



Editors Hiranya Kr. Sharma Minakhi Goswami



Samaguri College Samaguri, Nagaon. Assam





Econ

The book contains a multilingual compilation of multidisciplinary articles and papers written by the College Teachers of Assam pertaining to academic issues, edited by Mr. Hiranya Kr. Sharma and Mrs. Minakhi Goswami, Assistant Professor, Samaguri College and published by Department of Economics, in association with Publication Cell, Samaguri College on behalf of Editorial Board of Samaguri College.

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Exploitation of Child Labour and Human Rights

(With reference to child labour engages in various places in Moran Town.)

Debajit Boruah

Asst. Professor Moran Commerce College

All human being, for the simple reason that they belong to human kind, are entitled to enjoy certain rights from the cradleto the grave. These rights are their birth rights and, therefore, called natural rights. These are the basic entitlements of human beings without which life is not worth living, satisfying, enjoyable and meaningful. The concept of natural rights i. e. birth rights is as old as the origin of mankind. But even then these rights could not be enjoyed by all sections of human being in the primitive age i.e. before the rise of the sun of civilization when "survival of the fittest was the order of the day". It can, therefore, be deduced that in those dark days the concept of Human rights was not born.

A child is an invaluable asset of any society and has a definite role to play in the development of the nation. The future of a

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R.C.

Gender Inequality / Discrimination in Families

Iveelata Chutia

Principal i/c, Moran Commerce College

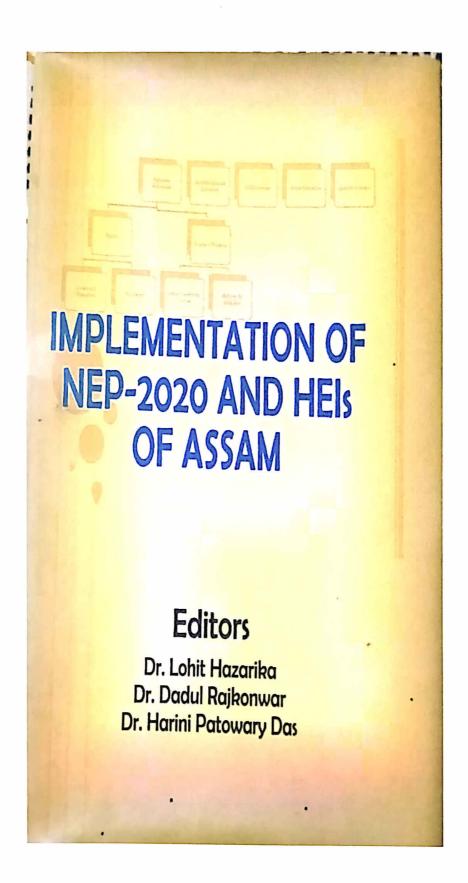
Today, the modern life has very much changed, the family structure and the gender roles have been diverting from the traditional responsibilities. As a social phenomenon, Gender equality is a fundamental right in our society. When this fundamental human rights is violated by gender based discrimination is called "Gender inequality". It is a social concept in which men and women are not treated equally. Now a days, gender discrimination is a burning problem in our society, Everybody knows that every girl child and boy child deserves an equal chance to survive. Most of the family and society are male dominated. A girl child isfar more likely to be denied her rights, kept from school forced to marry and subjected to violence her voice undervalued, if its heard at all. Gender inequality is the result of gender discrimination, starting in childhood.

At household when men and women are equal partner, children tend to benefit, parents teach children their place in the society. From the moment babies are born, their assigned sex (male or female) immediately begins to shape how they

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IMPLEMENTATION OF NEP-2020 AND HEIS OF ASSAM



Editors Dr. Lohit Hazarika Dr. Dadul Rajkonwar Dr. Harini Patowary Das

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEP-2020 AND HEIS OF ASSAM

Editors

Dr. Lohit Hazarika, Principal Lakhimpur Commerce College, North Lakhimpur, Assam

Dr. Dadul Rajkonwar
Assistant Professor, Department of Commercial Law
Lakhimpur Commerce College, North Lakhimpur, Assam

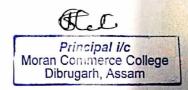
Dr. Harini Patowary Das Assistant Professor, Department of English Lakhimpur Commerce College, North Lakhimpur, Assam

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IMPLEMENTATION OF ONLINE AND DIGITAL EDUCATION (WITH REFERENCE TO STUDY ON COLLEGES OF MORANTOWN

Debajit Baruah

INTRODUCTION:

Education is the most important invention of mankind. It is more important than the invention of tools, machines, spacecraft, medicine, weapons and even of language, because language too was the product of education. Man without education would still be living just like an animal. It is education, which transformed man from a mere 'two-legged animal' into human. It helps him tobehave like a man and prevents him from behaving like an animal.

The word Education is like a diamond which appears to be of a different colour when seen from different angles. It is as basic to civilisation, to social survival. as reproduction and nutrition are essential to biological evolution.

Education of man does not begin at school; it begins at birth. It ends not when he graduates from university but at his death. Hence education is a lifelong process, "Any Modification brought about in the behaviour of an individual as a result of his interaction with the environment constitutes learning".

The concept of education is dynamic. It has passed through many ages and

ASST. PROFESSOR , MORAN COMMERCE COLLEGE



PRAGYA

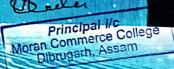
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অইভিলতা চুতীয়া



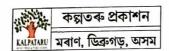








সম্পাদনা ঃ আইভিলতা চুতীয়া



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Principal i/c

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সুধাকণ্ঠ ড° ভূপেন হাজৰীকাৰ গীতত মানৱপ্ৰেম আৰু বৰলুইত ঃ এক অৱলোকন

আইভিলতা চুতীয়া

সাৰাংশ ঃ

অসমীয়াৰ জনজীৱনত শ্রীশ্রীমন্ত শংকৰদের আৰু শ্রীশ্রীমাধরদেরৰ পাছতেই যি চাৰিজন মহান ব্যক্তিৰ প্রতিছিব্বি আমাৰ মানস পটত ভাহি আহে তেওঁলোক হ'ল "তিনি প্রসাদ" ক্রমে জ্যোতিপ্রসাদ, বিষ্ণুপ্রসাদ আৰু পার্বতী প্রসাদ। তাৰ পাছতেই হ'ল বিশ্বমানর, সুধাকণ্ঠ ড° ভূপেন হাজৰীকা। মানৱৰ পূজাৰী, মানৱদৰদী সুধাকণ্ঠ ড° ভূপেন হাজৰীকা অসমীয়াৰ বাবে কি আছিল বুলি সুধাতকৈ, কি নাছিল বুলি সুধিলেহে যথার্থ হ'ব। নিজৰ লগতে নিজৰ মাতৃভূমিক হিয়াভৰি ভালপোৱা সুধাকণ্ঠ ভূপেন হাজৰীকা আছিল এজন বিশ্বপ্রেমিক। যিজনা অসমীয়া জাতিৰ এজোপা বটবৃক্ষ যাৰ মূল শিপাডাল অসমীয়া, গা-গছডাল ভাৰতীয় আৰু ঠাল-ঠেঙুলীসমূহ বিশ্বমুখী। যদিও দেশ-বিদেশৰ জনমানসত এগৰাকী স্বনামধন্য সংগীত শিল্পী ৰূপে পৰিচিত কিন্তু কলা-সংস্কৃতিৰ জগতখনত তেওঁ এজন গীতিকাৰ, সুৰকাৰ, সুধা-কণ্ঠশিল্পী, চলচিত্র পৰিচালক, সংগীত পৰিচালক, চিত্রশিল্পী বা শ্রোতা দর্শকৰ প্রিয় গণশিল্পীয়েই নহয় তেখেত আছিল এজন গদ্য-সাহিত্যৰ এগৰাকী কৃতী সাহিত্যকো। "আমাৰ প্রতিনিধি", "বিন্দু", "গতি", "প্রতিধ্বনি"ৰ সম্পাদকৰূপে

[65]

অসমীয়া চুটিগল্প সৃষ্টিত জোনাকী আৰু বেজবৰুৱাৰ ভূমিকা ঃ এটি আলোচনা

मिनारक्षाां कि त्कैंचिन त्यात्नांचाल अञ्चानी अधानिका, अप्रतीक्षा निकाश भगान नानिका प्रश्नानिकाला।

श्राचना :

অসমীয়া চুটিগন্ধৰ জন্ম উনবিংশ শতিকাৰ শেষ দশকত জোনাকী আলোচনীৰ পাততে হৈছিল যদিও ই হঠাতে সৃষ্টি হোৱা সাহিত্য নাছিল। পূৰ্ব অৱস্থাৰ ক্ৰমনিবৰ্জনৰ ফলস্বৰূপেহে চুটিগন্ধৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। দৰাচলতে প্ৰাপ্তীতিহাসিক কালৰ পৰা চলি অহা সাধুকথাই যুগ বাগৰি আহোঁতে আহোঁতে উনৈশ শতিকাৰ বিজ্ঞানৰ প্ৰগতিৰ যুগত চুটি কাহিনীয়ে নতুন ৰূপ লয় আৰু সিয়ে চুটি গন্ধৰাপে এটা নতুন ধাৰাৰ সৃষ্টি হয়।

অসমীয়া চুটি গল্পৰ উদ্ভৱ আৰু ইয়াৰ ক্ৰমনিকাশৰ গুৰিতে আছিল উনবিংশ শতিকাৰ ৰাজনৈতিক, অৰ্থনৈতিক, শৈক্ষিক আদি অনেক সমস্যা আৰু এই দদমুখৰ সমস্যাৰ ফলত পৰিবৰ্তনমুখৰ নানান সামাজিক মূলানোধ। এনে নতুন নতুন সমস্যাৰ ফল স্বৰূপেই আগুনিক চুটিগল্পই নতুন ৰাগত আগ্বপ্ৰকাশ কৰিবৰ বাবে এটা বাতাবৰণ পাইছিল আৰু উনবিংশ শতিকাৰ এনে অস্থিৰতা আৰু পৰিবৰ্তনে অসমীয়া জাতীয় জীৱনৰ এটি বৌদ্ধিক পটভূমি নিৰ্মাণ কৰি দিলে। এই পটভূমিতেই উনবিংশ শতিকাৰ শেষ দশকৰ পৰা অসমীয়া সাহিতাৰ বুনিয়াদ ৰচনা হয়। পৰম্পৰাবিমুখ বিশ্বমুখী এই

[83]

OC. L.

গ্ৰাম্য উন্নয়নত পুথিভঁৰালৰ ভূমিকা

নয়ন মণি বড়া সহকাৰী গ্ৰন্থাগাৰিক মৰাণ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়

'সুন্দৰৰ আৰাধনা জীৱনৰ খেল' সুন্দৰ সুস্থ সবল এটা জীৱন, এখন সমাজ আমাৰ কাম্য। হিংসা-প্ৰতিহিংসা, ঘৃণা আদি প্ৰবৃত্তিবোৰক দূৰতে বিদূদৰ কৰি আমি সুস্থ সমাজ গঢ়িবৰ বাবে কঁকালত টহালি বান্ধিব লাগিব। এখনি বিবেকহীন সমাজত খোজ কঢ়াৰ পৰিবৰ্তে আমি আমাৰ লক্ষ্যলৈ নিজেই বাট কাটি দুৰ্গম পথ সুগম কৰিব লাগিব। ইয়াৰ বাবে আমাক প্ৰয়োজন হ'ব সাহস ধৈৰ্য্য, সহানুভূতি আৰু এখন মানুহৰ বাবে বিলাই দিব পৰা বিশাল হৃদয়। যাৰ আঁৰত লুকাই থাকিব শিক্ষা। শিক্ষাই হিংসা-প্ৰতিহিংসা, ঘৃণা আদিবোৰ লৈ যায় ধ্বংস স্তুপলৈ। শিক্ষাই উপহাৰ দিব পাৰে এখন শিক্ষিত সমাজ আৰু এখন শিক্ষিত সমাজেই আৰম্ভ কৰিব পাৰে একোট নতুন সভ্যতাৰ। শিক্ষাই সামাজিক উত্তৰণ ঘটোৱাৰ উদাহৰণৰ অভাৱ নাই। পূৰ্বে জাপানীসকলক হেয়জ্ঞান কৰিছিল তেওঁলোকৰ অজ্ঞানতাৰ বাবে। কিন্তু ইউৰোপীয় বিভিন্ন পুথিসমূহ জাপানী ভাষালৈ অনুবাদ কৰি পঢ়া উপযোগী কৰাৰ ফলত জাপানীসকল শিক্ষিত হ'ল। বৰ্তমান জাপানী সকলৰ মূলমন্ত্ৰ হ'ল - The nation that reads the nation that leads. যিজাতিয়ে পঢ়ে সেই জাতীয়ে শাসন কৰে ইতিহাসে ঢুকি নোপোৱা কালৰে পৰা গ্ৰন্থাগাৰ ব্যৱস্থা প্রচলিত হৈ আহিছে। প্রাচীন কালত ঋষিমুণি সকলে একোজন ভ্রাম্য গ্রন্থাগাৰিকৰ (Mobile Librarian) ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণক কৰি প্ৰান্তে প্ৰান্তে তেওঁৰ জ্ঞান গৰ্ভৰ ৰস বিস্তাৰ কৰি ফুৰিছিল জম্ভৰ ছাল আৰু গছৰ বাকলি লজ্জা নিৰ্বাৰণ কৰি

[88]

The Role of DDUGKY in Women Empowerment:

(A Case Study of the Training Centre in Sonari, Assam)

Leena Shree Borthakur Assistant Professor

Abstract:

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) is an ambitious initiative by the Indian government aimed at transforming the rural youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce. This paper explores the role of DDUGKY in empowering women, with a special focus on the training centre in Sonari, Assam. Through qualitative and quantitative analysis, this study examines how the program has impacted women's lives in terms of economic independence, social status, and personal growth. The findings highlight the program's success in providing women with vocational skills, employment opportunities, and a platform for self-empowerment. The research methodology involves surveys, interviews, and case studies to provide a comprehensive understanding of the program's impact.

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A STUDY ON RELEVANCE OF OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION IN THE LIGHT OF NEW EDUCATIONAL POLICY IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

(WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE COLLEGES OF MORAN TOWN AND ITS ADJACENT AREAS).

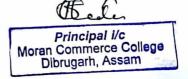
Debajit Boruah

Asstt. Professor Moran Commerce College

ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Education is the basic aspect for developing human potential, equitable and society at large as well as for the development of the nation. In order to educate someone, the process of learning is essential and it plays a vital role. Learning is a process that is expected to bring out desired behavioural changes in an individual. Learning Outcomes are the observable and measurable end product of learning. It is the observable indicators of objectives.

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COMMERCE IS THE CARRIER OF CIVILIZATION

Kamaruddin Ansari

Asstt. Professor Moran Commerce College

It is difficult to say exactly when and how trade originated. However, it can be assumed that trade started with the invention of exchange. In pre-civilization, people moved from one place to another in search of food. Then people lived in the wild. People had to face nature frequently to survive.

Man is the best creature of God; people have the power to think. So humans are regarded to be better than other animals. It was with such thinking that man invented agriculture. People then abandoned their life and settled in a specific place like rivers where agriculture convenient. Since then people have slowly learned to become civilized.

People were able to produce abundant food crops through agriculture on the fertile soils of the river valley. People of different nationalities lived their daily lives by producing different food crops. But people found it difficult to eat the same crops for long. This resulted in the introduction of the exchange system. This practice

[149]

THE SKILLS OF THE FUTURE: EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS FOR SUCCESS

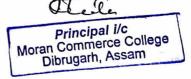
(WITH REFERENCE TO MORAN TOWN OF DIBRUGARH DISTRICT)

Kalyani Konwar Moran Commerce College

Abstract:

This article explores the employability skills required and importance of skill development for success in Moran Town, Dibrugarh district, Assam. The study identifies the key skills needed for the future job market, including communication, collaboration, adaptability, problem-solving, emotional intelligence, digital literacy, creativity, time management, continuous learning, and resilience. The findings suggest that individuals in Moran Town need to develop these skills toenhance their employability and stay competitive in the industries like Oil and Gas, Tea Production, and Manufacturing. The study recommends that educational institutions and industries in Moran Town should focus on developing these skills to attract new businesses and opportunities to the region.

[175]



Anganwadi Centers and Their Role and Challenges in Implementing NEP 2020

(A Case Study of Dibrugarh District, Assam)

Bornali Gohain Asstt, Professor

Abstract :

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 emphasizes the importance of early childhood care and education (ECCE) as a foundational stage in a child's educational journey. Anganwadi centers, integral to the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, play a crucial role in delivering ECCE, particularly in rural and underserved areas. This case study focuses on the implementation of NEP 2020 in Dibrugarh District, Assam, through Anganwadi centers. It examines the strategies employed, challenges encountered, and successes achieved, providing insights into the grassroots impact of NEP 2020 on early childhood education in this region.

Introduction:

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, [187]

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