



শুৱালকুছি বুদ্ধৰাম মাধৱ সত্ৰাধিকাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়, শুৱালকুছি
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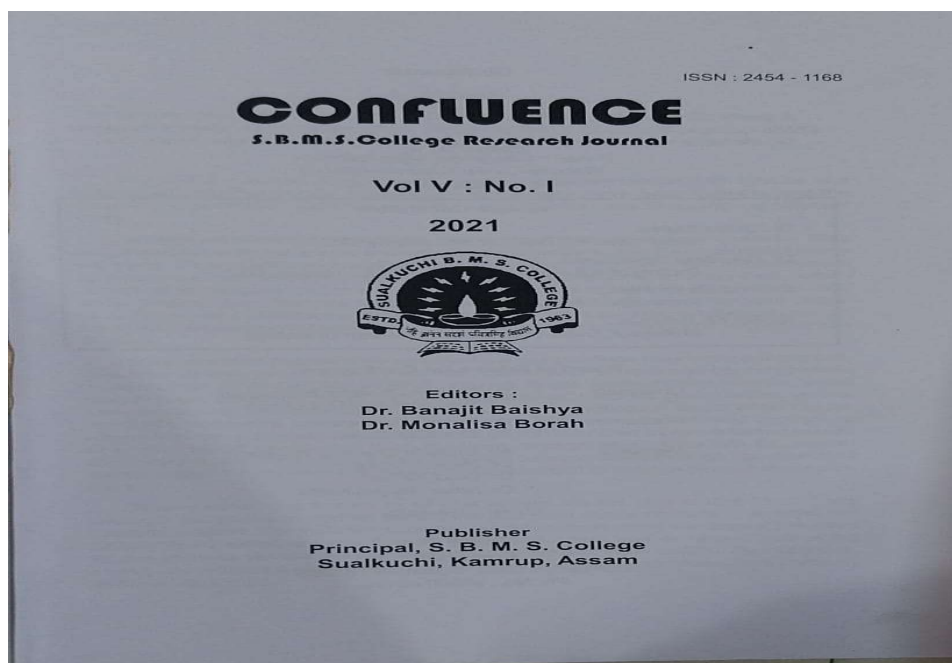
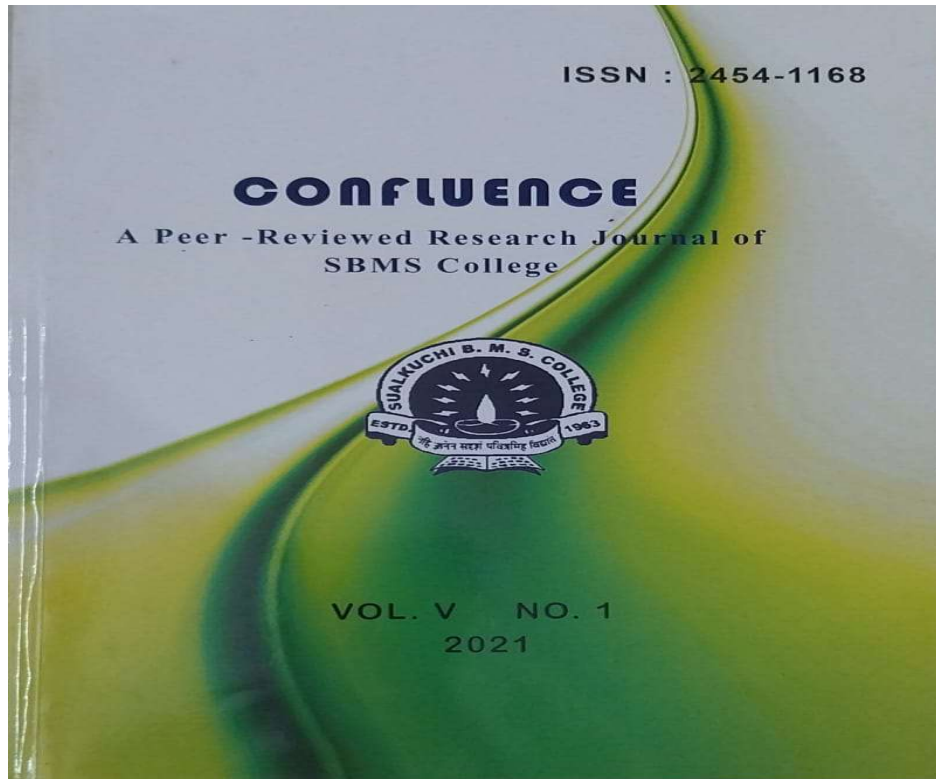


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ভূপেন হাজৰিকাৰ গীতত ধ্বন্যাত্মক শব্দৰ প্ৰয়োগ

ড^o মনালিছা বৰা
সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা, অসমীয়া বিভাগ
এচ বি এম এচ কলেজ, গুৱালকুছি।

সংক্ষিপ্তসৰ ৪

অসমীয়া সাহিত্য-সংস্কৃতিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰখনৰ এক অন্যতম স্নানামধ্য বিৰল ব্যক্তিত্ব হ'ল সুধাকণ্ঠ ড^o ভূপেন হাজৰিকা। তেওঁ একাধাৰে গীতিকাৰ, সুৰকাৰ, কণ্ঠশিল্পী, সঙ্গীত পৰিচালক, চিত্ৰ নিৰ্মাতা, কবি, প্ৰবন্ধকাৰ, আত্মজীৱনী ৰচক আৰু সমন্বয়ৰ এক আদৰ্শ প্ৰতীক। হাজৰিকাই অসমীয়া সাহিত্য-সংস্কৃতিলৈ অনন্য অবদান আগবঢ়োৱাই নহয়, অসমীয়া সংস্কৃতিক গীতৰ জৰিয়তে বিশ্ব দৰবাৰত বা আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পৰ্যায়ত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছিল। ভূপেন হাজৰিকাই গীতৰ কথা, অভিনৱ বিষয়বস্তু, উদাত্ত কণ্ঠ, অপূৰ্ব গায়নশৈলী, শব্দ আৰু সুৰৰ মাজাজালেৰে সমগ্ৰ বিশ্ববাসীৰ হৃদয় স্পৰ্শ কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে। বিশাল ব্যক্তিত্বৰ অধিকাৰী এইগৰাকী অসমীয়া সঙ্গীত শিল্পীয়ে আন্তৰ্জাতিক খ্যাতি লাভ কৰি বিশ্বজনীন সঙ্গীত শিল্পীৰূপে নিজৰ পৰিচয় দাঙি ধৰিছে।

ভূপেন হাজৰিকাৰ গীতসমূহৰ বিষয়বস্তু বহুধা বিভক্ত হোৱাৰ দৰে তেওঁৰ গীতৰ আন এটা মনকৰিবলগীয়া দিশ হ'ল ইয়াৰ শব্দচয়ন। ভাবৰ লগত সঙ্গতি ৰাখি উপযুক্ত ঠাইত উপযুক্ত শব্দৰ ব্যৱহাৰে হাজৰিকাৰ গীতসমূহ অধিক আকৰ্ষণীয় কৰি তুলিছে। হাজৰিকাৰ গীতত বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ শব্দৰ প্ৰয়োগ ঘটিছে যিবোৰে তেওঁৰ গীতসমূহক এক বিশেষ আয়তন প্ৰদান কৰিছে। ভূপেন হাজৰিকাৰ গীতসমূহ পৰ্যালোচনা কৰিলে দেখা যায় যে তেওঁৰ গীতত তৎসম, অৰ্দ্ধতৎসম, বিভিন্ন জনজাতীয় ভাষাৰ শব্দ, হিন্দী, ইংৰাজী, আৰবী, পাৰ্চী আদি বিদেশী ভাষাৰ শব্দ, ধ্বন্যাত্মক শব্দ ইত্যাদি নানা ধৰণৰ শব্দৰ প্ৰয়োগ ঘটিছে। সংস্কৃত, দেশী, বিদেশী ইত্যাদি বিভিন্ন শব্দসমূহে তেওঁৰ গীতৰ ভাষাৰ প্ৰকাশিকা শক্তি বৃদ্ধি কৰি ভাষাক পৰিপূৰ্ত্ত কৰি তুলিছে। ভূপেন হাজৰিকাৰ গীতসমূহত ধ্বন্যাত্মক শব্দৰ প্ৰয়োগ মনকৰিবলগীয়া। তেওঁৰ গীতত প্ৰয়োগ হোৱা ধ্বন্যাত্মক শব্দসমূহৰ গঠন বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ। তদুপৰি গীতবোৰত ধ্বন্যাত্মক শব্দসমূহৰ প্ৰয়োগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো বিচিত্ৰতা পৰিলক্ষিত হয়। প্ৰকৃতিৰ বিভিন্ন ৰূপৰ বৰ্ণনা, মানৱ মনৰ সূক্ষ্ম অনুভূতিৰ বৰ্ণনা দাঙি ধৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো ধ্বন্যাত্মক শব্দৰ প্ৰয়োগ হৈছে। তেওঁৰ গীতত ধ্বন্যাত্মক শব্দসমূহ ধ্বনিমূলক ধ্বন্যাত্মক আৰু ভাবপ্ৰকাশক ধ্বন্যাত্মক এই দুই ধৰণে প্ৰয়োগ হোৱা দেখা যায়। আকৌ ধ্বন্যাত্মক

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Socioeconomic and Demographic Status of Tribal Communities of Assam: A Comparative Study

Mr. Hemanta Mudoi¹, Mr. Dibyajyoti Sarmah²

¹PGT(Political Science), Laluk H.S. School, Lakhimpur, Assam(India)

²PGT(Economics), Khoirabari H.S. School, Udalguri, Assam(India)

Abstract:- Tribal of Assam are mainly the Kirata people of Sino-Tibetan linguistic family of Tibeto-Burmese branch. These consist of Boro & Boro kachari, Miri(Mishing), Karbi, Rabha, Sonowal Kachari, Lalung(Tiwa), Garo, Dimasa Kachari, Deori, Hajong, Kuki Tribes, Naga Tribes, Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam etc. To understand the part of population of our country, especially the backward section or a part, it is imperative to know their detail scenario, causes, consequences and circumstances of existing socio-economic condition. A successful study on them can enhance the efficiency of policy measures to carry out interventional as well as welfare measurement. The socio-economic status is based on qualitative as well as quantitative approach to make some inference regarding life standard of tribal community. To examine the socio-economic status of tribal and nontribal, their population should be investigate under the head of demographic, education, health, poverty and employment. This paper attempt to analyze the socio-economic status of tribal communities of Assam(India) based on NSSO and census data.

Key Words- Tribal, Assam, Socio-Economic, Population, Demography, Community.

1. INTRODUCTION :-

Socio-economic status is a way through which we can ascertain the measure of material upliftment of backward classes, who suffers poverty, vulnerabilities of all sort. Scheduled Tribes (Hereafter ST) are the major sub-set of these backward classes (Sagar & Pan 1994). So this study provides special focus on the study of the vulnerable sub-set (i.e. ST) in the neglected region north-east (hereafter N-E) from national perspective. The N-E region is far behind in developmental indicator like GSDP percapita, NSDP Per-Capita, life expectancy, health status etc. as compared to the national average of the same. The NSDP Per-Capita of Assam is lower than national average in 2009-10, which is lowest among the N-E states in the same year. On the other hand Assam is the gateway to N-E, which alone holds 68.61% (Census,2011) population share of the north-eastern region with 3.7% (followed by Meghalaya with 2.5% on 2011) of national tribal population share, highest among N-E states. Therefore, the socioeconomic study on the life standard of tribal population of Assam is absolutely

Significant Role of Guidance and Counselling for Special Learners

Mr. Ranjit Taku [1]

Abstract

We are human being. As human being man needs guidance throughout our life. So in that sense guidance is a lifelong process and he or she needs it even from his or her infancy. Especially he learns everything from society and the society guides the individual to learn, to adjust oneself to the physical and social environment. Likewise counselling is the intimate and vital part of entire guidance. Counselling helps every individual student to make more effective adjustments to the environment in which he or she lives. Actually special learners are those who stand out as a distinct set from other students in a class and therefore require special attention. Special learners in institutions may be classified like as Gifted, Creative, Slow learners and learners with learning difficulty. If we want to overall development of the special learners then as a teacher as well as a parent must proper guide and counsel in proper time. In my analyzing paper would like to express about the concept, nature of guidance and counselling and special learners. Also an attempt has been made to significant role of guidance and counselling for overall development of the special learners.

Keywords: Guidance, Counselling, Special learner, Significant Role.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Generally we can say that guidance and counselling is not same. Counselling is a part of guidance, but not completely guidance. Guidance is relatively a broader term than counselling and counselling is one of the services under guidance programme. Also guidance includes orientation service, student information service and placement service apart from counselling service. Actually guidance and counselling are considered as two sides of the same coin. Both the process helps an individual in making a wise choice. Counselling helps us in selecting a potential choice or to modify, reinforce and give up it. On the other hand guidance is needed when we have to make any choice. So for the special learners the role of guidance and counselling is very significant. Because special needs children face a lot of emotional, social and psychological problems. A little help and concern from a teacher can help them stabilize their emotional, social and psychological levels into a more balanced learner in the classroom situation. Proper guidance and counselling can help students with special needs express their feelings and communicate their needs freely in the classroom.

The present study is mainly based on descriptive method which provides a method of analytical study. Through this descriptive method here have tries to analyse the concept, nature of special learners and significant role of guidance and counselling for overall development of the special learners. As methodology have used secondary data and required information are collected from different secondary sources like - Magazine, thesis, Books, Research articles, Internet, Journals, etc.

II. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the present study is to how can identify

the nature of special learners as well as what will be their problems. An attempt has been made to how can solve the problems of special learners through proper role of guidance and counselling.

III. CONCEPT OF GUIDANCE

It is common sense that guidance is a process and it is concerned with the optimal development of the individual. In the context of education, guidance means providing assistance to students in selecting course of study according to their needs and interests, to achieve high level of academic excellence and derive maximum benefit of the resources and facilities available in the institution. If we want to analyze the wider meaning then it would be includes all types of education such as formal, non-formal, informal and vocational etc., which aims to help the individual to adjust with his environment in an effective way. It is an informative process of helping the individual to identify their potentials and maximize them also it is a process by which an individual solves his problems by his or her own efforts.

Generally as a process, guidance is not a simple matter but involves a series of actions or progressive steps which move towards a goal. It can be said to be a process which helps an individual to carry his or her own burden, which is beneficial both for himself or herself and the society. As dynamic process guidance is an individual understands himself, learns maximum use of his own capacities, interests and other abilities. It is helpful not only for student and teacher in an educational institution but also to the parents, administrators, planners, and community members. Guidance helps the person in his adjustment in different situations. This process allows learning to adjust to different types of problems. The nature of guidance also includes the characteristic of

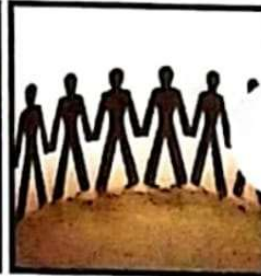
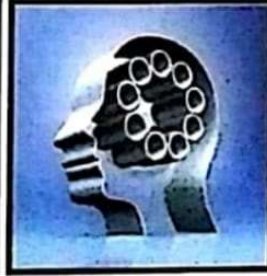
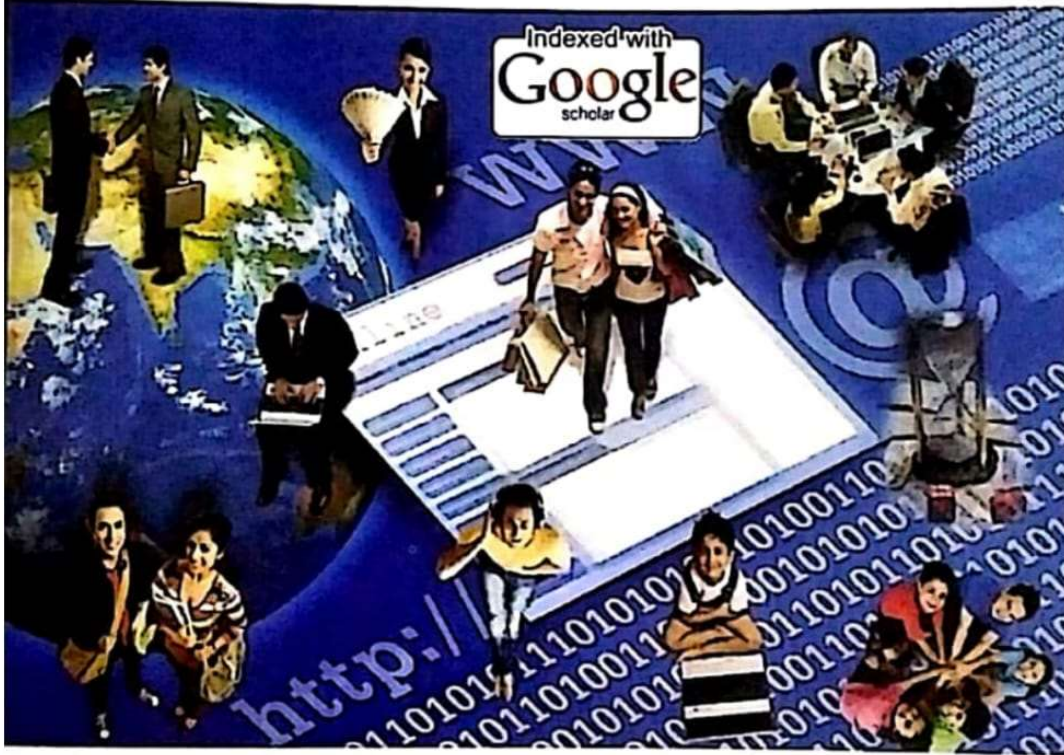
¹M. A., NET, Assistant Professor, Department of Education, SBMS College, Sualkhuchi, Kamrup, Guwahati, Assam

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Macrophyte and Fish Diversity in the Urpod Beel of Goalpara District, Assam

Paper Submission: 15/01/2021, Date of Acceptance: 27/01/2021, Date of Publication: 28/01/2021



Kamal Choudhury

Assistant Professor
Dept. of Botany,
SBMS College, Sualkuchi,
Kamrup, Assam, India



Sikha Rani Kalita

Assistant Professor
Dept. of Zoology,
SBMS College, Sualkuchi,
Kamrup, Assam, India

Abstract

An investigation was carried out during the period of March, 2019 to February, 2020 in Urpod beel Goalpara district, Assam to evaluate the present status of Fish fauna and Macrophytic diversity of the beel. A total 66 fish species belonging to 42 genera under 19 families and 8 orders were recorded during the period of study. The members of order Cypriniformes were dominated by 31 species, followed by Perciformes and Siluriformes with 13 and 12 species respectively, Synbranchiformes with 4 species, Osteoglossiformes and Clupeiformes each with 2 species, Beloniformes and Tetradontiformes with 1 species each. The Macrophytic diversity shows 87 species belonging to 61 genera and 32 families. Out of 87 species 4 species were from Pteridophytes belonging to 4 genera and 4 families and others from Angiosperms. Among Angiosperms 38 species were Dicotyledons under 23 genera and 17 families and 45 species were from Monocotyledons with 34 genera and 11 families. The study reveals that the fish diversity shows a combination of both lotic and lentic forms. During the summer season large parts of the beels are covered by aquatic vegetation like water hyacinth, aquatic grasses, water lilies and other submerged, emergent and floating vegetation. Thus this wetland has been able to prove its worthiness for its supporting many aquatic organisms and plays an important role in maintaining the environmental quality of the areas and its vicinity hence demands its conservation.

Keywords: Fish fauna, Macrophytes, Diversity, Urpod Beel.

Introduction

The flood plain lakes are commonly known as beels, chours, tals, pats, moans and jheels in different parts of the country and are mainly distributed in Eastern Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the North Eastern India. They comprise of an important component of inland aquatic resources of India covering an area of 0.20 million hectares of which north-east region cover a water spread area of 0.12 million hectare occur primarily in the Brahmaputra and Barak river basins of Assam and its surrounding areas.

These floodplain lakes or beels play vital role in socio-economic development of the north-east region in general and that of Assam in particular, because of their significant potential in fisheries which could be potentially increased through proper scientific management (Sugunan 1997).

The term aquatic macrophyte refers to macroscopic vegetation including angiosperms, ferns, mosses, liverworts and some freshwater macroalgae that occur in seasonally or permanently in wet environments (Kulsteshtra, 2005). The macrophytes of an aquatic ecosystem serve as a base of food chains and also actively contribute to the promotion and maintenance of aquatic food webs. The macrophytic vegetations may be classified into Submerged aquatic (SA), Floating aquatic (FA), Emergent aquatic (EA), Free-floating (FF) and Marshy amphibious (MA) (Sculthorpe, 1985).

Aquatic macrophytes diversity and its role in understanding the beel ecosystem have tremendous significance. Some notable works available on macrophytes are Lacoul and Freedman, 2006; Padiyal et al., 2008; Chambers et al., 2008; Rameshkumar et al., 2019; Noieto et al., 2019; Rawlekar, 2020. In Assam some works are done by Dey and Kar, 1989; Acharjee et al., 1997; Goswami et al., 1999; Sarma and Devi, 1999; Deka et al., 2010; Kalita and Choudhury, 2016.

Aquatic macrophytes represent an important habitat for fish. Many young fish need aquatic macrophytes as shelter and protection from

[Log in / register](#)**SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE**

Maintenance work is planned for Tuesday 15 March 2022 from 07:00 to 09:00 (GMT).

During this time the performance of our website may be affected - searches may run slowly and some pages may be temporarily unavailable. If this happens, please try refreshing your web browser or try waiting two to three minutes before trying again. We apologise for any inconvenience caused and thank you for your patience.



From the journal:

New Journal of Chemistry**Formation of sandwich and multidecker complexes between O₂ and alkali/alkaline earth metals: A DFT study**

Check for updates

Kabery Barman, [Bhabesh Chandra Deka](#), [Sidhartha Kumar Purkayastha](#) and [Pradip Kumar Bhattacharyya](#)**Abstract**

Abstract: Feasibility of formation of sandwich and multidecker complexes between O₂ molecules and alkali/alkaline earth metal has been analyzed in the light of density functional theory (DFT). High value of stabilization energy (SE) confirmed strong interaction in such sandwiched and multidecker complexes. Total SE of the complexes increases with increase in size of the complexes, whereas the average SE exhibits an opposite trend to that of total SE. Solvent phase results further asserts even stronger complexation upon incorporation of solvent dielectric. NBO analysis indicated charge transfer upon complexation from metal to the antibonding π -orbital of O₂. The interaction can be assumed primarily as covalent in nature and the process of complexation is thermodynamically

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FDI INFLOW IN SELECT SECTORS: A PERIODICAL INSIGHT

Dr. Pranjal Sarma
Asst. Prof., Dept. of Statistics
L.C.B. College, Guwahati

Kusumbar Baishya
Asstt. Prof., Dept. of Mathematics
S.B.M.S. College, Sualkuchi

Abstract :

Foreign investment has been playing a significant role in promoting economic development of the country and also in attracting foreign investment. The investment made in different sectors and the volumes of investment have been discussed in this article. It also focuses on the forms of FDI and the trends of foreign investment in recent years.

Introduction :

Investment is an essential ingredient for economic growth. So long a nation follows a close door economic policy it does not allow any capital movement either within or outside the nation. However, India came out of the close door confinement to a liberal environment since July, 1991 allowing off shore capital flight within the country. As a result, separate FDI policy has been formulated, a foreign investment promotion board (FIPB) has been set up to accord clearance to the FDI proposals. Hence it is felt prudent to undertake a research investigation to look into the policy matters as well as the extent to which such investment is flowing in India. In the light of this the present research article has been prepared with the following objectives.

Objectives of the study :

The main objectives of this study are-

1. To examine the different types and forms in which FDI is taking shape.
2. The periodic trend of inflow between 2001-02 to 2008-09.

Green Library: An Overview

Geetali Das

Librarian

S.B.M.S. College, Sualkuchi

Abstract:

The present paper discusses about Green Library, Standards for Green Libraries and Green Library Initiatives in India. Also points out steps involved in designing a good green library such as site selection, water and energy conservation, building material and indoor air quality. At the end some suggestions are given for designing a green library.

Keywords:

Library, Green Library and Green Library initiatives

Introduction:

Green Library is a new concept in library and Information Science and it is gaining popularity among the library professionals. It emerged in 1990's and took a momentum in 2003. Nowadays the world is very much concerned over global warming and its side effects. So we are trying to maintain green environment to save the earth. Libraries are also trying to maintain green environment. A Green library is also known as sustainable library. It is built with environmental concerns in mind. Now libraries are not considered as store house of books. They are becoming life-long learning centres for all groups of people. In recent time, library does not provide their services within the four walls, but they provide their services to the local communities also. Libraries take active part in raising environmental awareness among their users. Green libraries can educate the public about environmental issues by organizing different environmental related programmes.

Objective of the Paper:

The objectives of this paper are given below-

- To discuss about the concept of Green Libraries.

INFLUENTIAL WOMEN OF THE PRESENT TIMES

Mamani Devi

Associate Professor
Department Of Political Science
S.B.M.S. College, Sualkuchi

Abstract:

This article throws light on some of the influential women of the present times across the globe. These women have been trailblazers in the field of politics and economy, environment and with their grit and determination been able to bring about changes in many different spheres such as human rights violation, terrorism, ushering democracy or bringing a stop to gun violence and atrocities against immigrants.

As per the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation UN, India's female population stands at 48.2 percentage and the General Elections, which were held across the Indian states in the April 2019, the country saw a higher percentage of women exercising their political right by coming out of their homes to vote. Be it for the Modi government or the opposition; the local state party or the independent candidate; these women wanted to see a change and hence they decided to abandon their daily mundane duties for a few hours either from the daily chores of the house or an important meeting in the office, to come out and vote. These women knew that not opting to vote would only be giving way to any incompetent politician or a local muscleman an easy chance to win and assume power to an office, which will do little to uplift or remove issues that have plagued this country for decades. From terrorist threat of our neighboring countries to the safety of the women in cities and towns against violence and rapes, women everywhere are coming out to voice their opinion on things and issues, which matter. We have had two such women holding very powerful portfolios in India- Late Mrs. Sushma Swaraj, who was the External Affairs Minister of India from 2014-19 and Mrs. Nirmala Sitharaman, who held the position of Minister of Commerce and Industry and Defense and is the present minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs. Both these women have been able to win the approval of the masses and become icons of their times due to their sincerity in work and office.

Categorical Imperative and Niskama Karma

Dr Banti Borah

Associate Professor

Deptt. of Philosophy

S.B.M.S College, Sualkuchi

Abstract:

The German philosopher Immanuel Kant is one of the well-known western philosophers who contributed a lot to various branches of philosophy through his versatile and analytical thoughts. His moral theory is known as Duty for Duty's sake or Categorical Imperative. It can be regarded as an attempt to settle the opposite views between intuitionism and empiricism, idealism and hedonism. He wanted to find out the meaning of goodness, right and wrong, and duty and the implication of the moral knowledge. His moral theory seems to have some similarities with the famous *Gita's* theory of *Niskama Karma*, the most influential part of the *Mahabharata*. Both Kant and the *Gita* give importance on duty regardless of its result or fruits. It is quite natural to have some differences between these two as Kant gives more emphasis on the faculty of reason in determining the rightness of an action. But, the *Gita* recognizes that knowledge, feeling and will are different aspects of the movement of the soul. The *Gita* gives emphasis on non-attachment to action and dedication of all action to God.

Objectives of the study:

- To give an account of Kant's moral theory
- To make a detailed study of the *Gita's* '*Niskama Karma*'
- To find out the similarities and differences between Kant's moral theory namely '*Duty for Duty's sake*' and the *Gita's* '*Niskama Karma*'

Methodology:

Descriptive and Comparative

Higher Education Linkage with Rural Development: Some Reflections

Bhupen Chandra Barman

Associate Professor
Dept. of Economics
SBMS College, Sualkuchi

Abstract:

Time has now come to redefine the aims of higher education. Today, higher education is not the fortune for somebody who has the opportunity of wealth and prosperity living in the urban concrete households but to be accessible who have the opportunity of talents who are living in the countryside of our nation. Therefore, villages to be developed by spreading out number of higher educational institutions. These institutions can throw light on the poverty stricken youths and arouse them from the darkness, ignorance, inability, unwillingness and mature them to be perfect man. Higher education improves capacity buildings skill formation, thinking, reasoning and remove misunderstanding and make a man democratic. Higher education provides people with an opportunity to reflect on the critical social, economic, cultural, moral and spiritual issues facing humanity. It contributes to national development through dissemination of specialized knowledge and skill. All these values and elements lack in rural areas due to low growth of higher education in our villages. Therefore higher education can play a better role in the development of rural areas. That is higher education has a linkage with rural development. Agriculture dominates the rural areas. About 65-75% people living in the rural areas and depends on agriculture as their livelihood, therefore, agriculture research centers, training institutions for the people living in the rural areas to be set up so that they can well equipped with modern method of production and it helps to grow productivity of the farmers and to increase per capita income and improve the standard of living. As far as possible and also feasible agricultural education, agriculture research and formation of agriculture policy should be prepared by those individuals, groups or associations who are either engaged or sufficient knowledge of agriculture and basically they are rural based people. Rural universities to be established to provide general education to the boys and

Raja Rammohan Roy : Concept of Religion and Secularism

Sailen Kalita

Asstt. Professor

Department of Philosophy
SBMS College, Sualkuchi

Abstract:

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was known as 'Father of Modern India', 'Father of the Bengal Renaissance and 'Father of Indian Renaissance'. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a prominent Indian social reformer and the founder of the Brahmo Samaj. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is considered as the pioneer of modern Indian Renaissance for the remarkable reforms he brought in the 18th and 19th century India. The title 'Raja' was bestowed upon him by the Mughal emperor Akbar II, in 1831. Though Roy was modernist in his approach, he always tried to link modernity with tradition. He attempted the creative combination of secularism and spirituality, of Western and Eastern philosophy. He wanted to present the concept of universal religion by combining the best features of all leading religions of the world. He was of the opinion that rationality and modernity needed to be introduced in the field of religion and that "irrational religion" was at the root of many social evils. This concept of universal religion meant not merely religious tolerance, but also transcending all the sectarian barriers of separate religion. He was the founder of Liberal tradition in Indian political thought. The aim of this paper is to explore the concept of religion and secularism of Raja Rammohan Roy. In this paper, I would like to analyze critically about how Rammohan Roy linked modernity with tradition with different outlook.

Keywords: Raja Rammohan Roy, Religion, Secularism.

Introduction:

The modern period starts with the British domination in India. The British rule brought political unity to India of which she was deprived from many centuries. It also brought with it a new and expanding religion, a great culture and a vigorous civilization which made powerful impact on the life and the mind of the people all

Soya bean: Cultivation, Benefits and Effect

Dr. Utpala Baishya
Asstt. Professor
Department of Physics
SBMS College, Sualkuchi

Abstract:

Soya beans are used extensively by all the people of the north-east region. It is a very important plant bioresource in north-east whose potential is highly underutilized. It is being studied both by the research community as well as the state government to exploit the benefits that soya bean has to offer. Not only is it the only plant other than quinoa, that offers all the nine amino acids but it is one cash crop which can be used to boost the economy of the people that depends much on agriculture.

Keywords: Soya beans, Food, Bioresource, Cultivation.

Introduction:

The botanical name of soya bean is *Glycine max*. It belongs to Leguminosae family. According to literature, soya bean has originated from the East Asia, specifically Northern China. Ample literature evidence is available to suggest that soya bean is well-known as a good source of many essential dietary requirements. Although many animal proteins provide the full complement of amino acids, soya beans and quinoa are the only plant-derived foods that contain all nine essential amino acids, viz., lysine, methionine, leucine, isoleucine, valine, phenylalanine, tryptophan and histidine.

Soya beans also contain the secondary metabolite isoflavones, which serve a variety of biological functions. Isoflavones are structurally similar to mammalian oestradiol and are called phytoestrogens. Though, the isoflavones are not essential nutrients that are required to support life, still they exert many beneficial health effects, therefore, are of immense help for maintaining healthy life.

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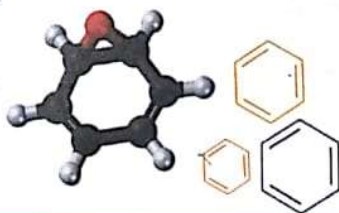
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INDIGENOUS MEDICINAL PLANT RESOURCES USED BY THE PEOPLE OF KAMRUP DISTRICT OF ASSAM, INDIA

Dr. Chunamoni Das

Dept of Botany, SBMS College, Sualkuchi, Kamrup

INTRODUCTION:

Since the evolution of human race, plants have fascinated them. With varied habit and habitats and floral diversity, plants have always tempted humans to exploit them. Traditional Knowledge (TK) or Indigenous Knowledge (IK) is the 'knowledge gained through long period of observations or experiences and trial and errors, being guided by the force of necessity'. TK though, is not subjected to scientific scrutiny, with value addition it has the potential for application in mass scale and achieves sustainable development. Kamrup district, as in other parts of Assam state, is a multiethnic setting whose inhabitants have different racial affinities and long history of

migration. Ethnobotany of Kamrup district has been scarcely investigated and particularly cross-cultural engagement has not been undertaken earlier. With globalization and loss of biodiversity, a major change in plant use pattern and transmission of the associated knowledge is expected.

The 19th century was ended with systematizing the works appeared on different aspects of ethnobotany as well as few case studies (how different tribes use plants). In the 20th century ethnobotany has been expanded to include several disciplines such as ethnoecology, traditional agriculture, cognitive ethnobotany, material culture, traditional phytochemistry and palaeoethnobotany.

DETERMINATION OF PERIODIC ORBITS WITH BIFURCATION VALUES, TIME SERIES ANALYSIS AND LYAPUNOV EXPONENTS ON TWO-DIMENSIONAL DISCRETE SYSTEMS

Kusumbar Baishya

Assistant Prof., S.B.M.S. College, Sualkuchi

1.1 INTRODUCTION :

Our main aim in this paper is to demonstrate three objectives of a two-dimensional discrete map:

$$\mathcal{E}_{pq} = (f, g) : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ defined}$$

by $f(x, y) = p - qy - x^2$, $g(x, y) = x$, where p and q are adjustable parameters [5]. Firstly, we establish the Feigenbaum tree of bifurcation points leading to a chaotic region by developing some useful numerical algorithms and obtain the Feigenbaum universal constant $\delta = 4.66920161\dots$, a route from order to chaos and the accumulation point $a = 1.95164645067\dots$ beyond which chaotic region occurs. Our numerical methods are

easily comprehensible and found to be effective in the sense that these give faster convergence. Secondly, suitable graphs of the time series analysis are exhibited in order to support our periodic orbits of periods: 2^k , $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, and thirdly, the notion of exponential divergence of nearby trajectories and the existence of chaos are confirmed by determining the Lyapunov exponents. These results have opened up further research work in other chaotic models of this kind.

1.2 OUR MAIN STUDY AND INVESTIGATION :

Our concerned map is

$$\mathcal{E}_{pq} = (f(x, y), g(x, y)) = (p - qy - x^2, x)$$

SYNTHESIS AND X-RAY ANALYSIS OF UNDOPED UNCAPPED ZNO, CATHARANTHUS ROSES CAPED ZNO AND CATHARANTHUS ROSEUS CAPPED CU DOPED ZNO PARTICLES

Jayanta Deka¹, Pulin Sarma²,

¹Department of Physics, S.B.M.S. College

²Department of Chemistry, S.B.M.S. College

ABSTRACT :

In the present work focuses the synthesis of undoped uncapped ZnO, *Catharanthus roses* capped ZnO and *Catharanthus roseus* capped Cu doped ZnO particles. The precursor used in this synthesis process was Zinc nitrate hexahydrate and leaf extract of *Catharanthus roseus* plant was used as capping agent. The synthesized samples were analyzed using XRD. The crystallite sizes of uncapped undoped ZnO, *Catharanthus roseus* capped ZnO and Cu doped *Catharanthus roseus* doped were found to be 16.16 nm, 14.27 nm and 13.98 nm respectively.

Keywords: Metal oxide, Nanoparticles, Green synthesis, XRD.

INTRODUCTION :

Metal oxide nanoparticles are of good attention, due to their unique optical, electronic and physiochemical properties. Metal oxides has been utilizing in variety of fields such as sensors, memory storage devices, photocatalytic, drug delivery, catalysis, magnetic resonance imaging and quite these days in treating cancer cells [1]. Among the metal oxide nanoparticles Zinc oxide nanoparticles was found to be popular metal oxide nanoparticles because of its unique optical, electrical as well as mechanical properties and that is why it has huge range of applications in different fields including electronics,

TOPIC : LIMIT WITH APPLICATION TO CALCULUS

Chandra Kanta Uzir
Asst. Professor (Department of Mathematics)

Abstract :

In this paper we will learn how to evaluate limits in different methods and how they are used in the basic problems of Calculus.

Introduction :

Limits are a basic and important concept in Mathematics. They can be assumed as one of the most fundamental concepts and influential instruments of general Mathematics because they lead especially to the understanding of derivations and integrals.

Keyword :

Limit of sets, limit of functions, limit of sequences, techniques for evaluating limits.

Preliminaries :

We collect together preliminaries definitions and techniques to evaluate limits which are needed in this paper.

Definition 1.1 :

Let $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ and $a \in S$. Then S is said to be a Neighbourhood of a if $\exists \delta > 0$ such that $(a - \delta, a + \delta) \subseteq S$

