



# SONTALI ANCHALIK COLLEGE

Mahtoli, Kamrup, Assam – 781136

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**3.3.1: Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC care list during the last five years.**



3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years								
Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal /Digital Object Identifier (doi) number		
						Link to website of the Journal	Link to article / paper / abstract of the article	Is it listed in UGC Care list
<b>2018-2019</b>								
Terrorism and Human peace with reference to NE India	Nowshad Ali Ahmed	Assamese	International Journal of Innovative Research Creative Technology	October/2018	2454-5988	<a href="https://www.ijrct.org/">https://www.ijrct.org/</a>	<a href="https://www.ijrct.org/viewPaper.php?paperId=1805002">https://www.ijrct.org/viewPaper.php?paperId=1805002</a>	UGC Approved
Imru'al - Qais is called the father of Arabic Poetry-A Study.	Dr. Azmal Hoque	Arabic	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	Oct-18	2348-1269	<a href="https://www.ijrar.org/">https://www.ijrar.org/</a>	<a href="https://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&amp;p_id=IJRAR19D4767">https://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&amp;p_id=IJRAR19D4767</a>	UGC Care List
A Study of Maulana Jalal Uddin Rumi's Concept of Sufism.	Dr. Azmal Hoque	Arabic	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	May-19	2348-1269	<a href="https://www.ijrar.org/">https://www.ijrar.org/</a>	<a href="https://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&amp;p_id=IJRAR19K9418">https://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&amp;p_id=IJRAR19K9418</a>	UGC Care List
<b>2019-2020</b>								
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## 2020-2021

A Study on the violence against women in India	Dr. Azmal Hoque	Arabic	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	Apr-21	2348-1269	<a href="https://www.ijrar.org/">https://www.ijrar.org/</a>	<a href="https://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&amp;p_id=IJRAR21B2523">https://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&amp;p_id=IJRAR21B2523</a>	UGC Care List
An Analytical Study of Empowerment of women in panchayati Raj System of Assam.	Dr. Idris Ali	Pol.Sciences	IJFANS - UGC Care listed Group D Journal	Apr-21	2319-1775	<a href="https://www.ijfans.org/">https://www.ijfans.org/</a>	<a href="https://www.ijfans.org/uploads/paper/268df08ce77c14c2a4c8e5834b1d6af7.pdf">https://www.ijfans.org/uploads/paper/268df08ce77c14c2a4c8e5834b1d6af7.pdf</a>	UGC Care List
Some aspects of the Economics of Vegetable cultivation in relation to new agricultural strategies of Assam -A case study	Nurul Islam	Economics	IJFANS - UGC Care listed Group D Journal	Apr-21	2319-1775	<a href="https://www.ijfans.org/">https://www.ijfans.org/</a>	<a href="https://www.ijfans.org/uploads/paper/2b7a9b69b4f13f5a22fd0b6556710258.pdf">https://www.ijfans.org/uploads/paper/2b7a9b69b4f13f5a22fd0b6556710258.pdf</a>	UGC Care List
<b>2021-2022</b>								
Relationship of Adjustment and Self-concept in Relation to Anxiety among	Mr. Dildar Reza	Education	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)	Dec-21	2348-1269	<a href="https://www.ijrar.org/">https://www.ijrar.org/</a>	<a href="https://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&amp;p_id=IJRAR21D2035">https://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&amp;p_id=IJRAR21D2035</a>	UGC Care List

Adolescent s with special reference to Goalpara District in Assam								
A Study of Technologic al Change in Farm Situation with special reference to Economics of Vegetable Cultivation of Goalpara District in Assam.	Nurul Islam	Economics	Internatio nal Journal of Researcha nd Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)	Dec-21	2348- 1269	<a href="https://www.ijrar.org/">https://www.ijrar.org/</a>	<a href="https://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&amp;p_id=IJRAR21D2039">https://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&amp;p_id=IJRAR21D2039</a>	UGC Care List
A Study of Socio- Economic Problems of Women Empowerm ent Residing Urban Areas in Kamrup, District	Dr.Idris Ali	Pol- Science	Internatio nal Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	Dec-21	2348- 1269	<a href="https://www.ijrar.org/">https://www.ijrar.org/</a>	<a href="https://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&amp;p_id=IJRAR21D2037">https://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&amp;p_id=IJRAR21D2037</a>	UGC Care List

An Analytical study of folk culture, Assamese Literature and environmental awareness through education in Assam	Nawshad Ali Ahmed	Assamese	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	Mar-22	2320-7019	<a href="https://www.ijrar.org/">https://www.ijrar.org/</a>	<a href="https://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?p_id=IJRAR22A2385">https://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?p_id=IJRAR22A2385</a>	UGC Care list
<b>2022-2023</b>								
A Study on the practices of the various sources of Islamic Sharia(Law)	Dr. Azmal Hoque	Arabic	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	Dec-22	2348-1269	<a href="https://www.ijrar.org/">https://www.ijrar.org/</a>	<a href="https://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?p_id=IJRAR22D2848">https://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?p_id=IJRAR22D2848</a>	UGC Care List
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A case study of Illiya Abu Madi's works on	Dr. Mobarok Ahmed	Arabic	IJFANS - UGC Care listed Group D Journal	Dec-22	2319-17875	<a href="https://www.ijfans.org/">https://www.ijfans.org/</a>	<a href="https://www.ijfans.org/uploads/paper/704a2a4c6b0921db703f085925c27ac3.pdf">https://www.ijfans.org/uploads/paper/704a2a4c6b0921db703f085925c27ac3.pdf</a>	UGC Care list

Modern Arabic Poetry								
An empirical Study of Assamese Literature and folk culture towards well-being on Modern Society of Assam	Nawshad Ali Ahmed	Assamese	IJFANS - UGC Care listed Group D Journal	Dec-22	2319-17875	<a href="https://www.ijfans.org/">https://www.ijfans.org/</a>	<a href="https://www.ijfans.org/uploads/paper/Oa4dffaa4daa22029f58d1684f318363.pdf">https://www.ijfans.org/uploads/paper/Oa4dffaa4daa22029f58d1684f318363.pdf</a>	UGC Care list
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A Study of Motivation of Post Graduate Students towards on Gender, Faculties and Socio-Economic Condition of Assam	Dildar Reza	Education	IJFANS - UGC Care listed Group D Journal	Dec-22	2319-17875	<a href="https://www.ijfans.org/">https://www.ijfans.org/</a>	<a href="https://www.ijfans.org/uploads/paper/66c179f66ae7ed5b9f67878a67ffd683.pdf">https://www.ijfans.org/uploads/paper/66c179f66ae7ed5b9f67878a67ffd683.pdf</a>	UGC Care List

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## Terrorism and Human Peace with Reference to the NE India

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### Introduction

Terrorism is, in the broadest sense, the use of intentional violence for political or religious purposes. It is used in this regard primarily to refer to violence during peacetime or in context of war against non-combatants, mostly civilians and neutral military personnel.

**Keywords:** Terrorism, Terrorist Organisations, Human Peace, North-East India

The terms "terrorist" and "terrorism" originated during the French Revolution of the late 18th century. *Terrorism is a charged term. It is often used with the connotation of something that is "morally wrong".* Governments and non-state groups use the term to abuse or denounce opposing groups. Varied political organizations have been accused of using terrorism to achieve their objectives. These organizations include right-wing and left-wing political organizations, nationalist groups, religious groups, revolutionaries and ruling governments. Legislation declaring terrorism a crime has been adopted in many states. When terrorism is perpetrated by nationstates, it is not considered terrorism by the state conducting it, making legality a largely grey-area issue. There is no consensus as to whether or not terrorism should be regarded as a war crime.

### Terrorist in North-East India

The following groups are some of Terrorist, Insurgent and Extremist groups in North-East India.

- A. United Liberation Front of Asom (Assam) (ULFA) was formed on April 7, 1979, by Bhimakanta Buragohain, Rajiv Rajkonwar alias Arabinda Rajkhowa, Golap Baruah alias Anup Chetia, Samiran Gogoi alias Pradip Gogoi, Bhadrashwar Gohain and Paresh Baruah at the Rang Ghar in Sibsagar to establish a "sovereign socialist Assam" through an armed struggle.
- B. The origin of the Kamtapur Liberation Organisation (KLO) can be traced to the attempts of certain members of the Rajbongshi community belonging to the all Kamtapur Students' Union (AKSU) to organise an armed struggle for a separate Kamtapur State. The objective of the KLO is to carve out a separate Kamtapur State comprising six districts — Cooch Behar, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, North and South Dinajpur and Malda — of West Bengal and four contiguous districts of Assam-Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Dhubri and Goalpara.
- C. The National Socialist Council of Nagaland – Khaplang (NSCN-K) was formed on April 30, 1988, consequent to an assassination attempt on the General Secretary of what emerged as the rival outfit – NSCN (IM) – Thuingaleng Muivah.
- D. National Socialist Council of Nagaland - Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM) was formed on January 31, 1980, by Isak Chisi Swu, Thuingaleng Muivah and S.S. Khaplang opposing the 'Shillong Accord' signed by the then NNC (Naga National Council) with the Indian government.

# Imru'al-Qais is called the father of Arabic Poetry: A Study

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## Abstract

Imru'al-Qays was an Arabian poet in the 6th century. He was the son of Hujr bin al-Harith who was a king that ruled over the tribes of Asad and Ghatfan and his mother was said to be Fatimah bin Rabi'ah al-Taghlibi. He is considered by many Arabic poetry scholars to be the father of Arabic poetry. His Qasidah, "Let us stop and weep" is one of the seven Mu'allaqat or Golden Odes that were hung on the walls of the Kabah. Imru'al-Qais was said to be a kind-hearted person. He always hoped for the best not only for himself but also for everyone else around him.

**Keywords:** Arabian, Asad, Ghatfan, Mu'allaqat, and Poet etc.

## Introduction

The Present topic is to investigate for the acknowledgement of the Qsida of al-Imru'al-Qays ibn Hujr (501 AD – 544 AD) as one of the most influential Poets of Pre-Islamic Arabia for which he was called as the father of Arabic poetry. He was known as the achievement in establishing the prototype of Arabic poetry. His writings were an erotic one. His Qasida is literally known as The Muallaqat or the 'hanging' poem. The poems were written down in golden letters on scrolls of linen and hung on the walls of the Kaaba in Mecca because hanging the poem has a symbolic meaning as if the odes hang in the reader's mind.

In Pre Islamic Arabia era, people disseminated poetries verbally. Imru'al-Qays' works were collected into many different forms by various people. Arabic scholars distrust the authenticity of most of them. Imru'al-Qays is mostly known for a long, complex poem that was included in the Mu'allaqat. Imru'al-Qays' poem in Mu'allaqat contains 82 lines. He can write the most imaginative and descriptive sentences in conventional lines. Here is an example of the opening stanzas of his poetry, "The Poem of Imrul-al-Qays."

## Early life of Imraul Qais:

Historians are divided as to the year of Imru'al-Qais' birth, but one estimate is that he was born sometime around 526 AD. He was said to be the youngest of the sons of Hujr, king over the tribes of Asad and Ghutfan. Some historians have pointed out that his father had other wives and concubines than his mother, in accordance with the custom of kings at this time, and it is possible that he received little fatherly attention. He began composing poetry from an early age, an activity that his father strongly disapproved of because it was not

## A STUDY OF MAULANA JALALUDDIN RUMI'S CONCEPT OF SUFISM

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### Abstract

Maulana Jalalud-d-Din Rumi was declared that Sufism or tasawwuf receives its light from the Prophet Muhammad (sm). He wrote in detail about Sufism in his great writing Mathnavi in the poetical forms. Jalalud-d-Din Rumi gave a momentum to tasawwuf (Sufism) movement and addressed this issue throughout his teachings. Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi was knowledgeable and spiritual leader of all the times to come. He created pure and purified concept of spirit in the society. The great mystic Sufi philosopher carries out a search of the Sufism and its numerous aspects like love and reason, freewill, belief and destiny, communion with God, Obedience and the difficulty with evil. Rumi considers that everything is not good in universe and he refuses the attitude of quietness on these matters, he also considers that evil a way for us to struggle for a correct path. Rumi says that love has the cure for all the diseases, it can be the only path to know about the God and the absolute truth that is knowing self. This paper explains and defends a divine command account of moral obligations. A divine command account of moral obligations is distinguished from a general theological voluntarism which grounds all moral truth in the divine will, God's commands ground moral duties, but truths about the good are grounded in the nature of God and God's creation.

**Key Word:** Maulana, Sufism, Mathnavi, Divine, Distinguished.

### Introduction

Maulana Rumi was the greatest Persian Poet and Mystic Sufi Philosopher. Now to understand why Rumi was a great Sufi we must first know about what Sufism is, Sufism is the quest for the higher realities, it is the search for the knowledge that is divine, it is the effort to find a personal connection with God and understand the God and his message. From the time man started to think, he is always wondered about where he came from, where he will go, what is the purpose of his existence, what is God and what are the ultimate realities of life. Maulana Rumi did a lot of work and he spent a great time on the very subject. Maulana's work in the form of the six volumes of the Masnavi was to find how can man find the ultimate realities, and how can we experience God to the greatest level. The paper focuses on the motive of truth and its unique representation in the works of Rumi. The present work is also to focus the Sufism in the light of Mathnavi of Rumi. The term "post-truth" appeared and the informational war is going on in the mind of Rumi. He always tries to focus the existence of God. He was completely surrendered himself into the will of God. According to Rumi God is

## A Study on the Violence against Women in India

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### Abstract

Violence against women does not mean only physical violence. It is much broader and includes sexual, emotional, psychological and financial abuse. The National Plan targets two main types of violence against women – domestic and family violence, and sexual assault. ‘The term violence against women means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.’ Violence is a harassment against women by man it may be either physical or sexual. Women are victimized by man at any stage. There are various types of violence happened by men against women like sexual, early marriage, dowry killing, rape, murder, forced prostitution of young girls etc.

**Keywords:** Violence, physical, sexual, domestic, and dowry etc.

### 1. Introduction:

Violence against women in India refers to physical or sexual violence committed against Indian women, typically by a man. Common forms of violence against women in India include acts such as domestic abuse, sexual assault, early marriage, murder. Crime against women such as rape, acid throwing, dowry killings, honour killings, bride burning, and the forced prostitution of young girls has been reported in India. Police records in India show a high incidence of crimes against women. Women belonging to any class, caste, creed or religion can be victims of this cruel form of violence and disfigurement. In India, domestic violence towards women is considered as any type of abuse that can be considered a threat; it can also be physical, psychological, or sexual abuse to any current or former partner. In 1961, the Government of India passed the Dowry Prohibition Act making dowry demands in wedding arrangements illegal. However, many cases of dowry-related domestic violence, suicides and murders have been reported. In the 1980s, numerous such cases were reported. In fact in this present topic it will be focused on the violence against women in India.

### 2. Objectives of the study:

- 1.To contribute to ending male violence against women and girls.
- 2.To protect gender based violence and to provide protection to victims of domestic violence.
- 3.To study the socio-economic and demographic factors which affect the victimization of woman for domestic violence.

## **An Analytical Study of Empowerment of Women in Panchayatiraj System in Assam**

**Dr. Idris Ali**

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### **Abstract**

The present study aims to prepare an analytical study of empowerment of women in Panchayatiraj System in Assam. The present study explores the main focused on the nature and concept of Panchayati Raj is deeply entrenched in the process of strengthening the basic democracy at the grass-roots level by ensuring people's participation in local governance and administration. Women in India now participate in all activities such as education, politics, media, art and culture, service sectors, science and technology, etc. The Constitution of India guarantees to all Indian women equality (Article 14), no discrimination by the State (Article 15(1)), equality of opportunity (Article 16), and equal pay for equal work (Article 39(d)). The method of investigation in the present study is descriptive survey method employed. The present study was conducted to an unexplored the social and economic problems experienced by senior women residing within the Gaon Panchayat limits of Kamrup district in Assam. The sample for the present study consisted of 112 women. The present investigation has broad in to light some interesting fact and a significant relationship existing between socio-economic condition and women empowerment of the investigated. The findings of the present study revealed that majority of senior women were found to have severed health and financial problems and moderate level of problems in social, familial, emotional and psychological areas. Senior most women reflected the experience of more psycho-social problems as compared to their women. Assam Panchayat Act 1994, A three-tier system with Zilla Parishad has been introduced Gaon Panchayat, Anchalik Panchayat and Zilla Parishad.

**Keywords:** Empowerment, Women, Panchayatiraj System, Equality, Opportunity.

### **Introduction:**

A democratic society rests on major pillars of liberty, equality, social justice and fraternity. The Indian constitution is committed to these noble principles. All citizens of the country must get equal opportunities for progress in life. To build up the democratic society, the new generation needs equal educational opportunities. Women constitute almost half the human race. Education has been recognized as an essential agent of social change and development in any society of any country. Therefore, the emphasis with regard to women education should be to equip her multiple role as citizens, housewives, mother, and contributor to family income, builders of new society and builder of the nation. In this study, researcher wants to discuss impact equality opportunity policy for academic women.

Today the scenario has changed in terms of interrelationships and the family dynamics existing within the family. Industrialization, migration, urbanization and westernization have severely affected our value system. These social changes have seriously affected the social context and adjustment of the aged and thereby exposing them to several serious problems. The constitution of India guarantees to all Indian women equality (Article 14), no discrimination by the state (Article 15(1)), equality of opportunity (Article 16), and equal pay for equal work (Article 39(d)). In addition, it allows special provisions to be made by the State in favour of women and children (Article 15(3)), renounces practices derogatory to the dignity of women (Article 51(A) (e), and also allows for provisions to be made by the State for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief (Article 42).

## **Some Aspects of the Economics of Vegetable Cultivation in relation to New Agricultural Strategies of Assam: A Case Study**

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### **Abstract**

This study highlights major some aspects of Economics of Vegetable Cultivation in relation to New Agricultural Strategies of Assam. This paper presents a study in the areas, where new agricultural strategy is being applied; irrigation facilities are speedily being expanded to assure the adequate water supply. The present investigation is descriptive survey method used. The principal aim is to examine the effect of the during the last 10-12 years, there has occurred a remarkable growth of tube-wells, pump-sets etc. The new agricultural strategy called Green Revolution was initiated in environmental awareness and this paper is an attempt to describe the major research carried out on several new public institutions like national seeds corporation, agro industries corporations, national co-operative development corporation etc. have been set up to promote services to the cultivators at door steps. Moreover, they have been provided with sufficient funds to lend liberal loans to peasants to adopt latest farm technology. The most important achievement of new strategy is the substantial increase in the production of major cereals like rice and wheat. These efforts, which were aimed at making us self-sufficient in food and spread the benefits of green revolution to the other as yet unreached regions, are what is referred to in literature as the new agricultural strategy. There are three goals of agricultural development in India. As per the findings, summarize in more detail these are: (a) achieving high growth by raising productivity; (b) inclusiveness by focusing on lagging regions, small farmers and women; and (c) sustainability of agriculture. The new agricultural strategy involves heavy investment in seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and water, which is beyond the capacity of small and medium farmers. Lastly, the paper describes the various problems for utilizing the farm situation, source knowledge; forms of knowledge and its solutions.

**Keywords:** Economics, Vegetable, Cultivation, New Agricultural Strategies.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

In ancient time people lived in the midst of natural environment by maintaining harmony and unity with nature. As a result human moved forward through the right way with development and prosperity. 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 destruction, the capability of probing deeper down into the personality of individual and the ability to brain-wash have shown that highly educated people in all the activities of national life can only keep the nation politically and economically alive. It was adopted in India during Third Five Year Plan. In 1960, from seven states seven districts were selected and the Government introduced a pilot project known as Intensive Area Development Programme (IADP). Therefore, the most important part of productivity is motivating employees. Motivating employees is a key part of labor productivity, and being motivated and inspired contributes to your personal productivity. There are many ways to foster motivation and increase productivity on a personal level and an organizational level. This is a big economical and fundamental change in the history of agriculture. In the case of glacial gravel, no pesticides are used which is economically more beneficial and obviously higher on nutrition and minerals. Plants fertilized on rock dust produce a



## **Relationship of Adjustment and Self-concept in Relation to Anxiety among Adolescents with special reference to Goalpara District in Assam**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of the present study is to investigate the significant difference between adjustment and self-concept in relation to anxiety among adolescents with special reference to Goalpara in Assam. The sample consisted of 108 both boys and girls. They were randomly selected from 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> classes studying in high school from only one district namely- Goalpara in Assam. Sinha and Sinha (1971) "Adjustment Inventory" was used to measure the adjustment among adolescents, Self-concept by Deo (1971) Personality Word List and Anxiety developed by S.P. Kulshrestha (1972) has been used to measure the Anxiety among visual and non-visual impaired adolescents. The t-test and f-test were applied. Results indicate that there is significant difference between visual and non-visual impaired adolescents in terms of school adjustment and anxiety. Thus, high self-concept is low adjusted and high anxiety than self-concept of adolescents. The result indicates that self-concept between the boys and girls students differ statistically significant at 0.05 levels. It is critical observation there are no significant difference between factor of intellect, temperament, leadership, aspiration, mental health and anxiety, socio-economic status character. In case of appearance and grooming secondary school students is less than other factor and not significant.

Keywords: Adjustment, Self-concept, Anxiety and Adolescents

### **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. Nation is not built by bricks and mortars but by the quality of men. It does not require any evidence to say that society and its development are positively correlated to the development of education. Education is a process of development from the cradle to the grave. Man becomes a gentleman through education and he alone can be educated while the other living organisms are trained. While his life is guaranteed by food, it is glorified by education. However, it is an undeniable fact that no community or society or district or state or nation can prosper without having educated manpower. Education is the most powerful instrument for imparting ideal training to the people. Adjustment is also considered a problem for the reason that absent children can not benefit from the education programmed that the school offer. They do not do as well as in school (Galloway, 1980). Anxiety is a product of education and living among significant and is social and human. It is also warning signal. It implies danger from within. It is a warning that one has to do something to make sure that his security does not sink suddenly as a result of the actions of significant people



# **A STUDY OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE IN FARM SITUATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ECONOMICS OF VEGETABLE CULTIVATION OF GOALPARA DISTRICT IN ASSAM**

**NURUL ISLAM**

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## **Abstract**

The main purpose of the study has been to identify the constraints of agricultural extension service in Assam in general and that of Goalpara district in particular. Identification of such constraints would obviously help us to suggest measures to be taken by the government as well as by the farmers' adoption of improved innovations. To identify the major factors responsible for not capturing the benefit of non-cereal crops like vegetable by the farmers. To identify the factors that influences the adoption of new agricultural technology by different categories of farmers in the study blocks of Goalpara district in Assam. Basic economic and welfare aspects of farm technological advance pointed out that technological change in agriculture can be divided into three main categories- biological, mechanical, and biological-mechanical. Biological changes affect and create agricultural production functions by improving the fertility of soil and the genetic quality of plants. The high yielding varieties of crop and use of fertilizer and other chemicals represent such technological change. Such a technological change has been found to be particularly suited to development of traditional agriculture. The mechanical type of technological change involves the use of new farm tools and machines. It contributed to an increase in the productivity of labour. It also raised the productivity of land because of better ploughing, transplanting etc. The third type of technological change characterized is biological-mechanical. To study the role of government and government extension services in motivating the farmers to adopt improved technology of production. The suggest measures for accelerating agricultural development by adopting new technology in the region under study. To evaluate the impact of adoption of new agricultural technology on the growth and productivity of agriculture.

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## **A Study of Socio - Economic Problems of Women Empowerment Residing of Urban Areas in Kamrup District**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The present study was conducted to an unexplored the social and economic problems experienced by senior women residing within the municipal limits of Kamrup district in Assam. The sample for the present study consisted of 112 senior women between the ages of 60-80 years belonging to extended Muslim families. The present paper has broad in to light some interesting fact and a significant relationship existing between socio-economic condition and women empowerment of the investigated. The findings of the present study revealed that majority of senior women were found to have severed health and financial problems and moderate level of problems in social, familial, emotional and psychological areas. Senior most women reflected the experience of more socio-economic and psycho-social problems as compared to their senior women.

**Keywords:** Socio-economic, Municipal, Muslims, Women, Empowerment.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Women are nearly half of the human capital in the society. They also play varied role in the society. Progress and development is human centered process. Without women equal evolvment development process at every level will be inadequate. **Swami Vivekananda** said that "there is no chance for the welfare of the world unless condition of women is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly only with one wing." Human resource development applies equality to women and men. Education is an important for everyone, but it is especially significant for girls and women. The educational achievement of women can have ripple effect within the family and across generation. Today the scenario has changed in terms of interrelationships and the family dynamics existing within the family. Industrialization, migration, urbanization and westernization have severely affected our value system. These social changes have seriously affected the social context and adjustment of the aged and thereby exposing them to several serious problems. Our educational institutions at all levels are laboring hard for their survival and continuance under serious problems and it is felt that such problems, as exist in these institutions, are a reflection of common problems in the community. The dismal picture of our educational institution and of



# **An Analytical Study of Folk Culture, Assamese Literature and Environmental Awareness through Education in Assam**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The present investigation is an exploratory one which aims at studying the role of folk culture, Assamese literature and environmental awareness through education in Assam. An analytical study the principal aim of the study is to examine the impact of folk culture, Assamese literature and environmental awareness through education in Assam state. This paper is an attempt to describe the major research carried out on indigenous people and how their knowledge can be utilization for human resource development in India with special reference to Assam and highlights two major aspects of application of human resource development and environmental awareness towards educational development and development of a national language. Linguistic reorganisation has been a mistake. Nevertheless, by developing a common national language, popularising the use of more and more modern Indian language among the people and reforms in the national educational system. Human potential is an essential factor of development. Human beings are to be converted into human resource. Development does not start with goods; it starts with people and their knowledge, skills and abilities. Without these three, all resources remain latent, untapped and potential. Lastly, the paper describes the various problems for utilizing the indigenous knowledge, 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.

**KEYWORDS:** Exploratory, Indigenous, Knowledge, Folk Culture, Assamese, Literature and Environmental Awareness, Education.

## **Introduction:**

The primordial affiliations are mutually reinforcing, language and religion are particularly, so language may also be a way of reviving primordialism. When marginalisation, displacement and dispossession are defined in ethnic, religious, linguistic, or other terms, the desire for liberation is at once to found a new society. Hence, the longer such movements go on, the more the history of violence becomes part of a cultural inheritance, and the more an obligation for the living....death by violence not only redeems the patrimony, it is the legacy of the young the role of indigenous knowledge for folk culture, Assamese literature and environmental awareness through education. 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 by



## A Study on the Practices of the various sources of Islamic Sharia(Law)

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**1. Introduction:** Islamic Laws are used by Islamic jurisprudence to elaborate the body of Islamic law. Islamic Laws are based on the two sources like primary and secondary sources. The Holy Quran and Sunnah(Hadith) are included in the primary one and Ijma, Qias, Ijtihad etc. are included in the secondary one . Islam is also divided in two parts Sunni and Shia. In Sunni Islam, the scriptural sources of traditional jurisprudence are the Holy Qur'an, believed by Muslims to be the direct and unaltered word of God, and the Sunnah, consisting of words and actions attributed to the Islamic Prophet Muhammad in the hadith literature. In Shi'ite jurisprudence, the notion of Sunnah is extended to include traditions of the Imams. On the other hand deferent kinds of Schools are there in Islamic Sharia. In this present topic it will be focused the primary and secondary sources of Islamic Sharia(Law) with deferent schools of the same.

**2.1 Qur'an:** A copy of the Qur'an is one of the primary sources of Islamic Sharia. The Qur'an is the first and most important source of Islamic law. Believed to be the direct word of God as revealed to Muhammad through angel Gabriel in Mecca and Medina, the scripture specifies the moral, philosophical, social, political and economic basis on which a society should be constructed. The verses revealed in Mecca deal with philosophical and theological issues, whereas those revealed in Medina are concerned with socio-economic laws. The Qur'an was written and preserved during the life of Muhammad, and compiled soon after his death.

The verses of the Qur'an are categorized into three fields: "science of speculative theology", "ethical principles" and "rules of human conduct". The third category is directly concerned with Islamic legal matters which contain about five hundred verses or one thirteenth of it. The task of interpreting the Qur'an has led to

## Recent Developments in the Literature of Assamese Society with Special Reference to Dr. Bhupen Hazarika: A Study

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### Abstract

The purpose of the study is to investigate the Recent Developments in the Literature of Assamese Society with Special Reference to Dr. Bhupen Hazarika in Assam. The paper presents a study on Assamese literature is the entire corpus of poetry, novels, short stories, plays, documents and other writings in the Assamese language. The present study is focused on the contemporary Assamese society of Assamese language in relation to their Dr. Bhupen Hazarika. This study reveals that there Dr. Bhupen Hazarika was an Indian playback singer, lyricist, musician, poet, actor, anthologist and filmmaker from Assam, widely known as Xudha Kontho. His songs, written and sung mainly in the Assamese language by himself, are marked by humanity and universal brotherhood and have been translated and sung in many languages, most notably in Bengali and Hindi. In the present study, the investigators decided to find out Dr. Bhupen Hazarika aim was to eradicate misunderstandings between the Assamese and the Bengalis. In this present study, the Assamese version of the travelogue has been used to explore and interpret the socio-cultural milieu of Assam as represented in the narrative. Hence, Assamese society of Assamese language & literature has developed tremendously due to the impact of modernity. This paper critically reviews firstly, to explore the way ethnographic information about Assam has been represented in it and secondly, to generate an understanding of the progressive thinking of the writer as evident from it. In the context of Assam, travel writing is an area which offers immense possibilities. Lastly, the paper describes the various problems for utilizing the Assamese society of Assamese language of indigenous knowledge, source knowledge, forms of knowledge etc. and its solutions.

**Keywords:** Recent, Developments, Literature, Assamese, Society, Knowledge.

### Introduction:

Globalization is at the centre of diverse intellectual and political agendas, raising ousted questions about what is widely considered to be the fundamental dynamic of our time an epoch defining set of changes, that is radically transforming social and economic relations and contemporary Assamese society in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It is an ideology that currently dominate thinking, policy making and political practice. Assamese society of Assamese language & literature has developed tremendously due to the impact of modernity. The modernity education system in Assam is the best among the other states of north-east region. In that period the political and social scenario of Assam was unstable and very less importance was given to education sector. Modern education has to serve as a powerful instrument of social, economic and cultural transformation of the society and to keep pace with the advancement of the modern trend.

The charyapad is taken under consideration to be the first evidence of written literature within the Assamese language. These Padas or couplets were composed by Buddhist monks so on market the ideas and conduct of Buddhism among the common mass. These charyapadas are believed to possess been written between the 8th and 12th century A.D. The unbroken heritage of the Assamese written literature took definite shape

## **A Case Study of Iliya Abu Madi's Works on Modern Arabic Poetry**

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### **Abstract**

In this paper an attempt has been made to study of Iliya Abu Madi's works on modern Arabic Poetry. The present paper is an exploratory one which aims at studying the role of indigenous knowledge for during the time when Arab countries, especially Lebanon experienced political and economic problems, a group of literary writers wanted to emigrate to other countries such as America, Brazil, Canada in order to enhance the living better than before. Part of this group of literary writers is Iliya Abu Madi who is considered the best poet. Besides, his poetry was taken as the starting point for poems of the modern era. He was affected by political and economic problems therefore immigrated to America and produced many works of exile literature during the time when living abroad, e.g. poetry, short stories, etc. So, Arabic literature has played an important role in revealing the status of environmental awareness in our society. A case study or survey method was adopted for conducting the paper, by the investigator especially for this purpose. The principal aim is to examine the effect of the impact of Iliya Abu Madi's works on modern Arabic Poetry. Lastly, self taught, Iliya Abu Madi is perhaps the most famous poet as well as an outstanding litterateur of the literary period known as Mahjar in Modern Arabic literature. There have been numerous dedicated studies on the life and works of Iliya Abu Madi's on modern Arabic poetry.

**Keywords:** Modern, Arabic, Poetry, Literature.

### **Introduction:**

Arabic poetry was and still is an essential part of Arab identity. Poetry dated back to the 6<sup>th</sup> century before Islam came to be a religion. Early Arab writers in America adopted fictional romance and romantic poetry as their literary vehicles. They transformed Arabic literature to a space where rebellious characters and calls for reform could live. Writers, both men and women, used Arabic books and poetry to affect social change and challenge traditional social, cultural, and religious issues dealing with oppressive societies, corrupt churches, gender, and women's role in Arab and American society. Between the beginning of World War I in 1914 and World War II in 1939, Arab writers in the United States ushered in the Romantic era of Arabic literature. Mahjari writers escaped the constraints of classical Arabic prose and poetry and remained their language even as they remained their own identities. They were influenced by romanticism and transcendentalism which featured escapism from the present into a fantastic, mystical world, and a tendency toward nihilism. Arab American poets introduced radical stylistic and thematic innovations including the use of simpler language, looser metrical arrangements, abandonment of classical imagery and themes, and greater freedom for the writer, who was now seen as a visionary or prophet leading the way to social and political reform. Arabic literature has played an important role in revealing the status of environmental awareness in our society.

Iliya Abu Madi was born in 1889 in the Lebanese village of al-Muhayditha, and died in New York in 1957 of a heart failure. He dived into the wreck, as Adrienne Rich said in her landmark poem; *Diving into the Wreck*, very early on; and it was a real wreck, not a metaphor. His first book of poems appeared when he was about twenty. He titled it 'Tithkar al-madi' (remembering the past), as if he had already grown old and was looking across the chasm of time and space. And, indeed, by that age much had happened to and for him.

## **An Empirical Study of Assamese Literature and Folk Culture towards Well-Being on Modern Society of Assam**

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### **Abstract**

The present paper aims to prepare a database on an empirical study of Assamese literature and folk culture towards well-being on modern society of Assam. An attempt has been made to study in details the concept of Assamese literature, folk culture and well-being with special reference to Orunodoi. This paper is an attempt to describe the major research carried out on Assamese literature; Sankardeva's contribution to Assamese literature is multidimensional and spread through different genres of literature. The present study explores the main focused on the nature of the colonial and post-colonial state of Assam. Therefore, emerging trends are marked by experiments with post-modernist literary technique and growing fascination of young writers with magic realism and surrealism. In the realm of literary criticism young literary critics of Arendom Borkataki, Bhaskar Jyoti Nath, Debabhusan Borah are exploring different possibilities and ideas to meet the needs in literary criticism. Therefore, the variety described here is representative of colloquial Assamese spoken in the eastern districts of Assam. Particularly, the pre-colonial period of Assam contains various neglected travelogues like the anonymous anthologist.

**Keywords:** Assamese, Literature, Folk Culture, Well-Being, Modern.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Today, we are living in a knowledge based society and global world. The present study was designed to investigate the effect of contemporary Assamese literature in relation to folk culture with special reference to well-being in our modern society of Assam. The present study unexplored the main focused on the Assamese literature has played an important role in revealing the status of folk culture for modernization on attitude in relation to quality education. A survey method was adopted for conducting the paper, by the investigator especially for this purpose and the Era of Shankariera, incorporates the literary works that were produced mostly as pertinent to the Neo-Vaishnavite movement which propagated the Ekasarana Nama-Dharma. 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. The investigator concluded that a combination of Assamese literature and folk culture with special reference to Goalpara such as Goalpariya Bhawaiyalok geet, melageet etc.

Lifelong learning has emerged as one of the keys to improving the quality of life in the twenty-first century. An initial education is no longer sufficient to enable people to benefit from new opportunities that advances in science and technology bring and other changes in the world of work. There is no doubt that continuing to learn is the key to securing literature and folk culture stability. Literature is a part of folk culture that not only enriches a particular society. Probably the earliest text in a language that is incontestably Assamese is the Prahlada Charitra of the late 13<sup>th</sup> century poet Hema Saraswati, Banikanta Kakati divides the history of Assamese literature into three prominent eras- early Assamese, middle Assamese and modern Assamese. The antique Assamese folk culture and its varied literature have been contributing a significant task in traditional Assamese society. In this unit, we will discuss folk culture and its various kinds, like Oral literature, customs and traditions and

## **Revolt of Koch and Moamoriya, the Great Insurrection Ending of the Ahom Rules to Assam: A Historical Study**

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### **Abstract**

This paper is an attempt to describe the major research carried out on during the revolt of Koch and Moamoriya, the great insurrection ending of the Ahom rules to Assam. The main purpose behind the choice to identify the revolt of Koches Rajbangshi movement in Assam and to access the Moamoriya movement in Ahom rules. This paper is an attempt to discuss the originality or first existence of revolt of Koches and thereafter location of Moamoriya and at last its consequences to Koches of Assam in India. This study was exploratory, descriptive and diagnostic in nature. An elaborate discussion will be made on the merit and demerits on the Moamoriya especially in Assam of India; there have been significant changes in the field of the racial origin of the Koches during the last five decades as a sovereign ruler. The main aims investigated among the great insurrection ending of the Ahom rules in Assam. However, an effort to inculcate keeping Kings and Kingdom aside let's talk something about the general Koch Rajbangshis of historical Kamata Kingdom. In 1577 some Koch rebels were given asylum by the Ahom King Sukampha. Historians and other theories are differing in their views regarding original homeland of the Koches. The sources primary and secondary data have been used in this study. For the whole study of the universe was the state of Assam for the field survey, it was the Goalpara districts of them are living in north-eastern India, hardly any importance is given. This paper tries to access the history of Koch and Moamoriya and its consequences to Assam. Thus, it has also been adopted to investigate the behaviour of the people of the movement in Assam with special reference to Koch and Moamoriya rebels in India through various stages. Therefore, the economic conditions during this period were specially marked by an all round development in the field of industry and handicrafts.

**Keywords:** Revolt, Koches, Moamoriya, Insurrection, Consequences.

### **Introduction:**

The history and cultural heritage of each and every community of a place express the composite nature of that place and its greatness. Assam for its reach diversity in religion, language, ethnicity and culture forms a distinct and interesting identity in the history and heritage of India. The modern age of educational history in Assam began with the annexation of Assam with the British Empire in accordance with the treaty of "Yandabu" in (1826). The territory of Ahoms is called Asham in Ain-e-Akbari and Asam in Padshahnaamaa. Assam is apparently the English form of Assam. Again, there are differences of opinion among historians on the origin of the word Asham. So, the term originally been applied to the tract of the country ruled by the Ahom, subsequently used to refer the area under the control of Assam.

### **History of Koches:**

In the new millennium, the education system in Assam is the best among the other states of North-East Region. The modern age of education in Assam began with the annexation of Assam with the British Empire in accordance with the treaty of Yandaboo in (1826). In Brahmaputra valley Koch, formerly, the name, of a tribe, has become a caste which admits proselytizes to Hinduism from ranks of Kocharies and other original tribes. The

**A Study of Motivation of Post Graduate Students towards to Gender, Faculties and Socio-economic Condition of Assam**

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**Abstract**

The study was undertaken to investigate the involvement issues and challenges of Motivation of Post Graduate Students towards to Gender, Faculties and Socio-economic Condition of Assam. The present study was conducted through the descriptive survey method of research used. A sample consists of 400 which represent all the sections of population. It was expected to collected data consisted 400 under the Gauhati University of post-graduate students of different faculties. This paper 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. High challenge academic tasks invite students to expand the maximum level of effort and encourage students to value the processes of learning. As a result, motivation researchers view high challenge tasks as most beneficial for promoting learning and motivation. Therefore, the 1<sup>st</sup> hypothesis stated as, 'there was no significant difference in motivational of post graduates students' is significant and fully accepted.

**Keywords:** Motivation, Post Graduate, Students, Gender, Faculties, Socio-economic Condition.

**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. Nation is not built by bricks and mortars but by the quality of men. It does not require any evidence to say that society and its development are positively correlated to the development of education. The outcome of this study would reveal the role of motivation, gender, economics condition and organizational commitment in determining the level of higher education in Assam with special reference to post-graduate students. Assam lies in India's North-east, one of its remotest and most problematic regions. The present investigation has broad in to light some interesting fact and a significant relationship existing between motivation and gender as well as economics condition of the interims evaluated. Education development in the North - Eastern Region: In keep with the policy of the government, the Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education was able to step up expenditure in the North-Eastern Region (NER) to 12.74 percent during 2000-2001. This is more than the prescribed level of 10 percent. Efforts are on to meet the 10 percent target in the current financial year 2009-2010 as well. Major problems identified in the North-East Region related to lack of trained teachers, lack of skilled manpower, need for more relevant curriculum, especially in view of the large population of educated unemployed in the region, constraints in achieving universal literacy etc.

In fact, there has been considerable improvement in the education scenario of India in both qualitative and quantitative terms. In the emerging global world order, India is trying to position itself as a knowledge driven economy. It has been realized that for bright future country needs to strengthen its education roots first. Owing to this, the central and state governments of India are bringing out policies and regulations that can bring effective and timely changes in the field of education. NHDR (2002) reported higher gender inequality

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