

R G BARUAH COLLEGE

Guwahati, Assam



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Administrative Behaviour of College Principal of Rural and Urban College of Assam

* Karabi Kakati

Abstract- Higher education is an integral part of national development. The principal of the college is in the centre of college administration. Principal's administrative behaviour has been explained as a behaviour that has an effect on the behaviour of other people. Administrative Behaviour also implies a sense of responsibility and relationship towards the outside world and the institutions in which one serves. The present study was conducted to study the administrative behaviour of college principal of rural and urban college. Administrative Behaviour Scale has been used to conduct the present study. The result has been analysed by using 't' test. The result indicated that administrative behaviour of college principal is not different among the principals of urban and rural college.

Key words: Administrative Behaviour, College Principal

Introduction: Higher education is an important part of national development. In Assam, higher education is expanding and growing rapidly. Although the number of colleges and enrolment in these colleges are increasing but the quality and access in collegiate education of Assam is not satisfactory. But due to lack of quality higher education, Assam is facing challenges. So, administration is an important part for improving the quality of higher education. The principal of the college is the hub of college administration. The entire climate of the college largely depends upon the administrative behaviour of the principal. Administrative behaviour creates inspiring and stimulating climate for workers so that they can enjoy acquiring new ideas and thoughts. Singh, S. K. (2013) maintained in his study that reputation of academic institution depends upon the type of leadership and the principal's intelligence which the principal is possessing. Kumari, N. (1999) conducted a comparative study on Principals behaviour in relation to Teachers' job satisfaction and pupil achievement. The study reveals that effective leadership is the prime concern of an administrator.

There are four dimensions of administrative behaviour of college principals. These are **Planning, Organization, Communication, and Decision Making.**

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ভাৰতীয় সংগীতৰ প্ৰেক্ষাপটত বৰগীতৰ সাংগীতিক বিশ্লেষণ

লিপিকা তালুকদাৰ

অসমীয়া বিভাগ, ৰাধাগোবিন্দ বৰুৱা মহাবিদ্যালয়, গুৱাহাটী

সঞ্জয় কুমাৰ শইকীয়া

অৰ্থনীতি বিভাগ, ৰাধাগোবিন্দ বৰুৱা মহাবিদ্যালয়, গুৱাহাটী

A MUSICAL ANALYSIS OF BORGEET IN THE CONTEXT OF INDIAN MUSIC

Lipika Talukdar

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Department of Economics, Radha Govinda Baruah College, Guwahati

ABSTRACT : 'Borgeet' is a special set of songs composed during the late 15th and early 16th century by Sri Sri Sankardeva and his disciple Sri Sri Madhavadeva. Sankardeva, the doyen of Bhakti Movement and Cultural Renaissance, used Borgeets to spread Vaishnavism in Assam. Borgeets are characterized by Raga, Tala, Local tunes, Time Theory etc. This form of music is more closer to ancient Indian 'Dhrupad' and 'Prabandha' style of singing. Borgeets are most systematic and grammatical musical art of Assam and also our valuable treasure. This paper is an attempt to analyse the musical characteristics of Borgeet in the context of Indian Music.

Keywords : Borgeet characteristics, Indian Music

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প্রকাশ

মে, ২০১৮



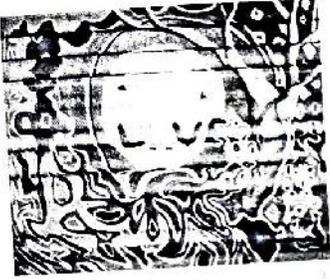
অনুবাদ গল্প ॥

গল্প ॥

এটা স্কুলীয়া বাকচ
বংশী বৰা ॥ ৫৯
প্রতীকী যাত্রা
লোপামুদ্রা অটোচাৰ্জ ॥ ৬৫

সম্পাদক

মূল : ববীন্দ্র নাথ ঠাকুর
অনুবাদ : দীপা তামূলী ॥ ৬৯

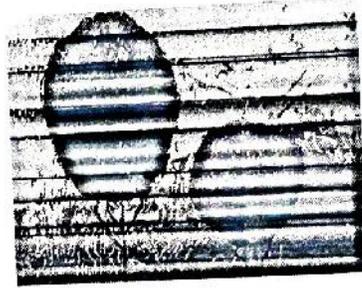


দাঁত ছন্দ কণ্ঠস্বরের চিত্রকল্প অনুপাত
নিজের বাহুবলী

কবিতা ॥

আনিছ উজ্জ্বল জামান, জীরন নবহ, প্রণব কুমার বর্মন, পংকজ
গোবিন্দ মেধি, বিশাল অনুরাগ, বাতুল কুমার লাহন, ধীমান
বর্মন, মণিকা দাস ॥ ৪২-৪৬

হৃদয় চকিত্ত্ব হৈছে গুণ :
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উৎসাহহীন মনে কৈশ্ব
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গ্রন্থ সমালোচনা ॥

ভূমিৰ ফুল ॥

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এটি সম্ভাবনার অংকুরণ : নিৰ্ঘটন

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✓ মৌনতাৰ বামেয় প্রকাশ 'নৈশেপৰ সিপাৰে'
ড° লিপিকা তালুকদাৰ ॥ ১০২

আত্মলেখা ॥

আশা আৰু আকাংক্ষাৰ কুসুম বুটলি
ড° দীনেশ চন্দ্র গোস্বামী ॥ ৭২

পাৰবেশক : প্রণবজ্যোতি চহৰামা
ফোন-৯৮৬৪৪-০১১২৪৭

যোবণা

প্রকাশনে সকলো ধৰণৰ লেখা পঠিওৱাৰ ঠিকনা :

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পৰিষদ, বামুণীমৈদাম, গুৱাহাটী-২১
email : prakash.editor21@gmail.com

অ-মনোনীত লেখা ওভতাই দিয়া নহয়। নিজৰ লগত
প্রতিলিপি ৰাখিহে প্রকাশনে লেখা পঠিয়াব।

প্রত্যেক লেখককে লেখাৰ সময়ত নিজৰ লেখাৰ
ডাক-ঠিকনা আৰু বেংকৰ এক উল্লি নম্বৰ, এই হৈছে
এছ চি কোড নম্বৰ আৰু বুকিং নাম উল্লেখ
কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰা হৈছে।

....তাৰ পাছত মোৰ ভনীজনী— মান
কৌৰ। তাই দৃঢ়তাৰে আহি দেউতাৰ
সন্মুখত বহিল। কাষত থিয় হৈ সৰু ল'ৰাৰ
দৰে মই দেউতাৰ চোলাটোত খামোচ মাৰি
ধৰিলোঁ। ভয়ে ভয়ে মই লক্ষ্য কৰিলোঁ—
ৰূপৰ পৰা তৰোৱালখন আধা উলিয়াই
হঠাৎ দেউতা ৰৈ গ'ল। কি হ'ল? নিজ
সন্তানৰ শিৰশ্ছেদনৰ বাবে দেউতাৰ হাত
কাঁপিল নেকি? ...



মৌনতাৰ বাৎসৱ্য প্ৰকাশ

'নৈশাখৰ সিপাৰে'

ড° লিপিকা তালুকদাৰ

ভাৰত-পাকিস্তানৰ বিভাজন বিশ্ব ইতিহাসৰ এটি অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ঘটনা। অকল ৰাজনৈতিক
কাৰণতেই নহয়; সামাজিক দিশৰ পৰাও ই আছিল এক বৃহৎ পাৰিঘটনা। কিয়নো মাত্ৰ কেইটামান মাহৰ
ভিতৰতে বিখতিত ভাৰত আৰু নৱসৃষ্ট পাকিস্তানৰ মাজত প্ৰায় বাৰ নিযুত লোকৰ আগমন-নিৰ্গমন
ঘটিছিল। সেই সময়তে সংঘটিত হৈছিল বহু শিহৰণকাৰী হত্যাৰাত, আত্মহত্যা আদি। দেশ বিভাজনে
যে কেৱল দেশখনকহে দুভাগ কৰিলে তেনে নহয়, বহু পৰিয়ালৰ মাজতো বিভাজন আনিলে। কিছুমান
পৰিয়ালৰ কেহগৰাকীমান থাকিল আন এখন দেশত। ভৌগোলিক দূৰত্ব তেনেই কম হলেও
ৰাজনৈতিক বাধাৰ বাবেই তেওঁলোক দেখা সাক্ষাৎ হোৱাটো সম্ভৱ নহৈছিল। তেওঁলোকে বুকুত গুপ্তে
কঢ়িয়াই লৈ ফুৰিছিল বেদনাৰ দুঃসহ ভাৰ। কোনো লোকে নাৰীৰ সন্মান ৰক্ষাৰ স্বার্থতেই সেই
দুঃসময়ত নিজ হাতে বধ কৰিছিল নিজৰেই পত্নী, কন্যা, ভগ্নী, বধুক; কোনোৱে তেওঁলোকক আত্মহত্যা
কৰিবলৈ প্ৰবোচিত কৰিছিল। এইসকল জীৱিত ব্যক্তি দুখৰ ভাৰত মৌন হৈ পৰিছিল। বিশেষকৈ কোনো
লোকে যদি 'সেই দিন'ৰ কথা তেওঁলোকক সোধে তেন্তে তেওঁলোক নীৰৱ হৈ পৰে :

'... তেওঁলোকে কেতিয়াবা কথা এটা আধা কৈয়েই নীৰৱ হৈ পৰে। কিন্তু এই
নীৰৱতাৰো এটা ভাষা আছে, কেতিয়াবা ই কণ্ঠধ্বনিতকৈ অধিক জীৱন্ত হৈ উঠিব পাৰে।'

(নৈশাখৰ সিপাৰে, পৃ. ৩০)

এনে নীৰৱতাৰ সন্ধান কৰিছিল ইতিহাসবিদ, নাৰীবাদৰ প্ৰবক্তা উৰ্বশী বুঢ়ালিয়াই। যিবোৰ কথা
তথাকথিত ইতিহাসত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত নহ'ল সেইবোৰ কথাৰ প্ৰভাৱ আছিল অপৰিসীম। সেই উপেক্ষিত
কথাবোৰৰ মাজেৰেই বুঢ়ালিয়াই হত্যা, সপ্তাসেৰে ভৰা সেইছোৱা সময়ৰ এক গভীৰ অনুসন্ধান কৰিছে।
তেওঁ অতি কষ্টেৰে সেইছোৱা সময়ৰ সম্ভৱজনতকৈও অধিক লোকৰ প্ৰত্যক্ষ সাক্ষাৎকাৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল
আৰু সেই সাক্ষাৎকাৰ তথা আলোচনা, বাতৰি-কাকত, নথি-পত্ৰ তন্ন তন্নকৈ বিচাৰ-বিশ্লেষণৰ ভিত্তিত
প্ৰস্তুত কৰিছিল *The other side of Silence* নামৰ গ্ৰন্থখন। এইখনক ভাৰত বিভাজন কথিত ইতিহাস
বা Oral History আখ্যা দিব পাৰি। এইখন গৱেষণা গ্ৰন্থৰ অসমীয়া ভাষালৈ অনুবাদ কৰিছে কৃতী
অনুবাদক সুবেন তালুকদাৰে।

ভাৰত-পাকিস্তানৰ বিভাজনক লৈ fiction, non-fiction-কে ধৰি বহুতো গ্ৰন্থ ৰচিত হৈছে।
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Ganges, মুকুল কেশৱনৰ *Looking through Glass* আদিৰ নাম এই প্ৰসংগত উল্লেখ কৰিব পাৰি।

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND CREATIVITY

DIPANKAR TALUKDAR

ABSTRACT

Present paper aimed at studying the relationship between creativity and academic achievement of college students of Assam. Academic achievement of students is the prime concern for educators, students, parents, society and also the government. It is believed that creativity can improve students' academic achievement. A sample of 200 college students, out of which 100 male and 100 female from Provincialised Colleges of Assam was selected. Sample was selected by using stratified random sampling technique. Data were analysed by using statistical technique like Product Moment Correlation. The result revealed that there is positive relationship between creativity and academic achievement of college students of Assam. As the study deals with a serious and recent issue of education the result would be highly beneficial for different stakeholders of the society like students, parents, teachers, academics, policy maker etc.

INTRODUCTION

Creativity is the ability or power to create, to devote with a new form, to produce through imaginative skill, to make or bring into existence something new. For the present study creativity is considered as the ability to create, to invest with a new form and to produce through the different aspects of thinking as divergent thinking, decision making innovation and problem solving.

Creativity is the most mysterious characteristic of human behaviour. Creativity is the capacity to solve problems in a new ways. It is also the capacity to produce works that are novel, appropriate and socially valued. Creativity uses cognitive process like recognition, reasoning and understanding. Creativity is a state of mind which can be learned. Various review showed that creativity is associated with student success in the area of academic study. In the present time the educational institutions have great responsibility to help the students to develop their creativity to succeed in all walks of life.

Academic Achievement is defined as the knowledge acquired by the students in the curriculum subjects which are measured by examination score.

Academic achievement is a quantitative assessment of the educational input articulated in terms of a numerical value either as marks or grade. Academic achievement is influenced by a number of factors and creativity is one of them.

Creativity is the origin of almost all the developments of the world. Various psychological theories supports that creativity is the highest mental process. Every individual have creativity. Research shows that every human being is capable of creative ideas. *Helson, Agronick and Roberts* (1995) described that "Creative people as being independent of judgement, assertive as well as having consistent high levels of energy in their work. *Sternberg* (1991) mentioned the creativity involves being open minded, tolerate uncertainty, self motivation, self confident and risk taking behaviour. *Simonton* (1984) described the creativity is the capacity to solve problems in new ways and to produce works that are novel

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Challenges in Value Education: In Indian Context

Dr. Dipankar Talukdar*

ABSTRACT

Today all over the world and especially in India, a great deal of stress is being laid on providing Value Education to youth. Almost all leaders, religious and spiritual personalities, educational administrators and educationist in India emphasize the need and importance of providing education in human values or 'Value Education' and many teachers also realize it. However, only a few of them realize that teaching Value Education has now become a very difficult or challenging task. In this paper, the researcher is focusing on the various serious challenges or dilemmas, which teachers or value educators face today.

Keywords: Value, Education, Indian Context

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of education is not only to impart knowledge and skills but also to inculcate values essential to good life and social well being. Therefore, value orientation is integral to all stages of upbringing formal education. The greatest challenge all over the world is facing today is the challenge from mental and moral decay which has led to crisis of values in every field and in every walk of life. As such it has become a major cause of concern for all educationists and social thinkers.

MEANING OF VALUE

'Value' is one of those basic terms which cannot be fully defined. It doesn't have a simple unitary meaning. From etymological point of view, value signifies that quality of an individual or thing which makes that individual or thing important, respectable and useful. This quality may be internal or external or both.

In very simple way we can say that values are the determinants of human behavior. Value literally means something precious, worthwhile. A value is just like a state of the mind towards some idea, a mental disposition, an attitude towards some idea or thing by which one shapes his life pattern. It can be referred to interest, pleasures, likes, preferences, moral obligations, desires, needs, a diversion and attraction. Values are like the guiding principles of life which shape the personality of an individual.

CONCEPT OF VALUE EDUCATION

Education that helps in discrimination between what is right or wrong, proper or improper in thought and action of an individual about an object, event or situation may be termed as value education. It is through education that the society seeks to preserve and promote its value aiming at all round development of the student's personality.

The phrase value-education has a very wide connotation and covers all aspects of personality development. Value-education means inculcating in the children a sense of humanism, a deep

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प्रदर्शन कला (Performing Art) और नामघरीया संस्कृति में शंकरदेव की भूमिका

कसीरा जहाँ

सहायिका अध्यापिका

आर. जी. बरुवा महाविद्यालय, गुवाहाटी

'नामघर' दो शब्द के मेल से बना है। नाम+घर नाम अर्थात् स्मरण करना और घर अर्थात् स्थान। अतः एक ऐसा स्थान जहाँ ईश्वर के नाम का स्मरण किया जाता है। 'नामघर' की स्थापना असम प्रान्त में शंकरदेव, माधवदेव तथा दामोदरदेव द्वारा की गयी थी। असम में सबसे प्राचीन 'नामघर' वरदोव (नगाँव) नामक स्थान में अवस्थित है। न केवल असम बल्कि पूरे के जगन्नाथ मंदिर के समीप भी शंकरदेव ने नामघर की स्थापना की थी। और इसी प्रकार नव वैष्णव धर्म द्वारा नामघरीया संस्कृति का आरंभ हुआ (एकशरण नामधर्म)। शंकरदेव सन् १४४९ ई० में मध्य ब्रह्मपुत्र उपत्यका में जन्मे थे। और वे नव वैष्णव धर्म का प्रचार कर असम में नवजागरण लाये। उन्होंने ही नामघरीया संस्कृति से असमीय लोगों को परिचित करवाया। और समाज में कुरीति, अन्ध विश्वास को दूर किया। 'कथागुरुचरित' में शंकरदेव के द्वारा नववैष्णव धर्म का असमीया समाज में प्रचार - प्रसार कर किस प्रकार असमीया समाज का विकास किया इस बात का भलिभाँति उल्लेख किया गया है। अपनी युवावस्था से ही अपने तथा अपने भक्तगणों के लिए एक ऐसा स्थान चाहते थे, जहाँ शान्ति पूर्वक रहा जा सकता है। ऐसे स्थान का उन्होंने निर्माण किया जिसे 'थान' के नाम से जाना जाता है। इन 'थानों' में एक मुख्य प्रार्थना घर होता है, जिसे हम नामघर या कीर्तनघर कहते हैं। इस तरह 'नामघर' या 'कीर्तनघर' प्रत्येक असमीया व्यक्ति के जीवन का अविच्छिन्न अंग बन गया। इस तरह असम में 'नामघरीया' संस्कृति का प्रचार और विकास हुआ।

Nonperturbative Approach for Dust Acoustic Waves in Plasma with Nonthermal Ions and Trapped Electrons)

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Abstract

Dust-ion-acoustic solitary waves in a multi-component unmagnetized dusty plasma containing negatively charged dust particles, nonisothermal electrons and nonthermal ions, have been investigated. The Sagdeev potential approach is applied to study the large amplitude solitary waves. The intermediate integral forms of Korteweg-de Vries (KdV) and modified Korteweg-de Vries (mKdV) equations are derived under different approximations to obtain the solutions of small amplitude solitary waves of different forms. Spiky and Explosive solitary waves as well as double layers are found to exist. The parameters α , β , M , σ , and μ , representing the population of nonthermal ions, ratio of free and trapped electron's temperatures, Mach number, temperature ratio of ion and free electrons, and the density ratio respectively, are found to play a very important role in the formation of solitary waves.

Key words

dusty plasmas, trapped electrons, nonisothermality, nonthermal ion, Sagdeev potential, KdV equation.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the last several decades, nonlinear phenomena in the dusty plasmas have received a great deal of interest due to their occurrence in cometary tails, asteroid zones, planetary rings, interstellar medium, nebulae, earth's ionosphere and magnetosphere, etc.^[1-3] Dusty plasma can also be produced in laboratory by Modified Q-machine, dc discharges, rf discharges etc.^[4] Further, dusty plasma plays an important role in plasma crystals^[5], coating and etching of thin film^[6] etc. The presence of dust particles in plasma generates many new problems to investigate.^[7-11] The solitary waves of dust-ion-acoustic and dust-acoustic modes, arising from the balance between nonlinearity and dispersion, have been extensively studied either by the reductive perturbation technique or the Sagdeev potential approach, or both.^[12-22] Barken *et al.*^[23] and Nakamura *et al.*^[24] had observed the dust-ion-acoustic waves in laboratory experiments. Several standard methods such as pseudopotential and reductive perturbation techniques have been adopted to study the properties of waves in plasmas. Washimi and Taniuti^[25] was the first, who derived the nonlinear KdV equation by using reductive perturbation technique to study the plasma acoustic waves. The solution of this KdV equation was obtained in a *sech* expression, which represents a compressive wave profile. Later on, several methods were developed to solve the KdV equation among which Horota's method, Backlund transformation, Lie group algebra, travelling wave solution method, tanh method etc. are the main. Sagdeev^[26] employed the nonperturbative approach to study the plasma acoustic waves for arbitrary amplitude. He derived an energy integral equation in the form of a pseudopotential to show the motion of the oscillatory charged particles moving in a potential well. Of course, this method was first discussed by Davis *et al.*^[27] in fluid dynamics. Rao *et al.*^[28] had first theoretically investigated dust acoustic solitary waves through KdV equation by reductive perturbative technique for extremely low phase velocity in unmagnetized dusty plasma with Boltzman ions and electrons. As dust grains are heavier in comparison to ion and electron, so it can come to contact of both, as a result of which dust can be charged both positively and negatively. In most of the investigations in dusty plasma, dust is considered as negatively charged due to the high mobility of electrons, which leads to quick charging due to the contact with

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**A STUDY ON STATUS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN RAMPUR DEVELOPMENT BLOCK OF
KAMRUP DISTRICT, ASSAM**

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ABSTRACT

Descriptive survey method has been used in this study and a sample of 10 primary schools has been selected with the help of simple random sampling technique. Self structured "Questionnaire on Status of Primary Schools" used and data are analysed with the help of percentage analysis. Main findings of this study are: (i) It was found from the enrolment trend in last five years that except 2016, all the years (2014-2018), girls' enrolment is higher than boys enrolment; (ii) 40% school buildings are pucca and 60% are partially pucca and Kachha; (iii) 40% schools have only one classroom for five classes, 30% schools have two classrooms and 30% schools have five classrooms for five classes; (iv) 74.07% teachers' job is regular and remaining 25.93% teachers' job is contractual in nature.

Key words : Primary School, Status.

1. INTRODUCTION :

It is rightly recognised that education is the most important input for the development of an individual, society and a nation. The scientists, sociologists, economists, educationists all over the world opined that education is the most important factor for the development of any nation and the second most important factor for an individual after health. The community gains more from the educated than the ignorant. But if a change must be brought about, where does one begin? The answer would be from the beginning i.e. from the primary education.

The concept of primary education deals with the period of schooling from the age of 6 years to 14 years and it is envisaged that the child needs to be in school during this age group. Primary education possesses 8 year schooling (5+3 years) in India. It has been divided into two stages, i.e., Primary Stage (Classes I-V and 5 years duration) and Upper Primary stage (Classes VI-VIII and 3 years duration).

Universalization of Elementary Education refers to providing of education to all children in the age group of 6-14 of age i.e. from Classes I-VIII. Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) being the national priority, the National Policy on Education 1986 (NPE-86) emphasizes that the new thrust in Elementary Education will focus on (i) Universal access and enrolment (ii) Universal retention of children up to 14 years of age and (iii) a substantial improvement in the quality of education to enable all children to achieve essential levels of learning. The policy also emphasized on the removal of disparities and to equalize educational opportunity by attending to the specific needs of those who have been denied equality so far. The important aspects of UEE are that the education may be provided to children by adopting formal or non-formal system of Education. Another aspect is that education needs to be provided free of cost and be made compulsory for all the children up to 14 years of age. Efforts were made since 1950, to achieve the goal. So, Indian constitution has directed states to provide free and compul-



Study Habit as a Copying Strategy of Academic Anxiety of High School Students: A Study

Dr. Utpal Kalita
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Abstract

There are lots copying strategies of academic anxiety. One such copying strategy is study habits. Study habits play an important role in the academic life of the students. Present study is aimed to study the influence of study habits as a copying strategy of academic anxiety of high school students. The present investigation falls in the domain of descriptive survey. The population of this study consists of all the students studying in Secondary Schools of Guwahati city of Kamrup Metropolitan District, Assam. Out of these, 160 students (per school 20 students) have been selected from 8 schools as sample by applying stratified random sampling technique on the basis of equal allocation i.e., 80 Boys and 80 Girls. The findings revealed that academic anxiety of most of the high school students is average and most of the High School students have average level study habits. Correlation analysis indicated significant positive relationship between academic anxiety and study habits of High School students.

Key words: 1.Academic Anxiety, 2.Copying Strategy, 3.High School Students, 4.Study habit.

Introduction:

Education, as a developmental process, develops all the aspects of human being in an utmost way. Academic development is an important indicator of educational process without which it is not possible for anyone to measure educational progress of a nation in this world. Achievement is very important in academic life. It is the end product of all educational endeavours. High level of achievement is not only the dream of the students, but the parents too. They have desire that their children to climb the ladder of performance as high level as possible. This desire of the parents for a high level of achievement puts a lot of pressure on students. This pressure of students' creates academic anxiety among the students. Now-a-days, academic anxiety is very common among almost all students.

Generally, anxiety is a normal reaction to certain situations. A small level of anxiety is very common and normal, but severe anxiety can be a serious problem. Anxiety is divided into two forms- trait anxiety and state anxiety. Trait anxiety is a trait or stable feature of a person. Again state anxiety is aroused by some temporary condition of the environment such as examination, accident, punishment etc. academic anxiety is a state anxiety. Academic anxiety can become more detrimental over time. As a student's academic performance suffers, the anxiety level related to certain academic tasks increases. Academic anxiety has four components; these are- worry, emotionality, task generated interference, and study skills deficits.

Copying strategies are psychological patterns that individual use to manage thoughts, feelings and actions encountered during various stages of ill health and treatments. There are different copying strategies of academic anxiety. Such as home environment, school environment, learning style, parental encouragement, study habits and so on. Study habit is an important copying strategy of academic anxiety of students.

Effect of Trapping of Heavy Negative Ions on the Evolution of Shock Wave in a Dust Charge Fluctuating Plasma: A Trapped K-dV-Burgers' Equation

Apul Narayan Dev, Ranjit Kumar Kalita, Manoj Kumar Deka[✉], Kaushik Goswami, and Jnanjyoti Sarma

Abstract—We have investigated the propagation characteristics of small-amplitude electrostatic shock waves in an unmagnetized dusty plasma in the presence of positive and negative dust charge fluctuation with trapped negative ions. Here, we have derived the evolution equations for dust acoustic shock waves in the form of trapped Burgers' (T-Burgers') equation and trapped Korteweg–de Vries–Burgers' (T-K-dV-Burgers') equation with the help of the standard reductive perturbative technique. The present plasma system supports both the regime of nonlinear waves propagation, i.e., subsonic and supersonic. It is noticed that the temperature ratio of both positive and negative ions has extensive control of the maximum amplitude of the shock wave propagation. Also, it is found that, due to the dispersive and dissipative forces, the shock waves governed by the T-K-dV-Burgers' equation are better localized than the shock waves governed by the T-Burgers' equation. It is also worth mentioning to note that nonlinearity plays a vital role in controlling the maximum amplitude of the shock wave when it is governed by the T-Burgers' equation, whereas both nonlinearity and dissipation play a leading role in controlling the maximum amplitude of the shock waves when it is governed by the T-K-dV-Burgers' equation.

Index Terms—Dust charge fluctuation, negative trapped ion, shock waves, trapped Burgers' (T-Burgers') equation, trapped Korteweg–de Vries–Burgers' (T-K-dV-Burgers') equation.

I. INTRODUCTION

FROM the theoretical prediction of Rao *et al.* [1], for low-frequency dust acoustic waves (DAW) and dust ion acoustic waves (DIAW) with high frequency by

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Color versions of one or more of the figures in this paper are available online at <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org>.

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Shukla and Silin [2], a large number of investigations have been reported on the features of shock wave or solitary wave (SW) in different plasma environments, both theoretically and experimentally in the presence of dust charge fluctuations with traveling electrons and ions in magnetized and unmagnetized dusty plasmas that contain stable or unstable dust grains [3]–[9]. Almost all of the above-mentioned investigations are fundamentally based on the studies of the evolutions of SW or shock waves governed by the different Sagdeev potential and Korteweg–de Vries (K-dV)-type equations. With time, the investigations on DAW and DIAW are in progress, and it is realized that the family of above-mentioned equations are not adequate to correlate the theoretical findings of the effect of higher order nonlinearity on the plasma acoustic waves in the presence of negative ions and hot isothermal/nonisothermal electrons [10], [11] with the experimental findings [12]. Bernstein *et al.* [13] came out with the ideas of trapped particles in the plasma system and established that the trapping state of particles bears an outstanding consequence on the plasma nonlinear dynamics. Trapping generally stands for some particles in plasmas that are limited to small areas of phase space and where all of them have forward and backward movements to narrate closed trajectories, whereas trapping was counted by the wave itself. However, it was Schamel [14]–[16] who predicted about the trapped distribution of electron in his pioneering works in the early 1970s, which revolutionized the complete scenario of plasma wave propagation under this condition of trapped particles since they have to and fro motion within wave potentials [17]. Few of them are discussed in the following sections.

Duha *et al.* [18] have made a theoretical investigation on dust ion acoustic solitary (DIAS) and shock wave of low amplitude with trapped electron and dust charge variation, and they found that the consequences of vortexlike (trapped) electron distributions are also responsible for the changing behavior of the DIAS and shock waves. El-Hanbaly *et al.* [19] investigated the properties of DAW in dissipative dusty space plasma by deriving Modified Korteweg–de Vries–Burgers' equation and remarked that a system of plasma with dispersive and dissipative properties affirms the continuation of shocks rather than solitons. Dev and Deka [20], in a theoretical investigation on small-amplitude dust acoustic SWs (DASW)

Sagdeev Potential Approach to Study the Dust Acoustic Waves in Dusty Plasma with Nonthermal Ions

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Abstract-Nonlinear dust acoustic waves (DAWs) in warm dusty plasma with variable dust charge and dust pressure in presence of nonthermal ions and Boltzman distributed electrons are investigated. Sagdeev potential equation is derived by nonperturbative approach. Small amplitude solitary waves are studied by obtaining the *sech* solution of the S.P.equation. Possible ranges of the parameters for the existence of solitary waves are obtained numerically.

Keywords- Nonthermal ions, Sagdeev potential equation, *sech* solution

I. Introduction

Nonlinear phenomena of dusty plasma have been growing most rapidly in the field of plasma dynamics. The presence of dust grains in plasma gives rise to a new scope of research and helps in solving many astrophysical and other scientific problems. Dust particles are very small in size, whose diameters are measured in micrometers and even sub micrometers. Though dust particles are static due to their heavy mass and have no charge, but due to the collision with other charged particles viz. ions, electrons etc., they become charged and start oscillation. The oscillatory behavior dust particles are being studied by means of some waves viz. shock waves, solitary waves, sheath, double layer etc. The theoretical features of dusty plasma and their applications have been observed in the Earth's magnetosphere, cometary tail, planetary rings etc., which makes the branch most interesting [1-2]. The first theoretical investigation on dusty plasma had been done by Rao *et.al* [3] in 1990. He reported the existence of DAW of low frequency in unmagnetized plasma. Later, the findings of Rao *et.al* were experimentally verified by Barkan *et.al* [4]. Dust ion acoustic waves (DIAWs) at higher frequency were studied by Shukla and Silin [5].

Many researchers have been done so far on DAW in different physical situations under the influence of other components. Labany *et.al* [6] had studied DAW in dusty plasma in presence of isothermal electrons and two temperature ions. The effect of nonthermal ions and electrons can also influence the nature of both linear and nonlinear behavior of solitary waves. Ciarns [7] studied ion acoustic waves in presence of nonthermal electrons and found similar structures as observed by Freja and Viking satellites [8]. Large amplitude dust acoustic solitary waves with finite dust temperature was investigated by K. Annou and R. Annou [9] in an unmagnetized dusty plasma consisting of inertial charged dust

and Spiky Wave for Dust Acoustic Waves in Dusty Plasmas

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ABSTRACT

In multicomponent dusty plasma, the Sagdeev Potential (SP) approach is employed to formulate the Energy Equation for arbitrary amplitude dust acoustic waves (DAWs), where an amount of electrons is trapped in potential well. The dependence of amplitude and width of the solitons of Sagdeev Potential on plasma parameters is widely discussed. The range of Mach number has determined for solitary waves (SWs) with the help of critical Mach number. The solution of the Energy Equation obtained, has been discussed by expanding the expression for SP in the higher terms of ϕ . The different solutions of Energy Equation give us SWs, breakable waves, collapsible waves and SWs with spiky and explosive nature. The role of temperature ratio on the transformation of SWs to collapsible waves is discussed. With the help of standard values of plasma parameters relevant to such plasma environment, the results so obtained, are discussed. These results may help us to explain the nature of SWs in different astrophysical situations.

with small amplitude in the dynamics of... Messenger, 2000) in the astrophysical... studies about the different... with small amplitudes. (Washimi... formulated Korteweg-deVries (KdV)... waves in unmagnetized plasma... milestone in nonlinear dynamics... modified versions mKdV, KdV... Burger equations, etc. have been studies... many authors (Kato et al. 1972),... (Schamel 1973), (Das... and Dev 2014) to reduce inconsistency... and laboratory observations... equations have some limitations; especially... (Das et al. 1998) in explain arbitrary... (Sagdeev 1966)... characteristics of nonlinear waves having... unmagnetized isothermal plasma... by time independent approach... this approach is known as Sagdeev... (Nejoh 1987, Banerjee and... used this approach to derive several... the possibilities of formation of

SWs, double layer (DL), spiky and explosive mode etc. In the solar system, presence of the charged IDPs in the plasmas, the action and reaction between particles and outwardly applied magnetic and electric field is altered by the existence of the plasmas (Goertz 1989). The dust particles increase (decrease) the angular momentum of the Saturn's ring outside (inside) of the synchronous orbit, when the dust particles are reabsorbed by the ring (Goertz et al. 1986). In another study (Rao et al. 1990) had noticed that, if the dust is charged, a new dust acoustic mode for small amplitude SWs has to be generated. This theoretical observation had got boost by the experimental work of (Barkan et al. 1995), which later encouraged the anticipation of several findings. (Ma and Liu 1997) had formulated dust-acoustic rarefactive solitons by injecting the simple charge equation $I_e + I_i = 0$. In a theoretical study (Mamun et al. 1996) investigated the propagation of solitons in dusty plasma considering negatively charge dust particles through the SP approach. (Banerjee and Maitra 2016) investigated the role of dust particles and nonthermal effects on the SWs and DL in the plasma which contains electron, positron, ion and dust particles with the nonthermal electron and positron and reported that the nonthermal characteristic parameter, concentration of dust grain, temperatures of ion and positron have the capacity to modify the characteristics of wave propagation. The dynamical system in plasma produces density cavity in which some electrons to be abundant as trapped electron. So the influences of trapped electrons in

Nonperturbative Technique for Dust-Ion-Acoustic Waves in Dusty Plasma with Nonthermal Electrons

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ABSTRACT

The existence of dust ion-acoustic waves (DIAWs) and its propagation in multicomponent dusty plasma is studied with the help of fluid model. The dust particles are considered as negatively charged and the electrons are taken as nonthermal. Applying nonperturbative technique Sagdeev Potential equation is derived to study the existence of arbitrary amplitude solitary wave. Solution of small amplitude solitary wave is obtained in the form of sech equation. Variation of amplitude and width of small amplitude solitary waves with the values of the parameters viz. wave Mach number, population of nonthermal electrons, density ratio, temperature ratio and mass ratio, are observed. The values of the parameters are chosen according to the physical consideration of the plasma model.

Keywords: [Dusty plasma, Dust-ion-acoustic waves, nonthermal electrons, nonperturbative]

INTRODUCTION

Plasma is a very complex state of dispersive matter occupying most parts of the universe. In order to understand the basic properties of the nonlinear solitary waves propagating in plasma, we are to consider the effect of the characteristic frequencies of the different plasma species, leading to the coherent oscillations of the charged particles of plasma. Due to the dispersive character of plasma, the coherence of the nonlinearity gets reduced. As a result, some typical balance between nonlinearity and dispersion occurs and the resulting wave structure propagates without change of size and shape for long time. Such waves, called solitary waves or solitons are finite energy structures. Recent trend of research in the field of nonlinear plasma waves shows high interest of mathematicians and plasma scientists. The nonlinearity of plasma which leads to the

formation and propagation of nonlinear solitary waves was studied by many researchers.^[1-5]

The different plasma species have great influence on the collective behaviour of the medium. Due to the heavy mass of dust grains in comparison to ions and electrons, they can have interaction with both and can be charged both positively or negatively. Negatively charged dust particles can give rise to new kind of nonlinear plasma wave modes. Baluku & Hellberg.^[6] studied both small & large amplitude dust acoustic solitary waves. The study of dusty plasma has become more important after the publication of Rao et.al. on dust acoustic wave mode for the first time.^[11] Dusty plasma is a complex plasma medium consisting of dispersed kind of solid grains of micron or submicron level of size.^[7] Effect of dust like grains was studied in the laboratory by Langmuir et.al.

A Study on Emotional Intelligence in Relation to Stress of Higher Secondary School Students

Dr. Utpal Kalita

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Abstract

Adolescents today are living in an increasingly stress-ridden atmosphere. Researchers have concluded that people who manage their own feelings and emotions well and deal effectively with others, are more likely to live content lives. Emotional intelligence is a newly developed concept which is very essential for an individual to lead a successful life. The present study is a quantitative way of identifying the role of emotional intelligence on stress of higher secondary school students. The study was conducted among 120 adolescents (60 boys and 60 girls). Participants were selected from different higher secondary schools of Kamrup district of Assam by applying stratified random sampling technique. Data was collected by standardised tools such as Emotional Intelligence Scale and Stress Scale. Results of the study indicated that most of the adolescents have average level emotional intelligence and moderate level stress. This study also shows that as the scores of emotional intelligence increases, the stress scores decreases. High value of stress shows high degree of stress. It means that the students who having high emotional intelligence show less degree of stress in his/her life.

Key Terms: Emotional Intelligence, Stress, Higher Secondary School Students.

Introduction

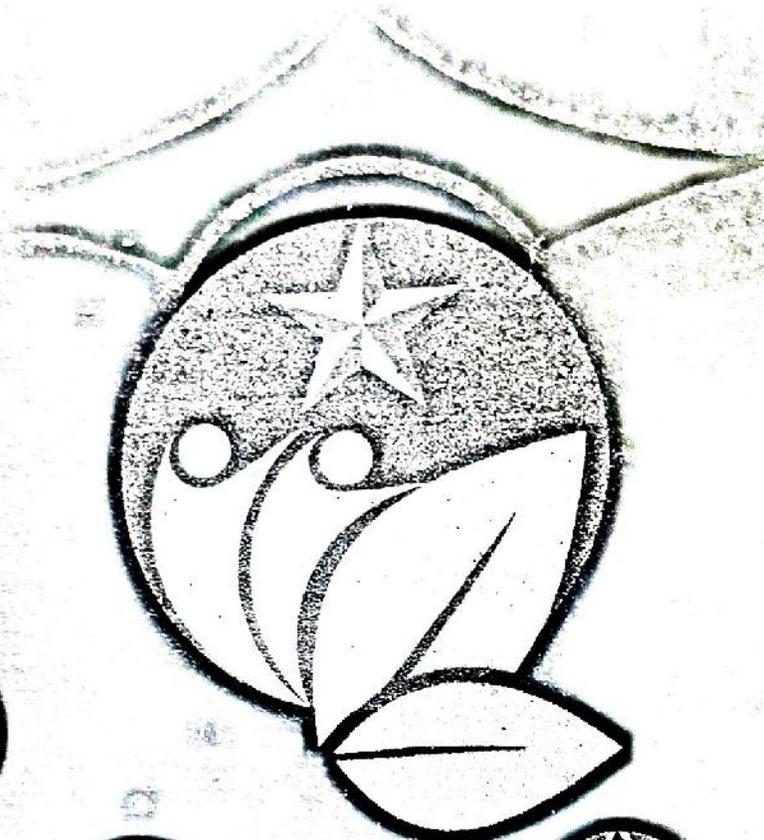
The purpose of holistic education is not only to prepare students for academic success, but to also enable them to learn the challenges of living as a whole (learning about themselves, about healthy relationships, about social responsibility, compassion, etc). Adolescence is a challenging transitional period for many young people. They go through many changes in physical, cognitive, emotional and social development of their life. During these developmental changes young people believe that they are unable to communicate what they want with their parents, teachers and adults and often find themselves in the middle of conflicts and arguments. These situations lead to unnecessary stress, anger issues and low self esteem resulting in, low academic performances, and disruptive behaviour in school and at home. Stress is an important factor that influences physical and mental health of an individual; it determines our capacity and adversely affects our health system. In the present era, stress has become more attention-catching for a student.

There are many factors through which stress of the students should be reduced. Emotional intelligence is one of them. As emotions do play central role in the life of an individual, one is expected to have higher emotional intelligence in order to lead an effective

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Mental Health in relation to Stress of High School Students of Guwahati city of Kamrup Metropolitan District: A Study

Dr. Utpal Kalita

Abstract:

Main objectives of this study are to examine the stress of high school students and to study the influence of mental health of the students on stress. The present investigation falls under descriptive survey method. The population of this study consists of all the students studying in Secondary Schools of Guwahati city of Kamrup Metropolitan District, Assam. The sample of the present study consist of 120 students (per school 20 students) and they were selected from six (06) secondary schools of Guwahati city by applying stratified random sampling technique. In the present study, Mental Health Inventory (Jagadish and Srivastava) and Stress Scale (Dr. (Mrs.) Vijaya Lakshmi and Dr. Shruti Narain) were used to collect the necessary data. Major findings of this study are: (i) Most of the high school boys and girls have very poor level mental health; (ii) Students having very poor and poor mental health resulted in high stress and very good and good mental health resulted in low stress; and (iii) There exists significant relationship between mental health and stress of High School students.

Key Terms: Mental Health, Stress, High School Students, Gender

Introduction:

The main goal of education is not only to prepare students for academic excellence, but also enable the future generations of a country to learn the different challenges of living as a whole (learning about themselves, about healthy relationships, about social responsibility, compassion, etc). Adolescence is a challenging transitional period for many young people.

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India

Development Model in Rural Assam: An Analysis of the Rabha Community in Baksa District, Assam.

Dr. Bidisha Bora

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Abstract: *The Schedule Tribes of India are considered to be backward in context of economic, social, political and educational spheres. They reside in rural areas which are full of resources and are virgin. There have been various efforts of the government through implementing policies to bring in development amongst them. Unless and until, they try by themselves to develop their conditions, there is no fruitfulness of these policies which will remain dormant. So it is important for both the parties work together i.e. governmental policies as well as initiatives of the Schedule tribes to achieve the planned development. This research paper has tried to highlight such an effort on the part of Schedule Tribe to bring development amongst them regarding governmental policies as well as self-development. This paper is an attempt to study the efforts of the Rabha Tribe of Assam and their self-sufficient model of development. The efforts undertaken by the Rabha Tribe which is a Schedule Tribe (Plains) community has immense futuristic opportunities to remain in the rural areas instead of migrating to urban areas. There are efforts in creating employment opportunities and be self-sufficient. This paper will also analyse the implementability of this model of rural development in other villages of India. It is possible for the rural India to develop their living standards being self-sufficient by using the available resources in the villages.*

Key Words: *Development, Rabha, Schedule Tribes.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Assam is a land of multi-ethnicity with vibrant cultures and communities mixing together to form the diversified unique identity. It is the gateway to the north-east India. Within this diversities resides unity in the land of Assam. The sweetness of the society of Assam has been in the fact that there resides Schedule Tribes and Schedule Castes along with the other categories of the society.

The origin of these people can be traced in the Mongoloid race migrating to the region at various times. "Successive waves of migration from the North, the East and North-East brought the Mongoloids to Assam" (Bordoloi, Thakur, Saikia, 1987, pg.86). They are known to be Indo-Mongoloids. In total there are as many as twenty-five ethnic groups of the Mongoloid race. "The Schedule Tribes (Plains), inhabiting both the Brahmaputra valley and the Barak valley, are the Barmans, Bodos or Bodo Kacharis, Hajongs, Singphos, Khamptis and Garos or Achiks. The Schedule Tribes (Hills), inhabiting Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills are the Chakmas, Dimasas, Garos, Hajongs, Hmars, Khasis, Jaintias, Shantongs, Pnars, Wars, Bhois, Lynggams, Kukis with 37 sub-groups" (ibid. Pg. 91,92). Therefore, they comprise the backbone of the Assamese society. Their development will lead to the overall development of the society. The concept of development is related to economic, political and social aspects. According to Weidner, "Development is a process directed towards socio-economic development and nation-building". That means that the concept of development helps in nation building through socio-economic changes. Colin and Grieger opined that "development means change compelled with growth". Besides, there are certain models of development such as-

- Western Liberal Model of Development
- Welfare Model of Development
- Socialist/Marxist Model of Development
- Gandhian Model
- Sustainable Model
- Democratic-Socialist Model (www.yourarticlelibrary.com accessed on 19/11/2019).

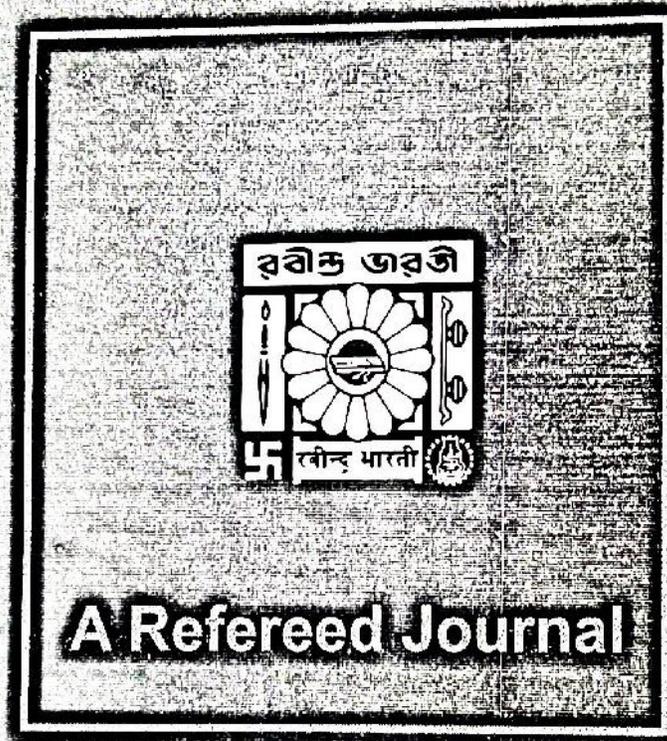
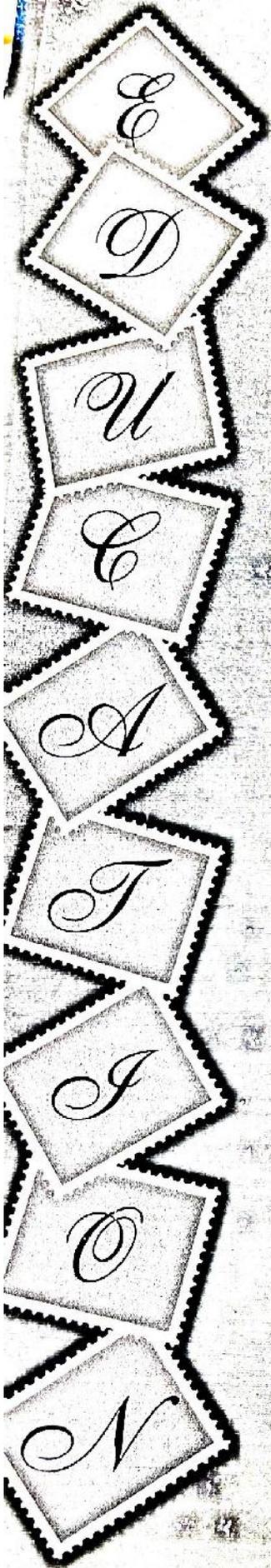
1.1. Objective:

The main objective of this research paper is to analyse the role of people's participation in the development of areas mainly occupied by the Schedule tribes.

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**AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR OF ADOLESCENTS IN
RELATION TO THEIR FAMILY CLIMATE**

AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR OF ADOLESCENTS IN RELATION TO THEIR FAMILY CLIMATE

Dr. Dipankar Talukdar Assistant Professor, Department of Education, R.G.Baruah College, Guwahati, Assam, 781025.

Abstract

The present study was undertaken to see the aggressive behaviour of adolescents in relation to their family climate. The study aims to explore the relationship between aggressive behaviour and family climate of adolescents. For this, 100 students from four schools out of which two private and two government schools were taken as sample of the study. Descriptive Survey method was applied. The study revealed that aggressive behaviour and family climate of adolescents are significantly correlated.

Keywords: Aggressive Behaviour, Family Climate, Adolescents.

Introduction

The stage of adolescence is considered as very crucial stage of human development. The behaviour of adolescents needs to be properly modified. Aggressive behaviour of adolescents is a universal issue. It is also a problem for our country. Many adolescents of our country are involved in different anti-social activities due to their aggressive behaviour. In our country most of the adolescent are the victim of undesired behavioural problem due to their inappropriate atmosphere at home, school and society. Among all unwanted behaviour of adolescents, aggressive behaviour is one of the most disturbing behaviour among the adolescents.

An adolescent behaves in aggressive manner mostly due to his emotional problems. Aggressive behaviour can be reactive, proactive and self-directive. There are many factors causing an individual to act aggressively. Aggressive Behaviour of an adolescents can be classified into different categories. These are physical violence, verbal antagonism, non-verbal threats etc. Physical violence includes biting, hitting, kicking etc. Verbal antagonism includes making threats, disturbing through social media, email etc.

Aggressive Behaviour among adolescents is a big problem that has become a concern in this present situation. It is a universal problem which affects individual as well as society. Aggressive Behaviour is anti-social and instrumental which is directed with intent of harming or injuring other living beings and property. Aggressive Behaviour can be physical or psychological. Aggressive Behaviour is an emotional exhibition which is frequently overt and varies from mild to brutal.

Various types of Aggressive Behaviour exist among adolescents. These are Relational aggression, Verbal abuse, Physical aggression, Retaliatory aggression, Instrumental aggression, Violent and bullying behaviour etc. Different factors affect in aggressive behaviour among adolescents. These are Individual Characteristics, Home and school environment, peer influence, exposure to media violence etc.

Behavioural problems of adolescents are an important issue for parents, teachers and to the society. Fear, insecurity, threats, disappointments, frustrations, influence of media and unhealthy home environment are common problems in almost every society leading to behavioural problems in adolescents.

Bushman and Anderson, 2001 studied on Adolescents. The study found that Administrative Behaviour exposed by adolescent school children is a growing issue of concern. Underwood, 2003 studied on Administrative Behaviour of adolescents and found that Administrative Behaviour have recognized a grouping of various types of aggressive behaviour in terms of its form of behaviour.

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the West and India. During the 1920s-30s, the language of the contemporary Indian woman was very similar to her European and American counterparts. The women's movement had a very strong Maoist influence. Some of these Maoist groups were Naxalite affiliates. The Maoist- Dalit movement also made its presence felt in a big way. The women's and social reform movements of the late-19th and early-20th century were all development-focuses, they dealt with women's health and education, eradication of purdah, dowry and sati, working conditions, and by the early-20th century also included political rights such as to franchise and representation.

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Leadership Behaviour of College Principals

Dr Dipankar Talukdar*

[The present study was undertaken to see the Leadership behaviour of college principals of Assam. The study aims to explore the Leadership behaviour of male and female college principals. For this 15 colleges were taken as sample of the study. Descriptive Survey method was applied. The study revealed that there is significant difference in Leadership behaviour of college principals.]

The development of any country depends mostly on education. Progress of any country is possible only when its citizens are dynamic, resourceful, enterprising. Higher education is an important part of national development. Educational Administration is concerned with the management of institution, where human beings as well as physical resources are brought together for attaining educational objectives.

Among all the educational institutions, college plays an important role in the development of the quality education. Principal is the soul of the entire institution. Principal is a teacher and a leader of the leaders. Principal is responsible for planning, organizing, staffing, supervising, directing, coordinating, reporting, budgeting etc. In brief, Principal must have well developed personality. His personal reputation and the success of his endeavour depends mostly

upon the relations that he maintains with his staff, students their parents and community

Leadership behaviour means the leadership act of a particular person who happens to be the administrator at the time and also the leadership act initiated by group members. Kumari. N. (1998-99) maintained in his thesis that Leadership leader i.e. The Principal is one who portrays clearly the relationship between himself and his staff members and establishes well defined pattern of organizational channels of communication and ways of getting jobs done but whose behaviour reflects friendship, trust, respect, warmth of relationship between himself and his staff.

Objectives of the study

1. To study the Leadership behaviour of college principals
2. To study the Leadership behaviour of college principals in relation to age

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correlation, one has to be aware that increased production of food grains is not only the outcome of adequate credit but also many other factors like timely and adequate monsoon, quality of power, timely application of labor, reasonable timely use of fertilizers, pesticides and weedicides, and the quality of soil and seeds. It is observed that the disbursement of loans by purpose indicates that all

types of banks have focused better on advancing of short-term loans rather than the term loans. Hence, all the financial institutions should come forward to extend the term loans to the agriculture sector rapidly. However, it can be concluded that the Commercial Banks are balancing well their investment portfolio in agricultural credit. ◆◆

Job Satisfaction of Secondary School Teachers

Dr. Karabi Kakati*

[The present study was conducted to study the job satisfaction of Secondary School teachers of Kamrup (Metro) and Kamrup (Rural) Districts of Assam. The sample comprised 400 Secondary School teachers which included male-female and urban-rural category. Yudhvirendra Mudgil, Prof. I.S. Mhar and Prabha Bhatia's Teachers' Job Satisfaction Scale (TJSS) was used to collect the data. The results indicated that there is significant difference in job satisfaction of male and female Secondary School teachers.]

Job satisfaction is a complex variable and is influenced by situational factors of the job as well as the dispositional characteristics of the individual. It is defined as the positive emotional response to the job situation resulting from attaining what the employee wants from the job. This implies that job satisfaction can be captured by either a one-dimensional concept of global job satisfaction or a multidimensional faceted construct of job satisfaction capturing different aspects of job satisfaction. Job satisfaction is a pleasurable emotional state of the appraisal of one's job; an effective reaction an attitude towards one's job.

No doubt job satisfaction is an attitude but one should clearly distinguish the objects of cognitive evaluation which are affective, beliefs and behaviours. Hence, job satisfaction is an attitude towards job taking into account feelings, beliefs and behaviours. According to Dictionary of Education, job satisfaction is the quality, state and level of satisfaction as a result of various interests and attitudes of a person towards his job. It is the desire with which employees view their work. It expresses the extent of match between the employer's expectations of the job and rewards that the job provides.

Job satisfaction is a set of favourable or unfavourable feelings and emotions with which

employees view their work. Job satisfaction is an affective attitude consists of feelings, thoughts and intention to act. It may be defined as overall attitudes towards the profession, which results from a balancing and summation of many specific likes and dislikes experienced in connection with the job. Job satisfaction typically refers to attitudes of a particular employee, but assessments of individual employee's satisfaction can be averaged over all members of an organization.

In this regard the investigator feels that a study of job satisfaction can provide information to educational administrators to help them understand the teachers in a better way and explore the best possible ways to maximize the career adjustment of the Secondary School teachers.

Objectives of the study

- To find out the job satisfaction of urban and rural secondary school teachers.
- To study the job satisfaction of secondary school teachers in relation to their gender

Hypotheses

- There is no significant difference in job satisfaction of urban and rural secondary school teachers
- There is no significant difference in job satisfaction of secondary school teachers in relation to their gender

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Teaching Competencies of Secondary School Teachers

Dr. Karabi Kakati*

[The present study was conducted to study the teaching competencies of secondary school teachers in relation to their job satisfaction. The sample comprises 50 secondary school teachers serving in secondary school located in Kamrup (Metropolitan) District of Assam. Teaching Competency Scale (TCS) developed by Bhat. V.D. and 'Job Satisfaction Scale' by Yuvhivrendra Mudgil, Prof. I.S. Mhar and Probha Bhatia were used to collect the data. The results indicated that there is significant relationship between teaching competency and job satisfaction Secondary School teachers.]

Teaching is a complex and challenging process. Teaching is a skill, it is an interactive process, involving four aspects, teacher, students, learning process and learning situation. The teacher creates the learning situation. The process is the interaction between the student and teacher. The success of educational system mainly depends upon the competence of the teacher who embrace their profession. It was once believed that teachers are born not made. Competence in teaching requires performance of skills as well as knowledge and higher level of conceptualization.

Competence is usually understood to mean possessing the required skills, knowledge and academic and theoretical background. The concept of competence includes such personality traits like accountability and responsibility classroom learning experience, tolerance etc.

Job satisfaction is a complex variable and is influenced by situational factors of the job as well as the dispositional characteristics of the individual. It is defined as the positive emotional response to the job situation resulting from attaining what the employee wants from the job. Job satisfaction is an attitude towards job taking into account feeling, beliefs and behaviours. Job satisfaction is a set of favorable or unfavorable feelings and emotions with which employees view their work. Job satisfaction is an affective attitude consists of feelings, thoughts and intention to act. It may be defined as overall attitudes towards the profession, which results from a balancing and summation of many specific likes and dislikes experienced in connection with the job.

Studies cover teachers' status of pre-primary, elementary, Secondary and higher secondary school teachers in respect of academic, economic, professional and social criteria (Chopra, R.K.1988). While studying Job

Satisfaction of graduate teachers in Coimbatore, Sekar, G. and Ranganathan, S. (1988) found that most of the teachers were satisfied with their nature of work, personal policies, salary, personal achievement and their relationship with superiors and colleagues. Naik, G.C. (1990) found that ad hoc teaching assistants of the M.S. University, Baroda, were satisfied with their job mainly because of their favorable attitude towards the teaching profession, financial conditions and the facilities which they were getting for future studies, marital status, age, experience and gender did not affect their level of job satisfaction, leadership qualities of heads of institutions promoted job satisfaction.

Atreya, J.S. (1989) concluded that teaching effectiveness was values and job satisfaction. Basi, S.K. (1991) examined teaching competence of language teachers in relation to job satisfaction, locus of control and professional burn out. Singh, T (1998) attempted to establish a relationship between teaching efficiency and job satisfaction as also with socio-economic status and found a positive relationship.

Statement of the Problem

The problem undertaken for the present study is stated as "Teaching Competencies of Secondary School Teachers in relation to their Job Satisfaction with special reference to Kamrup Metropolitan District of Assam"

Objective of the Study:

1. To study the relationship between Teaching Competencies and Job Satisfaction of Secondary School Teachers
2. To study the Teaching competencies Secondary School Teachers in relation to Teaching Experience

Hypothesis

H₀1: There is no significant relationship between Teaching Competencies and Job Satisfaction of secondary school teachers

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Challenges Facing Women Entrepreneur in India

Santosh K. Sarma*

[Women entrepreneurs have larger social networks for advice and resources, but men surprisingly have larger emotional networks. Women entrepreneurs are better at establishing networks of friends, family, and associates, and their networks are wider and bigger than those set up by male entrepreneurs. But the bigger the network, the less the associations hurt profitability. The bigger the networks are for female entrepreneurs, the more they seem to drag down revenue growth. Women have big networks, but they include "lots of the wrong people, and people who have no useful resources."]

Women Entrepreneurs may be defined as the women or a group of women who initiate, organize and operate a business enterprise.

Government of India has defined women entrepreneurs as an enterprise owned and controlled by women having a minimum financial interest of 51% of the capital and giving at least 51% of employment generated in the enterprise to women.

The hidden entrepreneurial potential of women has gradually been changing with the growing sensitivity to their role and economic status in the society. Women are increasingly becoming conscious of their existence, their rights and their work situations. Today, women entrepreneurs represent a group of women who have broken away from the beaten track and are exploring new avenues of economic participation.

Among the reasons for women to run organized enterprises are their skill and knowledge, their talents, abilities and creativity in business and a compelling desire of wanting to do something positive. Women today are radiating that unmistakable glow of leadership. The time has come for the nations to celebrate and salute the success of women.

Role of Women as an Entrepreneur's

1. **Imaginative:** It refers to the imaginative approach or original ideas with competitive market. Well-planned approach is needed to examine situation and to identify the entrepreneurial opportunities. It further implies that women entrepreneurs have association with knowledgeable people and contracting the right organization offering support and services.

2. **Attribute to work hard:** Enterprising women have ability to work hard. The imaginative ideas have to come to a fair play. Hard work is needed to build up an enterprise.

3. **Persistence:** Women entrepreneurs must have an intention to fulfill their dreams. They have to make a dream transferred into an idea enterprise: Studies show that successful women work hard.

Women in business are a recent phenomenon in India. By and large they had confined themselves to petty business and tiny cottage industries. Women entrepreneurs are engaged in business due to push and pull factors that encourage women to have an independent occupation and enabling them to stand on their own legs. A sense towards independent decision-making on their life and career is the motivational factor behind this urge. Saddled with household chores and domestic responsibilities women want to get independence and under the influence of these factors, the women entrepreneurs choose a profession as a challenge and as an urge to do something new. Such situation is described as pull factors.

Roles played by Government and other Institutions

Below listed are various institutions for supporting women's sustainable development through rendering financial support for establishing a new venture in the market.

- Federation of Indian Women Entrepreneurs (FIWE);
- Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojna (PMRY)
- Federation of Ladies Organization (FLO)

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প্রকাশ

সেপ্টেম্বর, ২০২১



প্ৰকাশ

বিষয় সূচী

সম্পাদকীয় ১৩ ॥

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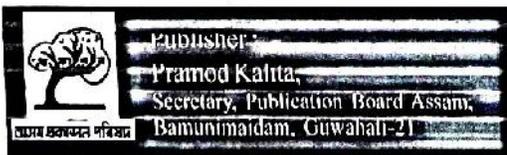
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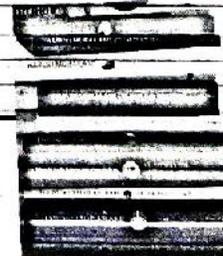
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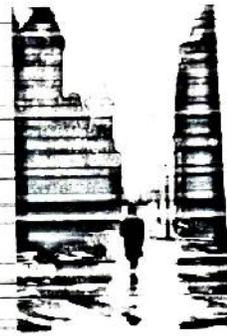
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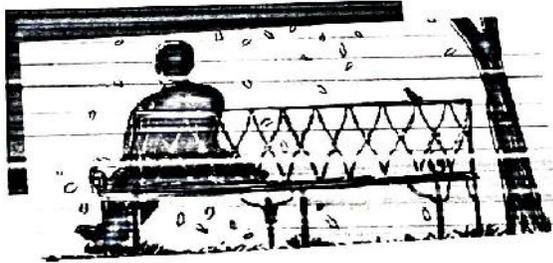
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 ঘৰতে অঘৰী হোৱা এজাক মানুহৰ ব্যথা আৰু
 এমুঠি কবিতা
 লিপিকা তালুকদাৰ ॥ ৯২ ॥
 বিচ্ছিন্ন নোহোৱা দুজন লেখক
 জুৰি বৰুৱা ॥ ১০৩ ॥

কবিতা	মিন্টুল হাজৰিকা
৩৪-৩৭	মুগুলা হালৈ
ৰাজীৱ বৰা	ফাৰহান জাৱেদ
চাৰ্জেন ৰাভা মেগৌ	অনুপম চৌধুৰী
বংশী বৰা	কংকনা ঠাকুৰীয়া
ড° পূৰ্ণ ভট্টাচাৰ্য	পাৰ্থসৰথি মহন্ত
ডাঃ কৈলাস ভট্টাচাৰ্য	দিপাংকৰ বৰুৱা

অনুবাদ কবিতা
 ৭১-৭২
 বাজেন্দ্রনাথ বৰদলৈ
 ড° বিভাজ শংকৰ ঘৰ্মন



শুধৰণি

যোৱা সাপ্তাহৰ প্ৰকাশৰ বেটুপাতৰ ফটো আৰু সল্লা ভৰাৰ উৎপন্ন নত আৰু
 বনজিৎ দাসৰ বৃষ্টি জুলবশতঃ প্ৰকাশ পাহৰিছিল। তাৰ বাবে আমি দুঃখিত।

ৱিকিবেকটোত প্ৰবন্ধকোটি চহৰীয়া

ফোন-৯৮৬৪৪-০১২৪৭

মোমো

প্ৰকাশলৈ সকলো ধৰণৰ লেখা পঠিওৱাৰ ঠিকনা :

সম্পাদক/ ফোন-৯৩৬৫০৩৪৫৬৫, প্ৰকাশ, অসম
 প্ৰকাশন পৰিষদ, বামুণীমেদাম, গুৱাহাটী-২১
 email : prakash.editor21@gmail.com

অ-মনোনীত লেখা ওভতাই দিয়া নহয়। নিজৰ লগত
 প্ৰতিলিপি ৰাখিহে প্ৰকাশলৈ লেখা পঠিয়াব।

প্ৰত্যেক লেখককে লেখাৰ লগত
 তেওঁৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ ডাক-ঠিকনা আৰু
 বেংকৰ একাউন্ট নম্বৰ, আই এফ
 এছ চি কোড নম্বৰ আৰু ব্ৰান্ধৰ
 নাম উল্লেখ কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ
 জনোৱা হ'ল।



ঘৰতে অঘৰী হোৱা
এজাক মানুহৰ ব্যথা
আৰু এমুঠি কবিতা

লিপিকা তালুকদাৰ

মোৰ প্ৰায় প্ৰতিটো কবিতাই মহ বহুবাৰ পৰিমার্জনা কৰিছে। দুশাৰীয়া কবিতা এটা যে
কিমানবাৰ পৰিমার্জনা কৰিছিলোঁ তাৰ লেখ-জোখ নাই। প্ৰথম খচৰাত কবিতাটোৰ
বত্ৰিছটা শাৰী আছিল, শেষত গৈ বাথিলোঁগৈ মাত্ৰ দুটা শাৰী ...

সাহিত্য অকাডেমি বটা গ্ৰন্থ কৰি দিয়া ভাষণত (১৯৮২, গোৱা, পানাজী) কবি নীলমণি ফুকনে
কৈছিল :

'কবিতা ভাষা শিল্প, জীৱন শিল্পও। সমাজবোধ আৰু ইতিহাসবোধৰ পৰাই উৎসৰিত হয় কবিতাৰ
ভাষা। কিন্তু শেষত এই ভাষাবো বন্ধন ছিঙি কবিতাই বিচাৰে অন্তহীন ব্যাপ্তি— মানুহৰ তেজত, মগ্ধত,
বতাহত, আকাশত।' (নীলমণি ফুকন : সম্পূৰ্ণ কবিতা, পৃ. ৪০৯)

কবিতা হ'ল কবিৰ অন্তৰ্জীৱনৰ বিচিত্ৰ অনুভৱৰ শিল্পিত বাস্তৱ প্ৰকাশ। সকলো শিল্পৰ দৰেই কবিতাবো
কেন্দ্রবিন্দু মানুহ। মানুহ বুলি ক'লেই মনলৈ আহে দ্বিস্থিতিৰ কথা। এফালে প্ৰত্যেক মানুহৰেই এখন মনোজগত
থাকে। এই মনোজগতৰ ক'ব পাৰি অটল বহুশস্যৰ সমুদ্ৰ বুলি। দাদাৰ অনুভৱৰ টোয়ে কোবাই থকা অস্থি
স্নাক বৰ্ণময় জগত এইখন। মানবানে বাৰ্জনৈতিক, সামাজিক, অৰ্থনৈতিক, সাংস্কৃতিক আদিৰ প্ৰেক্ষাপটৰ
লগত নিবিড়ভাৱে সম্পৃক্ত হৈ থকা এটা বাজত্ৰৱা জীৱনো মানুহৰ থাকে। কবিতাত মানুহৰ এই দুয়োটা দিশৰে
প্ৰকাশ ঘটে। কবিৰ অনুভৱত মানুহৰ মনোজগতৰ ক্ৰিয়া-প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া আৰু সমাজচেতনা, ইতিহাসচেতনা
ক্ৰিয়াশীল হৈ থাকে। সৰ্বোপৰি এক শুভবোধৰ আলোকে কবিতাক কৰি তোলে বিশ্বজনীন, চিৰস্থল। সেই
বাবে কবিতাক কোৱা হয় মানবত্বৰ কৰ্ণস্বৰ বুলি।

সমাজচেতনা, ইতিহাসচেতনা আৰু শুভবোধৰ ভাবনাৰে গঢ় লোৱা এক কাব্য নিৰ্মিত হ'ল অমল প্ৰসাদ
গগৈৰ বিহেতু আমি মানুহ নামৰ কাব্যগ্ৰন্থখন। সদ্যপ্ৰকাশিত এই কাব্যগ্ৰন্থখনত সান্নিধ্য একানকোটা কবিতাৰ
মাজেৰে আমি কবিগৰাকীৰ কাব্য ভাবনাৰ উমান পাওঁ। কাব্যগ্ৰন্থৰ শিৰোনামটোৰ পৰাই বুজিব পাৰি যে কবিৰ
কাব্যভাবনাৰ কেন্দ্ৰবিন্দু হ'ল মানুহ। পৃথিৱীৰ সকলো কবিৰ দৰে তেওঁ বিশ্বাস কৰে যে কবিতাই মানবতাক
প্ৰতিপাল কৰিব পাৰে :

'কোনো উম্মাদ কবিৰ কবিতাৰ এটা মাৰ্খোঁ শৰীৰে মেৰামতি কৰিব পাৰোঁ আত্মাৰ খহি যোৱা পদূলি'
(বিহেতু আমি মানুহ, পৃ. ৬৮)

কাব্যগ্ৰন্থখনৰ একানকোটা কবিতা পঢ়াৰ পাছত অনুভৱ হয় কবিৰ কাব্যভাবনা তিনিটা স্তৰৰ মাজেদি



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**INFLUENCE OF PARENT- CHILD RELATIONSHIP ON PSYCHOLOGICAL
WELL-BEING AMONG ADOLESCENCE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO
GREATER GUWAHATI**

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**INFLUENCE OF PARENT- CHILD RELATIONSHIP ON PSYCHOLOGICAL
WELL-BEING AMONG ADOLESCENCE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO
GREATER GUWAHATI**

Dr. Karabi Kakati Assistant Professor, Department of Education, R.G.Baruah
College, Guwahati, Assam.

Abstract

Present study was conducted to study the influence of parent child relationship on psychological well-being among adolescents. The sample comprises 200 students from 20 schools located greater Guwahati of Assam. Parent-child relationship Scale by Nalini Rao and psychological well -being scale by Ryff and Singer were used to collect the data. The result indicated the parent- child relationship among the adolescent is related to psychological well-being.

Keywords: Parent-Child, Psychological, influence, Relationship.

Introduction:

Adolescence is the period between later childhood and adulthood. It is very important period of one's life. It is period when the child moves from depending to autonomy. It is a period where physical, mental, social, moral and spiritual outlooks undergo revolutionary changes. Adolescence is a period of demanding significant adjustment to the physical and social changes which distinguish childhood behaviour from adulthood.

Psychological welling being comprises, good mental health, ability to manage daily stressors. Ryffs (1989) mentioned six key for wellbeing a) self-acceptance b) personal growth c) Purpose in life d) Environmental mastery e) Autonomy f) positive relations with others

In our family life, parent children relationship is very important. Stanly Hall mentioned adolescents is an age of storm and stress. If adolescents have a warm and caring relationship with parents, they can control the stress and solve the emotional problem. Kumar (2014) examined family relationship and emotional maturity of adolescent students. Kiran and singh found in their study parent child relationship has a direct effect on self-esteem of children, especially that boys.

Need for the study:

In a family, strong parent – child relationship plays a significant role in the mental health of the adolescents. A child with a better psychological well-being will be able to better cope with various problem. The quality of relationship children enjoy with their parents is significant to psychological health and thus self-efficacy.

Statement of the problem:

The problem undertaken for the present study is stated as "Influence of parents-child relationship on psychological well -being among adolescents with special reference to Greater Guwahati"

Objectives of the Study:

- a) To measure the parent-child relationship among adolescents
- b) To examine the relationship between parent- child relationship and adolescents psychological well being

Hypotheses:

H01 There is no significant relationship between the parent-child relationship among adolescents and

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AK

Dr. Utpal Kalita

Assistant Professor, Department of Education, R. G. Baruah College, Guwahati, Assam

Abstract:

The Constitutional and legal measures and the initiatives undertaken under the various plans for improving the socio-economic status of women especially tribal women have provided an opportunity to women to avail the facility of education and to participate in different categories of employment available in private as well as in public sector. But in reality, it is not achieved till now. One major cause for this is lack of social awareness of tribal women. Social awareness is defined as being aware of the problems that different societies and communities face on a day-to-day basis and to be conscious of the difficulties and hardships of society. This paper is based on this point in view and tries to assess the social awareness of Rabha women in relation to educational status. 80 Rabha Tribe women (Age group 18-60 years) of Sauthala Revenue village (Aliha) of Palasbari Revenue Circle of Kamrup district are selected for this study by using simple random sampling technique. In the present study, data was collected by using 'Social Awareness Inventory' constructed and standardized by the investigator himself. It is found from the study that (i) 26.25% Rabha tribe women are illiterate whereas 73.75% Rabha tribe women are literate, (ii) Educational awareness of Rabha tribe women is higher than other dimensions of social awareness, (iii) Education has play an influencing role in developing social awareness of Rabha tribe women.

Key Terms: Social Awareness, Rabha Tribe Women, Educational Status

Introduction

"There is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved. It is not possible to fly on only one wing"

- Swami Vivekananda

Women and men are an essential resource of all nations and societies. Women have been playing a key role, not only in the improvement of family well being, but also in the development of the economical, political, and ecological environments. However the role and social status of women in the past were limited by tradition, law, religion, etc. Therefore, women have less opportunity to play their role in the society in comparison to men. The Indian Constitution has in very specific terms, granted equal rights and status to all, irrespective of caste and creed. But in actual practice, it has been found that the womenfolk have been deprived of their constitutional rights in various ways. They are becoming victims of various social injustice and they are not being able to enjoy their due status in society. No country can progress if half of the population is left with residuary functions and subsidiary status in work participation.

Assam is a land of different tribal groups. According to the list of Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Constitution [order, 1950 (a)], there are 23 tribes (14 Hills and 9 Plains) in Assam. According to the Census 2011 tribal population constitutes 12.44% of the total population of Assam and in Kamrup district, tribal population constitutes 11.99%. The Central as well as State government has made some

A Study on Awareness of Primary School Teachers' towards Learning Disabilities

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Abstract

The main purpose of this paper is to assess the awareness of primary school teachers towards learning disabilities with regard to gender and teaching experience. This study is descriptive in nature and 100 primary school teachers are selected as sample from Rampur Development Block of Kamrup district of Assam by applying stratified random sampling technique. The investigator constructed 'Teachers Awareness Scale towards Learning Disabilities' to collect necessary data. Main findings of this study are: (i) Awareness level of most of the primary school teachers towards learning disabilities is average; (ii) Gender has not significantly influenced the awareness about learning disabilities among primary school teachers; and (iii) Experienced has not significantly influenced the awareness about learning disabilities among primary school teachers.

Key Words: Learning Disabilities, Primary School Teachers, Awareness

Introduction

Teachers play a pivotal role in any stage of education. Teaching is a man making process and teachers are primarily the maker of man. The epithet "only a great teacher can mould a great student" portrays the role of teacher in shaping the young of today in the worthy citizens of tomorrow. If the teacher has to bear the responsibility of promoting the welfare of the world, the responsibility also rests with the students in shaping the destiny of world. To perform the duties efficiently and systematically, the teachers must be aware of different aspects related to teaching and learning. Awareness of teachers influences the attitude of students and attitude of students have a powerful influence on learning. Hence, teachers must keep eye on different learning problems faced by the students. Learning disability is an important problem faced by the students.

In the year 1963, Samuel Kirk first used the term 'learning disability' and defined this idea as "Learning disable child as a group who have disorders in development of language, speech, reading and associated communication skills." Learning disabilities are variety of problems during which children have difficulty in thinking, reading, writing or counting. The symptoms of learning disabilities are varying from person to person. Cognitive ability, nervous system, sense organs, psycho-analysis and well defined learning- of these five functions have an impact on learning disabilities. Many of us attempt to equate learning disability with mental retardation, although the two concepts are not the same. Both learning disability and mental retardation are associated with educational problems, although the nature of the problem is different. The level of achievement of mentally retarded children is related to their intelligence. These children fail in all aspects of school as well as in all aspects of life. These children can get education up to 7th standard. But in case of a child with learning disability, there are differences between the level of intelligence and achievement. They face problems in special areas like reading, speaking, writing, spelling, etc.

Literature Review

Learning disabilities is not a new area of research. Extensive research had already done in this field. Some of the related literatures are mentioned below:

Yasoda, Sankar and Naik (2012) conducted a study on awareness of Dyscalculia among Primary school teachers and it was found from the study that gender, experience and specialization has not significantly influenced the awareness on dyscalculia among primary school teachers. Shukla and Agrawal (2015) studied the awareness of learning disabilities among primary school teachers. It is found from the study that teachers of primary schools have low level of knowledge and awareness about learning disabilities. Alahmadi and Keshky (2019) assessed the knowledge of primary school teachers about specific learning disabilities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It was explored from the study that majority of teachers have average knowledge about specific learning disabilities. Madhamani and Joseph (2021) studied the knowledge and awareness of Public School teachers towards learning disabilities of children of Dharampuri district of Tamilnadu. The study reveals that majority of teachers have moderate level of knowledge regarding learning disabilities among children. Again vast majority of teachers are aware about learning disabilities among children.

Need of the Study

Every person is different from each other. Not all people have an equivalent level of intelligence. Most people have a mediocre intelligence and some people have high and low intelligence quotient. Despite being



ADMINISTRATIVE BEHAVIOUR OF SECONDARY SCHOOL HEADS IN RELATION TO
GENDER AND TYPES OF MANAGEMENT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Abstract

The present investigation is aimed to assess the administrative behaviour of secondary school heads in relation to gender and types of management. Administrative Behaviour Scale (constructed and standardised by Dr. Haseen Taj) was administered on 24 secondary school heads. This study explored that (i) Male and female secondary school heads are differing in case of administrative behaviour; (ii) Administrative behaviour of male secondary school heads is more effective than the female secondary school heads; (iii) There is significant difference in administrative behaviour of secondary school heads belonging to Government/ Provincialised and Private schools and (iv) Administrative behaviour of secondary school heads belonging to Government/Provincialised is more effective than that of Private counterparts.

Key Terms: Administrative Behaviour, Secondary School Heads, Gender, Types of Management

Introduction

Since inception of human civilisation, management found its unique place in the social life. Though the concept of management is very popular in the fields like business and industry, still this concept is vitally used in the field of education also. It is due to the introduction of an effective management in educational system, that a number of activities can be planned, organised, controlled and co-ordinated properly, so that pre-fixed objectives of the concerned areas are achieved successfully. Administration involves management of an organisation. It is clear from this that administration is concerned with the human beings. Different human resources play a pivotal role for smooth functioning of school. The school human resources are going to cover individuals such as the teachers, students, head masters and the employees of the institution. All these individuals are treated as the potential power, centering round which the school is going to evolve and develop.

The role played by all the human resources especially the heads of the school is always significant. It is popularly said that as is the head, so is the school. Regarding the role of head master, P. C. Wren opined "What the main spring is to watch, the flywheel to the machine or the engine to the steam ship, the headmaster is to the school. He is the seal and the school is the wax." The headmaster organises, administers, controls, co-ordinates, guides and directs every affair of the school. The administrative behaviour of the school heads placed a key position in this regard.

A Numerical Study of Modified Burgers' Equation in Charged Dusty Plasmas

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Abstract

In this paper, a well-known reductive perturbation method is employed to derive one dimensional nonlinear modified Burgers' equation in charged dusty plasmas. We proposed finite difference approximation technique to study numerical solution of the modified Burgers' equation. Furthermore, the graphs of the analytical and numerical solutions are plotted to study the details of wave propagations. We compared both the results and the comparison shows that the obtained numerical results are in good approximation to the analytical results. The obtained numerical results also show that the technique is efficient and reliable to study the modified Burgers' equation in charged dusty plasmas.

AMS Subject Classification: 35C07, 65M06, 65M22

Keywords: Plasma, Charged dusty plasmas, Reductive perturbation method, Modified Burgers' equation, Finite difference approximation

1. INTRODUCTION

In last few decades, there has been a fast-growing interest in nonlinear phenomena such as shocks and solitons in dusty plasma. Dusty plasmas are ionized gas containing dust grains which are quite natural in space and they are present in planetary rings, circumsolar dust rings, comet tails, interstellar space as well as the Earth's upper atmosphere [1], [2]. It has been observed that in some space plasma environments, such as, cometary tails, upper mesosphere, jupiter's environment, etc. where the

Tribal Women of North-East India

Raja Doley*

[The Present Paper examine the status of women in North Eastern Region. The status of women in India differ in each region. Moreover, it highlights the role of women in the changing society from a socio-economic perspective from traditional society and their changes if any in the present situation. North East Indian tribes are undoubtedly one of the most colourful and culturally rich communities of India. They represent a totally unique trend and living among the Indian tribal community. The cultural trend of the tribal community is reflected beautifully in their dance, food, festivals, arts and other social occasions. The tribes of North-east India are very lively and energetic people and enjoy dance, music and drama with great enthusiasm. Each tribe has its own distinctive way of dressing, jewellery designs, and dance. They all have their separate festivals grouped with tribal songs in their own language. The methodology of this paper is descriptive and required information were collected from different secondary sources like books, research articles, different government documents etc.]

North east India comprises of seven states namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura; popularly known as the 'Seven Sisters' having diverse ethnic group, speaking different languages, having different history, traditions and beliefs. It is a fact that women of North East India are enjoying a better position in the society, particularly the tribal women compared to their counterpart of the rest of the country. Since ages North East Indian women have shared a significant social space as compared to most of the contemporaries living in the other parts of the Indian sub-continent. Apart from doing household chores, the women have shared the work on the field and helped in generating income along with their male counterpart. This has decreased the dependency on the men. For example, among the tea tribes of Assam it is womenfolk who are considered the perfect tea leaf plucker and hence are the primary bread earner of the family. A lot of women centric social evil practices are not prevalent in NE India unlike the other parts of the country. Evil practices such as Sati, dowry, female infanticide, honour killing are non-existent among the natives of the region. But that doesn't mean that they are better or high status. The fact that women in North east have to face various social and economic problems such as illiteracy, poor health, domestic violence, early marriage, gender discrimination of wage, discrimination in democratic participation in the decision making at the grassroots or traditional institution at the cost of customary law.

Status of Tribal Women

The status of tribal women can be judged mainly by the roles they play in society. Their roles are determined to a large extent through the system of descent. The families try to pass their property by the line of descent. The family surnames too are traced on the basis of the

system of descent. In an unilineal system the descent is traced either through the male or female line. When the descent is traced through the mother's line, it is called a matrilineal system and when it is traced through the father's line, it is called a patrilineal system. Most of the tribes in India follow a patrilineal system. There are exceptional cases like the Khasi, Jaintia, Garo and Lalung of Meghalaya in the North-East who follow the matrilineal system. There are very rare cases of bilinear descent. The status of a person quite often depends on the system of authority he/she enjoys in the community. When the authority is held through the male line, it is called 'patriarchy' and when it is held through the female line, it is called 'matriarchy'.

Quite frequently one mixes up descent with authority. Not surprisingly, the Khasis are often believed to follow matriarchy. But in reality though the property is inherited through the mother's line, the final authority of the household vests with the mother's brother. The position of a woman to a large extent depends on the kind of family one is placed in. In a joint family system the eldest woman usually enjoys a prerogative in the decision-making process. The type of family differs to a large extent with the type of marriage prevalent in the community. The nuclear family formed through monogamy is the most common type of family prevalent in the tribal communities in India. The extended type of family is also quite a common norm wherein the daughters leave the natal home after marriage to distant places.

The status of the tribal women usually depends on the economic roles they play. The tribals in the past were usually forest dwellers and their livelihood to a great extent depended on the food-gathering economy. More than the men, the women walked long distances to fetch wood and fodder. Besides, they also collected fruits, roots and tubers, lac, gums and leaves for self-consumption and sale. The men also complemented them

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शोध-चिन्तन पत्रिका
विद्वानों द्वारा पुनरीक्षित ई शोध पत्रिका

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❖ कसीरा जहां

शोध-सार :

नलिनीबाला देवी भारतीय साहित्य जगत का चिर परिचित नाम है। उन्होंने साहित्यिक सेवा, देश सेवा तथा समाज सेवा द्वारा समाज तथा देश के निर्माण में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। इस शोध पत्र में उनकी आत्मकथा 'एरि अहा दिनबोर' के माध्यम से उनके देश निर्माण तथा समाज के पुनर्गठन में उनकी भूमिका तथा उनके योगदान को प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

बीज शब्द: नलिनीबाला देवी, राष्ट्र, समाज, निर्माण।

प्रस्तावना :

'राष्ट्र' शब्द 'रास' या 'राज' धातु में 'घ्न' प्रत्यय के योग से बना है। भाषा-शब्द-कोष में राष्ट्र का अर्थ इसप्रकार है- राज्य, देश, प्रजा किसी राज्य या देश के निवासी लोगों का समुदाय। परंतु वैदिक काल में राष्ट्र शब्द का प्रयोग प्रजा बोधक के अर्थ में मिलता है। विद्यार्थी हिन्दी शब्दकोश में राष्ट्र शब्द का अर्थ इसप्रकार है- देश, राज्य, जाति। डॉ वासुदेवशरण अग्रवाल ने अपने निबंध 'राष्ट्र का स्वरूप' में राष्ट्र को परिभाषित करते हुए कहा है-

भूमि, भूमि पर बसने वाला जन और जन

की संस्कृति, इन तीनों के सम्मेलन से राष्ट्र का स्वरूप बनता है।

(अग्रवाल 1949:91)

उनके अनुसार केवल भूमि से राष्ट्र नहीं बनाता, बल्कि भूमि और उस पर बसने वाले जन के सहयोग से राष्ट्र बनता है। उन्होंने राष्ट्र के निर्माण के संबंध में यह कहा है-

हमारे कर्म की शक्ति से राष्ट्र के जीवन की परिधि उत्तरोत्तर विस्तार को प्राप्त होगी और हमारे दृढ़ संकल्प से सिंचित यह महावृक्ष युग-युगांत तक जीवन-लाभ करता रहेगा। (अग्रवाल 1949:90)

यही भावना जन में राष्ट्र निर्माण का भाव अंकुरित करती है। बाबू गुलाबराय

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Commercial Surrogacy in India: Governance and its livelihood concerns

Dr. Bidisha Bora*

[Surrogacy motherhood is a process by which there is violation of the dignity of both the surrogate mother and the child. This process turns a child into a mere commodity of buying and selling giving least priority to the social, psychological and legal complications. This research paper has dealt with the issue of governance and livelihood concerns in India in the context of surrogacy along with the effects on livelihood concerns after the passage of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019.]

Commercialization is a term which is related to profit and loss. Whereas commercialization has nothing to do with emotions, health and psychology of humans. Women has a natural boon to give birth to a child which is a wonderful ability on the basis of which human generations multiplies is being commercialized. Due to various unfortunate situations, parenthood has been snatched away from some which is the result of infertility. In exchange these couples take support of Artificial Reproductive Technology (ART). This process involves Virto-Fertilization and Intra-Uterine Injections (IUI) and also surrogacy (Rao, 2018). The whole process exploits the humans by considering humans as commodity that can be bought by a contact (ECLJ, 2012:5).

Surrogacy is an act wherein the contracting parents, intended mother and father, and the surrogate gets involved (ECLJ, 2012:6). There are two types of surrogacy (a) commercial surrogacy and (b) altruistic surrogacy. In commercial surrogacy the surrogate gets monetary benefits for renting her womb. And in altruistic surrogacy, there is no monetary benefits for renting the womb. So commercial surrogacy allows "wombs for profit" (Savio, C .2016).

This research paper aims to highlight the issue of surrogacy in India in general. Further, it analyses the commercialisation of surrogacy which will soon be illegal in India as well as the governance and the livelihood concerns related to surrogacy.

Methodology

The purposive sampling method is adopted in this study. The sample population includes the educated adult population and the economically backward adults of the Guwahati city. The primary sources of data include the data collected from the sampled population and the secondary sources includes the records, newspaper, published articles, unpublished thesis, shoodganga etc.

Area of study

The area of this study is the Guwahati city, Assam which is situated near the mighty Brahmaputra river. The 2011

census records the population of the city as 9.57 lakhs. About 495,362 are males and 461,990 are females. 9.09% is the poverty ratio of the city. About 32% of the population of the city are below poverty line (Sarma, 2017).

Theoretical perspective

The theoretical perspective of this study has analysed the Kantian deontology, utilitarianism and the Rawls theory of justice.

According to the Kantian perspective, wrong actions are immoral whatever be the consequences. The means if immoral than the ends are not justified. According to Kant, a good will is always unconditioned good. If it to be achieved it should be unconditioned and rational. Kant prohibits from using humans as a means. Surrogacy is unethical as it destroys the surrogate woman's integrity as human being. She is only being used as a means to achieve an end which is selfish. Kantian perspective towards surrogacy considers the it as an immoral and an unethical act (Wertheimer,1992; Patrone, 2017).

According to the utilitarian perspective, greatest happiness of greatest people is a moral act. This view argues that morality doesn't rest on considering humans as a means, yet it should also consider an end in itself. "According to this theory, surrogacy apparently can't be moral because it instrumentalizes the surrogate mother, which becomes only a means towards reaching ends of other person" (Hostinc, S & others.2016).

According to the Rawls theory of justice, "the basic principles of justice should be obtained through an approach coined original position in which they should be developed under a veil of ignorance". If there is no other way to have children other than surrogacy, surrogacy can be allowed on the basis of his principles of justice (Hostinc, S and others.2016).

On the basis of these theories, it can be concluded that surrogacy considers reproductive power of women as a means to achieve an end which is predetermined following a contract. Women's psychological and physical health is ignored as well as that of the new born/ s suffers in the process of surrogacy. Surrogacy is unethical.

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