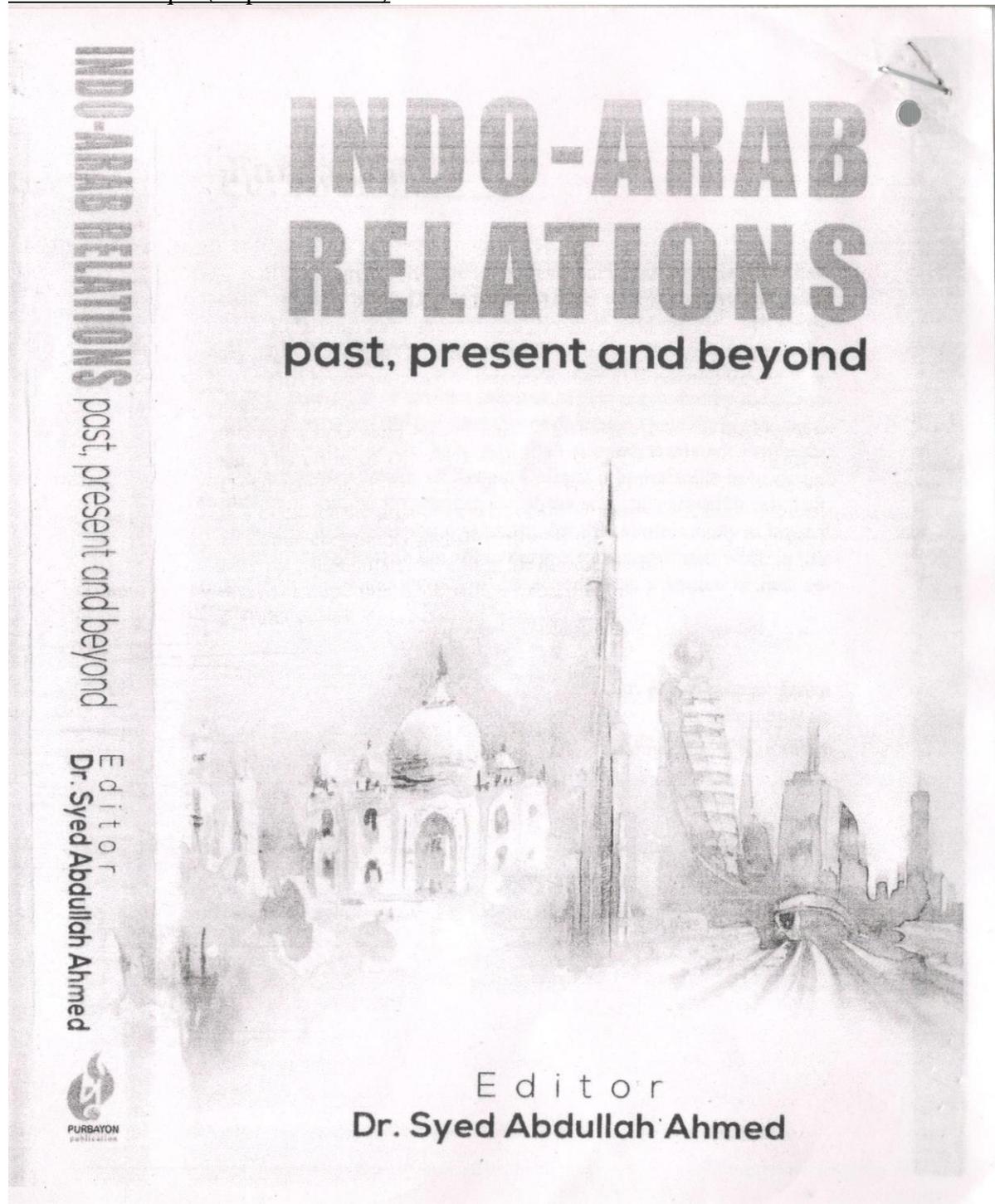


Sample File for Chapter Publication by Faculties.

2018-2019

Dr. Azmal Hoque (Dept. of Arabic)



## CONTENTS

Development of Modern Arabic Language in North-East India:  
Problems & Prospects /9

✎ Abdul Hamid

The Advent of the Muslims in Assam ; Its Significance /15

✎ Abdur Rouf

Contribution of Indo-Arab Scholars to the Freedom Movement of  
India /26

✎ Amjad Hussain Laskar

Literary and Cultural Interfaces Between Assam and Arab World : A  
Reading /39

✎ Arshad Laskar

Historical Review of Indo-Arab Relations /48

✎ Dr. Abul Kalam Choudhury

Al-Biruni : A Symbol of Indo-Arab Academic Interaction /57

✎ Dr. Arshi Shoaib

✓ Teaching of Arabic Language in Assam : A Historical Study /63

✎ Dr. Azmal Hoque

India-Saudi Arabia Bilateral Relations with Literary and Religious  
perspective /71

✎ Dr. Hafiz Sayeed Ahmed

Development of Arabic language and literature in India /81

✎ Md Abdul Gafur

Contribution of Abul Hasan Ali al Nadwi to Indo-Arab literature  
with special reference to *Rejal-ul-fikr wad dawab fil Islam*. A study /90

✎ Md. Abu Yousuf

Development of Arabic Language and Literature in India /98

✎ Md. Bahrul Islam

Contribution of Shah Waliullah Dehlavi to the Development of Indo-  
Arabic Language and Literature /106

✎ Md. Hafijur Rahman

# Teaching of Arabic Language in Assam : A Historical Study

Dr. Azmal Hoque\*

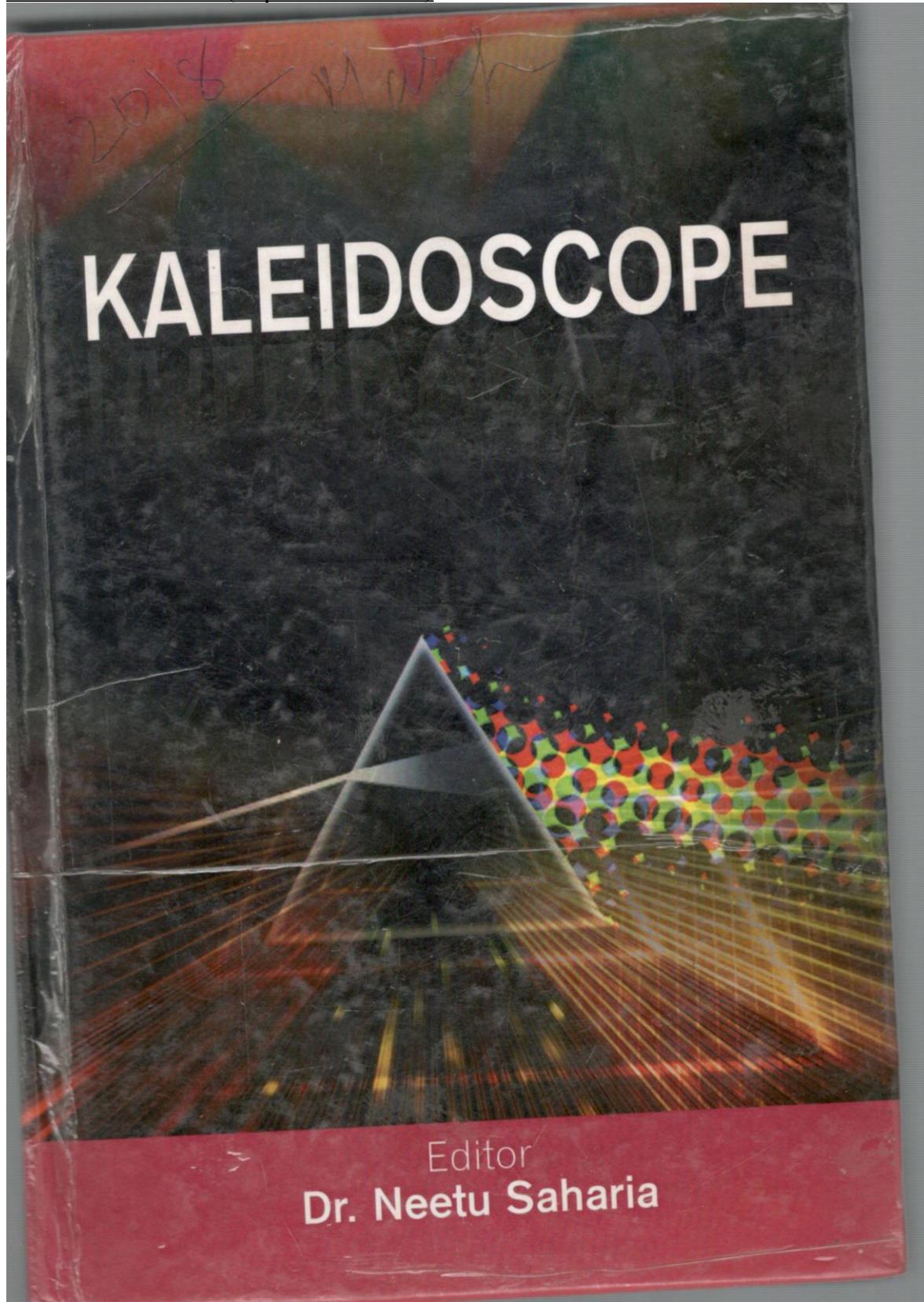
## Introduction:

With the advent of Islam in India, arrangement of Arabic learning began through **Maktabas** and **Madradas** were the elementary schools which were located in the Mosque premises and the saintly establishments – the **Darghas** and **Khanqahs** of defferent orders and individuals. Arabic has been used in India almost exclusively by its Muslim population, and has been a key force in delineating and shaping Indian muslim identity. This is not surprising, for it is generally acknowledged that the Arabic language has a predominantly sacred character outside the Arabic speaking Middle East. A through study of Indian history suggests that India's first substantial contact with the Arabic language came when the Arab Muslims settled in the western Indian province of Sind. Subsequently, the Arabic language continued to flourish further under the patronage of the Mughal rulers in India. India has very old links with the Arab world. For the hundreds of years starting in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, large parts of northern India were ruled by dynasties with roots in that part of the world, the language of the Mughal court was Persian, and so on. This is well-known, as is

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## CONTENTS

- Influence of Bengal on Modern Assamese Theatre /13**  
    ✧Dr. Sib Sankar Majumder
- Verbal Agreement in Assamese: A typological study /22**  
    ✧Gitanjali Bez
- The Songs of Bhupen Hazarika: Historical Perspectives /33**  
    ✧Subhash Barman
- Tribe, Caste, Nation, Gender: Chandraprabha Saikiani's  
Presidential Address to the First Assam Kachari Mahila  
Sanmilan (1930) / 41**  
    ✧Hemjyoti Medhi
- Adjectives and Adjectivalisation in Assamese /60**  
    ✧Dr. Seuji Sharma
- Reading 'TRAUMA' in Tamsula AO's These Hills Called  
Home : Stories from a War Zone and Easterine Kire's Bitter  
Woemwood /69**  
    ✧Pratasha Bhowmik
- What's in a Name?**
- Evidences From *TAI PHAKE ONOMASTICS* /77**  
    ✧Bipasha Patgiri
- Poetic Organization and Symbolic Landscape IN RABINDRA  
NATH tagore's short storY "Postmaster" /85**  
    ✧Dr. Malabika Roy
- Lakshminath Bezboroa: A Social Reformer /92**  
    ✧Dilip Hazarika

✓ The status of women in North East India /205

Dr. Anowar Hussain

Partition, Migration And Bengali Short Stories of North-East India /209

Dr. Abdul Jalil Choudhury

গবেষণা ভাবনা আৰু মূল্যবোধ /213

তৰণী ডেকা

শংকৰদেৱৰ বচনাত লোকভাষাৰ প্ৰয়োগ /219

ড° উপেন ৰাভা হাকাচাম

অনাৰ্ঠাৰ নাট্যৰূপত নৱকান্ত বৰুৱাৰ 'শিয়ালী পালেগৈ ৰতনপুৰ' : এক সমীক্ষা /238

ড° নিতু চহৰীয়া

অসমীয়া উপন্যাসত ঐতিহাসিক পটভূমি:

(ৰজনীকান্ত বৰদলৈৰ 'নিৰ্মল ভকত' উপন্যাসখনৰ বিশেষ উল্লিখনসহ) /247

ৰাস্মা পাদি (পেণ্ড)

পূৰ্ব-কামৰূপ অঞ্চলৰ স্থানীয় ভাষাৰ লগত কামৰূপৰ আন আন অঞ্চলৰ স্থানীয় ভাষাৰ মাজত থকা পাৰ্থক্য : এটি আলোচনা /255

ড° বনলতা কলিতা

স্বামী বিবেকানন্দৰ দৃষ্টিত নাৰীশক্তি আৰু নাৰীৰ মৰ্যাদা /268

ৰুমী শইকীয়া

অসমীয়া সংস্কৃতিত জনজাতীয় উপাদান /277

কল্পনা বসুমতাৰী

ড° ভূপেন হাজৰিকা : ব্যক্তি আৰু ব্যক্তিত্ব এক বিশ্লেষণাত্মক অধ্যয়ন /284

হেমন্ত কুমাৰ বৰুৱা

গুণজ্যোতিষ, কামৰূপ আৰু অসম নামাকৰণৰ ইতিহাস-প্ৰসিদ্ধ চমু অৱলোকন /291

আহেৰ আলী আহমেদ

কমলকুমাৰ মজুমদাৰ ও মহাশ্বেতা দেৱীৰ কথনবিশ্বে নিম্নবৰ্গীয় মানুষ /297

বৰুণজ্যোতি চৌধুৰী

প্ৰবাদেৰ স্বৰূপ ও স্থায়িত্ব : গোয়ালপাড়া অঞ্চলৰ কয়েকটি নাৰীকেন্দ্ৰিক প্ৰবাদেৰ আলোকে /303

ড° বৰুণ কুমাৰ সাহা

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## প্ৰাগ্জ্যোতিষ, কামৰূপ আৰু অসম নামাকৰণৰ ইতিহাস-প্ৰসিদ্ধ চমু অৱলোকন

✍ আহেৰ আলী আহমেদ\*

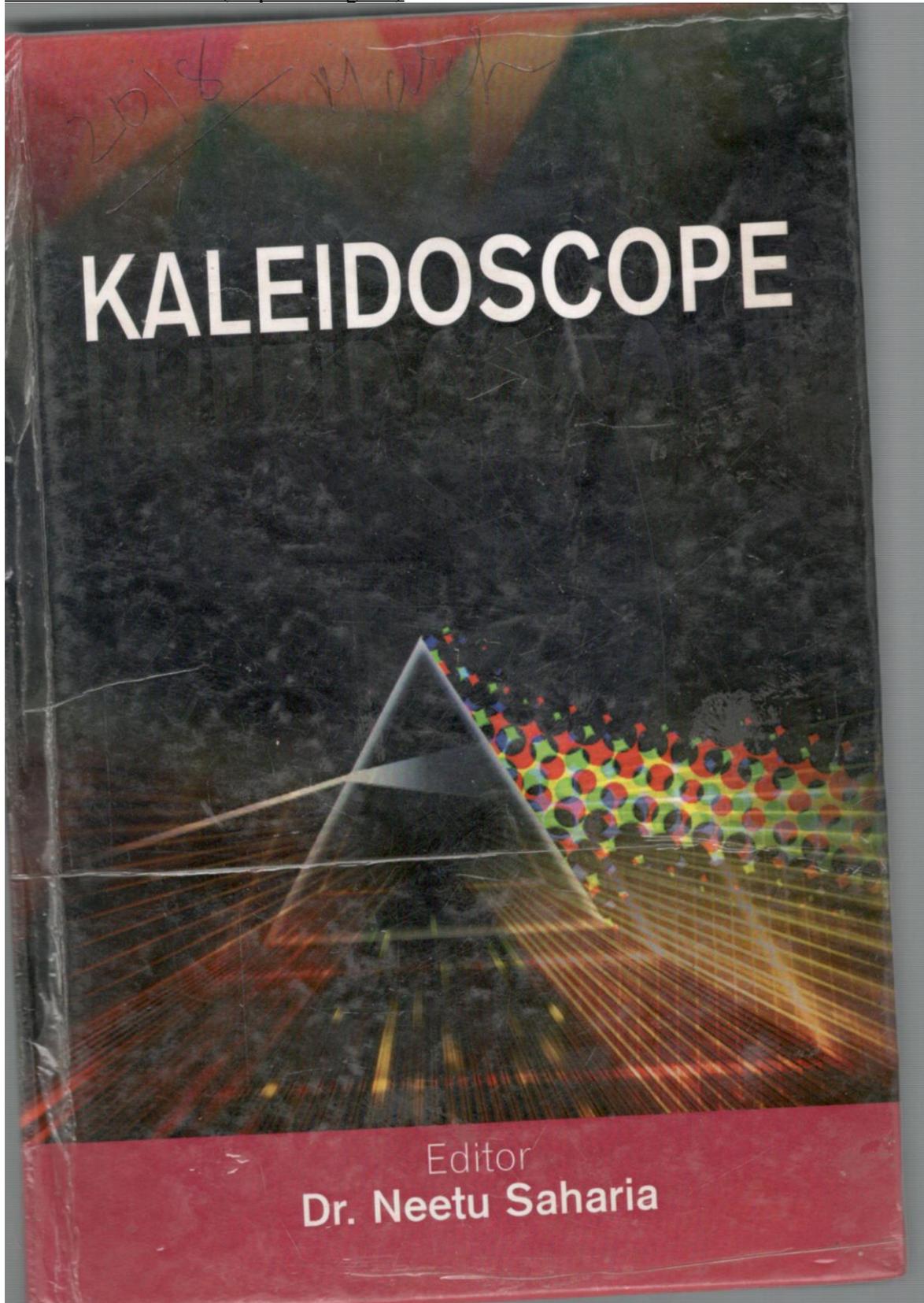
### Abstract:

*The ancient name of Assam was Pragjyotish. Its antiquity can be established from fact that it has been mentioned in the two great epics- The Mahabharata and the Ramayana and also in the Puranas. Regarding the name 'Pragjyotisha' or 'Pragjyotishpura', Gait (1992, reprint) writes that Prag means 'former' or 'eastern' and Jyotisha 'a star', astrology, shining. Pragjyotishpur may, therefore, be taken to mean the 'City of Eastern Astrology'. Since ancient times the rulers fixed the boundaries of their kingdoms on the basis of natural features like rivers, hills, forest, etc. Rivers acted as natural boundaries between two principalities in a majority of cases. According to the Yoginitantra, the boundary of the country during ancient times, comprised the whole of the Brahmaputra (Lauhitya) Valley, Rangpur and Cooch Behar. The country was divided into four portions, viz., Kampith from the river Karotoya to the Sankosh, Ratnapith from the river Sankosh to the Rupahi, Suvarnapith from the river Rupahi to the Bharali and Saumarpith from the river Bharali to the Dikrang.*

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Dr. Anowar Hussain (Dept. of English)



## CONTENTS

- Influence of Bengal on Modern Assamese Theatre /13**  
    ✧Dr. Sib Sankar Majumder
- Verbal Agreement in Assamese: A typological study /22**  
    ✧Gitanjali Bez
- The Songs of Bhupen Hazarika: Historical Perspectives /33**  
    ✧Subhash Barman
- Tribe, Caste, Nation, Gender: Chandraprabha Saikiani's  
Presidential Address to the First Assam Kachari Mahila  
Sanmilan (1930) / 41**  
    ✧Hemjyoti Medhi
- Adjectives and Adjectivalisation in Assamese /60**  
    ✧Dr. Seuji Sharma
- Reading 'TRAUMA' in Tamsula AO's These Hills Called  
Home : Stories from a War Zone and Easterine Kire's Bitter  
Woemwood /69**  
    ✧Pratasha Bhowmik
- What's in a Name?**
- Evidences From *TAI PHAKE ONOMASTICS* /77**  
    ✧Bipasha Patgiri
- Poetic Organization and Symbolic Landscape IN RABINDRA  
NATH tagore's short storY "Postmaster" /85**  
    ✧Dr. Malabika Roy
- Lakshminath Bezboroa: A Social Reformer /92**  
    ✧Dilip Hazarika

✓ The status of women in North East India /205

Dr. Anowar Hussain

Partition, Migration And Bengali Short Stories of North-East India /209

Dr. Abdul Jalil Choudhury

গবেষণা ভাবনা আৰু মূল্যবোধ /213

ড° তৰণী ডেকা

শংকৰদেৱৰ বচনাত লোকভাষাৰ প্ৰয়োগ /219

ড° উপেন বাভা হাকাচাম

অনাৰ্ঠীৰ নাট্যৰূপত নৱকান্ত বৰুৱাৰ 'শিয়ালী পালেগৈ ৰতনপুৰ' : এক সমীক্ষা /238

ড° নিতু চহৰীয়া

অসমীয়া উপন্যাসত ঐতিহাসিক পটভূমি:

(ৰজনীকান্ত বৰদলৈৰ 'নিৰ্মল ভকত' উপন্যাসখনৰ বিশেষ উল্লেখসহ) /247

Dr. Bhanu Prasad (P. G.)

পূৰ্ব-কামৰূপ অঞ্চলৰ স্থানীয় ভাষাৰ লগত কামৰূপৰ আন আন অঞ্চলৰ স্থানীয় ভাষাৰ মাজত থকা পাৰ্থক্য : এটি আলোচনা /255

ড° বনলতা কলিতা

স্বামী বিবেকানন্দৰ দৃষ্টিত নাৰীশক্তি আৰু নাৰীৰ মৰ্যাদা /268

Dr. K. M. Shikha

অসমীয়া সংস্কৃতিত জনজাতীয় উপাদান /277

Dr. K. M. Shikha

ড° ভূপেন হাজৰিকা : ব্যক্তি আৰু ব্যক্তিত্ব এক বিশ্লেষণাত্মক অধ্যয়ন /284

Dr. Hemant Kumar Barua

গুৰুজ্যোতিষ, কামৰূপ আৰু অসম নামাকৰণৰ ইতিহাস-প্ৰসিদ্ধ চমু অৱলোকন /291

Dr. A. H. Alie

কমলকুমাৰ মজুমদাৰ ও মহাশ্বেতা দেৱীৰ কথনবিশ্বে নিম্নবৰ্গীয় মানুষ /297

Dr. B. R. Choudhury

প্ৰবাদেৰ স্বৰূপ ও স্থায়ীত্ব : গোয়ালপাড়া অঞ্চলৰ কয়েকটি নাৰীকেন্দ্ৰিক প্ৰবাদেৰ আলোকে /303

Dr. B. R. Choudhury

# **The status of women in North East India**

✉ Dr. Anowar Hussain\*

In human Society, each individual can utilize his or her own thoughts and ideas that is considered to be the basic human right of an individual. But it is a matter of irony that in reality each one of us hardly gets any opportunity to display our own individual ideas. Especially the women the most vulnerable sections of society are often being sidelined from taking any important decision. Another very important of this point is that women themselves are still ignorant about their own rights and policy formulated especially for them. Since of late modern women has become very conscious of their rights, and empowering the women as a whole has become a new motto of the world around.

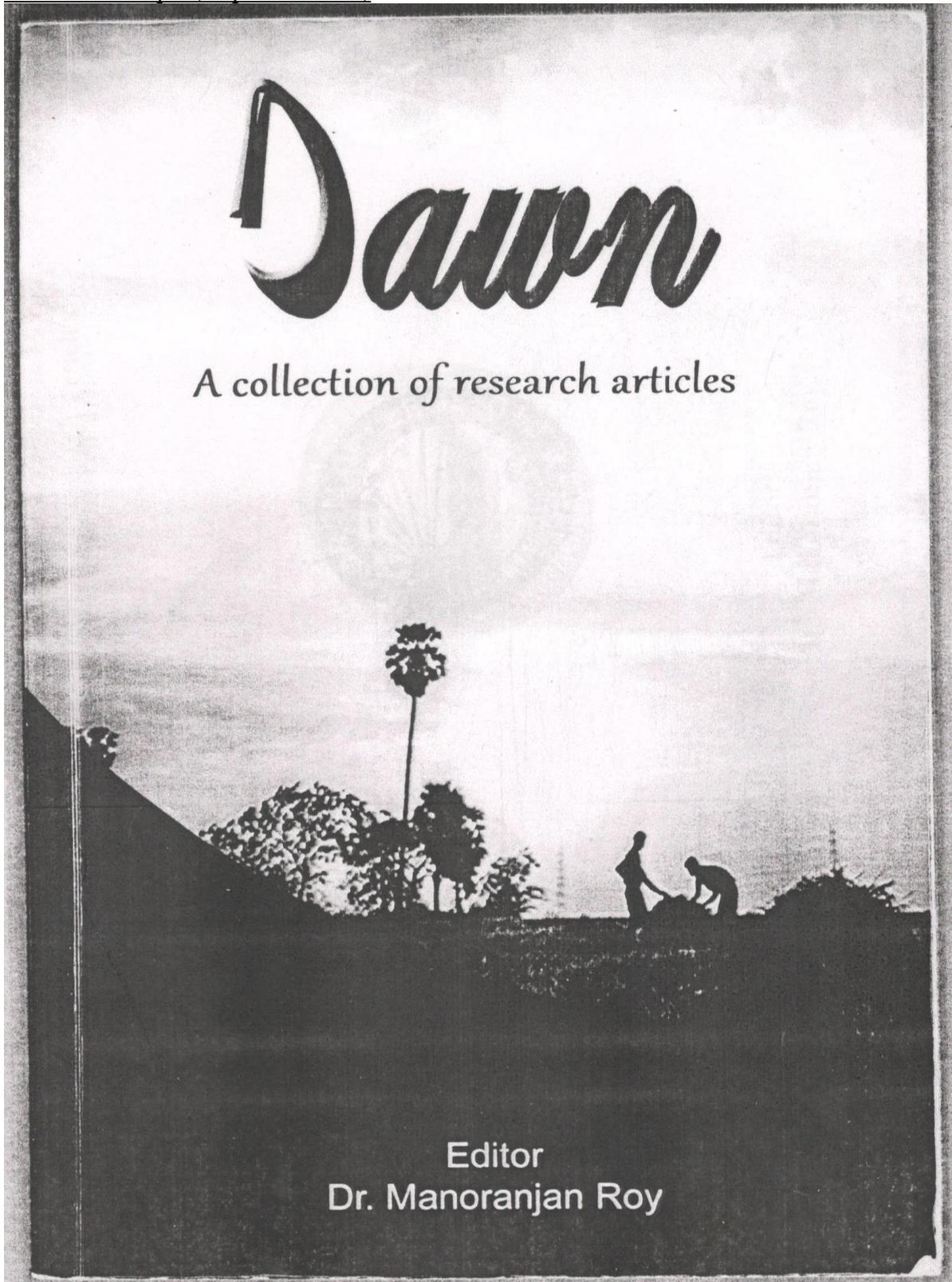
The stereotype notion of woman being inferior to men still exists as is clearly seen in the traditional idea of women being confined to domestic domain only. Women are barred from performing various rituals even if it is to do for their own good. The male supremacy overrides female in almost all important sphere be it in home where women is taken as king of the kitchen theoretically but it is not so in the practical terms . Even in the Juncture women are governed by certain male dominance. For instance , being the king or queen of the kitchen, She is not free

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2019-2020

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Editor  
Dr. Manoranjan Roy

## CONTENTS

1. Role of Government and Constitutional Provisions in Protection of Women's Human Rights /11
2. Political Empowerment of women in India: A General Analysis /19
3. Treatment of Society towards Girl Child as Reflected in Mamoni Raisom Goswami's *Sinnamastar Manuhto* /30
4. Jayaprakash Narayan's concept on participatory democracy: A review /36
5. Concept and measurement of human development and its relation with human rights /42
6. Human rights and challenges in North East India /50
- ✓7. Diplai Beel as an important tourist place: a brief analysis /54 ✓
8. *Body, Sense & Mind in Wordsworth's Poetry* /66
9. Human Rights and Challenges in North- East India. /77
10. Role of Corruption in Human Rights Violation: A Study with Special Reference to Assam. /81
11. The ethical foundations of human rights /92
12. Sensation of poetry of Sarveshwar Dayal Saxenaa /102
13. A brief study on Portrayal of Indian culture and society in some novels of R. K. Narayan. /112
14. Human rights and values in education/121
15. Impact of globalisation in protecting Human Rights /127
16. Quest for self-fulfillment in Anita Desai's novels with special reference to *Cry, the Peacock* /135
17. Importance of spices and condiments In Special reference to turmeric A brief study /140
18. Literature and human rights "A glimpse into the human rights through literary perspective." /145

## DIPLAI BEEL AS AN IMPORTANT TOURIST PLACE: A BRIEF ANALYSIS

Mr Hasmot Ali

Assistant Professor, Fakiragram College

Dr. Azmal Hoque

Asstt. Professor, Sontali College

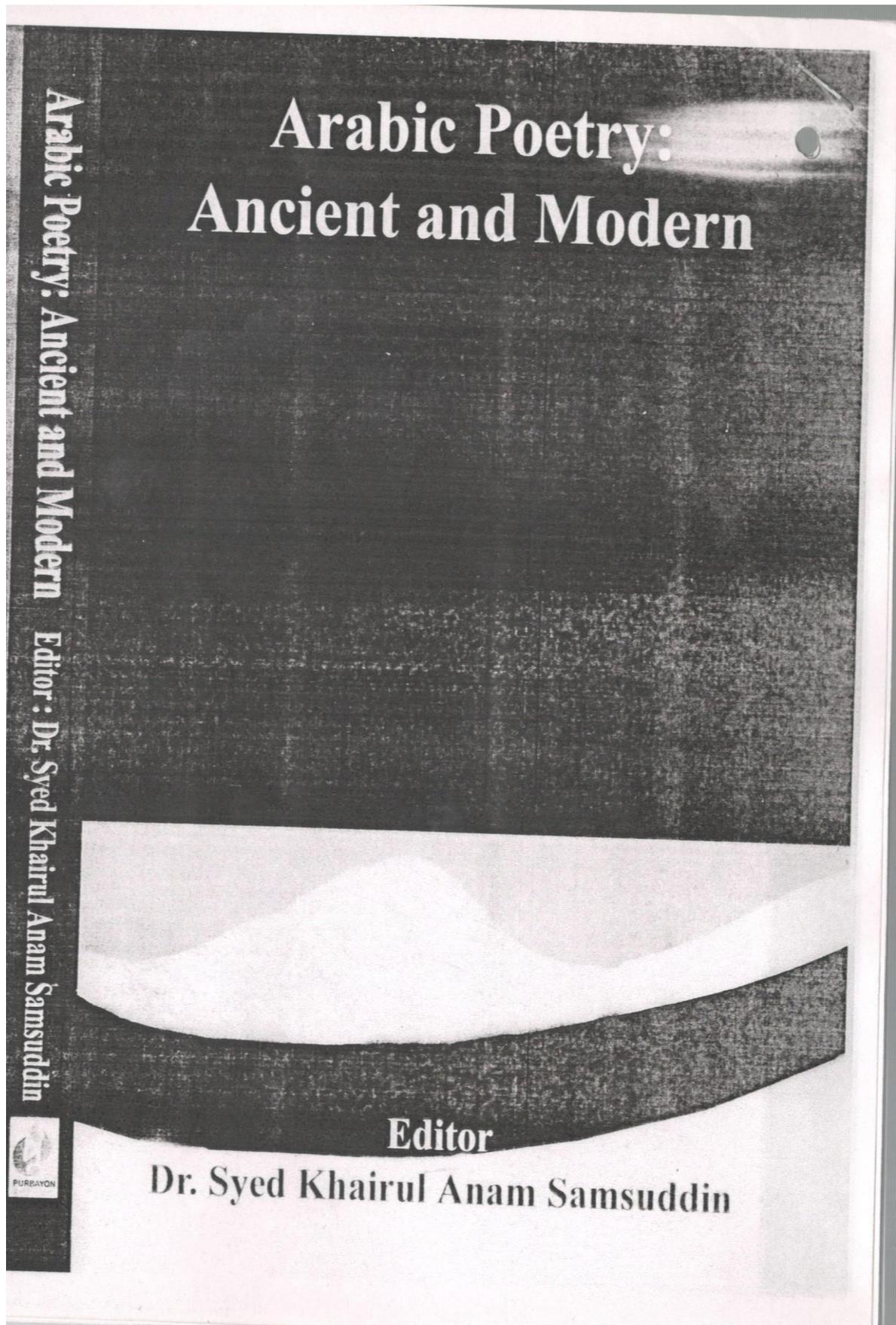
### INTRODUCTION

Kokrajhar district which is under Bodoland area of Assam is endowed with myriad of Rivers, Forests, beels and natural beauty. Bodoland, officially the Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD) presently known as Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) consisting of areas located in the extreme North on the North bank of Brahmaputra river within the state of Assam, in the North East region in India by the foothills of Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh. The region is predominantly inhabited by the indigenous Bodo people. The official map of Bodoland include four districts (kokrajhar, Baksa, Chirang, Udalguri) of BTAD recognized by the Government of India. The region is also the gateway to the North-Eastern region of India. It is currently an autonomous administrative unit consisted under the 6<sup>th</sup> schedule of the constitution of India.

Diplai Beel is a large natural wetland covering an area of 4.14sq km. It is the state's first bird sanctuary having varieties of local birds as well as migratory one can be seen. This lake is situated 22 k.m. from Kokrajhar town on the southern side and the western side of the lake is surrounded by Boro, Rava and Garo community and on the North-Eastern side is surrounded by hills with forest where golden languor can be seen. Diplai beel has 3301 bighas of land and in this lake variety of fishes are found like Magur, Singhi, Row, Borali etc. because Diplai Beel is existed full of water for the whole season. Before 2005 Diplai Beel was under the govt. and tendered for selling fishes by a contractor and during that time a local youth club Bhaodia had maintained till 2009. The Diplai Beel has a history with a beautiful proverb that there was a Choudagar in the ancient time and he had two wives namely Dhir and Diplai. But between two wives always zealous with each others. So the Choudagar had separated them to stay within the two hills side where still Dhir and Diplai are existing. There was also a proverb that one who wanted helps from Diplai he or she used to get it and in return to give something to her. The BTC Administration has taken stapes to preserve Diplai Beel without harming its ecology and environment by renovating the existing tourist park with financial support from the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). It is a gift of nature to us. It has a beauty of its own, surrounded by the hills. More facilities like- boating can attract more tourist from other parts of the country and even outside. During the study period various kinds of fishes are found in the beel. The information about their occurrence was collected from the local fisher of the Beel. It is also known that different species of birds, including migratory ones flock to the Beel every year.

After the formation of BTC, Government has take steps for development of Diplai Beel as Eco Tourism place. In a bid to boost Eco Tourism in the BTC area, the development of Forests and Environment, BTC has taken up several projects for the

Dr. Azmal Hoque (Dept. of Arabic) and Dildar Reza (Dept. of Education)



# Arabic Poetry: Ancient and Modern

Arabic Poetry: Ancient and Modern

Editor : Dr. Syed Khairul Anam Samsuddin

Editor

Dr. Syed Khairul Anam Samsuddin



## CONTENTS

<b>A Brief Introduction to The Arabic Poetry</b> .....	9
Prof. A. M. Qazi	
<b>Arabic Poetry during Pre-Islamic Period</b> .....	18
Dr. Abul Kalam Choudhury	
<b>Socio-political thoughts of Hafiz Ibrahim:</b>	
<b>An Analytical Study</b> .....	25
Dr. Raizuddin Alom	
<b>Arabic Poetry in Islamic period with special reference to Hassan bin Thabit</b> .....	36
Abdul Hamid	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Arabic Poetry during Pre-Islamic Period</b> .....	44
Dr. Azmal Hoque and Mr. Dildar Reza	
<b>Romanticism in Mahjar Literature</b> .....	54
Mahfujatun Nessa	
<b>Development of modern Arabic poetry with special reference to Ahmad Shawqi: A Study</b> .....	61
Shahnur Alom	
<b>A brief Discussion on Five Typical poets of the Abbasid period and their contributions to Arabic literature</b> .....	68
Shahidur Rahman and Abul Kalam Azad	
<b>Poetic Works Of Ghulam Ali Azad Al- Bilgrami</b> .....	76
Zakir Ali	

# Arabic Poetry during Pre-Islamic Period

***Dr. Azmal Hoque***

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***Mr. Dildar Reza***

*Asst. Professor & HoD, Dept. of Education  
Sontali Anchalik College, Mahtoli, Kamrup (Assam)*

## **Introduction:**

Arabic poetry has a vital role in the field of Arabic Literature in Pre-Islamic period. Arabic literature began planting its seeds in Arabian soil two hundred years before the advent of Islam. Arabic literature sprang into existence with an outburst of poetry. Arabic poetry has been recognized as **register of Arabs and a mirror of Arabian life**. Poetry is the greatest source of Arabic Knowledge and the most delightful part of Arabic literature. Literature is a mirror of life or nation. Poetry is a form of literature in which all aspects of the society reflected. Arabic poetry has been recognized as a "Records of Arabs" a resort in times of sorrow and happiness, defeat and victory. A social change to certain extent is influenced by the

2021-2022

Dr. Azmal Hoque (Dept. of Arabic)

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## সূচীপত্র

- Agri-Tourism  
*Dr. Ashit Kumar Paul / 9*
- Level of Cognitive Dissonance in Share Investment Decisions- An Age and Gender Based Study  
*Dr. Amlan Jyoti Sharma / 21*
- Organic Farming: It's Relevance in NE India  
*Dr. Meena Kumari Das / 32*
- A Comparative Analysis of Health Indicators in India and Assam  
*Chayanika Goswami / 40*
- Creating and entrepreneurial environment among the college level student  
*Dr. Dilip Bania / 50*
- Women Empowerment and Gender Justice: Importance of Education  
*Md. Shahidul Islam / 58*
- A Study on the Bihu as a Cultural Festival of Assam  
*Dr. Azmal Hoque / 68*
- A Study of Higher Education to Nation Building through health, skills and sustainable economic growth in India  
*Md. Nurul Islam / 75*
- Ethnic Clashes in North-East India - Its consequences  
*Ripan Choudhury / 84*

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# A Study on the Bihu as a Cultural Festival of Assam

Dr. Azmal Hoque

## Abstract

*Assam is a ground land of diverse nations. The Assamese nation constitutes with various caste and community. The Bihu is most important cultural festival in the life of this nation. All the people of Assam is associated very closely with this festival. The three sates of Bihu are celebrated once a year one by one by the people of Assam. The 1st celebration is named as Bohag Bihu is also known as Rongali Bihu. The 2<sup>nd</sup> one is Kati Bihu is also known as Kongali Bihu and the last one is Mag Bihu or Bhogali Bihu. This paper is an attempt to discuss the Bihu as a cultural festival among undivided part of the socio-cultural life of the people of Assam.*

**Key Words :** Assam, Festival, Bihu

## 1. Introduction

Assam is the meeting ground of diverse cultures. The people of the enchanting state of Assam are an intermixture of various racial stocks such as Mongoloid, Indo-Burmese, Indo-Iranian and Aryan. The Assamese culture is a rich and exotic tapestry of all these races evolved through a long assimilative process. The natives of the state of Assam are known as "Asomiya" (Assamese), which is also the



## CONTENT

Sr. No.	Chapter Name	Page No.
1	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WOMEN DOMINATION: ANCHORING THE WORKS OF EASTERINE KIRE AND MITRA PHUKAN <b>Hafizur Rahman Khan and Abu Sayad Rofi</b>	1 to 10
2	POETIC FEATURES OF AL-MUTANABBI: AN OVERVIEW <b>Dr. Abdul Motin Khandakar</b>	11 to 18
3	A CRITICAL STUDY OF HAFIZ IBRAHIM'S POETRY <b>Shofiquzzaman Mostofa</b>	19 to 25
4	POWER, GUILT, AND ATONEMENT IN KHALED HOSSEINI'S THE KITE RUNNER <b>Suborna Haque</b>	26 to 30
5	A STUDY OF THE FOLK SONGS OF CHAR-CHAPARI (RIVERINE LAND) OF ASSAM <b>Abdus Sobur Ahmed</b>	31 to 51
6	ASOMIYA BHASA AND LANGUAGE PROBLEM <b>Bindia Siddika</b>	52 to 58
7	ROLE OF AMPHIBIANS IN ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE: A REVIEW <b>Myrul Islam</b>	59 to 65
8	HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA: PRIVATIZATION AND ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR <b>Dr. Abdus Salam</b>	66 to 75
9	THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN SEN <b>Dr. Shahjahan Ali</b>	76 to 82
10	THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY BY THE SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GOALPARA DISTRICT OF ASSAM <b>Dr. Akbar Ali Ahmed</b>	83 to 91

11	IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT <b>Dildar Reza</b>	92 to 100
12	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 7 AND HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS <b>Dr. Abdus Salam</b>	101 to 111
13	NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY-2020 TOWARDS NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS FOR TEACHERS <b>Zakir Hussain Khan</b>	112 to 119
14	EDUCATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE <b>Gobinda Ch. Das</b>	120 to 128
15	EDUCATION FOR NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND ROLE OF TEACHERS AND INSTITUTIONS <b>Dr. Kotra Balayogi</b>	129 to 135
16	VALUE EDUCATION AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL <b>Pinki Barman</b>	136 to 140
17	HIGHER EDUCATION: TEACHING-LEARNING AND EVALUATION <b>Dr. Shokim Uddin Ahmed</b>	141 to 149
18	DRUG ADDICTION IN INDIAN SOCIETY: AN INVISIBLE SCOURGE <b>Sudhansu Sekhar Datta</b>	150 to 155
19	HUMAN IMPACTS ON WETLAND: A CASE STUDY OF URPAD BEEL, GOALPARA DSTRIC, ASSAM <b>Jamini Devi</b>	156 to 160
20	CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT, AGRICULTURE, HEALTH, ECOSYSTEM AND BIODIVERSITY <b>Abdul Latif Mollah</b>	161 to 169
21	THE NATURE OF JIZYAH AND THE STATUS OF <i>DHIMMIS</i> FROM 8 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> CENTURY IN INDIA <b>Ashraful Islam Ahmed</b>	170 to 176

22	SOCIO-CULTURAL PATTERN OF SOUTH BARPETA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ALOPATI, BARPETA, ASSAM <b>Dr. Moynul Hoque</b>	177 to 184
23	AN OUTLINE OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN PERCEPTION OF LIBRARIES <b>Maimoon Hoque</b>	185 to 195
24	ROLE OF BULK-VISCOSITY IN FIVE DIMENSIONAL COSMOLOGICAL MODEL WITH TIME VARIABLE G AND $\Lambda$ <b>Dr. Nawsad Ali</b>	196 to 208
25	FUNDAMENTALISM AND NATIONALISM: FOCUS ON HUMAN RIGHTS OF MUSLIMS <b>Dr. Idris Ali</b>	209 to 218
26	THE ADHESIVE MONOPOLY: PIDILITE INDUSTRIES LIMITED <b>Md. Faruk Ahmed</b>	219 to 226
27	A STUDY OF BREAST CANCER AWARENESS IN ASSAM <b>Nitamoni Nath</b>	227 to 234
28	ROLE OF SMALL TEA GROWERS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ASSAM <b>Abul Kashem Pramanik</b>	235 to 242
29	AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FOREST RESOURCES IN GOALPARA DISTRICT IN ASSAM <b>Dr. Nazrul Islam</b>	243 to 255

## **CHAPTER : 25**

# **FUNDAMENTALISM AND NATIONALISM: FOCUS ON HUMAN RIGHTS OF MUSLIMS**

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**Dr. Idris Ali**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

*The present chapter was conducted to an unexplored the fundamentalism and nationalism. The present paper has broad in to light some interesting fact and a significant relationship existing between fundamentalism and nationalism of the investigated; its focus on human rights among the Muslims in Assam state. The findings of this present chapter revealed that the fundamentalist beliefs depend on the twin doctrines that their God or Gods articulated their will clearly to prophets, and that followers also have an accurate and reliable record of that revelation. In the above cases, Islamic fundamentalism represents a conservative religious belief, as opposed to liberal movements within fundamentalism. While there is significant debate over the historical origins of nations, nearly all specialists accept that nationalism, at least as an ideology and social movement is a modern phenomenon originating in India. Therefore, human rights, as commonly understood are the rights that every human being is entitled to enjoy freely irrespective of his religion, race, caste, sex and nationality etc. Besides, human rights are those rights that pertain to legal rights. In this chapter, researcher wants to discuss impact of modern education in fundamentalism and nationalism.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Fundamentalism, Nationalism, Human Rights, Muslims, Articulated, Ideology etc.*

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Fundamentalism refers to a "deep and totalistic commitment" to a belief in, and strict adherence to a set of basic principles or often religious in nature, a reaction to perceived doctrinal compromises with modern social and political life. The term 'Fundamentalism' was originally coined to describe a narrowly defined set of beliefs that developed into a movement within the protestant community of the United States in the early part of the twenty 20<sup>th</sup> century, and that had its roots in the Fundamentalist-Modernist controversy of that time. Until in 1950, there was no entry for Fundamentalism in the Oxford English Dictionary; the derivative Fundamentalist was added only in its second 1989 edition.



## CONTENT

Sr. No.	Chapter Name	Page No.
1	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WOMEN DOMINATION: ANCHORING THE WORKS OF EASTERINE KIRE AND MITRA PHUKAN <b>Hafizur Rahman Khan and Abu Sayad Rofi</b>	1 to 10
2	POETIC FEATURES OF AL-MUTANABBI: AN OVERVIEW <b>Dr. Abdul Motin Khandakar</b>	11 to 18
3	A CRITICAL STUDY OF HAFIZ IBRAHIM'S POETRY <b>Shofiquzzaman Mostofa</b>	19 to 25
4	POWER, GUILT, AND ATONEMENT IN KHALED HOSSEINI'S THE KITE RUNNER <b>Suborna Haque</b>	26 to 30
5	A STUDY OF THE FOLK SONGS OF CHAR-CHAPARI (RIVERINE LAND) OF ASSAM <b>Abdus Sobur Ahmed</b>	31 to 51
6	ASOMIYA BHASA AND LANGUAGE PROBLEM <b>Bindia Siddika</b>	52 to 58
7	ROLE OF AMPHIBIANS IN ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE: A REVIEW <b>Myrul Islam</b>	59 to 65
8	HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA: PRIVATIZATION AND ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR <b>Dr. Abdus Salam</b>	66 to 75
9	THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN SEN <b>Dr. Shahjahan Ali</b>	76 to 82
10	THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY BY THE SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GOALPARA DISTRICT OF ASSAM <b>Dr. Akbar Ali Ahmed</b>	83 to 91

11	IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT <b>Dildar Reza</b>	92 to 100
12	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 7 AND HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS <b>Dr. Abdus Salam</b>	101 to 111
13	NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY-2020 TOWARDS NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS FOR TEACHERS <b>Zakir Hussain Khan</b>	112 to 119
14	EDUCATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE <b>Gobinda Ch. Das</b>	120 to 128
15	EDUCATION FOR NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND ROLE OF TEACHERS AND INSTITUTIONS <b>Dr. Kotra Balayogi</b>	129 to 135
16	VALUE EDUCATION AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL <b>Pinki Barman</b>	136 to 140
17	HIGHER EDUCATION: TEACHING-LEARNING AND EVALUATION <b>Dr. Shokim Uddin Ahmed</b>	141 to 149
18	DRUG ADDICTION IN INDIAN SOCIETY: AN INVISIBLE SCOURGE <b>Sudhansu Sekhar Datta</b>	150 to 155
19	HUMAN IMPACTS ON WETLAND: A CASE STUDY OF URPAD BEEL, GOALPARA DSTRIC, ASSAM <b>Jamini Devi</b>	156 to 160
20	CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT, AGRICULTURE, HEALTH, ECOSYSTEM AND BIODIVERSITY <b>Abdul Latif Mollah</b>	161 to 169
21	THE NATURE OF JIZYAH AND THE STATUS OF <i>DHIMMIS</i> FROM 8 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> CENTURY IN INDIA <b>Ashraful Islam Ahmed</b>	170 to 176

22	SOCIO-CULTURAL PATTERN OF SOUTH BARPETA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ALOPATI, BARPETA, ASSAM <b>Dr. Moynul Hoque</b>	177 to 184
23	AN OUTLINE OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN PERCEPTION OF LIBRARIES <b>Maimoon Hoque</b>	185 to 195
24	ROLE OF BULK-VISCOSITY IN FIVE DIMENSIONAL COSMOLOGICAL MODEL WITH TIME VARIABLE G AND $\Lambda$ <b>Dr. Nawsad Ali</b>	196 to 208
25	FUNDAMENTALISM AND NATIONALISM: FOCUS ON HUMAN RIGHTS OF MUSLIMS <b>Dr. Idris Ali</b>	209 to 218
26	THE ADHESIVE MONOPOLY: PIDILITE INDUSTRIES LIMITED <b>Md. Faruk Ahmed</b>	219 to 226
27	A STUDY OF BREAST CANCER AWARENESS IN ASSAM <b>Nitamoni Nath</b>	227 to 234
28	ROLE OF SMALL TEA GROWERS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ASSAM <b>Abul Kashem Pramanik</b>	235 to 242
29	AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FOREST RESOURCES IN GOALPARA DISTRICT IN ASSAM <b>Dr. Nazrul Islam</b>	243 to 255

## **CHAPTER : 11**

# **IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

*The present chapter was conducted to many social philosophers have stress the need of unity of man and nature in relation to globalization. Challenges for sustainable development the major focus & issue facing the world today is that of learning how to live and work in ways that are sustainable, so that the reasonable needs of people from all walks of life and in all countries can be satisfied, without so overexploiting the natural resources upon which all life depends that the ability of future generations to meet their needs is threatened. In this chapter there is an urgent need to ameliorate the quality of school education rather than focus on the issue of sustainable development. Therefore, there is a need for sustainable development and globalization, today the most existing two words; an important part of the life cycle of the unit as innovation and matching the supply of skills with demand. As a result, individuals develop a deeper understanding of environmental issues and have the skills to make informed and responsible decisions; a sustainable society is one that can be sustained indefinitely while giving optimum satisfaction to its Individuals.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Environment, Education, Sustainable, Development, National and Innovation etc.*

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Many social philosophers have stressed the need of unity of man and nature. Sometimes, man is divorced from nature and consequently he invites various types of problems. Under such circumstances Rousseau has given us the slogan of "Go Back to Nature". The environment in which mills and factories are operated is, by the very nature of the mechanism of their organization, bound to be unhealthy. The dust, the smoke, the fire scattering of unhealthy and even poisonous matters in the free atmosphere, the fumes from the exhausts of petrol and diesel engines, the foul particles of tar and asphalt and other obnoxious substances are direct offspring of science. The dangerous atmospheric pollutions caused by scientific products of various categories are already causing headache to the thinking people all over the World. The fact is that science has definitely



## CONTENT

Sr. No.	Chapter Name	Page No.
1	THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF AQUATIC AND TERRESTRIAL VARIABLE OF FROGS: A REVIEW Myrul Islam	1 to 6
2	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND HUMAN RIGHTS Dildar Reza	7 to 17
3	HUMAN RIGHTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY Dr. Anowar Hussain	18 to 28
4	HUMAN RIGHTS AND POLICIES Kamal Uddin Ahmed	29 to 39
5	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS Abdus Salam	40 to 51
6	PANCHAYATI RAJ IN ASSAM Dr. Idris Ali	52 to 67
7	RIGHTS OF WOMEN Nur Mohammad Al Aman	68 to 76
8	JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF EDUCATION Nurul Islam	77 to 86
9	JOURNEY BEYOND GLASS CEILING: STRUGGLES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF INDIAN WOMEN IN INDEPENDENT INDIA Dr. Sudhansu Sekhar Datta	87 to 96

10	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION: A GLOBAL CONCERN <b>Zakir Hussain Khan</b>	97 to 110
11	WOMEN RIGHTS <b>Md. Abu Shama Ahmed</b>	111 to 121
12	NATURE OF HUMAN RIGHTS <b>Ashraf Ali Ahmed</b>	122 to 134
13	HUMAN RIGHTS AND GROWTH <b>Dr. Mulluck Chan Babu</b>	135 to 146
14	HUMAN RIGHTS AND POPULAR CULTURE <b>Abu Shama Ahmed</b>	147 to 159
15	THE ROLE OF DANCE MOVEMENT THERAPY IN PROMOTING AND SOCIAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF STUDENTS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS IN INCLUSIVE CLASSROOM SETTINGS <b>Fr. Baiju Thomas</b>	160 to 171
16	VALUE QUALITY: ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN BUILDING A VALUE BASED SOCIETY <b>Dr. Shokim Uddin Ahmed</b>	177 to 188
17	APPLICABILITY OF DALGARNO'S METHOD OF PERTURBATION TO FIND THE MESON PROPERTIES <b>Dr. Tapashi Das</b>	188 to 198
18	ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY <b>Kayum Ali</b>	198 to 212
19	ENVIRONMENT AND HEREDITY <b>Nipon Chandra Das</b>	212 to 221

## CHAPTER : 06 PANCHAYATI RAJ IN ASSAM

Dr. Idris Ali

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### ABSTRACT

An attempt has been made to study in details the concept of Panchayati Raj in Assam becomes a global phenomenon in the 21<sup>st</sup> century in Indian society. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject i.e. Gaon Sabha or Gaon Panchayat, Anchalik Panchayat, Zilla Parishad, local Authority, and Panchayat Raj Bodies, while reorganizing the Panchayat Raj System by the new Act the "Mahkuma Parishad" has been replaced by "Zilla Parishad". It shall extend to the whole of Assam in rural areas except the Autonomous District under the Sixth Scheduled of the constitution of India and shall exclude any area which has been may be included in a Municipality or Town Committee under Act 1956. In this context of the understanding of the purpose of this theme is to find out remedial measures and to evaluate or to suggest other useful up to date goals that can be attempted in imparting knowledge for the benefit of the learners as a whole. In conclusion therefore, the Assam Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, have provided three tier Panchayati system (The Panchayat Raj system has a three-tier structure) as- Gaon Panchayat at the village level, Anchalik Panchayat at the Block level and Zilla Parishad at the District level for tenure of five years.

KEY WORDS: Panchayat and Ma

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## CONTENT

Sr. No.	Chapter Name	Page No.
1	THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF AQUATIC AND TERRESTRIAL VARIABLE OF FROGS: A REVIEW Myrul Islam	1 to 6
2	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND HUMAN RIGHTS Dildar Reza	7 to 17
3	HUMAN RIGHTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY Dr. Anowar Hussain	18 to 28
4	HUMAN RIGHTS AND POLICIES Kamal Uddin Ahmed	29 to 39
5	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS Abdus Salam	40 to 51
6	PANCHAYATI RAJ IN ASSAM Dr. Idris Ali	52 to 67
7	RIGHTS OF WOMEN Nur Mohammad Al Aman	68 to 76
8	JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF EDUCATION Nurul Islam	77 to 86
9	JOURNEY BEYOND GLASS CEILING: STRUGGLES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF INDIAN WOMEN IN INDEPENDENT INDIA Dr. Sudhansu Sekhar Datta	87 to 96

10	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION: A GLOBAL CONCERN <b>Zakir Hussain Khan</b>	97 to 110
11	WOMEN RIGHTS <b>Md. Abu Shama Ahmed</b>	111 to 121
12	NATURE OF HUMAN RIGHTS <b>Ashraf Ali Ahmed</b>	122 to 134
13	HUMAN RIGHTS AND GROWTH <b>Dr. Mulluck Chan Babu</b>	135 to 146
14	HUMAN RIGHTS AND POPULAR CULTURE <b>Abu Shama Ahmed</b>	147 to 159
15	THE ROLE OF DANCE MOVEMENT THERAPY IN PROMOTING AND SOCIAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF STUDENTS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS IN INCLUSIVE CLASSROOM SETTINGS <b>Fr. Baiju Thomas</b>	160 to 171
16	VALUE QUALITY: ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN BUILDING A VALUE BASED SOCIETY <b>Dr. Shokim Uddin Ahmed</b>	177 to 188
17	APPLICABILITY OF DALGARNON'S METHOD OF PERTURBATION TO FIND THE MESON PROPERTIES <b>Dr. Tapashi Das</b>	188 to 198
18	ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY <b>Kayum Ali</b>	198 to 212
19	ENVIRONMENT AND HEREDITY <b>Nipon Chandra Das</b>	212 to 221

## CHAPTER : 13

# HUMAN RIGHTS AND GROWTH

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### ABSTRACT

This chapter was decided that human rights are derived from the principle of natural law and in order to promote international growth as well as educational co-operation. They are neither derived from the social order nor conferred upon the individual by the society. Growth of universal human rights means the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Today, in the world; public opinion is the most potent factor of growth or in deciding about the peace or war. Therefore, human rights are the rights that a human being has in virtue of whatever characteristics he has that is both specifically and universally human. Accordingly the Government policies are directed towards economic and social upliftment of the hitherto neglected sections of the society so as to enable everyone to reap the benefits of Growth. Education is considered as the potential tool in the empowerment of the exclusive sections of our society. In this chapter main focus is the origin and development of human rights as well as growth the concept is the people centered development considering human beings as the ultimate resources for all-round management. As a result of the above, the system of education in India has witnessed an impressive growth since independence.



## CONTENT

Sr. No.	Chapter Name	Page No.
1	THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF AQUATIC AND TERRESTRIAL VARIABLE OF FROGS: A REVIEW Myrul Islam	1 to 6
2	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND HUMAN RIGHTS Dildar Reza	7 to 17
3	HUMAN RIGHTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY Dr. Anowar Hussain	18 to 28
4	HUMAN RIGHTS AND POLICIES Kamal Uddin Ahmed	29 to 39
5	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS Abdus Salam	40 to 51
6	PANCHAYATI RAJ IN ASSAM Dr. Idris Ali	52 to 67
7	RIGHTS OF WOMEN Nur Mohammad Al Aman	68 to 76
8	JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF EDUCATION Nurul Islam	77 to 86
9	JOURNEY BEYOND GLASS CEILING: STRUGGLES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF INDIAN WOMEN IN INDEPENDENT INDIA Dr. Sudhansu Sekhar Datta	87 to 96

10	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION: A GLOBAL CONCERN <b>Zakir Hussain Khan</b>	97 to 110
11	WOMEN RIGHTS <b>Md. Abu Shama Ahmed</b>	111 to 121
12	NATURE OF HUMAN RIGHTS <b>Ashraf Ali Ahmed</b>	122 to 134
13	HUMAN RIGHTS AND GROWTH <b>Dr. Mulluck Chan Babu</b>	135 to 146
14	HUMAN RIGHTS AND POPULAR CULTURE <b>Abu Shama Ahmed</b>	147 to 157
15	THE ROLE OF DANCE MOVEMENT THERAPY IN PROMOTING AND SOCIAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF STUDENTS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS IN INCLUSIVE CLASSROOM SETTINGS <b>Fr. Baiju Thomas</b>	160 to 170
16	VALUE QUALITY: ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN BUILDING A VALUE BASED SOCIETY <b>Dr. Shokim Uddin Ahmed</b>	177 to 187
17	APPLICABILITY OF DALGARNO'S METHOD OF PERTURBATION TO FIND THE MESON PROPERTIES <b>Dr. Tapashi Das</b>	188 to 198
18	ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY <b>Kayum Ali</b>	198 to 212
19	ENVIRONMENT AND HEREDITY <b>Nipon Chandra Das</b>	212 to 222

## CHAPTER : 12

# NATURE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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Ashraf Ali Ahmed

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present chapter is to efforts for achieving quality, quantity, equality of opportunity with respect to nature of human rights. The important vital roles of the rights in the universal declaration of human rights were almost completely covered in the Indian Constitution either in Fundamental Rights or Directive Principles of State Policy. The concept of human rights is the natural consequence of man's desire to maintain a happy personal and social life based on mutual sacrifice, sharing, caring and respecting individual's dignity. Human rights are the basic rights available to any human being by virtue of his birth in human race. It is inherent in all human beings irrespective of their nationality, religion, language, sex, colour or any other consideration. Human rights are conferred on an individual due to the very nature of his existence. They are inherent in all individuals irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, sex and nationality. Human rights are conferred to an individual even after his death.

**KEY WORDS:** Nature, Human, Rights, Quality, Quantity and Declaration.



## CONTENT

Sr. No.	Chapter Name	Page No.
1	THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF AQUATIC AND TERRESTRIAL VARIABLE OF FROGS: A REVIEW Myrul Islam	1 to 6
2	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND HUMAN RIGHTS Didar Reza	7 to 17
3	HUMAN RIGHTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY Dr. Anwar Hussain	18 to 28
4	HUMAN RIGHTS AND POLICIES Kamal Uddin Ahmed	29 to 39
5	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS Abdus Salam	40 to 51
6	PANCHAYATI RAJ IN ASSAM Dr. Idris Ali	52 to 67
7	RIGHTS OF WOMEN Nur Mohammad Al Aman	68 to 76
8	JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF EDUCATION Nurul Islam	77 to 86
9	JOURNEY BEYOND GLASS CEILING: STRUGGLES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF INDIAN WOMEN IN INDEPENDENT INDIA Dr. Sudhansu Sekhar Datta	87 to 96

10	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION: A GLOBAL CONCERN <b>Zakir Hussain Khan</b>	97 to 110
11	WOMEN RIGHTS <b>Md. Abu Shama Ahmed</b>	111 to 121
12	NATURE OF HUMAN RIGHTS <b>Ashraf Ali Ahmed</b>	122 to 134
13	HUMAN RIGHTS AND GROWTH <b>Dr. Mulluck Chan Babu</b>	135 to 146
14	HUMAN RIGHTS AND POPULAR CULTURE <b>Abu Shama Ahmed</b>	147 to 154
15	THE ROLE OF DANCE MOVEMENT THERAPY IN PROMOTING AND SOCIAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF STUDENTS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS IN INCLUSIVE CLASSROOM SETTINGS <b>Fr. Baiju Thomas</b>	160 to 171
16	VALUE QUALITY: ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN BUILDING A VALUE BASED SOCIETY <b>Dr. Shokim Uddin Ahmed</b>	177 to 188
17	APPLICABILITY OF DALGARNO'S METHOD OF PERTURBATION TO FIND THE MESON PROPERTIES <b>Dr. Tapashi Das</b>	188 to 197
18	ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY <b>Kayum Ali</b>	198 to 211
19	ENVIRONMENT AND HEREDITY <b>Nipon Chandra Das</b>	212 to 221

## CHAPTER : 02

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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**Dildar Reza**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In the present day world, the sustainable development goals and human rights one of the achievements of the contemporary international law is to recognize human dignity and honour. The present quest for achieving sustainable development goals is a long scientific and technological expansion. This effort must collaborate their excellency with existing wisdom, values and experience of the indigenous people of different parts of the world. We may say that, human rights those right which are universal for every individual and which he is entitled to enjoy by virtue of any other consideration. This role consists typically in limiting the actions of governments and setting standards of legitimacy. Human rights are inherent, inalienable, interdependent, and indivisible. This means we have these rights no matter what, the enjoyment of one right affects the enjoyment of others, and every human right must be respected. We must give due respect to human rights and should always strive to adopt policies that are in the spirit of these notions. The purpose of this theme is to find out remedial measures and to evaluate or to suggest other useful up to date goals the (17<sup>th</sup> SDGs) that can be attempted in imparting knowledge for the benefit of the learners as a whole.

Ashraf Ali Ahmed (Dept. of History)

## Infiltration, Population Explosion in Assam : It's Solutions Through National Register of Citizens (NRC)



**Editor**  
**Dr. M. Seik Mozibar Rahman**

## CONTENTS

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1	Colonization of Agriculture: The "Immigrants" in the Political Theater <i>Prof. Bhupen Sarmah</i>	1
2	Infiltration v/s Population Explosion: Fear and Reality <i>Prof. Abdul Mannan</i>	27
	Appendix: I	41
	Appendix: II	43
	Appendix: III	45
	Appendix: IV	46
3	Beyond Apocalypse: The Immigration Debate in Assam <i>Dr. Pankaj Choudhury and Miss. Purba Goswami</i>	48
4	Immigration and its Effect on Agricultural Transformation in Assam <i>Md. Nurul Islam</i>	57
5	Changing Population Structure and Immigration Problems in Assam: An Approach to Reality <i>Dr. Jahidul Haque</i>	64
6	Impacts of Illegal Migration in Assam <i>Rituraj Basumatary</i>	80
		xv

		◆
7	Immigration and its Impact on Assam <i>Md. Jakir Hussain</i>	88
8	Migration from East-Bengal to Assam and its Consequences <i>Begum Runa Laila Mazumdar</i>	95
✓ 9	Immigration and its Impact on Assam: A Study <i>Dr. Azmal Hoque</i>	101
✓ 10	History of Immigration of Muslim Population in Assam <i>Ashraf Ali Ahmed</i>	109
11	The Entrance of Muslims in Assam and their Cultural Reflection in Literature: A Chronological Study <i>Dr. Jamal Uddin Ahmed</i>	114
12	History of Muslim Immigration to Assam with Special Reference to South Kamrup of Kamrup District <i>Md. Nuruzzaman Hoque and Aynul Hoque Choudhury</i>	124
	Appendices	130
13	A Study on Migration from Bangladesh and its Effects <i>Jakir Hussain</i>	134
14	History of Immigration of Population in Assam <i>Khairul Islam</i>	140
15	Manufacturing Foreigners <i>Aman Wadud</i>	150
16	Updation of NRC in Assam: Its Related Issues and Perspectives (An Analytical Study) <i>Md. Jamir Uddin Ahmed and Abul Kashem</i>	155

## History of Immigration of Muslim Population in Assam

*Ashraf Ali Ahmed\**

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### INTRODUCTION

Advent of Muslim population in Assam since long back is the important events in the history of Assamese culture and society. Broad Assamese society consists of Hindu, Muslim, Bengali, Christian, Jain, *Buddhya, Miri, Aka, Dafala, Mech, Kachari, Borahi, Rabha, Mising* etc. The Muslims after their arrival in Assam had embraced Assamese culture with a significant variations in their own culture, caste, class, language, occupation, geographical location and ideology etc. All these become the basic components of the formation of boarder Assamese society. Various Muslim invasions, propagation and conversion, import of Muslim Artisans and learned men by the *Ahom* Rulers, migration and immigrations etc. are the important factors working behind the growth of Muslim population in Assam.

The Muslims of Assam have been playing a very significant role in the formation of Assamese culture and economic development since their arrival. Being integrated by the various socio-economic and cultural factors, they are in spread over the length and breadth of the state; particularly in the riverine tracts of the Brahmaputra Valley.

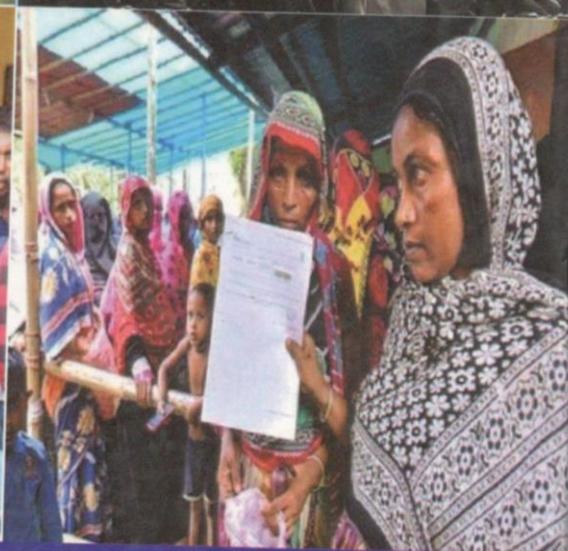
The Muslims are the largest minority group in Assam with strength of 34.2% of the total population. The contemporary Assamese society is fundamentally turned into a multi-religious, multi-racial, multi-ethnic,

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Dr. Azmal Hoque (Dept. of Arabic)

## Infiltration, Population Explosion in Assam : It's Solutions Through National Register of Citizens (NRC)



**Editor**  
**Dr. M. Seik Mozibar Rahman**

## CONTENTS

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1	Colonization of Agriculture: The "Immigrants" in the Political Theater <i>Prof. Bhupen Sarmah</i>	1
2	Infiltration v/s Population Explosion: Fear and Reality <i>Prof. Abdul Mannan</i>	27
	Appendix: I	41
	Appendix: II	43
	Appendix: III	45
	Appendix: IV	46
3	Beyond Apocalypse: The Immigration Debate in Assam <i>Dr. Pankaj Choudhury and Miss. Purba Goswami</i>	48
4	Immigration and its Effect on Agricultural Transformation in Assam <i>Md. Nurul Islam</i>	57
5	Changing Population Structure and Immigration Problems in Assam: An Approach to Reality <i>Dr. Jahidul Haque</i>	64
6	Impacts of Illegal Migration in Assam <i>Rituraj Basumatary</i>	80
		xv

7	Immigration and its Impact on Assam <i>Md. Jakir Hussain</i>	88
8	Migration from East-Bengal to Assam and its Consequences <i>Begum Runa Laila Mazumdar</i>	95
✓ 9	Immigration and its Impact on Assam: A Study <i>Dr. Azmal Hoque</i>	101
✓ 10	History of Immigration of Muslim Population in Assam <i>Ashraf Ali Ahmed</i>	109
11	The Entrance of Muslims in Assam and their Cultural Reflection in Literature: A Chronological Study <i>Dr. Jamal Uddin Ahmed</i>	114
12	History of Muslim Immigration to Assam with Special Reference to South Kamrup of Kamrup District <i>Md. Nuruzzaman Hoque and Aynul Hoque Choudhury</i>	124
	Appendices	130
13	A Study on Migration from Bangladesh and its Effects <i>Jakir Hussain</i>	134
14	History of Immigration of Population in Assam <i>Khairul Islam</i>	140
15	Manufacturing Foreigners <i>Aman Wadud</i>	150
16	Updation of NRC in Assam: Its Related Issues and Perspectives (An Analytical Study) <i>Md. Jamir Uddin Ahmed and Abul Kashem</i>	155

## Immigration and its Impact on Assam: A Study

*Dr. Azmal Hoque\**

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### INTRODUCTION

Migration is a natural phenomenon. People migrates from one place to another place for various reasons. Migration in Assam is an old process since the British colonial rule. Immigration has been causing very serious problem in Assam since last more than four decades. Its impact are wide spread in each field of life including social, political, economic etc. Large scale legal and illegal migrants from erstwhile East-Bengal, East-Pakistan (Now Bangladesh) over several decades has been altering the demographic condition of the state. The indigenous people are bothered on the matter and has been agitating since dates back. According to them, it poses a gravel threat both to the identity of the Assamese people and to national security. As percentage of immigrated population increasing, it has been increasing anxiety among the local people in the sense of declining the number of Assamese people to a minority in their own state as happened in Tripura and Sikkim.

As per the literature, the state has been acutely facing the burning problems of immigration from neighboring countries Bhutan and Bangladesh. But, immigration especially from Bangladesh is suspected and raising problem due to the course of time that has remained unsolved. Therefore, it is of utmost important to find out the solution for the

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2022-2023

Dr. Anowar Hussain (Dept. of English)

2022

# RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

## Editors

Prof. M. Devendra  
Dr. Ethel Joffi Molua Ewusi  
Dr. Sharik Ali  
Dr. Samir Dey  
Mr. Wakil Kumar Yadav

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## Contents

<b>About Editors.....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>Foreword.....</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>Preface.....</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>1. The Polemics of Nostalgia and the Paradox of Return in Jamaica Kincaid's Lucy and Nkemngong Nkengasong's God was African .....</b>	<b>1</b>
Ethel Joffi Molua Ewusi.....	1
<b>2. Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rural India: Perspective of Economic Development.....</b>	<b>19</b>
Dr. Mohan Singh.....	19
<b>3. Wild Life Protection: A Comprehensive Study of Various National Legislations .....</b>	<b>32</b>
Dr. Rimpay Khullar .....	32
<b>4. Changing Gender Roles Vs Stereotyping.....</b>	<b>55</b>
Syed Toasin Rehmat.....	55
<b>5. A Review of Social Reality in the Novel of Mulk Raj Anand's "Untouchable".....</b>	<b>64</b>
Dr. Anowar Hussain .....	64
<b>6. Role of Teacher in Offline vs Online in Digital Era .....</b>	<b>71</b>
Dr R.Sujatha Rani .....	71
<b>7. Graph Theory: Graph Coloring - A Study.....</b>	<b>78</b>
Bharathi S N.....	78
<b>8. Crisis of Sri Lankan Economy and South East Asia.....</b>	<b>94</b>
Hemanta Saikia.....	94

<b>9. Impact of e-banking towards the society: The emergence of financial technology of Green Banking In India.....</b>	<b>102</b>
Rudra Kumar. M.M .....	102
<b>10. Utility of Project Method .....</b>	<b>115</b>
<sup>1</sup> Dr Nirupama Pathak, <sup>2</sup> Dr Vartika Vashistha .....	115
<b>11. Waste management in Campus.....</b>	<b>121</b>
Thulasi Venugopalan .....	121
<b>12. Information Seeking Attitude of Legal Professionals, High Court in Chhattisgarh State.....</b>	<b>125</b>
Dr. Nidhigupta .....	125
<b>13. Investigation of Climate Change Adaptation and Chronic Poverty: Linkages and Challenges.....</b>	<b>135</b>
Mohammad Afsar Alam .....	135
<b>14. Types of Cyber Security, Threats and Solutions.....</b>	<b>155</b>
Dr Seema A. Ukidve .....	155
<b>15. Artificial Intelligence in Agriculture.....</b>	<b>172</b>
S.Vasundhara .....	172
<b>16. Indian English Literary Autobiographies and the Problem of Social Life: A Critical Analysis .....</b>	<b>181</b>
Dr. Anita Abrol.....	181

## **5. A Review of Social Reality in the Novel of Mulk Raj Anand's "Untouchable"**

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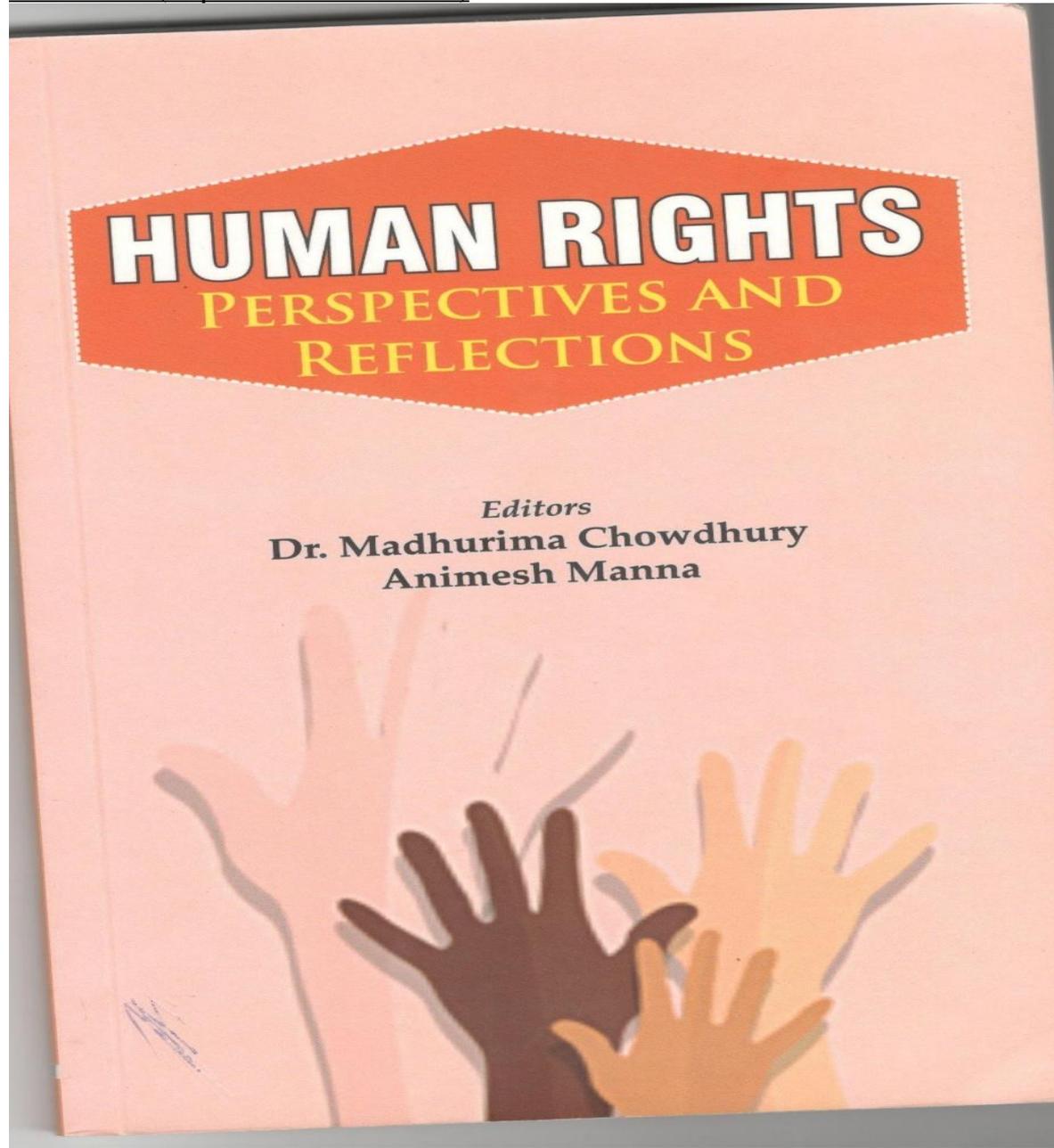
### **Abstract**

The novels of Mulk Raj Anand depict a realistic and sympathetic picture of the lower classes of people of his time in India focusing on how they suffer in their struggle of livelihood and how they are exploited by the upper class and well to do people in the society depriving them of their every prospect of opportunity. Mulk Raj Anand, is the founding father of the Indian novels in English. Anand is the novelist as reformer, Raja Rao the novelist as the metaphysical poet, R.K Narayan is simply the novelist as novelist". Among his contemporaries, Anand presents the reality of Indian life in his major works. He shows a real suffering, poverty, misery and injustice of common people of Indian society in his novels. He depicts the real image of exploitation of common people in the name of caste, class and gender. Moreover, Anand writes not only about the poor and their suffering but also the brutality and cruelty of the traditions especially in Hindu society which controls and deprives every individual from the harmonious development in the name of caste, sex and creed. We find a true Indian picture of social realities in his novels with special attention to the misery of the poor.

### **Introduction:**

Mulk Raj Anand is the most distinguished prolific and committed 20th century Indo - Anglican literary figure. Today, he is widely acclaimed in India as well as abroad as a great novelist, essayist

Dr. Idris Ali (Dept. of Political Science)



## CONTENTS

<i>Introduction</i>	<i>vii</i>
1. Geopolitics and Human Rights <i>Apala Ghosh</i>	1
2. Role, Types and Importance of Human Rights <i>Dr. Sunita Devi and Dr. Virender Singh</i>	9
3. Literature and its Relevance to Human Rights <i>Nasir Uddin Ahmed</i>	15
4. Human Rights of Trafficked Women; Seen from Political Corner <i>Srija Chakraborty</i>	25
5. The Indigenous Peoples' Identity and Rights <i>Ruthi Lalthatvuri Nampui</i>	32
6. Human Rights Abuse on Elderly People in India <i>Sanjay Kumar Pandey</i>	39
7. Modern Concept of Linguistic of Bharatiya Society and Human Promise <i>Manju Ahmed</i>	48
8. Patriarchy and Women's Subordination: A Conceptual Analysis <i>Dr. Disari Roy</i>	57
9. Insurgency and Violation of Human Rights and Human Security in Assam <i>Champak Deka and Parag Nath</i>	65
10. Human Rights and Political Structure <i>Dr. Idris Ali</i>	74
11. Rights of Indigenous People <i>Nurjaman Hoque</i>	82

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12.	Mass Media and Human Rights Issues <i>Dr. Sam Okechukwu Omeje and Buike Oparaugo</i>	91
13.	Nature of Human Rights <i>Suparna Dey</i>	99
✓ 14.	Human Development and Economic Growth <i>Nurul Islam</i>	106

## CHAPTER-10

### HUMAN RIGHTS AND POLITICAL STRUCTURE

*Dr. Idris Ali\**

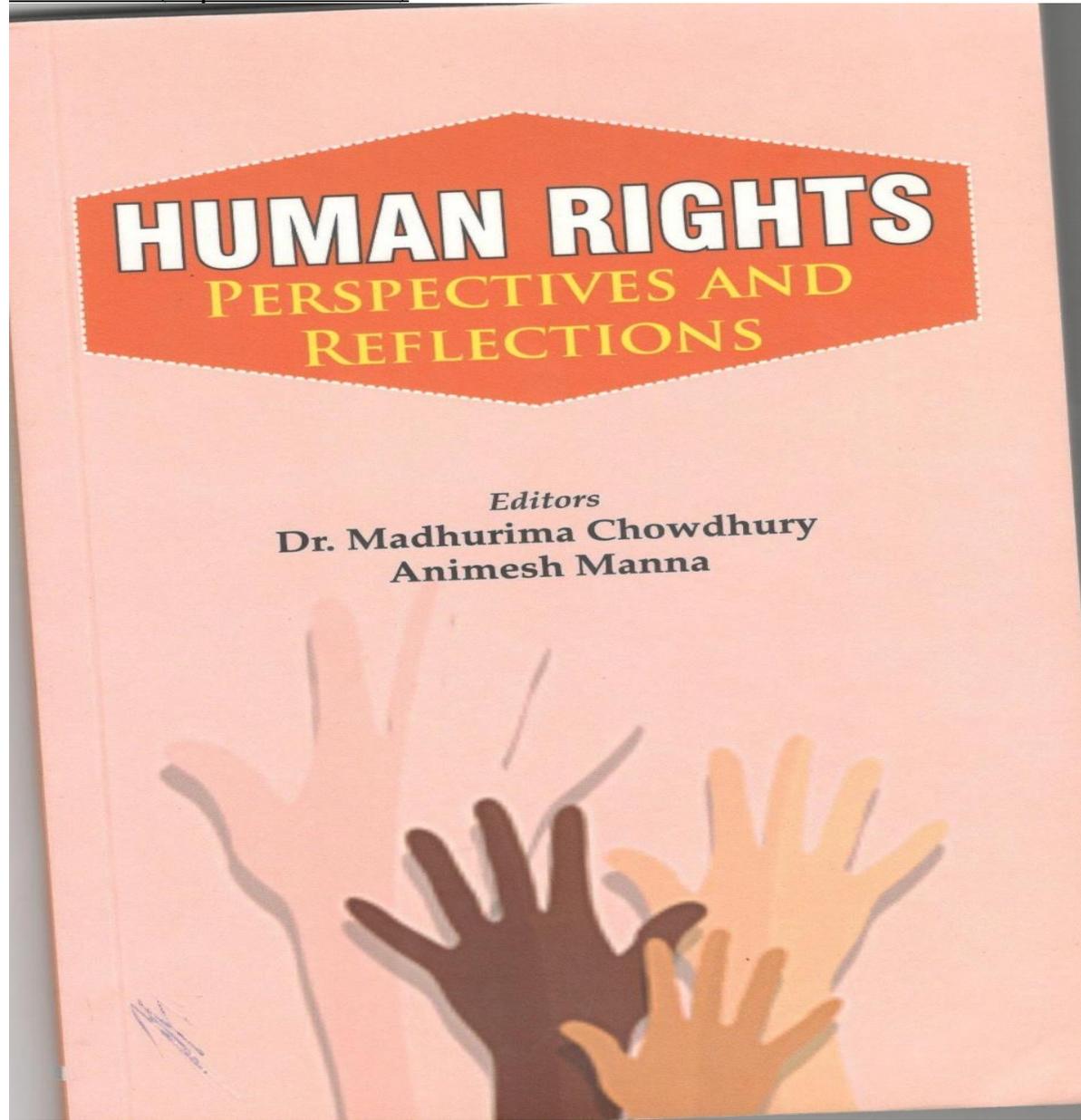
An attempt has been made to study in detail Human Rights and Political structure. From a deep study of the Part III and Part IV of the Indian Constitution, it is easily evident that almost all of the rights provided in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights are covered in these two parts. We must give due respect to human rights and the political structure of democracy and should always strive to adopt policies that are in the spirit of these notions. Therefore, to understand the deeper effects democracy has on human rights, we must consider real human rights issues facing present-day societies. Immigration, asylum-seekers, terrorism, excesses by state agencies, women's rights and child exploitation are some of the major issues in the contemporary world. We must consider each of these separately to get a broad view of the dynamics of human rights under the influence of democracy. In this context of understanding human rights and political structure, it is urgent to study human rights.

Human beings are rational beings. They under their being human possess certain basic and inalienable rights which are commonly known as human rights. Since these rights belong to them because of their very existence, they become operative with their birth. Human rights, being the birthright, are, therefore, inherent in all individuals irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, sex and nationality. These rights are essential for all individuals as they are consonant with their freedom and dignity and are conducive to physical, moral, social, and spiritual welfare. They are also necessary as they provide suitable conditions for the material and moral uplift of the people. Because of their immense significance to human beings, human rights are also

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Nurul Islam (Dept. of Economics)



## CONTENTS

<i>Introduction</i>	vii
1. Geopolitics and Human Rights <i>Apala Ghosh</i>	1
2. Role, Types and Importance of Human Rights <i>Dr. Sunita Devi and Dr. Virender Singh</i>	9
3. Literature and its Relevance to Human Rights <i>Nasir Uddin Ahmed</i>	15
4. Human Rights of Trafficked Women; Seen from Political Corner <i>Srija Chakraborty</i>	25
5. The Indigenous Peoples' Identity and Rights <i>Ruthi Lalthatvuri Nampui</i>	32
6. Human Rights Abuse on Elderly People in India <i>Sanjay Kumar Pandey</i>	39
7. Modern Concept of Linguistic of Bharatiya Society and Human Promise <i>Manju Ahmed</i>	48
8. Patriarchy and Women's Subordination: A Conceptual Analysis <i>Dr. Disari Roy</i>	57
9. Insurgency and Violation of Human Rights and Human Security in Assam <i>Champak Deka and Parag Nath</i>	65
10. Human Rights and Political Structure <i>Dr. Idris Ali</i>	74
11. Rights of Indigenous People <i>Nurjaman Hoque</i>	82

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 12. Mass Media and Human Rights Issues<br><i>Dr. Sam Okechukwu Omeje and<br/>Buike Oparaugo</i> | 91  |
| 13. Nature of Human Rights<br><i>Suparna Dey</i>  | 99  |
| ✓ 14. Human Development and Economic Growth<br><i>Nurul Islam</i>                               | 106 |

## CHAPTER-14

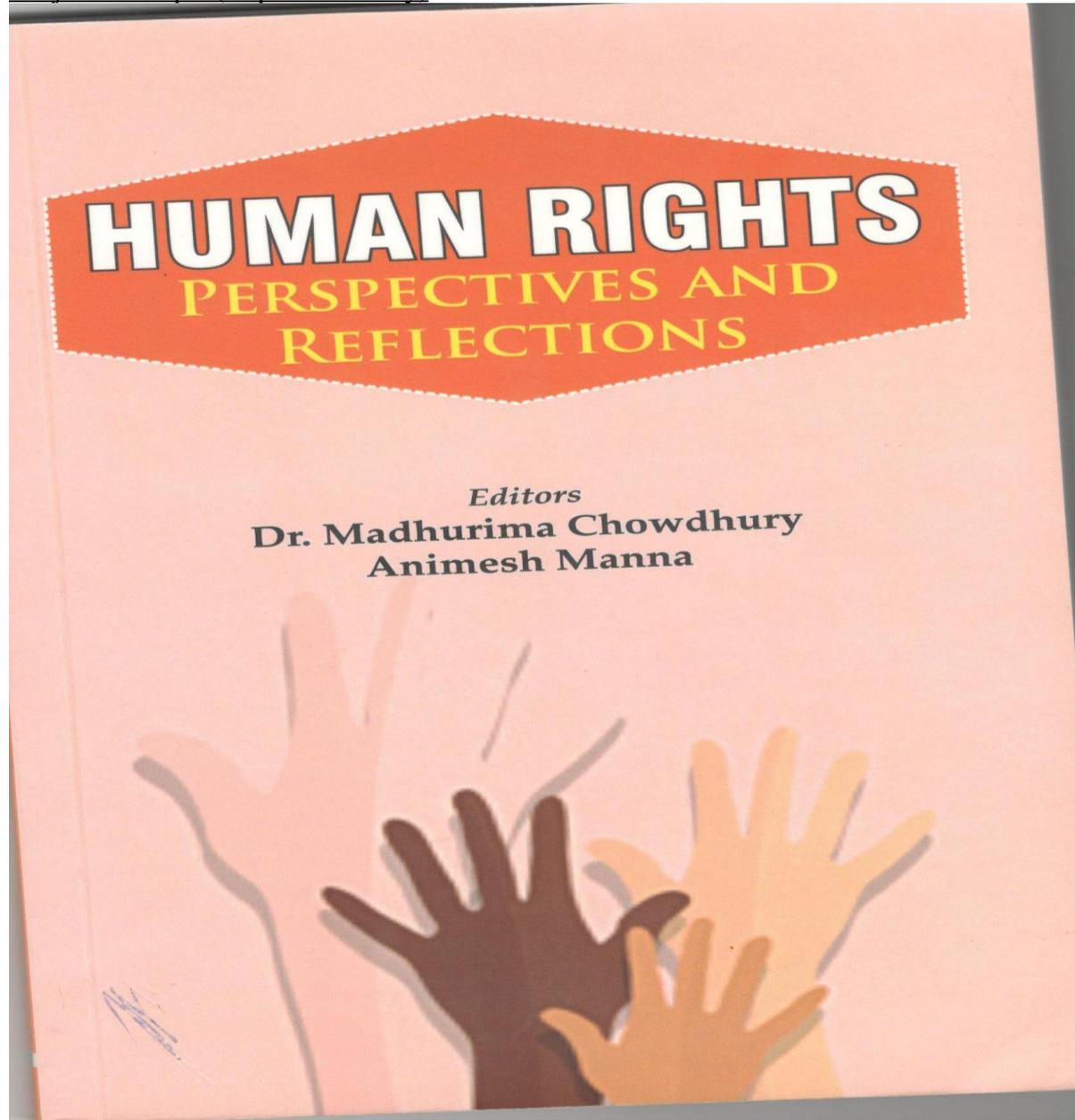
# HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

*Nurul Islam\**

The key aim of this chapter is to discuss and compare these two paradigms and outline their elements of specificity as well as their potential linkages. In particular, a review of potential linkages between human development and economic growth highlights their directionality, both in theory and in terms of policy implications. The focus of economic growth is an increase in the production of economic goods and services in one period of time compared with a previous period. Economic growth can be defined as the increase or improvement in the inflation-adjusted market value of the goods and services produced by an economy. The present chapter is on the impact of economic growth the process by which a nation's wealth increases over time. Hence economic growth is the increase in the value of an economy's goods and services, which creates more profit for businesses. To the extent that greater freedom and capabilities improve economic performance, human development will have an important effect on growth. Similarly, to the extent that increased incomes will increase the range of choices and capabilities enjoyed by households and governments, economic growth will enhance human development. In conclusion, new technological programmes the importance of moulding the behaviour of the present people in perspective of the needs and aspirations of the future generation. This is the highest phase of human life. It is the key concept of our age, through an understanding of it we can influence change constructively, linking the social, cultural, spiritual, and economic with the physical and biological without jeopardizing the rich variety of life which has evolved during the world's history.

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## CONTENTS

<i>Introduction</i>	vii
1. Geopolitics and Human Rights <i>Apala Ghosh</i>	1
2. Role, Types and Importance of Human Rights <i>Dr. Sunita Devi and Dr. Virender Singh</i>	9
3. Literature and its Relevance to Human Rights <i>Nasir Uddin Ahmed</i>	15
4. Human Rights of Trafficked Women; Seen from Political Corner <i>Srija Chakraborty</i>	25
5. The Indigenous Peoples' Identity and Rights <i>Ruthi Lalthatvuri Nampui</i>	32
6. Human Rights Abuse on Elderly People in India <i>Sanjay Kumar Pandey</i>	39
7. Modern Concept of Linguistic of Bharatiya Society and Human Promise <i>Manju Ahmed</i>	48
8. Patriarchy and Women's Subordination: A Conceptual Analysis <i>Dr. Disari Roy</i>	57
9. Insurgency and Violation of Human Rights and Human Security in Assam <i>Champak Deka and Parag Nath</i>	65
10. Human Rights and Political Structure <i>Dr. Idris Ali</i>	74
11. Rights of Indigenous People <i>Nurjaman Hoque</i>	82

- |       |   |     |
|-------|---|-----|
| 12.   | Mass Media and Human Rights Issues                    | 91  |
|       | <i>Dr. Sam Okechukwu Omeje and<br/>Buike Oparaugo</i> |     |
| 13.   | Nature of Human Rights                                | 99  |
|       | <i>Suparna Dey</i>                                    |     |
| ✓ 14. | Human Development and Economic Growth                 | 106 |
|       | <i>Nurul Islam</i>                                    |     |

## CHAPTER-11

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### RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

*Nurjaman Hoque\**

The present investigation is aimed at the role of the rights of indigenous people satisfaction as a problem of empowerment. The present chapter was conducted under the light of two socio-political of indigenous knowledge. The investigation is a normative survey method used. This chapter is an attempt to describe the major research carried out on land reform refers to efforts to reform the ownership and regulation of land in India. In the present study, the investigators decided to find out the role of indigenous knowledge in people's awareness in Assam. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood against all the indigenous people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of people, and the main aim of the Declaration of the rights of indigenous peoples. It establishes a universal framework of minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world and it elaborates on existing human rights standards and fundamental freedom as they apply to the specific situation of indigenous peoples and to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform. Some argue that the increased allocation of resources alone cannot take of the problems, as land reformed and land policy funds that are allocated for education are not being properly utilized.

#### **Introduction**

The story of the early man in India is largely shrouded in mystery. All indications point to the fact that primitive man was sunk in the darkness of ignorance and barbarism, and that he marched towards the light of

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DR. I. AG, SAC

**Current Trends  
in Socio-cultural  
and Educational  
in India**

**Dr. Baliram Pawar  
Dr. Abdul Khaleque**

## Index

1. **Trends in English Literature and Development / 07**  
Abdul Khaleque
2. **Current Trends of Assamese Literature and Folk Culture in Assam / 14**  
Abdul Alim
3. **Global Gender Equality in Political Life / 19**  
Abdus Salam
4. **Improvisation of Employability and NEP 2020 / 26**  
Abu Shama Ahmed
- ✓ 5. **Culture and its Diversity of North-East / 32**  
Ashraf Ali Ahmed
6. **Recent Developments In The Education Of Finance And Growth / 38**  
Aynul Hoque Choudhury
7. **Philosophical View of Value and Reality / 46**  
Begum Runa Laila Mazumdar
- ✓ 8. **Issues and Challenges of Inclusive Education / 52**  
Dildar Reza
- ✓ 9. **Education as Development of Human Resource / 59**  
Dr. Anowar Hussain
- ✓ 10. **Need for Development of Language Skills and  
Issues in Alternative Education / 66**  
Dr. Azmal Hoque
- ✓ 11. **Stages of Value Development of North East India / 71**  
Dr. Idris Ali
- ✓ 12. **Promotion of Indian Language and NEP-2020 / 76**  
Dr. Mulluck Chan Babu
13. **Language as an Instrument of Thinking / 82**  
Dr. Ruhul Amin
14. **Philosophical Concepts of Humanism, Religion and Morality / 88**  
Dr. Samir Ali
15. **Modes of Human Activities Involving Language of  
North East Society / 97**  
Dr. Shajeda Khatun

16. **Growth and Development in Education / 101**  
Dr. Mir Sofiur Rahman Choudhury
17. **Socio-Economic Condition of the Gupta's Period / 110**  
Md. Hikmot Ali
18. **Teacher Effectiveness and Classroom Management / 119**  
Kamal Uddin Ahmed
19. **Motivation In Learning Among High School / 126**  
Kayum Ali
20. **Rural Community, Prosperity and Higher Education of North-East India / 133**  
Kurban Ali
21. **Essentials of a Good Lesson Plan / 140**  
Manju Ahmed
22. **Role of Mass Media in Education / 145**  
Md. Abu Shama Ahmed
23. **Assamese Folk Culture and Literature / 150**  
Nasir Uddin Ahmed
24. **Current Trends in Economic Growth and Development in India / 156**  
Nipon Chandra Das
25. **Peace and Universal Fraternity of North East India / 164**  
Nur Mohammad Al Aman
26. **Role of Indigenous Knowledge and Popular Culture / 169**  
Nurjaman Hoque
27. **Economic Progress and Productivity / 176**  
Nurul Islam
28. **Role of Mass Media on Globalization / 181**  
Nurul Islam
29. **Quality of Life as an outcome of Education / 188**  
Reza Shadullah Ahmed
30. **Cultural Developments and Historical Events  
Impact on Modern Arabic Literature / 191**  
Shaleha Begum



## Economic Progress and Productivity

Nurul Islam

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The history of development of countries of the world indicates that there has been close relationship between educational progress and economy. Economic development of a country goes side by side. The both types of development are complementary to each other and are also interdependent. The chapter was undertaken to investigate the economic progress and productivity. This chapter an on-going debate amongst researcher about the effects of once their children were educated they would turn away from their hereditary professions and would become unproductive for the family. The significant role played by in the system of economic progress and productivity in global society in India. The educational progress and economic development are the cause as well as result. The economic areas are generalized by education. Hence economic progress means increase in the net national income during a given period of time. Some economists take increase in per capita income as an indicator and a measure of economic progress.

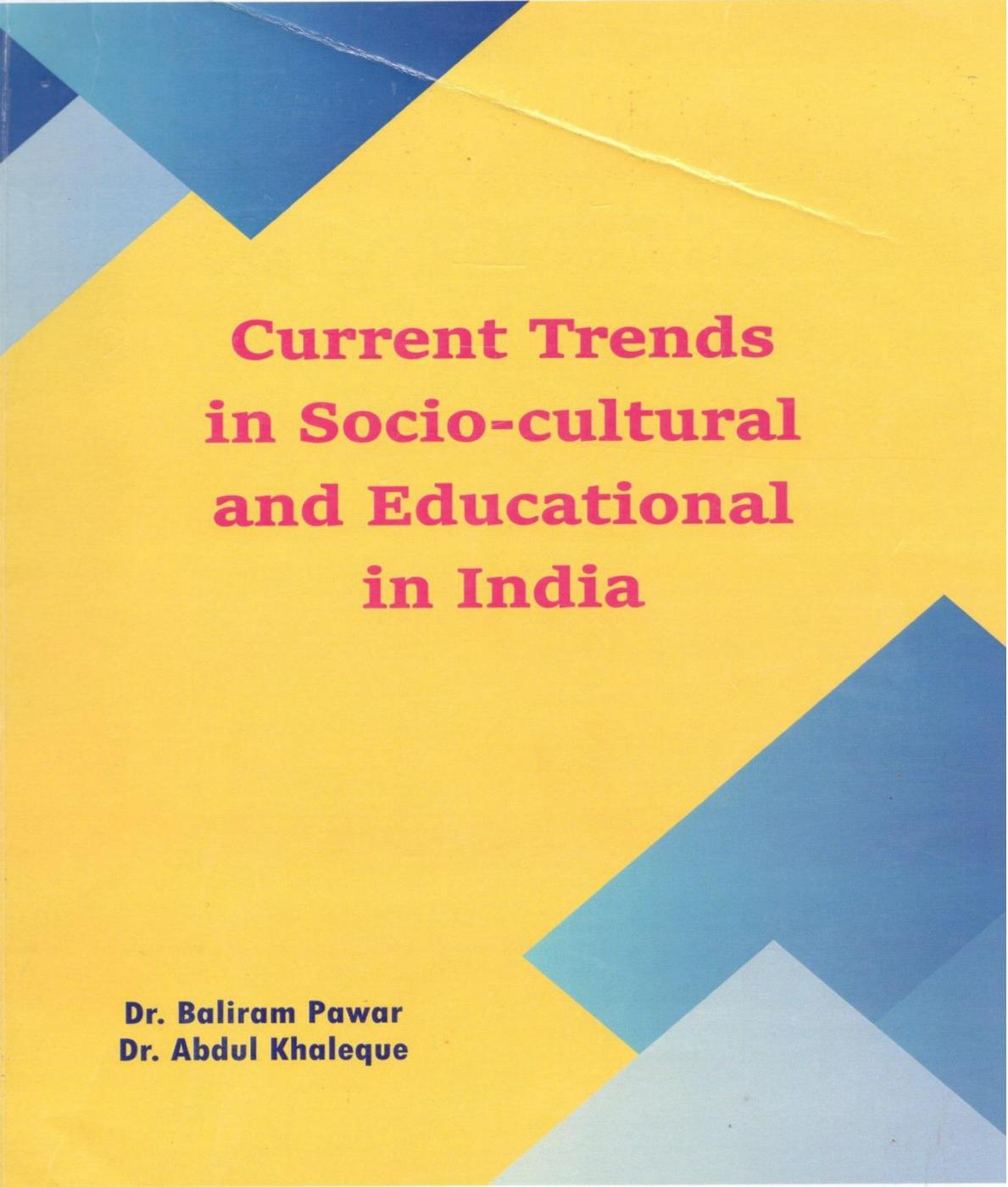
**Keywords:** Economic. Progress, Productivity, Significant, Increase.

### Introduction:

The life of an individual is greatly moulded by the society in which he lives. Economic bring social change. But social change is vitally linked with economic change. The lack of economic change results in conservatism and an education which does not promote economic change very often fails to social change. The village community was having the same economic order from generation to generation and hence whatever education was provided, that was for the promotion of traditionalism, conservatism, orthodoxy and superstitions. Therefore, the society becomes static and the social order degenerative. There is little progress without education; there is little education with poverty.

In India, this concept was prevailing with much rigidity and force. Its many adherents can still be found in every walk of life and in every community. The businessmen, the peasant, the carpenter, the sweeper, the priest all had been and could still be found to decry education because of their feeling that once their children were educated they would turn away from their hereditary professions and would become unproductive for the family. This concept had always stood stumbling-back in the educational progress of the country and, therefore, it needed a clear-cut reversal. In the present times no nation can think of economic development without ensuring an abundant supply of highly educated and skilled people. The recent technology and scientific advancement, the man's conquest over the forces of nature, the invention of rapid means of

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**Current Trends  
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## Index

1. **Trends in English Literature and Development / 07**  
Abdul Khaleque
2. **Current Trends of Assamese Literature and Folk Culture in Assam / 14**  
Abdul Alim
3. **Global Gender Equality in Political Life / 19**  
Abdus Salam
4. **Improvisation of Employability and NEP 2020 / 26**  
Abu Shama Ahmed
- ✓ 5. **Culture and its Diversity of North-East / 32**  
Ashraf Ali Ahmed
6. **Recent Developments In The Education Of Finance And Growth / 38**  
Aynul Hoque Choudhury
7. **Philosophical View of Value and Reality / 46**  
Begum Runa Laila Mazumdar
- ✓ 8. **Issues and Challenges of Inclusive Education / 52**  
Dildar Reza
- ✓ 9. **Education as Development of Human Resource / 59**  
Dr. Anowar Hussain
- ✓ 10. **Need for Development of Language Skills and  
Issues in Alternative Education / 66**  
Dr. Azmal Hoque
- ✓ 11. **Stages of Value Development of North East India / 71**  
Dr. Idris Ali
- ✓ 12. **Promotion of Indian Language and NEP-2020 / 76**  
Dr. Mulluck Chan Babu
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Dr. Samir Ali
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North East Society / 97**  
Dr. Shajeda Khatun

16. **Growth and Development in Education / 101**  
Dr. Mir Sofiur Rahman Choudhury
17. **Socio-Economic Condition of the Gupta's Period / 110**  
Md. Hikmot Ali
18. **Teacher Effectiveness and Classroom Management / 119**  
Kamal Uddin Ahmed
19. **Motivation In Learning Among High School / 126**  
Kayum Ali
- ✓ 20. **Rural Community, Prosperity and Higher Education of North-East India / 133**  
Kurban Ali
21. **Essentials of a Good Lesson Plan / 140**  
Manju Ahmed
22. **Role of Mass Media in Education / 145**  
Md. Abu Shama Ahmed
23. **Assamese Folk Culture and Literature / 150**  
Nasir Uddin Ahmed
24. **Current Trends in Economic Growth and Development in India / 156**  
Nipon Chandra Das
25. **Peace and Universal Fraternity of North East India / 164**  
Nur Mohammad Al Aman
- ✓ 26. **Role of Indigenous Knowledge and Popular Culture / 169**  
Nurjaman Hoque
- ✓ 27. **Economic Progress and Productivity / 176**  
Nurul Islam
28. **Role of Mass Media on Globalization / 181**  
Nurul Islam
29. **Quality of Life as an outcome of Education / 188**  
Reza Shadullah Ahmed
30. **Cultural Developments and Historical Events  
Impact on Modern Arabic Literature / 191**  
Shaleha Begum



## 5.

### Culture and its Diversity of North-East

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This chapter was exploratory, descriptive and diagnostic in nature with special reference to North-east besides being a place of breath taking landscapes is rich in culture and heritage. The present investigator has elaborated the rich culture and its diversity of North-east India. The present quest for achieving culture's development goals is a long scientific and technological expansion in north-east with special reference to Assam also. This role consists typically in limiting the actions of early river Valley civilization with special reference to social conditions, religion, art, music, traditions and architecture, invention etc. Indian culture has passed through a continuous process of development throughout history and has been growing. Issues and challenges of implementing value development of the social reform movement contributed a great deal to the growth of a new Hindu as well as Indian society. Therefore, the history and course of social reform movement in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is marked by the coming into existence of a number of social organisations both at all India and provisional levels. Hence unity in diversity is the main foundation of Indian culture throughout the ages. The Indian culture is one of the oldest cultures in the present day world. It is the culture of the masses. As the river fall into the sea, and the sea continues to be the sea, so the different cultures fall or merge into the great culture of India which retains its identity and distinctiveness all through. It is heartening to note that a unity underlines the diversity in India. For underdeveloped countries it is education alone which provides for the solution of their problems arising out of their backwardness.

**Keywords:** Culture, Diversity, Valley, Movement, Identity.

#### **Introduction:**

The Indian society is composed of different races, cultures, religions and faiths. Seemingly, it is a society with many-sided diversities. However, the main trait of this society is not diversity. The diversity is superficial, the unity is integral. One can notice the diversity anywhere and everywhere. Indian culture has a long history. In the course of time they were enriched but only in a few respects they were completely transformed. Education is required to perform the functions of transmission, fulfillment and enrichment, acceptance and reformulations, changes and reconstruction etc. The characteristic mark of an educated man should be a positive attitude towards the goods of culture, that is, towards the ultimate objective values. That attitude should

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**Current Trends  
in Socio-cultural  
and Educational  
in India**

**Dr. Baliram Pawar  
Dr. Abdul Khaleque**

## Index

1. **Trends in English Literature and Development / 07**  
Abdul Khaleque
2. **Current Trends of Assamese Literature and Folk Culture in Assam / 14**  
Abdul Alim
3. **Global Gender Equality in Political Life / 19**  
Abdus Salam
4. **Improvisation of Employability and NEP 2020 / 26**  
Abu Shama Ahmed
- ✓ 5. **Culture and its Diversity of North-East / 32**  
Ashraf Ali Ahmed
6. **Recent Developments In The Education Of Finance And Growth / 38**  
Aynul Hoque Choudhury
7. **Philosophical View of Value and Reality / 46**  
Begum Runa Laila Mazumdar
- ✓ 8. **Issues and Challenges of Inclusive Education / 52**  
Dildar Reza
- ✓ 9. **Education as Development of Human Resource / 59**  
Dr. Anowar Hussain
- ✓ 10. **Need for Development of Language Skills and  
Issues in Alternative Education / 66**  
Dr. Azmal Hoque
- ✓ 11. **Stages of Value Development of North East India / 71**  
Dr. Idris Ali
- ✓ 12. **Promotion of Indian Language and NEP-2020 / 76**  
Dr. Mulluck Chan Babu
13. **Language as an Instrument of Thinking / 82**  
Dr. Ruhul Amin
14. **Philosophical Concepts of Humanism, Religion and Morality / 88**  
Dr. Samir Ali
15. **Modes of Human Activities Involving Language of  
North East Society / 97**  
Dr. Shajeda Khatun

16. **Growth and Development in Education / 101**  
Dr. Mir Sofiur Rahman Choudhury
17. **Socio-Economic Condition of the Gupta's Period / 110**  
Md. Hikmot Ali
18. **Teacher Effectiveness and Classroom Management / 119**  
Kamal Uddin Ahmed
19. **Motivation In Learning Among High School / 126**  
Kayum Ali
- ✓ 20. **Rural Community, Prosperity and Higher Education of North-East India / 133**  
Kurban Ali
21. **Essentials of a Good Lesson Plan / 140**  
Manju Ahmed
22. **Role of Mass Media in Education / 145**  
Md. Abu Shama Ahmed
23. **Assamese Folk Culture and Literature / 150**  
Nasir Uddin Ahmed
24. **Current Trends in Economic Growth and Development in India / 156**  
Nipon Chandra Das
25. **Peace and Universal Fraternity of North East India / 164**  
Nur Mohammad Al Aman
- ✓ 26. **Role of Indigenous Knowledge and Popular Culture / 169**  
Nurjaman Hoque
- ✓ 27. **Economic Progress and Productivity / 176**  
Nurul Islam
28. **Role of Mass Media on Globalization / 181**  
Nurul Islam
29. **Quality of Life as an outcome of Education / 188**  
Reza Shadullah Ahmed
30. **Cultural Developments and Historical Events  
Impact on Modern Arabic Literature / 191**  
Shaleha Begum



## 8. Issues and Challenges of Inclusive Education

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### **ABSTRACT**

The study was undertaken to investigate the involvement issues and challenges of inclusive or inclusion in education involves. This chapter is concerned with the challenge of enhancing inclusive education in our north-east India. In this chapter we focus on inclusive education in developed and developing areas refer to the broad global differences in economic and political status. Hence, inclusion which expresses commitment to educate each child, to the maximum extent appropriate, in the school and classroom he or she would otherwise attend. The aim of this chapter is to highlight the state of special needs education with specific reference to inclusive education. It is hoped that this chapter will not only generate discussion but also interest that will lead to the development of the right spirit for the promotion of effective inclusive education that will result in education for all on equal basis. However a knowledgeable approach and positive attitudes on the parts of the parents and teachers proves vital to triumphing over any obstacles which may emerge. Therefore, it is described by some as the practice of ensuring that people feel they belonged are engaged and connected. It is a universal human right whose aim is to embrace all people, irrespective of race, gender, disability or other attribute which can be perceived as different. From an ethical point of view, to overcoming disabling barriers and promoting inclusion and the same practice also helps the society to make the conscious decision to operate according to the social value of equality.

**Keywords:** Issues, Challenges, Inclusive Education, Disability, Equality.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

The challenges of education towards 21st century, stress appears when our bodies react to a challenge, mental or physical, by increasing. Success of the nation is determined by the quality of its citizen. Education is the single greatest tool for achieving social justice and equality. Inclusive and equitable education while indeed an essential goal in its own right - is also critical to achieving an inclusive and equitable society in which every citizen has the opportunity to dream, thrive, and contribute to the nation. The education system must aim to benefit India's children so that no child loses any opportunity to learn and excel because of circumstances of birth or background. This Policy reaffirms that bridging the social category gaps in access, participation, and learning outcomes in school education will continue to be one of the major goals of all

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**Current Trends  
in Socio-cultural  
and Educational  
in India**

**Dr. Baliram Pawar  
Dr. Abdul Khaleque**

## Index

1. **Trends in English Literature and Development / 07**  
Abdul Khaleque
2. **Current Trends of Assamese Literature and Folk Culture in Assam / 14**  
Abdul Alim
3. **Global Gender Equality in Political Life / 19**  
Abdus Salam
4. **Improvisation of Employability and NEP 2020 / 26**  
Abu Shama Ahmed
- ✓ 5. **Culture and its Diversity of North-East / 32**  
Ashraf Ali Ahmed
6. **Recent Developments In The Education Of Finance And Growth / 38**  
Aynul Hoque Choudhury
7. **Philosophical View of Value and Reality / 46**  
Begum Runa Laila Mazumdar
- ✓ 8. **Issues and Challenges of Inclusive Education / 52**  
Dildar Reza
- ✓ 9. **Education as Development of Human Resource / 59**  
Dr. Anowar Hussain
- ✓ 10. **Need for Development of Language Skills and  
Issues in Alternative Education / 66**  
Dr. Azmal Hoque
- ✓ 11. **Stages of Value Development of North East India / 71**  
Dr. Idris Ali
- ✓ 12. **Promotion of Indian Language and NEP-2020 / 76**  
Dr. Mulluck Chan Babu
13. **Language as an Instrument of Thinking / 82**  
Dr. Ruhul Amin
14. **Philosophical Concepts of Humanism, Religion and Morality / 88**  
Dr. Samir Ali
15. **Modes of Human Activities Involving Language of  
North East Society / 97**  
Dr. Shajeda Khatun

16. **Growth and Development in Education / 101**  
Dr. Mir Sofiur Rahman Choudhury
17. **Socio-Economic Condition of the Gupta's Period / 110**  
Md. Hikmot Ali
18. **Teacher Effectiveness and Classroom Management / 119**  
Kamal Uddin Ahmed
19. **Motivation In Learning Among High School / 126**  
Kayum Ali
- ✓ 20. **Rural Community, Prosperity and Higher Education of North-East India / 133**  
Kurban Ali
21. **Essentials of a Good Lesson Plan / 140**  
Manju Ahmed
22. **Role of Mass Media in Education / 145**  
Md. Abu Shama Ahmed
23. **Assamese Folk Culture and Literature / 150**  
Nasir Uddin Ahmed
24. **Current Trends in Economic Growth and Development in India / 156**  
Nipon Chandra Das
25. **Peace and Universal Fraternity of North East India / 164**  
Nur Mohammad Al Aman
- ✓ 26. **Role of Indigenous Knowledge and Popular Culture / 169**  
Nurjaman Hoque
- ✓ 27. **Economic Progress and Productivity / 176**  
Nurul Islam
28. **Role of Mass Media on Globalization / 181**  
Nurul Islam
29. **Quality of Life as an outcome of Education / 188**  
Reza Shadullah Ahmed
30. **Cultural Developments and Historical Events  
Impact on Modern Arabic Literature / 191**  
Shaleha Begum



## 10. Need for Development of Language Skills and Issues in Alternative Education

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### **ABSTRACT**

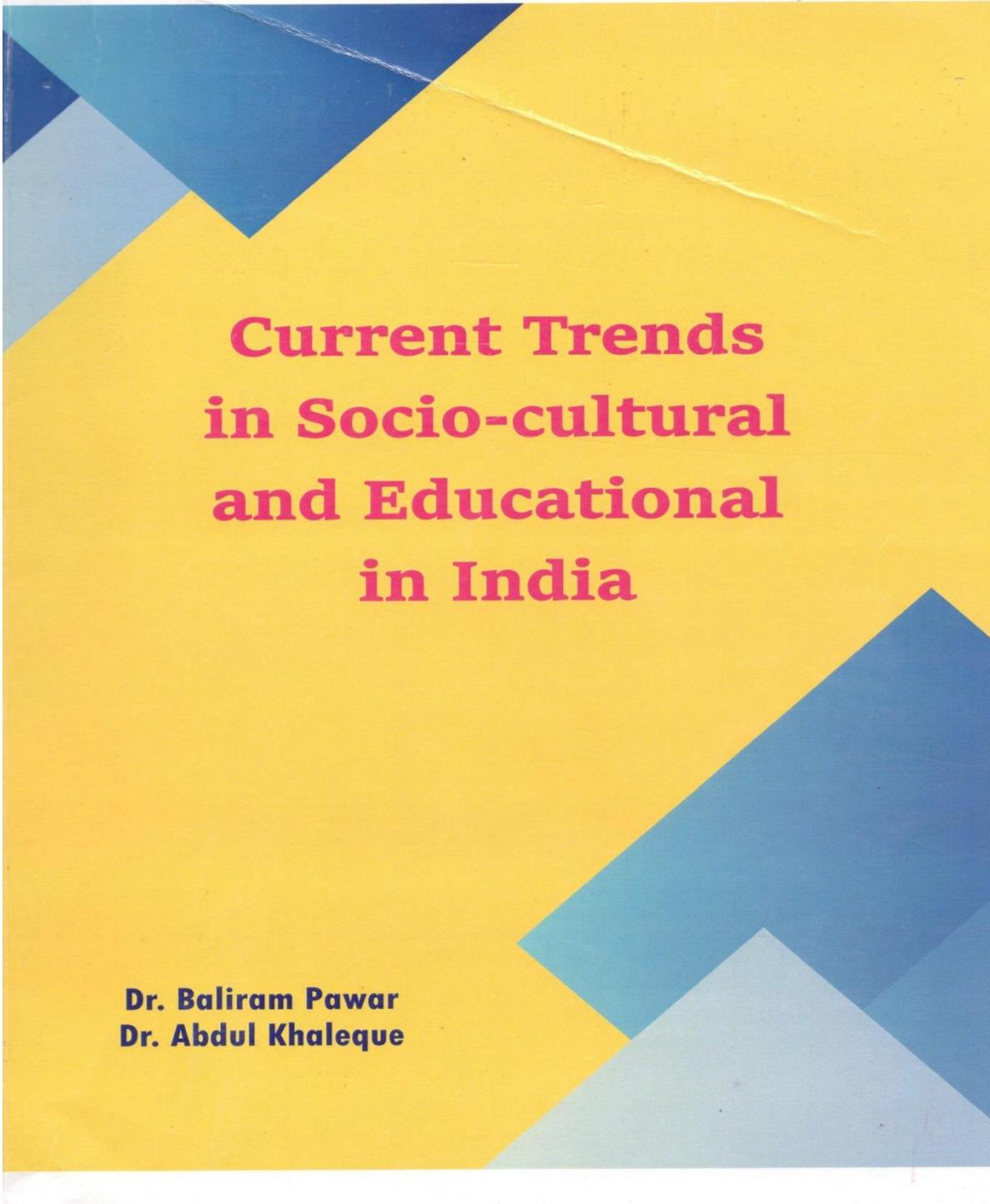
The present chapter focus on need for development of language skills and issues in alternative education. The purpose of the study is to investigate the significant difference between language skills and alternative education in terms of learning frustration in the present society. The goal of alternative education is to provide equitable access to education, while also meeting students' basic needs. The learners acquired new knowledge, attitudes and skills or change their present knowledge, skills by the help of the instruction imparted to them through different languages. Therefore, knowledge aspects of the curriculum developer plays vital roles in the process of curriculum designing and select contents depending on the available literature and resources without considering seriously about the demand of changed in alternative educational situations. This implies that the performance of pupils of high language skills ability group is greatly superior to that of the average alternative ability group. After a careful analysis of the study, the investigator is inclined to believe that the skills ability, interest in language, intelligence of the pupil are some of the prime factors which are highly related to the language influencing to a great extent the learning process in the classroom such as language teacher education concerns the education of primary, elementary and secondary school teachers of languages. The ultimate goal of alternative education is to help all students succeed no matter their needs and ease their transition to a traditional school, post-secondary education, career, military, or other ventures. This chapter will outline alternative education and how to implement strategies in all settings.

**Keywords:** Development, Language Skills, Alternative Education, Strategies.

### **Introduction:**

We are moving towards the 21<sup>st</sup> century which we believe has lots of things made in every field possible. Some say the knowledge explosion is at its peak. Some say the place will be filled with technocrats and agencies, some say peace and happiness will return on earth. Assam lies in India's northeast, one of its remotest and most problematic regions. Development often competes with tradition, in predominantly tribal communities that have lived the same lifestyle for thousands of years. In fact traditionally, many of the Northeastern states were independent kingdoms in their own right, until India's independence. So the challenges of education towards 21<sup>st</sup> century, stress appears when our bodies react to a challenge, mental or physical, by increasing success of the nation is determined by the quality of its citizen. Nation is not built by bricks and mortars but

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**Current Trends  
in Socio-cultural  
and Educational  
in India**

**Dr. Baliram Pawar  
Dr. Abdul Khaleque**

## Index

1. **Trends in English Literature and Development / 07**  
Abdul Khaleque
2. **Current Trends of Assamese Literature and Folk Culture in Assam / 14**  
Abdul Alim
3. **Global Gender Equality in Political Life / 19**  
Abdus Salam
4. **Improvisation of Employability and NEP 2020 / 26**  
Abu Shama Ahmed
- ✓ 5. **Culture and its Diversity of North-East / 32**  
Ashraf Ali Ahmed
6. **Recent Developments In The Education Of Finance And Growth / 38**  
Aynul Hoque Choudhury
7. **Philosophical View of Value and Reality / 46**  
Begum Runa Laila Mazumdar
- ✓ 8. **Issues and Challenges of Inclusive Education / 52**  
Dildar Reza
- ✓ 9. **Education as Development of Human Resource / 59**  
Dr. Anowar Hussain
- ✓ 10. **Need for Development of Language Skills and  
Issues in Alternative Education / 66**  
Dr. Azmal Hoque
- ✓ 11. **Stages of Value Development of North East India / 71**  
Dr. Idris Ali
- ✓ 12. **Promotion of Indian Language and NEP-2020 / 76**  
Dr. Mulluck Chan Babu
13. **Language as an Instrument of Thinking / 82**  
Dr. Ruhul Amin
14. **Philosophical Concepts of Humanism, Religion and Morality / 88**  
Dr. Samir Ali
15. **Modes of Human Activities Involving Language of  
North East Society / 97**  
Dr. Shajeda Khatun

16. **Growth and Development in Education / 101**  
Dr. Mir Sofiur Rahman Choudhury
17. **Socio-Economic Condition of the Gupta's Period / 110**  
Md. Hikmot Ali
18. **Teacher Effectiveness and Classroom Management / 119**  
Kamal Uddin Ahmed
19. **Motivation In Learning Among High School / 126**  
Kayum Ali
- ✓ 20. **Rural Community, Prosperity and Higher Education of North-East India / 133**  
Kurban Ali
21. **Essentials of a Good Lesson Plan / 140**  
Manju Ahmed
22. **Role of Mass Media in Education / 145**  
Md. Abu Shama Ahmed
23. **Assamese Folk Culture and Literature / 150**  
Nasir Uddin Ahmed
24. **Current Trends in Economic Growth and Development in India / 156**  
Nipon Chandra Das
25. **Peace and Universal Fraternity of North East India / 164**  
Nur Mohammad Al Aman
- ✓ 26. **Role of Indigenous Knowledge and Popular Culture / 169**  
Nurjaman Hoque
- ✓ 27. **Economic Progress and Productivity / 176**  
Nurul Islam
28. **Role of Mass Media on Globalization / 181**  
Nurul Islam
29. **Quality of Life as an outcome of Education / 188**  
Reza Shadullah Ahmed
30. **Cultural Developments and Historical Events  
Impact on Modern Arabic Literature / 191**  
Shaleha Begum



## 11. Stages of Value Development of North East India

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### **Abstract**

The purpose of the chapter was to stages of value development. To inculcate the values of national integration, equality and brotherhood among all citizens and to help a person grow into a complete human being. While every aspect of man's life has values, education having the greatest impact on man has the greatest value. In the context of education, values have got narrow and also they have wider meanings. Therefore, values influence every aspect of educational process, technique, policy and procedure. Values determine what we should do and how we should do. The choice between two things depends upon the relative value of the things. We always feel interested in those values, which make a difference in our lives and which we can progressively explore and apprehend. It is well said, new occasions teach new duties, and time makes ancient good uncouth. Thus, the highest values are spiritual and intellectual; the lowest values are material and physical. There is a considerable impact of value education on our domestic life for the better.

**Keywords:** Stages, Value, Development, Integration and Equality, Brotherhood.

### **Introduction:**

Man is a purposive being with an essential nature of approving or disapproving nature, appreciating or depreciating everything that he sees, does and feels. Everything in life makes its multiple impacts upon man for better or worse. Every one of us has needs, urges and aspirations. Anything that fulfils the needs satisfies the urges and helps us in realizing the aspirations, has value. Everything, therefore, is of value or disvalue to man and he has been since the hoary past, making efforts to evaluate as validly and as wisely as he can. Hence man does this valuation every day, nay, every hour of the day and does it throughout life. While every aspect of man's life has values, education having the greatest impact on man has the greatest value. To inculcate the values of national integration and equality and brotherhood among all citizens and to help a person grow into a complete human being. Values, when carefully crafted, are the most powerful tool for personal and professional growth I've seen. Our values motivate us when times get tough; help us face fear and step into action; bring an inner wisdom to decision making; and bring a sense of meaning and purpose to everything we do. A thing has a value if it has, "worthiness to be chosen".

Two short-comings in the scientific approach to values cannot be denied. To value, in the words of John Dewey, means primarily to prize, to esteem, to appraise, to estimate. It means the act of judgment upon the nature and amount of its value as compared with something else. Perry

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**Current Trends  
in Socio-cultural  
and Educational  
in India**

**Dr. Baliram Pawar  
Dr. Abdul Khaleque**

## Index

1. **Trends in English Literature and Development / 07**  
Abdul Khaleque
2. **Current Trends of Assamese Literature and Folk Culture in Assam / 14**  
Abdul Alim
3. **Global Gender Equality in Political Life / 19**  
Abdus Salam
4. **Improvisation of Employability and NEP 2020 / 26**  
Abu Shama Ahmed
- ✓ 5. **Culture and its Diversity of North-East / 32**  
Ashraf Ali Ahmed
6. **Recent Developments In The Education Of Finance And Growth / 38**  
Aynul Hoque Choudhury
7. **Philosophical View of Value and Reality / 46**  
Begum Runa Laila Mazumdar
- ✓ 8. **Issues and Challenges of Inclusive Education / 52**  
Dildar Reza
- ✓ 9. **Education as Development of Human Resource / 59**  
Dr. Anowar Hussain
- ✓ 10. **Need for Development of Language Skills and  
Issues in Alternative Education / 66**  
Dr. Azmal Hoque
- ✓ 11. **Stages of Value Development of North East India / 71**  
Dr. Idris Ali
- ✓ 12. **Promotion of Indian Language and NEP-2020 / 76**  
Dr. Mulluck Chan Babu
13. **Language as an Instrument of Thinking / 82**  
Dr. Ruhul Amin
14. **Philosophical Concepts of Humanism, Religion and Morality / 88**  
Dr. Samir Ali
15. **Modes of Human Activities Involving Language of  
North East Society / 97**  
Dr. Shajeda Khatun

16. **Growth and Development in Education / 101**  
Dr. Mir Sofiur Rahman Choudhury
17. **Socio-Economic Condition of the Gupta's Period / 110**  
Md. Hikmot Ali
18. **Teacher Effectiveness and Classroom Management / 119**  
Kamal Uddin Ahmed
19. **Motivation In Learning Among High School / 126**  
Kayum Ali
- ✓ 20. **Rural Community, Prosperity and Higher Education of North-East India / 133**  
Kurban Ali
21. **Essentials of a Good Lesson Plan / 140**  
Manju Ahmed
22. **Role of Mass Media in Education / 145**  
Md. Abu Shama Ahmed
23. **Assamese Folk Culture and Literature / 150**  
Nasir Uddin Ahmed
24. **Current Trends in Economic Growth and Development in India / 156**  
Nipon Chandra Das
25. **Peace and Universal Fraternity of North East India / 164**  
Nur Mohammad Al Aman
- ✓ 26. **Role of Indigenous Knowledge and Popular Culture / 169**  
Nurjaman Hoque
- ✓ 27. **Economic Progress and Productivity / 176**  
Nurul Islam
28. **Role of Mass Media on Globalization / 181**  
Nurul Islam
29. **Quality of Life as an outcome of Education / 188**  
Reza Shadullah Ahmed
30. **Cultural Developments and Historical Events  
Impact on Modern Arabic Literature / 191**  
Shaleha Begum



## 12.

### Promotion of Indian Language and NEP-2020

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#### **Abstract**

At present this country is passing through a very critical phase. The chapter is written with the purpose of examining the role of education in building a progressive society. Its major theme is the study of Indian education in the light of the peculiarities of the Indian society. It concerns itself with such general topics as meaning as well as problem or role in language and the language as a social system as well as with the problems dealing with organization. However, not very sincere and serious efforts are being made by educationists in this direction. There is thus raging a worst sort of controversy regarding the official language of the union even though the provision is very clear about it. The present chapter investigation is an exploratory one which aims at studying the problem of medium of instruction, the place of regional language etc., is all quite perplexing problems which need immediate solutions.

**Keywords:** Promotion, Critical Phase, Language, Solutions.

#### **Introduction:**

Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and just society, and promoting national development of the language. The medium of expression until at least grade five but preferably till grade eight or beyond shall be the student's mother tongue, or the local or regional language. The 'three-language formula' will continue to be implemented in schools, where two of the three languages shall be native to India. The policy seeks to standardize the school curriculum for Indian Sign Language across the country. The language problem is facing many ways or defects in our country. Some of them are negligence towards one's mother tongue, the ignorance of the middle class, the adverse effects of electronic media, immigration, globalization etc. this chapter describes the various problems for utilizing the source knowledge, forms of knowledge etc. and its solutions. Hence regional language or upsurges are in fact various responses to national crises, emanating both from the failure of the existing system and mass discontent against it. It is generally held that education is best imparted through the medium of mother tongue. But such a mother must be well-developed language with rich literature on varied subjects to be a fit vehicle of knowledge. Our mother tongue, language is a well-developed with rich literature. Language is the armoury of the human mind and at once contains the trophies of its past and the weapons of its future conquests.

The language problem has been a perennial trouble-spot in our educational history. The issue is so mixed up with fads and fanaticism and so vitiated with action and reaction over the

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**Current Trends  
in Socio-cultural  
and Educational  
in India**

**Dr. Baliram Pawar  
Dr. Abdul Khaleque**

## Index

1. **Trends in English Literature and Development / 07**  
Abdul Khaleque
2. **Current Trends of Assamese Literature and Folk Culture in Assam / 14**  
Abdul Alim
3. **Global Gender Equality in Political Life / 19**  
Abdus Salam
4. **Improvisation of Employability and NEP 2020 / 26**  
Abu Shama Ahmed
- ✓ 5. **Culture and its Diversity of North-East / 32**  
Ashraf Ali Ahmed
6. **Recent Developments In The Education Of Finance And Growth / 38**  
Aynul Hoque Choudhury
7. **Philosophical View of Value and Reality / 46**  
Begum Runa Laila Mazumdar
- ✓ 8. **Issues and Challenges of Inclusive Education / 52**  
Dildar Reza
- ✓ 9. **Education as Development of Human Resource / 59**  
Dr. Anowar Hussain
- ✓ 10. **Need for Development of Language Skills and  
Issues in Alternative Education / 66**  
Dr. Azmal Hoque
- ✓ 11. **Stages of Value Development of North East India / 71**  
Dr. Idris Ali
- ✓ 12. **Promotion of Indian Language and NEP-2020 / 76**  
Dr. Mulluck Chan Babu
13. **Language as an Instrument of Thinking / 82**  
Dr. Ruhul Amin
14. **Philosophical Concepts of Humanism, Religion and Morality / 88**  
Dr. Samir Ali
15. **Modes of Human Activities Involving Language of  
North East Society / 97**  
Dr. Shajeda Khatun

16. **Growth and Development in Education / 101**  
Dr. Mir Sofiur Rahman Choudhury
17. **Socio-Economic Condition of the Gupta's Period / 110**  
Md. Hikmot Ali
18. **Teacher Effectiveness and Classroom Management / 119**  
Kamal Uddin Ahmed
19. **Motivation In Learning Among High School / 126**  
Kayum Ali
- ✓ 20. **Rural Community, Prosperity and Higher Education of North-East India / 133**  
Kurban Ali
21. **Essentials of a Good Lesson Plan / 140**  
Manju Ahmed
22. **Role of Mass Media in Education / 145**  
Md. Abu Shama Ahmed
23. **Assamese Folk Culture and Literature / 150**  
Nasir Uddin Ahmed
24. **Current Trends in Economic Growth and Development in India / 156**  
Nipon Chandra Das
25. **Peace and Universal Fraternity of North East India / 164**  
Nur Mohammad Al Aman
- ✓ 26. **Role of Indigenous Knowledge and Popular Culture / 169**  
Nurjaman Hoque
- ✓ 27. **Economic Progress and Productivity / 176**  
Nurul Islam
28. **Role of Mass Media on Globalization / 181**  
Nurul Islam
29. **Quality of Life as an outcome of Education / 188**  
Reza Shadullah Ahmed
30. **Cultural Developments and Historical Events  
Impact on Modern Arabic Literature / 191**  
Shaleha Begum



20.

## **Rural Community, Prosperity and Higher Education of North-East India**

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### **Abstract**

The present study is focused on the contemporary impact of higher education on the prosperity of the North-East Indian is greatly linked with the prosperity of the rural community or rural population and higher education. This chapter attempt is to the upliftment of the rural society that national efforts should be much intensified and general concept and current scenario in India. This part is the core of chapter, highlighting contribution of higher education institutes, make in India Initiative. Till now the higher education has totally an urban bias. Therefore, the villages have constantly been neglected with the result that the village community had remained at a very low level of subsistence. The fruits of modern technology, sciences as well as the growth of knowledge in other field have not at all touched the village community. It is even today living in mud-houses in the surroundings of dust, dirt and filth etc., hardly any village has any sanitary arrangements. In this system not only universal literacy, compulsory attendance but a higher education for the leader, reformer, and teacher and for creating general consciousness about modern advancement in science is necessary. This effect to a great extent and through the equipment tries to bring reforms in it.

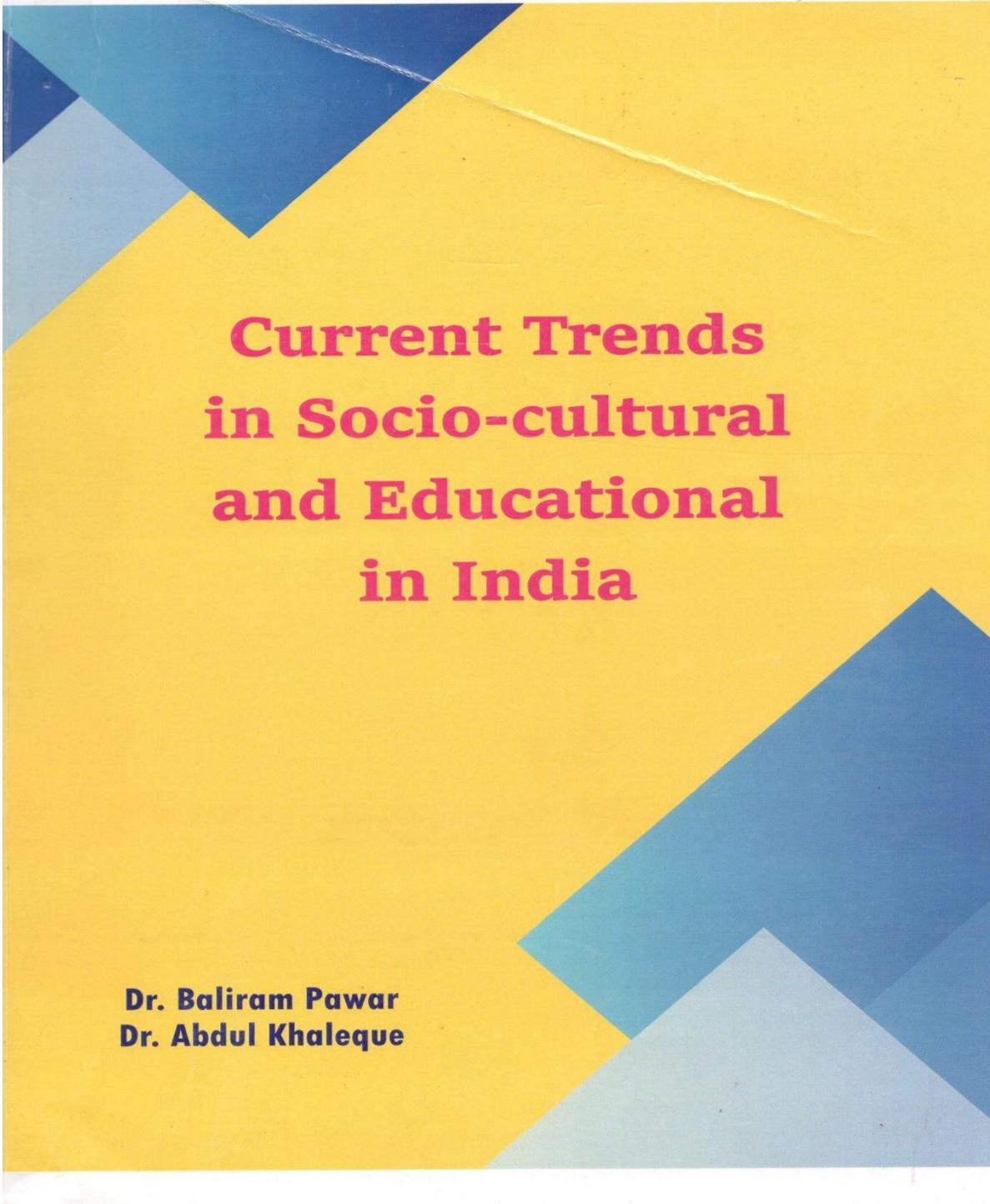
The effort is also to identify the various institutional frameworks which can act as the vehicle to reach the expected outcomes. Last but not the least, reflects on reform, conclusion and recommendations.

**Keywords:** Rural Community, Prosperity, Higher Education, Modern, Technology.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

A growing number of countries have achieved the goal of universal primary education and others are moving closer to this goal. Young people who expect to pursue further education and training to improve their chances for employment and higher earnings get benefited from these goals. Higher education plays an extremely important role in promoting human as well as societal well-being and in developing India as envisioned in its constitution a democratic, just, socially conscious, cultured, and humane nation upholding liberty, equality, fraternity, and justice for all. Higher education significantly contributes towards sustainable livelihoods and economic development of the nation. As India moves towards becoming a knowledge economy and society,

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**Current Trends  
in Socio-cultural  
and Educational  
in India**

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Dr. Abdul Khaleque**

## Index

1. **Trends in English Literature and Development / 07**  
Abdul Khaleque
2. **Current Trends of Assamese Literature and Folk Culture in Assam / 14**  
Abdul Alim
3. **Global Gender Equality in Political Life / 19**  
Abdus Salam
4. **Improvisation of Employability and NEP 2020 / 26**  
Abu Shama Ahmed
- ✓ 5. **Culture and its Diversity of North-East / 32**  
Ashraf Ali Ahmed
6. **Recent Developments In The Education Of Finance And Growth / 38**  
Aynul Hoque Choudhury
7. **Philosophical View of Value and Reality / 46**  
Begum Runa Laila Mazumdar
- ✓ 8. **Issues and Challenges of Inclusive Education / 52**  
Dildar Reza
- ✓ 9. **Education as Development of Human Resource / 59**  
Dr. Anowar Hussain
- ✓ 10. **Need for Development of Language Skills and  
Issues in Alternative Education / 66**  
Dr. Azmal Hoque
- ✓ 11. **Stages of Value Development of North East India / 71**  
Dr. Idris Ali
- ✓ 12. **Promotion of Indian Language and NEP-2020 / 76**  
Dr. Mulluck Chan Babu
13. **Language as an Instrument of Thinking / 82**  
Dr. Ruhul Amin
14. **Philosophical Concepts of Humanism, Religion and Morality / 88**  
Dr. Samir Ali
15. **Modes of Human Activities Involving Language of  
North East Society / 97**  
Dr. Shajeda Khatun

16. **Growth and Development in Education / 101**  
Dr. Mir Sofiur Rahman Choudhury
17. **Socio-Economic Condition of the Gupta's Period / 110**  
Md. Hikmot Ali
18. **Teacher Effectiveness and Classroom Management / 119**  
Kamal Uddin Ahmed
19. **Motivation In Learning Among High School / 126**  
Kayum Ali
- ✓ 20. **Rural Community, Prosperity and Higher Education of North-East India / 133**  
Kurban Ali
21. **Essentials of a Good Lesson Plan / 140**  
Manju Ahmed
22. **Role of Mass Media in Education / 145**  
Md. Abu Shama Ahmed
23. **Assamese Folk Culture and Literature / 150**  
Nasir Uddin Ahmed
24. **Current Trends in Economic Growth and Development in India / 156**  
Nipon Chandra Das
25. **Peace and Universal Fraternity of North East India / 164**  
Nur Mohammad Al Aman
- ✓ 26. **Role of Indigenous Knowledge and Popular Culture / 169**  
Nurjaman Hoque
- ✓ 27. **Economic Progress and Productivity / 176**  
Nurul Islam
28. **Role of Mass Media on Globalization / 181**  
Nurul Islam
29. **Quality of Life as an outcome of Education / 188**  
Reza Shadullah Ahmed
30. **Cultural Developments and Historical Events  
Impact on Modern Arabic Literature / 191**  
Shaleha Begum



## Role of Indigenous Knowledge and Popular Culture

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### ABSTRACT

The present chapter is conducted to explore the role indigenous knowledge and popular culture of north east India. Understanding how people and societies acquire and use knowledge is essential for improving people's lives, especially the lives of the poorest. Human beings gather knowledge basically for two purposes: survival and development. We try to understand and come to grips with the environment in order to survive, and we try to find reasons for our survival that go beyond the intuitive reaction to physical threats. This is in short the basis for all kind of activities which aim at building up knowledge systems. Long before the development of modern science, which is quite young, indigenous people have developed their ways of knowing how to survive and also of ideas about meanings, purposes and values. It has become customary to refer to this kind of knowledge as "indigenous knowledge" or "traditional knowledge", "local knowledge", "traditional ecological knowledge" "ethno-ecology" etc. and it is often seen as a contrast to, or at least as very different from, western ways of generating, recording and transmitting knowledge. The close attachment of indigenous knowledge to nature has enabled local cultures to survive for generations amidst pressures of change popular culture of north east India. The initiatives of the native peoples to respond to the present conditions of the environment provide the dynamic characteristics of the local cultures. The remarkable difference between local cultures and modern science is that the environment and nature shape the development of the former.

**Keywords:** Indigenous Knowledge, Popular Culture, Environment

### Introduction:

The indigenous knowledge is the body of knowledge or natural history built up by a group of people through generations of living in close contact with nature. Indigenous or Traditional knowledge is simple and practical. It links the survival of every human being to the wholeness of nature and its elements that support life. It provides the concrete situations of communities in relation with the environment and provides practical solutions to the problems of the people. Indigenous or Traditional knowledge defines a worldview of people and provides direction for their survival socially, economically, politically and spiritually. It explains the evolution of cultural behaviors that resulted from the efforts of people to adjust to their environment. In cases where



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