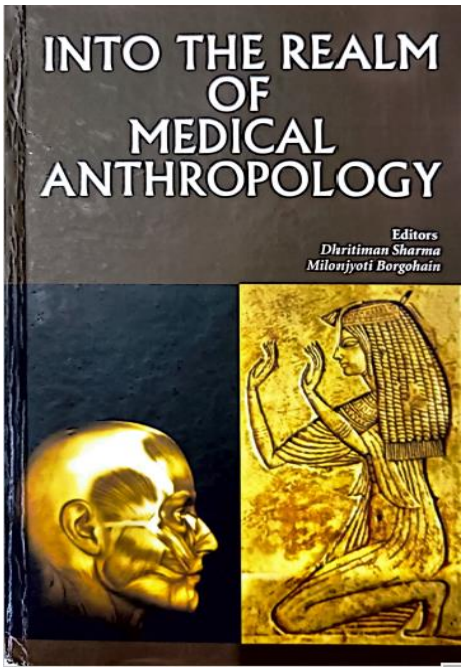

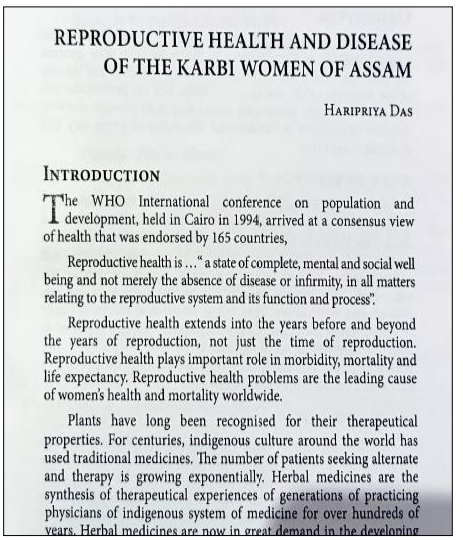

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND DISEASE OF THE KARBI WOMEN OF ASSAM

HARIPRIYA DAS

INTRODUCTION

The WHO International conference on population and development, held in Cairo in 1994, arrived at a consensus view of health that was endorsed by 165 countries,

Reproductive health is …" a state of complete, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters relating to the reproductive system and its function and process".

Reproductive health extends into the years before and beyond the years of reproduction, not just the time of reproduction. Reproductive health plays important role in morbidity, mortality and life expectancy. Reproductive health problems are the leading cause of women's health and mortality worldwide.

Plants have long been recognised for their therapeutical properties. For centuries, indigenous culture around the world has used traditional medicines. The number of patients seeking alternate and therapy is growing exponentially. Herbal medicines are the synthesis of therapeutical experiences of generations of practicing physicians of indigenous system of medicine for over hundreds of years. Herbal medicines are now in great demand in the developing

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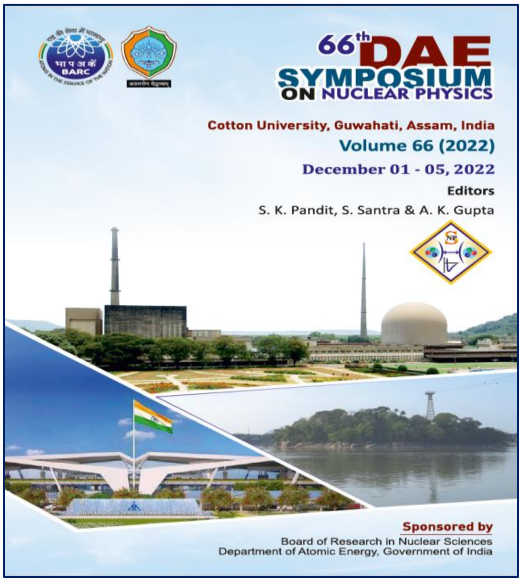
89) Harun Al Rashid (2022-23)



Proceedings of the DAE Symp. on Nucl. Phys. 66 (2022)

Theoretical quasi-elastic excitation function and barrier distribution with various diffuseness parameters for $^{16}O+^{116}Sn, ^{176}Yb$

Amar Das[1,2],* Nabendu K. Deb[1], Harun Al Rashid[1,3], K. Kalita[1], Lakhyajit Sarma[1]
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Introduction

To describe a nuclear collision, the nature of potential between colliding nuclei is important. The potential barrier between the colliding nuclei is created due to repulsive Coulomb force and the short range attractive nuclear interactions. According to Eigen Channel approximation, the potential barrier splits into a distribution of barrier due to the coupling of relative motion of intrinsic degrees of freedom. This nature of potential can be studied by studying the fusion or quasi-elastic scattering (QES) excitation function. The sum of elastic, inelastic and transfer reaction is equal to QES. Fusion is related to transmission probability and QES is related to reflection probability. Fusion barrier distribution (D_{fus}) can be extracted from the fusion excitation function σ ($E_{c.m.}$) by taking the second derivative of $E_{c.m.}$, i.e. $d^2(E_{c.m.}\sigma(E_{c.m.}))/dE^2_{c.m.}$. This method was first proposed by Rowley et al. [1]. But QE barrier distribution (Dq) is extracted from the first derivative of the QES excitation function ($d\sigma_q/d\sigma_R$) which is given by $-d(d\sigma_q/d\sigma_R)/dE$. Timmers et al. first proposed this method [2]. σ_q and σ_R are QES cross section and Rutherford scattering cross section. In QES measurement even lesser precise data can be utilized as compared to that of the fusion measurement as in the expression of barrier distribution; fusion has double derivative and QES has single derivative with respect to energy [3]. QES barrier distribution is an important parameter to study the super heavy elements as it carries significant information regarding to it [4]. To such QES excitation function, theoretically, the couple channel calculations can be performed using various combinations of target and projectiles by scattering version of CCFULL [5]. The barrier distribution can be calculated using the method describe above. In the scattering version CCFULL program, nuclear potential has real and imaginary component which is assumed to have Wood-Saxon (WS) form. The parameter associated with the potential can be used to study the various effects. In this paper, an attempt is being made to study the effect of diffuseness parameter and the WS potential parameter in excitation function of $^{16}O+^{116}Sn$, ^{176}Yb below the Coulomb barrier from energy range of 40-70 MeV and 60-90 MeV respectively at a scattering angle of 150°.

Table 1: Wood-Saxon parameter for $^{16}O+^{116}Sn$

V_0 (Mev)	r_r(fm)	a_r(fm)	W_0 (MeV)	r_i (fm)	a_i (fm)
105	1.1	0.75	30	1.0	0.6
95	1.0	0.65	25	1.2	0.55
80	1.2	0.45	20	1.2	0.4

Results and Discussions

The interaction potential (V) for projectile and target is the sum of the long-range coulomb potential (V_C), centrifugal potential (V_{CEN}) and the short-range nuclear potential (V_N).

$$V = V_C + V_N + V_{CEN}$$

where, $$V_C = \begin{cases} \frac{Z_T Z_P e^2}{2r_c}\left(3 - \frac{r^2}{r_c^2}\right) & if\ r \le r_c \\ \frac{Z_T Z_P e^2}{r} & if\ r > r_c \end{cases}$$

$$V_N = -\frac{V_0}{\left(1-e^{-\frac{r_r-R}{a_r}}\right)} - i\frac{W_0}{\left(1-e^{-\frac{r_i-R}{a_i}}\right)}$$

$$V_{CEN} = l(l+1)\hbar^2/2\mu r$$

Here V_0, W_0, r_r and r_i are the Wood-Saxon potential parameters where as a_r and a_i are the

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90) Harun Al Rashid (2022-23)

Fabrication of CaF_2 target for nuclear reaction studies

Harun Al Rashid[1,2,*] Mousumi Bhuyan[3], Nabendu Kumar Deb[1], Amar Das[1,4], Lakhyajit Sarma[1], K. Kalita[1], S. R. Abhilash[5], and D. Kabiraj[5]
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Introduction

The production of targets with the requisite uniform thickness and isotopic purity is an enormous problem for researchers while conducting nuclear reaction experiments [1,2]. A suitable target should also have strong tensile strength and seamless adhesion between the film and the substrate in addition to purity [3]. In the target laboratory of the Inter University Accelerator Centre (IUAC), New Delhi, we prepared CaF_2 targets using the vacuum evaporation method, one of many target production procedures.

Preparing a target for calcium (Ca), which is easily oxidized, is particularly challenging. For our nuclear reaction experiment, we employed a thin CaF_2 film that was 180 μg/cm² thick and was supported by a 20 μg/cm² layer of carbon. Because Ca-F bond dissociation energy (527 KJ/mol) is higher than that of Ca-O bond (402 KJ/mol), the likelihood that the CaF_2 thin film target will oxidize is lower.

Experimental Details

Fabrication was carried out in diffusion pump based coating unit (DPU) and turbo pump based coating unit (TPU) in the target development laboratory of IUAC. During evaporation, the vacuum was achieved and maintained in the range of 10^{-7} mbar. DPU is connected with a diffusion pump. It is also equipped with 2KW electron gun and resistive heating arrangement. Liquid nitrogen (LN) trap is also fitted between chamber gate valve and diffusion pump. LN condenses oil molecules of diffusion pump from moving towards the chamber. The evaporator is also equipped with a quartz crystal thickness monitor which provides thickness of deposition along with the rate of evaporation.

The carbon foil was first prepared as part of the target preparation process. A parting agent (in our case, barium chloride ($BaCl_2$)) was first coated on the glass plate using a resistive heating process before carbon was applied to the glass slides. The quartz crystal monitor was placed 21 cm from the copper crucible, while the glass slides were kept 27 cm from the resistive heating setup. After the $BaCl_2$ was successfully deposited, carbon was deposited on the glass slides using the electron gun bombardment method without affecting the chamber's vacuum. The internal stress that might have developed in the carbon slides as a result of the lattice orientation during evaporation or as a result of the adhesive force between evaporated material and substrate material was then removed by annealing the carbon slides in a tubular furnace at 325°C in an Argon gas environment. Finally, the carbon slides were cooled to room temperature to remove the internal stress that had developed in the carbon foils. The next phase involved gently floating carbon slides on warm water to prevent them from breaking. Slides were found to successfully remove the carbon foils from the glass substrate when submerged at 45 degrees. After separation, the foils were placed in target holders. Finally, the target holders were installed within the DPU for the CaF_2 final deposition.

For CaF_2 deposition, pallet of CaF_2 was made using hydraulic press from its powder form and then placed at the tantalum boat mounted inside the DPU. Both the target frame holders and crystal monitor were placed above the resistive heating arrangement approximately at distance of 14 cm. After the arrangement, the

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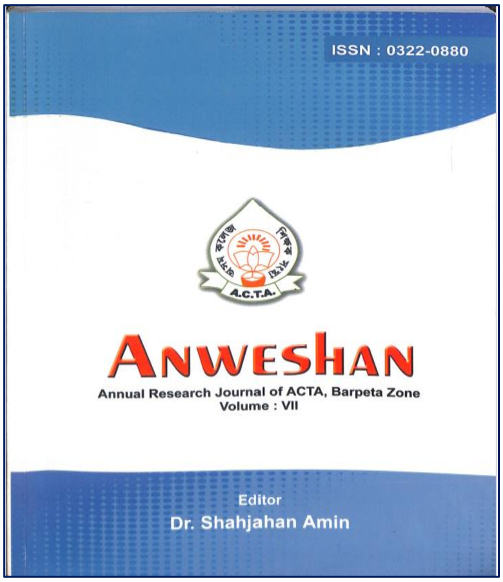
91) Dr. Karabi Talukdar (2022-23)



CONTENTS

DIALOGUES AND LINGUISTIC STYLE OF DR. LAKSHMEENAARAAYAN LAAL

Dr. Karabi Talukdar
Asstt. Prof.,Deptt. of Hindi
BBK College,Nagaon, Barpeta

Introduction:

Just like the other elements, the dialogue and the linguistic style plays a significant role in drama. Dialogues are the soul of drama. The success of drama is dependent on dialogues only. The relationship between drama and dialogues is pretty close because a drama cannot be imagined without dialogues. Similarly, language is a powerful medium for the expression of thoughts. Communication takes place via a language in drama as well. The language of a drama has to be capable of expressing all the mental activities of the characters in a proper way.

Definition and forms:

The use of voice in order to have a conversation in accordance to the context and position is called a dialogue: "प्रसंग, पदानुरूप आलाप हेतु किए गए वाक्य प्रयोग को संवाद कहा जाता है।" In the dramatic dialogues, two or more than two individuals talk to each other in a language in accordance to the context, need and position. The significance of dialogue in the art of drama is great. The drama and the dialogues cannot be understood as two different units. Both Indian and western scholars have categorized them into different categories. This categorization is done sometimes keeping the subject matter in view and sometimes based on the inner and outer situation of the characters. The Indian scholars have primarily categorized dialogues into three types:

a. Audible (*Shraavya*): The part that is heard by all in a drama is called the audible (*Shraavya*). This is also referred to as light or *Prakaash*.
b. Inaudible (*Ashraavya*): There are some parts of a drama which is not fit to be heard by all, this part is referred to as inaudible (*Ashraavya*). This is also called self-talk. In English, it is referred to as Monologue or Soliloquy. It refers to those dialogues that an individual is delivering to himself.
c. Intentional audible (*Niyat Shraavya*): Some parts of a drama appear to be audible only to certain individuals. Only a certain number of intended persons can hear them. The scholars have further classified

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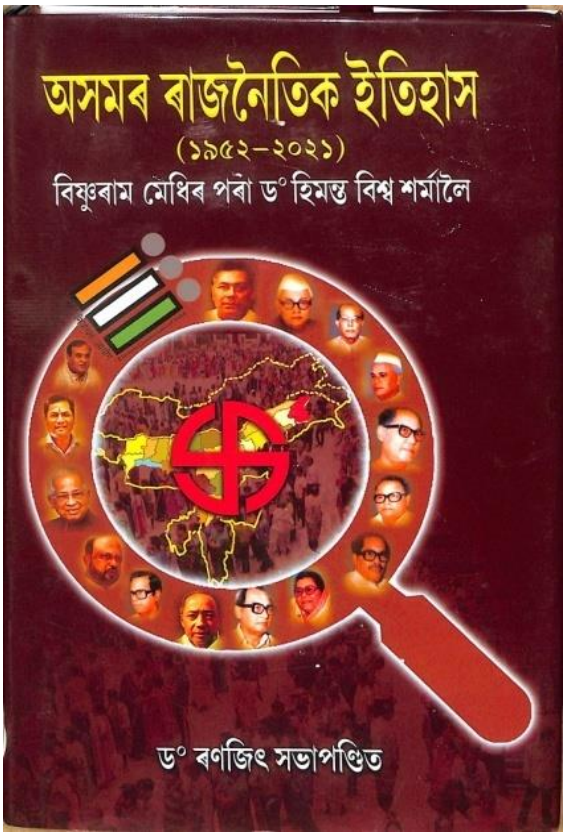
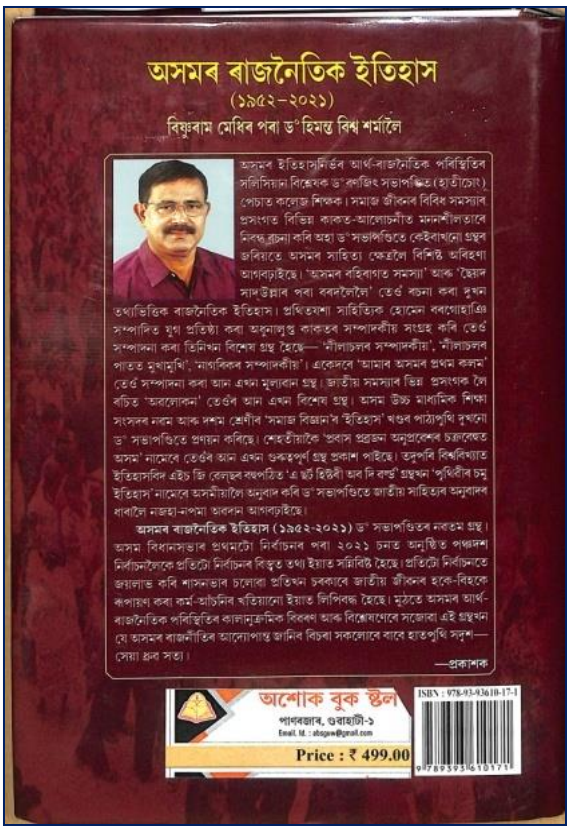
92) Dr. Ranjit Sabhapandit: Asamar Rajnoitik Itihas (ISBN- 978-93-93610-17-1)





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