

BEST PRACTICE-II



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

FOSTERING RESEARCH CULTURE AMONG STUDENTS THROUGH RESEARCH SEED MONEY SCHEME

Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah College, Teok emphasizes on inculcation of research culture among the students. It enriches them to identify the problems and find out the solutions to mitigate them.

Objectives of the Practice

- To understand the problems of personal and social life and develop awareness, problem solving skills and sense of social responsibility among the students through research.
- To develop inquisitiveness and skill among the students to study the social problems and to find its solutions.

The Context

To emphasize on experiential learning the college has taken initiative to impart the capabilities of students to think critically, understand and solve the problems of the society. The college has been fostering the research culture among the students from 2018 with a **Research Seed Money Scheme**. This practice, therefore, aims to encourage the students to make logical decisions, innovate, co-operate, and team work and effective communication development.

The Practice

Keeping the objectives of this practice in view the institution follows the following procedures for smooth progress of the practice.

- i. The institution has a Research Seed Money Scheme to provide financial support and to encourage faculties and students towards research activities and to undertake various research works.



- ii. The authority sanctions specific amounts for Departmental, Inter-Departmental, Major and Mega Projects. It groups the departments to form the Inter-Departmental research groups. It carries out a selection process among the faculty members to make a group for major research projects.
- iii. By far there are Forty One Research Projects have been undertaken with the joint venture of teachers and students during last five years.
- iv. Two Major Research Projects have been assigned till date out of which one is completed and other is ongoing.
- v. Experts from Dibrugarh University are always consulted in the form of interview at the time of sanctioning and after submission of the project.

Evidence of Success

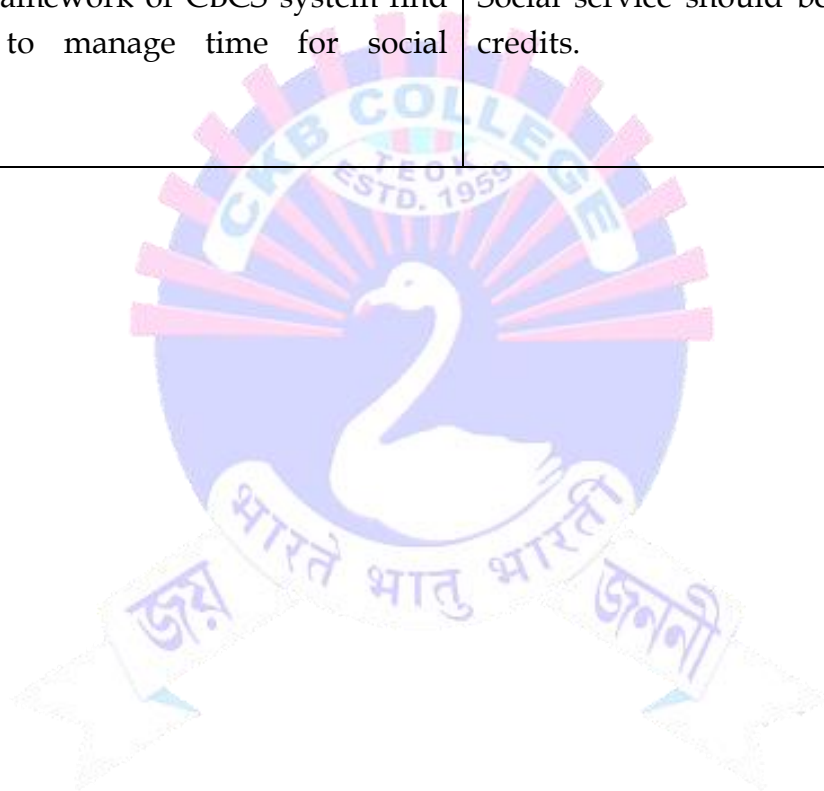
The Departments undertakes research activities on varied research problems mostly involving the students so that they can acquire knowledge on research work and the methodologies. Issues related with Socio-Economic Aspects, Health Services, Language Proficiency, Politics and Women, Tea Garden Workers, Self-Help Groups, etc. Minor Research Projects, Inter-Departmental and Mega Projects on issues such as Rural Women Livelihood, Government Sponsored Welfare Schemes, Entrepreneurial Development, Socio-Economic Condition of Marginalized Communities etc. were undertaken.

As a result of the projects students are well acquainted with the problems of the concerned community and deliver their experiences in framing policy of the extension activities of the college.



Problems Encountered and Resources Required

| Problems | Requirement |
|---|---|
| Mobilization of financial resources to carry out the programmes since no fund is provided by the government for such activities. | Financial help from the part of government. |
| Students loaded with courses of study within the framework of CBCS system find it difficult to manage time for social activities. | Within the credits under courses of study Social service should be also counted as credits. |



METRIC 7.2.1

BEST PRACTICE- II

FOSTERING RESEARCH CULTURE

AMONG STUDENTS THROUGH

RESEARCH SEED MONEY FUND



CONTENTS

| SL. NO. | PARTICULARS |
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| 1. | Research Project List 2018-19 |
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RESEARCH PROJECT LIST

2018-19

| Sl. No. | Department | Title of the Project | Nature of Project | Date and Year of Submission |
|---------|------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Assamese | <i>Mishing Xokolor Samaj Xonskritir Porompora Aru Poribartan: Ek Khetrabhittik Adhyayan</i> | Departmental | 29/11/2018 |
| 2. | Commerce | Socio Economic Condition of Jhanjimukh: An Empirical Survey | Departmental | 31/12/2018 |
| 3. | Economics | Socio-Economic and Health Status of Elderly Population- A Case Study in three villages of Teok Revenue Circle | Departmental | 1/11/2018 |
| 4. | English | Challenges for Teaching and Learning English as a Second Language: A Study in Selected School in Teok | Departmental | 30/11/2018 |
| 5. | Education | A Study of Attitude of School Students Towards English Subject With Special Reference to Teok Sub division of Jorhat District of Assam | Departmental | 30/11/2018 |
| 6. | History | The Reification of the Neo- | Departmental | 30/11/2018 |



| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | Vaisnavism and the Space of the Sattras in Post- Industrial Society: An Analysis with Especial Reference to the Auniati Sattra | | |
| 7. | Political Science | Political Participation of Women: A Case Study in Jogduar Habi Gaon | Departmental | 28/12/2018 |
| 8. | Sociology | Problems and Issues Faced by Urban Working Women: A Study in Amguri Town | Departmental | 30/11/2018 |
| 9. | Economics | Socio Economic Condition of the Labours of Teok Tea Estate, Jorhat District, Assam | Mega | 28/12/2018 |



Internal Quality Assurance Cell



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Ref:- IQAC. CKBCL 2018/186

Date:- 02/01/18

NOTICE

It is hereby informed to the entire HODs' to receive the financial assistance Rs. 3,000/- (Rupees Three Thousand only) on or before 6/01/18 from the Office of the Principal for the session January 2018 to December 2018 for research activities as per the decision of the Departmental Interface Meeting and the reports of the Research Activities will be submitted on or before 30th November 2018. Further, it is also informed that Rs. 4,500/- (Rupees Four Thousand Five Hundred only) 50% interest of the amount will have to be deposited on 01/12/2018, if any Department fails to submit the report.

(DR. RANJIT RANJAN SAIKIA)

Coordinator, IQAC

C.K.B. College, Teok

Co-ordinator IQAC
C.K.B College Teok

Copy to:-

1. Principal, C.K.B. College, Teok

✓ 2. Person concerned

3. Guard file

Photo- Notice from IQAC regarding Financial Assistance



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

DEPARTMENT OF ASSAMESE (2018)

**Mishing Xokolor Samaj Xonskritir Porompura Aru Poribartan: Ek Khetrabhittik
Adhyayan**

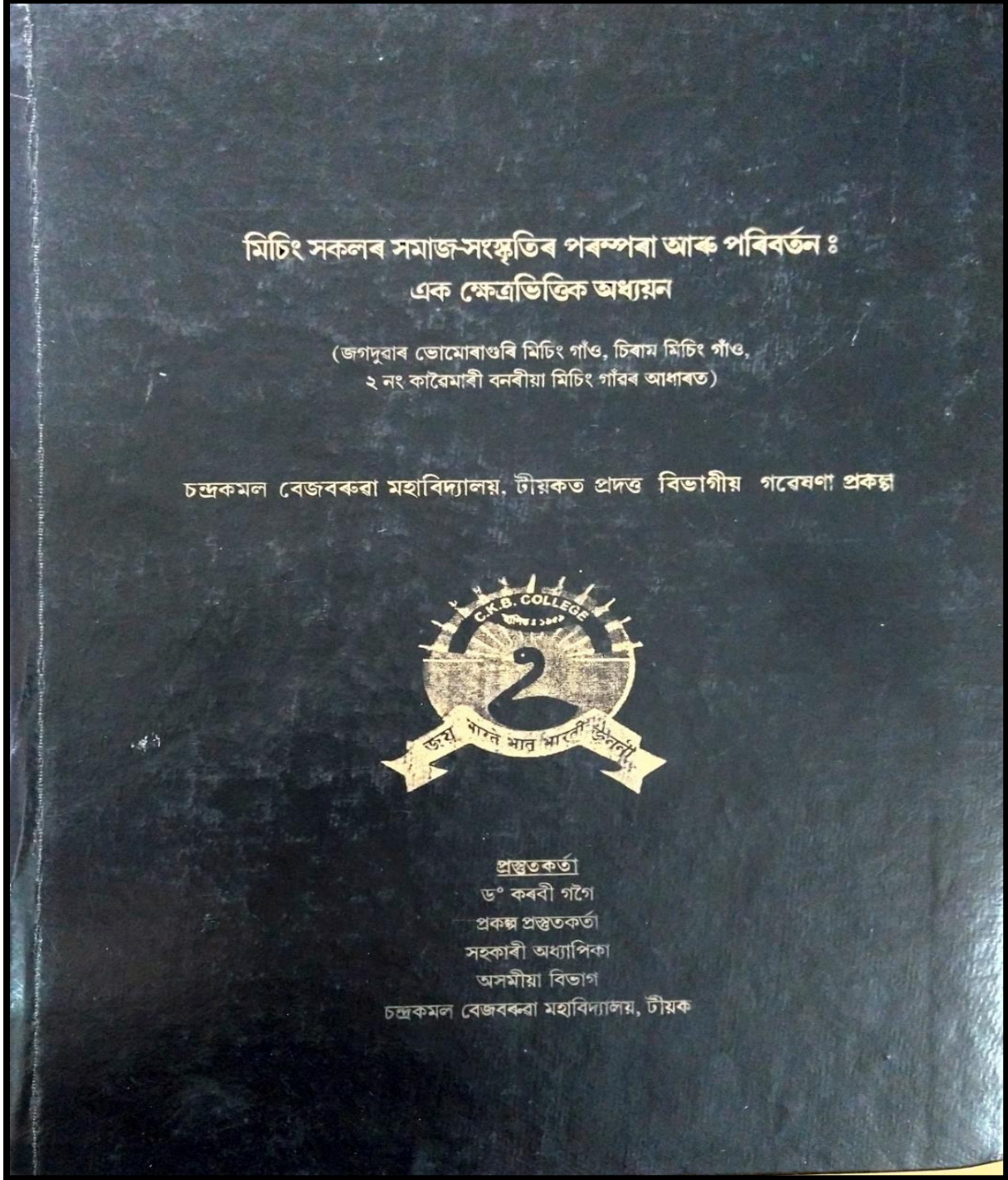


Photo- Cover Page of the Project



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মিচিং সকলৰ সমাজ-সংস্কৃতিৰ পৰম্পৰা আৰু পৰিবৰ্তন :
এক ক্ষেত্ৰভিত্তিক অধ্যয়ন

(জগদুৱাৰ ভোমোৰাগুৰি মিচিং গাঁও, চিৰাম মিচিং গাঁও,
২ নং কাৰৈমাৰী বনৰীয়া মিচিং গাঁৱৰ আধাৰত)

চন্দ্ৰকমল বেজবৰুৱা মহাবিদ্যালয়, টীয়কত প্ৰদত্ত বিভাগীয় গৱেষণা প্ৰকল্প



প্ৰস্তুতকৰ্তা

ড° কৰবী গগৈ

প্ৰকল্প প্ৰস্তুতকৰ্তা

সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা

অসমীয়া বিভাগ

চন্দ্ৰকমল বেজবৰুৱা মহাবিদ্যালয়, টীয়ক

Photo- Title Page of the Project



ঘ। ক্ষেত্র অধ্যয়নত অংশগ্রহণ কৰা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকল-

- (১) পূৰ্ণাশ্ৰী বৰচেতিয়া, পঞ্চম ষাণ্মাসিক
- (২) আইমণি টাই, পঞ্চম ষাণ্মাসিক
- (৩) পূৰ্বালী শইকীয়া, তৃতীয় ষাণ্মাসিক
- (৪) বৰষা দাস, তৃতীয় ষাণ্মাসিক
- (৫) বৰ্ষা বৰা, তৃতীয় ষাণ্মাসিক
- (৬) পৰিস্মীতা চুতীয়া, তৃতীয় ষাণ্মাসিক
- (৭) চিনাৰাণী দলে, তৃতীয় ষাণ্মাসিক
- (৮) লিজা পেগু, তৃতীয় ষাণ্মাসিক
- (৯) পূজা প্ৰিয়দৰ্শিনী শৰ্মা, তৃতীয় ষাণ্মাসিক
- (১০) গীতাশ্ৰী টাই, তৃতীয় ষাণ্মাসিক
- (১১) সান্তনা বেগন, তৃতীয় ষাণ্মাসিক
- (১২) মৌকুঁহি বৰুৱা, প্ৰথম ষাণ্মাসিক
- (১৩) ববিতা শইকীয়া, প্ৰথম ষাণ্মাসিক

Photo- Students participating in the project



সূচীপত্ৰ

০.০.অৱতৰণিকা

- ০.১. বিষয়ৰ পৰিচয়
- ০.২. অধ্যয়নৰ উদ্দেশ্য
- ০.৩. অধ্যয়নৰ গুৰুত্ব
- ০.৪. অধ্যয়নৰ পৰিসৰ
- ০.৫. অধ্যয়নৰ পদ্ধতি
- ০.৬. তথ্য আহৰণৰ উৎস
- ০.৭. পূৰ্বকৃত অধ্যয়নৰ সমীক্ষা
- ০.৮. গৱেষণা প্ৰমেয়

১.০ মিচিং জনজাতি আৰু ভাষাৰ পৰিচয়

- ১.১. মিচিং সকলৰ নৃগোষ্ঠীগত পৰিচয়
- ১.২. মিচিংসকলৰ প্ৰব্ৰজন
- ১.৩. বাসস্থান
- ১.৪. জনসংখ্যা
- ১.৫. মিচিংসকলৰ ভাষিক পৰিচয়

২.০. মিচিংসকলৰ সমাজ আৰু সংস্কৃতি

- ২.১. মিচিংসকলৰ ধৰ্ম আৰু ধৰ্মীয় অনুষ্ঠান
- ২.২. মিচিংসকলৰ বিবাহ পদ্ধতি
- ২.৩. মিচিংসকলৰ লোক উৎসৱ
- ২.৪. মিচিংসকলৰ লোকবিশ্বাস আৰু লোকাচাৰ
- ২.৫. মিচিংসকলৰ সংগীত
- ২.৬. মিচিংসকলৰ সাজপাৰ
- ২.৬.১. পুৰুষৰ সাজপাৰ
- ২.৬.২. মহিলাৰ সাজপাৰ
- ২.৭. মিচিংসকলৰ আ-অলংকাৰ
- ২.৭.১. পুৰুষৰ অলংকাৰ
- ২.৭.২. মহিলাৰ অলংকাৰ
- ২.৮. মিচিং সকলৰ থলুৱা শিল্প আৰু দৈনন্দিন ব্যৱহৃত সামগ্ৰী
- ২.৮.১. থলুৱা শিল্প
- ২.৮.২. দৈনন্দিন ব্যৱহৃত সামগ্ৰী
- ২.৯. খাদ্যভাস

Photo- Content Page of the project



- ৩.০. মিচিং সকলৰ ভাষা আৰু সাহিত্য
- ৪.০. মিচিং সকলৰ জীৱিকা আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক স্বাবলম্বিতা
- ৫.০. মিচিং সকলৰ সামাজিক সাংস্কৃতিক পৰম্পৰাসমূহৰ পৰিৱৰ্তন
- ৫.১. ধৰ্মীয় ক্ষেত্ৰত পৰিৱৰ্তন
- ৫.২. বিবাহ পদ্ধতিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত পৰিৱৰ্তন
- ৫.৩. মিচিং সকলৰ লোক উৎসৱত হোৱা পৰিৱৰ্তন
- ৫.৪. সাজপাৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত হোৱা পৰিৱৰ্তন
- ৫.৫. আ-অলংকাৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত হোৱা পৰিৱৰ্তন
- ৫.৬. মিচিং সকলৰ দৈনন্দিন জীৱনত ব্যৱহৃত সামগ্ৰীৰ পৰিৱৰ্তন
- ৫.৭. খাদ্যাভাসত হোৱা পৰিৱৰ্তন
- ৬.০. ক্ষেত্ৰ অধ্যয়নৰ বিশ্লেষণ
- ৬.১ ২ নং কাৱৈমাৰী বনৰীয়া মিচিং গাঁৱৰ সমাজ-সংস্কৃতিৰ আলোকপাত
- ৬.২ চিৰাম মিচিং গাঁৱৰ সমাজ-সংস্কৃতিৰ আলোকপাত
- ৬.৩ ভোমোৰাণ্ডি মিচিং গাঁৱৰ সমাজ-সংস্কৃতিৰ আলোকপাত
- ৭.০. উপসংহাৰ
- ৭.১. সিদ্ধান্ত
- ৭.২. ভৱিষ্যত অধ্যয়নৰ পৰিকল্পনা
- গ্ৰন্থপঞ্জী
- পৰিশিষ্ট

Photo- Content Page of the project



চ। ক্ষেত্র অধ্যয়নৰ আলোকচিত্ৰ



Photo- Still images from the survey





Photo- Still images from the survey



৯.০ উপসংহাৰ :

৯.১. সিদ্ধান্ত :

“মিচিংসকলৰ সমাজ সংস্কৃতিৰ পৰম্পৰা আৰু পৰিবৰ্তন : এক ক্ষেত্ৰভিত্তিক অধ্যয়ন” শীৰ্ষক গবেষণা প্ৰকল্পটিৰ অধ্যয়নৰ পৰা তলত দিয়া সিদ্ধান্তসমূহত উপনীত হ'ব পৰা গ'ল -

- ১। মিচিংসকল ভাষিক দৃষ্টিকোণৰ পৰা চীন তিব্বতীয় ভাষা পৰিয়ালৰ আৰু নৃগোষ্ঠীগতভাৱে মংগোলীয় গোষ্ঠীৰ অন্তৰ্গত।
- ২। মিচিংসকলৰ সামাজিক সাংস্কৃতিক দিশত স্বকীয় বৈশিষ্ট আছে আৰু তেওঁলোক পৰম্পৰাগত ৰীতি নীতিৰে চহকী জনগোষ্ঠী।
- ৩। মিচিংসকলৰ মাজত সৃষ্টি স্থিতি প্ৰলয়ৰ কাৰক হিচাপে চিনাক্ত কোনো দেৱ দেৱীৰ অস্তিত্ব নাই। সেয়েহে তেওঁলোকৰ কোনো ধৰ্ম নাই। বিভিন্ন ঘটনাৰ আৰু কাৰক হিচাপে চিনাক্ত অতিমানৱ সত্তাৰ প্ৰতি তেওঁলোকে বিভিন্ন পূজা আগবঢ়ায়।
- ৪। উৰম আপিন, তিলনি, দদগাং, দবুৰ, তালেং উই, চৰা নাও আদি মিচিং সকলৰ পৰম্পৰাগত ধৰ্মীয় অনুষ্ঠান।
- ৫। মিচিং সকলৰ পৰম্পৰাগতভাৱে চাৰিধৰণেৰে বিবাহ সম্পাদন হয় - মিদাং মনাম বা দাঃৰ মিদাং (সামাজিক ৰীতি নীতিৰে পতা বিবাহ, দুগলা লাঃনাম (গন্ধৰ্ব বিবাহ), কুমচু দঃচুলা লাঃনাম (আৰ্শীবদীয়া বিয়া) আৰু চলা লাঃনাম (অপহৰণ কৰি পতা বিবাহ)।
- ৬। মিচিং সকলে পৰম্পৰাগতভাৱে আলি-আই লুগাং, পঃৰাগ, কেঁচা ডাঙৰীয়া, ব'হাগ বিহু, আগৰাতি বা কাতি আদি লোক উৎসৱ পালন কৰে।
- ৭। মিচিং সকলৰ মাজত পৰম্পৰাগতভাৱে গছ-গছনি সম্পৰ্কীয়, চৰাই সম্পৰ্কীয়, মাছ সম্পৰ্কীয়, জীৱ জন্তু সম্পৰ্কীয় ধৰ্ম সম্পৰ্কীয়, সপোন সম্পৰ্কীয় আৰু দৈনন্দিন জীৱনৰ লগত জড়িত বহুতো লোকবিশ্বাস আৰু লোকাচাৰৰ প্ৰচলন আছে।
- ৮। মিচিংসকলৰ নৃত্য গীত আৰু বাদ্যযন্ত্ৰৰ এক স্বকীয় বিশেষত্ব আছে। মিচিং সকলৰ লোকগীতসমূহ কোমল আৰু মধুৰ।
- ৯। মিচিং সকলৰ সাজপাৰৰ সুকীয়া বিশেষত্ব আছে। বিশেষকৈ তেওঁলোকৰ ফুলৰ চানেকি অতি সুন্দৰ। মিচিং সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ পৰম্পৰাগত সাজপাৰসমূহ ঘৰতে বৈ উলিয়াই পিন্ধে।
- ১০। মিচিংসকলৰ মাজত পৰম্পৰাগত বহুতো অলংকাৰৰ প্ৰচলন আছে। অলংকাৰসমূহৰ কিছুমান কাঠৰ টুকুৰাৰে তৈয়াৰী।
- ১১। মিচিংসকল বাঁহ আৰু বয়ন শিল্পত চহকী। ব্যৱসায়িকভাৱে তেওঁলোকে এহবিলাক তৈয়াৰ কৰি বিক্ৰী কৰে।
- ১২। মিচিং সকলৰ মাজত গৃহ নিৰ্মাণ, তাঁতশালৰ সামগ্ৰী, পাকঘৰৰ সামগ্ৰী আদি দৈনন্দিন জীৱনত ব্যৱহৃত বিভিন্ন সামগ্ৰীৰ ব্যৱহাৰ দেখা যায়। এইবিলাকৰ জৰিয়তে তেওঁলোক শিল্পসুলভতা প্ৰকাশ পায়।
- ১৩। মিচিং সকলৰ খাদ্যাভাস বিশেষত্বপূৰ্ণ। গাহৰি মাংস, পানীটেঙা, খাৰ আৰু নামচিং আৰু বিশেষ ধৰণেৰে তৈয়াৰী পানীয় আপং আৰু পঃৰ আপং বা ছাইমদ তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰিয় খাদ্য।
- ১৪। মিচিং সকলৰ ৬ টা ফৈদৰ ভিতৰত চামগুৰীয়া, বিহিয়া কোৱাল আৰু তেসাৰ মিচিংসকলে মিচিং ভাষা নকয়।

Photo- Conclusion page of the project



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (2018)

Socio Economic Condition of Jhanjimukh: An Empirical Survey

**SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITION OF JHANJIMUKH:
AN EMPIRICAL SURVEY**

The Report of Departmental Research Project Conducted by the
Department of Commerce, C.K.B. College, Teok, Submitted to and
Funded by The Principal, C.K.B. College, Teok, 2018.



**By
Department of Commerce
C.K.B. College, Teok
Jorhat, Assam
Pin-785112**

Photo- Cover Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am extremely grateful to the Principal, C.K.B. College, Teok for providing financial assistance to carry out this project.

I take the opportunity to extend my sincere thanks and gratitude to respondents of the village under study for their cooperation in responding the questionnaire.

I also express my sincere thanks to the Gaon Burah who supply the required information about the Jhanjimukh area.

Last but not least, I express my sincere thanks to all the students of 5th semester for participate in the field study and teachers of the department of Commerce for their guidance to complete the projects.

Place
Teok

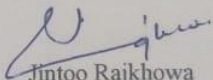

Jintoo Rajkhowa
H.O.D., Dept. of Commerce
C.K.B. College, Teok

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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES


Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

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PROLOGUE

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

The current situation of the society in developing nations is rapidly moving from poor economy to developed economy with the development of social condition. India is also regarded as a developing country witnessing those positive changes. But these changes are hardly been seen in case of Assam. Basically rural Assam is lagging far behind as compared to urban areas in terms of social, cultural and economic aspects. Life style of an individual widely depend upon his economic status. Hence, social position of a person is highly dominated by his/her income. No society or region can be developed substantially without the development of its rural areas. Proper socio-economic development can control the healthy and balanced growth of a region. Now a day, increasing educational level and perception of education has been changing the socio-economic status among the rural population around the globe. The present group of researchers is deeply interested to know whether the same status is enjoyed by the people of the area under study.

1.2 OBJECTIVES:

The present study is intended to report the result of a questionnaire based survey as to how socio economic condition determines the living standard of the people of a particular locality, particularly the people of rural areas as follows:

- To study the demographic conditions by level of income of sample population in the study area.
- To analyze the level of education among different income groups of population.
- To investigate the housing situation by level of income of the sample population in the study unit.
- To examine the overall socio-economic status by level of income of peoples in the study area.

Photo- Prologue of the Project



EPILOGUE

3.1 MAJOR FINDINGS:

The present research team has identified the following gap as the major research problems for the particular research area under study. Those research gaps should be addressed properly which can be summed up as major findings as below:

- The number of population is gradually decreasing with the increasing of per capita income of the population.
- Because of low level of literacy, scope of the work participation in non agriculture sector is showing a declining trend and people are not willing to exit from primary activities like agriculture and other day-wage activities, in which returns are very low.
- Rs. 2000 and above income populations are actively engaged in service sector (100%). They are mainly associated with teaching profession or clerical service and army police. As they all are educated, can link with tertiary sector, which reflects them a better social and economic position in the study area.
- Between Rs. 1501-2000 incomes people have pit latrine (33.33%) and remaining 66.67% have no latrine facility. And Rs. 2000 and above incomes population, all have flush latrine (100%).
- Maximum percentage of households (75%) is electrified among Rs. 2000 and above incomes population, followed by 66.67% among Rs. 1501-2000 incomes population, 50% among Rs. 1001-1500 incomes population, 48.39% among Rs. 501-1000 incomes population and 23.53% among below Rs. 500 incomes population.
- But comparatively higher incomes (Rs. 1501-2000 and 2000 and above) population saves their earning for future needs and runs insurance for security of life.

Photo- Epilogue of the Project



Appendix-I
Picture of field study of the study area



Photo- Still image from the survey



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS (2018)

**Socio-Economic and Health Status of Elderly Population- A Case Study in
three villages of Teok Revenue Circle**

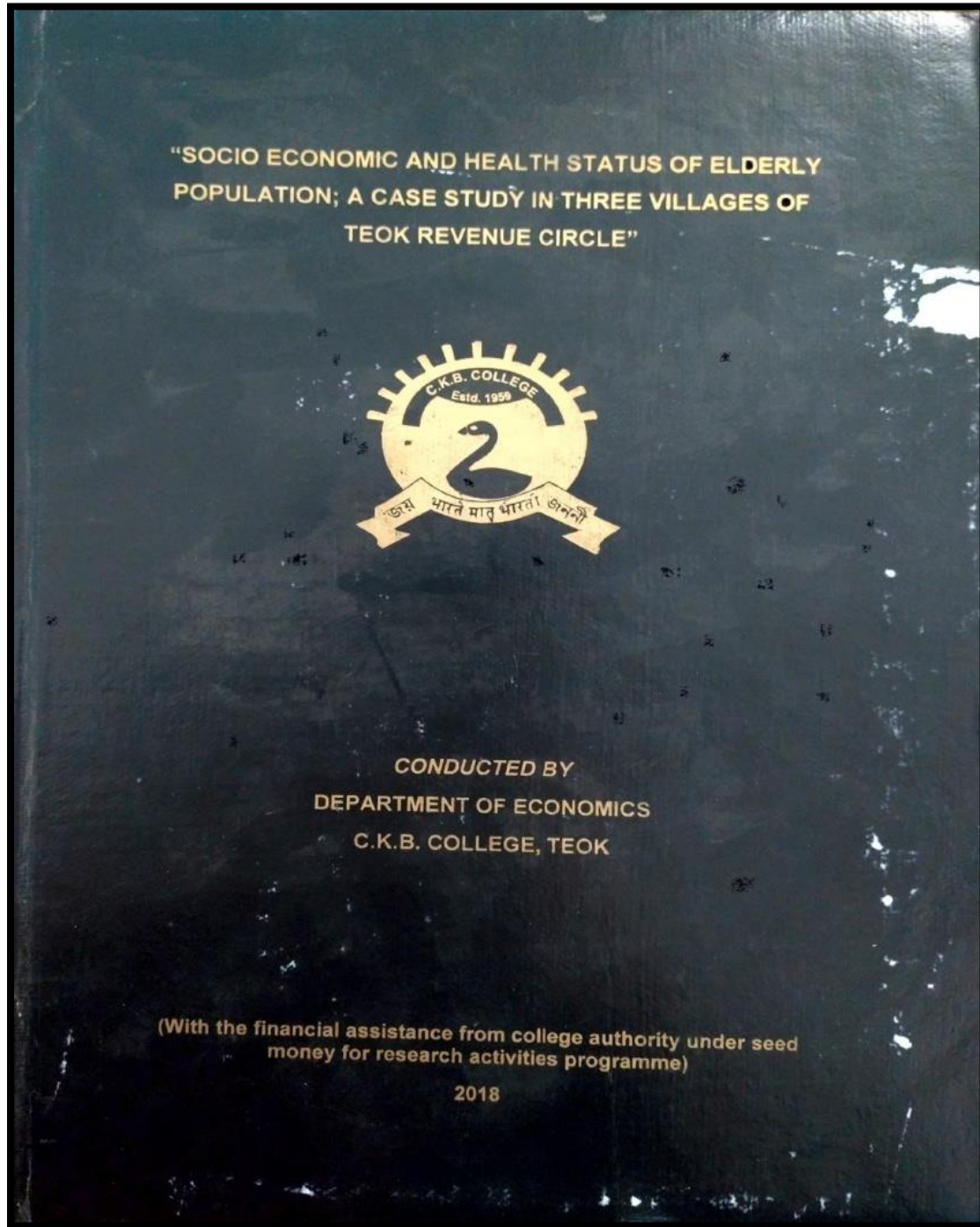


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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

**“SOCIO ECONOMIC AND HEALTH STATUS OF ELDERLY
POPULATION; A CASE STUDY IN THREE VILLAGES OF
TEOK REVENUE CIRCLE”**



**CONDUCTED BY
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
C.K.B. COLLEGE, TEOK**

**(With the financial assistance from college authority under seed
money for research activities programme)**

2018

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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are extremely grateful to the principal C.K.B. College, Teok for providing financial assistance under seed money for research activities programme to carry out this research project.

We take the opportunity to extend our sincere thanks and gratitude to the coordinator I.Q.A.C, C.K.B College Teok for taking such kind of academic endeavor for the quality enhancement of teaching and research within the academic domain of the college.

Our sincere thanks go to the different stakeholders when carrying out this piece of research in every step.

We also express our sincere thanks to the respondents of the study area for co-operating us during our field visit.

Last but not the least we must express our gratitude to Porag Baruah and His staff of Mega Print, Unnayan Bhawan, Jorhat for typing this report.

Place: C.K.B College, Teok

Date: 01.11.2018

Rubi Nath
Dr. Rubi Nath, HOD
Professor N.N. Saikia
Dr. Binoy Brot Rajkhowa
Professor Robin Saikia
Department of Economics
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Chapter - I

Introduction

1.1 Introduction :

Population ageing is accepted as an important and inevitable demographic change to happen in the transition of all societies. Population ageing refers to a situation when the number of elderly (generally above the age of 60 years) people increases much more rapidly than the rest of the population. Generally ageing can be described as the process of growing old and it is an intricate part of the life cycle. Ageing of population is basically the result of a two-dimensional demographic transformation; on the one hand the longer life expectancy due to decline in overall mortality and on the other, decline in fertility results in decrease in the proportion of children and young adults in the population. The relative strength of these two forces determine the proportion of elderly in the population. The mortality and fertility declines that move population through their demographic transitions inevitably results in increase over time in the proportion of a population who are old (Coale, 1964; Grigsby, 1991)

Population ageing is a dynamic process. It was first observed in post-industrial European societies in the 19th century. The United Nations conference of Ageing Populations in the context of the family held in Japan in 1994 observed that the most common demographic issue in all developed countries is the population ageing which was the inevitable consequence of fertility decline and decline in mortality. Projected increases in both the absolute and relative size of the elderly population in many third world countries is a subject of growing concern for public policy (Kinsella and Velkoff 2001; World Bank 2001, United Nations 2002; Bordia and Bhardwaj 2003, Liebig and Rajan 2003). During the last half of the century, many countries have been able to reduce the infant and maternal mortality rates and as a result of advancement of the health services there has been a decline in the infectious and parasitic diseases. These improvements have interacted with



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CHAPTER-V

An Overview of the Major Programmes and Policies Adopted by the Government of India and Assam for Elderly

In the light of the United Nations principles for the welfare of the elderly people as adopted by the General Assembly in the year 1991, the Government of India also designed certain programmes and policies for the overall benefit of the elderly population of the nation. Some of such major programmes are National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) 1995, National Policy for Older Person (1999) Annapurna Yojana (2000), The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act (2007), IGNOAP (2007), IGNWPS (2009) and National Policy of Senior Citizens (2011) etc.

Each of the programmes try to provide support structure for the elderly people including certain provisions like social security, financial security healthcare and nutrition, shelter, education, protection of life and property and overall the general welfare of the elderly. The basic philosophy and characteristics of some of the major programmes are discussed below in the light of government guidelines designed for the programmes and policies.

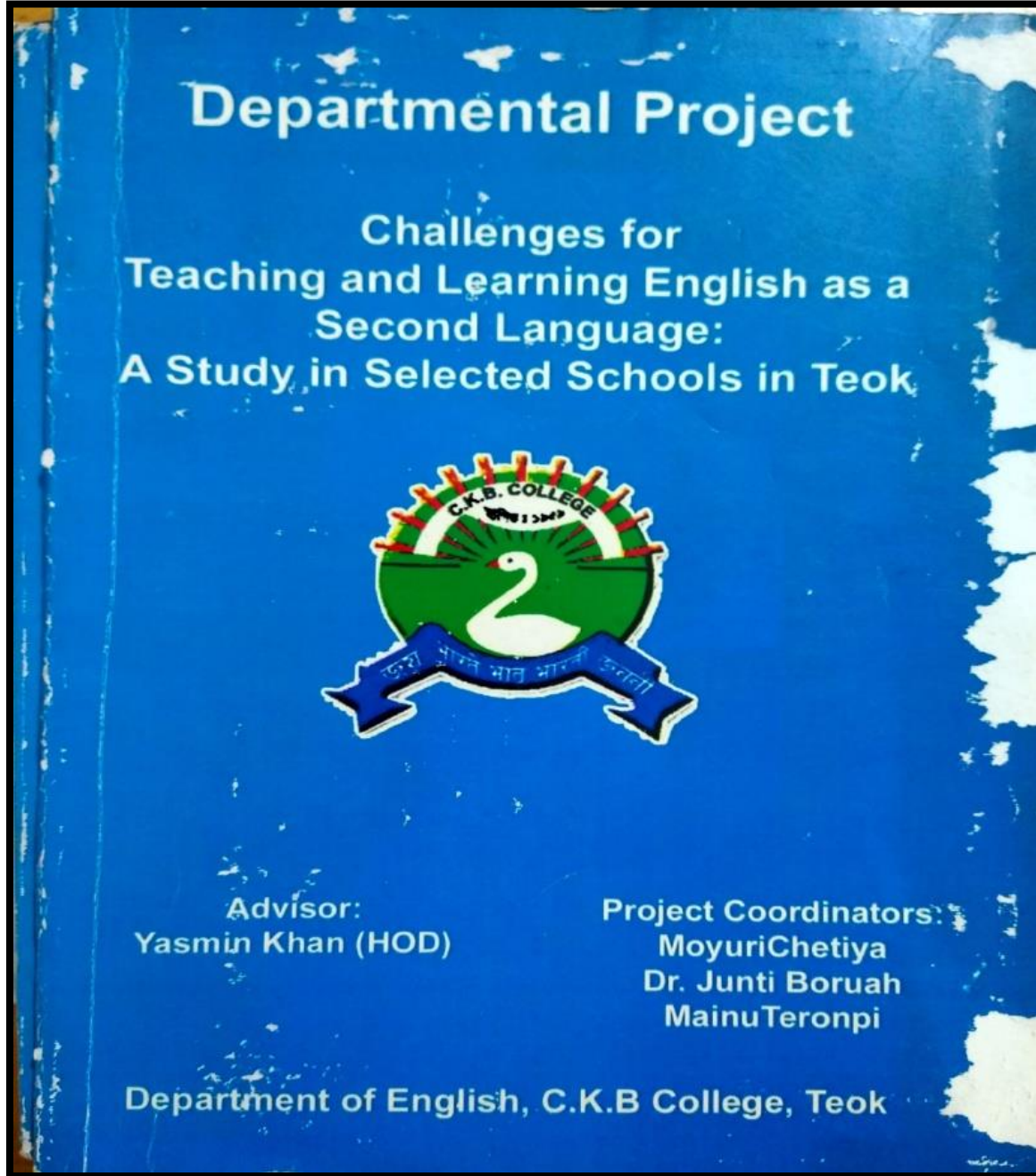
It is worth noting that the Govt. of Assam has become the first state in the country to make it mandatory for children employed in the Govt. sector to maintain their ageing parents. The act is called the Assam Govt. Employee PRANAM Act, 2017



Photo- Summary of the Project

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH (2018)

Challenges for Teaching and Learning English as a Second Language: A Study in Selected School in Teok



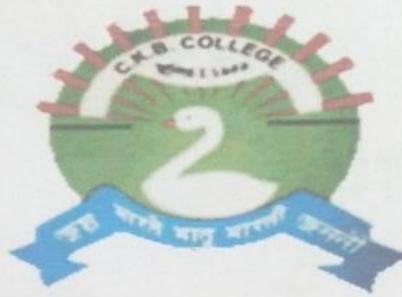
CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
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Departmental Project

**Challenges for Teaching and Learning English as a Second
Language: A Study in Selected Schools in Teok**



Advisor: Yasmin Khan (HOD)

Project Coordinators: Moyuri Chetiya

Dr. Junti Boruah

Mainu Teronpi

Department of English, C.K.B College Teok



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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First and foremost we would like to express our gratitude to the Principal of the college, Dr. Bijoy Krishna Pachani, for providing us the financial assistance to carry out the project entitled "Challenges for Teaching and Learning English as a Second Language: A Study in Selected Schools in Teok". We are privileged to get his guidance and support all along for the completion of the project. We are also grateful to Dr Ranjit Ranjan Saikia, Coordinator of IQAC, for his support and cooperation.

We also express our gratitude to the Principal/Headmaster, teachers and students of the selected schools (Jogduar High School, Teok High school, Teok Girls H.S. School) for their help and cooperation.

We also thank the students (majoring in English) who have spared their time to be with us whenever necessary in the working out of the project.

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30/11/18

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Introduction:

Language is a very important means of communication. It is very difficult to think of a society without language. It sharpens peoples' thoughts and guides and controls their entire activity. In the case of mother tongue , the child learns it easily due to the favourable environment and great amount of exposure to the language. But learning a second language requires conscious efforts as the exposure to the second language in most cases is limited. Majority of the Indian students have acquired the second language through classroom instructions.

There are many factors that affect the process of learning of a second language: self-confidence, attitude, motivation, duration of exposure to the language, classroom conditions, environments, family background and availability of competent teachers. Environment and family background play vital roles in success of the learning process. For example, in the area around Teok town where majority of the people are farmers, have poor educational background. While most of them are illiterate, some of them have education up to middle school only. Moreover the income of majority of the families is not adequate. Hence, even though most of the parents encourage their children to study well they cannot provide any help or guidance in their studies at home. Another important factor in learning a second language is attitude-the way one thinks and feels about something. The successful acquisition of a second language seems to some extent , contingent upon learners' views of the language learning environment; the learning situation and how they view the target language and its speakers. Like the environment and attitude , teachers' competence is also a variable factor that affects the second language learning. The teacher should be proficient in the language and his/her knowledge of and expertise in methods and techniques of language teaching should be of considerably high standard.

Objectives:

The main objectives of the study are:

- i) To identify the leading causes for difficulties in learning English as a second language in high school level.



Photo- Introduction Page of the Project

2. To develop the speaking skills of the students, the English lessons must be delivered with only occasional use of the mother tongue from the very beginning.
3. To bring about perfection in the students' pronunciation, listening tools should be made available in schools.
4. To instil confidence among the students, they should be trained to have conversation in English.
5. The teachers should take initiatives to motivate the parents so that they develop interest and cooperate in the learning process of their children.
6. Teachers should participate in seminars, workshops and other training programmes to make themselves acquainted with the new teaching/learning techniques.
7. Teachers should try to understand the psychological states along with the social and economic background of the students as these factors play key role in the learning process.
8. Debates, poetry recitation, seminars, group discussions, can play an active role in creating interest among the students.
9. Remedial classes have to be made compulsory for the weaker students.
10. The teachers should create a rich environment in the classroom so that the students get motivated to participate in the teaching learning process.
11. To develop the speaking and listening skills of the students, practical courses in English pronunciation must be introduced; such as the use of English language labs and Audio visual aids.
12. The teachers should try to motivate the students to think through English
13. Students should be given project work

Conclusion:

Only through a strong and positive parent-school communications, the learning process of the students can be made fruitful and effective. The school authority has a strong role to play where most of the parents of the students depend on agriculture and they do not get sufficient time to spend with their children. The teaching community must try to motivate the parents so that they get involved in their children's education by getting ideas from teachers on how to help and support their children. There are substantial evidence which shows that involvement of parents definitely benefits students, including raising their academic achievement. Moreover, the government must take initiatives to organise regular training, seminars and workshops for teachers which is essential for the development of



Photo- Conclusion Page of the Project

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (2018)

A Study of Attitude of School Students Towards English Subject with Special Reference to Teok Sub- division of Jorhat District of Assam

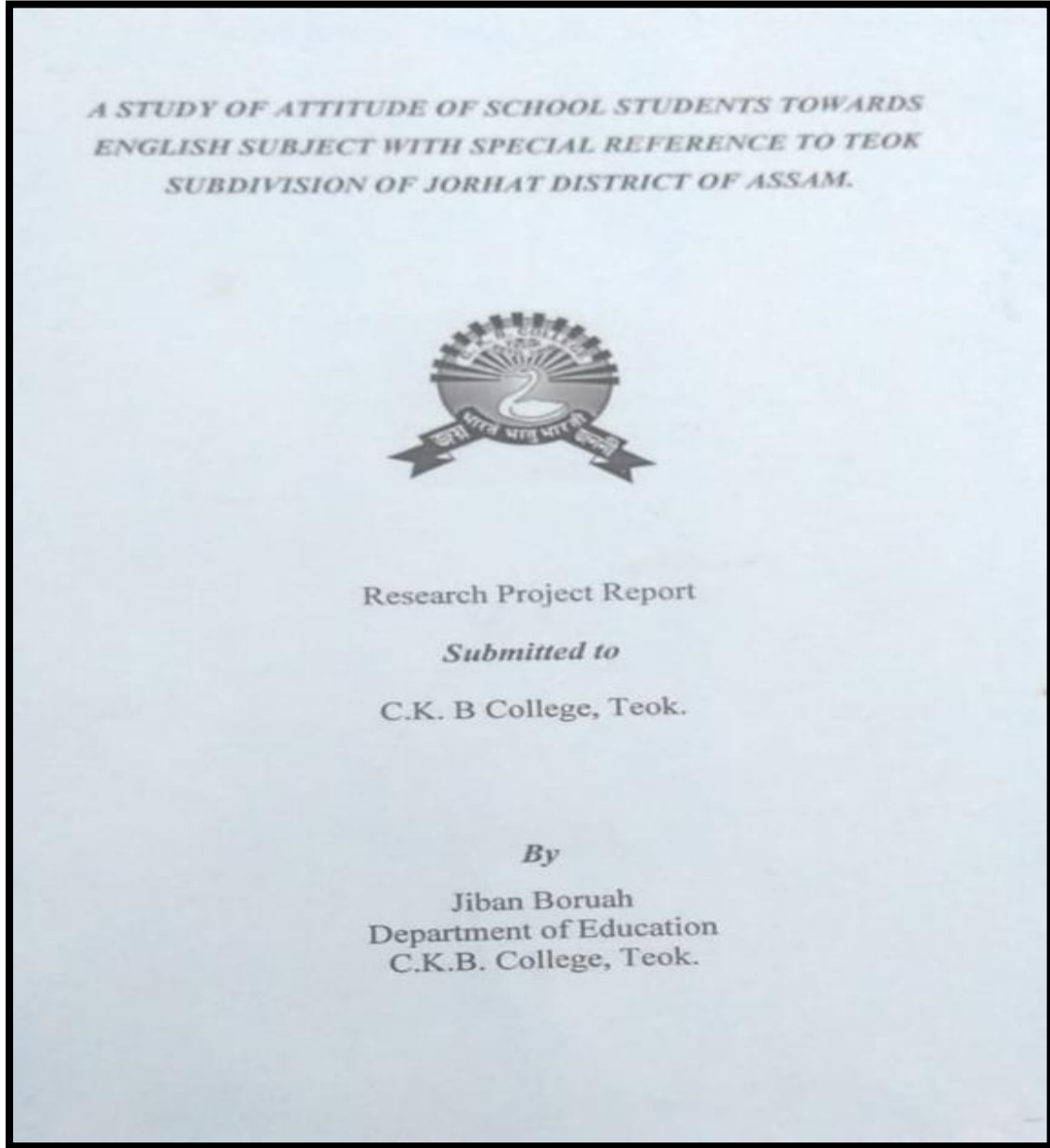


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*A STUDY OF ATTITUDE OF SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS
ENGLISH SUBJECT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TEOK
SUBDIVISION OF JORHAT DISTRICT OF ASSAM.*



Research Project Report

Submitted to

C.K. B College, Teok.

By

Jiban Boruah
Department of Education
C.K.B. College, Teok.

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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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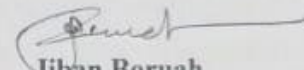
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Chapter I

1. Introduction:

1.1 Role of attitude in learning: Education is the powerful tool which helps to modify the behavior of the child according to the needs and expectancy of the society. Student's attitude is an integral part of learning and that it should, therefore become an essential component of second language learning pedagogy. Attitudes toward learning are believed to influence behaviors such as selecting and reading books, speaking in a foreign language etc. Especially in Education, if the students have positive attitude towards any subject, they can achieve many things in that specific area. There is an interaction between language learning and the environmental components in which the students were grown up. Both negative and positive attitudes have a strong impact on the success of language learning. "Attitude is determined by the individual's beliefs about outcomes or attributes of performing the behavior (behavioral beliefs), weighted by evaluations of those outcomes or attributes. Thus, a person who holds strong beliefs that positively valued outcomes will result from performing the behavior will have a positive attitude toward the behavior. Conversely, a person who holds strong beliefs that negatively valued outcomes will result from the behavior will have a negative attitude." Each one of these dimensions has different features to bring out language attitude results. Accordingly, the attitude concept has three components i.e., behavioral, cognitive and affective. These three attitudinal aspects are based on the three theoretical approaches of behaviorism, cognitivism and humanism respectively.

1.2 Importance of learning English: English is important language all over the world in this era. It becomes the international language and the Lingua Franca. Lingua Franca is a language that used for communicating by people who do not share the same language. Since the time of Macaulay's Minute (1835) followed by Bentinck's Educational resolution in respect to Indian Education, the significant position of English has been recognized received in different stages of Indian education. It is compulsory for the school students to learn English in India. Besides, in higher education the Indian Students have a few alternatives than to choose English as medium of study. In respect of science¹ education the Indian students are left no

¹ Setianengsih(2017), Attitude towards English learning –A survey of rural students, retrieved from www.ijsrp.org>www.ijsrp.org>p2152

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Findings and conclusion:

The Findings of the study are as follows

1. High school students of Teok sub-division of Jorhat district of Assam have good attitude towards English subject.
2. Boys have better attitude than girls towards English subject
3. Students of private schools have better attitude than govt. school towards English subject
4. Students having high attitude scores have better achievement in English subject as compared to the students having low attitude scores.

Conclusion: Attitude is the determining factor in learning. Attitude has significant influence upon students' choice of subject, liking and disliking of subject, study habit and overall learning process. It is necessary for a teacher to develop positive attitude in the mind of the students towards the subject first instead of forceful and dull deliberation in the topic. Once desirable attitude towards subject is formed learning will become spontaneous and such learning will restore the mental health of the learner. In the study it was observed that students having more positive attitude showed better achievement in English while students with unfavorable or negative attitude showed low achievement in English. English language teaching has always been one of the interest areas in India. Increasing numbers of teachers, teacher educators, linguists and researchers have devoted themselves to finding ways of effective language teaching. Enhancing the level of attitudes will certainly be the fundamental means in this regard.

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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY (2018)

The Reification of the Neo- Vaisnavism and the Space of the Sattras in Post-Industrial Society: An Analysis with Especial Reference to the Auniati Sattra

Title of the Research Project Work on

The Reification of the Neo-Vaishnavism and the Space of the Sattras in Post-Industrial Society : an analysis with especial reference to the Aunaiti Sattra (Kaliapani Branch, Jorhat)

Submitted to the Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah College (IQAC)



FOR PROMOTION OF THE DEPARTMENTAL EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

**Project Coordinator : Dr. Bikash Nath
Assistant Professor
Department of History
C.K.B. College, Teok
Pin-785112 (Jorhat)**

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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

B. Kalpani
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Title of the Research Project Work on
*The Reification of the Neo-Vaishnavism and the Space
of the Sattras in Post-Industrial Society:an analysis
with especial reference to the Aunaiti Sattra
(Kaliapani Branch, Jorhat)*

**Submitted to the Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
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B. Chakraborty
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Acknowledgement

The work would not have been come into being if we could not achieve a grant of three thousand rupees to continue our research and for that grant we are extremely grateful to the honorable Principal of our institution. The Head of the Department of History as always has been offering his support and reminding me also that the work would have to be submitted in time and he actually insisted on my working as the coordinator of the proposed research. The coordinator of the Internal Quality Assurance Cell offered me some privileges to go to the sattrra premise at Kaliapani by giving us time to do the necessary work. My colleagues Biraj Jyoti Kalita and Rumjum Duara immensely supported me and also going to the field of research .The students of the department of History especially Bidyut, Anjali, Arpana, Deepsikha and all of the group who cooperated with us in going to the field. Above all, it would be prejudicial if we would not mention the name of our sattradhikar prabhu Sri Sri Pitambardeva who not only gave permission to take one interview session with him but he offered to give us necessary information through his bhakats whenever we would like to visit the sakha or branch of the Auniati in Kaliapani. The anonymous bhakats at the branch helped immensely and we are really grateful to them.

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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal
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College, Teok

The Reification of the Neo-Vaishnavism and the Space of the Sattras in Post-Industrial Society: an analysis with especial reference to the Auniatti Sattra (Kaliapani Branch, Jorhat)

The reason of using 'reification' is that when a particular social structure as first got mobilized for a cause in an unorganized way but after its proliferation of the particular ingredient of that structure it could organize itself for further extension and thereby enervating the zeal of the spirit of the masses. The broad spectrum of religion and its deeper meaning does not at first seem relate to the social realities but in due course it could be observed that it occupy a position of strength which substantially influence the living and thinking of the people who are entrenched in a particular faith. As a generalized way the meaning of religion is nothing but the transfigured idea of faith in a metaphysical idealization of the spirit for a cause which is imbued with the reified structuralism of the base. In extreme reification, the chance of fundamental transgression of the ideas of the spirit could not occur because of the hallucination towards the fixity of the ideas about the spatial world. In the discourse of religion, the nature and being of the spatial representation are made in terms with an epistemological juncture of an imagined space where all the earthly complexities are transferred for *sublation* of the real and which is the truth. In proper terms, the systemic concern of religion could not ameliorate the complexities which largely define the material world but in other way the elementary effects of that discourse are hugely influential in determining the paths of liberation of the self from its identity in struggle. It is true that beyond a certain point those effects are powerless in drawing a map of the real struggle between the self and its process of formation of its identity but in giving a vague sense of the reality through the idealistic representation of the material aspects it could turn the attention for drawing a hazard free space where the being is full of nothing save the mediation of the *superbeing* which is the God.

The axiomatic presentation of the idea of the God as the absolute is the ultimate determination of the beliefs in a mediated *positionality* of the being where the truth is analysed as the sum of the interaction with the God. There are various cultural cum political aspects of the growth of that *positionality*. By *positionality* we want to mean the codified rational disposition of the persons in relation to the metaphysics of the reality. As we know that before the actual organization of the idea, the terms of that organization is comparatively synthesized in relation to the narratives of a time which is not going beyond the time as time. Every subtle represented being is bound to bring into analogical circumspection that substantiated narrative between the being and its idea of timeless anti-spatiality. When the representation of the state of being in relation to time is considered beyond its timeliness there the being has nothing to offer any real contents in its struggle against the dialectics of materiality. But again it could define that that human's irrational beliefs could ultimately show the means of salvation before the deficiencies of the matter and its unequal consumption in a way which would revolutionize the paths of struggle in and its synthesis with the state of political representations. The philosophy of the systemic synthesis with the state of political representations. The philosophy of the dialectics of reason considers only the defined category of the space and time. When we go against those two elementary categories then all other categorical narratives become turns into metanarrative. The primary function of reason in religion is to bring into reality the trans-substantiated confusions and which could be further codified in the exchange the relation that grows between the self and its mediated environment. There is the blocking of the nature of thinking about the real world because in such a condition the ideas about

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not solely because of the changes but due to the fundamental lack in mitigating the changes of the materials in a post-industrial phenomenon in a specific social context where all the negative forces of the mobility are still in existence. The *bhakat* who has crossed the age of seventy has very categorically said that the system of caste as determined by the Hindu texts cannot be changed by the *sattras* and despite the intellectual capital and if any one try to bring it in to an end then the space would not be an auspicious to live in. He said also that there would be no compromises on religion of others and he enquired if any one coming from the muslim religion and when we said no one was there then he said then it would ok. When we asked him that if any lower caste person would send an invitation to him to come a religious ceremony at his home what would be his reaction and then he very categorically said by bringing the question of hygiene that if the person's home is clean then he would attend and otherwise not. So, it clears the dichotomy between the hygiene around cleanliness of a particular lower caste and even if an upper caste person is unhygienic then he won't feel it awkward to visit that unclean home because of the caste supremacy and it definitively put a blockade for socialization of the spirit of progress by articulating the milieu of the caste structure. The *bhakat* saved our mobile no and gave us also his but at the same moment preserving his well nurtured idea of mobilization of the people adhering to the unegalitarian forms of the social force.

So, the findings are very simple that in a reified religious structure as the neo-vaishnava faith with organizations of the *sattras* although brought a death to the spirit of the movement in social context but the *sattras* like the Auaniti which has been occupying around 55000 acres of land and under whom the tea states like Gibindapur, Baidiha, Rongdoi, Kamalpur functioned but the managing the gardens have been made by some private companies and under whom the peasants still offer their service by doing *paik* like works (particularly at Karanga) and when the *sattras* has still been maintaining the basic structure of the caste based social structure there the impact of the effects of the post industrial forms would be quite idealistic without transcending the spirit of the thought process itself. So, all the uttering of the anonymous *bhakat* symbolizes the representation of the politics of that cultural norm where the equal distribution of the post-social mobilization of the resources in spatial circumference would largely absent. It also determines that before the totalization of change in all spatial boundaries of organic foundation of the state of materialism it is necessary at first to change the cultural superficiality of the philosophy of abstruse points which may put hurdle in the whole process of welfaristic ideals of the state. The *sattras* from the middle of the seventh century of the Christian era upto the apex point of the technology driven social milieu shows very amply that before the preservation of the unethical social norms the idealization of progress would not fructify the desires of the people to be freed without of course the intervention of a mass force with exact scientific translation of the spirit of progress in a more equitable mean.

Appendix:

1. List of the *sattradhikars* since the establishment of the Auaniti *sattras*:

| Name | Years of pursuing as the head of the <i>sattras</i> (saka & ce) | Significance of the death date as calendared |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Sri Sri Niranjandeva | Saka:1578-1580 or CE.1656-1658 | Krishna Tritiya of the month of Phaguna |

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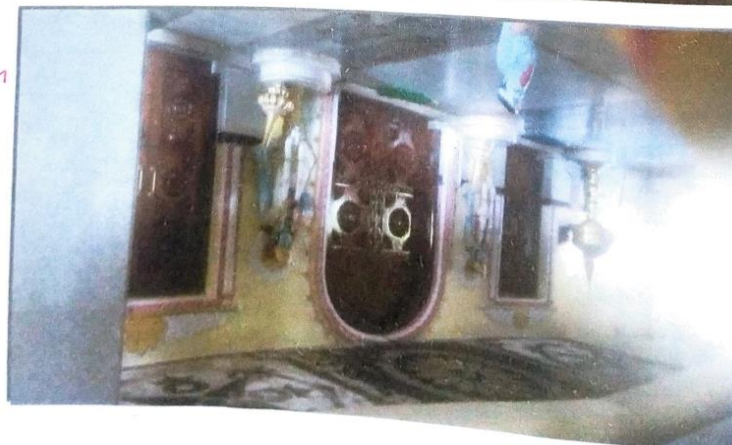
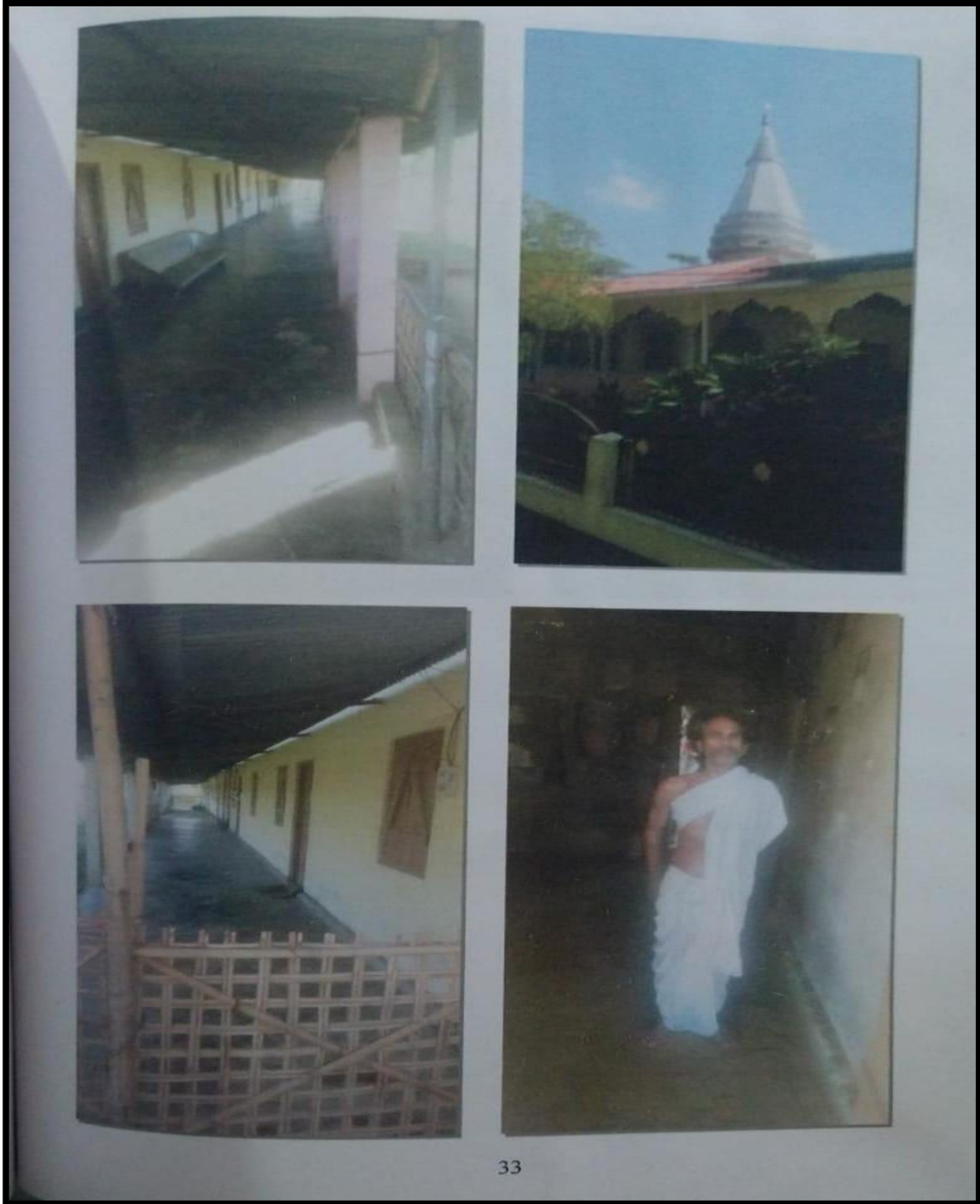


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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE (2018)

Political Participation of Women: A Case Study in Jogduar Habi Gaon

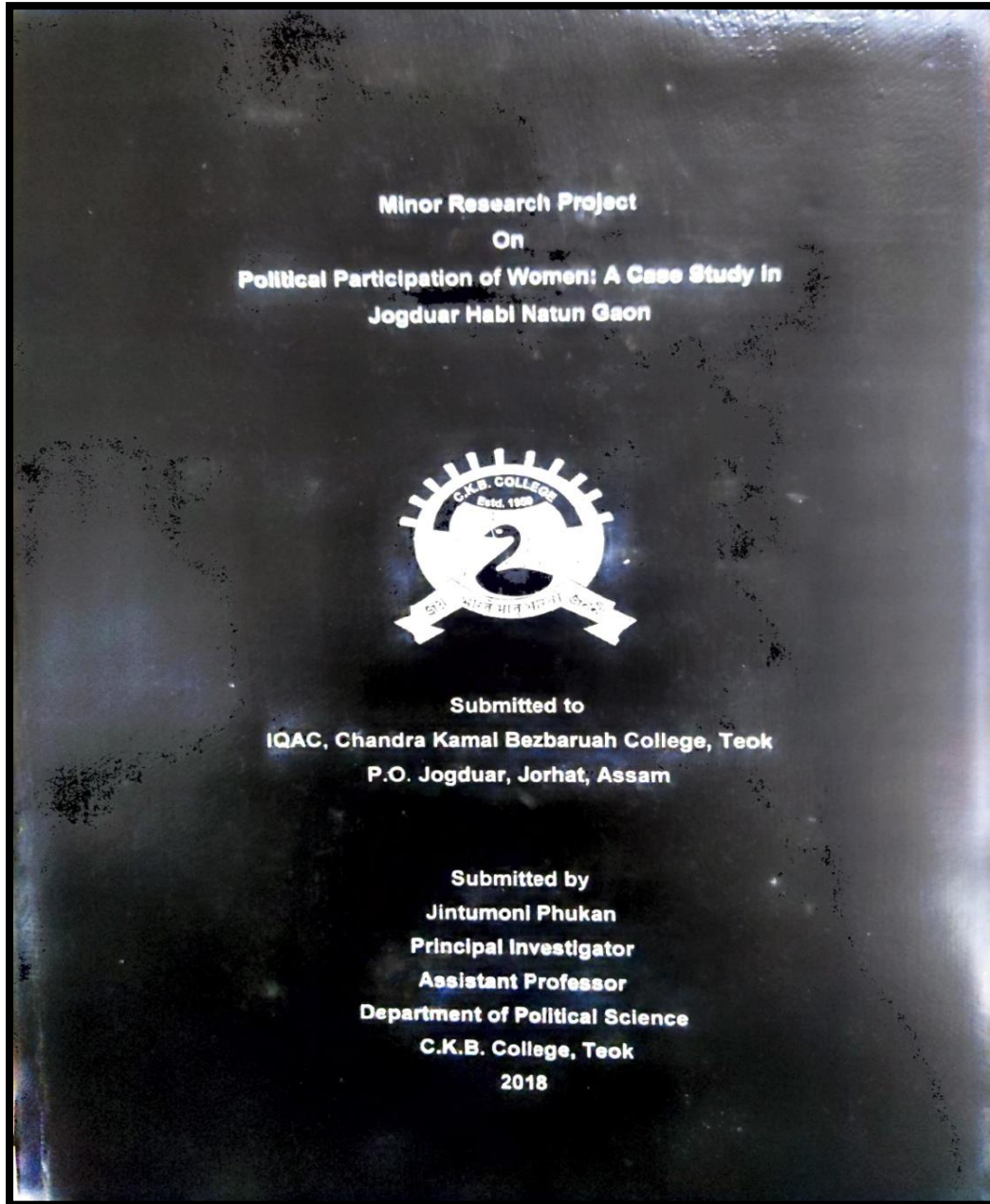


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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

Minor Research Project
On
Political Participation of Women: A Case Study in Jogduar Habi Natun Gaon



Submitted to
IQAC, Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah College, Teok
P.O. Jogduar, Jorhat, Assam

Submitted by
Jintumoni Phukan
Principal Investigator
Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science
C.K.B. College, Teok
2018

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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

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PREFACE

Political participation of women is a very significant and vital issue in modern democracies. The half of the total population in a society is women and the successful working of a democracy largely depends on the active participation of women in democratic system. Unfortunately, it has been seen that the participation of women in a democracy like India the participation of women in the political system is not satisfactory due to numerous factors such a patriarchic society, illiteracy, lack of economic empowerment etc.

In the present study an attempt has been made to see the different aspects which are closely associated with the participation of women in politics. This is a field based research work and data have been collected from 72 respondents who are also the voters of Jogduar Natun Habi Gaon, Teok, Jorhat, Assam.

This research project has been classified into five different chapters. Chapter I: - Introduction, Chapter II: - Participation of Women in Politics, Chapter III: - Political awareness of the women in Jogduar Habi Natun Gaon, Chapter IV: - Political Participation of the women of Jogduar Habi Natun Gaon and Chapter V:- Conclusion.

The present report is an outcome of the financial assistance from the respected Principal of our college Dr. Bijoy Krishna Pachani to pursue research activity by the Departments of the college. So, I offer my deep sense of gratitude to him.

I am grateful to Dr. Ranjit Ranjan Saikia, Co-ordinator, IQAC, C.K.B. College, Teok for his co-operation and encouragement in completing this project.

I am also grateful to the 72 (Seventy Two) women respondents of Jogduar Natun Habi Gaon and the B.A. 5th Semester Major Students of our department under the leadership of Sri Bitupon Puddar.

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CHAPTER: - V CONCLUSION

In the conclusion we can say that the study has given some ideas regarding the participation of women in politics in the Jogduar Habi Natun Gaon.

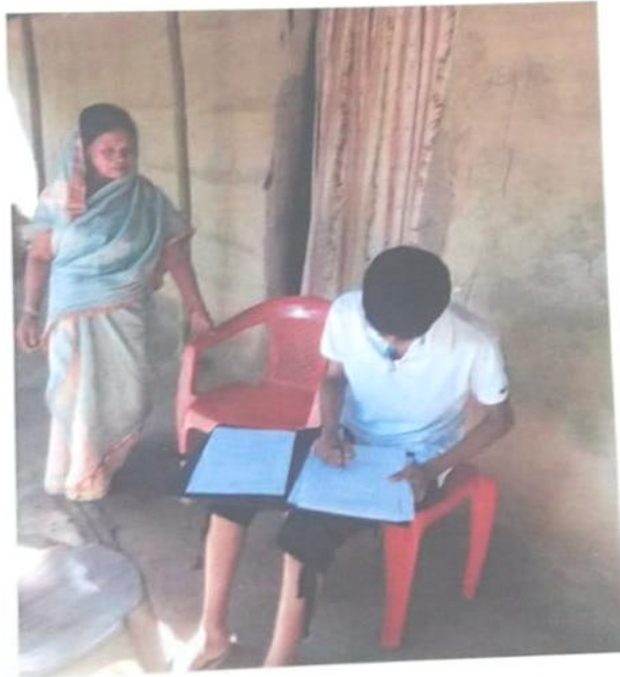
From the Chapter III we have seen that from the above discussion it has been seen that:-

- Among the respondents 41.66% are in the age group of 18-35 years, 29.17% are in the age group of 36-45 years and 29.17% women are in the age group of 46-above years.
- 55.56% women among the respondents are undermatric that means they have school level education. On the other hand, 20.84% women have completed HSLC, 16.67% completed HSSLC, 5.55% completed graduation, post- graduates are 0% and others are 1.38%.
- 23.62% women respondents read newspapers regularly and 76.38% do not read newspapers.
- 81.94% respondents watch television and 18.56% respondents do not watch television.
- 100% respondents agreed that women should participate in politics.
- 15.28% women agreed that there is gender discrimination in political participation whereas 84.72% women argued that there is no gender discrimination in political participation.
- 58.34% women respondents are the members of the self help groups and 41.66% respondents are not the members of the self help groups.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY (2018)

Problems and Issues Faced by Urban Working Women: A Study in Amguri Town

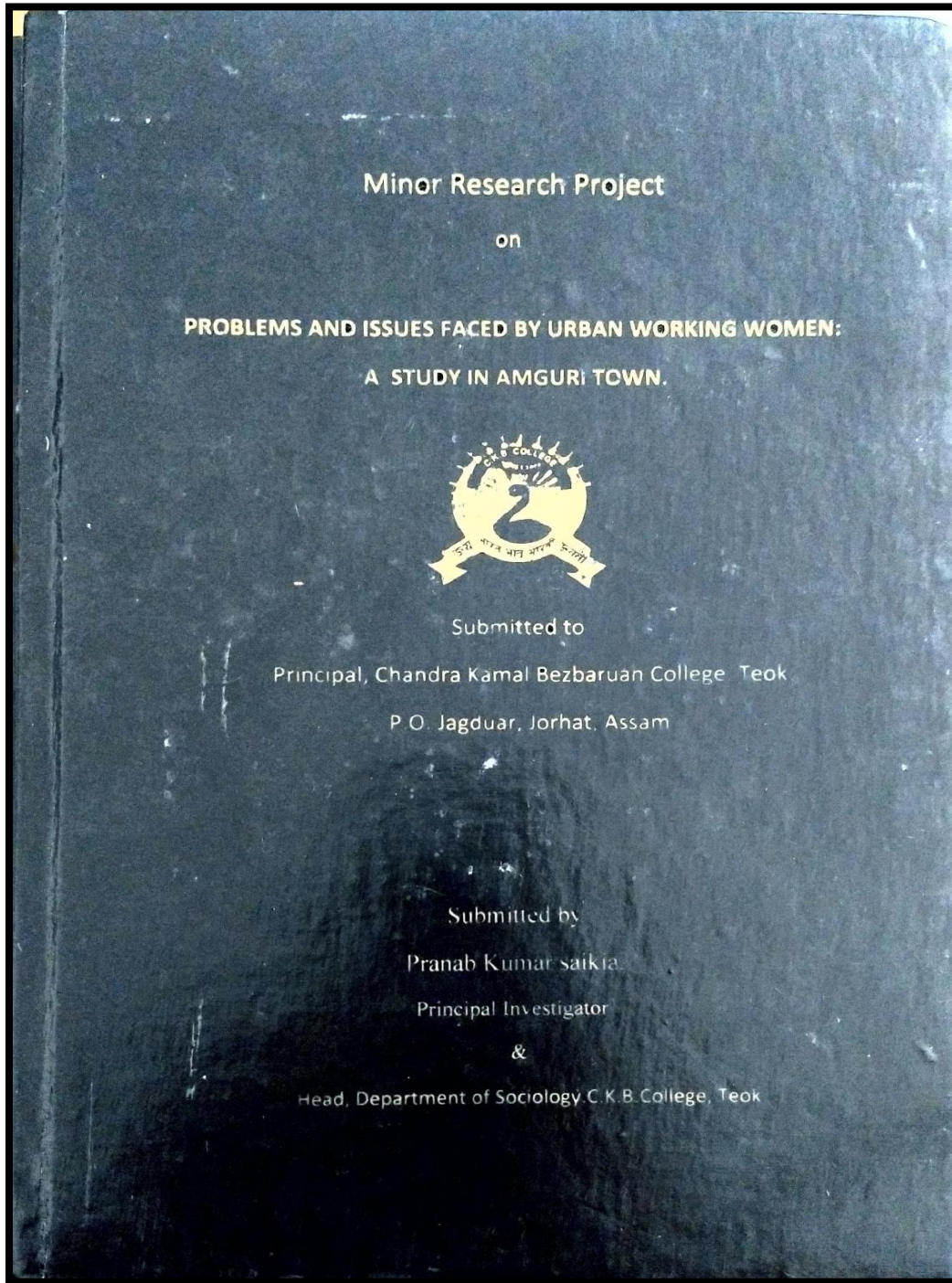


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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Pranab Kumar Saikia
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Minor Research Project
on
**PROBLEMS AND ISSUES FACED BY URBAN WORKING WOMEN:
A STUDY IN AMGURI TOWN.**

Submitted to
Principal, Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah College, Teok.
P.O. Jagduar, Jorhat, Assam

Submitted by
Pranab Kumar saikia.
Principal Investigator
&
Head, Department of Sociology.C.K.B.College, Teok.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to avail this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude and indebtedness to our Principal, Dr. Bijoy Krishna Pachani for his research grant to pursue the work.

I wish to acknowledge my debt Dr. Ranjit Ranjan Saikia, Coordinator, IQAC, C.K.B.College, Teok, for his uplifting inspiration and valuable suggestions without which the present work would not have been possible.

I also take this opportunity to express my thanks to the respondents of my study area for their co-operation and help during my field work. My sincere thanks and appreciation are extended to my students of B.A. 5th Sem Major Course for their cooperation in data collection and Mr. S. Bharali for DTP the manuscript with utmost care and precision.

Date:

30/11/2018




(Pranab Kumar Saikia)

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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES


Principal
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Abstract

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Chapter-1

INTRODUCTION

In the history of human development, women have been as vital in the history making as men have been. In fact higher status for women via-a-via employment and work performed by them in a society is a significant indicator of a overall progress. Undoubtedly, without the active participation of women in national activities, the social, economic or political progress of a country will deteriorate and become stagnant. But ironically and tragically, women employees in general, are not taken very seriously by their superiors, colleagues, or society at large. Having a career poses challenges for women due to their family responsibilities. Traditionally Indian women had been home makers but in the recent decades, proper education and better awareness, in addition to the ever increasing cost of living has made them to go out and choose careers. In a patriarchal society like India it is still believed that a man is the primary bread winner of his family. Although Indian women have started working outside their homes but still they have a long way to go both culturally, socially and economically, to bring in positive attitudinal changes in the mind-set of people.

It is generally perceived that gender bias against working women starts right from the stage of recruitment. Most of the Indian women are not ready to accept that women are capable enough to work side by side with men in all the sectors, other than in a few limited ones like teaching, nursing and in clerical sectors. Their capabilities are generally underestimated as a result of which Indian women have a tendency to opt for less demanding jobs even if they are highly qualified. Women have the responsibilities to effectively manage their multiple roles in domestic as well as professional lives. Men generally do not offer any help in the households work. This makes the life of working women extremely stressful.

1.1 Background Information:

While a majority of the women still face discrimination and gender bias, in the last few decades, the number of women successful in politics, technology and business etc. is definitely on the rise. Society has started seeing women in a different perspective. They work as lawyers, nurses, doctors, Social workers, Teachers, secretaries, managers and officers etc. there is no profession today where are not employed. However, it is true that working women have to face problems by virtue of their sex. For centuries women have

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Chapter-5

Conclusion and Recommendations.

Conclusions related to the challenges and problems faced by working women drawn from the analysis of responses:

- Professional women feel isolated and burdened by the simultaneous demands of their new aspirations on one side and the traditional way on the other.
- Women are discriminated against in all of life.
- Women are subjugated, dominated and exploited both at work places and home.
- Women are generally unable to give proper and quality time to households, kids and family.
- Working women generally face workplace sexual harassment, mental pressure, and safety issues.
- Females are also highly judgmental about other female colleagues and try to put one at any given opportunity.
- Women face problems leaving kids at home and going to office early in the morning.
- Child varying problems are always faced by working women.
- People make particular perception or draw conclusion about characters of working women.
- The social system cannot accept the new roles of women who end up feeling misunderstood and distressed.

5.1. Some Recommended Solutions:

- Partners can be more sensitive to women's needs, and counter tradition by helping their wives perform daily tasks and take care of children.
- Organizations should have an internal code to ensure security of women employees and take measures to ensure that they discharge their job in a secure atmosphere.
- Governments should make it mandatory for companies to install Global Positioning System (GPS) in vehicles carrying women, in all industries which engage women in night shifts.
- Providing self-defence training to women; installing safety devices and CCTVs at the workplace; undertaking police verification of cab drivers, security guards etc.
- Child care facilities and Child care leave for working women should be provided by every organization.
- Flexible timing and possibility to work from home are required for working women.

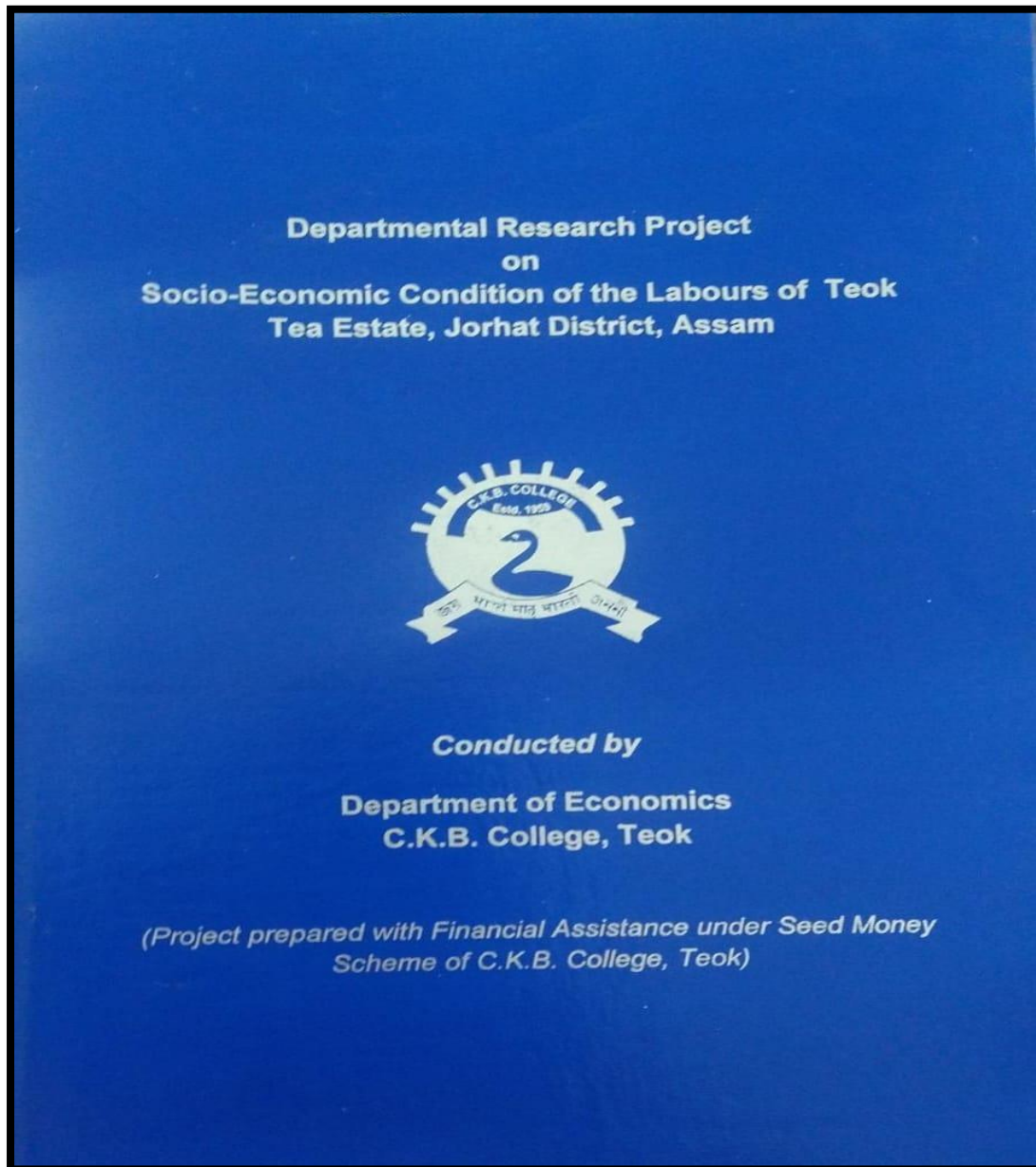
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MEGA PROJECT (2018)

DEPT. OF ECONOMICS

**Socio Economic Condition of the Labours of Teok Tea Estate,
Jorhat District, Assam**



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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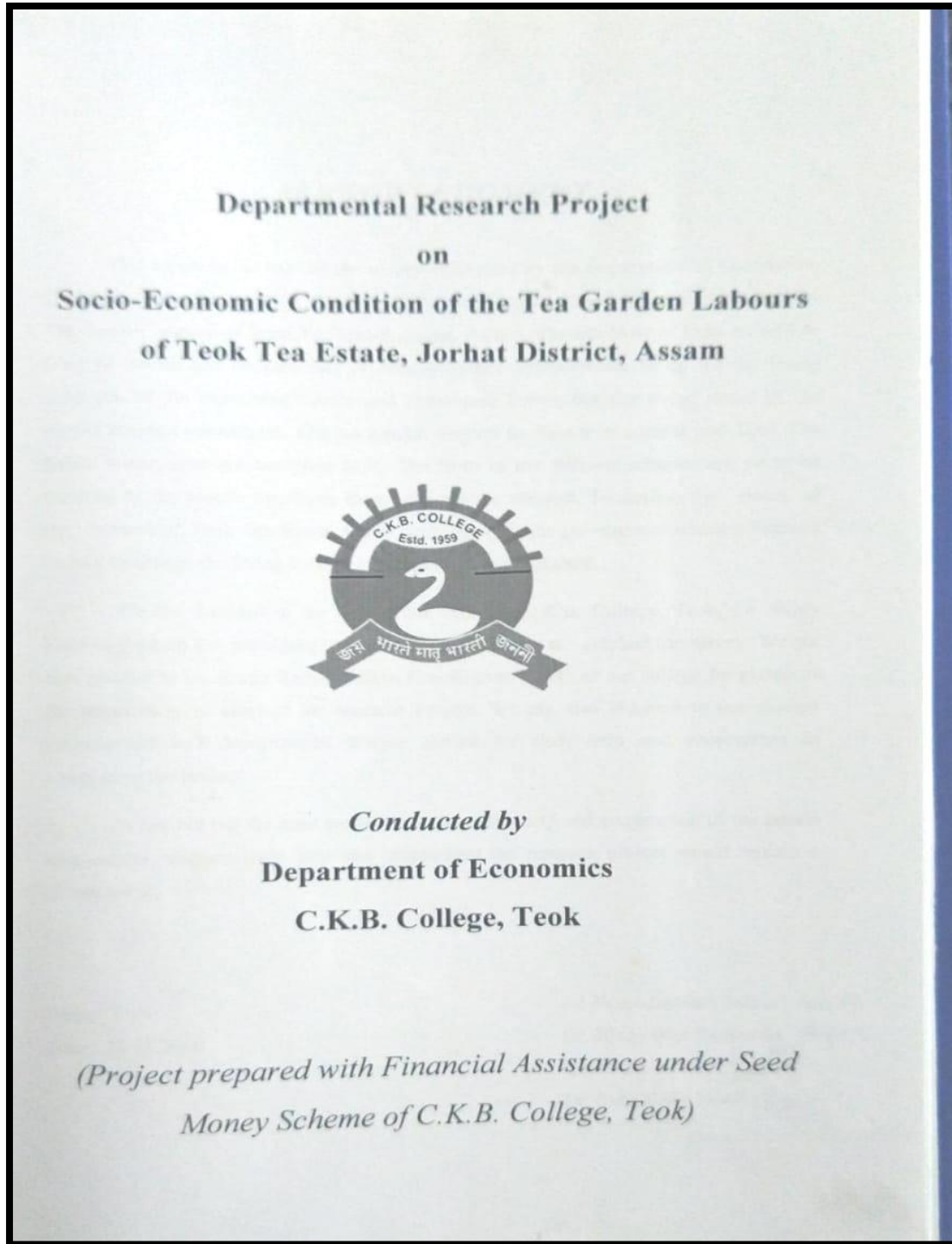


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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

From time immemorial tea has been eulogized in so many ways. According to eighteenth century English poet William Cowper, "It is the cup that cheers but not inebriates". It is this very fact that has made tea such a wonderful drink, popularity of which never seems to diminish. It is also one of the cheapest drink in the world. People right from the intellectuals down to the ordinary manual workers in different fields of activities feel pleasure with taking tea and get relief, relaxed and refreshed. In our country, India a day begins with a cup of tea. A survey conducted by the Indian tea board reveals that 89% of the people take tea as their habit, 8% for refreshing their minds and 3% for appeasing hunger. *Tea is a labour oriented enterprise and it is agro-based. It requires labour at every stage of its work right from clearance of jungle, making the land suitable for plantation, work for the nursery, giving manure both in the nursery and in the plantation area, spraying of pesticides, drain cutting, path making, plucking, manufacturing and then finally dispatching it to different destinations. Hence labour is the heart and soul of tea plantation. Without labour not a single tea plant can survive as no baby can survive without mother. Assam's tea industry is dependent on about two million labourers almost all of whom are the descendents of those who were brought to Assam as slaves first by the East India Company and later by the British rulers and entrepreneurs from 1830's through 1920's, mostly from the Santhal Parganas district of Bihar (now in Jharkhand state). The tea-tribes are found mainly in the districts of Darrang, Sonitpur, Nagaon, Jorhat, Golaghat, Dibrugarh, Cachar, Hailakandi, Karimganj, Tinsukia and almost all the districts of Assam (Wikipedia). It may be mentioned here that Santhali speaker tea tribes are also found in parts of Kokrajhar and Bongaigaon districts.

But, unfortunately as far as life situation of the tea labourers are concerned, things are not as ideal as it should be in our country and especially in Assam. Here a tea labourer hardly gets a chance to lead a good life. As described by Wikipedia, the tea tribes of

*ICMR (2001) Annual Report 1999-2000, Regional Medical Research Centre - NE Region (Indian Council of Medical research), Dibrugarh, Assam.

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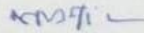

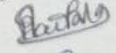

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This report is the fruit of the survey conducted by the Department of Economics, C.K.B. College, Teok on 7th October 2018 to analyse the socio-economic status of the Tea Garden labours of Teok Tea Estate, Jorhat, Assam. Though Govt of India as well as Govt of Assam has adopted lots of schemes since independence to up lift the living condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but the living status of the people remains unchanged. The tea garden labours in Assam in general and Teok Tea Estate in particular are exception to it. The fruits of the different schemes are yet to be received by the people for whom those schemes are adopted. To analyse the status of the labours of Teok Tea Estate and to study how far the government schemes become fruitful to change the living condition, this study was conducted.

We are thankful to the honourable Principal, C.K.B. College, Teok, Dr. Bijoy Krishna Pachani for providing us the financial assistance to conduct the survey. We are also grateful to Dr. Ranjit Ranjan Saikia, Coordinator, IQAC, of our college for giving us the opportunity to conduct the research Project. We are also indebted to our student investigators and departmental teacher guides for their help and cooperation in completing the project.

At last but not the least we also remember the help and cooperation of the labour respondents, without their help and information the research project would remain a dream for us.

Place: Teok
Date : 28.12.2018


Sri Norendra Nath Saikia 
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Sri Robin Saikia 
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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES


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College Teok

CHAPTER-IV SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The economic condition of the tea labourers is not as sound as it ought to be. The main factor responsible for such a state of affairs is their ignorance due mainly to illiteracy. Mass illiteracy determines their social structure. Socially they are isolated from the mainstream. The influence of alcoholism is too high which is an important factor contributing for their economic set back. The pattern of expenditure of their income indicates that the amount of expenditure on alcohol in the family budget stands in the second. This high level of consumption of alcohol cramps them physically, mentally and economically to a large extent. The habit of saving is absent in majority of the cases. Moreover, due to their ignorance they become the easiest victim of exploitation by the dishonest businessmen and professional money lenders. The employment of women and children in large numbers deprives from basic needs to live a planned social life and also deprives the male adults to find suitable employment. The avenue of employment is gradually becoming limited. The area under tea cultivation is not increasing proportionately with the increase of population. Moreover, in the recent years the cost of production has increased enormously and due to unfavourable climatic condition the tea industry's profitability has also become less. Therefore avenues of further employment in huge numbers have become impossible. Avenues of employment for them outside are very limited because the tea labourers are mainly unskilled and uneducated. Lack of savings minimizes the scope of self-employment. The living and working condition of the gardens is not conducive to increase efficiency, maintenance of health and hygiene. The plantation Labour Act, 1951 is not yet properly implemented in most of the gardens. The planters take the advantage of the ignorance of the labourers and do not implement all the provisions of the Act properly. The scope of employment of the skilled labourers is good, though the unskilled labourers constitute the majority. The facilities for training are less. Most of the works are acquired through experience.

In the proposed research project same miserable conditions of labours residing in the Teok Tea estate is found.

Photo- Conclusion Page of the Project



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College, Teok

Photos



Photo- Still images from the survey

RESEARCH PROJECT LIST

2019-20

| Sl. No. | Department | Title of the Project | Nature of Project | Date and Year of Submission |
|---------|------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Assamese | <i>Chah Janagustir Luko Utsav: Parampara Aru Paribartan (Ek Khetrobhittik Adhyayan)</i> | Departmental | 05/08/2019 |
| 2. | Commerce | Impact of Self Help Groups On Socio-Economic Status of Rural Women: A Case Study on the Self Help Group of Kawoimari and Chinatoli Village under Pub Teok Gaon Ponchayat of Jorhat District | Departmental | 25/08/2019 |
| 3. | Economics | Role of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in Agricultural Development with Special Reference to KVK, Kaliapani | Departmental | 30/08/2019 |
| 4. | English | Bibliotherapy as a Remedial Approach to | Departmental | 30/08/2019 |



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| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | Adolescent Behavioral Disorder : A Case Study | | |
| 5. | Education | A Study of Teacher Effectiveness of Secondary School Teachers in Relation to Selected Dichotomous Variables with Special Reference to Teok | Departmental | 30/08/2019 |
| 6. | History | The Sociology of Health Among the People of the Three Villages- 2 No. Gosain Gaon, Banaria Mishing Gaon, Kumarbheti of Kawoimari Revenue Village (Teok Revenue Circle –Jorhat) | Departmental | 31/08/2019 |
| 7. | Political Science | Health Status of Women workers in Tea Garden Areas: A Case study of Jogduar Tea Estate | Departmental | 31/08/2019 |
| 8. | Sociology | Role of ASHA workers in Rural | Departmental | 01/08/2019 |



| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Development with Special Reference to Jorhat District | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|



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Internal Quality Assurance Cell



CHANDRA KAMAL BEZBARUAH COLLEGE, TEOK

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Internal Quality Assurance
Cell

Dr. Binoy Brot Rajkhowa
Associate Professor Dept. of Economics
Coordinator

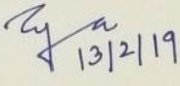
☎ +91-8011-581756
Email: iqac.ckbteok@gmail.com

Ref:- IQAC/CKBC 2019/333

Date:- 13/2/2019

Notice

The IQAC, C.K.B College, Teok, hereby, extends the date of submission of application for Minor Research Projects till 28/02/2019 for the year 2019 – 2020 (From 1st March 2019th November, 2020). The earlier notified date for submission (IQAC notice ref. nos. IQAC/CKBC/2019/329) was 11/02/2019. The departments are requested to submit the application on or before 28/02/2019 to the office of IQAC. The terms and conditions and also the guidelines for MRP will remain same as earlier.


(Dr. Binoy Brot Rajkhowa)
Co-ordinator, IQAC
Co-ordinator, K B College, Teok
IQAC
C.K.B. College, Teok

Copy to:-

1. Principal, C.K.B College, Teok.
2. All HODs
3. Notice for circulation
4. Guard file

Photo- Notice from IQAC Office of the College regarding Submission of Research Project



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College, Teok

Call of Application Research Projects (Minor) for the year 2019

The IQAC, CK.B. College, Teok, invites applications for Research Projects (Minor) for the year 2019 from all Departments. The application of the study should be in the field of social science disciplines. Details about eligibility, terms and conditions, etc. as per mentioned below

The Applicants will be required to submit the following:

1. Application form duly signed and stamped
2. Five copies of the Research Proposal
3. Five copies of the Summary
4. Bio-data in the prescribed format
5. Forwarding letter
6. Budget, and
7. Soft copy of the research proposal and bio-data

Email: iqac.ckbcteok@gmail.com

All application forms must be submitted with all relevant enclosures to the following address:
IQAC, C.K.B. College, Teok.

The last date for receipt of applications is 20th April, 2019.

Incomplete applications will not be entertained.

Conditions for Research Project:

1. Research Project to be granted to one of the department of one College. Topic should be: **Employment, Entrepreneurship and Economic Development in Teok Zilla Parishad**
2. A stipulated sum of Rs.15000/- would be granted
3. At least three villages should be selected for the study area.
4. Fifty percent (50%) of the total sum of rupees would be granted after the acceptance of the proposal.

Photo: Notice for Research Project



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Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantia
College, Teok

Annexure-I

Indicative Guidelines for Preparing a Research Proposal for a Research Project

- **Discipline of the project**
- **Title:** The title of the project should be concise (with sub-title, if any) reflecting the scope of the investigation.
- **Aim of the Project:** The broad aim of the project emphasizing the overall thrust of the proposed investigation should be clearly mentioned.
- **Statement of the problem:** The problem to be investigated should be clearly contextualized in the theoretical framework of the discipline.
- **Overview of Literature:** The problem identified should be logically linked to other studies on the theme in the literature delineating the need for the present investigation.
- **Conceptual framework:** The concepts to be used, their relevance and applicability to the study and their operationalization should be indicated.
- **Research Questions or Hypotheses:** The research questions to be answered/addressed need to be unequivocally stated.
- **Research Methodology:**
 - a) **Coverage:** the proposal should clearly indicate the universe of the study, sampling frame, sampling methods, sampling size, units of observation, etc.
 - b) **Data Collection:** The proposal should indicate sources of data types of data, tools and techniques for collection of various categories of proposed data.
 - c) **Data Analysis:** It should indicate the statistical techniques, if any, proposed to be used in data processing, specific packages for data analysis, content analysis, indices/scaling techniques proposed to be used etc.
- **Implications:** The proposal should state whether this research would bring forth any implications for policy making either for the region concerned or the country, any methodological innovations or contribute to theory building.
- **References:** The proposal should include a list of references mentioned in the text along with other important recent additions to the literature on the theme. The references should indicate the author, title, publisher and year of publication.
- **Duration of the project:** The duration of the project can be estimated depending upon the scope and size of the project but should not exceed **nine month**. It should

Photo: Guidelines for Research Project (Sample)



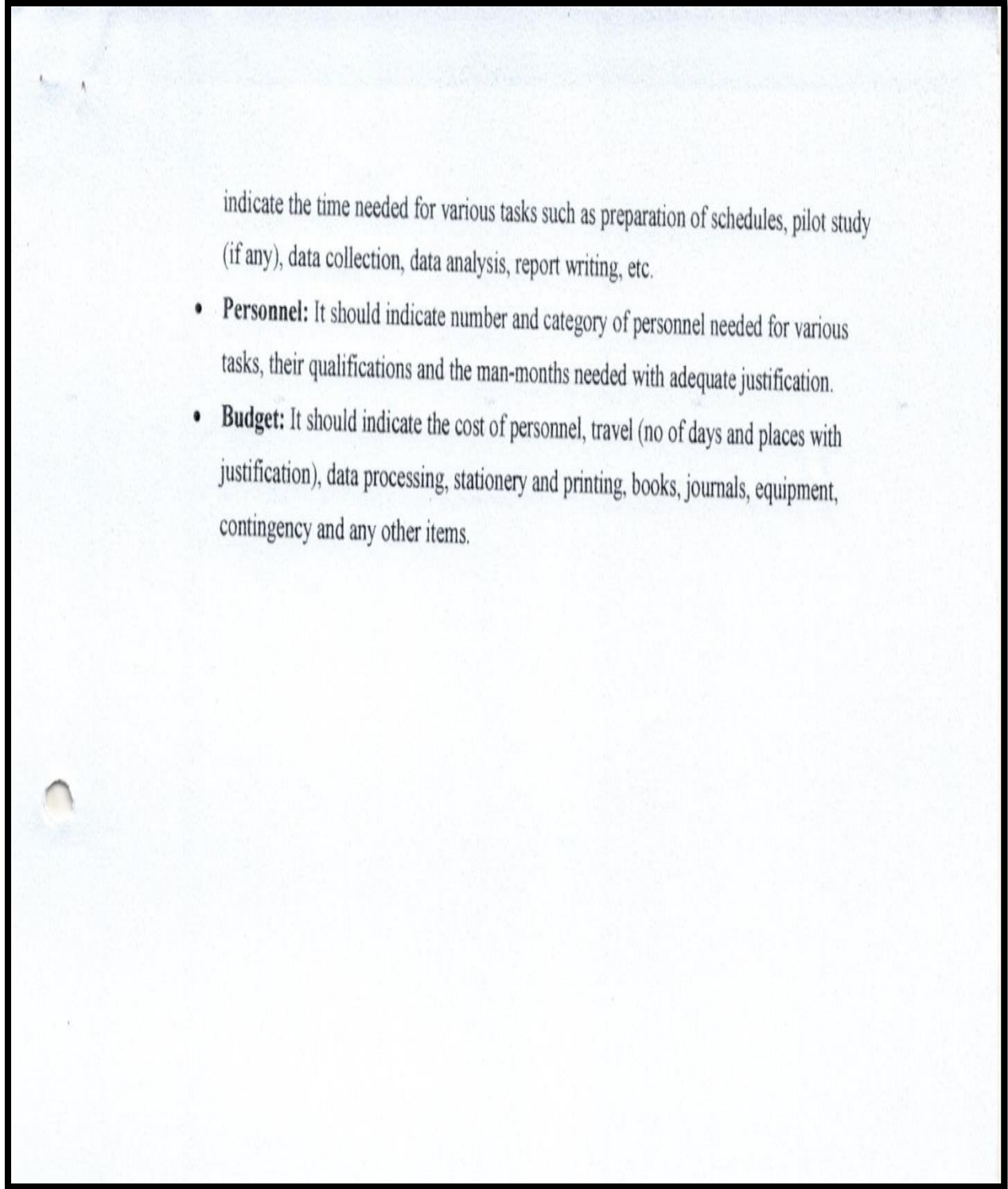


Photo: Guidelines for the Research Project (Sample)



DEPARTMENT OF ASSAMESE (2019)

Title: *Chah Janajosthir Luko Utsav: Parampara aru Paribartan (Ek Khetra Bhitik Adhayan)*

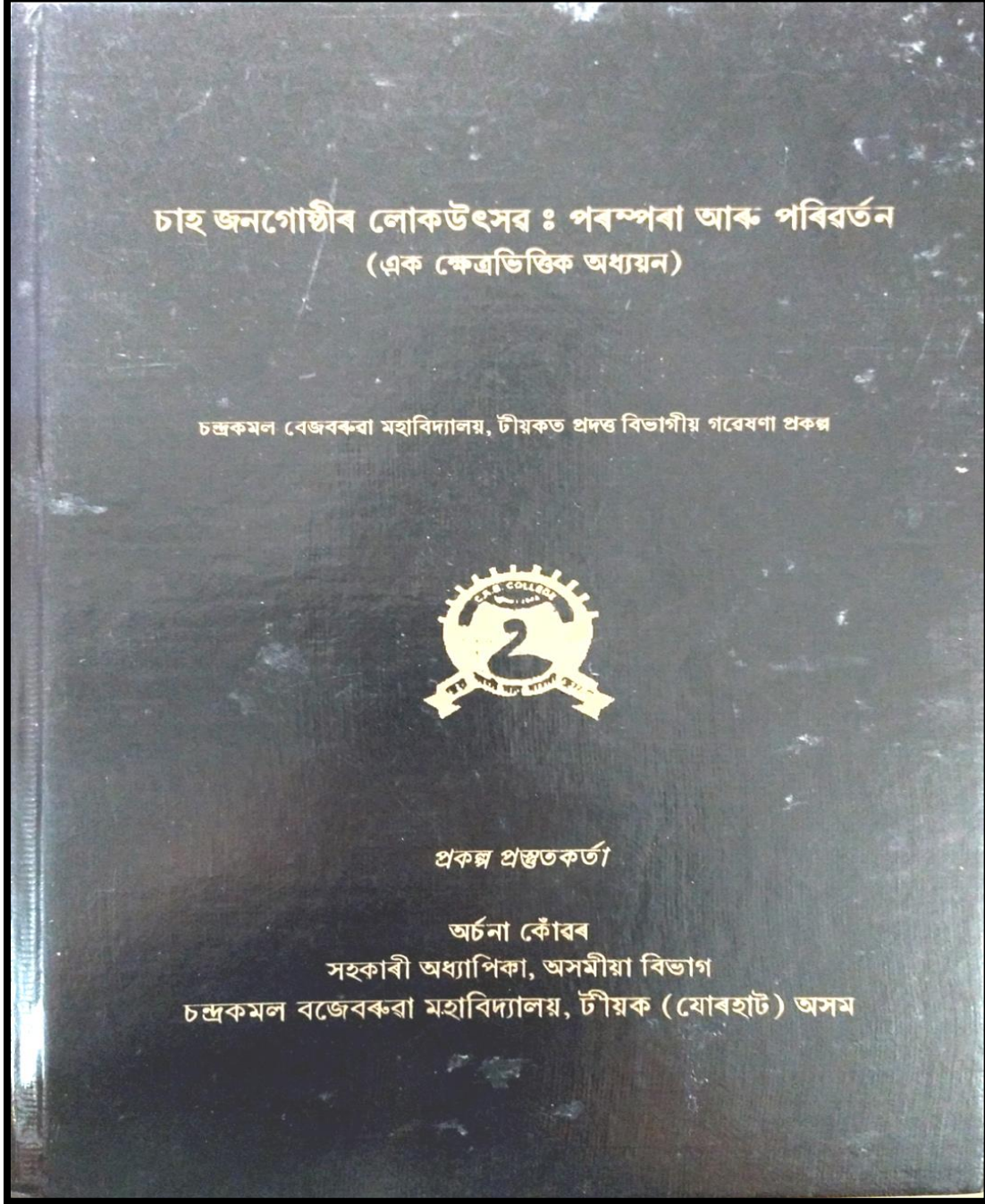


Photo- Cover Page of the Project



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Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীৰ লোকউৎসৱ : পৰম্পৰা আৰু পৰিবৰ্তন
(এক ক্ষেত্ৰভিত্তিক অধ্যয়ন)

চন্দ্ৰকমল বেজেবৰুৱা মহাবিদ্যালয়, টীয়কত প্ৰদত্ত বিভাগীয় গৱেষণা প্ৰকল্প



প্ৰকল্প প্ৰস্তুতকৰ্তা

অৰ্চনা কোঁৱৰ

সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা, অসমীয়া বিভাগ

চন্দ্ৰকমল বেজেবৰুৱা মহাবিদ্যালয়, টীয়ক (যোৰহাট) অসম

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Photo- Title Page of the Project



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Chandra Kamal
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbartan
College, Teok

সূচীপত্ৰ

| প্ৰেৰণ পত্ৰ (বিভাগীয় প্ৰধানৰ) | পৃষ্ঠা নং |
|--|-----------|
| আগকথা | ২ |
| তালিকা সূচী আৰু তথ্যচিত্ৰ সূচী | ৩ |
| ০.০ অৱতৰণিকা | ৭ |
| ০.১ বিষয়ৰ পৰিচয় | ৮-১৪ |
| ০.২ পূৰ্বকৃত অধ্যয়নৰ সমীক্ষা | ৪ |
| ০.৩ অধ্যয়নৰ উদ্দেশ্য | ৪ |
| ০.৪ গৱেষণা প্ৰমেয় | ১০ |
| ০.৫ অধ্যয়নৰ পৰিসৰ আৰু পদ্ধতি | ১১ |
| ০.৫.১ অধ্যয়নৰ পৰিসৰ | ১১ |
| ০.৫.২ অধ্যয়নৰ পদ্ধতি | ১১ |
| ০.৫.২.১ তথ্য আহৰণৰ উৎস | ১২ |
| ০.৬ অধ্যয়নৰ গুৰুত্ব | ১৩ |
| ০.৭ অধ্যায়ৰ বিভাজন | ১৩ |
| ০.৮ মূল সিদ্ধান্তসমূহ | ১৪ |
| ১.০ চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীৰ পৰিচয় | ১৫-১৬ |
| ১.১ চাহ জনগোষ্ঠী আৰু ভাষাৰ পৰিচয় | ১৫ |
| ১.২ চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীসকলৰ প্ৰব্ৰজন | ১৫ |
| ১.৩ বাসস্থান | ১৬ |
| ১.৪ জনসংখ্যা | ১৬ |
| ১.৪ মূল সিদ্ধান্তসমূহ | ১৬ |
| ২.০ চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীসকলৰ আৰ্থ-সামাজিক দিশসমূহৰ অধ্যয়ন | ১৭-২৪ |
| ২.১ নমুনাকৃত ঘৰসমূহৰ জনসংখ্যা | ১৭ |

Photo- Content Page of the Project



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| ২.২ শিক্ষাগত প্রস্থিতি | ১৯ |
| ২.৩ জীৱিকা | ২২ |
| ২.৪ মূল সিদ্ধান্তসমূহ | ২৪ |
| ৩.০ চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীসকলৰ লোক-উৎসৱ | ২৫-৩৫ |
| ৩.১ চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীৰ লোকউৎসৱসমূহৰ বিভাগ | ২৫ |
| ৩.১.১ কৃষি ভিত্তিক উৎসৱ অনুষ্ঠান | ২৬ |
| ৩.১.১.১ কৰম পূজা | ২৬ |
| ৩.১.১.২ সঁহৰাই পৰব বা গৰৈয়া পূজা | ২৭ |
| ৩.১.১.৩ চাৰুল পৰব | ২৮ |
| ৩.১.২ লোকপৰম্পৰা ভিত্তিক উৎসৱ অনুষ্ঠান | ২৯ |
| ৩.১.২.১ টুচু পূজা | ২৯ |
| ৩.১.২.২ বাহা পৰব | ৩০ |
| ৩.১.২.৩ দাঁচাই | ৩১ |
| ৩.১.২.৪ ছাকৰাত | ৩২ |
| ৩.১.৩ প্ৰাচীন ভাৰতীয় ঐতিহ্যৰ দেৱ-দেৱীৰ সন্তুষ্টিৰ বাবে কৰা পূজা-পাতল | ৩২ |
| ৩.১.৩.১ দেৱালী | ৩৩ |
| ৩.১.৩.২ হোলী বা ফাগুৱা পৰব | ৩৪ |
| ৩.১.৩.৩ গ্ৰাম পূজা বা মৰই পূজা | ৩৪ |
| ৩.১.৩.৪ মনসা পূজা | ৩৫ |
| ৩.৪ মূল সিদ্ধান্তসমূহ | ৩৬-৩৮ |
| ৪.০ চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীসকলৰ লোকউৎসৱৰ পৰিৱৰ্তন | ৩৬ |
| ৪.১ চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীসকলৰ লোকউৎসৱৰ পৰিৱৰ্তনৰ দিশসমূহ | ৩৬ |
| ৪.১.১ সংস্কৃতিক ক্ষেত্ৰ- ৰাজহুৱা | ৩৭ |
| ৪.১.২ লোকউৎসৱ- বৰ্ণাঢ় | ৩৭ |
| ৪.১.৩ পানীয় দ্ৰব্য সেৱন | ৩৭ |
| ৪.১.৪ লোকবাদ্য ব্যৱহাৰ | |

Photo- Content Page of the Project



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| 8.1.5 | ইলেকট্রনিক আৰু নব্য মাধ্যম | ৩৭ |
| 8.1.6 | লোকউৎসৱত ব্যৱহৃত সাজ-পাৰ | ৩৮ |
| 8.2 | মূল সিদ্ধান্তসমূহ | ৩৮ |
| ৫.0 | উপসংহাৰ | ৩৯-৪২ |
| ৫.1 | সামগ্ৰিক সিদ্ধান্তসমূহ | ৩৯ |
| ৫.2 | গৱেষণা-কৰ্মৰ কাৰ্যকাৰিতা | ৪১ |
| ৫.3 | ভবিষ্যত অধ্যয়নৰ ক্ষেত্ৰ | ৪১ |
| ৫.4 | চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীৰ লোকউৎসৱ-পাৰ্বণৰ ভবিষ্যত | ৪১ |
| | গ্ৰন্থপঞ্জী | ৪৩ |
| | পৰিশিষ্ট | ৪৪-৪৮ |

Photo- Content Page of the Project



আগকথা

ভাৰতৰ উত্তৰ-পূব দিশত অৱস্থিত অসমৰ বাবে বৰণীয়া সংস্কৃতিৰ বৃহৎ অৱদান আগবঢ়োৱা এটি অন্যতম গোষ্ঠী- চাহ জনগোষ্ঠী। ভাষিক দৃষ্টিৰে আদিবাসীসকলক বা চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীৰ লোকসকল অস্থিকভাৱী আৰু নৃগোষ্ঠীয় দিশত অষ্ট্ৰেলীয়। অসমৰ প্ৰায় কেইখন জিলাতেই চাহ জনগোষ্ঠী লোকে বসবাস কৰি আহিছে (শদিয়াৰ পৰা কোকৰাঝাৰলৈ)। বিশেষকৈ উজনি অসমত চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীলোকৰ বাসস্থান অধিক দেখা পোৱা যায়।

অতীতৰ পৰা চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীয় লোকসকল স্বকীয় তথা সাংস্কৃতিক বৈশিষ্ট্যত বিশেষভাৱে চহকী। যোৰহাট জিলাৰ টীয়ক নগৰৰ জগদুৱাৰ বাগান গাঁও আৰু টীয়ক বাগান গাঁও দুখনত পালন কৰা উৎসৱ অনুষ্ঠানৰ বিষয়ে ক্ষেত্ৰভিত্তিক অধ্যয়নৰ জৰিয়তে 'চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীৰ লোকউৎসৱ : পৰম্পৰা আৰু পৰিৱৰ্তন- এক ক্ষেত্ৰ ভিত্তিক অধ্যয়ন' শীৰ্ষক গৱেষণা কৰ্মটিত অধ্যয়নৰ প্ৰয়াস কৰা হৈছে।

উল্লেখ্য দুয়োখন গাঁৱৰে ৩০ ঘৰকৈ মানুহৰ যাদুচ্ছিক নমুনা পদ্ধতিৰে তথ্য সংগ্ৰহৰ বাবে সাক্ষাৎকাৰ, পৰ্যবেক্ষণ আৰু প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি এই অধ্যয়নটি সম্পন্ন কৰা হৈছে। গৱেষণা কৰ্মটিৰ পাণ্ডুলিপি সৰ্বমুঠ ৬ টা অধ্যায়ত বিভাজন কৰি আলোচনা কৰা হৈছে।

গৱেষণা কৰ্মৰ প্ৰসাৰতাৰ বাবে ক্ষুদ্ৰ গৱেষণামূলক পাণ্ডুলিপি প্ৰস্তুত কৰিবলৈ সকলো বিভাগক উৎসাহিত কৰি আৰ্থিক অনুদান আগবঢ়োৱা মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ অধ্যক্ষ ড° বিজয় কৃষ্ণ পাচনি মহোদয়ৰ এই প্ৰচেষ্টা বিশেষভাৱে প্ৰশংসনীয়। এই আপাততে তেখেতলৈ অশেষ কৃতজ্ঞতা তথা ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছোঁ।

ক্ষুদ্ৰ গৱেষণা পত্ৰ প্ৰস্তুত কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত উৎসাহিত কৰা মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ আভ্যন্তৰীণ মান নিশ্চিতকৰণ কোষৰ সমন্বয়ক ড° বিনয়ব্ৰত ৰাজখোৱালৈ ধন্যবাদ জনাইছোঁ।

ক্ষুদ্ৰ গৱেষণা পাণ্ডুলিপি প্ৰস্তুত কৰাৰ বাবে নিৰ্বাচিত গাঁও দুখন ব্ৰহ্মাঘৰে জগদুৱাৰ বাগান গাঁও আৰু টীয়ক বাগান গাঁওৰ সকলো তথ্যদাতাক ধন্যবাদ আৰু কৃতজ্ঞতা জনাইছোঁ।

গৱেষণা কৰ্মটি প্ৰস্তুত কৰোঁতে সকলো প্ৰকাৰে সহায়-সহযোগিতা আগবঢ়োৱা অসমীয়া বিভাগৰ সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা ড° কৰবী গগৈ, অংশকালীন অধ্যাপিকা শিখা নাথ, অংশকালীন অধ্যাপক ৰাজেন দাস আৰু ক্ষেত্ৰ অধ্যয়নত সহযোগিতা আগবঢ়োৱা আমাৰ অসমীয়া বিভাগৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলক অশেষ ধন্যবাদ জনাইছোঁ।

তাৰিখ : ০৮/০৭/২০১২

অৰ্চনা কোঁৱৰ
অৰ্চনা কোঁৱৰ

সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা, অসমীয়া বিভাগ
চন্দ্ৰকমল বেজবৰুৱা মহাবিদ্যালয়, টীয়ক

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ক্ষেত্র অধ্যয়নত অংশগ্রহণ কৰা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকল

| ক্রমিক নং | ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ নাম | যাণাসিক |
|--------------|----------------------|----------|
| ০১ | ববিতা শইকীয়া | দ্বিতীয় |
| ০২ | মৌকুঁহি বৰুৱা | " |
| ০৩ | মিতালী শইকীয়া | " |
| ০৪ | বল্লিৰেখা গগৈ | " |
| ০৫ | ববিতা শইকীয়া | " |
| ০৬ | পূবালী শইকীয়া | চতুৰ্থ |
| ০৭ | ৰাজশ্ৰী দাস | " |
| ০৮ | মণিকা বৰা | " |
| ০৯ | মণিষা দে | " |
| ১০ | পৰিস্মীতা শইকীয়া | " |
| ১১ | ৰঞ্জালী বৰুৱা | " |
| ১২ | চুমী শইকীয়া | " |
| ১৩ | পূৱাশ্ৰী শইকীয়া | ষষ্ঠ |
| ১৪ | নিহাৰিকা দোলাকাৰীয়া | " |
| ১৫ | পৰিস্মৃতা গগৈ | " |
| ১৬ | দেৱযানী দাস | " |
| ১৭ | দীপাংকৰ দাস | " |
| ১৮ | পদ্মলোচন বৰুৱা | " |

Photo- List of students involved in the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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উপসংহাৰ

৫.০ উপসংহাৰ

'চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীৰ লোকউৎসৱঃ পৰম্পৰা আৰু পৰিবৰ্তন (এক ক্ষেত্ৰভিত্তিক অধ্যয়ন)' শীৰ্ষক ক্ষুদ্ৰ গবেষণা প্ৰকল্পটিৰ কৰ্মৰ প্ৰতিটো অধ্যায়ৰ আলোচনাৰ অন্তত অধ্যয়নলব্ধ সিদ্ধান্তসমূহ দাঙি ধৰা হৈছে। আটাইকেইটা অধ্যায়ৰ আলোচনাৰ অন্তত অধ্যয়নলব্ধ সিদ্ধান্তৰ ভিত্তিত এই অধ্যায়ত সামগ্ৰিক সিদ্ধান্তৰ লগতে গবেষণা কৰ্মৰ কাৰ্যকাৰিতা; চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীৰ লোকউৎসৱৰ অধ্যয়নৰ ক্ষেত্ৰ আৰু ভৱিষ্যত সম্পৰ্কে উল্লেখ কৰি ক্ষুদ্ৰ গবেষণা কৰ্মৰ সামৰণি মৰা হৈছে।

৫.১ সামগ্ৰিক সিদ্ধান্তসমূহ

'চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীৰ লোকউৎসৱঃ পৰম্পৰা আৰু পৰিবৰ্তন (এক ক্ষেত্ৰভিত্তিক অধ্যয়ন)' শীৰ্ষক প্ৰকল্পটিৰ অধ্যয়নৰ অন্তত তলত দিয়া সিদ্ধান্তসমূহত উপনীত হ'ব পৰা গৈছে-

- ক) চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীৰ লোকসকল ভাষিক দৃষ্টিকোণৰ পৰা অষ্ট্ৰিক ভাষা পৰিয়ালৰ আৰু নৃগোষ্ঠীয়ভাৱে অষ্ট্ৰেলীয় গোষ্ঠীৰ অন্তৰ্গত।
- খ) চাহ জনগোষ্ঠী লোকসকল সাংস্কৃতিক তথা উৎসৱ পাৰ্বনৰ দিশত স্বকীয় বৈশিষ্ট্য আৰু পৰম্পৰাগত ৰীতি-নীতিৰে চহকী।
- গ) অধ্যয়নত ক্ষেত্ৰ তথ্য সংগ্ৰহৰ সময়ত মহিলা সকলতকৈ পুৰুষসকলে তথ্য প্ৰদানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অধিক আগ্ৰহ প্ৰকাশ কৰা দেখা যায় বাবে সীমিত সংখ্যক মহিলা অংশ গ্ৰহণকাৰী হিচাবে পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে।
- ঘ) ভাৰতৰ বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যৰ পৰা চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীক ব্ৰিটিছে লৈ আহিছে যেনে- অন্ধ্ৰপ্ৰদেশ, মধ্যপ্ৰদেশ, উৰিষ্যা, বৰ্তমানৰ ঝাৰখণ্ড, বিহাৰ আদি। অসমৰ প্ৰায়কেইখন জিলাত চাহ জনগোষ্ঠী লোকসকলে বসবাস কৰে। অৰ্থাৎ কোকৰাঝাৰ, কামৰূপ, ওদালগুৰি, টংলা, শোণিতপুৰ, যোৰহাট, গোলাঘাট, শিৱসাগৰ, ডিব্ৰুগড়, তিনিচুকীয়া, ডুমডুমা ইত্যাদি। ২০১১ চনৰ লোক পিয়লমতে চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীৰ মুঠ জনসংখ্যা ৬৫ লাখ অৰ্থাৎ অসমৰ মুঠ জনসংখ্যাৰ ১৮ শতাংশ।

Photo- Conclusion Page of the Project



ক্ষেত্র অধ্যয়নৰ আলোকচিত্র ২০১৯-২০



Photo- Still images from the survey



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (2019)

Impact of Self Help Groups on Socio-Economic Status of Rural Women: A case study of the Self Help Groups of Kawoimari and Chinatoli village under Pub Teok Gaon Panchayat of Jorhat District

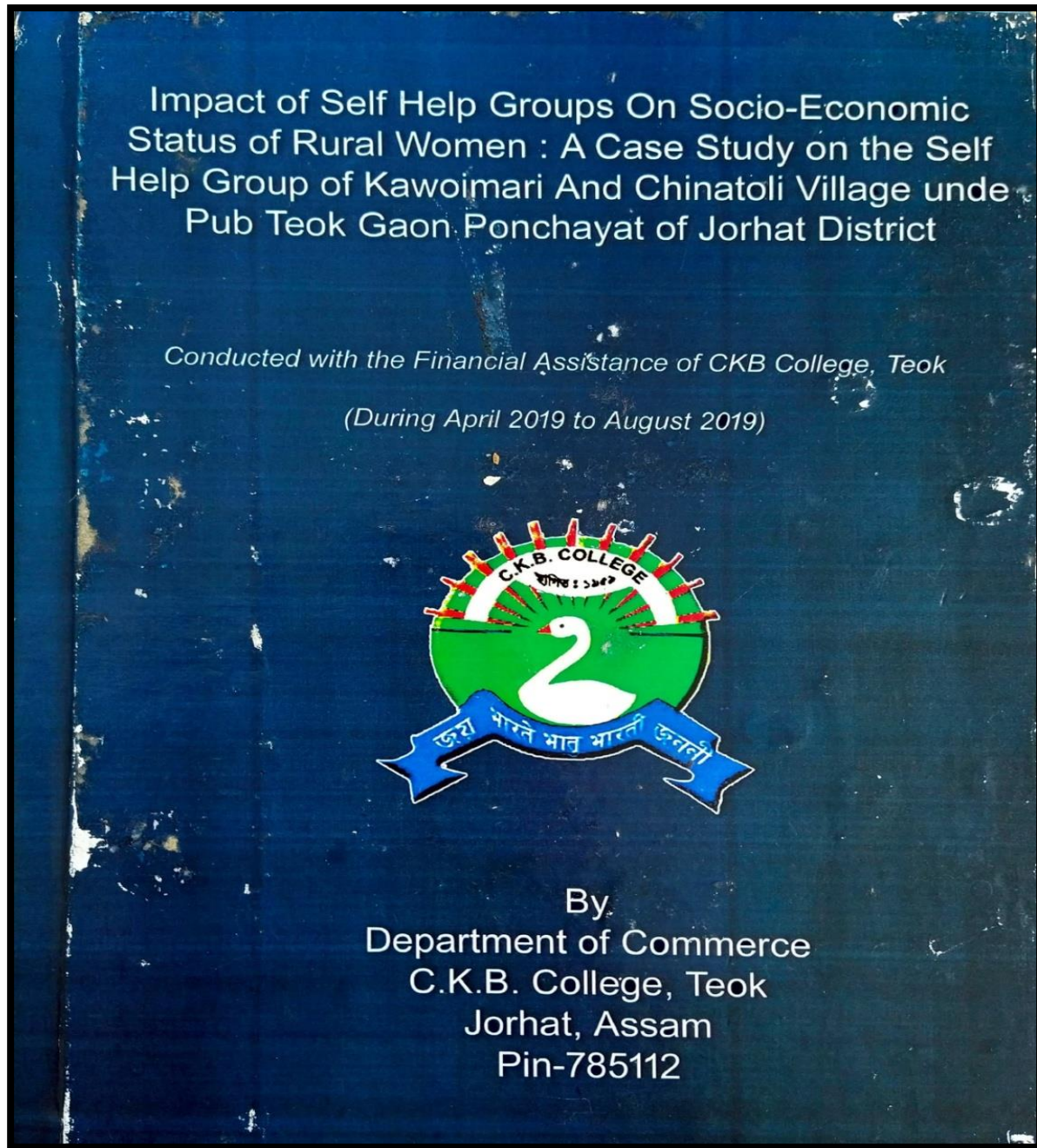


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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

IMPACT OF SELF HELP GROUPS
ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF RURAL WOMEN :
A CASE STUDY ON THE SELF HELP GROUP OF KAWOIMARI
AND CHINATOLI VILLAGE UNDER PUB TEOK GAON
PONCHAYAT OF JORHAT DISTRICT

*Conducted with the Financial Assistance of CKB College, Teok
(During April 2019 to August 2019)*



By
Department of Commerce
C.K.B. College, Teok
Jorhat, Assam
Pin-785112



Photo- Title Page of the Project

CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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PROLOGUE

1.1 Introduction

SHGs are a viable alternative to achieve the objectives of rural development. SHG plays a pivotal role in social transformation and social economic betterment of rural women. Assam is a flood affected area where people cannot depend purely on agriculture all through the year. Moreover Assam is based on its agro-economic climate conditions. Thus non-farm activities like handicrafts, rope making, embroidery, catering services, repair shops, cattle farming, fisheries etc., give immense scope for women to earn their livelihood when they do not have income through agricultural activities. Banks in association with NGOs give training to SHG members in all these activities. The government of Assam encourages the SHG activities and marketing of their products.

Over the years, a plethora of poverty alleviation programmes in various forms has been implemented by the Government in the country and a huge amount of social and financial investment has been made to achieve the objective of poverty eradication. But due to overburden of multifarious functions, the problem could not be tackled effectively by the Government. Women are the vital part of Indian economy, constituting one-third of the national labour force and a major contributor to the survival of the family. Poorer the family, greater is its dependence on women's income. In this era of post-economic reforms group approach for poverty

Photo- Introduction Page of the Project



EPILOGUE

5.3 Major Findings

The following are the major findings of the study:

- ❖ The data show that except one SHG, all were of medium size having 11-15 members in each group.
- ❖ The data further revealed that the majority (80%) of the groups convened their meeting weekly, where they exchanged their views, made work plans discussed and solved problems and took account of savings and credit.
- ❖ Majority (70%) of the SHGs was linked with banks and president was the leader.
- ❖ Out of these six factors, economic security was expressed as a motivating factor by highest percentage (72%) of members of SHGs, followed by inculcating saving habit (68%) and starting enterprise (56%) (Table 2).
- ❖ Equal percentage (50%) of members expressed special recognition in society and working in groups as the motivating factors for group formation whereas about one fourth of members (28%) expressed getting opportunity for credit and loaning facility.
- ❖ The result also indicates positive impact of SHGs on enhancing the socio-economic condition. In case of non-members the mean scores were negative.
- ❖ The findings of the present study supports the statement that the women as a member of SHGs were able to take more decisions as compared to those who were not the member of SHGs.


Photo- Conclusion Page of the Project



Sanction Order

Year: 2019

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS



চন্দ্রকমল বেজবৰুৱা মহাবিদ্যালয়, টীয়ক
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AFFILIATED TO DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY & ACCREDITED BY NACC

Sanction No: CKBC/AC/GEN/2018/553 Date: 26-02-2019


SANCTION MEMO


Sanction of the Principal Secretary, C.K.B. College, Teok, Jorhat is hereby conveyed for amount and particulars as per details given below:

| PAY TO | PARTICULARS | CALCULATIONS | |
|-----------|--|------------------------|-------------------|
| Rubi Nath | Seed mony for Departmental Research Project 2019 | Basic Price | ₹ 5,000.00 |
| | | GST | ₹ 0.00 |
| | | Gross Value | ₹ 5,000.00 |
| | | Deductions | |
| GSTIN: | | GST | ₹ 0.00 |
| | | I-Tax | ₹ 0.00 |
| | | SD | ₹ 0.00 |
| | | Discount | ₹ 0.00 |
| | | Other Dedut/Advance | ₹ 0.00 |
| | | Total Deduction | ₹ 0.00 |
| | | Amount Payable | ₹ 5,000.00 |

Passed for ₹ 5000/-
Passed for Rupees Five Thousand only.
Pay ₹ 5000/-
Pay Rupees Five Thousand only.

Debit Account: General Fund Arts
Head of Expenditure: Seed Money
Sub Head:
Sub Detail:

Signature of the Verifying Officer  26/2/19

Signature of the Passing Officer 

Signature of the Accountant

Copy to: -

1. Person Concerned For information
2. A/C Branch for initialisation of payment
3. Guard File

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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES


Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS (2019)

**Role of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in Agricultural Development
with Special Reference to KVK, Kaliapani**

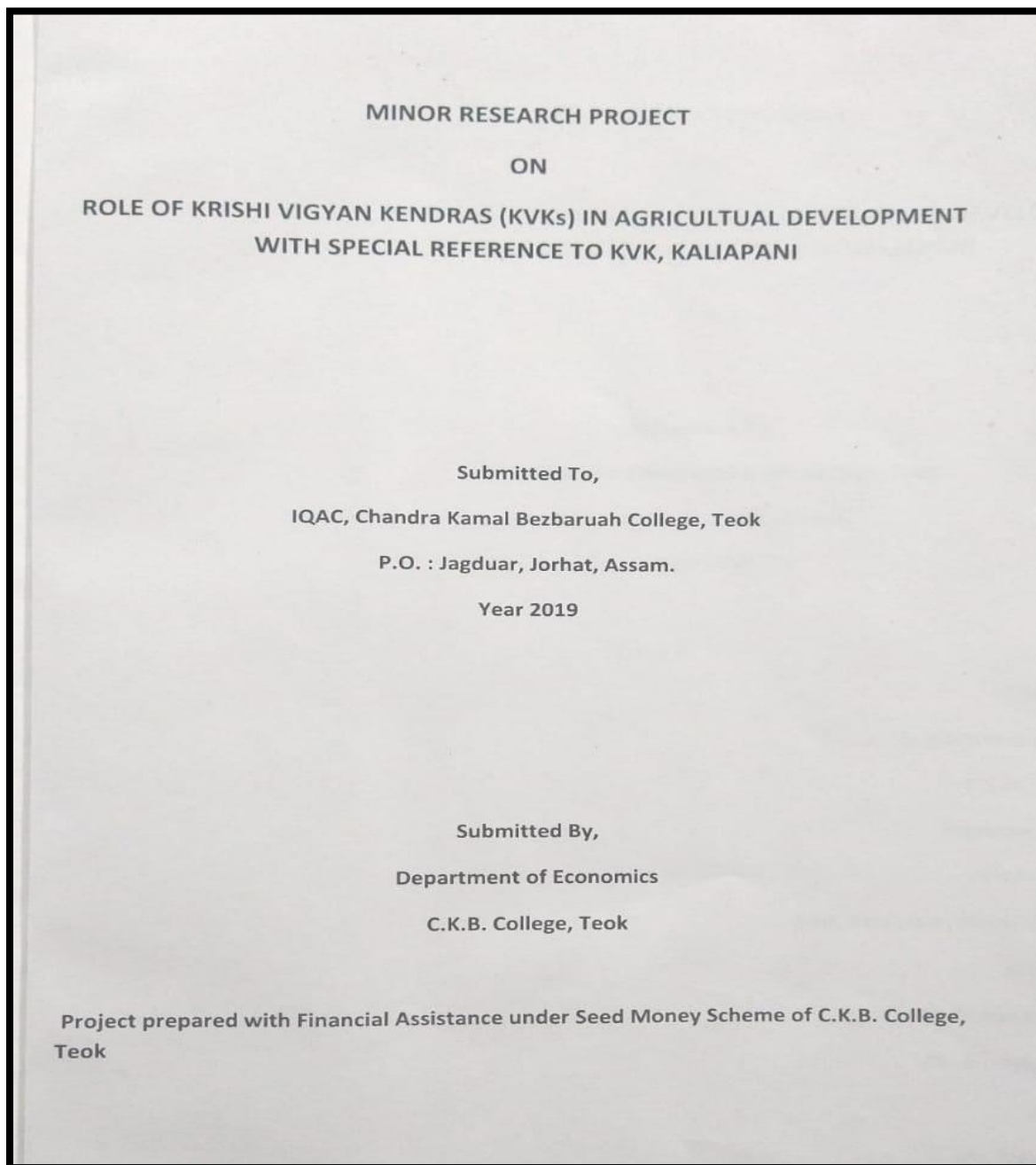


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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

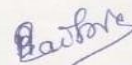
Principal
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

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Moreover, we would like to express gratitude to Dr. Binoybrot Rajkhowa, Co-ordinator IQAC for his constant supervision as well as providing necessary information regarding the project and Director, KVK and office stuff of Kaliapani.

Many thanks and appreciation also to those students who helped us in carrying of the project.



Prof. Robin Saikia

Principal Investigator

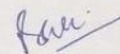
Mr. Narendra nath Saikia

Co-investigator



Dr. Binoybrot Rajkhowa

Co-investigator



Dr. Rubi Nath

Co-investigator



Mr. Navajyoti Kakaty

Co-investigator

Photo- Acknowledgement Page of the Project



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1. Acknowledgement
2. Introduction
3. Objectives and Methodology
4. Study Findings
5. Conclusion and Suggestions
6. Bibliography

Photo- Content Page of the Project



1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction:

Indian economy is an agro-based economy. More than fifty percent of total population of India depend upon agriculture and therefore agricultural sector plays a vital role in economic development of India. It seems that majority of rural population are engaged in cultivation. We notice that govt. provided agricultural facilities are not so sufficient for higher production.

KVK or Krishi Vigyan Kendra, an agro based educational institution designed by Indian Council of agricultural research specialised need based trainings to the farming community on various aspects related to agriculture and allied sectors. The concept of Krishi Vigyan Kendra was first propounded by Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, the inventor of green revolution in India. The first Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) was established in 1974 at Pondicherry presently known as Puducherry. At present, there are 706 KVKs, out of which 458 are under Central Agricultural University (CAU), and State agricultural Universities (SAU), 55 under ICAR Institutes, 35 under State governments, 100 under NGOs and 17 under other educational institutions.

Statewise List of KVKs in India (2019)

| State | Number of KVKs |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Himachal Pradesh | 13 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 21 |
| Punjab | 22 |
| Uttarakhand | 13 |
| Delhi | 01 |
| Haryana | 18 |
| Rajasthan | 44 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 83 |
| Bihar | 39 |
| Jharkhand | 24 |
| A & N Islands | 03 |
| Odisha | 33 |
| West Bengal | 23 |
| Assam | 26 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 16 |
| Sikkim | 04 |
| Manipur | 10 |

Photo- Introduction Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1. Conclusion:

The emergence and establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) accelerates the pace of agricultural development specially in rural areas. Krishi Vigyan Kendra organizes some of training and awareness programme in these areas which helps the farmers in modernisation of agriculture. Through different trainings by KVKs, farmers like to use high breed seeds, bio-pesticides, etc which help them in increase in their agricultural productivity.

4.2. Suggestions:

Despite different training and awareness programmes undertaken by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, some farmers of distantly located villages of Kaliapani development block aren't aware of such programmes undertaken by KVKs. There should take necessary steps to grow awareness among those people by Krishi Vigyan Kendra by frequently arranging awareness camps in the distantly located villages. On the other hand, the line departments must be entangled in such programmes so that large numbers of beneficiaries can be captured. It is worth noting that the government of India as well as the state government have recently undertaken certain initiatives for the development of agricultural entrepreneurship of the state. The major agricultural development programmes undertaken by government of Assam namely- Assam Farmer's Credit Subsidy Scheme, Assam Farmer's Interest Relief Scheme, Assam Farmer's Incentive Scheme, etc. must be addressed by KVKs for the awareness of farmers and thereby making them stakeholders of such programmes. One of important issues relating to activate KVKs farmers friendly is to enhance the field staff in KVKs including agricultural scientist. But unfortunately the researcher observed that the KVK, Kaliapni is functioning with only a few field staff as well agricultural scientist. It is an urgent need of the state government and agriculture department of the state to take immediate step for making the KVKs well functioning by more and more recruitment of staff.

The unemployed youth of the locality must come forward to associate themselves with the various entrepreneurial activities undertaken by KVKs. Moreover, the unemployed youths must be motivated by KVKs with different skill and modernised agricultural techniques so that by applying such techniques the youth may get livelihoods in such type of entrepreneurial activities. It is worth noting that the state of Assam has plenty of resources and potentialities for a vibrant agriculture revolution. It is only KVKs who can explore such type of resources for the benefit of the farmers as well as unemployed youth of the state.

Photo- Conclusion Page of the Project



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (2019)

A study of teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers in relation to selected dichotomous variables with special reference to Teok

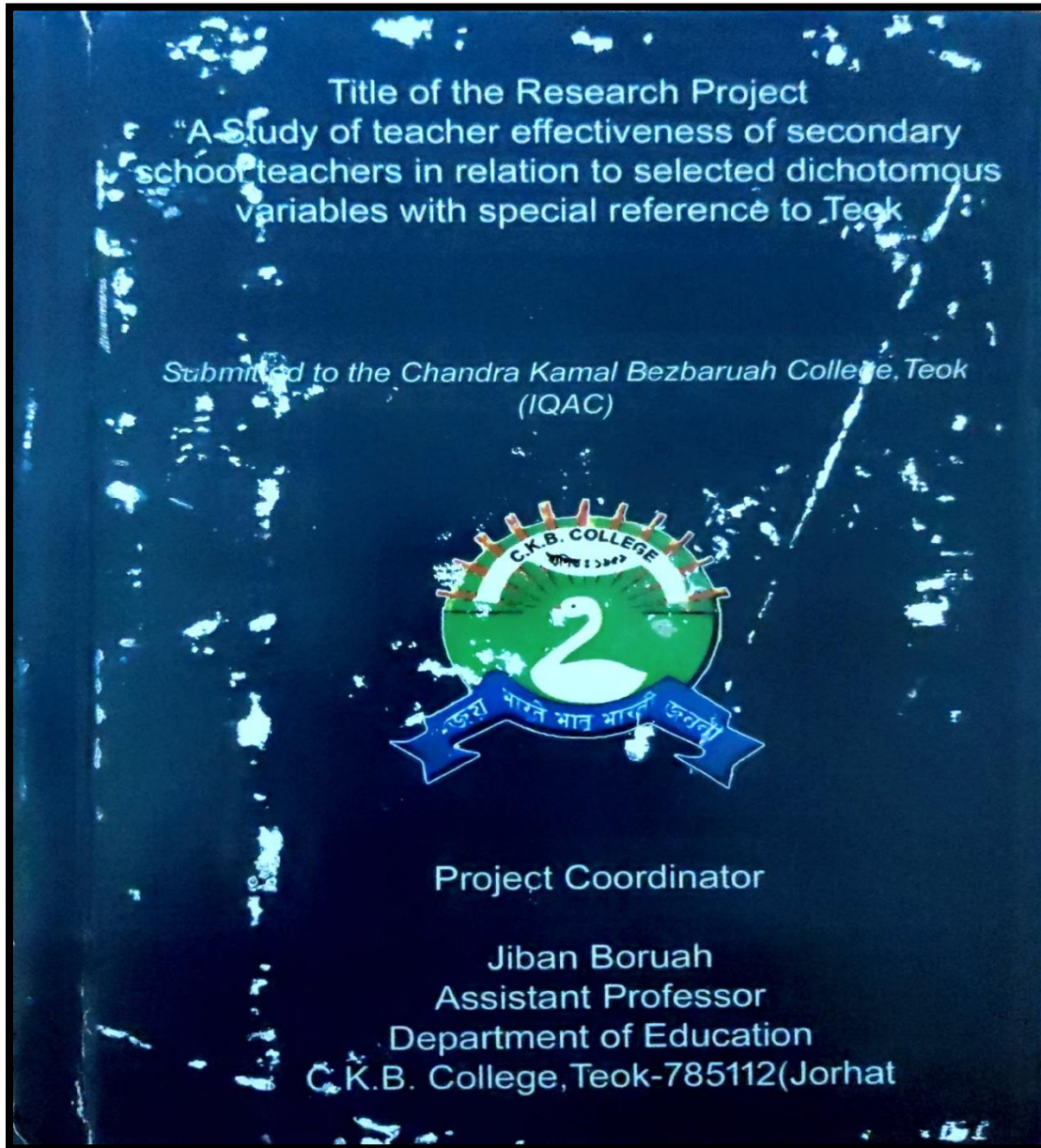


Photo: Cover Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

Acknowledgement:

The work would not have been come into being if we could not achieve a financial grant to continue our research and for that grant we are extremely grateful to the honorable Principal of our institution. The IQAC Coordinator and his staff would facilitate us necessary rules for conducting smoothly the research work and for that help we are really grateful to them. The Head of the Department, Prof. Mamoni Gogoi Baruah gives necessary inducements and gives respite in some daily crucial time of the writing of the text for which I am hugely grateful to her. My Colleague Prof. Dipanjali Goswami and Dr. Anita Sarma assisted me with their valuable suggestions for which I am immensely thankful to them. I am also thankful to the students of Education department for their help in data collection. The people who gave some crucial insights regarding our conversations with them for them also I am really grateful.

Jiban Baruah

Photo: Acknowledgement Page of the Project



1.1 INTRODUCTION: India has a long history of organized education. The 'Gurukul' system of education is one of the oldest on earth. 'Gurukuls' were traditional Hindu residential schools of learning; typically the teacher's house or a monastery. The students were taught orally and knowledge was passed from one generation to the next. Education was free (and often limited to the higher castes), but students from well-to-do families paid 'Gurudakshina', a voluntary contribution after the completion of their studies. At the 'Gurukuls', the teacher imparted knowledge of Religion, Scriptures, Philosophy, Literature, Warfare, Statecraft, Mathematics, Medicine Astrology and History ("Itihaas"). During Buddhist Period also India had a very rich education system. The Universities i.e. Nalanda, Vikramshilla etc received international reputation. The current system of education, with its western style and content, was introduced & funded by the British in the 19th century, following recommendations by Macaulay. Traditional structures were not recognized by the British government and have been on the decline since. During British domination educational development was very sporadic. Till the time of independence India had 17 universities, 496 colleges for general education, 130 colleges for professional and other education, 5297 secondary schools (general), 665 secondary schools (vocational & technical), and 172681 primary schools that reveal a very slow development of education. India's Independence in 1947 is a remarkable milestone in the field of Indian education.

Soon after gaining Independence Indian government gave great importance on development of education. In 1948 University Education commission was formulated for reconstruction of higher education in India. In this way secondary education commission, Kothari commission, National Knowledge commission were some important commissions that have been formulated to suggest Indian government to undertake effective steps in the field of education. Along with the commissions, different committees have also been appointed so far in

1

Photo: Introduction Page of the Project



10. Male untrained teachers working in private schools belonging to rural area are not significantly differing from female untrained rural teachers working in private schools.

5.2 Summary and Discussion:

The study revealed that most of the selected dichotomous variables do not have significant impact upon teacher effectiveness except a few variables. It was also found that professional training has significant influence on teacher effectiveness. Professional training equips the teacher with the technique and strategies of teaching provide them knowledge about classroom management and all these make a teacher effective. Professional training also develops professional ethics and communication skills within a teacher and provides knowledge of psychology. All these lead to development of teacher effectiveness.

In addition to professional training type of schools (i.e. govt. and private) also have significant influence on teacher effectiveness. Teachers of government schools show better effectiveness in comparison to the teachers of private schools.

Photo: Summary and discussion of the Project



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH (2019)

CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

Bibliography as a remedial Approach to Adolescent Behavioral Disorder: A Case Study

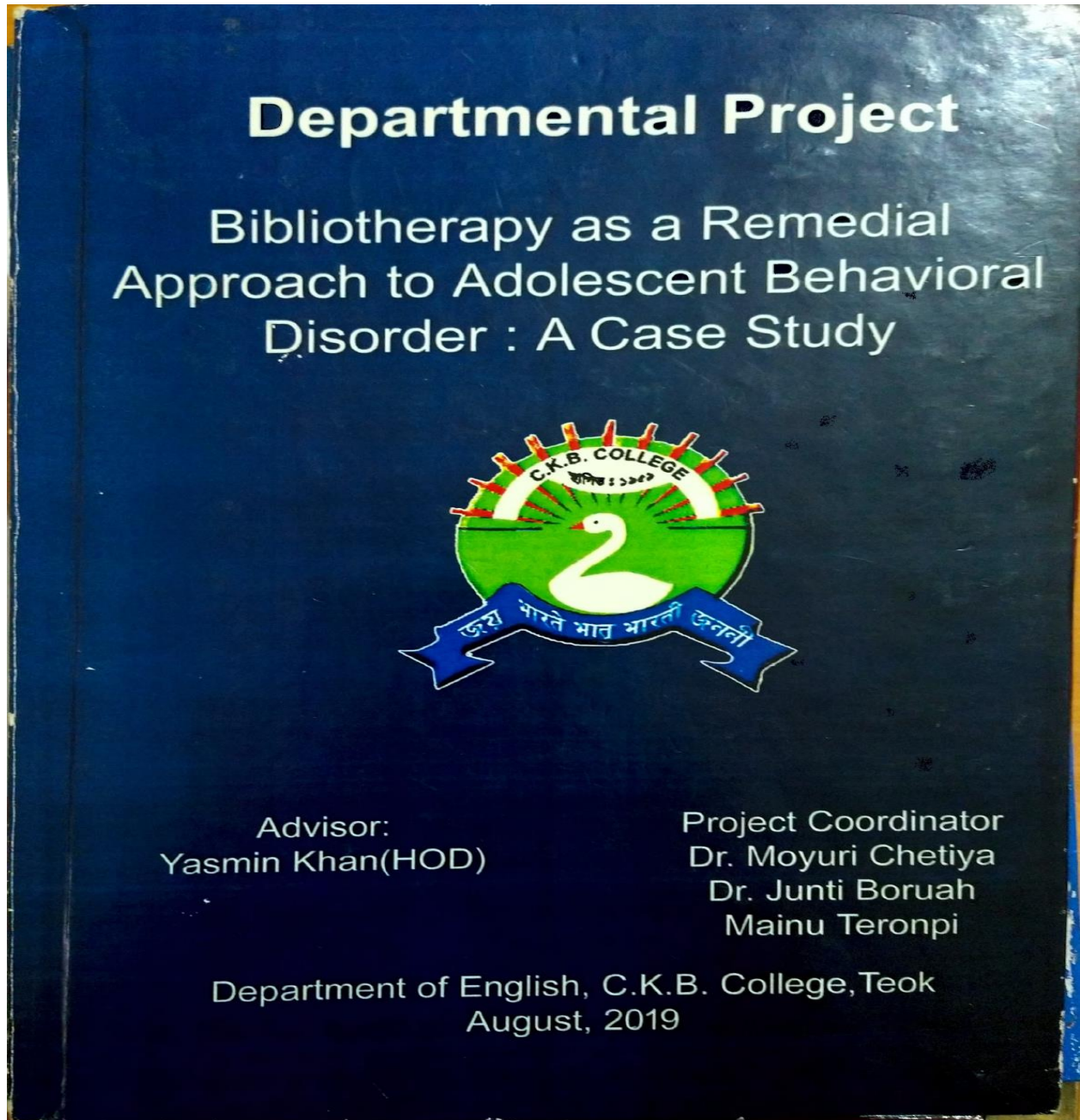


Photo: Cover Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

Acknowledgements

First and foremost we would like to express our gratitude to the Principal of the college, Dr Bijoy Krishna Pachani, for providing us the financial assistance to carry out the project entitled. "Bibliotherapy as a Remedial Approach to Adolescent Behavioral Disorder: A Case Study." We are privileged to get his guidance and support all along for the completion of the project. We are also grateful to Dr Binoy Brot Rajkhowa, Coordinator of IQAC, for his support and cooperation.

We also express our gratitude to the Principal/Headmaster, teachers and students of the selected schools for their help and cooperation.

We also thank the students of B.A. Fifth semester (English department) Puja Borah, Geetanjali Chetry, Mousumi Saikia, Rimpi Borah and Silpisikha Tamuli who have actively participated in carrying out the project.


31/8/19

Advisor: Yasmin Khan (HOD)


31/8/19

Project Coordinators: Dr Moyuri Chetiya



Dr. Junti Boruah


31/8/19

Mainu Teronpi

Department of English, C.K.B College Teok

Photo: Acknowledgement Page of the Project



Introduction

Adolescence can be termed as one of the most difficult phase in human life. Adolescence is a transitional phase of growth and development between childhood and adulthood. Most physical and mental functions, such as energy, strength, and memory, are more fully developed during the teenage years. Also in adolescence, new, radical, and divergent ideas can have profound impacts on the imagination. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines an adolescent as any person between ages 10 and 19. It is the stage when we make the transition from a child to an adult, a time of both disorientation and discovery. This transitional phase raises questions of independence, freedom and identity; as adolescents cultivate their sense of self. Overwhelming emotions, impulsive behaviour, significant developmental changes in the brain, raging hormones together with the new-found independence, adolescents fly on the wings of imagination, seeking to try new things and take risks, unaware of the resultant effects. Stereotypes show adolescents as rebellious, distracted, disorganized, daring, careless, and often oblivious of the consequences that may follow. A sense of curiosity and inquisitiveness make them take the path untrodden. Not that adolescence always veers around negativity, at times the dominant spirit and urge to know and perform creates wonders. As in the case of William Hewlett and David Packard, whose excessive desire in experimenting with electronic machines resulted in Hewlett-Packard Company when they were barely in their mid-twenties. A similar case can be recounted of the Microsoft Giant, Bill Gates, the world's largest Personal computer software company Founder, who as an adolescent began formulating business strategies that later made him one of the wealthiest men in the world.

Adolescence hence, is a period of growth marked with signs of mental, physical, intellectual, physical, emotional and spiritual developments. Issues of independence, identity, sexuality, and relationships define this developmental stage. Behavioral changes, educational challenges, aggression and violence also come within their framework of development. The stress and pressure of adolescence can create anxiety related issues, mood swings leading to conduct disorder, distractions and depression at large. We only aggravate their condition if we criticize them. It is here that gaining a child's trust is important to help them with their behavioral issues. We need to talk frankly, encourage them to be true to themselves, love them and remember that it is a passing phase, entirely normal, that changes with developmental stages.

Photo: Introduction Chapter of the Project



Question: Do you follow ideas and principles you read in books?

Table:2.6

| Options (Answers) | Responses of students(in numbers) | Percentage |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| v) Yes | 24 | 55.81% |
| vi) No | 05 | 11.63% |
| vii) Sometimes | 14 | 32.56% |
| viii) Often | - | - |

Observation:

From the above analysis it is clear that bibliotherapy if applicable in schools as a discipline can do wonders. Majority of the students admitted that reading books, listening to music and watching a good movie is helpful in fighting the adolescent behavioural disorder in them. It is motivating and inspiring at the same.

Findings:

The study was conducted in two educational institutions: one in Ben Garden School, Teok and one in Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah College, Teok. To make the study more accurate, the researchers took two different adolescent age group: students of Class X (Ben Garden School, Teok) and H. S 1st year (CKB College, Teok). There are fifteen (15) questions in total in the questionnaire that was prepared. But the project coordinators decided to make an analysis on the six most important questions, which explains the subject effectively. The study found out that there is adolescent behavioural disorder in the students. These behavioural disorders need attention and should be addressed through a proper medium and a proper channel. Bibliotherapy is therapeutic process which can help adolescent students to face their problems and fears in a more organised manner. Most of the parents of these troubled teens are not even aware of these disorders. Parents are not educated enough to guide them. Moreover, schools and colleges in remote areas like Teok do not have it as a discipline. The result, adolescent students are lost and helpless about their problems.

Photo: Findings Page of the Project



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY (2019)

The Sociology of Health Among the People of the Three Villages-2 No.Gosain Gaon, Banaria Mishing Gaon , Kumarbheti of the Kawoimaree Revenue Village (Teok Revenue Circle-Jorhat)

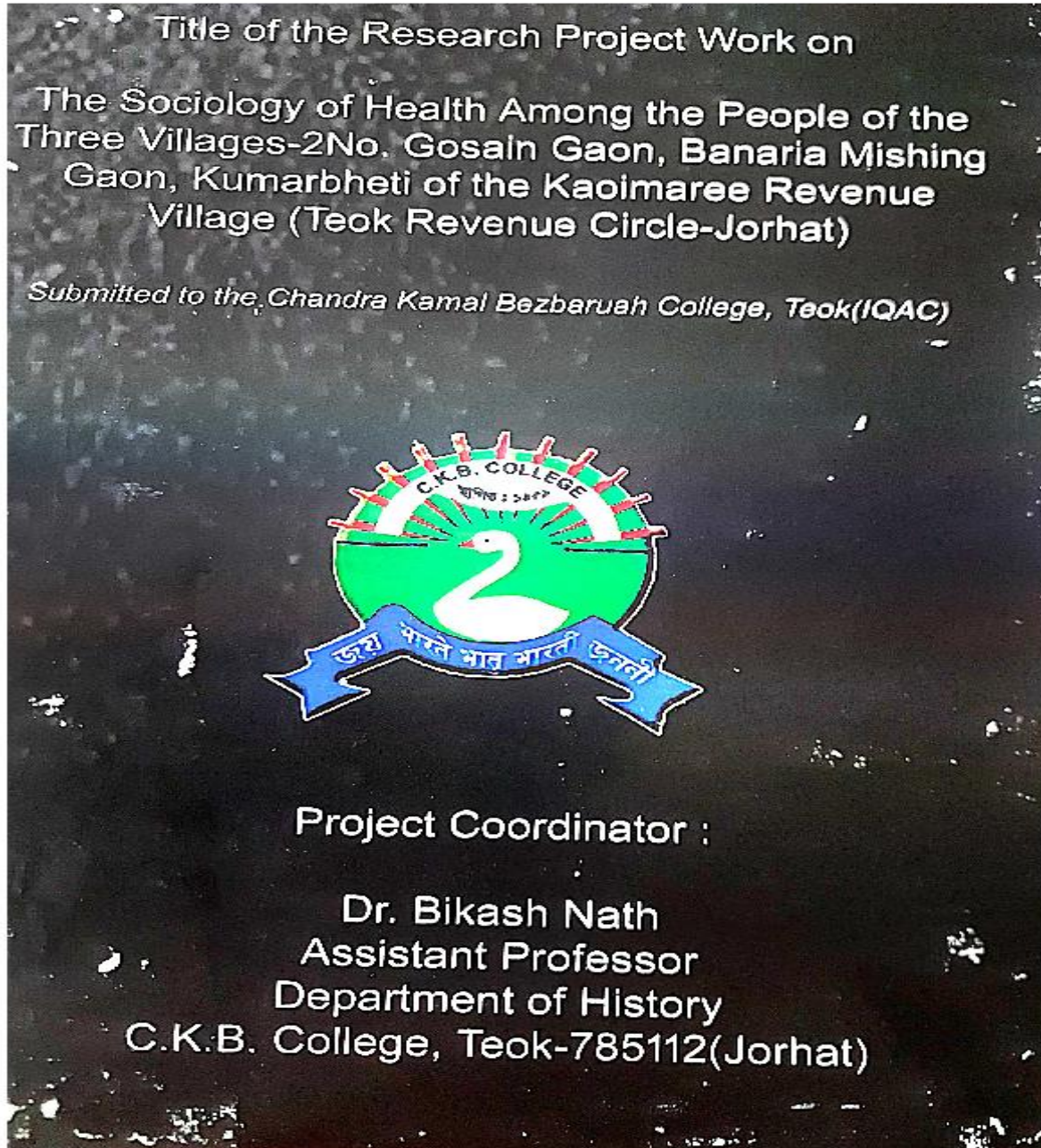


Photo: Cover Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

Title of the Research Project Work on
**The Sociology of Health Among the People of the
Three Villages -2no Gosain Gaon ,Banaria
Mishing Gaon ,Kumarbheti of the Kaoimaree
Revenue Village (Teok Revenue Circle –Jorhat)**

**Submitted to the Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College ,Teok (IQAC)**

Project Coordinator:

Bikash Nath
Dr. Bikash Nath 31/08/19

Assistant Professor

Department of History

C.K.B College,Teok-785112(Jorhat)

1

Photo: Title Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

B. Chakraborty
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

Acknowledgement:

The work would not have been come into being if we could not achieve a financial grant to continue our research and for that grant we are extremely grateful to the honorable Principal of our institution. The IQAC Coordinator and his staff would facilitate us necessary rules for conducting smoothly the research work and for that help we are really grateful to them. The Head of the Department gives us necessary inducements and gives respite in some daily crucial time of the writing of the text for which we are hugely grateful to him. My co-investigator Rumjhum Duarah gave necessary help and going to the actual filed in each visit .Above all my dear students especially Pranjal, Sunita ,Chimpi, Monalisha to all of them We are really grateful. The Community Health Officer of the Kaoimaree sub center and the village headman Madan Hazarika especially helped us providing some crucial statements regarding the health and population data with their current occupations. We have no words to express our gratefulness for their kind help. The people who gave some crucial insights regarding our conversations with them for them also we are really grateful.

Photo: Acknowledgement Page of the Project



The Sociology of Health among the People of the three villages Gosain Gaon, Banaria Mishing Gaon, Kumar Bheti of the Kaoimaree Revenue Village (Teok Revenue Circle-Jorhat)

Introduction :

The sociology of health is particularly important from the point of view of the level of equality as well as the level of the equity in terms of the deployment of the welfare measures and the different yardsticks which could be implemented in transferring the ideals of progress to the interior of the people's livelihood. The question of health in any kind of political regime cannot escape the rational distribution of the efficient steps for ensuring the balanced paradigm of a healthy and secured living life. There is the ethical standpoint of counteracting the imbalances of the irrational motives of the development in its specific justifications of the measures to generalize the process of development. It could said alternatively that development without the proper human concerns would be a liability rather than the wholesome benefits for everyone because of the simple fact that development without ensuring and safeguarding the rights of the underprivileged through democratic means would be a great misnomer of the fact of the democracy itself. Sometimes it could be assumed that the democratic rituals of the universal adult franchise would automatically guarantee the progress of the people but in reality the things are not like that. The strengthening of the universal adult franchise basically depends upon the standard rationalization of the normative principles of the functioning rights based system and one of the most important ingredients of the rights based principle of those normative principles is the safe disposal of the right to live with good health.

But the interesting point is that the basis of a good healthy life depends upon the mechanism of the distribution of the benefits in the shape of goods where to develop and sustain the basic necessities of proper and regular maintenance of the health without any socio-political barriers. The health is so in that sense not an autonomous sign of the development beyond the repercussions of the developmentalist attitude of the state and its administrative networks. Why the state as well as the administrative duties is not beyond the class entanglements in the specific social relations? There are some basic differences in the integration of the issue of the health with the social growth aspects in terms of the opportunities provided to the particular class of people due to their particular class identity. Sometimes the government policies might be determined in relation to the larger interests of the underprivileged but due to the deep inequalities among the classes the desired effects of the particular policy could be accumulated in right way. The basic thrust of the development in economic aspects generally is oriented around the universalization of the goals of progress in different spheres of the activities of life and there is no other space where the aspects of the progress not visible but the visibility and its nature of reflection is not equally concentrated everywhere for which sometimes it is hard to observe the consequences of such progress in the sense of the all round progress at all.

It is often assumed that where there would be no illness there would be no health problems but the whole aspect of health is different from the objective of the particular kind of illness and here we could subsume to the fact '...many cultures around the world contain a belief that health is a kind of

Photo: Introduction Chapter of the Project



investment from the state .The youths of the neighbouring villages could be employed in those cash earning agriculture with secured market transactions.

Conclusion:

Through the work it could be observed that the developing countries like India has much to do in improving the health system with huge attention and diversion of the fund to the social sector .What the other developing countries like Vietnam,Sri Lanka ,Thailand and China have been doing despite their down turn (save China)in some economic facts in comparison to India ,the Indian state functionaries could develop the mindset first before organizing policies and accumulating proper public support besides strengthening the democratic apparatus in implementing the designed plans. In Assam ,the context is more complex but serious concentration with scientific management could turn the anomalies into opportunities but for these the sociological hierarchies which could impede the whole process of transformation must have to be obliterated in larger interests of the people and for that purpose wide consensus with deep involvement of the civil society groups must have to be assured . It is not that only in three villages of the Kaoimaree revenue village the situation has been quite pathetic in terms of landlessness or unemployment or unscientific management of the fallow land but in some other areas may be the same situation has prevailed but the study over the particular area is important in devising new policy .

Photo: Conclusion Page of the Project



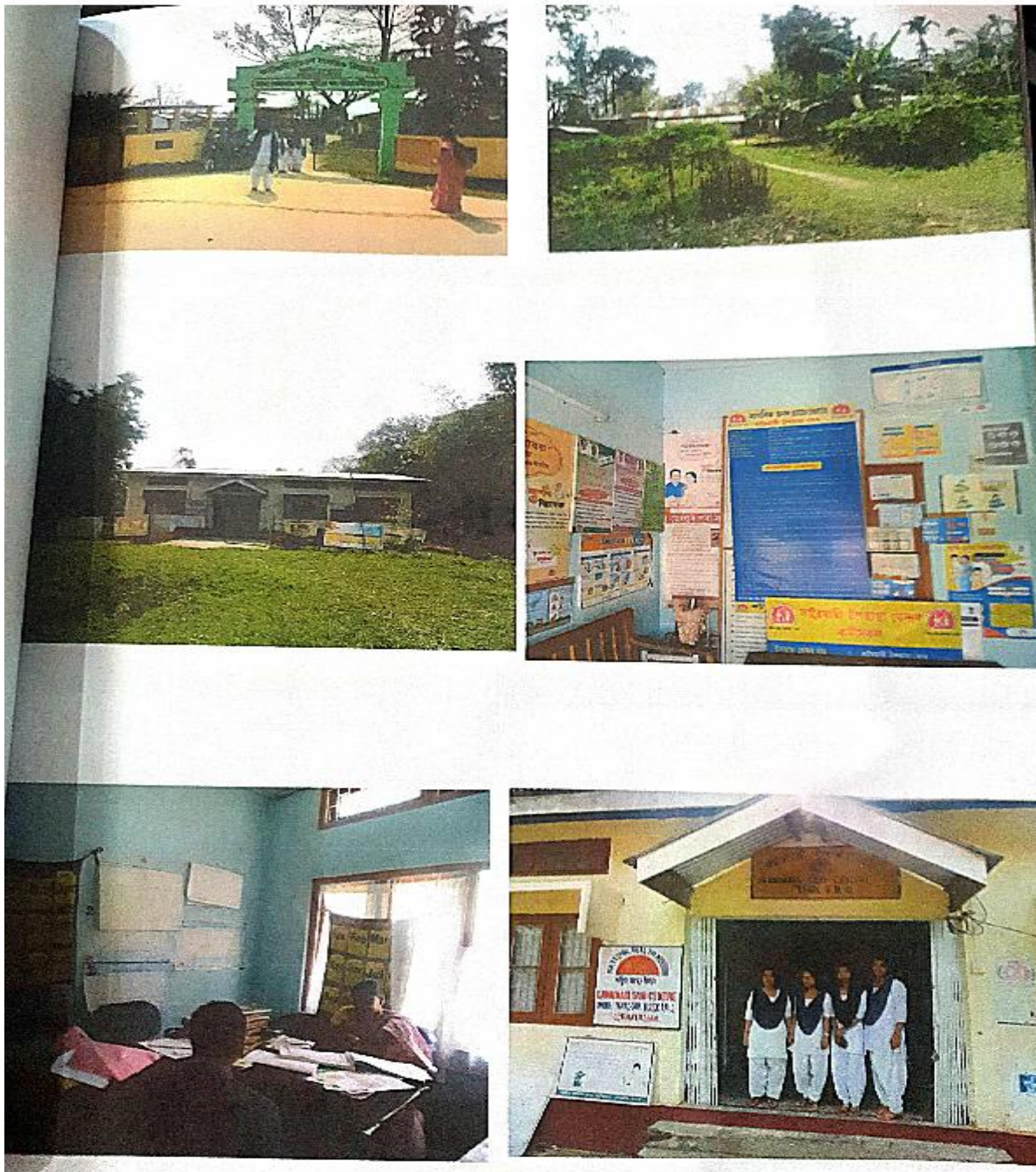


Photo: Researcher's Field Visit



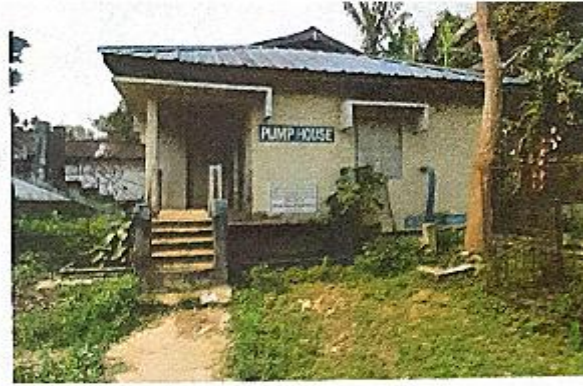


Photo: Researcher's Field Visit



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE (2019)




| | | | |
|---|---|--|-------------------|
|  | | চন্দ্রকমল বেজবৰুৱা মহাবিদ্যালয়, টীয়ক CHANDRA KAMAL BEZBARUAH COLLEGE, TEOK ✓245 P.O.: Jogduar, Teok Dist: Jorhat - 785112 (Assam) Website: http://www.ckbcollege.teok.com/ E-mail: info@ckbcollege.teok.com , bkpachani@gmail.com ■ 9476866847 AFFILIATED TO DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY & ACCREDITED BY NACC | |
| Sanction No: CKBC/AC/GEN/2018/554 | | Date: 26-02-2019 | |
| SANCTION MEMO | | | |
| Sanction of the Principal Secretary, C.K.B. College, Teok, Jorhat is hereby conveyed for amount and particulars as per details given below: | | | |
| PAY TO | PARTICULARS | CALCULATIONS | |
| Ritanjali Saikia | Seed mony for Departmental Research Project 2019 | Basic Price | ₹ 5,000.00 |
| | | GST | ₹ 0.00 |
| | | Gross Value | ₹ 5,000.00 |
| | | Deductions | |
| | | GST | ₹ 0.00 |
| | | I-Tax | ₹ 0.00 |
| | | SD | ₹ 0.00 |
| | | Discount | ₹ 0.00 |
| | | Other Dedut/Advance | ₹ 0.00 |
| | | Total Deduction | ₹ 0.00 |
| GSTIN: | | Amount Payable | ₹ 5,000.00 |
| | | <i>Passed for</i> | ₹ 5000/- |
| | | Passed for Rupees Five Thousand only. | |
| | | <i>Pay</i> | ₹ 5000/- |
| | | Pay Rupees Five Thousand only. | |
| <i>Debit Account:</i> | General Fund Arts | | |
| <i>Head of Expenditure</i> | Seed Money | | |
| <i>Sub Head:</i> | | | |
| <i>Sub Detail:</i> | | | |
| |  |  | |
| | Signature of the Verifying Officer | Signature of the Passing Officer | |
| | Signature of the Accountant | | |
| | Copy to: - | | |
| | 1. Person Concerned For information | | |
| | 2. A/C Branch for initialisation of payment | | |
| | 3. Guard File | | |

Photo- Sanction Order



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES


Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Title: Health Status of Women worker's in Tea Garden areas: A case study in Jagduar Tea Estate

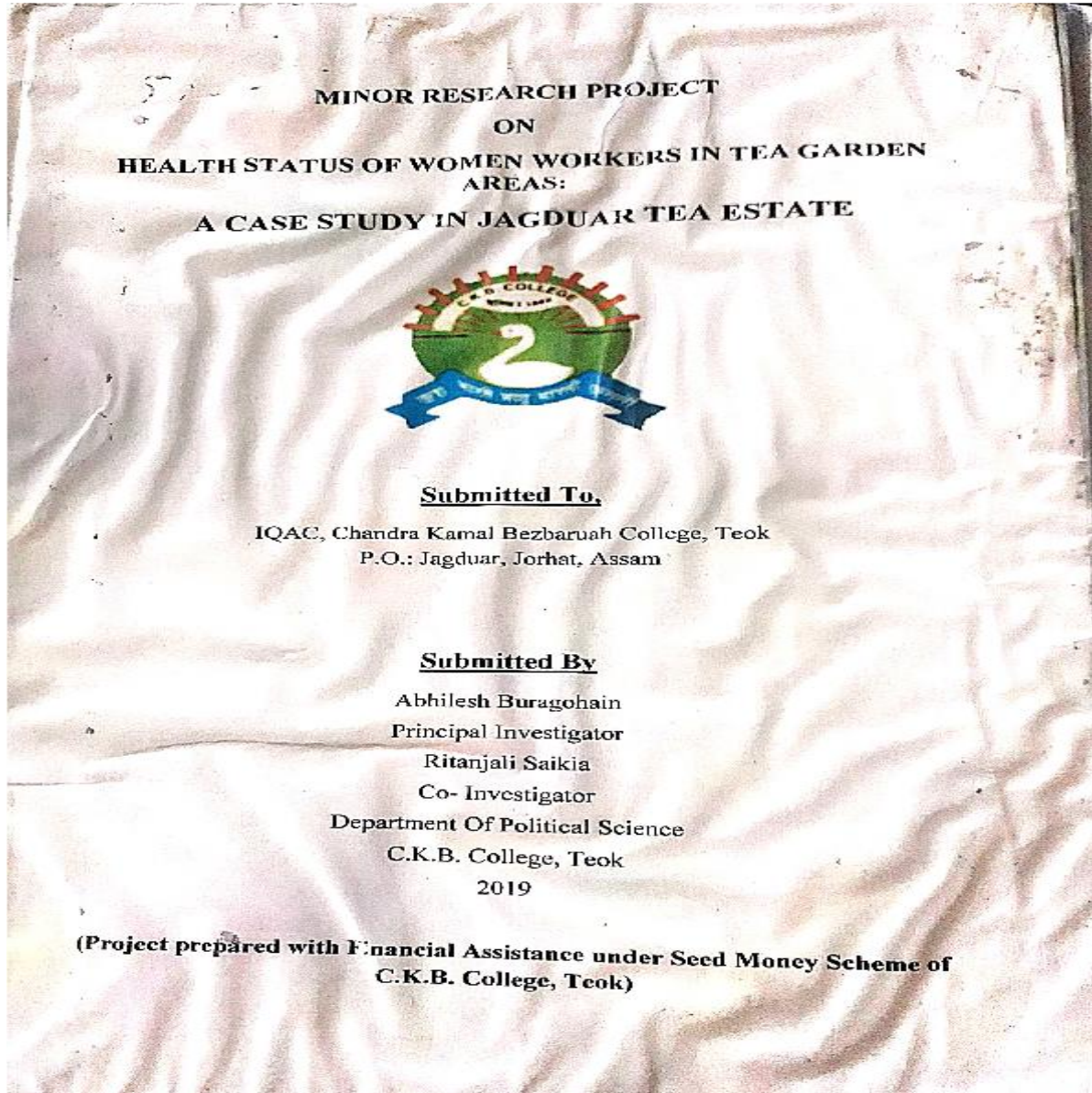


Photo: Cover Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Abhilesh Buragohain
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

MINOR RESEARCH PROJECT
ON
HEALTH STATUS OF WOMEN WORKERS IN
TEA GARDEN AREAS: A CASE STUDY IN
JAGDUAR TEA ESTATE



Submitted to:

IQAC, Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah College, Teok
P.O: Jagduar, Jorhat, Assam

Submitted By:

Abhilesh Buragohain
Principal Investigator
Ritanjali Saikia
Co-investigator
Dept. of Political Science
C.K.B. College, Teok
2019

~ 1 ~

Photo: Title Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

PREFACE

Health condition of women is a very significant and vital issue in present time. Women suffer from different health issues. In the Tea gardens, women are the worst sufferers. They are over burdened with the tea garden as well as household works and it is always noticed that the health of the women is more affected by problems than the male. The physical health status of men and women in the tea garden areas have a difference if compared to the rest of the people. Women suffer from various physical health issues because of the environment and socio-economic conditions which can create their health conditions lesser than the other people.

In the present study an attempt has been made to see the different aspects which are closely associated with health status of women in tea garden areas. This is a field based research work and data have been collected from 100 respondents who are also the above 18 years of jagduar tea estate, Jorhat, Assam.

This research project has been classified into different chapters. chapter I:- Introduction, chapter II:- tea plantation labourers and their emergence in assam. Chapter III:- condition of work and health status of women in jagduar tea estate. Chapter IV:- Different factors affecting the health condition of women in tea garden. Chapter V: Conclusion and suggestions.

The present report is an outcome of the financial assistance from the seed money fund of our college to pursue research activity by the department of the college. So I offer my deep sense of gratitude to the authority of our college.

We are grateful to Dr. Bijoy Krishna pachani, principal of our college and Dr. Binoybrat Rajkhowa, IQAC co-ordinator, CKB college, teok for their co-operation and encouragement in completing this project.

We are also grateful to the 100 women respondents of jagduar tea estate and the BA six semester (major) students of our department under the leadership of sri Bitupon puddar .

~ 3 ~

Photo: Preface of the Project



At last but not least we extend our thanks to Ms. Ranju devi, Associate and senior most professor in the department of political science for her advice and assistance in completing this Minor Research project .

With thanks

Date: 31/8/19

Place: Jogsdual

Abhilesh
Abhilesh Buragohain

Principal investigator

Ritanjali
Ritanjali Saikia (HOD)

Co-investigator

Department of Pol. science

CKB college ,teok

~ 4 ~

Photo: Preface of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

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| CHAPTER-3: CONDITION OF WORK AND HEALTH | 15-18 |
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Photo: Content Page of the Project



CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION:

Tea originated from China. In India during the British period it was systematically grown. The tea gardens in India now a-days are spread out in different parts such as Assam and Darjeeling in the Eastern and Nilgiri and Munnar in Southern parts of India. The Eastern parts specially the Assam contributed the half of the total production of tea. Basically the tea plantation workers in assam brought from the Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar and settled them in different areas of assam. The tea garden workers are facing lots of problems and having a poor health condition specially the women in the tea garden areas.

During the period of 1860-90 the tea plantation workers brought by the British and settled them for the profit of the British ruler having under the condition which only helped the workers to live and earn money without any respect or a status.

Generally article 14 in the Indian constitution ensures equality in political, Economic and social spheres.1 Article 39(A) provides us that the state will direct it's policies towards securing all citizens, man and women, the right to means of livelihood while article 39(c) ensures equal pay for equal work. Article 42 directs the state to ensure just and humane working conditions. The constitution imposes a fundamental duty on every citizen through article 15(A) (e) to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women. But in reality we have seen a different picture, in many cases women are being deprived and neglected by the patriarchal society and there is the domination of male and women have failed to realize their rights as provided by the constitution.

The most visible face are face of tea tribe women which constitute a sizeable number picking leaves with a cane basket on her back. Constituting half the population or half the workforce of tea tribe community women are the worst sufferers. The women in tea garden areas are most likely anaemic and suffer from different health problems. Economically the earns as much as their male co-workers but that doesn't mean they enjoy their lives without interfere by others.

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Photo: Introduction Chapter of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

Chapter-5

Conclusions And Suggestions:

The emergence and establishedment of tea industry as a backbone of developmental programme in assam has a long run history since the British period to the independent India. There have been tremendous changes taken place over the years in all aspects, be it in the plantation, production, administrative, wages, workers living condition and health status of the workers. since the pre independence period different commission were set up to uplift the overall condition of the working class in tea garden. Due to the different upliftment programmes there is an urgent need to eliminate the gender inequality between male and female workers in the tea garden society. Above all health related all issues and problems need to be more focused. There is an urgent need of health awareness among tea garden women workers.

Suggestions:

Despite so many gender equality programmes and Health care facilities provided by the government the tea garden women workers are unable to consume all that because of their lack of awareness. That is why some suggestions can be put forward so that it can bring the changes among the women workers as a whole-

1. Increase the wages of the workers and make their economic condition better.
2. Give more attention on education among tea garden girls.
3. Arrange the health related awareness programme.
4. Provision of alternative fuel instead of firewood.
5. Spread the scientific knowledge regarding the health of the women.

Photo: Conclusion Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok



Photo: Researcher's Field Visit



PHOTO



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Photo: Researcher's Field Visit



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY (2019)

Title: Role of ASHA workers in rural development with special reference to Jorhat District

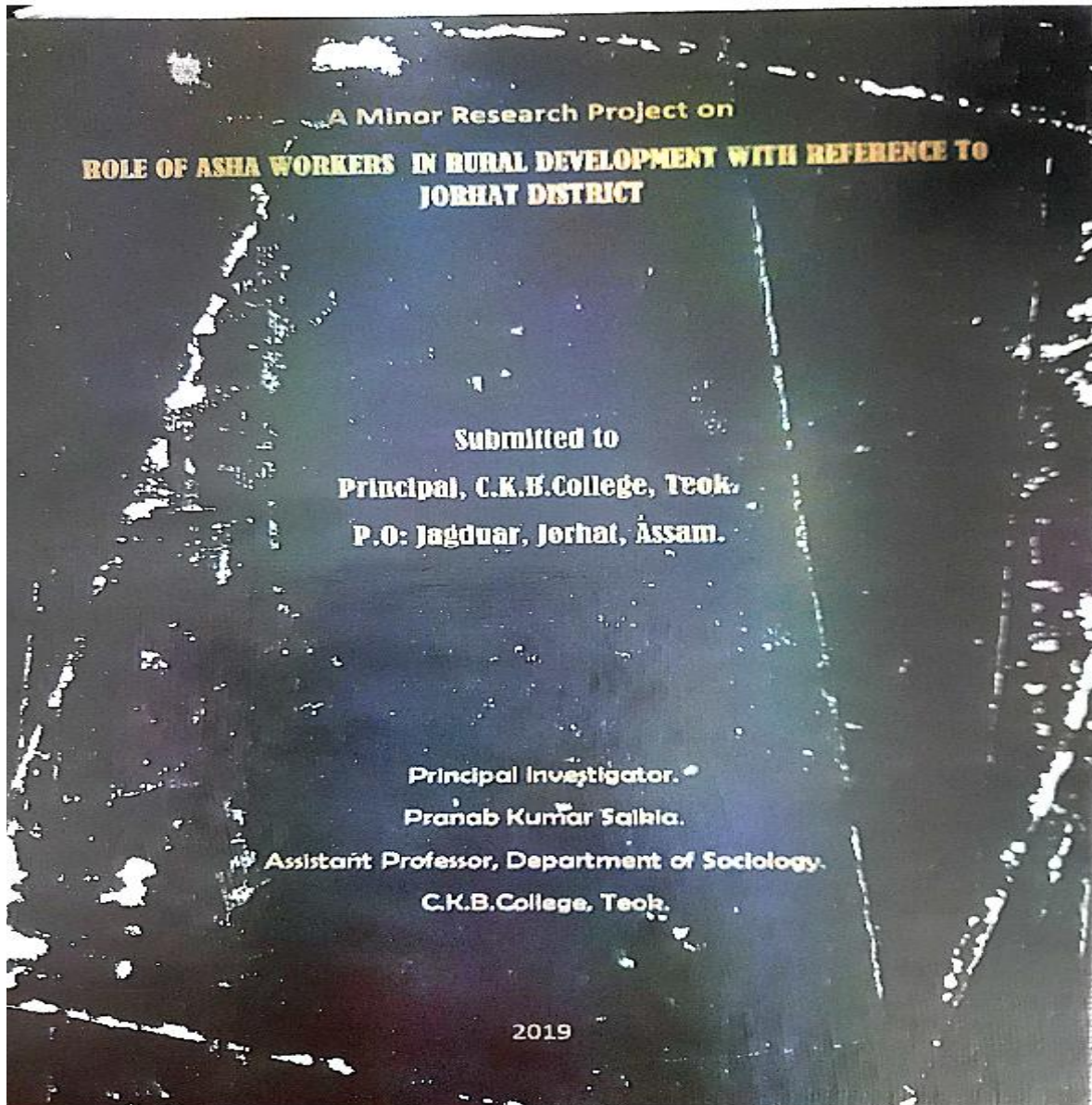


Photo: Cover Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Pranab Kumar Saha
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

A Minor Research Project on
**ROLE OF ASHA WORKERS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT WITH REFERENCE TO
JORHAT DISTRICT**

Submitted to
Principal, C.K.B.College, Teok.
P.O: Jagduar, Jorhat, Assam.

Principal Investigator.
Pranab Kumar Salkia.
Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology.
C.K.B.College, Teok.

2019

Photo: Title Page of the Project



Acknowledgement

I am very much delighted to present the Minor Research project work entitled "Role of ASHA Workers in Rural Development with reference to Jorhat District".

I would also like to express my deep sense of gratitude to Dr. Bijoy Krishna Pachani, Principal C.K.B.College, Teok for sanctioning me this project and necessary financial assistance for completing the same.

I would also like to express my thanks and gratitude to Dr. Binoybrot Rajkhowa, Co-ordinator IQAC, C.K.B.College, Teok encouraging me to undertake this Project and successfully completing it.

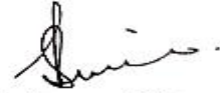
I wish to express my thanks to all the respondents who have provided me with the necessary information for my study.

Also I would like to thank all my students who have directly helped me in the completion of this work.

My special thanks are also due to D B Printers for the word processing and photocopying of this work.

Last but not least I am really thankful to all my family members for this ample encouragement and co-operation.

Date: 01/8/2019



(Pranab Kumar saikia.)

Photo: Acknowledgement Page of the Project



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Photo: Content Page of the Project



CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

Since the role of the community health worker was re-emphasized during the Alma Ata conference in 1978, there have been several variations and definitions of this term. Globally, they are called by a variety of names including Health Auxiliaries, Barefoot Doctors, Health Agents, Health Promoters, Family Welfare Educators, Health Volunteers, Village Health Workers, Community Health Aides, Community Health Volunteers and Community Health Workers. With the varying demands and differing levels of health within countries, regions, districts, and villages, each community has its own version of the community health worker.

According to WHO, "CHWs are men and women chosen by the community, and trained to deal with the health problems of individuals and the community, and to work in close relationship with the health services. They should have had a level of primary education that enables to read, write and do simple mathematical calculations" (WHO 1990).

Witmer et al (1995) define community health workers as "Community members who work almost exclusively in community settings and who serve as connectors between health care consumers and providers to promote health among groups that have traditionally lacked access to adequate care. By identifying community problems, developing innovative solutions, and translating them into practice, community health workers can respond creatively to local needs".

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched on 12th April 2005 with an objective to provide effective health care to the rural population with emphasis on poor women & children. One of the key components of the NRHM is to provide every village in the country with a trained female community health activist i.e. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA). ASHA is a health activist in the community, who will create awareness on health and its determinants and mobilize the community towards local health planning and increased utilization and accountability of the existing health services. The ASHA is expected to be an interface between

Photo: Introduction Chapter of the Project



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

Findings :

On the basis of extensive analyses of data collected, classified and tabulated using statistical tables and processed using various statistical tools and put to hypothesis testing using chi-square test. The following findings have been arrived regarding the role of ASHA workers in Rural Development.

- ✓ 60% of the respondents are male.
- ✓ Majority of respondents belongs to the age group of 31-45.
- ✓ 39% of the respondents are HSLC.
- ✓ Majority of the respondents are employed in private and other sectors.
- ✓ Majority of the respondents belongs to an income group in between less than 10000 and 20000
- ✓ 64% of the respondents are above the poverty line [APL].
- ✓ Majority of respondents are aware about ASHA plans.
- ✓ 33% of the respondents got aware of ASHA workers from awareness classes.
- ✓ 99% of the respondent's homes are visited by ASHA workers.
- ✓ Most of the respondents homes are visited only once by ASHA workers.
- ✓ 66% opined that ASHA assisted them in Fever
- ✓ Majority of the respondents opined that ASHA provided information regarding health.
- ✓ 63% opined that ASHA provide them information about Hygienic practices.
- ✓ 79 respondents have the opinion that ASHA'S service is good for minor health injuries/ First aid.
- ✓ 66% of the respondents opined that ASHA'S service is very good for Nutrition.
- ✓ 64% of the respondents are of the view that ASHA'S service is good in curing health problems.
- ✓ Majority of the respondents says that ASHA'S service have neutral effect in Ante Natal Checkup [ANC].
- ✓ 54% of the respondents opined that ASHA'S service for delivery is very effective.
- ✓ Most of the respondents are of the view that ASHA'S service is effective.

Photo: Findings of the Project



RESEARCH PROJECT LIST

2020-21

| Sl. No. | Department | Title of the Project | Nature of Project | Date and Year of Submission |
|---------|------------|---|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Assamese | <i>Axomor Nepali Xokolor Utsav – Onusthan: Ak Bornonatmok Odhayan</i> | Departmental | 30/11/2020 |
| 2. | Commerce | Socio-Economic Condition on Kaliapani Adarsha Gaon: An Empirical Survey | Departmental | 30/11/2020 |
| 3. | Economics | National Health Mission and its Role in The Upliftment of Health Services of Assam: A Case Study In Two Villages of Kaliapani Development Block, Teok | Departmental | 12/12/2020 |
| 4. | English | Voice of the Voiceless: A Quest for Freedom in Ghosh's The Hungry Tide and The Shadow Lines | Departmental | 30/10/2020 |
| 5. | Education | A Study on the Anganwadi Centres of Jorhat district of | Departmental | 20/12/2020 |



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| | | | | |
|------------|--|---|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Assam | | |
| 6. | History | Health, Education and Tea Garden Workers: A Study of the Jogduar Tea Estate of Jorhat District | Departmental | 28/11/2020 |
| 7. | Political Science | Socio- Economic and Political Status of the Misings: A Survey in the Ouguri Region of Teok | Departmental | 30/11/2020 |
| 8. | Sociology | A Study on the traditional health care practices of the Munda Tribe in the Jorhat district of Assam | Departmental | 30/11/2020 |
| 9. | English & Sociology | Growth of Educational Institutions and its Impact on Development of Scientific Temperament among the Rural People of West Teok Panchayat and Jhanjimukh Panchayat Area | Inter-Departmental | 30/11/2020 |
| 10. | Education & Political Science | The Impact of Government Sponsored Welfare Schemes on the | Inter-Departmental | 30/11/2020 |



| | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Pattern of Voting in 9 No. Boloma Gaon Panchayat and 11 No. Pub Lahing Gaon Panchayat Area | | |
| 11. | Assamese & History | <i>Kaliapani Unnayan Khondor Antargata Oitixahik Kirtisinha Xomuh- Ek Parisaymulok Aalusana</i> | Inter- Departmental | 1/12/2020 |
| 12. | Economics & Commerce | Entrepreneurial Development Within The Area of Teok Municipal Board and Prospects of New Avenues of Employment | Inter- Departmental | 31/12/2020 |
| 13. | English | Language Proficiency and Prospects of Employment : An Analysis of the English Language Learning Environment in Selected High Schools in Teok | Minor | 30/11/2020 |



Internal Quality Assurance Cell



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IQAC
Internal Quality Assurance
Cell



Dr. Binoy Brot Rajkhowa
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Coordinator

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Email: ckbteokiqa@gmail.com

Ref:- IQAC / CKBC / R 020 / 416

Date:- 21/02/2020

To
All HODs.

HODs are hereby requested to receive a financial assistance of Rs. 3000/- (Three thousand only) on or before 02/03/2020 from the Office of the Principal to carry out one Minor Research Project related to their respective disciplines/subjects.

Further, the HODs are also requested to involve the students of BA/BCom 4th Semester onward in carrying out the said projects.

The last date for the submission of Research Projects is 31/05/2020. If the department fails to complete the project within stipulated date, money should be refunded with 25% interest.

Dr. Binoy Brot Rajkhowa 21/2/20

Dr Binoy Brot Rajkhowa

Coordinator, IQAC

Copy to :-

1. Principal, Chairperson IQAC
2. All HODs
3. Rector
4. Guard file.

Photo- Notice from IQAC regarding financial assistance



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Dr. Binoy Brot Rajkhowa
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ASSAMESE (2020)

Axomor Nepali Xokolor Utsav – Onusthan: Ak Bornonatmok Odhayan

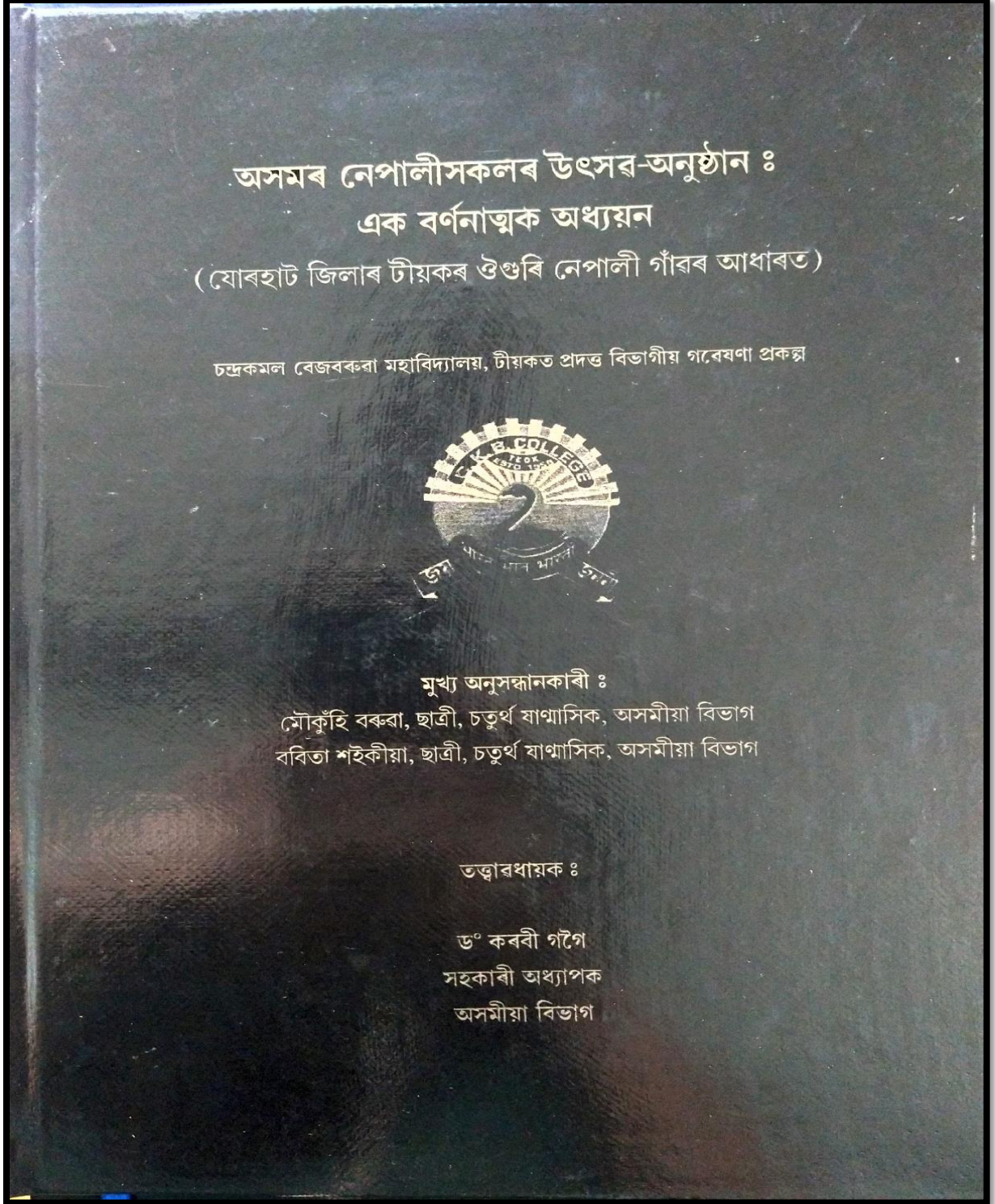


Photo- Cover Page of the Project



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পৰিশিষ্ট-২

ক্ষেত্র অধ্যয়নত অংশগ্রহণ কৰা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকল-

- (১) পৰিস্মীতা চুতীয়া
- (২) চিনাৰাণী দলে
- (৩) লিজা পেণ্ডু
- (৪) প্ৰিয়ংকা বৰা
- (৫) প্ৰাণকৃষ্ণ দাস
- (৬) ভাস্কৰ পেণ্ডু
- (৭) অনিন্দিতা বৰা
- (৮) প্ৰিয়ান্কা ফুকন
- (৯) বৰ্ষা বৰা
- (১০) চুমী বৰা
- (১১) চয়নিকা দাস
- (১২) তৃষ্ণাশ্ৰুতি গগৈ

Photo- List of students involved in the Project



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Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

পঞ্চম অধ্যায়

৫.০০ উপসংহাৰ

৫.১ প্ৰাপ্ত সিদ্ধান্ত

“ অসমৰ নেপালীসকলৰ উৎস-অনুষ্ঠান : এক বৰ্ণনাত্মক অধ্যয়ন - শীৰ্ষক প্ৰকল্পটিৰ অধ্যয়নৰপৰা প্ৰাপ্ত সিদ্ধান্তসমূহ নিম্নলিখিতধৰণৰ—

- (১) ইতিহাসে ঢুকি নোপোৱা কালৰেপৰা নেপালীসকল অসমত বসবাস কৰি আহিছে।
- (২) নেপালীসকল প্ৰধানকৈ দুটা নৃগোষ্ঠীৰ সমন্বয়ৰ ফলত সৃষ্ট জনগোষ্ঠী
 - (ক) ইন্দো-আৰ্য বংশোদ্ভৱ (Indo-Aryan origin)
 - (খ) তিব্বত-মংগোলীয় বংশোদ্ভৱ (Tibeto-Mongloid origin)
- (৩) ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰত উত্তৰ-পূৰ্বাঞ্চলতে নেপালীসকলৰ বসতি বেছি। অসম, অৰুণাচল, নাগালেণ্ড, মণিপুৰ, ত্ৰিপুৰা, মিজোৰাম সকলোতে নেপালী জনগোষ্ঠীৰ লোকৰ বসবাস আছে যদিও অসমতে তেওঁলোকৰ বসতি বেছি।
- (৪) অসমত প্ৰধানকৈ হিন্দু ধৰ্মাৱলম্বী নেপালীসকল বসবাস কৰে।
- (৫) নেপালীসকলৰ উৎস-অনুষ্ঠানসমূহত পুৰুষতকৈ মহিলাসকলৰ অংশগ্ৰহণ বেছি।
- (৬) নেপালীসকলে অক্ষয় তৃতীয়া, আষাঢ়ে পদ্ম, তিহাৰ, নুৱাগী, গৈতুঁ পূজা আদি ঋতুকালীন কৃষিভিত্তিক উৎসৱসমূহ পালন কৰে।
- (৭) নেপালীসকলে অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা দুবিধ পঞ্জিকা আশ্ৰয়ী উৎসৱ হ'ল— ঠুলী একাদশী আৰু কুশে গুঁসী।
- (৮) নেপালীসকলে দশৈ (দুৰ্গা পূজা), তীজ, স্বস্থানী পূজা, সনসাৰী পূজা আদি ধৰ্মীয় উৎসৱ পালন কৰে। দশৈ তেওঁলোকৰ আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ উৎসৱ।
- (৯) নেপালীসকলে মানুহৰ জীৱনবৃত্তৰ জন্ম, মৃত্যু, বিবাহৰ লগত জড়িত বিভিন্ন উৎসৱ-অনুষ্ঠান পালন কৰে। নেপালী সমাজত সন্তান জন্ম হোৱাৰ পূৰ্বে তিনি প্ৰকাৰৰ সংস্কাৰ পালন কৰা দেখা গৈছিল যদিও বৰ্তমান ই বিলুপ্তপ্ৰায়। সেই সংস্কাৰসমূহ হ'ল— গৰ্ভধাৰণ, পুংসৱন আৰু সীমন্তোন্নয়ন।
- (১০) সন্তান জন্ম হোৱাৰ পাছত নেপালীসকলে স্বাৰন' বা নামকৰণ অনুষ্ঠান উলহ-মালহেৰে পালন কৰা দেখা যায়।
- (১১) জাতকৰ্মৰ অন্তৰ্গত সংস্কাৰ অন্নপ্ৰাসন, কৰ্ণবেধ, ছেৰৰ (চূড়াকৰণ) আৰু ব্ৰতবন্ধ নেপালীসকলে পালন কৰে।
- (১২) নেপালী জনগোষ্ঠীৰ ভিতৰত একমাত্ৰ নেৰাৰ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মাজত বেলবিয়া (নোৱাই তোলানি

(৩৯)

Photo- Conclusion Page of the Project



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নেপালীসকলৰ উৎসব-অনুষ্ঠান আৰু ক্ষেত্ৰ অধ্যয়নৰ আলোকচিত্ৰ :



Photo- Still images from the survey



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Photo- Still images from the survey



COMMERCE (2020)

Socio-Economic Condition on Kaliapani Adarsha Gaon: An Empirical Survey

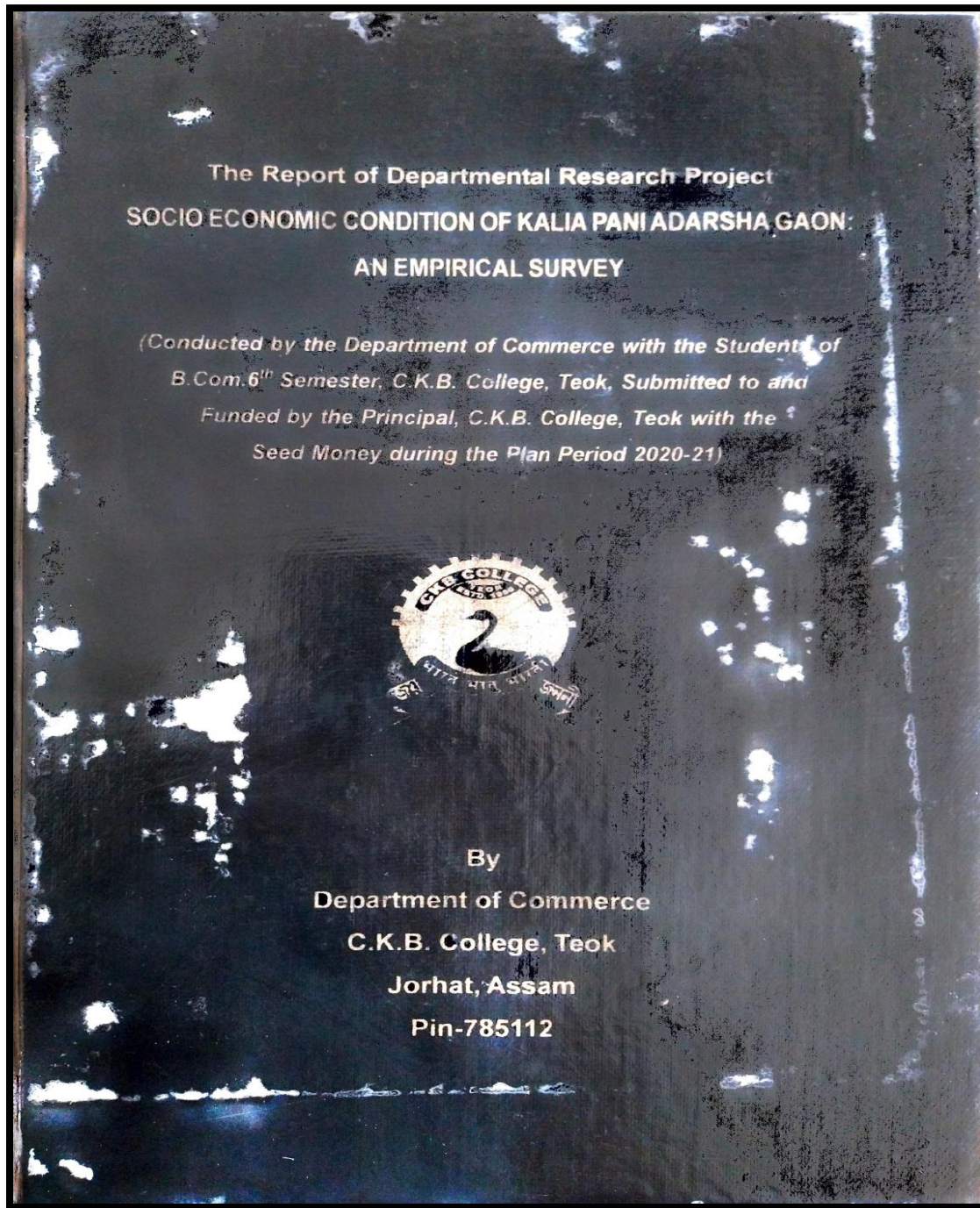


Photo- Cover Page of the Project



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Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

The Report of Departmental Research Project
On
SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITION OF KALIA PANI ADARSHA GAON:
AN EMPIRICAL SURVEY

*(Conducted by the Department of Commerce with the Students of
B.Com.6th Semester, C.K.B. College, Teok, Submitted to and
Funded by The Principal, C.K.B. College, Teok, with the
Seed Money during the Plan Period 2020-21.)*

Departmental Research Committee:

- 1) Mr. Nayan Baruati -----HOD & Coordinator
- 2) Dr. Debananda Boruah-----Principal Investigator
- 3) Dr. Abhijit Bhuyan-----Assistant Investigator
- 4) Mr. Sunil Kr. Bhattacharjya-----Member
- 5) Mr. Jintoo Rajkhowa -----Member
- 6) Mrs. Gita Sarmah-----Member
- 7) Mrs. Chitra Duarah-----Member
- 8) Mr. Dhurba Jyoti Borah-----Member
- 9) Ms. Ujjibita Phukon-----Member
- 10) Students of 6th Semester, B.Com--- Member

Department of Commerce

C.K.B. College, Teok

Jorhat, Assam

Pin-785112

Photo- List of students involved in the Project



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CHAPTER-III**EPILOGUE*****3.1 Major Findings***

The present research team has identified the following gap as the major research problems for the particular research area under study.

The total population of 80 sample households is 484, among them, males occupied by 52.9% and rest of 47.1% is by females. In the study area, sex ratio is very low, only 891 females per 1000 males observed.

Among total 80 households, majority of them (42.50%) belongs to very low per capita income (below Rs. 500), which contributes 44.8% of total population, followed by 38.75% households belongs to per capita income of Rs. 501 – 1000 and 10% of total sample households belongs to Rs. 1001 – 1500 per capita income and compose of 8.47% of total population and only 5% households of total sample households come under the per capita income of Rs. 2000 and above, and constitute 4.34% of total population. The number of population is gradually decreasing with the increasing of per capita income of the population.

Photo- Conclusion Page of the Project

ECONOMICS (2020)

National Health Mission and its Role in The Upliftment of Health Services of Assam: A Case Study In Two Villages of Kaliapani Development Block,Teok

**National Health Mission(NHM) and its role in the
upliftment of Health Services of Assam.**

A Case Study in two villeges of Kaliapani

Development Block of Jorhat District



**A project completed by Department of Economics,under
Seed Money Scheme for Research of C.K.B College,Teok**

Project Supervisor : Dr. Binoybrot Rajkhowa



Photo- Cover Page of the Project



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Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

National Health Mission (NHM) and its role in the upliftment of Health Services of Assam; A case study in two villages of Kaliapani Development Block of Jorhat District



A project completed by Department of Economics, under Seed Money Scheme for Research Grant of C.K.B. College, Teok

Project Supervisor: Dr. Binoybrot Rajkhowa

Student Investigators

1. Porishmita Bordoloi (6th Sem. Roll No. 04)
2. Jadumoni Nath (5th Sem. Roll No. 06)
3. Citra Baruah (3rd Sem. Roll No. 15)

Date : 12 -12- 2020

Photo- Title Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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1.1 THE STATUS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN ASSAM: A CASE STUDY IN TWO MISHING VILLAGES OF KALIAPANI DEV.BLOCK, JORHAT

1.2 INTRODUCTION :

Health is an important determinant of a person's quality of life. So it is subject as well as an objective evaluation of the physical, mental and social status.

It is fundamental human right. State has the responsibility for the health of its citizens. Health care is more than 'medical care'. It embraces a multitude of the services provided to the individual or community by health personnel aiming at promotion, protection and restoration of the health. State is providing the integrated health services to its people through its primary 'health care network'. Because of the existence of wide gap of health, presently health care is focused greatly on the rural areas.

1.3 RURAL HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE SYSTEM :

The rural health is the interdisciplinary study of health and health care delivery in the context of a rural environment or location. Residents of cities or urban areas are generally thought to have easy access to the relatively concentrated health services of the central areas. Presently, the state is trying to minimize the gap of health services between rural and urban areas.

Keeping with this objective in view on October 2nd 1952, a two tier rural health care system came into existence throughout the country and in the state as well. Where in one six needed primary health centre and four sub centers attached to it were established in each community development block (Gupta, 2008). Following the word health summit at Alma Ata and declaration of "Health for all 2000 AD the concept of three tier health care system was framed. Being the signatory of the HFA, 2000, three tier health systems, primary health care (PHC) was included in India under the rural services since 1978 in the Fifth Five Year Plan. PHC is made essential and universally accessible to individuals and accepted to them, through their full participation and at a cost the community and country can afford. By PHE approach and through various health programs, like Epidemic Malaria, Blindness and Tuberculosis control, Leprosy elimination, Polio eradication, Reproductive and Child Health and family welfare, Health Education School Health programs etc. Health services are delivered to the remote areas of the state

Photo- Introduction Page of the Project



1.17 Hospital related information in the study area

- 1) Name of the Hospital: Ouguri Mini Primary Health Centre
- 2) Staff Position:
 - a) Doctor : (in service) : One
 - b) Nurses :
 - i. G.N.M. -1
 - ii. A.N.M -1
 - c) Pharmacist -1
 - d) Vaccinator - 1
- 3) Daily outdoor patient Registered : One month average 17 (Seventeen)
- 4) Operation of New schemes of pregnant women by the Govt. in the locality:

Table-4

| Name of the Scheme | No. of beneficiaries (last month record) |
|--------------------|--|
| a) Mamoni | 185 |
| b) Majoni | 182 |
| c) J.S.Y | 136 |

- 5) Delivery done in P.H.C. : Yes (One Month Average 03 Nos)

1.18. CONCLUSION :

The climate of Assam is damp due to frequent rains and others natural causes. Pure drinking water is not available in all places. People of Assam suffer from goiter, malaria, asthma, pneumonia, tuberculosis, typhoid, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, skin diseases and other different types of diseases.

In spite of various efforts made by the government of Assam the health sector of the state is still remain far behind to rest of the country. Our study reveals some loophole of the health care system in the state as well as in the study region and resultant health insecurity. During the last couple of years, the regarding the success of the healthcare system in the state with successful implementation of NRHM schemes.; study, of course, reveals that Assam's success in implementation of NRHM is relatively high compared to the other states in NE India.

However, NRHM has a limited vision and it addresses a few specific targets. For example, during the last three years (2007 to 2010), the concentration under NRHM was mainly on immunization and institutional delivery. Other important challenges like prevention of communication diseases, etc. have not received due attention. Water-borne disease creates from time to time. Besides, the implementation to the NRHM has virtually pushed the predicaments appointments, whose service will come to an end with

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ENGLISH (2020)

Voice of the Voiceless: A Quest for Freedom in Ghosh's The Hungry Tide and The Shadow Lines



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Chandra Kamal
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DEPARTMENTAL PROJECT

*Voice of the Voiceless: A quest for freedom in Ghosh's **The Hungry Tide** and **The Shadow Lines***

Advisors : Yasmin Khan

Mainu Teronpi

Project coordinator: Puja Borah

Priya Mili

Department of English, CKB College, Teok

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Introduction

The women characters in Ghosh's novel embark their journey to freedom – freedom to create a world of their own where they get an identity, acceptance – where they are not categorized or classified, where they can be their own skin. Not masking their emotions, camouflaging their feelings to fit in the society – where they can voice their inner thoughts and opinions without being judged. Ghosh's novels do not revolve around Tha'amma, Piya, Ila or for that matter, any women character. The women characters in his novels are small but unavoidable, they can't be overlooked. These characters are like small pebbles that creates ripple in the vast ocean of his novels. The women are fiercely independent, ambitious and revolutionaries⁴. These women follow their heart and trust their instinct. One thing they all share in common is they dare to be different – they dare to dream.

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Conclusion

To conclude, in both the novels of Amitav Ghosh's the women who have been silenced by the strict patriarchy voices their desire to be free in their own way. Nilima found her freedom in the "Badabon Trust" – in the Hospital – in serving the people of the tide country. Piya found it in the Irrawady dolphins; *Orcaella brevirostris* in Garjontola. Moyna in making her dream of becoming a nurse come true, fighting every obstacle that comes her way. Kusum in being a part of the Morichjhapi's Revolt – fighting for something she thought was her own – for the land the tide country, where she was born and raise, the land that was a witness to her woes and sufferings – for the people whom she thought to be her own blood and flesh, like Kusum they all shared one thing in common – non-acceptance by their own people and the Government – and lastly yes, to find her freedom. Like the character in The Hungry Tide

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Photo- Still images of thye advisors and student members



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EDUCATION (2020)

A Study on the Anganwadi Centres of Jorhat District of Assam

B.A. 5th Semester
Student Project
Education Department



Topic :

যোৰহাট জিলা টীয়ক উন্নয়ন খণ্ডৰ
অগনেনবাদী কেন্দ্ৰ বিষয়ে অধ্যয়ন

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ঘোষণা

চন্দ্রকমল বেজবৰুৱা মহাবিদ্যালয়, টীয়কৰ পঞ্চম ষাণ্মাসিক (সন্মান)ৰ সমূহ শিক্ষার্থীয়ে যোৰহাট জিলাৰ টীয়ক অঞ্চলৰ অংগনবাদী কেন্দ্ৰ (২০খন) সমূহলৈ গৈ দলীয় সহযোগিতাবে অধ্যয়ন কৰি এই প্রকল্পটি যুগুটোৱা হ'ল। এই প্রকল্পটো আমাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ নিজাববীয়া প্রচেষ্টাৰ ফল।

প্রকল্পটো প্রস্তুত কৰোঁতে সহযোগ কৰা শিক্ষার্থীসকল :

| <u>Group A</u> | <u>Group B</u> | <u>Group C</u> | <u>Group D</u> | <u>Group E</u> |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| ১) কল্পনা বৰা | ১) হৰিপ্রিয়া বৰা | ১) সীমাৰাণী ফুকন | ১) বৰ্ণালী বৰুৱা | ১) প্রস্তুতি বৰুৱা |
| ২) নিহাৰীকা কটকী | ২) সীমা গগৈ | ২) গায়ত্ৰী বৰদলৈ | ২) পাপৰি শইকীয়া | ২) চিম্পী বৰা |
| ৩) মুদুমিতা বৰা | ৩) চয়নিকা দুৱৰা | ৩) দেৱযানি হাজৰিকা | ৩) পাপৰি গগৈ | ৩) হিমাশ্ৰী শইকীয়া |
| ৪) পম্পী বৰা | ৪) অনামিকা পেগু | ৪) স্মৃতি নেওগ | ৪) জাহ্নবী বৰুৱা | ৪) পৰীমণি গগৈ |
| ৫) জোন বণিয়া | ৫) বিকীমণি দৰে | ৫) প্রাঞ্জল কলিতা | ৫) পূজা হাজৰিকা | ৫) জোনমণি গগৈ |
| ৬) বিউটি বৰা | | ৬) বাবুল কলিতা | | ৬) বনাংগশ্ৰী ভট্টাচাৰ্য |

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3.0 সামৰণি (Conclusion)

3.1 ফলাফল (Findings)

অংগনবাদী কেন্দ্ৰসমূহ অধ্যয়নৰ যোগেদি নিম্নলিখিত ফলাফলসমূহ পোৱা গ'ল

- * অংগনবাদী কেন্দ্ৰসমূহৰ পাঠদানৰ হাৰসমূহ কিছু কিছু কেন্দ্ৰত সুবিধাজনক হয় যদিও আন কিছুমান কেন্দ্ৰ অৱস্থা তেনেই শোচনীয় দেখা গ'ল।
- * অংগনবাদী কেন্দ্ৰসমূহৰ কৰ্মীসকলৰ দৰমহাৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা সেইয়া একেবাৰে নিম্নখাপৰ।
- * কিছুমান কেন্দ্ৰত পৰিষ্কাৰ-পৰিচ্ছন্নতাৰ বাককৈয়ে অভাৱ দেখা পোৱা গৈছে। ইয়াত ডাষ্টবিনৰো কোনো সু-ব্যৱস্থা নাই।
- * কেন্দ্ৰসমূহত নিজা শৌচাগাৰ আৰু প্ৰস্ৰাৱগাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। সেয়ে কেন্দ্ৰসংলগ্ন প্ৰাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ৰ শৌচাগাৰ আৰু প্ৰস্ৰাৱগাৰৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলগা হয়।
- * কেন্দ্ৰসমূহলৈ চৰকাৰে সময়ে সময়ে খেলাৰ সামগ্ৰী যোগান ধৰে যদিও বৰ্তমান কেইবাবছৰো খেলা সামগ্ৰী দিয়া নাই। সেয়েহে পূৰ্বৰ সামগ্ৰীখিনি বৰ্তমান খেলাৰ উপযোগী হৈ থকা নাই।
- * খাদ্য ৰন্ধনৰ বাবে প্ৰায়বোৰ কেন্দ্ৰতে আছুতীয়াকৈ কোঠালী আছে যদিও দুটামান কেন্দ্ৰত একেটা কোঠালীতে পাঠদান আৰু ৰন্ধনকাৰ্য সমাধা কৰা দেখা গ'ল।

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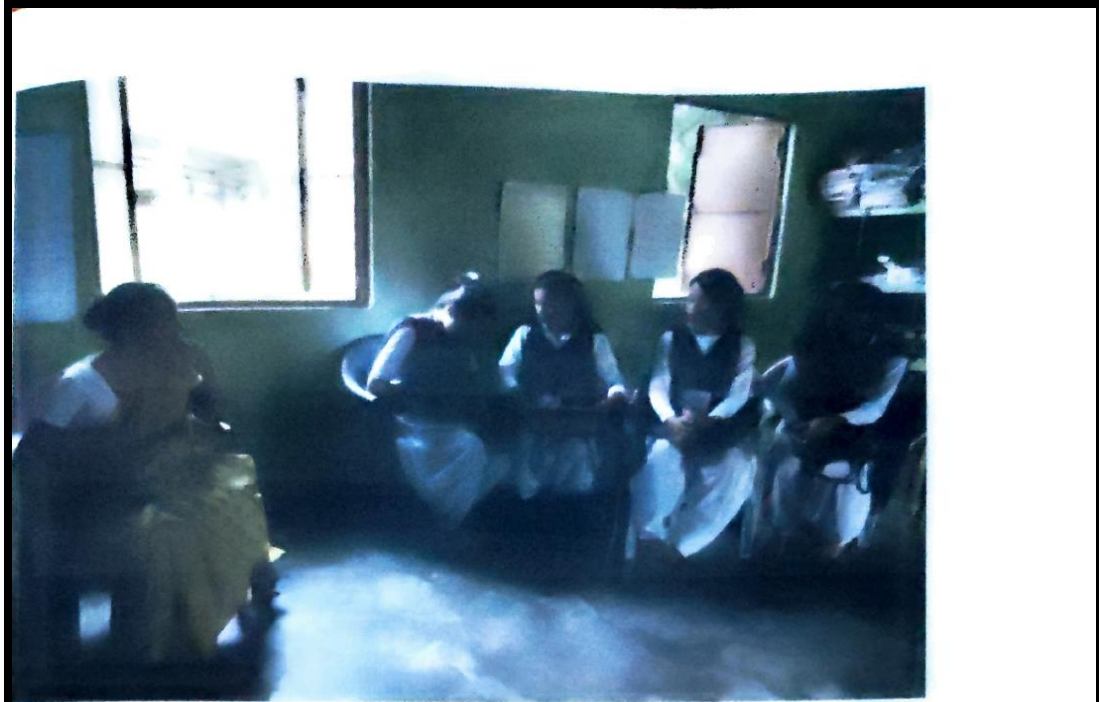


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HISTORY (2020)

**Health, Education and Tea Garden Workers: A Study of the
Jogduar Tea Estate of Jorhat District**

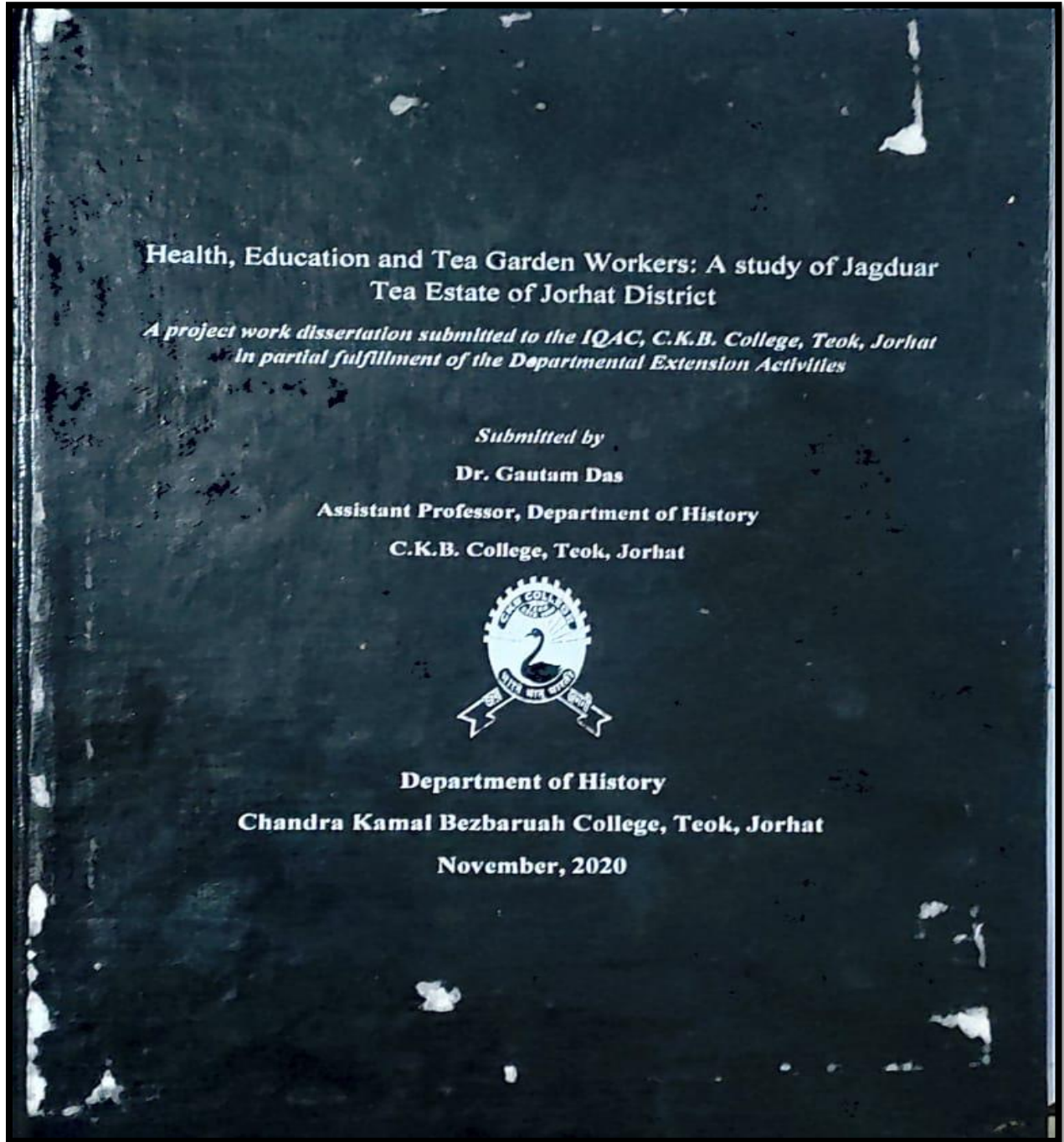


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**Health, Education and Tea Garden Workers: A study of Jagduar
Tea Estate of Jorhat District**

*A project work dissertation submitted to the IQAC, C.K.B. College, Teok, Jorhat
in partial fulfillment of the Departmental Extension Activities*

Submitted by

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November, 2020

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(Affiliated to Dibrugarh University and Accredited by NAAC)

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGINALITY

The project work embodied in this dissertation entitled "**Health, Education and Tea Garden Workers: A study of Jagduar Tea Estate of Jorhat District**" has been carried out by Dr. Gautam Das at the Department of History, C.K.B. College, Teok under the Minor Research Project Grant. The work submitted for promotion of departmental extension activities by Dr. Gautam Das is original.


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Date: 28-11-20

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Health, Education and Tea Garden Workers: A Study of Jagduar Tea Estate of Jorhat District

1. Introduction

The tea industry of Assam plays a vital role in the State as well as in the national economy. The Assam's Tea Industry also possesses a significant reputation in the Global economy. The establishment of tea industry of Assam not only changed the existing demography of Assam but also social history of tea garden labourers of Assam. The total area under the cultivation is accounting for more than half of the country's total area under tea. Assam is the largest producer of tea which churns around 620 million kg's annually, almost half of the nation's annual production of 1200 million kg's. Till now as per the source of Assam Tea Welfare Board, there are 950 numbers of tea estates in Assam. In these 950 tea estates, seven lakhs ninety five thousands eight hundred fifty (7, 95,850) number of total population are engaged as labour force in the tea production process. Demographically, the tea garden labour community of Assam represents around 20 per cent of the total population of the state, accounting for more than 45 lakh tea garden labour populations in the state, and is the one of the biggest contributors to both the organized workforce as well the economy of Assam, both directly and indirectly. Tea plantations workers are not just economic production units but rather social institutions which control the live of their residence work force to a large extent. Plantations do not just offer employment; they are also responsible for providing housing, water, welfare and many facilities that affect the daily lives of workers.

The beginning of the tea industry in Assam was related with the refusal of the Chinese Government to the right of East India Company's trade with China. In 1835, the first tea garden was established in Assam by the British Government¹. In 1837 a new plantation was established at Chabua which proved successful. Charles Alexander Bruch, brother of Robert Bruch continued his experiments in different parts of Assam². He cleared jungles and made contracts with the local chiefs and assuring them that they would be taught the method of cultivation and

¹ E. Gait, *A History of Assam*, Thacker Spink & Co. Calcutta, 1935.

² Rana. P. Behal, *One Hundred Years of Servitude, Political Economy of Tea Plantations in Assam*, Tulika Books, New Delhi, 2014.

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CONCLUSION

1. Summary

With the immigration of tea garden workers, the demography and socio economic history of Assam has begun changed. Labour that moved to work in tea gardens came from different geographical regions. At early stage the labourers were taken mainly from Bengal, Bihar and UP. During later period the workers were taken from tribal inhabited areas of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. The immigrant workers for tea plantations thus came from different cultural and ethnic backgrounds and therefore tea garden people in tea estates comprised of groups and communities speaking different languages and representing different cultures. That is why they comprised of different castes and tribes. Work place and work organization bring them together and gave them a common identity that is tea garden workers. Even after the enactment of the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, the tea garden work force was left at the mercy of the tea estate companies. Despite provision for health care and education facilities for workers children, there is very little level of literacy among tea garden workers. Health care services are also very limited and inadequate. The tea garden management showed little interest on these matters.

In this context an attempt has been made in this study to examine the health and educational status of tea garden workers. This particular study emphasized the role of tea garden management for the welfare of workers, health and education and quality of living conditions of workers.

2. General Findings of the Study

- ✓ From this study it is observed that the protective legislative provisions concerning health and education of workers children are not properly implemented.
- ✓ There are still cases where workers are deprived of getting equal opportunities that are normally availing to other members of society.
- ✓ The study shows that 46% male respondents say that the Plantation Act is properly implemented and there are 54% respondents who said that the Act is not properly implemented in the Tea Estate. About 60% female respondents said that the Act is not

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**SOCIO ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL STATUS
OF THE MISINGS :
A SURVEY IN THE OUGURI REGION OF TEOK**



**DEPARTMENTAL PROJECT FUNDED UNDER THE
SEED MONEY SCHEME FOR RESEARCH GRANT OF
C.K.B. COLLEGE, TEOK**

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কৃতজ্ঞতা স্বীকাৰ (ACKNOWLEDGEMENT)

এই ক্ষেত্ৰভিত্তিক অধ্যয়নটো সফলভাৱে ৰূপায়ণ কৰি তুলিবলৈ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ সন্মানীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় ড^o বিজয়কৃষ্ণ পাচনী ছাৰে বিভাগটোলৈ আৰ্থিক সাহায্য আগবঢ়াই আমাক এই সুযোগ দিয়াৰ বাবে তেওঁলৈ আন্তৰিক কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন কৰিলো।

মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ আভ্যন্তৰীণ মান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কোষৰ সমন্বয়ক ড^o বিনয়ব্ৰত ৰাজখোৱা ছাৰে প্ৰকল্পটো পূৰ্ণাংগ ৰূপ দিয়াত সহায় কৰাৰ লগতে আমাক উৎসাহিত কৰি তুলিলে। তেওঁলৈ আন্তৰিক কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন কৰিছোঁ।

এই প্ৰকল্পটো প্ৰস্তুত কৰাত সহায় কৰা বিভাগীয় মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপিকা শ্ৰদ্ধাৰ ৰঞ্জু দেৱী বাইদেউ আৰু প্ৰকল্পটোৰ মুখ্য তহাবধায়ক হিচাপে আমাৰ প্ৰতি মুহূৰ্ততে সহায় কৰা শ্ৰদ্ধাৰ ৰীতাঞ্জলী শইকীয়া বাইদেউলৈ আন্তৰিক কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন কৰিলোঁ। লগতে প্ৰকল্পটি পূৰ্ণাংগ ৰূপ দিয়াত সহায় কৰা বাবে ড^o দীপক কুমাৰ শৰ্মা ছাৰ আৰু শ্ৰীমতী মণিকা মিলি বাইদেউক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছোঁ।

সদৌ শেষত, এই প্ৰকল্পটো সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিবলৈ সহায় কৰা ঔগুৰি অৰুণামুখ মিচিং গাঁৱৰ ৫৭ জন প্ৰাপ্তবয়স্ক ব্যক্তিক বিশেষ কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন কৰিছোঁ। গাঁওবাসীৰ সহায়-সহযোগিতা অবিহনে আমাৰ বাবে এই দুৰূহ কাম সমাধান নহ'লহেঁতেন। প্ৰকল্পৰ ক্ষেত্ৰভিত্তিক অধ্যয়নৰ সহযোগী হোৱা ৰাজনীতিবিজ্ঞান বিভাগৰ ষষ্ঠ বান্ধাসিকৰ সমূহ সহপাঠীৰ শলাগ লৈছে। আমাৰ জ্ঞাতে-অজ্ঞাতে ৰৈ যোৱা অধ্যয়নৰ সহযোগী হোৱা শ্ৰদ্ধাৰ শিক্ষক-শিক্ষয়িত্ৰীবৃন্দ, প্ৰিয় সহপাঠী আৰু ছপাকামত সহায় কৰি দিয়া শ্ৰদ্ধাৰ কৰ্মীবৃন্দকো আন্তৰিক কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন কৰিছোঁ।

এই গৱেষণাত প্ৰকাশ পোৱা সকলো তথ্যপাতি আমি নিজা প্ৰয়াসত সংগ্ৰহ কৰিছোঁ। প্ৰয়াত প্ৰকাশ পোৱা সকলো পৰ্যালোচনা আৰু মন্তব্য আমাৰ নিজা। প্ৰকল্পটোত আমাৰ জ্ঞাতে-অজ্ঞাতে ৰৈ যোৱা তথ্য বিভ্ৰান্তিৰ বাবে আমি দায়বদ্ধ হৈ ৰ'ম।

Popy Boruah
শ্ৰীমতী পপী বৰুৱা
ষষ্ঠ বান্ধাসিক

Bicowajoti Kondary
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ষষ্ঠ বান্ধাসিক
ৰাজনীতিবিজ্ঞান বিভাগ

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ষষ্ঠ বান্ধাসিক

চন্দ্ৰকমল বেজবৰুৱা মহাবিদ্যালয়, টীয়ক

Photo- Acknowledgement Page of the Project



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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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অৱতৰণিকা (PROLOGUE)

মিচিং জনগোষ্ঠী হৈছে বড়ো-কছাৰীসকলৰ পিছতেই অসমৰ ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি সমূহৰ ভিতৰত দ্বিতীয় বৃহত্তম জনজাতি, মিচিংসকলক মূলতঃ মংগোলীয় জনগোষ্ঠীৰ মান-তিব্বতী শাখাৰ অন্তৰ্গত। ভৈয়ামত থকা মিচিংসকল সাধাৰণতে নৈৰ পাৰত চাংঘৰ সাজি গাঁও পাতি বাস কৰে।

মিচিংসকল অতীজতে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাৰ উত্তৰ অংশৰ হিমালয়ৰ পাৰ্বত্য অঞ্চলত বাস কৰিছিল। কিন্তু বাঢ়ি অহা জনবসতি, খাদ্যৰ সন্ধান আৰু প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগৰ ফলত বহু মিচিং সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকে ইতিহাসৰ বিভিন্ন স্তৰত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাৰ বিভিন্ন অঞ্চললৈ প্ৰব্ৰজন কৰিছিল। এই লোকসকলে মূলতঃ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাৰ নৈপৰীয়া অঞ্চল বসবাসৰ বাবে বাছি লৈছিল। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইত বিভিন্ন সময়ত সংস্থাপিত হোৱাৰ বাবে মিচিং সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকসকলৰ মাজত সাংস্কৃতিক আৰু ভাষাগত বৈচিত্ৰ্য দেখা যায়।

মিচিংসকলক 'মিৰি' নামেৰে জনা যায়। ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ সংবিধানত মিচিংসকলক অসমৰ অনুসূচিত ভৈয়াম জনজাতি হিচাপে 'মিৰি' নামেৰে চিহ্নিত কৰিছে। 'মিৰি' শব্দৰ ব্যৱহাৰ মিচিংসকলে নিজে নকৰে। এই শব্দৰ ব্যৱহাৰ মিচিংসকলে সমাজৰ এক শ্ৰেণীৰ মিবু বা পুৰুহিতৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতহে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে। এই শব্দৰ প্ৰয়োগ পঞ্চদশ শতিকাৰ পোনপ্ৰথমবাৰৰ বাবে নৱবৈষ্ণৱ ধৰ্মৰ প্ৰৱৰ্তক শংকৰদেৱে কৰিছিল বুলি কোনো কোনোৱে কয় যদিও বুৰঞ্জীৰ তথ্যমতে শংকৰদেৱৰ আগৰ পৰাই 'মিৰি' শব্দৰ ব্যৱহাৰ আছিল। পৰৱৰ্তী কালত ইংৰাজসকলেও একে শব্দকে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল। বহল অৰ্থত তেওঁলোকে নিজকে 'তানি' বুলি পৰিচয় দিয়ে। 'তানি' শব্দৰ অৰ্থ হ'ল মানুহ বা মানৱ।

কৃষিয়েই মিচিংসকলৰ জীৱিকাৰ প্ৰধান সম্বল। বছৰত প্ৰধানতঃ দুবিধ ধান খেতি আৰু আৰু শালি খেতি কৰে। ধান খেতিৰ উপৰিও মিচিংসকলে মাহ, সৰিয়হ, বিবিধ আলু, কঁচু, আদা, জলকীয়া আদিৰ খেতি কৰে।

Photo- Introduction Page of the Project



উপসংহাৰ (EPILOGUE)

যোৰহাট জিলাৰ টীয়ক সমষ্টিৰ অন্তৰ্গত মিচিং জনজাতীয় গাঁও 'ঔগুৰি অৰুণামুখ মিচিং গাঁও'খনক অধ্যয়ন ক্ষেত্ৰ হিচাপে লৈ প্ৰস্তুত কৰা প্ৰকল্পটোৰ পৰিশেষত ক'ব পাৰি যে ঔগুৰি অৰুণামুখ মিচিং গাঁওৰ মিচিং জনজাতীয় লোকসকলৰ আৰ্থ-সামাজিক স্থিতি সবল নহয়। কেৱল এই গাঁওখনেই নহয় মিচিং জনজাতীয় বহুতো লোকে এতিয়াও তেওঁলোকৰ সমস্যাসমূহ চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত উত্থাপন কৰা নাই। ইয়াৰ প্ৰধান কাৰণ হিচাপে নিৰক্ষৰতা আৰু সচেতনতাৰ অভাৱ বুলি ক'ব পাৰি। এই জনজাতীয় লোকসকলৰ ভিতৰত সবহসংখ্যক লোকেই নিৰক্ষৰ। পৰম্পৰাগত ৰীতি-নীতিসমূহৰ মাজতে তেওঁলোক আবদ্ধ। আনকি চৰকাৰে কি আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে, ফলপ্ৰসূ হৈছেনে নাই এই সম্পৰ্কেও তেওঁলোক জ্ঞাত নহয়।

এনে কিছুমান সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবৰ কাৰণে মিচিং জনজাতীয় লোকসকলৰ মাজত সজাগতা বৃদ্ধি কৰি চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাবী জনাবৰ উদ্দেশ্যে ১৯৯৫ চনত এখন স্বায়ত্ত শাসিত পৰিষদ গঠন হৈছে। এই পৰিষদটোৱে তেওঁলোকৰ জনজাতীয় সমস্যাসমূহ চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত উত্থাপন কৰিছে যদিও এতিয়াও ইয়াৰ সফল ৰূপায়ণত কাৰ্যকৰী হোৱা নাই।



Photo- Conclusion Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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অৱশিষ্ট (গ) : ক্ষেত্ৰ-অধ্যয়নত অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকল

ANNEXURE (III) : NAME OF THE PARTICIPATING STUDENTS

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Prahlad Hazarika | 19. Rituraj Saikia |
| 2. Nikita Shah | 20. Rahul Tai |
| 3. Rumi Devi | 21. Bishwajit Kardong |
| 4. Popy Boruah | 22. Mamon Gogoi |
| 5. Parishmita Borah | 23. Pinki Boruah |
| 6. Gitashree Konwar | 24. Bidyadhar Dutta |
| 7. Parismita Gogoi | 25. Biswajit Lahon |
| 8. Ritumoni Das | 26. Nishita Khargharia |
| 9. Kaushik Ranjan Das | 27. Krishnani Hazarika |
| 10. Amrit Das | 28. Ponkaj Borah |
| 11. Bishwajyoti Kardong | 29. Rituporna Das |
| 12. Rubul Saikia | 30. Purabi Saikia |
| 13. Bitupon Boruah | 31. Porishmita Boruah |
| 14. Mousumi Statard | 32. Nirmali Rajowar |
| 15. Gitashree Borah | 33. Pranabjyoti Taye |
| 16. Gayatri Borah | 34. Sayamoni Buragohain |
| 17. Imdadul Hussain | 35. Monalisha Bora |
| 18. Nimisha Nazir | |

24

Photo- List of students involved in the project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Principal
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অরশিষ্ট (খ)
ক্ষেত্রভিত্তিক অধ্যয়নকালত তোলা স্থিৰছবি
ANNEXURE (II) PICTURES



22

Photo- Still images from the survey



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
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SOCIOLOGY (2020)

**A Study on the traditional health care practices of the Munda Tribe
in the Jorhat district of Assam**

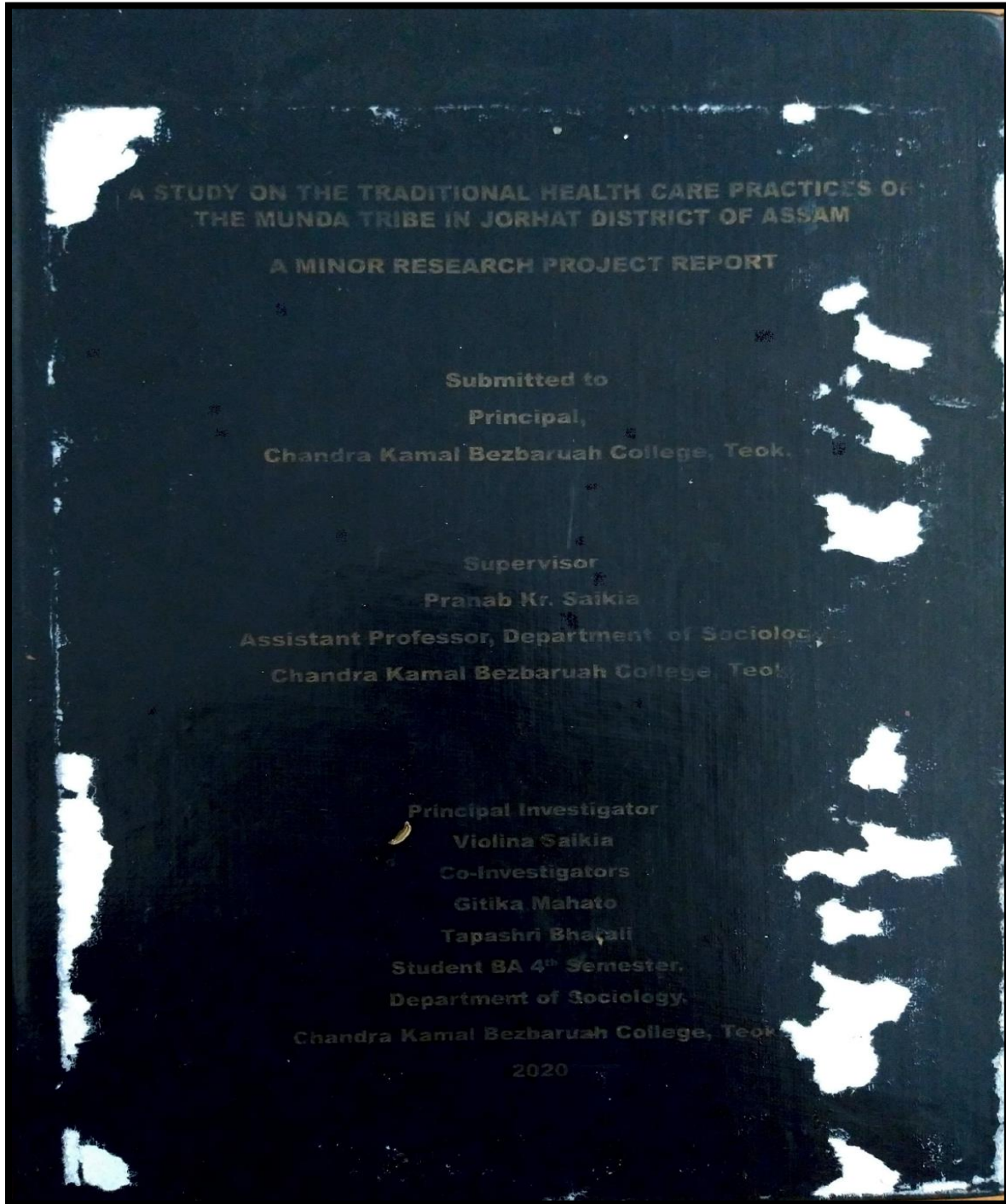


Photo- Cover Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Violina Saikia
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

**A STUDY ON THE TRADITIONAL HEALTH CARE PRACTICES OF THE MUNDA
TRIBE IN JORHAT DISTRICT OF ASSAM**

A MINOR RESEARCH PROJECT REPORT

SL-10290
✓

Submitted to

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Chandra kamal Bezbaruah College, Teok.

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2020

Photo- Title Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Pranab Kr. Saikia
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Heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness goes out to all the traditional health care receivers and givers who have enabled us to complete our work, in spite of their busy schedules and allowed us to gather information.

we express our thanks and profound sense of gratitude to Dr. Bijoy Krishna Pachani, Principal C.K.B.College, Teok, for his financial grant to pursue the work and Pranab Kumar Saikia, HoD, Department of Sociology for his inspiration and guidance of the work.

Baikia

(Violina Saikia)

Principal Investigator

T. Bharali
(Tapashi Bharali)

Co-Investigator

Gitika Mahato.
(Gitika Mahato)

Co-Investigator

Photo- Acknowledgement Page of the Project



Chapter 5

FINDING AND CONCLUSION

5. Introduction:

The study aims at three objectives and finally the findings are related with the objectives. Researcher was able to find the few medicines which are used by the Munda community in their area. He also describes their use in the diseases of the life of the people. The magico beliefs of the receivers are not as strong as they were now known that herbs are the ones which cure them and not the magic, but still a small population have their own beliefs about the diseases.

The details are as follows: the enumeration of 13 medicinal plants being used by the traditional herbal healers (Vaidyas) has been documented from Jorhat district of Assam.

Photo- Conclusion Page of the Project



PHOTOGRAPH



Photo- Still images from the survey



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Date:- 21/02/2020

To

All HODs.

HODs are hereby requested to receive a financial assistance of Rs. 5000/- (Five thousand only) on or before 2/03/2020 from the Office of the Principal to carry out one Student Project (two departments jointly) on issues having interdisciplinary relevance. Further, the HODs are also requested to involve the students of BA/BCom 6th Semester as Principal Investigator/ Co-Investigator and members in carrying out the said projects. The last date for the submission of Research Projects is 30/06/2020. If failed to submit the project on said date, money should be returned with 50% interest.

| SL No. | Title of the Project | Department | Supervisors | Signature |
|--------|--|--------------------------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | Industrial Development within the area of Teok Municipal Board and Prospects of New Avenues of Employment | Economics Commerce | Mr Robin Saikia Mr Jintoo Rajkhowa | |
| 2 | A Study of Archeological Remains in Bamunpukhuri and Chintamonigarh Panchayat Area and People's Perspectives towards Conservation and Restoration of the said sites. | Assamese History | Mrs Archana Konwar Dr Bikash Nath | |
| 3 | Growth of Educational Institutions and its Impact on Development of Scientific temperament among the rural people of West Teok and Jhanjimikh Panchayat Area. | Sociology English | Mr Pronob Saikia Dr Moyuri Chetiya | |
| 4 | The impact of Govt Sponsored Welfare Schemes on the Patterns of Voting in Pub Lahing and Balama Gaon Panchayat Area | Political Science Education | Mrs Ritanjali Saikia Dr Deepanjali Goswami | |

Dr Binoy Brot Rajkhowa

Coordinator, IQAC

Copy to: - 1. Principal, Chairperson IQAC

3. All HODs
4. Rector
5. Guard file.



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College, Teok

ENGLISH AND SOCIOLOGY (2020)

Growth of Educational Institutions and its Impact on Development of Scientific Temperament among the Rural People of West Teok Panchayat and Jhanjimukh Panchayat Area

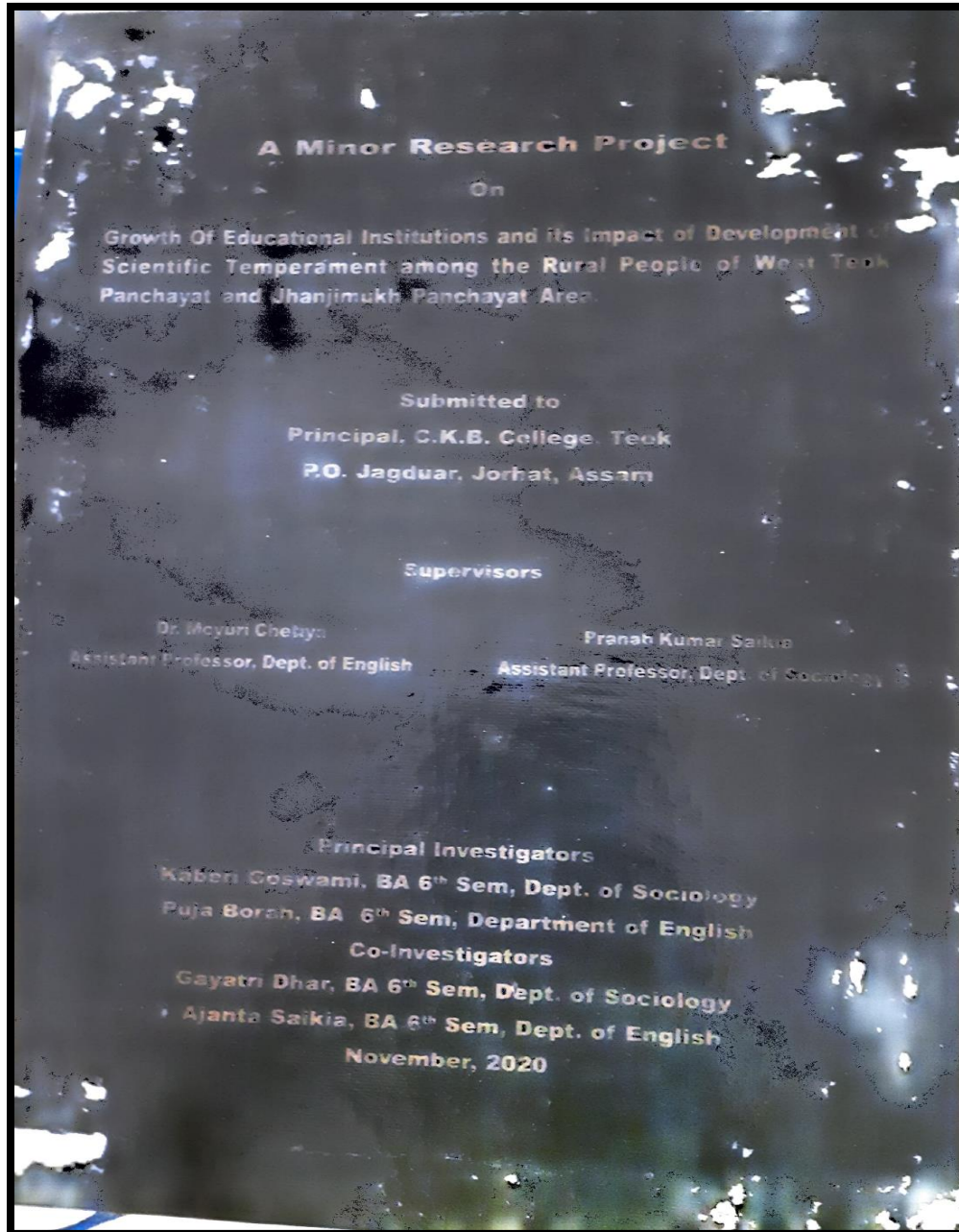


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College, Teok

A Minor Research Project

on

Growth Of Educational Institutions and its Impact on Development of Scientific Temperament among the Rural People of West Teok Panchayat and Jhanjimukh Panchayat Area.

Submitted to

Principal, C.K.B.College, Teok

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INTRODUCTION

Education is an attempt on the part of the members of the human society to shape the development of the coming generation in accordance with its own ideals of life. It is an effort to secure for everyone the conditions under which individuality is most completely developed. Under such conditions, the attributes of ideal manhood or womanhood are developed. In the words of John Dewey (1916) education is, “the development of all those capacities in the individual which will enable him to control his environment and fulfill his possibilities”. Education acts as a catalyst for all round development of an individual. Education liberates an individual from ignorance, poverty and misery by equipping him with the knowledge and employable skills, which makes him economically independent and well adjusted in society. Education is regarded as a potential instrument of national development. In this era of globalization and technological revolution, education is considered as the first step for every human activity. It plays a vital role in the development of human capital and is linked with an individual’s well-being and opportunities for better living (Battle & Lewis, 2002). Pestalozzi (1951) has rightly remarked that “education is a natural, harmonious and progressive development of man’s innate power”. Education is the process of development of the child or the individual.

Education is harmonious development of all the powers of the human being i.e. physical, social, intellectual, aesthetic and spiritual. So, education is the process of bringing out the hidden potentialities of an individual and to unfold the natural abilities and interest before the society. It ensures the acquisition of knowledge and expertise that

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CONCLUSION

5.1. Introduction:

The present research study tried to analyze the relation between growth of educational institutions and development of scientific temperament in rural people of Jajimukh Panchayats and west Teok Panchayats in Jorhat of Assam . This section comprises of objectives, methodology, and findings that are described as follows:

5.2. Objectives:

1. To study the Scientific Temper of Rural people.
2. To study the Scientific Temper of rural people with respect to Gender.
3. To study the Scientific Temper of rural people with respect to religion.
4. To study the Scientific Temper of rural people with respect to occupation.
5. To study the Scientific Temper of rural people with respect to political participation.
6. To study the Scientific Temper of rural people with respect to marriage.
7. To study the Scientific Temper of rural people with respect to health and disease.
8. To study the Scientific Temper of rural people with respect to environment .

5.3. Methodology:

Chapter 3 provides the complete methodology and procedures of the study. The study consisted of three independent variables (scientific temper) and one dependent variable . The sample of the study was comprised of rural people. A total sample of 100 respondents was selected by stratified random sampling technique from government schools and neighbouring

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EDUCATION & POLITICAL SCIENCE (2020)

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**“THE IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT SPONSORED
WELFARE SCHEMES ON THE PATTERN OF VOTING IN
'9 NO. BOLOMA GAON PANCHAYAT' AND '11 NO. PUB
LAHING GAON PANCHAYAT' AREA”**



**A PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED BY
EDUCATION & POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPTT.
6TH SEMESTER MAJOR STUDENTS, 2020
C.K.B. COLLEGE, TEOK**

GUIDED BY

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CERTIFICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THIS PROJECT WORK WAS
DONE JOINTLY BY THE MAJOR STUDENTS OF EDUCATION AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT OF C.K.B. COLLEGE, TEOK.

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আৰম্ভণি INTRODUCTION

এখন ৰাষ্ট্ৰত বাস কৰা নাগৰিক সকলৰ কিছুমান অধিকাৰ থাকে। এই অধিকাৰ নাগৰিক সকলে উপভোগ কৰিবলৈ প্ৰত্যেক দেশৰ চৰকাৰে কিছুমান আঁচনি প্ৰস্তুত কৰে। ভাৰতবৰ্ষ হ'ল এখন গণতান্ত্ৰিক, সমাজবাদী আৰু কল্যাণকামী ৰাষ্ট্ৰ। ভাৰতৰ দৰে এনে এখন দেশৰ সামগ্ৰীক উন্নয়নত এই আঁচনি সমূহৰ ভূমিকা অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ। ৰাইজৰ উন্নয়নৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখিয়েই চৰকাৰে বিভিন্ন সময়ত বিভিন্ন আঁচনি হাতত লয়।

ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ মুঠ জনসংখ্যা হ'ল ১৩৫.২৬ কোটি। ইয়াৰে প্ৰায় ৫৮.৮ শতাংশ দৰিদ্ৰ সীমাৰেখাৰ তলৰ লোক। ভাৰতবৰ্ষত প্ৰায় ৭৯৩৫ খন সৰু বৰ নগৰ থকাৰ বিপৰীতে ৬৪০,৮৬৭ খন গাঁও অঞ্চল আছে (লোকপিয়ল ২০১১)। ভাৰতৰ ৩০ শতাংশ মানুহ নগৰত আৰু বাকী ৭০ শতাংশ লোক গাঁও অঞ্চলত বসবাস কৰে।

ভাৰতবৰ্ষত বাস কৰা প্ৰত্যেক নাগৰিকে নিজৰ অধিকাৰ লাভ কৰিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে সকলোৰে বাবে কিছুমান আঁচনি প্ৰস্তুত কৰে। এই আঁচনি সমূহ কেন্দ্ৰীয় বা ৰাজ্যিক দুই ধৰণৰ হ'ব পাৰে। এই আঁচনি সমূহ কেৱল দুখীয়া শ্ৰেণী বা কেৱল ধনী শ্ৰেণীৰ বাবেই নহয়, এই সমূহ জনসাধাৰণৰ সামগ্ৰীক কল্যাণ সাধনৰ বাবে প্ৰস্তুত কৰা হয়। এখন দেশৰ প্ৰত্যেক জন নাগৰিককে নিজৰ প্ৰাপ্য অনুসৰি আঁচনিৰ সুবিধা প্ৰদান কৰা হয়। গণতান্ত্ৰিক ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ নাগৰিক হিচাপে দেশৰ প্ৰতিজন নাগৰিকেই চৰকাৰৰ দ্বাৰা আঁচনি সমূহৰ পৰা উপকৃত হ'ব লাগিব।

এখন আঁচনি বিভিন্ন বিষয়ৰ ওপৰত চকু ৰাখি প্ৰস্তুত কৰা হয়। এটা বিশেষ উদ্দেশ্য আগত ৰাখি এখন আঁচনি জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত প্ৰৱেশ কৰেহি। এই আঁচনি সমূহ প্ৰস্তুত কৰিবলৈ একোখন বিশেষ কমিটি গঠন কৰা হয়। এই আঁচনি সমূহ যথেষ্ট সুচিন্তিত, সুপৰিকল্পিত আৰু সুচাৰু ৰূপে ৰূপায়িত নহ'লে আঁচনি খনৰ সুফল জনগণে লাভ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আঁচনি সমূহৰ মাজতেই দলীয় স্বার্থ তথা সৰল ৰাজনীতি গঢ়ি উঠাও পৰিলক্ষিত হয়। আনহাতে ভোট দিয়াৰ সময়তহে চৰকাৰে এই আঁচনি সমূহ ৰূপায়নত তৎপৰ হৈ থাকে। কিন্তু ভাৰতৰ দৰে এখন উন্নয়নশীল গণতান্ত্ৰিক দেশৰ উন্নয়নৰ বাবে আঁচনি সমূহৰ ৰূপায়ন সময় সাপেক্ষ আৰু নিৰপেক্ষ হোৱা প্ৰয়োজন।

আঁচনি সমূহ বিস্তৃতভাৱে অধ্যয়ন কৰাৰ পাছত সিপিঠিত দিয়া ধৰণেৰে বিভক্ত কৰিব পাৰি। এই আঁচনি সমূহ কিছুমান ৰাজ্যিক আৰু কিছুমান কেন্দ্ৰীয় দুই ধৰণৰ হয়। ভাৰতবৰ্ষত

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সামৰণি CONCLUSION

সমীক্ষাৰ বিষয় মতে আমি '১১ নং পূব লাহিং' আৰু '৯ নং বলমা' গাঁও পঞ্চায়ত এলেকাৰ ভোটাৰ সকলৰ ভোটদান প্ৰক্ৰিয়াত চৰকাৰী কল্যাণমূলক আঁচনি সমূহৰ প্ৰভাৱ কেনেদৰে পৰে জানিবলৈ আমি এখন মিশ্ৰিত প্ৰশ্নসূচীৰ (Mix questionnaire- close ended vs open ended) সহায় লৈছিলো। যাদৃচ্ছিক ভাৱে (Random sampling) ভোটাৰৰ নমুনা সংগ্ৰহ কৰা হৈছিল '১১ নং পূব লাহিং' ৰ ১১৪ জন আৰু '৯ নং বলমা' গাঁও পঞ্চায়তৰ ৩৫ জনকৈ ভোটাৰৰ প্ৰশ্নাবলীৰ উত্তৰ সমূহ সাধাৰণ পাৰিসাংখ্যিক কৌশল (percentage, frequency and coding)ৰে বিশ্লেষণ কৰা হৈছিল। ফলাফলত দেখা গৈছিল বহুত ভোটাৰেই এই আঁচনি সমূহৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰভাৱিত আৰু এই বিষয়ে অৱগত। বহুতো ভোটাৰে ভোটদান প্ৰক্ৰিয়াত এই আঁচনি সমূহে প্ৰভাৱ পেলায় বুলি স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে।

অৱশ্যে বহু ভোটাৰ পঞ্চায়তৰ ভূমিকাক লৈ সন্তুষ্ট নহয়। পৰিশেষত এইটো ক'ব পাৰি যে চৰকাৰী কল্যাণমূলক আঁচনি সমূহে ভোটাৰৰ মনত যথেষ্ট প্ৰভাৱ পেলায়।

Photo- Conclusion Page of the Project



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Photo- List of students involved in the Project



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Photo- List of students involved in the Project



PHOTO GALLERY



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INTER- DEPARTMENTAL

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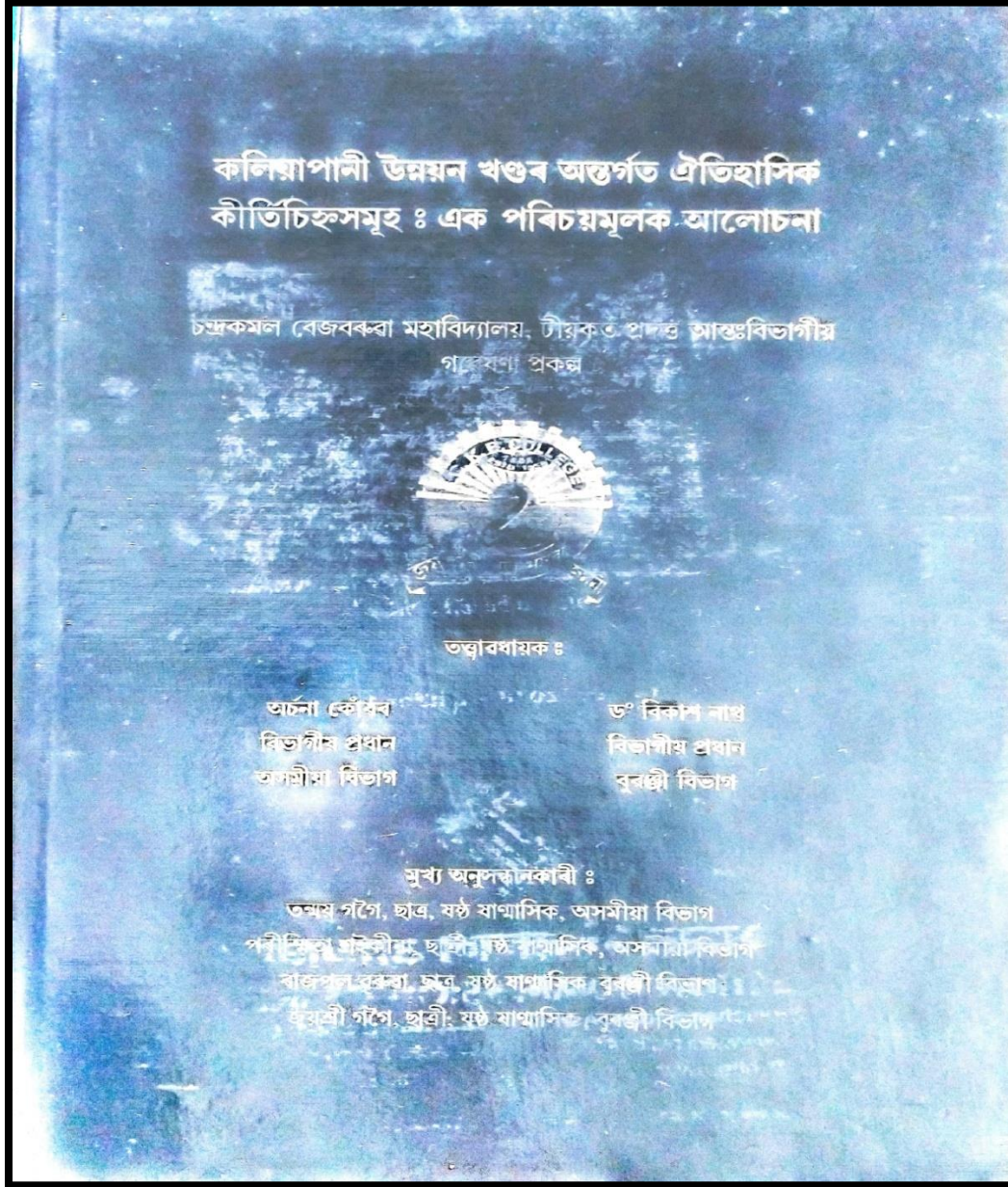


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পঞ্চম অধ্যায়
উপসংহাৰ

৫.০০ “কলিয়াপানী উন্নয়ন খণ্ডৰ অন্তৰ্গত ঐতিহাসিক কীৰ্তিচিহ্নসমূহ : এক পৰিচয়মূলক আলোচনা” শীৰ্ষক বিষয়টি মুঠ পাঁচটা অধ্যায়ত বিভক্ত কৰি অধ্যয়ন কৰা হৈছে। বিদ্যায়তনিক অধ্যয়নৰ জৰিয়তে অসমৰ ঐতিহাসিক কীৰ্তিচিহ্নসমূহৰ গুৰুত্ব আৰু সংৰক্ষণৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা, টীয়কৰ ঐতিহাসিক পৰিচয়, কলিয়াপানী উন্নয়ন খণ্ডৰ অন্তৰ্গত ঐতিহাসিক কীৰ্তিচিহ্নসমূহৰ পৰিচয়, কলিয়াপানী উন্নয়ন খণ্ডৰ অন্তৰ্গত ঐতিহাসিক কীৰ্তিচিহ্নসমূহক সংকট আৰু সম্ভাৱনা আদি দিশ প্ৰতিভাত কৰা হৈছে।

আমাৰ ক্ষুদ্ৰ গৱেষণা গ্ৰন্থখনৰ অৱতৰণিকাত গৱেষণা বিষয়ৰ সামগ্ৰিক পৰিচয়, গৱেষণাৰ বিষয়বস্তু আৰু পৰিসৰ, গৱেষণাৰ গুৰুত্ব আৰু উদ্দেশ্য, গৱেষণা পদ্ধতি, পূৰ্বকৃত সাহিত্য অধ্যয়ন ইত্যাদি বিষয় আলোচনা কৰা হৈছে।

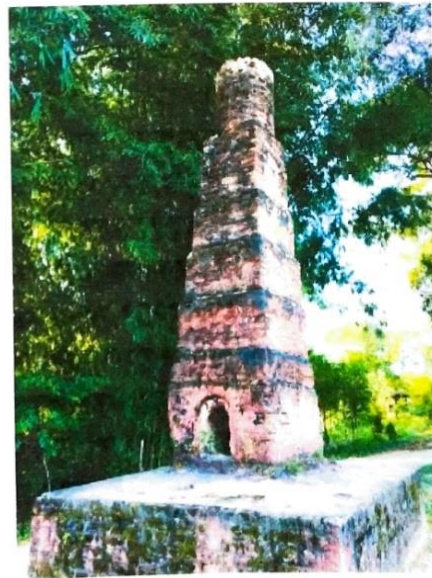
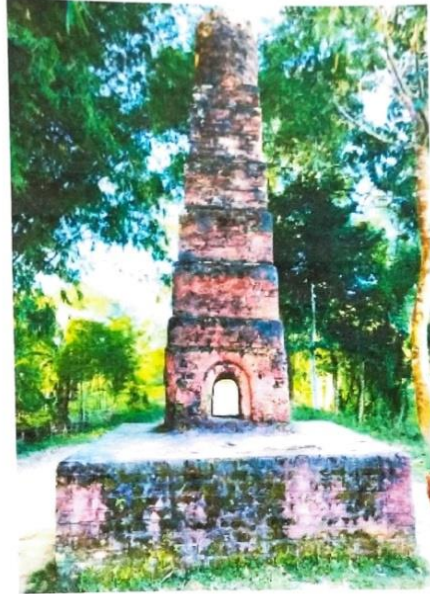
গৱেষণাৰ গ্ৰন্থৰ প্ৰথম অধ্যায়ৰ শিৰোনাম : ‘অসমৰ ঐতিহাসিক কীৰ্তিচিহ্নসমূহ : গুৰুত্ব আৰু সংৰক্ষণৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা। এই অধ্যায়ত অসমৰ ঐতিহাসিক কীৰ্তিচিহ্নৰ ঐতিহ্য, পৰম্পৰা, অসমৰ স্থাপত্য-ভাস্কৰ্যৰ বিৱৰ্তনৰ চমু আলোকপাত, ঐতিহাসিক কীৰ্তিচিহ্নৰ গুৰুত্ব আৰু এইসমূহ সংৰক্ষণৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তাৰ বিষয়ে আলোকপাত কৰা হৈছে। এই সংৰক্ষণে জাতিৰ স্বাভিমান সগৌৰৱেৰে থিয় কৰোৱাৰ লগতে পৰ্যটনৰ উৎস হিচাপে পৰিগণিত হ’ব পৰা দিশসমূহ পোহৰলৈ অনা হৈছে।

গৱেষণাৰ গ্ৰন্থৰ দ্বিতীয় অধ্যায়ত টীয়কৰ ঐতিহাসিক পৰিচয় প্ৰদান কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰা হৈছে। অধ্যায়টোৰ শিৰোনাম : ‘টীয়ক : এক পৰিচয়মূলক আলোচনা’। অধ্যায়টোত টীয়ক নামৰ উৎপত্তি, ঐতিহ্য, বৰ্তমানৰ স্থিতি, জনসাংখ্যিক স্বৰূপ ইত্যাদি বিষয়সমূহৰ আভাস দিবলৈ যত্ন কৰা হৈছে।

Photo- Conclusion Page of the Project



চিত্তামণিগড়ৰ ইটাৰ গম্বুজ



৩৭

Photo- Still images from the survey

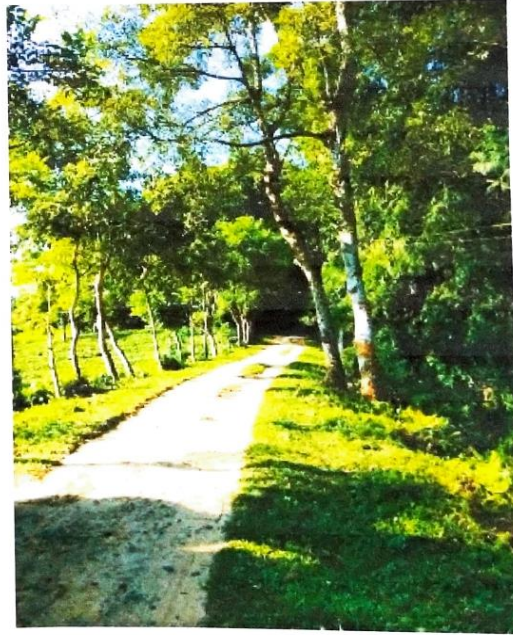


পৰিশিষ্ট- ৩

কলিয়াপানী উন্নয়ন খণ্ডৰ অন্তৰ্গত ঐতিহাসিক কীৰ্তিচিহ্নসমূহৰ আলোকচিত্ৰ :



কটাৰীখাম গড়ৰ
একাংশ



চিত্তামণিগড়ৰ একাংশ

৩৬

Photo- Still images from the survey



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পৰিণিষ্ঠ- ২

ক্ষেত্র অধ্যয়নত অংশগ্রহণ কৰা বুৰঞ্জী বিভাগৰ মঠ মাণাসিকৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকল :

- (১) কল্যাণ ৰাজবংশী
- (২) মাধুৰ্য শইকীয়া
- (৩) দীপশিখা দত্ত
- (৪) হিৰণ্য দলে
- (৫) অনন্যা সাধনীদাৰ
- (৬) বৃষ্টিৰাণী শইকীয়া
- (৭) নিকুমণি শইকীয়া
- (৮) আবু তাহেৰ আহমেদ

৩৫

Photo- List of students involved in the Project



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INTER- DEPARTMENTAL

ECONOMICS AND COMMERCE (2020)

Entrepreneurial Development within the Area of Teok Municipal Board and Prospects of New Avenues of Employment



Photo- Cover Page of the Project



REPORT OF INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDENTS RESEARCH PROJECT
ON
ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE AREA OF
TEOK MUNICIPAL BOARD AND PROSPECTS OF
NEW AVENUES OF EMPLOYMENT

*(Conducted Jointly by the Department of Commerce and Economics with the
Seed Money of CKB College, Teok during the Plan Period 2020-21)*



Supervisors:

Mr. Jintoo Kr. Rajkhowa
Associate Professor, Dept. of Commerce
Mr. Robin Saikia,
Assistant Professor, Dept. of Economics
CKB College, Teok, Jorhat, Assam

Principal Investigators:

Sundeep Boruah (B.Com. 6th Sem Roll No.27)
Asikul Rahman (B.A. 6th Sem., Roll No.184)

Co-Investigator:

Dipankar Tamuli (B.Com. 6th Sem., Roll No.07)
Manas Hazarika (B.A. 6th Sem., Roll No.03)

Submitted to
The Principal
CKB College, Teok, Jorhat, Assam

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Certificate

This is to certify that the Department of Commerce and Economics, CKB College, Teok has been undertaking jointly a students' research project entitled to "ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE AREA OF TEOK MUNICIPAL BOARD AND PROSPECTS OF NEW AVENUES OF EMPLOYMENT" with the Seed Money sanctioned by the Principal, CKB College, Teok during the Plan Period 2020-21.

The entire project is a original piece of work basically based on Primary Data and the research team has done a very good job reflecting their skill in planning, designing and reporting the project.

The work is praiseworthy and hopes their further development in this particular field.

Date...*20/11/2020*..

Place. *TEOK*

Supervisors:

Jintoo Kr. Rajkhowa

Mr. Jintoo Kr. Rajkhowa

Associate Professor, Dept. of Commerce

Robin Saikia

Mr. Robin Saikia,

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Economics

CKB College, Teok, Jorhat, Assam

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4.2 Major Findings

- 1) Almost 30% of the respondents are lies in the age group of 31 to 40 years group and 28% of the respondents are lies in the age group of 21 to 30 years group which is a healthy indication of the fact that the young entrepreneurs are coming forward to do the business.
- 2) There is almost 72% of the sample farms are registered business unit.
- 3) 76% farm have a business experience of less than 5 years. It indicates that the business environment in a real sense is yet to come in this locality. It seems to be a significant consideration so far as the entrepreneurial attitude is concerned. People of this area are still not choosing entrepreneurship as their career option.
- 4) 26% businessman are not paying any tax, only 63% pay Municipal tax, 1% pays GST while 9% respondents remain neutral to respond the question. Interestingly the income tax payers are hardly seen amongst the respondents.
- 5) So far as the nature of business is concerned, almost 90% businessman are related to trading concern, 5% are related to manufacturing while only 1% businessman are related to agro based business concern. Out of the trading business, only grocery shops solely occupys almost 70% share in the entire spectrum. It appears to be a very bad indication towards the entrepreneurship development in this township and thereby pinpoints to the non establishment of the very concept of entrepreneurship in this locality.
- 6) The survey results show that only a few people introduced more than rupee 1 lac as their start-up capital.
- 7) Almost 83% are very smallholders of business unit.
- 8) Only 3% businessman have availed loan from bank which indicates the lack of risk bearing capacity amongst them.

Photo- Findings Page of the Project



11) The transportation system in rural area should be developed so that the entrepreneurs can cheaply carry their required materials for smooth development of their projects.

4.4 Limitations of the Study

The study was taken up in the Teok Municipal area of Jorhat district of Assam. The numbers of micro and small enterprise in the area is higher than that of other medium and large industries. While filling up the questionnaire, it was found that most of the entrepreneurs did not want to share their views as far as the actual sources of finance, repayment position of loan and income level, which restricted the researchers to address the research gap in a more concrete form. Time constraint is also a significant barrier to cover the every knocks and corner of the study. The further researchers, if take the limitation of the present study into consideration, will have more fruitful result.

4.5 Conclusion

The promotion and development of entrepreneurs both in the agricultural as well as industrial sector are crucial not only for accelerating growth in the primary and secondary sectors but also achieving social objective of dispersal of economic growth and equitable distribution of wealth. Entrepreneurship is essential for economic development. Presently, the Government and other institutions in the recent years have taken measures to encourage the practice of entrepreneurship; rural sector still economically and socially backward with inadequate infrastructure, economic stagnation, low levels of education, low skilled

Photo- Conclusion Page of the Project



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MINOR PROJECT (2020)

Language Proficiency and Prospects of Employment: An Analysis of the English Language Learning Environment in Selected High Schools in Teok

AC

**Report of the Selection Committee for Selection of
Minor Research Project.**

The interface meeting of the Selection Committee held on 29th May 2019 under the chairmanship of Dr. Deepak Kumar Sarma, President G.B. for selection of a Minor Research Project sponsored by IQAC of C.K.B. College, Teok has unanimously selected the following Research Project for the session 2019-20.

Name of Department: - Department of English

Title of Project: - Language Proficiency and Prospect of Employment: An analysis of the English language learning environment in selected High Schools in Teok

Broad Subject:- Entrepreneurship and Economic Development under Teok Zila Parishad

Deepak
(Dr. Deepak Kumar Sarma)
President G.B.
C.K.B. College, Teok

Jiten
(Prof. Jiten Hazarika)
Professor and Head
Department of Statistics
Dibrugarh University

Bhachani
(Dr. Bijoy Krishna Pachani)
Principal
C.K.B. College, Teok

Brot
(Dr. Binoy Brot Rajkhowa)
Coordinator IQC
C.K.B. College, Teok

Photo- Report of the Selection Committee (2019-20)



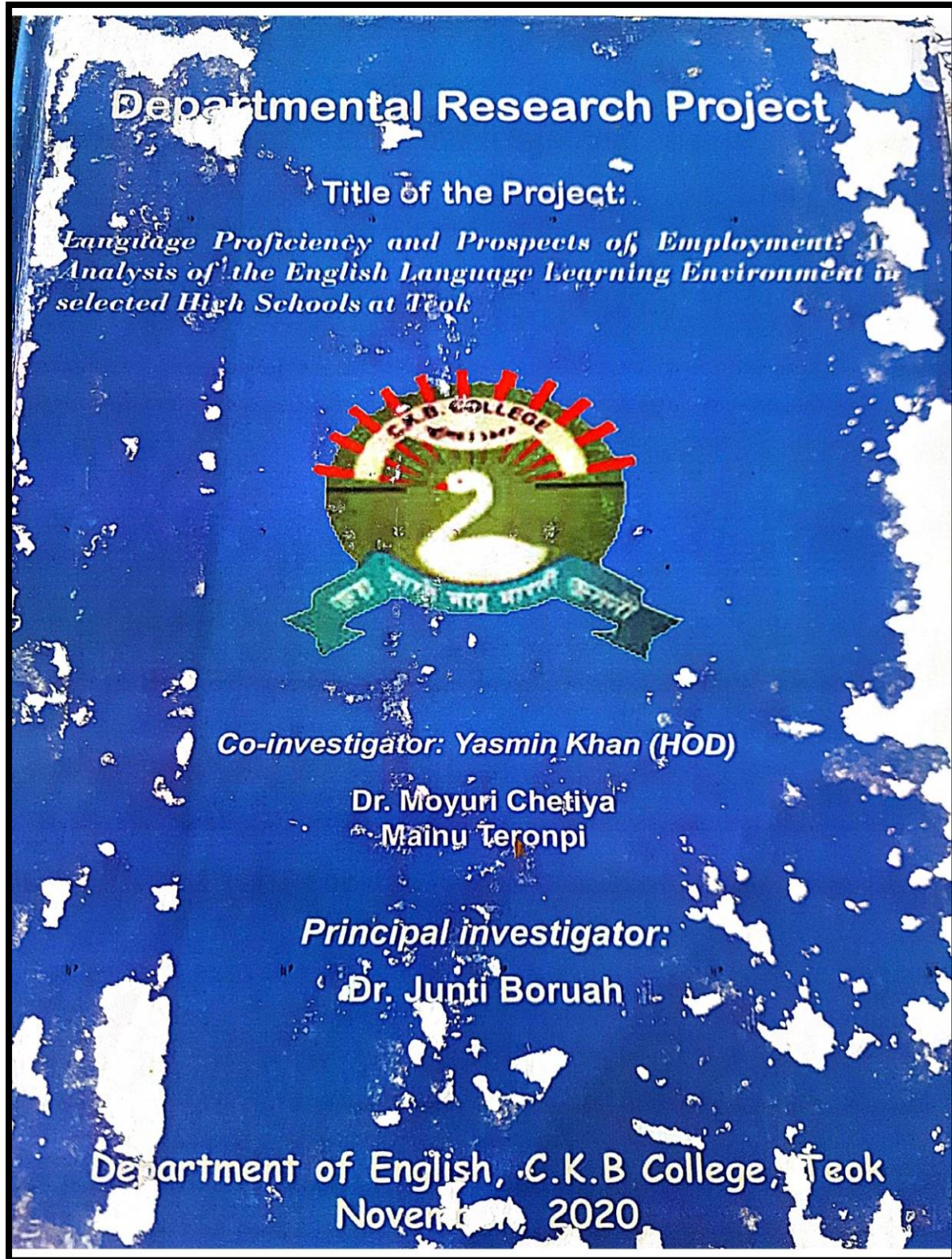


Photo- Cover Page of the Project



Departmental Research Project

Title of the Project:

Language Proficiency and Prospects of Employment: An Analysis of the English Language Learning Environment in selected High Schools at Teok

Submitted by:

Department of English

C.K.B College, Teok

Co-investigator: Yasmin Khan (HOD)

Principal investigator: Dr. Junti Boruah

Dr. Moyuri Chetiya

Mainu Teronpi

November, 2020

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Acknowledgements

First and foremost, we would like to express our gratitude to Dr Bijoy Krishna Pachani sir, the Principal of the college, for his support and cooperation to carry out the project entitled "Language Proficiency and Prospects of Employment: An Analysis of the English Language Learning Environment in selected High Schools at Teok". We are privileged to get guidance and support from Professor Jiten Hazarika, Dean, Students' Affair, Dibrugarh University and Dr Dipak Kumar Sarma, President, Governing body of the college in carrying out the project. We are also grateful to Dr Binoy Brot Rajkhowa, Coordinator of IQAC, for his support and cooperation.

We also express our gratitude to the Principal/Headmaster, teachers and students of the selected schools (Teok Girls' Higher Secondary School, Teok Jatiya Vidyalaya, Bonai High School, Bamunpukhuri High School, Jogduar High School) for their help and cooperation.

We also thank the 6th semester students (Ajanta Saikia, Puja Bora, Mousumi Saikia, Priyanka Gogoi, Rontu Das, Priya Mili, Pinki Bora, Rimpi Borah, Silpisikha Tamuli) for their active cooperation in the working out of the project.



Co-investigators: Yasmin Khan (HOD)



Principal Coordinator: Dr Junti Boruah



Dr Moyuri Chetiya



Mainu Teronpi

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Introduction:

In the age of globalization, English language proficiency plays a crucial role in employment. The correlation between education and the growth of economy is quite apparent. The globalized economy in the present world continues to demand for English language proficiency. The English language skills are increasingly important in helping individuals to secure better jobs. To develop a competitive economic advantage, English language skills have become a crucial requirement. But poor performance in such skills debars individuals to avail their employability chances. In the present scenario, oral fluency is the key for securing better jobs and carving out successful careers.

The main purpose of learning any language is to communicate effectively. For this, a sound atmosphere is essential where the learners get the opportunity to communicate. Language skills cannot be acquired overnight. It can be learnt only by labour. Effective communication is possible only through constant practice and necessary exposure. In this ever-changing world, the demand for effective communication is high. The most important prerequisite to excel in one's career is that every individual should strive hard to acquire good communication skills.

In a linguistically diverse country like India, there is considerable variation in languages spoken even within a district. In India, English is used not only for its importance as a global language of the modern era, but also its importance in facilitating inter-state and intrastate communication. English acts as an indispensable 'link' language in an ethnically and linguistically diverse country like India. In such a scenario, knowledge of a common language definitely facilitates communication. Moreover, there are several economic incentives to learn English. A common language is also useful for international trade. English is considered as the *lingua franca* of the modern era, as it is a widely spoken language today. "With the Information Technology revolution and most software and operating systems being developed in the English language, a new utility for written and oral communication in the English language has emerged." (Vijayalakshmi *et al* 32). Thus, English has emerged as the world's most important language having communicative, educative and economic importance.

In India, students are exposed to their language studies right from their primary level. However, it is often noticed that English which is taught as a second language is presented to the students only as a subject. Moreover, due to variety of reasons the rural children are not

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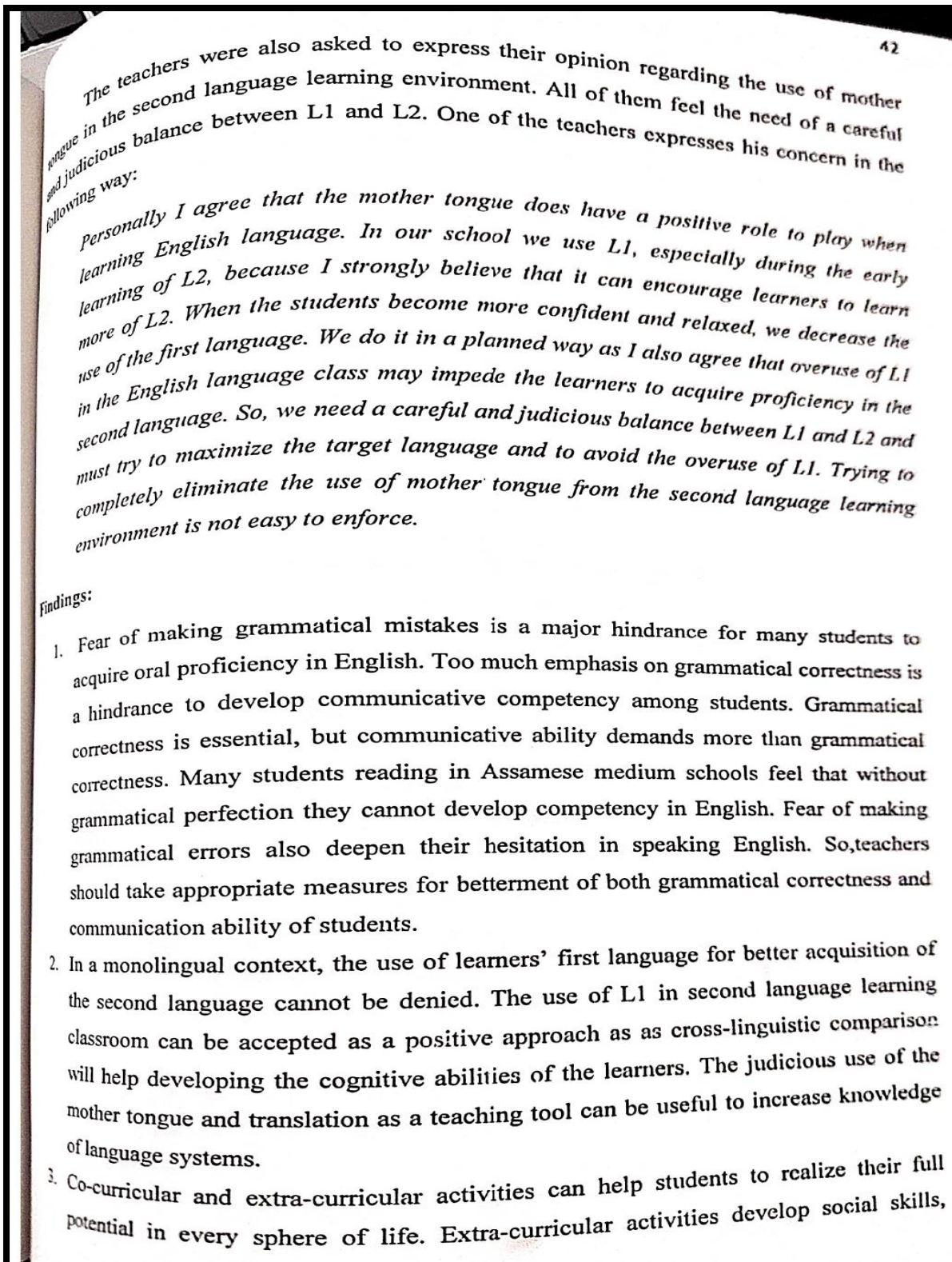


Photo- Findings Page of the Project



- development of various soft skills along with language skills can make one a good communicator.
8. In order to make the classroom environment more interesting, group discussions should be conducted among the students. Moreover, academic activities like writing book review and preparing presentations on selected topics will help the students to develop their writing skills.
 9. English lessons should be explained in simple English so that the students can learn the language and acquire the ability to express themselves by using English.
 10. To bring about perfection in the students' pronunciation, stress and accent etc. listening tools should be made available in schools. Moreover, to instill confidence among the students, they should be trained to have conversation in English.
 11. Teachers should make themselves acquainted with social and economic background of the students as these factors play key role in the learning process. The teachers should take initiatives to motivate the parents so that they develop interest and cooperate in the learning process of their children.
 12. Debates, poetry recitation, seminars, group discussions, can play an active role in creating interest among the students.
 13. To develop the speaking and listening skills of the students, practical courses in English pronunciation must be introduced through audio visual aids.

Conclusion:

Students must be guided from school level so that they can acquire good communication skills because language proficiency and communication skills are highly important for better employment opportunities. Proficiency in English language is viewed as a tool for greater employability. Oral proficiency in English can result to better job opportunities in the future. From job interviews to the actual professional world, communication skills are very crucial.

In spite of having academic excellence, many students fail to avail opportunity in securing job and proving excellence in their professional life due to lack of communicative proficiency. To take advantage of the employment opportunities, language skills have to be acquired for better communicative proficiency. Due to the lack of language proficiency many youths fail to get jobs inspite of having a good academic career. There are many Indian students who remain unemployed due to the lack of sufficient language skills and other soft skills.

Photo- Conclusion Page of the Project

RESEARCH PROJECT LIST

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2021-22

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| 2. | Commerce | Financial Inclusion Among Rural Households of Teok Revenue Circle With Special Reference to Hanchara Bailung Gaon: An Empirical Study | Departmental | 31/12/2021 |
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| 4. | English | Tense Errors in English Among High School Students: A Case Study | Departmental | 31/12/2021 |
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| | | Jorhat District | | |
| 6. | History | Documenting the Past: A Study of the Oral Historical Traditions in the Teok Revenue Circle, Jorhat District, Assam | Departmental | 31/12/2021 |
| 7. | Political Science | National Highway Infrastructure Development and the Political Economy of Teok Municipal Region | Departmental | 31/12/2021 |
| 8. | Sociology | A Study on the Awareness of HIV/AIDS Among High School Students at Teok, Jorhat District, Assam | Departmental | 31/12/2021 |
| 9. | English, Sociology, Assamese, History | A Study on Rural Women Livelihood Under the | Inter-Departmental | 31/12/2021 |



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| | | NRLM and its Contribution to their Socio-Economic Development with special reference to Kaliapani Development Block, Jorhat District | | |
| 10. | Education, Political Science, Commerce, Economics | Socio-Economic Condition of Three Marginalised Community viz. Nepali, Mishing and Tea Garden Community of Rural Assam with Special Reference to Teok Revenue Circle: An Empirical Study | Inter-Departmental | 31/12/2021 |
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| | | <p>of Faith in Public Health Care Governance: A Socio-Scientific Study in Six Villages of Teok and Nazira Revenue Circle of Jorhat and Sivasagar District respectively</p> | | |
| 12. | <p>Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah College, Teok and Department of Statistics, Dibrugarh University</p> | <p>Exploring new Economic Avenues in Jorhat District with special reference to Mariani And Teok LACs</p> | <p>Diamond Jubilee Research Project</p> | <p>05/09/2021</p> |



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Ref:- IQAC/CKBC/2021/434

Notice

All HODs are hereby informed that two projects (One Departmental Project and One Joint Project) have been sanctioned as per decision taken in the Staff Meeting held on 4th January, 2021. The terms and conditions of the said projects are mentioned below:

| Sl No | Type of the Project | Department | Study Area | Amount Sanctioned | Duration |
|-------|----------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 1 | Departmental Project | For Each Department | ----- | Rs 5000/ to Each Deptt. | 5 months (Starting from 15 th Feb, 2021) |
| 2 | Joint Project 1 | Assamese, English, History, Sociology | Socio-Political / Socio-Cultural | Rs 10000/ | 9 months (Starting from 15 th Feb, 2021) |
| | Joint Project 2 | Commerce, Economics, Education, Political Science | Socio-Economic | Rs 10000/ | 9 months (Starting from 15 th Feb, 2021) |

This is for your kind information and necessary action.


 Dr. Binoy Brot Rajkhowa
 Co-ordinator, IQAC
 C.K.B. College, Teok

Copy to:-

1. Principal, Chairperson, IQAC for information
2. The Rector for information
3. All HODs
4. Notice for circulation (For Signature)









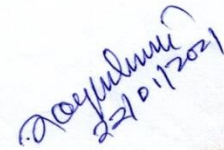

 22/01/2021

Photo- Sanction Notice of the Projects 2021-22




 Principal
 Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
 College, Teok

DEPARTMENT OF ASSAMESE (2021)

*Chutia Sakalor Utsav Parvon: Ek Bornonatmok Odyayon (Jorhat Jilar Teokor Pirakata
Bhorolua Gaonor Adharat)*

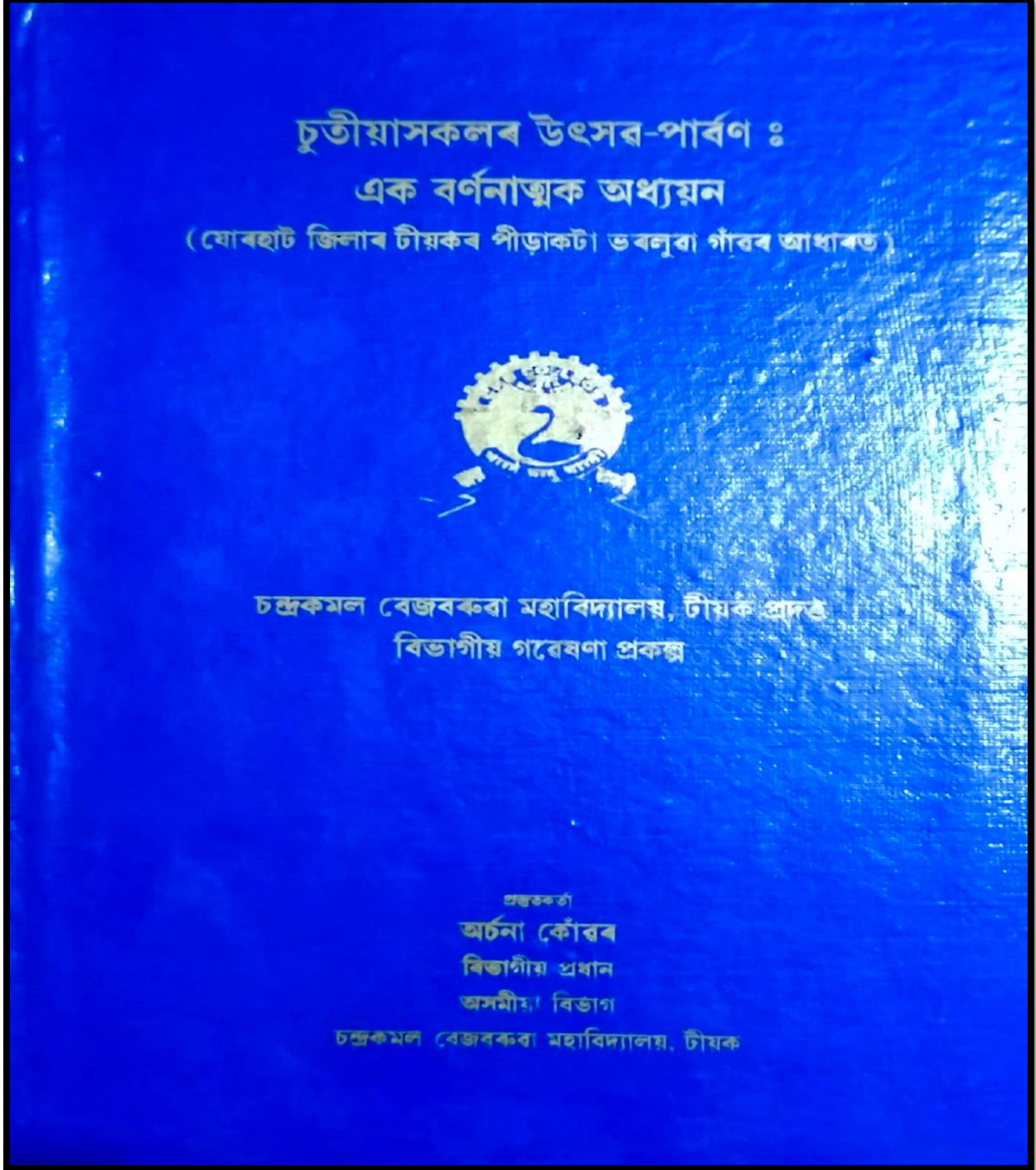


Photo- Cover Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bejbarua
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bejbarua
College, Teok

চুতীয়াসকলৰ উৎসৱ-পাৰ্বণ ঃ
এক বৰ্ণনাত্মক অধ্যয়ন
(যোৰহাট জিলাৰ টীয়কৰ পীড়াকটা ভৰলুৱা গাঁৱৰ আধাৰত)



চন্দ্ৰকমল বেজবৰুৱা মহাবিদ্যালয়, টীয়ক প্ৰদত্ত
বিভাগীয় গৱেষণা প্ৰকল্প

প্ৰস্তুতকৰ্তা
অৰ্চনা কোঁৱৰ
বিভাগীয় প্ৰধান
অসমীয়া বিভাগ
চন্দ্ৰকমল বেজবৰুৱা মহাবিদ্যালয়, টীয়ক

Photo- Title Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

প্ৰমাণ পত্ৰ

চন্দ্ৰকমল বেজবৰুৱা মহাবিদ্যালয়, টীয়কৰ অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ৰ উদ্যোগত গৱেষণা কৰ্মৰ প্ৰসাৰতাৰ বাবে আভ্যন্তৰীণ মান নিশ্চিতকৰণ কোষৰ অধীনত আৰ্থিক সাহায্য প্ৰদান কৰি ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ দ্বাৰা ক্ষুদ্ৰ গৱেষণা প্ৰকল্প প্ৰস্তুতকৰণৰ বাবে অসমীয়া বিভাগক দিয়া দায়িত্ব অনুসৰি বিভাগীয় আলোচনাত “অসমৰ চূতীয়াসকলৰ উৎসৱ-পাৰ্বন : এক বৰ্ণনামূলক অধ্যয়ন” (যোৰহাট জিলাৰ টীয়ক অঞ্চলৰ পীড়াকটা ভৰলুৱা গাঁৱৰ আধাৰত)” শীৰ্ষক বিষয়টি নিৰ্বাচন কৰা হয়। গৱেষণা প্ৰকল্পটিৰ তত্ত্বাবধায়কৰ দায়িত্ব আমাক প্ৰদান কৰা হয়। তৃতীয় বান্ধাসিকৰ ছাত্ৰ নিৰুৎপল গগৈ আৰু ছাত্ৰী দ্বীপশিখা বৰাক মুখ্য অনুসন্ধানকাৰীৰূপে লৈ প্ৰকল্পটি বিভাগৰ অধ্যাপক-অধ্যাপিকা সমন্বিতে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলে ক্ষেত্ৰ অধ্যয়ন কৰি ক্ষুদ্ৰ গৱেষণা গ্ৰন্থখন প্ৰস্তুত কৰিছে। মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ গৱেষণা কৰ্ম প্ৰসাৰৰ বাবে প্ৰস্তুত কৰা এই ক্ষুদ্ৰ গৱেষণা-গ্ৰন্থখন মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ আভ্যন্তৰীণ মান নিশ্চিতকৰণ কোষত জমা দিয়াৰ বাহিৰে আন কোনো গৱেষণা কৰ্মত ব্যৱহাৰ হোৱা নাই। এই গৱেষণা কৰ্ম মৌলিকতাৰ ভেটিত প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত।

অৰ্চনা কোঁৱৰ
(অৰ্চনা কোঁৱৰ)

তত্ত্বাবধায়ক তথা বিভাগীয় প্ৰধান
অসমীয়া বিভাগ
চন্দ্ৰকমল বেজবৰুৱা মহাবিদ্যালয়,
টীয়ক।

31/11/2022

Photo- Certificate Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bejjabaru
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bejjabaru
College, Teok

কৃতজ্ঞতা

চন্দ্ৰকমল বজ্জবৰুৱা মহাবিদ্যালয়, টীয়কৰ সন্মানীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ৰ উদ্যোগত গৱেষণা কৰ্মৰ প্ৰসাৰতাৰ বাবে আভ্যন্তৰীণ মান নিশ্চিতকৰণ কোষ (IQAC)-ৰ অধীনত আৰ্থিক সাহায্য প্ৰদান কৰি ক্ষুদ্ৰ গৱেষণা প্ৰকল্প প্ৰস্তুতকৰণৰ বাবে অসমীয়া বিভাগক দ্বায়িত্ব অৰ্পণ কৰিছিল। বিভাগক গৱেষণাৰ বাবে প্ৰদান কৰাৰ বিষয়টি আছিল— “চূতীয়াসকলৰ উৎসৱ-পাৰ্বণ : এক বৰ্ণনাত্মক অধ্যয়ন” (যোৰহাট জিলাৰ টীয়কৰ পীড়াকটা ভৰলুৱা গাঁৱৰ আধাৰত)। গৱেষণা প্ৰকল্পটোৰ তত্ত্বাবধায়ক অসমীয়া বিভাগৰ মুৰব্বী শ্ৰীযুতা অৰ্চনা কোঁৱৰ বাইদেউয়ে আমাক মুখ্য অনুসন্ধানকাৰীৰ দ্বায়িত্ব প্ৰদান কৰে। প্ৰকল্পটিত বিভাগৰ শিক্ষক-শিক্ষয়িত্ৰীসকলে ক্ষেত্ৰ অধ্যয়ন কৰি আমাক এই ক্ষুদ্ৰ গৱেষণা গ্ৰন্থখন প্ৰস্তুত কৰাত বিশেষভাৱে সহায়-সহযোগিতা আগবঢ়ায়।

মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ সন্মানীয় অধ্যক্ষ ড° বিজয় কৃষ্ণ পাচনীদেৱে গৱেষণা প্ৰকল্পটোৰ বাবে আৰ্থিক সাহায্য প্ৰদান কৰাৰ লগতে উৎসাহ-উদ্দীপনা যোগাই আমাক কৃতজ্ঞতা কৰিছে। ছাৰৰ প্ৰশংসনীয় প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ শলাগ লৈছোঁ আৰু তেখেতক অশেষ ধন্যবাদ আৰু কৃতজ্ঞতা জনাইছোঁ।

গৱেষণা প্ৰকল্পটো প্ৰস্তুত কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাক সদায় উৎসাহিত কৰা আভ্যন্তৰীণ মান নিশ্চিতকৰণ কোষৰ সন্মানীয় সমন্বয়ক ড° বিনয়ব্ৰত ৰাজখোৱা ছাৰক ধন্যবাদ আৰু কৃতজ্ঞতা জনাইছোঁ।

গৱেষণা প্ৰকল্পটোৰ তত্ত্বাবধায়ক অসমীয়া বিভাগৰ বিভাগীয় মুৰব্বী শ্ৰীযুতা অৰ্চনা কোঁৱৰ বাইদেউয়ে আমাক সততে দিহা-পৰামৰ্শৰে উপকৃত কৰিছে। তেখেতৰ সহযোগিতা, উৎসাহ, প্ৰেৰণা, দিহা-পৰামৰ্শ আমি কেতিয়াও নাপাহাৰোঁ। সেইবাবে আমি তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ আৰু কৃতজ্ঞতা জনাইছোঁ।

গৱেষণা প্ৰকল্পটি সম্পন্ন কৰাত বিভিন্ন স্তৰত আমাক দিহা-পৰামৰ্শৰে সহযোগিতা আগবঢ়োৱা অসমীয়া বিভাগৰ সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা ড° কৰবী গগৈ বাউদেউক আৰু সহকাৰী অধ্যাপক ড° জয়ন্ত পাঠক ছাৰলৈ এই আপাহতে ধন্যবাদ আৰু কৃতজ্ঞতা জনাইছোঁ।

পীড়াকটা ভৰলুৱা গাঁৱৰ নিবাসী তথা শিক্ষক শ্ৰীযুত গোপী শইকীয়াক তেখেতে ক্ষেত্ৰ অধ্যয়নত আগবঢ়োৱা সহায়-সহযোগিতা আৰু ক্ষেত্ৰ অধ্যয়নত আমাক সহায় কৰা অসমীয়া বিভাগৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী প্ৰীতি বুঢ়াগোঁহাই, সপোনজ্যোতি গগৈ, কবিতা বৰুৱা, প্ৰণামী শৰ্মা আৰু কৃপান্ত বৰাক এই সুযোগতে আমি ধন্যবাদ আৰু কৃতজ্ঞতা জনাইছোঁ।

দীপাশাহাৰী বৰা
(দ্বীপশিখা বৰা)

নিৰঞ্জন গগৈ
(নিৰঞ্জন গগৈ)

চূতীয়া মানসিক, অসমীয়া বিভাগ,
মুখ্য অনুসন্ধানকাৰী

Photo- Acknowledgement Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal
Principal
Chandrar Kamal Bezbantish
College, Teok

সূচীপত্ৰ

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------|
| ০.০ অবতৰণিকা | | ১—৩ |
| ০.১ অধ্যয়নৰ পৰিচয় | | |
| ০.২ অধ্যয়নৰ উদ্দেশ্য | | |
| ০.৩ অধ্যয়নৰ গুৰুত্ব | | |
| ০.৪ অধ্যয়নৰ পৰিসৰ | | |
| ০.৫ অধ্যয়নৰ পদ্ধতি | | |
| ০.৬ পূৰ্বকৃত অধ্যয়নৰ সমীক্ষা | | |
| ১.০ প্ৰথম অধ্যায় : | চুতীয়া জনগোষ্ঠী আৰু ভাষিক পৰিচয় | ৪—৭ |
| | ১.১ চুতীয়াসকলৰ নৃগোষ্ঠীগত পৰিচয় | |
| | ১.২ চুতীয়াসকলৰ ভাষা আৰু জনসংখ্যা | |
| | ১.৩ চুতীয়াসকলৰ ধৰ্মীয় দিশ | |
| ২.০ দ্বিতীয় অধ্যায় : | চুতীয়াসকলৰ পৰম্পৰাগত উৎসৱ-পাৰ্বণ | ৮—২৩ |
| | ২.১ ঋতুকালীন কৃষি উৎসৱ | |
| | ২.২ ধৰ্মীয় কৃতাৰ লগত জড়িত উৎসৱ-পাৰ্বণ | |
| | ২.৩ জীৱন-বৃত্তৰ লগত জড়িত উৎসৱ-পাৰ্বণ | |
| | ২.৪ পঞ্জিকা আশ্রয়ী উৎসৱ-পাৰ্বণ | |
| ৩.০ তৃতীয় অধ্যায় : | চুতীয়াসকলৰ সাজপাৰ, আ-অলংকাৰ, খাদ্যাভাস, বাদ্যযন্ত্ৰ, গৃহনিৰ্মাণ, খেল-ধেমালি আৰু লোক-ঔষধ | ২৪—২৮ |
| | ৩.১ পুৰুষৰ সাজপাৰ আৰু আ-অলংকাৰ | |
| | ৩.২ মহিলাৰ সাজপাৰ আৰু আ-অলংকাৰ | |
| | ৩.৩ খাদ্যাভাস | |
| | ৩.৪ বাদ্যযন্ত্ৰ | |

Photo- Content Page of the Project



- ৩.৫ গৃহনির্মাণ
৩.৬ খেল-ধেমালি
৩.৭ লোক-ঔষধ

| | |
|--|-------|
| ৪.০ চতুর্থ অধ্যায় : পীড়াকটা ভবলুবা গাঁও : পরিচয় | ২৯—৩৮ |
| ৪.১ পীড়াকটা ভবলুবা গাঁওর ইতিহাস | |
| ৪.২ জীবনশৈলী | |
| ৪.৩ ভাষিক স্থিতি | |
| ৪.৪ পীড়াকটা ভবলুবা গাঁওর উৎসব-পার্বণ | |
| ৫.০ উপসংহাৰ | ৩৯—৪০ |
| ৫.১ প্রাপ্ত সিদ্ধান্ত | |
| ৫.২ ভবিষ্যৎ অধ্যয়নৰ সম্ভাবনীয়তা | |
| গ্রন্থপঞ্জী | ৪১ |
| পৰিশিষ্ট—১ | ৪২ |
| পৰিশিষ্ট—১ | ৪৩ |

Photo- Content Page of the Project



প্ৰথম অধ্যায়

১.০ চুতীয়া জনজাতি আৰু ভাষিক পৰিচয়

১.১ চুতীয়াসকলৰ নৃগোষ্ঠীগত পৰিচয়

অসমৰ সমাজ-সংস্কৃতিলৈ বৃহৎ অবদান আগবঢ়োৱা চুতীয়াসকল অসমৰ ভূমিপুত্ৰ লগতে অসমৰ এটা উল্লেখযোগ্য আদিম আদিবাসী। পূৰ্বে সৌমাৰখণ্ডৰ পূৰ্বফিলত ১৬ শ হ্ৰীষ্টাব্দৰ আগলৈকে চুতীয়াসকল বসবাস কৰাৰ প্ৰমাণ পোৱা যায়। 'সৌ' শব্দৰ অৰ্থ 'অলপ নিলগাই থাকিবলৈ লোৱা'। আৰু 'মাৰ' শব্দৰ অৰ্থ তিব্বতীয়া লামা শব্দ; ইয়াৰ অৰ্থ হ'ল বঙা। অৰ্থাৎ মাৰ দেশৰ মানুহ মানে চীন দেশৰ কুমিং চহৰৰ বঙা জলাশয়ৰ পাৰৰপৰা অহা মানুহ, যিখন দেশৰ নাম চু বাজা হিচাপে জনা যায়। গতিকে সৌমাৰ শব্দৰ অৰ্থ স্বায়ত্ত শাসন ব্যৱস্থাবে থকা মানুহ। অৰ্থাৎ স্বাধীনভাৱে থাকি ভাল পোৱা মানুহ চুতীয়াসকল।

অসমত পালবংশৰ পতন তথা কামৰূপ ৰাজ্যৰ বিভাজনৰ কালত উজনি ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাৰ ৰাজনৈতিক মঞ্চত প্ৰভাৱশালী হোৱা এক অন্যতম প্ৰধান শক্তি হিচাপে চুতীয়াসকল চিহ্নিত হৈছিল। চুতীয়াসকল বৃহৎ মাস্কোলীয় গোষ্ঠীৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ মূল ভাষা অনাৰ্যমূলীয়। চুতীয়াসকলে ৰাজত্ব কৰা ৰাজ্যখনৰ সীমা আছিল পশ্চিমে সোৱণশিৰিৰ উপনদী চিহ্নিতপৰা ব্ৰহ্মকুণ্ডলৈকে সমগ্ৰ ৰাজ্যখণ্ড। এই ৰাজ্যৰ উত্তৰে আছিল পাহাৰৰ শাৰী আৰু দক্ষিণে আছিল বুঢ়াদিতি নদী। অবশ্যে এখন অসম বুৰঞ্জী পুথিৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি নি এলিয়াছ এ ক'ব বিচাৰে যে চুতীয়াসকলৰ ৰাজ্য বৰ্তমানৰ দৰং জিলাৰ বিশ্বনাথৰ ওচৰলৈ বিস্তৃত আছিল। ডব্লিউ ৰবিনছনেও মত প্ৰকাশ কৰে যে চুতীয়াসকলে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ উত্তৰ পাৰে সম্ভৱতঃ বিশ্বনাথ পৰ্যন্ত সমগ্ৰ অঞ্চল শাসন কৰিছিল। চুতীয়া ৰাজ্যৰ ৰাজধানী প্ৰকৃত স্থান ক'ত আছিল এই বিষয়ে স্থিৰ সিদ্ধান্তত বুৰঞ্জীবিদসকলে দিব পৰা নাই। আনুমানিকভাৱে চুতীয়াসকলৰ ৰাজধানী এসময়ত কুণ্ডল নদীৰ পাৰৰ কুণ্ডল নগৰী বা ভীষ্মক নগৰীত। দেওধাই অসম বুৰঞ্জীৰ মতে চুতীয়া ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠাপক বীৰপাল বা গয়াপালৰ ৰাজধানী আছিল সোৱণশিৰি নদীৰ উৎসৰ কাষত থকা সোণাশিৰি পাহাৰত। বীৰপালৰ মৃত্যুৰ পিছত তেওঁৰ পুত্ৰ তথা উত্তৰাধিকাৰী গৌৰীমাৰায়ণ তৰফে বহু পালে সোণাশিৰিৰপৰা বহুপুৰ বা বতনপুৰ বা ৰত্নপুৰ ক'ত আছিল সঠিকভাৱে জনা নাযায় যদিও ঐতিহাসিকসকলে এই ঠাই সম্ভৱতঃ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ উত্তৰে লখিমপুৰ জিলাৰ কোনো অঞ্চলত আছিল বুলি ধাৰণা কৰে। কপিও আছে যে এইজন ৰজাই সিন্ধুক্ৰে নামে আন এক নগৰ নিৰ্মাণ কৰিছিল আৰু পিছলৈ এই নগৰেই শদিয়া নামে জনাজাত হ'ল তথা চুতীয়া ৰাজ্যৰ স্থায়ী ৰাজধানীত পৰিণত হৈছিল। অৰুণাচল পাহাৰৰ নাৰ্মান অঞ্চলৰ বহু ঠাইত বৰ্তমানেও চুতীয়াসকলৰ প্ৰাচীন

Photo- Introduction Page of the Project



৫.০ উপসংহাৰ

৫.১ প্ৰাপ্ত সিদ্ধান্ত :

"অসমৰ চুতীয়াসকলৰ উৎসৱ-পাৰ্বণ : এক কৰ্মনাট্যক অধ্যয়ন (যোৰহাট জিলাৰ পীড়াকটা ভৰলুৱা গাঁৱৰ জাৰাবত)" শীৰ্ষক প্ৰকল্পটিৰ অধ্যয়নৰূপৰা প্ৰাপ্ত সিদ্ধান্তসমূহ এনেধৰণে উল্লেখ কৰা হ'ল :

- (১) ইতিহাসে সুকি নোপোৱা কালৰে পৰা চুতীয়াসকল অসমত বসবাস কৰি আহিছে।
- (২) চুতীয়াসকল প্ৰধানতঃ তিব্বতবৰ্মী নৃগোষ্ঠীৰপৰা উৎপত্তি হোৱা জনগোষ্ঠী।
- (৩) উত্তৰ-পূব ভাৰতৰ অঞ্চলতল বাজাত চুতীয়াসকলৰ অৱস্থান লক্ষ্য কৰিলেও প্ৰধানকৈ অসমৰ (উজনি অসম) তেওঁলোকৰ বসতি বেছি।
- (৪) অসমত বসবাস কৰা চুতীয়াসকল অতীজতে শাক্তপন্থী আছিল যদিও বৰ্তমান নৱবৈষ্ণৱ ধৰ্মত দীক্ষিত হৈ হিন্দুধৰ্মাৱলম্বী ৰূপে পৰিচয় লাভ কৰিছে। জনজাতিসকলৰ ভিতৰত চুতীয়াসকলে সৰ্বপ্ৰথমে হিন্দু ধৰ্মত দীক্ষিত হয় (উজনি অসমৰ)।
- (৫) চুতীয়াসকলৰ উৎসৱ-অনুষ্ঠানসমূহলৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিলে দেখা যায় যে নাৰীৰ বিশেষ প্ৰাধান্য অৰ্থাৎ পুৰুষতকৈ মহিলাকেন্দ্ৰিক অনুষ্ঠানৰ পৰিমাণ বেছি।
- (৬) ঋতুকালীন কৃষিভিত্তিক উৎসৱসমূহ : বিহু, ন-বোৱা, লখিমী সতা, নাঙল-ধোৱা ইত্যাদি।
- (৭) ধৰ্মীয় উৎসৱ-পাৰ্বণ : বৰসবাহ
- (৮) জীৱনচক্ৰৰ লগত জড়িত অনুষ্ঠান : পিতাওবি যোৱা পৰ্ব, বাজ উলিওৱা, গুড়ি সকাম আৰু জন্মদিন উদ্‌যাপন।
- (৯) বিবাহৰ লগত জড়িত অনুষ্ঠান : নোৱাই তোলনী বিয়া আৰু বৰ বিয়া। আজিকালি বৈদিক পন্থাত বিশ্বাস কৰা সকলে বামুন পুৰোহিতৰ যোগেদি বিবাহ কাৰ্য সম্পাদন কৰে আৰু শ্ৰীমন্ত শঙ্কৰদেৱৰ সংঘৰ ভিতৰুৱাসকলে সংঘৰ নিয়ম মতে বিবাহ কাৰ্য সম্পন্ন কৰে। অনন্যতে বহু দম্পতিয়ে ক'টাত বিবাহ চুক্তি সম্পাদন কৰে আৰু বহুতো দম্পতিয়ে বিবাহ কাৰ্য সম্পন্ন কৰে।
- (১০) বৃত্তি : শিক্ষক, অধ্যাপক, ব্যৱসায়ী, ড্ৰাইভাৰ, পৰামিহী, শ্ৰমিক আৰু দিন হাজিৰা কৰা ব্যক্তি।
- (১১) পৰম্পৰাগত উৎসৱসমূহৰ পৰম্পৰা আজিও বৰি ৰাখিবলৈ তেওঁলোক আগ্ৰহী।

Photo- Conclusion Page of the Project



বিষয় সম্বন্ধীয় আলোকচিত্র

পরিশিষ্ট-২



চুতীয়াসকলৰ বাজ উলিওৱা পৰ্বৰ
এক দৃশ্য

অন্নপ্ৰাসনৰ এক দৃশ্য



বৰবিয়াৰ এক দৃশ্য



তথ্যদাতাৰ একাংশ



-৪৩-

Photo- Still images from the survey



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS (2021)

Role of NREGA in Empowering Rural Population: A Case Study

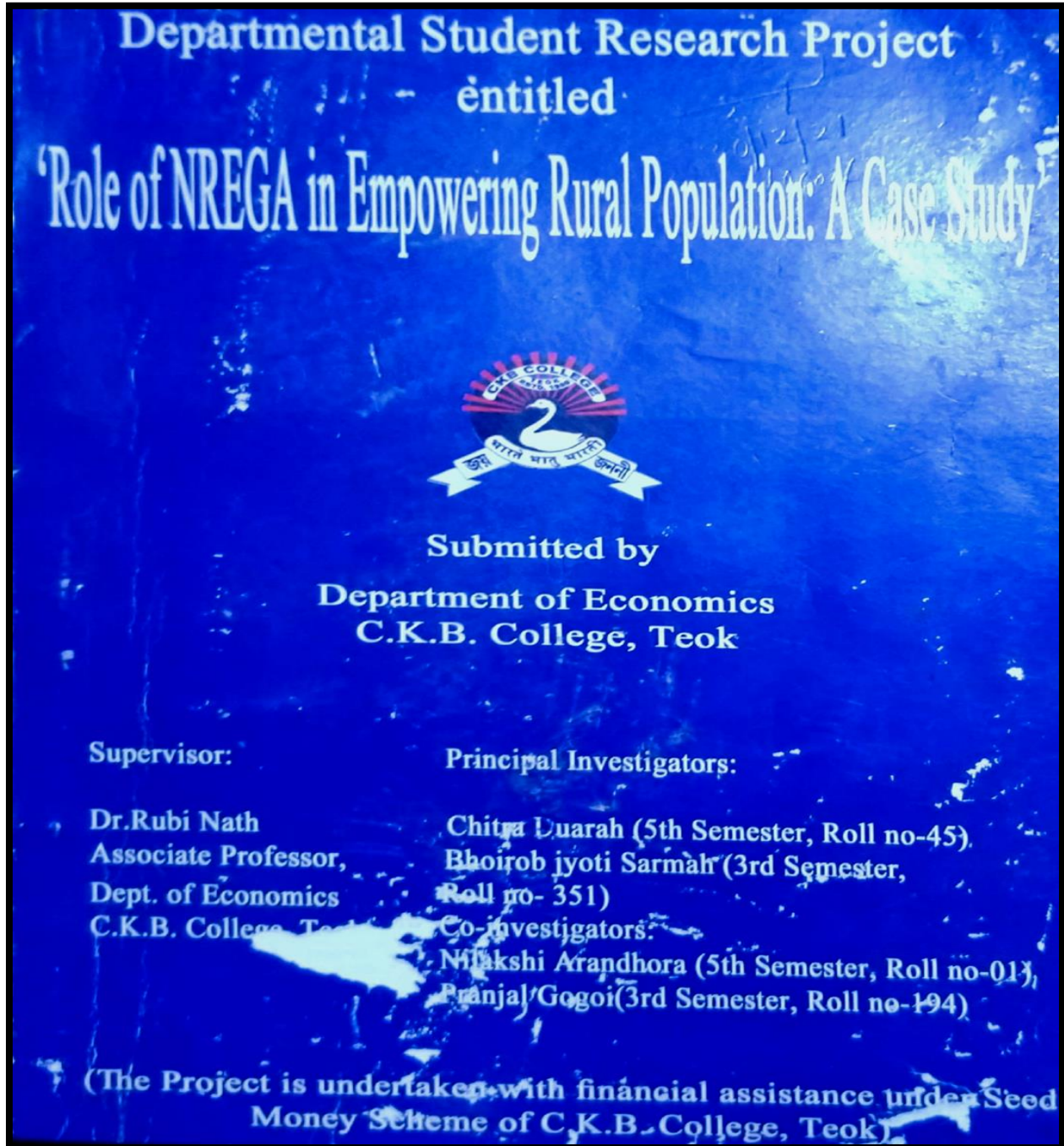


Photo- Cover Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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College Teok

**Departmental Student Research Project
entitled**

**“Role of NREGA in Empowering Rural Population:
A Case Study”**

Submitted by

**Department of Economics
C.K.B. College, Teok**



Supervisor:

**Dr. Rubi Nath
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**(The Project is undertaken with financial assistance under Seed
Money Scheme of C.K.B. College, Teok)**

Photo- Title Page of the Project



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CERTIFICATE

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Photo- Content Page of the Project

PREFACE

The Economy of India in general and Assam in particular is rural based and the overall development of the country is entirely depending on the development of the rural sector. Govt. of India has launched lots of rural development schemes to improve the quality of the life of the rural poor and to raise their income and employment. Launched on February 6, 2006, NREGA (National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme) is entirely an employment guarantee scheme which has offered manifold opportunities and prosperity to the rural poor in particular and national reconstruction in general. The objective of the scheme is to enhance livelihood, security in rural areas by way of employment guarantee, generating productive assets, protecting environment, empowering rural women fostering social equality and reducing rural-urban migration. Along with the other states of India, this scheme was introduced in Assam in 2006 and now it covers all the districts of the state.

The fruitfulness of any governmental scheme depends on its proper implementation and in this context micro level analysis is utmost importance. With this view, the students of Department of Economics, C.K.B. College, Teok has attempted to analyze the implementation and fruitfulness of NREGS by collecting data from the beneficiaries belonging to different gaon panchayat under Kaliapani Dev. Block of Jorhat District. For this purpose, the necessary primary data were collected during the period September 2021 to November 2021.

Photo- Preface Page of the Project



On behalf of the research team I express my deep gratitude and honour to those scholars, researchers, writers and authors whose thoughts and ideas contributed a lot to our knowledge in developing this project.

I am thankful to the honourable Principal of our college, Dr. Bijoy Krishna Pachani for his encouragement and financial help to undertake the project.

I am also thankful to the respondents for providing the necessary information required for the study without which the project would not be a fruitful one.

I express my heartfelt gratitude to the student investigators for timely collecting the data and Departmental Colleagues for their help and cooperation.

At last but not the least I am grateful to Sibam Katoky for shouldering responsibility to print out the project.

Rubi Nath

(Dr. Rubi Nath)

Teok, Jorhat

Photo- Preface Page of the Project



CHAPTER-I**PROLOGUE****1:i. Introduction**

Wage employment programmes are important elements of public policy in India to provide unskilled workers with short- term employment on public policies. They provide income transfer to poor households during the periods when they suffer because of opportunities of employment. India is a rural based economy and socio-economic development of the country as a whole is entirely dependent on the growth of the rural sector.

India has a long history and experience in implementing wage employment programmes such as Community Development Programme, Small Farmers Development Agency, Drought prone area Programme, Twenty Point Employment Prog., Training of Rural Youth for Self –employment, National Rural Development Programme, JRY, SGSY etc implemented by the state govt by the central assistance. Beginning with community development programme in 1952, the outreach of these programmes increased significantly culminating the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme which was implemented by the enactment of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(NREGA) 2005. The act came into force in Feb 2006, where 200 selected villages were brought under its purview (phase-2006-07). It is extended to 130 additional districts in phase II during 2007-08. The remaining rural areas notified with effect from 1st April, 2008. NREGA now covers all rural areas of the country.

Photo- Introduction Page of the Project

SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

The NREGS is an important step towards realization of the right to work. It is expected to enhance people's livelihood security on a sustained basis, by developing economic and social infrastructure in rural areas. Ever since its launch, NREGS is playing the role of a catalyst in rural economy. But, NREGS depends on the acceptability of the people, which further rests on the level of awareness among various stakeholders and the desire among them to implement it. In the present study following drawbacks of the scheme have been found-----

1. Lack of awareness about various provisions of the scheme proved to be major impediments in its implementation. Most of the respondents in the study area are aware about the 100 days employment, job card, minimum wage, provision of work within 5 k.ms from their residence etc. but they are unclear about the role of the gaon panchayats in the entire process. Further unawareness about the process involved in job application was rampant. In particular, collecting receipts after applying job card was not known to the respondents at all. Not surprisingly, therefore, unemployment allowance was not paid.
2. In comparison to the male worker, the number of female worker is found to be less.
3. In many cases, the distribution of job cards is found to be illegal.

Photo- Conclusion Page of the Project



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (2021)

Social Intelligence of Students of the B.Ed Programme of Jorhat District

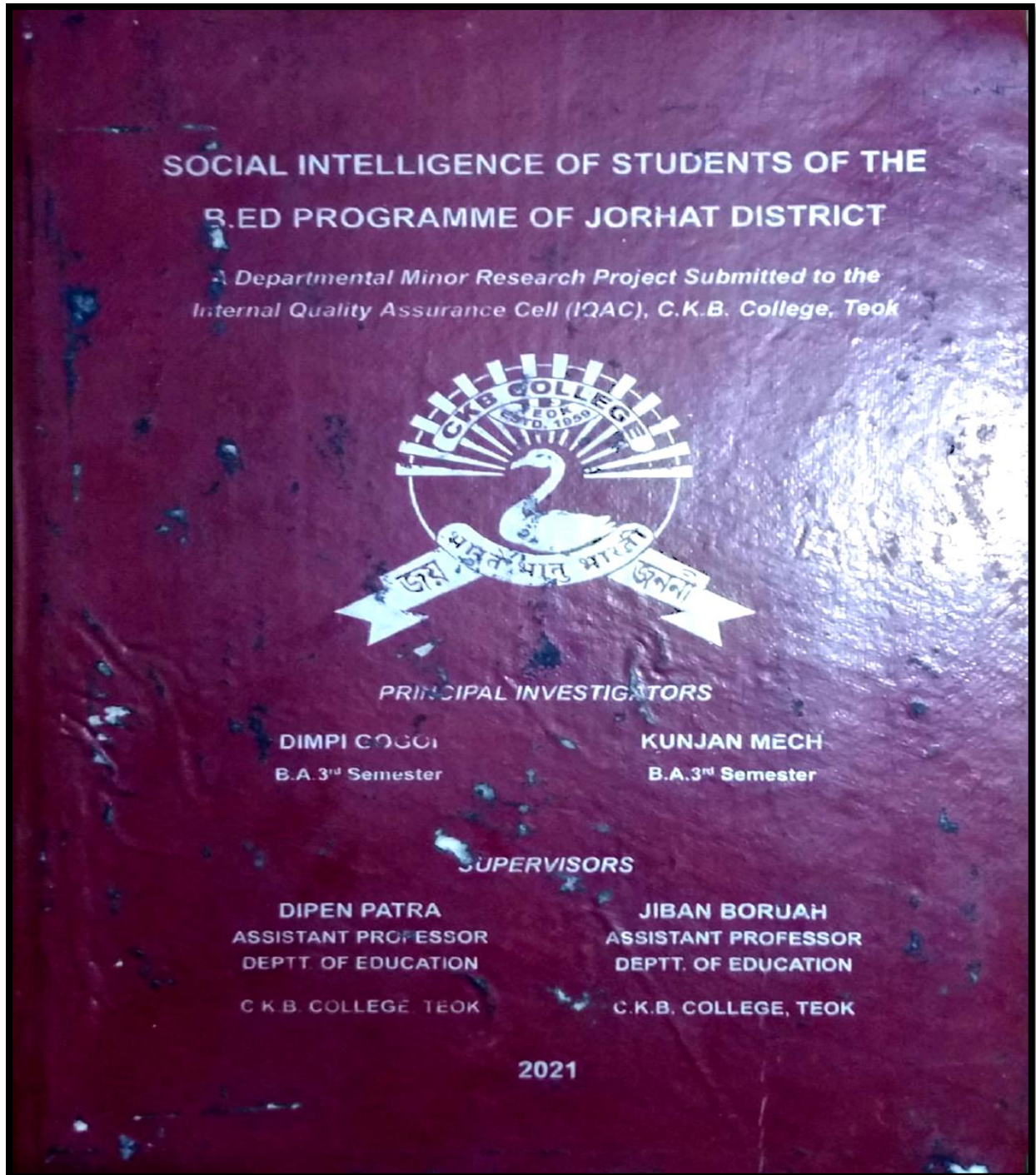


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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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**SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE OF STUDENTS OF THE
B.ED PROGRAMME OF JORHAT DISTRICT**

*A Departmental Minor Research Project Submitted to the
Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), C.K.B. College, Teok*



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2021

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DECLARATION

We do hereby declare that this project entitled "*Social Intelligence of Students of the B.Ed Programme of Jorhat District*" submitted by us to the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), C.K.B. College, Teok. It is an original work and has not been submitted before to this institution or any other institution for any academic purpose.

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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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We would also like to express our great appreciation to all other teachers of C.K.B.College, Teok for their valuable suggestion, cooperation and inspiration.

We wish to thank and remember with gratitude to the Principals, Teachers and Students of the entire B.Ed Institutions of Jorhat district who have helped us in data collection and for their active co-operation without which this investigation would have not been possible.

Finally, we wish to acknowledge the help, support and co-operation of all those people who gave crucial insights regarding our conversation with them.

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CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.00 INTRODUCTION

Today's world is very much competitive and this competitive race takes place not only in job sector but almost every sector of our life. In this competitive world, the people having skills, competencies and abilities in different fields can only survive. It means survival in this competitive world is reserved for those who actually deserve. So the value of education among people is increased day by day because education is the only valid and reliable tool through which one can acquire the necessary skills and competitive mindset.

The meaning of education starting from Gandhi's view of body, mind and soul to till date is ever changing; however we may consider education as those knowledge and experiences which are the means of all round development of an individual. The meaning of education is very broad. It doesn't include only bookish knowledge and information. In fact, its scope is beyond books. Rather than preparing for a particular job, it prepares individual for life. Real education is a life-long process and its scope covers all those life-long collection of experiences which help an individual to form a healthy unique personality. If education is a life-long process, then within the limited period of formal education system, a student acquires very less amount of knowledge and experiences which are not sufficient for their all round personality development.

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CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

6.00 INTRODUCTION

This chapter includes a clear and precise summary of the entire work that has already been reported in the previous chapters. Here an attempt has also been made to provide educational implications and some suggestions which might help in improving social intelligence of all category students. It also gives information regarding some new perspectives of this area where research study is required in the near future.

This chapter is presented under the following headings:

- Summary of the present study
- Major finding of the study
- Educational implications and suggestions
- Suggestions for further research
- Conclusion

6.01 SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT STUDY

With respect to the present study, the summary of the study has been highlighted:

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH (2021)

Tense Errors in English Among High School Students: A Case Study

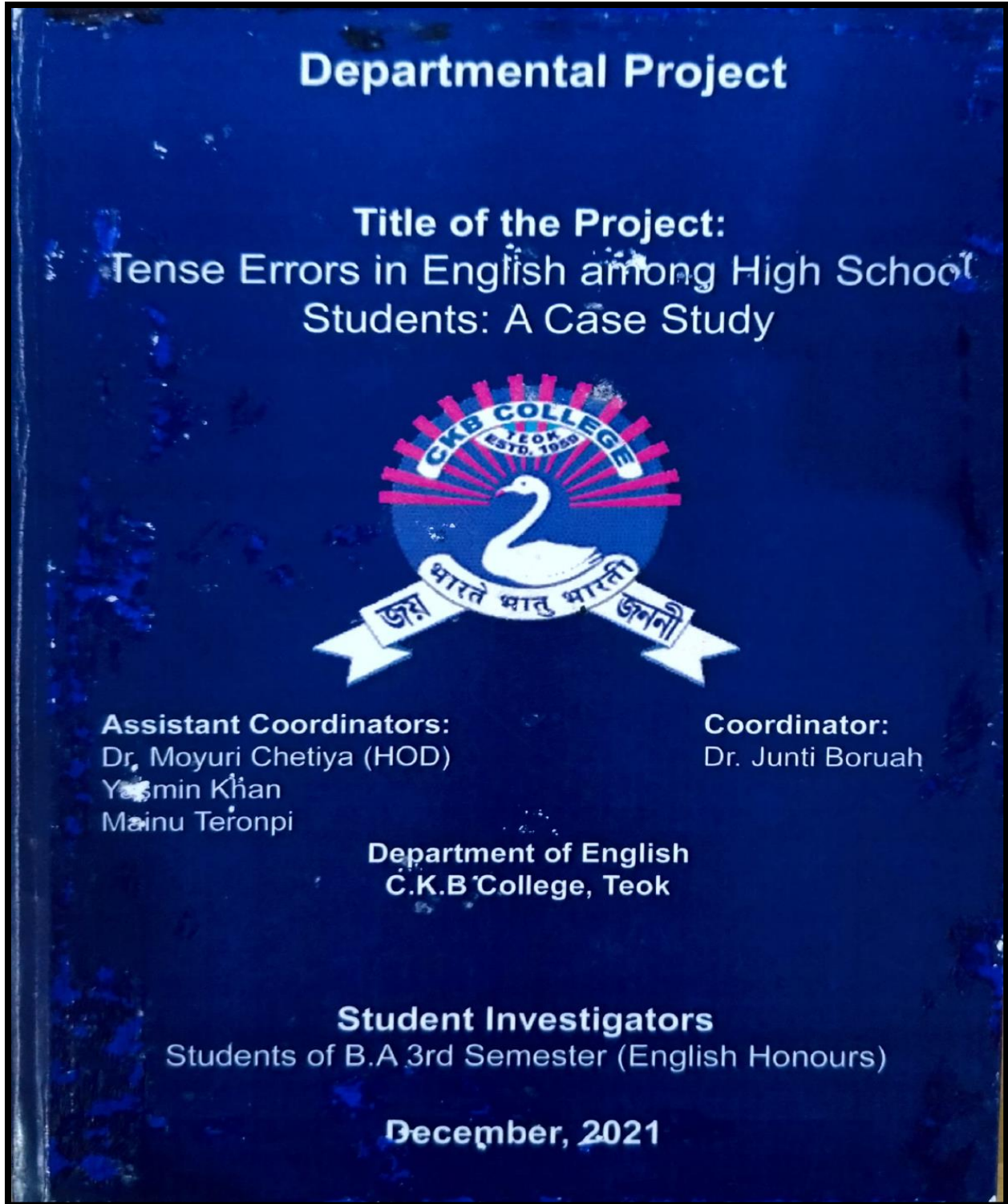


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Departmental Project

Title of the Project:

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Students of B A 3rd Semester (English Honours)

December, 2021

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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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Acknowledgements

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We also like to thank the students of BA 3rd Semester (English Honours) who contributed significantly to the project's completion.

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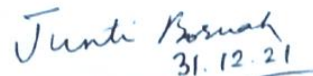


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13. Progyan Bordoloi
14. Mehraj Ahmed
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Photo- List of students involved in the Project



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Introduction:

Language is a vital communication tool. The youngster learns the language rapidly in his or her mother tongue due to the favourable environment and constant exposure to it. However, due to the limited exposure to the second language in most situations, acquiring a second language requires conscious effort. Learning a new language is a difficult task at any age. Teachers must become familiar with innovative teaching strategies in order to motivate pupils to participate in the learning process. Students are afraid of making grammatical errors and pronouncing words incorrectly, which prevents them from actively participating in English study. Students who lack a solid foundation in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation are less likely to pay attention in English class.

In their research work “Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety” Elaine k Horwitz, Michael B. Horwitz, and Joann Cope suggest that anxiety is one of the factors that impedes many learners’ performance in foreign language classes. Learning a foreign language is hard for them, especially when they have to learn to speak the target language as well. “Just as anxiety prevents some people from performing successfully in Science and Mathematics, many people find foreign language learning, especially in classroom situation, particularly stressful....Second language researchers and theorists have long been aware that anxiety is often associated with language learning. Teachers and students generally feel strongly that anxiety is a major obstacle to be overcome in learning to speak another language...” (Elaine k Horwitz *et al*, 125)

The process of acquiring a second language is influenced by a variety of factors. Attitude, motivation, classroom circumstances, environments, family background, and the availability of qualified teachers are all important elements in learning English as a second language. The environment and family background have a significant impact on the learning process. It’s tough for parents with inadequate educational chances to provide proper advice in learning a second language. They can’t help or advise them with their schoolwork at home. Attitude, or how one thinks and feels about something, is another crucial aspect in learning a second language. Learners’ perceptions of the language learning environment, the learning scenario, and how they regard the target language and its speakers all appear to play a role in the successful acquisition of a second language. Teachers’ competence, like the environment and attitude, is a factor that influences second language learning. The teacher should be fluent in the language and have a good understanding of and experience with methodologies.

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c) They (go) before I came.

Ans. They had gone before I came.

| Sl. No | School | Correct | Incorrect |
|--------|-----------------------|---------|-----------|
| 1 | Teok High School | 27% | 73% |
| 2 | Hanhchara High School | 32% | 68% |

The findings in the table above reveal that the vast majority of students got the incorrect answer. Only 27% students of Teok High School and 32% students of Hanhchara High School were able to correctly answer the question. It demonstrates that students' understanding of the past perfect tense is limited.

Findings:

- i) According to the findings of the investigation, pupils make several types of tenses errors. Apart from the challenges of the target language, the rationale for these errors could be due to a difference between learners native and target languages.
- ii) Most of the students have confusion in the use of perfect tense.
- iii) Students have much difficulty in the use of present perfect, present perfect continuous and past perfect continuous tense.
- iv) Past perfect continuous tense was found to have a big percentage of errors. The result demonstrates that majority of the students failed to choose the correct answer. Only 4% students of both the schools could put the verb in its correct form. It becomes clear that the students have difficulty in using past perfect continuous tense.
- v) The present continuous tense did not provide a significant challenge. The majority of students were able to answer the question correctly. The question was properly answered by 74% students of Teok High School and 84 students of Hanhchara High School. It demonstrates that the pupils have a firm grasp on how to use the present continuous tense.
- vi) A high number of errors was discovered in the present perfect tense. However, the outcome of question 1 (viii) shows that the majority of Hanhchara High School pupils chose the correct answer. Only 37% of Teok High School students were able to select the correct answer. However, the results of question 2(g) demonstrate that the majority

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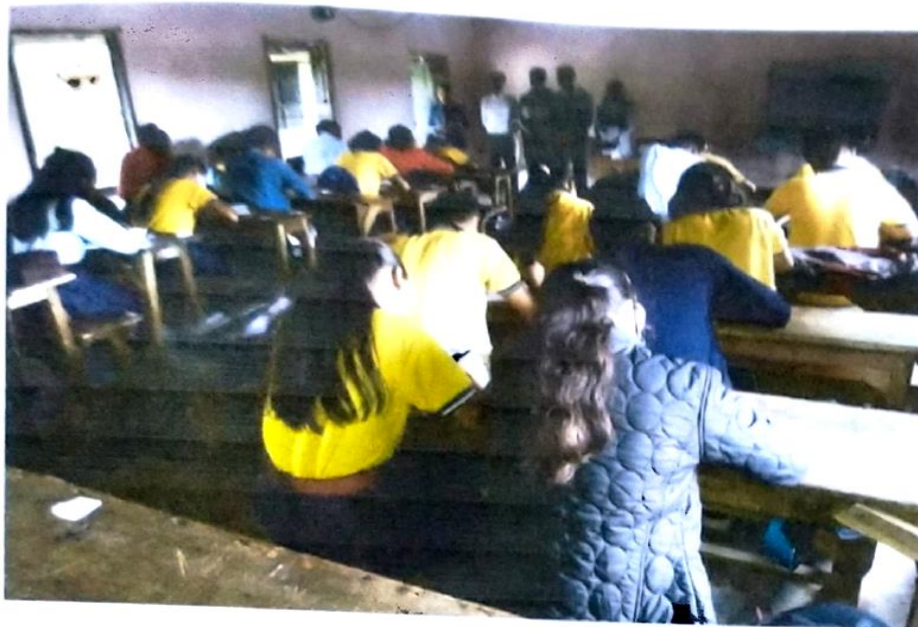


Photo- Still images from the survey



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY (2021)

Documenting the Past: A Study of the Oral Historical Traditions in the Teok Revenue Circle, Jorhat District, Assam

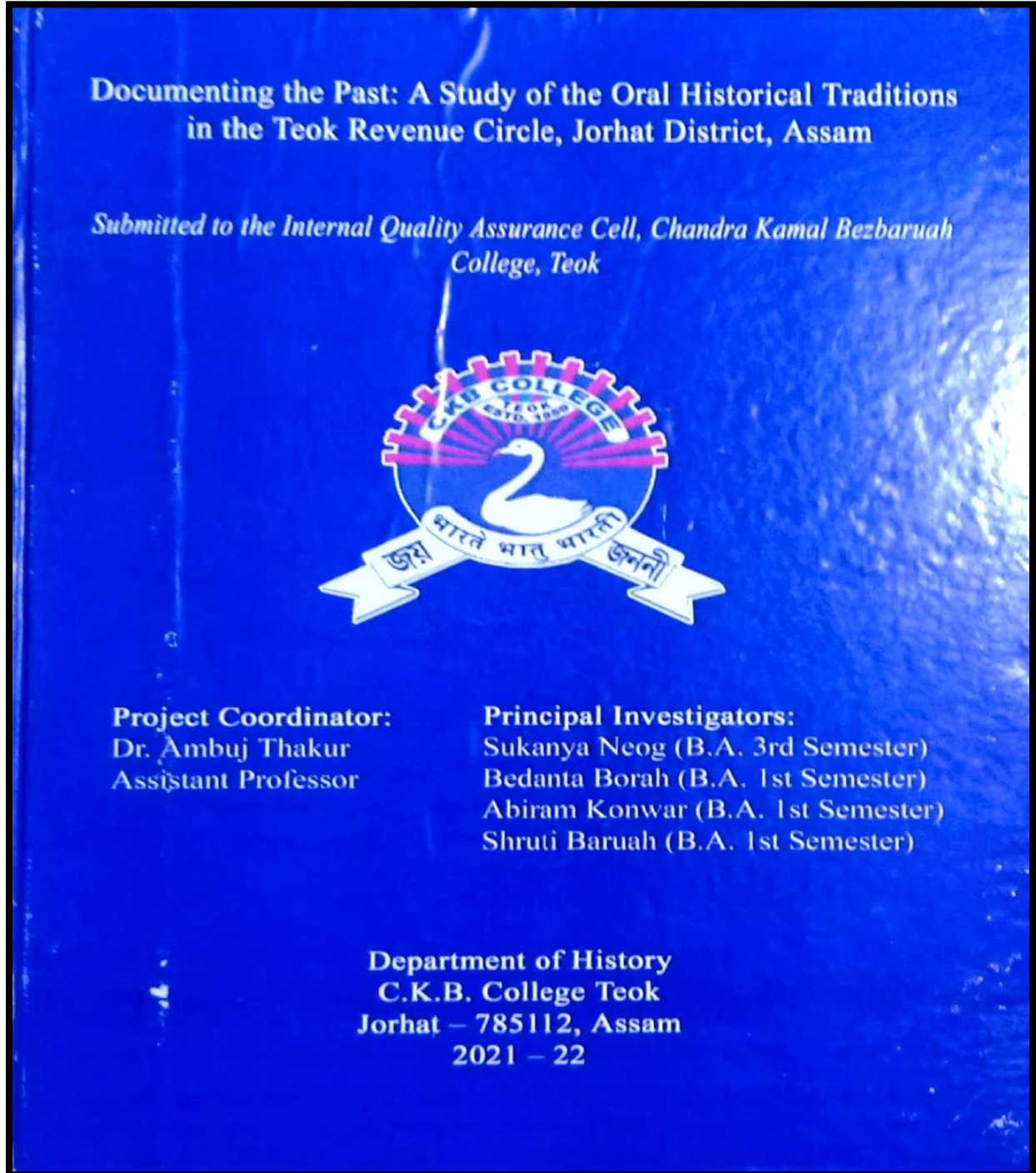


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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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**Documenting the Past: A Study of the Oral Historical Traditions in
the Teok Revenue Circle, Jorhat District, Assam**

*Submitted to the Internal Quality Assurance Cell, Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
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Photo- Title Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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Declaration

We declare that the minor research project titled "Documenting the Past: A Study of the Oral Historical Traditions in the Teok Revenue Circle, Jorhat District, Assam" submitted to the Internal Quality Assurance Cell, C.K.B. College Teok, Jorhat, Assam, is an original work and has not been presented for any other degree to other institutions.

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Photo- List of students involved in the Project



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Chapter One

Introduction

1.1. Background:

The Teok Revenue Circle is one of the five revenue circles of the Jorhat District of Assam. It comprises of the five Mouzas, namely, Lahing, Teok, Gakhirkhowa, Holongapar, and Simoluguri respectively. As per the Census of 2011, it comprises of one Town Committee and 150 villages with a rural population of 1,75,180 and an urban population of 8,795 respectively. The total literacy rate in the region, as per the same records, stood at 81.17 percent, with male literacy rate at 77.54 percent and female literacy rate at 66.27 percent respectively. Hemmed in by the rivers Brahmaputra, Jhanji and Disoi/Bhogdoi, this area has been historically connected with the developments of the major periods in the history of Assam. The word *Teok* of Tai linguistic descent, meaning 'land of milk and ghee', apparently refers to an area of plenitude within a majorly agricultural economy. The word *Te* means area and *Ok* refers to clarified butter / ghee in Tai language, thus, *Teok* indicating an area rich in cattle herding and dairy farming (Rajkonwar, 2000: 271).

The historic *Bar Ali* running from Garhgaon to Kaliabor and built by the Ahom monarch Susengpha or Pratap Singha (1603 – 41 CE) ran through this region along the banks of the Brahmaputra river. As per the written records of the Mughal scribe, Shihabuddin Talish, and the English officer, J.P. Wade, it was a major artery, with a width of 35 – 40 feet at the top, linking the length and breadth of the Ahom kingdom, built to prevent the interior areas from the fury of the flood waters of the mighty river. The king also built another major road, the *Seuni Ali*, linking Amguri with Kamargaon, which corresponds to the old National Highway (NH) 37 and current NH 715 respectively. The historic Chintamanigarh or Laimatigarh, a defensive embankment rampart built by the Ahom statesman, Atan Burhagohain, to thwart a possible Mughal invasion in the 1670s, also lies in the vicinity. Teok was also home to the noted poet *Dhwanikobi* Binanda Chandra Barua who contributed much to the development of the Assamese drama in the late colonial period.

1.2. Survey of Literature:

Existing literature on the oral history of the Teok Revenue Circle is scarce to find. This research work is dependent mostly on oral testimonies collected through field

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Chapter Five

Research Findings and Conclusion

This study on documenting the oral historical traditions in the Teok Revenue Circle of Jorhat District, Assam, took up as its case study, the three regions of Bamunpukhuri, Ouguri and Chintamanigarh respectively. It involved a total of twenty respondents in the 0 – 90 year old age group spread across the three areas. The rationale behind choosing these three adjacent areas has been that they are rural areas with a rich folklore traditions steeped in history. As far as it is known, few previous published works may have approached in detailing the oral traditions of this region in a comprehensive way. As a research project, it is only a stepping stone, with the scope remaining huge for enlarging the area of study as well as exploring more research options. The field is open, therefore, for future researchers to continue with this work.

Having said so, this study has come across some interesting facts in documenting the past. Firstly, Bamunpukhuri area has a legacy of an enduring educational atmosphere since the pre-colonial times. It has continued to this day. This has helped in the spread of awareness among the people of the region of a semblance of their rich history. Even the younger generation are conscious of their local history and traditions. In the Ouguri region, only a few who had access to higher education could construct a coherent narrative of the region's history. Although the semi – literate village elders could recount facts from memory, yet it is sad that the younger generation has been less attentive to such documentation. In Chintamanigarh, a piquant situation emerges where those rooted in the area for their entire lives could recollect events, there seems to be no articulate narrative of past event, barring a few. The ones who have worked in the armed forces have had a more globalised outlook, on the one hand, and lesser connected with their history, on the other. The exposure with the wider world disconnected them, in a way, from their local stories and folklore for the better part of their lives.

Secondly, a significant number of respondents, cutting across all age groups, have discounted the blind belief in myths. While some may have been ambivalent on the stories they have heard from their elders, very few claims to place their trust on supernatural characters or events. The tradition of the *Burha dangoriya* acting as a guardian angel of the rural areas, driving away evil, and residing under big old banyan trees is a strong belief which

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**Project Investigator
Ms. Sukanya Neog
conducting the survey at
Bamunpukhuri High
School.**



**A view of the Bor
Bamunpukhuri with the
High School in the
background.**



**Mr. Abiram Konwar
and Mr. Bedanta Bora in
front of the Xoru
Bamunpukhuri.**



**Entrance of the path
leading to the Bhukanta
Mandam,
Bamunpukhuri.**

Photo- Still images from the survey





Mr. Bedanta Borah with the octogenarian farmer Mr. Atul Chnadra Borah, Chintamanigarh.



Mr. Puna Bora, social worker and dairy farmer, well-versed in the region's history, chintamanigarh.



Biram Bortol Narbajanin Shiva Mandir, Chintamanigarh.

Photo- Still images from the survey



DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE (2021)

**National Highway Infrastructure Development and the Political Economy of Teok
Municipal Region**

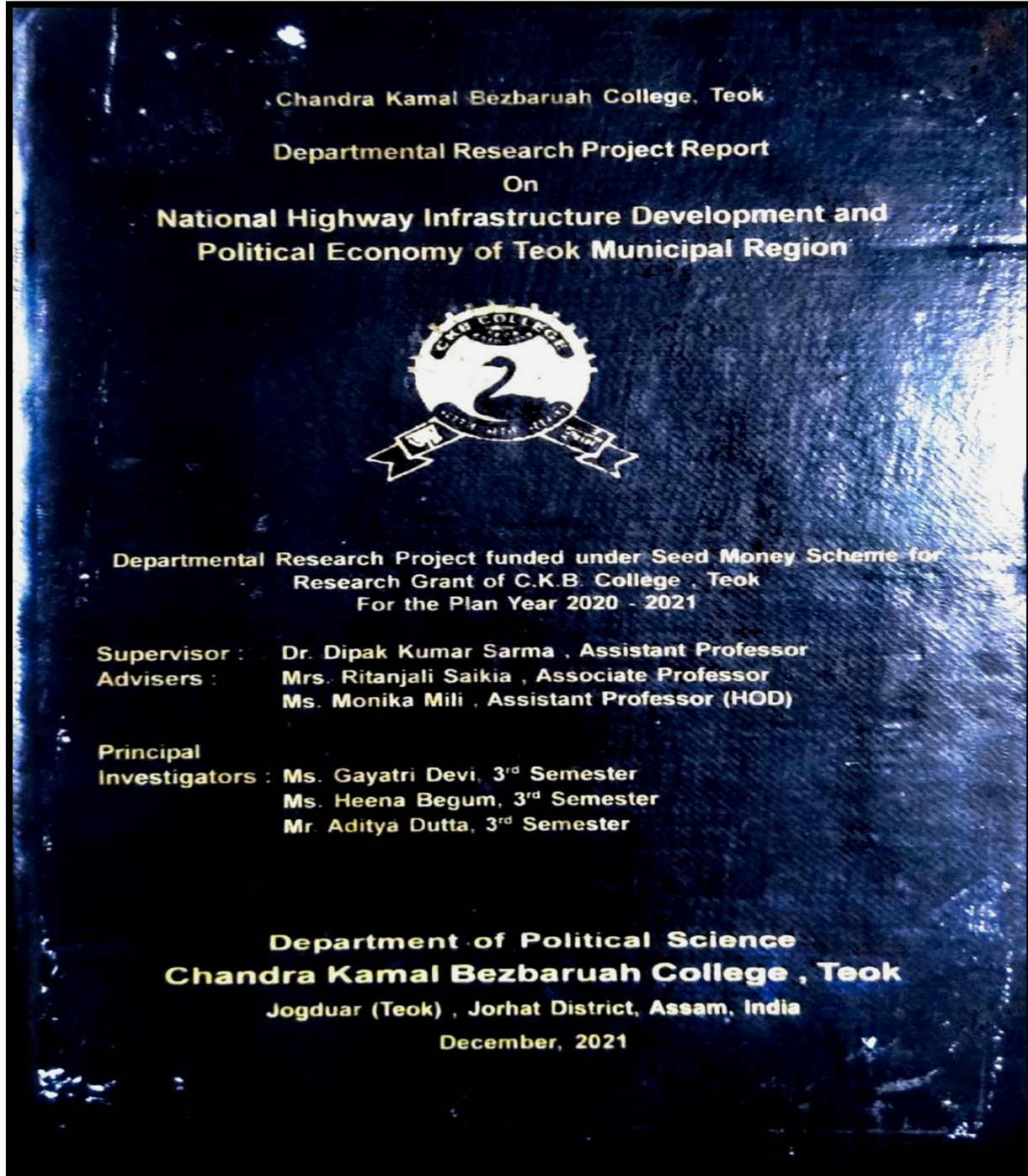


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Departmental Research Project Report
On
National Highway Infrastructure
Development and the Political Economy of
Teok Municipal Region



Departmental Research Project funded under Seed Money Scheme for
Research Grant of C.K.B. College, Teok
For the Plan Year 2020-2021

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Certificate

This is to certify that the project entitled, "National Highway Infrastructure Development and the Political Economy of Teok Municipal Region" conducted by the Department of Political Science under the Seed Money Scheme for Research Grant of C.K.B. College, Teok is completed following the research ethics and regulations adopted by the Dibrugarh University, Assam.

This project undertaken by the Department of Political Science is accomplished by the B.A. 3rd Semester students. The report embodies record of research work conducted under our guidance and supervision in strict conformity with the rules laid down for the purpose. Data furnished in this report is original and authentic to the best of our knowledge.


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We would also like to thank honourable Dr. Bijoy Krishna Pachani Sir, Principal of C.K.B. College, Teok and Dr. Binay Brot Rajkhowa, Coordinator of the IQAC, C.K.B. College, Teok for the necessary approval and sanction needed to pursue the research project.

We take this opportunity to acknowledge the support and help of the leaders, party office bearers, ex-ward members of Teok Municipal Board, academicians and businessmen of Teok for their cooperation during data collection and interview. We acknowledge the cooperation of the respondents as well. The staff members of Central Library of C.K.B. College are also specially mentioned here for their kind help during library work.

At the end, I would like to acknowledge the help and cooperation of our co-investigators of this research, students of B.A.(CBCS) 3rd and 5th Semester for their untiring effort in data collection. It goes without saying that we alone bear the responsibility of any inadvertent factual errors and unwarranted comments that might have crept in the text of the thesis.

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Introduction | Chapter 1

1.1 About the Research Project:

Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah College, Teok is always keen to promote research aptitude among the students of the college. The Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) of C.K.B. College, Teok has been sponsoring Departmental research project to be conducted by the students as Principal Investigator under the Seed Money for Research Scheme annually. The Department of Political Science has decided to conduct a Departmental Research Project to examine the impact of Four Lane Highway Infrastructure Development upon the socio-economic life of Teok Municipal region. Another aspect of the research project is to scrutinize the prospect of communication development on political economy of Teok. The research is based on a survey conducted by the student of Political Science Department and supervised by the faculty members.

1.2 The Four Lanning of NH-37: Pathways to progress:

Upgrading National Highway network in Assam, connecting main towns and cities is considered as a crucial move for comprehensive development. It is obvious that such a move would directly benefit a large section of people. Infrastructure development is integrally related to the political economy of a small town like Teok. Development project incurring a massive investment of money and man-power creates a vibrant atmosphere. India is a welfare state and need to take up such projects. Highways have always played pivotal role in poverty alleviation, employment generation, fostering new avenues of trade and commerce and enhancement of human mobility. Highways are lifeline of the economy of a state. There is direct relationship between transport infrastructure and human well-being in general. But existing literature regarding the impact of roadways on human well-being is inadequate. Most

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Conclusion and Recommendations | Chapter 5

The present study intending to examine the correlation between the National Highway development and political economy of Teok Municipal Region is a survey research. The survey results arising out of the survey questionnaire specially designed for the purpose of the present study are synthesized as the major findings in this chapter which can be seen as follows:

5.1 Summary of the Findings:

1. The population in Teok Municipal Region is diverse. Teok is a cosmopolitan society. Its religious demography is rich in many aspects. The place is home many tribal and non-tribal ethnic communities. Each community has specific role in the political economy of Teok.
2. People in the age group between 18 to 40 are coming forward to participate in socio-economic and political life in Teok.
3. Female Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratio in Teok Municipal area is below the State average. However, literacy rate is much higher than the state average. In case of literacy rate males are way ahead of the female. As such direct correlation between higher literacy rate and sex ratio is not established. The result is that the female presence in socio-economic or political life is negligible.
4. Teok Municipal Region is mostly dominated by the OBSs. More than half of the population falls in low income group, some even below poverty line. These people are yet to be fully integrated into the political economy of the place.
5. Teok Municipal region is inhabited by ethnic communities like the Misings and Tea-tribes. They form a large section of the labour force and daily wage earners. They are engaged in

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY (2021)

A Study on the Awareness of HIV/AIDS Among High School Students at Teok, Jorhat District, Assam

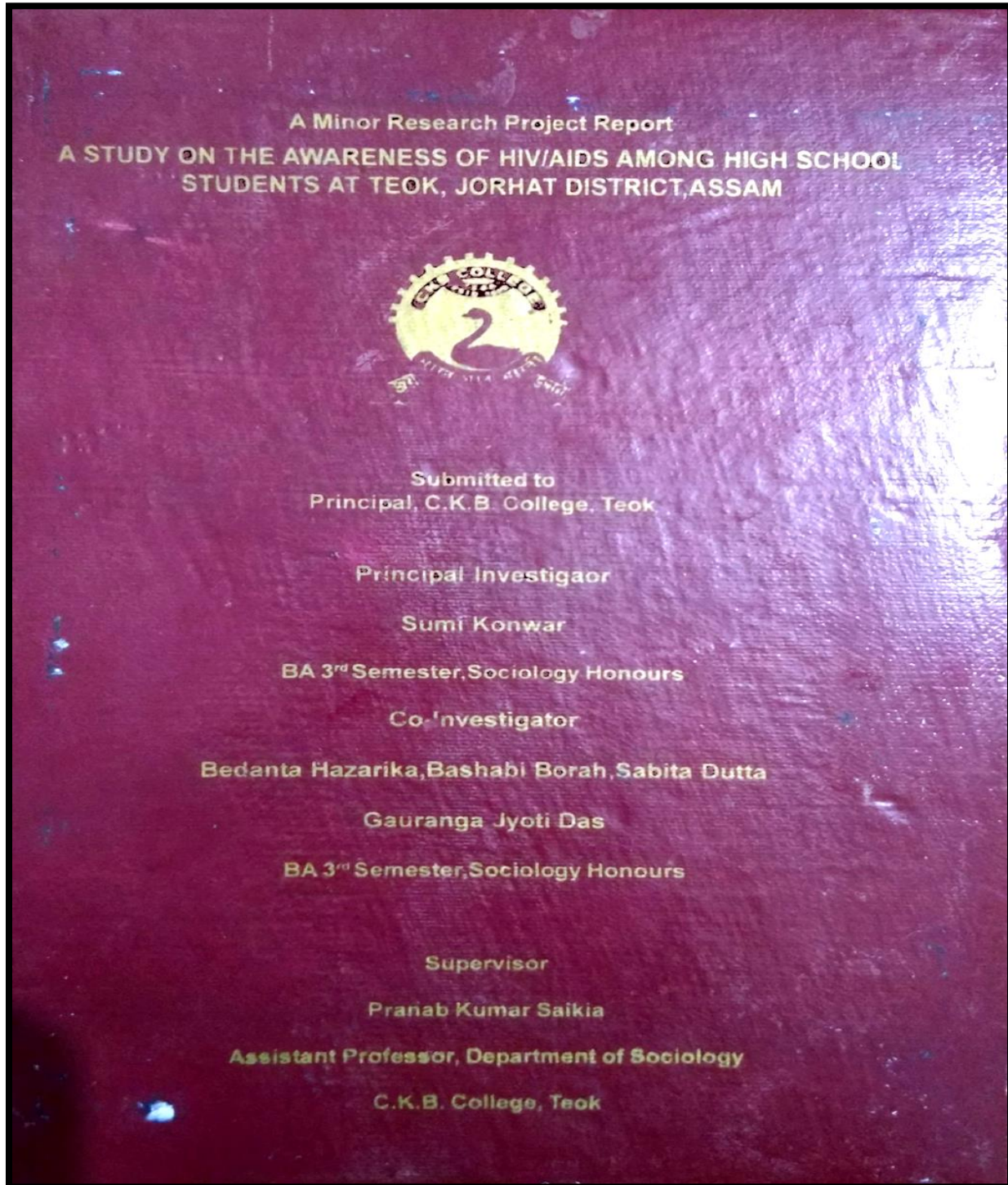


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A Minor Research Project Report
A STUDY ON THE AWARENESS OF HIV/AIDS AMONG HIGH SCHOOL
STUDENTS AT TEOK, JORHAT DISTRICT, ASSAM.



Submitted to
Principal , C.K.B.College, Teok.

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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
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Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are very much delighted to present the Minor Research project work entitled “A Study on the Awareness of HIV/AIDS among high school Students’ in Teok, Jorhat, Assam”

We would also like to express my deep sense of gratitude to Dr. Bijoy Krishna Pachani, Principal C.K.B.College, Teok for sanctioning us necessary financial assistance for completing the Project and Pranab Kumar Saikia, HoD/Assistant Professor for his mentoring the project.

Our earnest appreciation goes to the students of Teok High School, Teok Girls’ Higher Secondary School, Holiflower Secondary School, Teok, Jyoti Vidyapith Teok, Teok Jatiya Vidyalaya from Teok area who willingly give their valuable time to discuss the topics of the group discussion, for sharing their ideas, knowledge and awareness, without which the study would have not been possible and we are forever grateful. Also we would like to thank all our Classmates who have directly or indirectly helped us in the completion of this work.

Our special thanks are also to Borthakur Printers for the word processing/ binding and photocopying of this work.

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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal
Principal
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CHAPTER I

1.1 INTRODUCTION

AIDS stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. AIDS is a serious condition that weakens the body's immune system, leaving it unable to fight off illness. AIDS is the last stage in a progression of diseases resulting from a viral infection known as the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV or AIDS virus). The diseases include a number of unusual and severe infections, cancers and debilitating illnesses, resulting in severe weight loss or wasting away, and diseases affecting the brain and central nervous system.

HIV is a virus that attacks the immune system, and weakens your ability to fight infections and disease. It's most commonly caught by having sex without a condom. It can also be passed on by sharing infected needles and other injecting equipment, and from an HIV-positive mother to her child during pregnancy, birth and breastfeeding. HIV is a virus spread through certain body fluids that attacks the body's immune system, specifically the CD4 cells, often called T cells. Over time, HIV can destroy so many of these cells that the body can't fight off infections and disease. These special cells help the immune system fight off infections. Untreated, HIV reduces the number of CD4 cells (T cells) in the body. This damage to the immune system makes it harder and harder for the body to fight off infections and some other diseases. Opportunistic infections or cancers take advantage of a very weak immune system and signal that the person has AIDS.

There is no cure for HIV infection or AIDS nor is there a vaccine to prevent HIV infection. However, new medications not only can slow the progression of the infection, but can also markedly suppress the virus, thereby restoring the body's immune function and permitting many HIV-infected individuals to lead a normal, disease-free life.

HIV/AIDS is one of the growing epidemics in the world today. In the beginning HIV/AIDS epidemics is believed to be the diseases of the homosexual or MMS (men having sex with men) and that it is confined only in such category of people. However, this myth is broken when the virus was found among the general population and puts everyone at risk. India due to its large population is creating a country with the greatest number of HIV/AIDS. Though it has one of the highest populations infected with the virus, there is a hope as the infection programs have been targeted mostly in urban area resulting in differences in the knowledge, perception, attitude and the practices to prevent HIV.

School children of today are exposed to the risk of being victims of HIV/AIDS - which was quite unknown to their predecessors a few decades ago. The epidemic of HIV/AIDS is now progressing at a rapid pace among young people. Studies have reported that young people form a significant segment of those attending sexually transmitted infection (STI) clinics and those infected by HIV. Programme managers and policy makers have often recommended that schools can act at the centre point for disseminating information and education on HIV/AIDS. Hence school education has been described as a 'social vaccine', and it can serve as a powerful preventive tool. In India, there is a wide gap between the inputs in the HIV/AIDS curriculum for schools and the actual education that is imparted. As children are a valuable resource for the future of a country, it is imperative that they be equipped with ample amount of information so as to protect themselves and their counterparts from falling a prey this still-an-incurable killer disease.

Photo- Introduction Page of the Project



CHAPTER 5

FINDING AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter describe and analyses the research findings which has shared by the respondents of High school students and teachers of Teok area in Jorhat District Assam. The researcher has come with lots of knowledge, attitude, perceptions and level of awareness about HIV/AIDS. The respondents were High school students from Class VIII to Class X and teachers, majority of the respondents were High school students.

The following are the main finding of research:

5.2 Demographic profile of the students

- 10% of the respondents belonging between the age group 12-13, 69% of the respondents belonging between the age group 14-16, 60% of the respondents belonging between the age group 17-19, and only 5% of the respondents belonging between the age group of 20-22. Therefore the majority of the respondents are between the age group of 14-16 years of age.
- Majority of 53% of the respondents were male, where as 47% of the respondents were female.
- 26% of the participants are studying in class Vii (eight), 21% of the participants are studying in class ix (Nine), 33% of the participants are studying in class x (ten) and 20% of the participants are studying in class xii (twelve) . Therefore majority of the participants are students who were studying in class x (ten).
- 82% of the respondents were in private schools, 18 % of the respondents were in government.

5.3 Demographic Profile of the teachers

- 25% of the respondents are between the age group of 22-30 years, 50% are in the age group of 31-40 years of age, and 25% are in between the age group of 41-50 years of age respectively. 30% of the populations are male and 70% of the populations are female who responded for this study.
- 55% of the respondents were married, whereas 45% of the respondents were unmarried or single.
- The education qualification of the respondents, were only 30% of the teachers who had responded in this study were post graduate, whereas 70% of the respondents were graduate.

5.4 Awareness on HIV/AIDS

- 72% of the respondents said that they don't know how HIV attain and only 28% said that they know how we can get or attain HIV. Therefore it shows that most of the high schools students from this area they don't have the knowledge of how HIV attain.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (2021)

Financial Inclusion Among Rural Households of Teok Revenue Circle With Special Reference to Hanchara Bilung Gaon: An Empirical Study

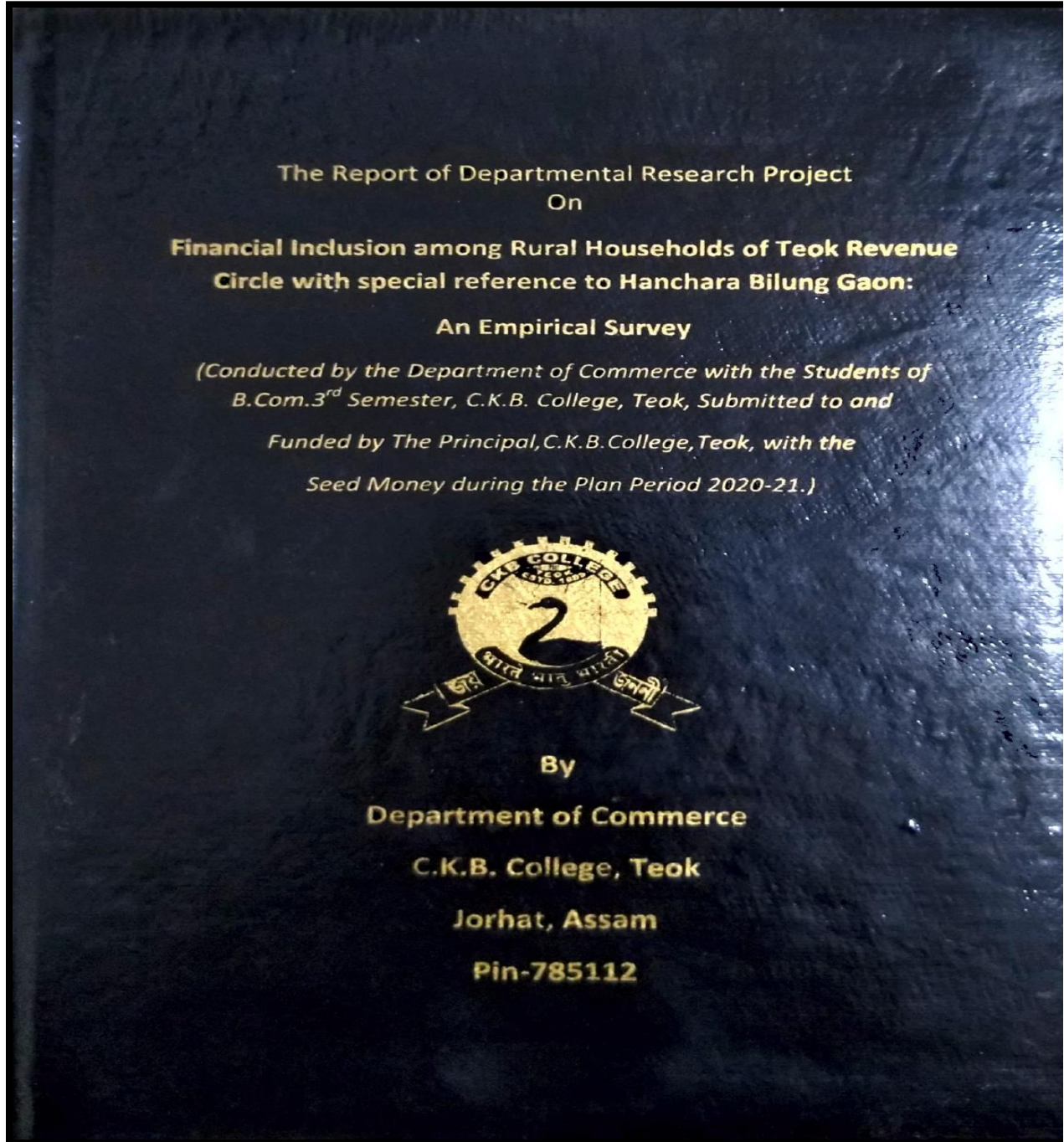


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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

The Report of Departmental Research Project
On
**Financial Inclusion among Rural Households of Teok Revenue
Circle with special reference to Hanchara Bilung Gaon:
An Empirical Survey**

*(Conducted by the Department of Commerce with the Students of
B.Com.3rd Semester, C.K.B. College, Teok, Submitted to and
Funded by The Principal, C.K.B. College, Teok, with the
Seed Money during the Plan Period 2020-21.)*



By
Department of Commerce
C.K.B. College, Teok
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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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The Report of Departmental Research Project
On
**Financial Inclusion among Rural Households of Teok Revenue
Circle with special reference to Hanchara Bilung Gaon:**
An Empirical Survey (*Conducted by the Department of Commerce
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are extremely grateful to the Principal, CKB College, Teok for providing us the required fund from Seed Money of the college to carry out this project.

It is our pure duty to take the opportunity to extend our sincere thanks and gratitude to all the respondents of the village under study for their cooperation to respond and fill up the questionnaire.

We also express our sincere thanks to Smt Bornali Phukon, a responsible villager and ex student of our college who supplies the required information about the study area.

A special thanks also goes to Sibom Katakya, the proprietor of Pulin Publication who helps in printing the project report in the due course of time.

Last but not least we tender our thanks and love to the B. Com 6th Semester students for participate in the field study and all the faculty members of the Department of Commerce for their active participation to complete the project right from the planning to the writing of the final report.

Place.....C.K.B. College, Teok.....
(Prof. Nayan Baruwati)

Date.....31/12/2021.....

H.O.D., Dept. of Commerce

CKB College, Teok

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PROLOGUE

1.1 Introduction

Financial inclusion is a buzzword now and has attracted the global attention in the recent past. As the approach of 12th five year plan (2012-2017) is faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth, the issue of financial inclusion is emerging as the new paradigm of economic growth. Financial inclusion plays a major role in driving away the poverty from the country.

At the beginning of the new millennium, 260 million people in the country did not have incomes to access a consumption basket which defines the poverty line. Of these, 75 per cent were in the rural areas. India is home to 22 per cent of the world's poor. 22% Indian population live below poverty line whereas 32% population lives below poverty line in Assam (Economic Survey of Assam, 2013–14). Such a high incidence of poverty is a matter of concern in view of the fact that poverty alleviation has been one of the major objectives in the 21st century. Financial inclusion can serve the purpose to a greater extent. Increasing access of financial services to deprived section of society is the main motto of Financial Inclusion in India. A major section of rural population is deprived of financial access in the form of bank accounts, financial advice, financial services etc. According to census 2011, only 58.7% of households are availing banking services in the country whereas the percentage of household availing in Assam is only 44.1%. The concept of Financial Inclusion has gained a lot of importance and momentum in this regard in the last decade. To make growth inclusive for all sections of the society, initiatives have been taken to make banking and other financial services easily accessible.

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EPILOGUE

This chapter focuses to give the major findings of the study, a conclusion and some useful suggestions.

6.1 MAJOR FINDINGS

The present work analyses a series of systematically developed statement of assertions in the survey questionnaire. The main purpose of which was to investigate whether there is any significant gap between financial inclusion and socio economic development of the poorer section of the society. The results so provided by the study are given in the following which should be properly addressed to reduce the gap.

- 1) It can be observed from the table that only 6% of the total respondents have no formal education. 15% belong to the education category of 5th; std-10th standard, 16% of them are educated up to 5th standard, 36% of them belong to the education category of 10th standard - Degree and 27% of them belong to the education category of Degree – PG level.
- 2) 34% of the total respondents are daily wage earners, 21% have private job and 15% of them do not have any job. Majority of this category of people includes students and house wives. Government employees constitute 30% of the total respondents.
- 3) 17% of the total respondents have a monthly income of below Rs.5000. 29% of them have a monthly income between Rs. 5000-10000 and 54% of them have a monthly income of Above Rs.10000.

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INTER – DEPARTMENTAL PROJECT (2021)

(Department of Assamese, English, History, Sociology)

A Study on Rural Women Livelihood Under the NRLM and its Contribution to their Socio-Economic Development with special reference to Kaliapani Development Block, Jorhat District

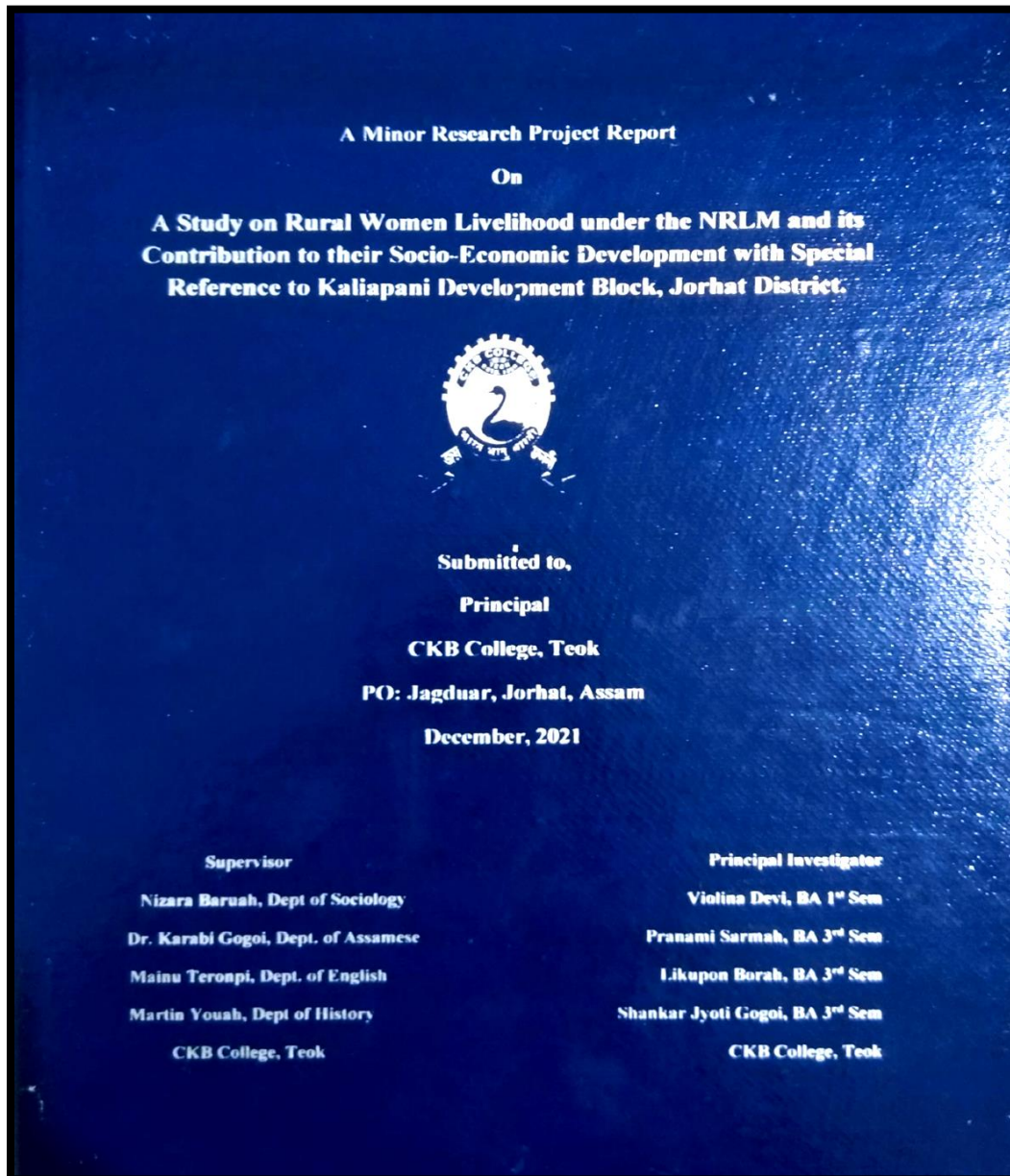


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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
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A Minor Research Project Report
On
A Study on Rural Women Livelihood under the NRLM and its
Contribution to their Socio-Economic Development with Special
Reference to Kaliapani Development Block, Jorhat District.



Submitted to,
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December, 2021

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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project Report “A study on rural women livelihood under the NRLM and its contribution to their socio-economic development with special reference to Kaliapani development block” submitted by Violina Devi, Pranami Sarmah, Likupon Borah, Akash Bora, Priyakshi Gogoi, Bidisha Saikia, Madhumita Borah and Shankar Jyoti Gogoi, Co-Investigator; during the period of study in the academic year 2021.

It is a bonafide record of the research work carried out under our supervision and guidance.

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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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Acknowledgements

First and foremost, we would like to express our deep sense of gratitude to Dr. Bijoy Krishna Pachani, Principal C.K.B. College, Teok for sanctioning us necessary financial assistance for carrying out the project entitled "A study on rural women livelihoods under the NRLM and its contribution to their socio-economic development with special reference to Kaliapani development block." We are privileged to get his support all along for the completion of the project. We are also grateful to Dr. Binoy Brot Rajkhowa, Coordinator of IQAC, for his support and cooperation.

We also express our thanks and gratitude to Nizara Baruah, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Dr. Karabi Gogoi, Assistant Professor, Department of Assamese, Ms. Mainu Teronpi, Assistant Professor, Department of English, Mr. Martin Youah, Assistant Professor, Department of History, C.K.B. College, Teok for their guidance and support for the completion of the project.

We also wish to express our thanks to all the respondents who have provided us with the necessary information for our study.

Our special thanks to RB Printers, Teok, for printing and binding of this work.

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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
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CHAPTER- 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Nowadays women have started to participate in economic activities. The modern women keenly desire to enter into a work career because they want to work or because of the pressuring economic needs of the family and to achieve higher standard of living the women participate in economic activities. The economic participation of women also leads to their better position of the family. Women' income is vital to the well-being of children. For example, Child nutrition is correlated positively with the size of mother's income (*Christabell, 2009, p.31*)

In rural India, in the agriculture and allied industrial sectors, females account for as much as 89.5% of the labour force. In overall farm production, women's average contribution is estimated at 55% to 66% of the total labour women accounted for 94% of total employment in dairy production in India. Women constitutes 51% of the total employed in forest-based small-scale enterprises (*World Bank Report, 1991*).

So, the study is mainly based on rural women livelihood source as per the NRLM and contribution in socio-economic development of 4 villages under Kaliapani Development Block, Jorhat district of Assam. The selected study area is still very backward, there are no development at all. The socio-economic condition of the villages is very poor.

Most of the women of the area are undereducated and unskilled, they are depended on agriculture, weaving, daily wages and livestock business such as piggery, rearing silk worm,

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CHAPTER 5

5.0 CONCLUSION

5.1 Findings

1. Most of the SHGs members attained school till primary level and 10% are illiterate and dropped out because of the financial problem and they get engaged in household work and some of them get married.
2. Most of the respondents are engaged in agriculture and daily wage earning.
3. All the respondents grow rice. Agriculture provides both income and food. Apart from rice they produce various types of crops and vegetables such as mustard, pulses, potato and other seasonal vegetables.
4. Now a day's most of the people prefer to live in nuclear family in villages.
5. Most of the women are skillful in weaving. In the village majority of the women practice traditional weaving method. They weave for their own use and only few women use it for income purpose.
6. In the study area most of the respondents have 5-10 bighas of land.
7. The monthly income of the respondent is ₹1000-6000 which is not sufficient for their living in the village.
8. Most of the respondent rear livestock for income generation and household uses. They sell their livestock and crops to local vendors but they are not getting the reasonable price. Most of the respondents earn ₹ 3000 to 50000 yearly by selling livestock.

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Photographs

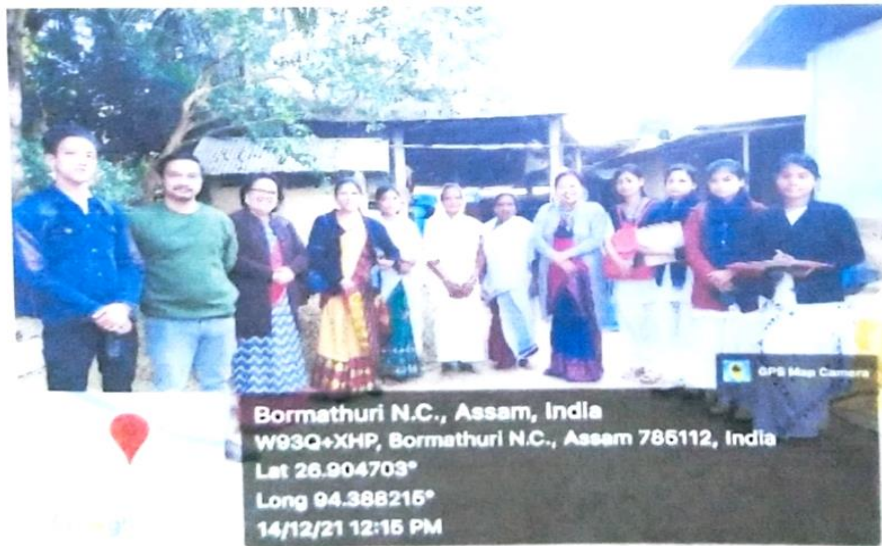


Photo- Still images from the survey



INTER – DEPARTMENTAL PROJECT (2021)

(Department of Commerce, Economics, Education, Political Science)

**Socio-Economic Condition of Three Marginalised Community viz. Nepali, Mishng and Tea Garden Community of Rural Assam with Special Reference to Teok Revenue Circle:
An Empirical Study**

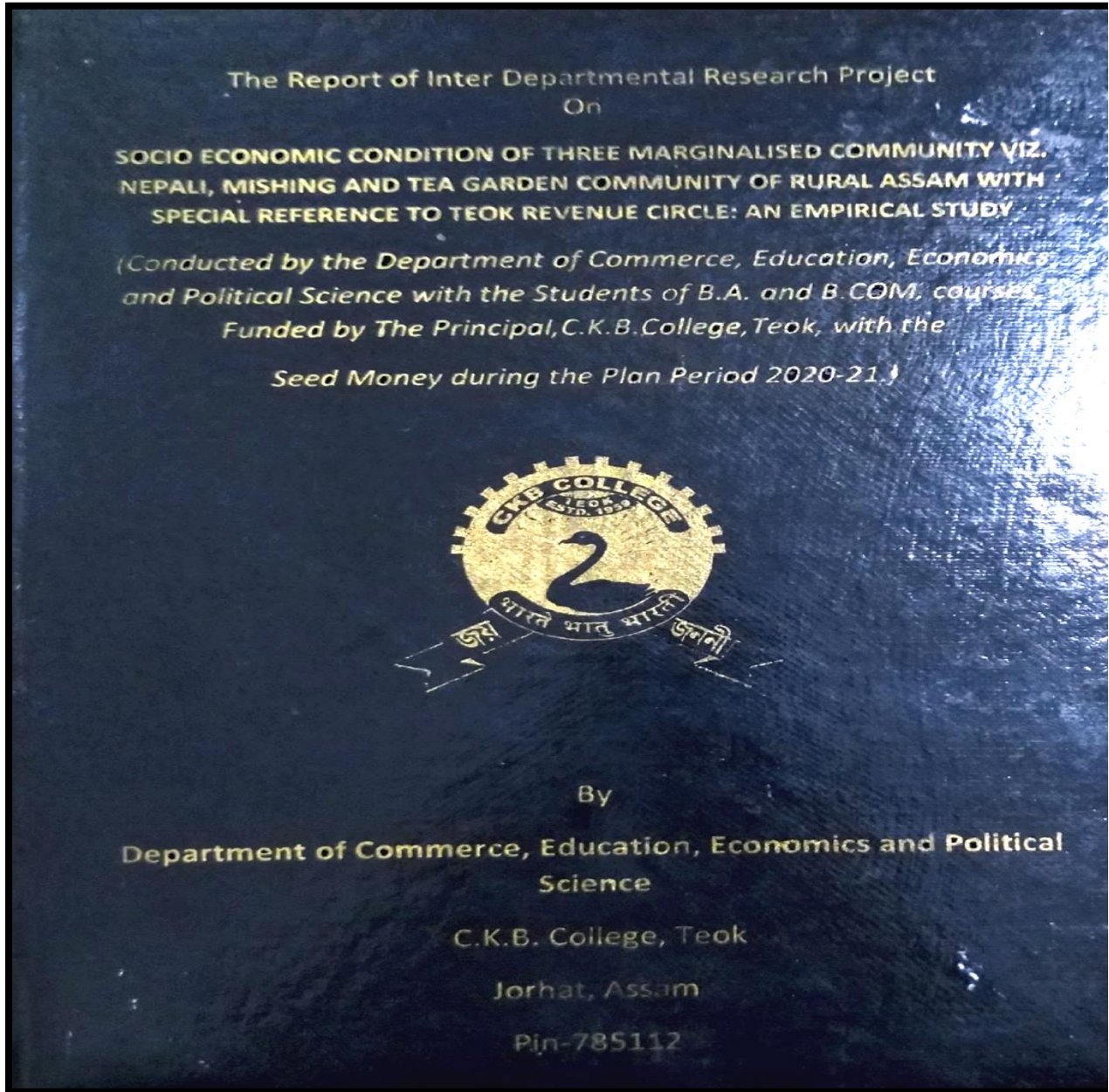


Photo- Cover Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

The Report of Inter Departmental Research Project
On

**SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THREE MARGINALISED COMMUNITY VIZ.
NEPALI, MISHING AND TEA GARDEN COMMUNITY OF RURAL ASSAM WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TEOK REVENUE CIRCLE: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY**

*(Conducted by the Department of Commerce, Education, Economics
and Political Science with the Students of B.A. and B.COM. courses,
C.K.B. College, Teok, Submitted to and*

*Funded by The Principal, C.K.B. College, Teok, with the
Seed Money during the Plan Period 2020-21.)*



By

**Department of Commerce, Education, Economics and Political
Science**

C.K.B. College, Teok

Jorhat, Assam

Pin-785112

Photo- Title Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

The Report of Inter Departmental Research Project
On

**SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THREE MARGINALISED COMMUNITY VIZ. NEPALI,
MISHING AND TEA GARDEN COMMUNITY OF RURAL ASSAM WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO
TEOK REVENUE CIRCLE: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY**

*(Conducted by the Department of Commerce, Education, Economics and Political Science
with the Students of B.A. and B.COM courses,
C.K.B. College, Teok, Submitted to and*

*Funded by The Principal, C.K.B. College, Teok, with the
Seed Money during the Plan Period 2020-21.)*

Inter Departmental Research Committee:

| | |
|---|--|
| Mr. Nayan Baruati -- H.O.D. Dept. of Commerce | Mr. Atul Rajowar--Principal Investigator, B.Com.5 th Semester |
| Mr. Jibon Boruah--H.O.D. Dept. of Education | Ms. Gitashree Borah-- Principal Investigator, B.A. 5 th Semester |
| Mr. Robin Saikia--H.O.D. Dept. of Economics | Ms. Maina Doley-- Principal Investigator, B.A. 5 th Semester |
| Ms. Monika Mili--H.O.D. Dept. of Pol. Science | Ms. Pallabi Bharali-- Principal Investigator, B.A.5 th Semester |
| Dr. Debananda Boruah—Supervisor, Associate Prof., Dept. of Commerce | Mr. Jayantajit Gogoi, Ms. Niharika Hazarika -- Co-Investigators, B.Com. 3 rd Semester |
| Dr. Anita Sarmah—Asst. Supervisor, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Education | Ms. Kaberi Das, Mr. Satyajit Das— Co-Investigators, B.A. 1 st Semester |
| Ms. Ujjwibita Phukan—Asst. Supervisor, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Commerce | Mr. Bhairabjyoti Sarmah,-- B.A. 3 rd Semester, Mr. Biswajit Hazarika, B.A. 1 st Semester Co-Investigators. |
| All the teachers and students of B.A. and B.Com., Department of Commerce, Education, Economics and Political Science --- Members | Mr. Aditya Dutta, Mr. Lohit Mili – Co-Investigators, B.A. 3 rd Semester |

Department of Commerce, Education, Economics and Political Science

C.K.B. College, Teok

Jorhat, Assam

Pin-785112

Photo- Research Committee of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are extremely grateful to the Principal, C.K.B. College, Teok for providing us the required fund from Seed Money of the college to carry out this project.

It is our pure duty to take the opportunity to extend our sincere thanks and gratitude to all the respondents of all the three villages under study for their cooperation to respond and fill up the questionnaire.

A special thanks also goes to Sibom Katakya, the proprietor of Pulin Publication who helped in printing the project report in the due course of time.

Last but not the least we tender our thanks and love to the B.A. and B.Com 3rd Semester students for participating in the field study and all the faculty members of the Department of Commerce, Education, Economics and Pol. Science for their active participation to complete the project right from the planning to the writing of the final report.

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C.K.B. College, Teok

Mr. Jibon Boruah

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Mr. Robin Saikia

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Dept. of Economics,

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Ms. Monika Mili

H.O.D.

Dept. of Pol. Science,

C.K.B. College, Teok

Place...Teok.....

Date...31/12/21..

Photo- Acknowledgement Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

Inter Departmental Research Committee

| Sl. No. | Name | Signature |
|---------|---|-----------|
| | Mr. Nayan Baruati -- H.O.D. Dept. of Commerce | |
| | Mr. Jibon Boruah--H.O.D. Dept. of Education | |
| | Mr. Robin Saikia--H.O.D. Dept. of Economics | |
| | Ms. Monika Mili--H.O.D. Dept. of Pol. Science | |
| | Dr. Debananda Boruah—Supervisor, Associate Prof., Dept. of Commerce | |
| | Dr. Anita Sarmah—Asst. Supervisor, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Education | |
| | Ms. Ujjwita Phukan—Asst. Supervisor, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Commerce | |
| | Mr. Atul Rajowar--Principal Investigator, B.Com.5 th Semester | |
| | Ms. Gitashree Borah-- Principal Investigator, B.A. 5 th Semester | |
| | Ms. Maina Doley-- Principal Investigator, B.A. 5 th Semester | |
| | Ms. Pallabi Bharali-- Principal Investigator, B.A.5 th Semester | |
| | Mr. Jayantajit Gogoi, -- Co-Investigators, B.Com. 3 rd Semester | |
| | Ms. Niharika Hazarika -- Co-Investigators, B.Com. 3 rd Semester | |
| | Ms. Kaberi Das— Co-Investigators, B.A. 1 st Semester | |
| | Mr. Satyajit Das— Co-Investigators, B.A. 1 st Semester | |
| | Mr. Bhairabjyoti Sarmah,-- B.A. 3 rd Semester, Co-Investigators. | |
| | Mr. Biswajit Hazarika, B.A. 1 st Semester Co-Investigators. | |
| | Mr. Aditya Dutta,-- Co-Investigators, B.A. 3 rd Semester | |
| | Mr. Lohit Mili – Co-Investigators, B.A. 3 rd Semester | |

Photo- List of students involved in the Project



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Photo- Content Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

INTRODUCTION

The current situation of the society in developing nations is rapidly moving from poor economy to develop economy with the development of social condition. But these changes are not equal to all places. Basically rural areas are very less developed as compared to urban areas in terms of social, cultural and economic aspects. Lifestyle of an individual is widely dependent on his/her economic status. Hence, social position of the person is dominated by his/her income. No society or region can be developed with the exception of any part remaining lag behind. Proper socio-economic development can control the healthy and balanced growth of a region. Now-a-days, increasing educational level and perception of education has been changing the socio-economic status among the rural population.

Socio-economic characteristics are the important tools to measure the human development. It is a measure of an individual's or family's or group of people's economic and social position based on education, income, health, and occupation. Socio-economic is the most important determinant of the livelihoods as it influences levels of knowledge, skill and income conditions which mean for their living. Peoples' way of living differs from one income group to another as their consumption power also differs from various income groups of population.

Every state of the world whether it is developed or developing tries to provide basic rights of the people, but there are some groups of people which are deprived from the basic rights provided by state or constitution which are called as marginalized group. The group of individual who are pushed to a marginal situation is often referred to as marginalized group. There are marginalized group in every society of world, whether it is homogeneous or heterogeneous. In heterogeneous society, there exist much more marginalized groups in comparison to homogeneous society because in heterogeneous society there are different types of religion, language, ethnicity, culture etc. which make a mosaic on different culture or melting pot. As a heterogeneous society, Assam has also a huge number of marginalized groups which include women, children, tea communities, schedule castes, disabilities groups etc.

Photo- Introduction Page of the Project

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the researcher describes the limitations of the present work as well as the scope for further research. There are some suggestions in general that has been put forward by the researcher and also some suggestions for policy making for the upliftment of socio-economic status of the marginalized communities under study.

6.1 LIMITATION AND SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The analysis described in this paper is necessarily limited. Further work is needed in order to carry out comparisons over different communities and different time periods. In this way it may be possible to assess more precisely the progress of a particular community or a particular area. It should be worth mentioning here that though the study is trying to analyze the socio economic condition of the study area, so many indicators is still remaining out of the purview of the present study. Further the study is static in nature which is based only on one time period. So wide spread opportunities are there in the field for further research which may cover more and more indicators.

6.2 SUGGESTIONS

Following are some important suggestions for the improvement of socio-economic condition of the locality under study:

- ✓ Providing primary health care services and create awareness about health among the villagers is a must.
- ✓ Job oriented programmes should be implemented in the village level.
- ✓ Introduction of various skill development programmes for the youth population is needed to reduce the burden of unemployment.
- ✓ Providing small loans to the villagers is also required to run various small and medium size enterprises primarily based on agriculture production.
- ✓ It is also suggested to introduce subsidised programmes for various activities, especially, agriculture, social services and credit.
- ✓ People under Below Poverty Line (BPL) should be marked properly and provide them BPL card so that they can get more facilities from the government.

So we can conclude here that the marginalised communities of Assam are located in geographically diversified areas from one another with its population, natural boundary, ethnicity and more even its religion also. Most of the ethnic group's customs, habits, and social behaviors are diverse in nature from one another which influence drastically their socio-economic behavior. These are may be the reason for poor socio economic condition of the state more particularly the rural areas of Assam. On the other hand the problem of economic

Photo- Conclusion Page of the Project



MAJOR PROJECT (2021)

The Question of Health and the Deterioration of Faith in Public Health Care Governance: A Socio-Scientific Study in Six Villages of Teok and Nazira Revenue Circle of Jorhat and Sivasagar District respectively

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Ref:- IQAC/CKBC/2021/439 Date:- 04-03-2021

SANCTION ORDER

To
Dr. Bikash Nath
Principal Investigator
Major Research Project (Group-A)

Subject: Sanction of Major Research Project

Dear Sir/Madam
I am happy to convey that the Major Research Project proposal submitted by your group (Group-A) has been selected subject to modifications as recommended by the Expert's. The sanction letter is being issued with effect from **1st April 2021**. The Guidelines of the MRP have been attached herewith.

| Group-A | Name/ Deptt. | Topic |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Principal Investigator | Dr. Bikash Nath, History | <i>The Question of Health and the Deterioration of the Faith on Public Health Governance: A Socio-Economic Study in Six Villages of Teok and Nazira Revenue Circle of Jorhat and Sivasagar District Respectively</i> |
| Members | Dr. Binoy Brot Rajkhowa | |
| | Mr. Jintu Rajkhowa | |
| | Dr. Anita Sarma | |
| | Mr. Martin Youah | |

[Signature]
Dr Binoy Brot Rajkhowa
Co-ordinator IQAC
C.K.B. College, Teok

Copy to:-
1. Principal, Chairperson IQAC for information
2. The Rector for information *[Signature]*
3. Notice for circulation
4. Guard file *[Signature]*

CS Scanned with CamScanner

Photo- Sanction Order to Group A out five groups after interview with Expert Committee



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

[Signature]
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

TITLE :

**THE QUESTION OF HEALTH AND THE DETERIORATION
OF FAITH ON PUBLIC HEALTH CARE GOVERNANCE: A
SOCIO-SCIENTIFIC STUDY IN SIX VILLAGES OF TEOK
AND NAZIRA REVENUE CIRCLE OF JORHAT AND
SIVASAGAR DISTRICT RESPECTIVELY**



**REPORT OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT
(under the SEED Money for Research Scheme of
C.K.B College, Teok)**

SUBMITTED TO THE IQAC, C.K.B COLLEGE, TEOK

Principal Investigator:

Dr. Bikash Nath (Assistant Professor, Department of History)

Co-investigators:

Jintu Rajkhowa (Associate Professor, Department of Commerce)

Dr. Binoy Brot Rajkhowa (Associate Professor, Department of Economics)

Pranab Saikia (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology)

Dr. Anita Sarma (Assistant Professor, Department of Education)

Martin Youah (Assistant Professor, Department of History)

2021

Photo- Cover Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I do offer my sincere gratitude for our honorable Principal, Dr. Bijoy Krishna Pachani for sanctioning and granting the fund of the research project who is the brainchild of our research project too.

I also acknowledge my sincere gratitude to Coordinator of the IQAC, Dr. Binoy Brot Rajkhowa for giving us immense help and support. I would also like to thank Rector, Associate Prof. Sunil Kumar Bhattacharya for his kind support to the project work. The members of our team have given their necessary support and suggestions regarding the research work related to the project. Our students, Sukanya Neog, Sidhartha Saikia of the Third Semester (B.A) accompanied with us in our research work and I thank them for their support and help. The D.T.P operators of the Rohman Press, Simaluguri immensely helped in timely completion of the work. I thank also the office assistants and other co-workers of the administrative branch of our institution who have provided necessary help in this regard. Above all, I would like to thank the health officials, village headmen, angwanwadi workers, ASHA workers, and the respondents for their key support and encouragement for the smooth conduct of our discussion sessions relating to our work.

Dr. Bikash Nath

Principal Investigator

Photo- Acknowledgement Page of the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

CHAPTER : 8

CONCLUSION

In spite of the great drawbacks in the governance in the health sector ,one positive aspect of the governance is the gradual building up of a mechanism where the people could at least put trust upon the public health care mechanism which has been still in the stage of deterioration in terms of enabling the poor in multiple forms to fulfill the contents of the real forms of social capital. In this context of the government efforts to build up the foundation of equity in real terms of application of goals of development ,the observation in the recent ,Economic Survey 2020-21 is very interesting 'Though decreasing in recent years , inequity persists in availability of healthcare. ...the recent data show that the distribution of the public subsidy has improved in favour of the poor , more clearly in maternity and child healthcare . Earlier studies have argued that public sector-based healthcare has been pro-rich (or aggressive)(Peter Berman, Manjiri Bhawalkar and Rajesh Jha,2017: Government financing of health care in India since 2005 : What was achieved , what was not and why. A Report of the Resource Tracking and Management Project , Harvard.)This had resulted in poor households being disproportionately impacted by O OPE and pushed below the poverty line. In recent times, the percentage of the poorest utilizing prenatal care through public expenditure has increased from 19.9 per cent to 24.7 per cent from 2004 to 2018, and there is a similar increase in the percentage of the poor accessing institutional delivery as well as post natal care. The poorest utilizing inpatient care and outpatient care has increased from 12.7 per cent to 18.5 per cent and from 15.6 per cent to 18.3 per cent . At the same time , both inpatient and outpatient utilization among the richest dropped from 29.2 per cent to 26.4 per cent and 30.1 per cent to 26.9 per cent ,respectively.'¹³⁶ The deterioration has occurred in terms of governance because of the low budget allocations also , because the 'India still ranks 179th out of 189 countries in prioritization accorded to health in its government budgets (consolidated union and state government).'¹³⁷ Why equity is highly necessary in health care in terms of provision of due capabilities ? Why persistent forms of inequality still has been creating hurdle in full transformation in the organization of the social capital? There must be recognition of the fact that 'Policies and institutions do not arise from a benign social planner who aims to maximize the present value of social welfare . They are the outcomes of political economy processes in which different groups seek to protect their own interests .Some groups have more power than others , and their views prevail . When the interests of dominant groups are aligned with broader collective goals , these decisions are for the common good .When they are not, the outcomes need be neither fair nor efficient.'¹³⁸ In building up the rational growth of social capital with multiple avenues of maintenance of a good health there is another vital importance of the fact that 'Alongside the intrinsic importance of health as a dimension of welfare , poor health can directly influence an individual's opportunities –his or her earnings capacity , performance at school , ability to care for children , participating in community

Photo- Conclusion Page of the Project





Photo- Still images from the survey



DIAMOND JUBILEE RESEARCH PROJECT

2021

Internal Quality Assurance Cell



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Ref:- IQAC/CKBC/2019/392

Date:- 24/08/2019

Notice

All the following members of the research body constituted to carry out a research project entitled "New economic avenues with special reference to Teok and Mariani LAC" are hereby requested to assemble in the Principal's Chamber today (24/08/2019) at 11:15 AM.

Group - 1 (For Teok LAC)

5. Dr. Rubi Nath ----- Principal Investigator *to*
6. Prof. Robin Saikia ---- Co-investigator *B*
7. Dr. Junti Boruah ---- Co-investigator
8. Dr. Dr. Abhijit Bhuyan --- Co-investigator *sub*

Group - 2 (For Mariani LAC)

5. Dr. B.B. Rajkhowa ----- Principal Investigator
6. Dr. Moyuri Chetiya ---- Co-investigator *Moyuri Chetiya*
7. Dr. Karabi Gogoi ---- Co-investigator *Karabi Gogoi*
8. Dr. Debananda Boruah ---- Co-investigator *Debananda Boruah*

Members of the Research Committee:

1. Dr Debananda Boruah (Convenor) *Debananda Boruah*
2. Dr Bikash Nath (Convenor) *Bikash Nath*
3. Yasmin Khan *Yasmin Khan*
4. Dr Abhijit Bhuyan *Abhijit Bhuyan*
5. Dr Moyuri Chetiya *Moyuri Chetiya*

Binoy Broto Rajkhowa
(Dr. Binoy Broto Rajkhowa)
Co-ordinator, IQAC
C.K.B College, Teok

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4. Principal, Chairperson IQAC
5. Notice for circulation
6. Guard file

Photo- Notice from IQAC



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Binoy Broto Rajkhowa
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
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Internal Quality Assurance Cell



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Email: ckbteokiqa@gmail.com

Ref.: IQAC/CKBC/2019/398

Date:- 30/08/2019

Notice

The following members of Diamond Jubilee research project, C.K.B College, Teok are hereby requested to assemble in the principal's chamber on 31/08/2019 at 11.30 AM for an interaction with the supervisors specially invited to guide the project.

Group - 1 (For Teok LAC)

1. Dr. Rubi Nath ----- Principal Investigator *Rubi*
2. Prof. Robin Saikia ---- Co-investigator *R.Saikia*
3. Dr. Junti Boruah ---- Co-investigator *J.Boruah*
4. Dr. Dr. Abhijit Bhuyan --- Co-investigator *Abhijit*

Group - 2 (For Mariani LAC)

1. Dr. B.B. Rajkhowa ----- Principal Investigator *B.B. Rajkhowa*
2. Dr. Moyuri Chetiya ---- Co-investigator *Moyuri Chetiya*
3. Dr. Karabi Gogoi ---- Co-investigator *Karabi Gogoi*
4. Dr. Debananda Boruah ---- Co-investigator *Debananda Boruah*

Members of the Research Committee:

1. Yasmin Khan *Yasmin Khan*
2. Dr Bikash Nath (Convenor) *Bikash Nath*
3. Dr Moyuri Chetiya *Moyuri Chetiya*

Binoy Brot Rajkhowa
(Dr. Binoy Brot Rajkhowa)
Co-ordinator, IQAC
Co-ordinator, IQAC
C.K.B College, Teok

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Photo- Notice from IQAC



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

B. Saikia
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

24/08/2019

Signature of Members Present

1. Istiaque
2. Binoybrot Rajkhor 24/8/19
3. Subaranta Boruah - Boruah 24/08/2019
4. Bikash Nath. B Nath 24/08/19.
5. Abhijit Bhuyan AB 24/8/19
6. Robin Saitula
7. Junti Boruah 24/8/2019
8. Reki Nath.
9. Yasmin Khan 24/8/19
10. Karabi Gogoi
11. Moyuri Chetiga 24/8/19

AGENDA

1. Proposal of Diamond Jubilee Research Project.
2. Discussion on the Proposed Project.
3. Decision Taken



Proceeding : (24/8/2019)

Under the chairmanship of the Principal 'Dr. B.K. Pachani' a meeting of the Research Committee constituted for carry out the Proposed Diamond Jubilee Research Project was held in the Principal's chamber.

In his introductory address, the Principal explained the detail of the proposed Project and ~~hope~~ expressed his views.

The following decisions were taken.

1. The Title of the Proposed Project will be "New Economic Avenues of Jorhat District of Assam with Special reference to Teok and Mariani LAC"
2. The project will be supervised by two Principal Supervisors viz, Dr. Jitendra Hazarika, Prof and Head, Dept of Statistics, D.U. and Dr. Bhupendra Nath Goswami, Asso. Prof, Mariani College.
3. The project is expected to be completed within six month of duration and the findings will be published in a book form in the closing ceremony of Diamond Jubilee closing ceremony.
4. An amount of Rs. 25,000/- (Rs. Twenty Five Thousand only) allotted to each group for the smooth conduct of the project.

Proceeding recorded by
Binoybrot Rajkumar
24/8/19



31/8/2019

Signature of Members Present.

1. Prakashini -
2. Bhupendra Nath Goswami
3. Binoy broto Raykhora
4. Korrabi Gogoi 31/8/19
5. Subramonia Bosech (31/08/19)
6. Binan Nath
7. Abhisit Bhuyan
8. Janti Boruah 31/8/2019
9. Robin Saikia
10. Meguri Cheliga 31/8/2019
11. Rubi Nath 31/8/2019

AGENDA

1. Confirmation of the last Proceeding.
2. Review of the Proposed Research Proposal.
3. Supervisor's comment on The Project.
4. Finalisation of the schedule ~~for~~ constructed for the Survey
5. Decision Taken.



PROCEEDINGS (31/08/2019)

Under the chairmanship of Dr. B.K. Pachani a meeting of the Research Committee was held on 31/8/19 in the Principal's chamber.

The introductory address was delivered by Dr. B.B. Rajkhowa. Principal and Chairman Sir introduced Dr. Bhupendra Nath Goswami to the members. He also informed the house that the dept. of Statistics, D.U. will jointly carry out the Project and the technical support required for the Project will be provided by them. The Project will be a joint venture between CKB College Teok and Statistics dept. D.U.

Dr. Goswami put his valuable suggestions for the smooth conduct of the Project. The following major decisions were taken

1. Initially a Pilot Project will be carried out and after the completion of the Pilot Project the schedule will be finalised.
2. The Project investigators are divided into two groups one each for Teok and Mariani LAC respectively
3. There is a slight modification made in the title of the Project the modified title will be "Exploring the Economic avenues in two LACs - Mariani and Teok of Jorhat District"



(31/08/2019)

4. Each constituency has been divided in to 10 clusters considering the Socio-economic, demographic and nature of people dominating the clusters.
5. After completion of the Pilot Project the interview schedule will be reviewed and finalised.

Proceeding
recorded by

Binoybrot Rajtkhona
31/8/19 .



07/09/2019

Signature of members Present:

1. Bhaskari

2. Jitendra 07/9/2019 (Prof. Jiten Hazarika, Head. Dept. of Statistics, D.U.)

3. Bha 7/9/2019 (Dr. M.P. Barman, Associate Professor, Dept. of Statistics, D.U.)

4. Boruah (Dr. Debamanda Boruah)

5. Das

6. Das 07/9/19 Dr. Janti Boruah

7. Cheliga 7/09/19 Dr. Moyeen Cheliga

8. Rubi Das 7/09/19 Dr. Rubi Das

9. Korabi Gogoi Dr. Korabi Gogoi

10. Saduly (Robin Saduly)

11. Binojprota Rajkhowa 7/9/19

12. Bithan mte Dr. Bithan mte. 7/09/19.



Proceeding (07/09/2019)

Today the 7th of September, 2019 a meeting of Diamond Jubilee Research Project Committee is held up under the chairmanship of Dr. Binoy Krishna Pachari, the honourable Principal of the college.

Dr. Binoy Prat Rajkhowa, the Coordinator of IQAC explained that in order to discuss about how to make the framework, plan and content of the Project is the primary objective of the today's meeting.

The meeting after having discussion with all the members take the following decisions unanimously:

1) The Methodology and the draft questionnaire to be designed with joint effort of the stakeholders within the month of October.

2) An SPSS Software to be installed for smooth analysis of the Primary data to be collected.

3) The IQAC Coordinator is asked to take necessary action to work with the above two decisions.

Wishing all the best, the Chairperson declared the winding-up of the Meeting.



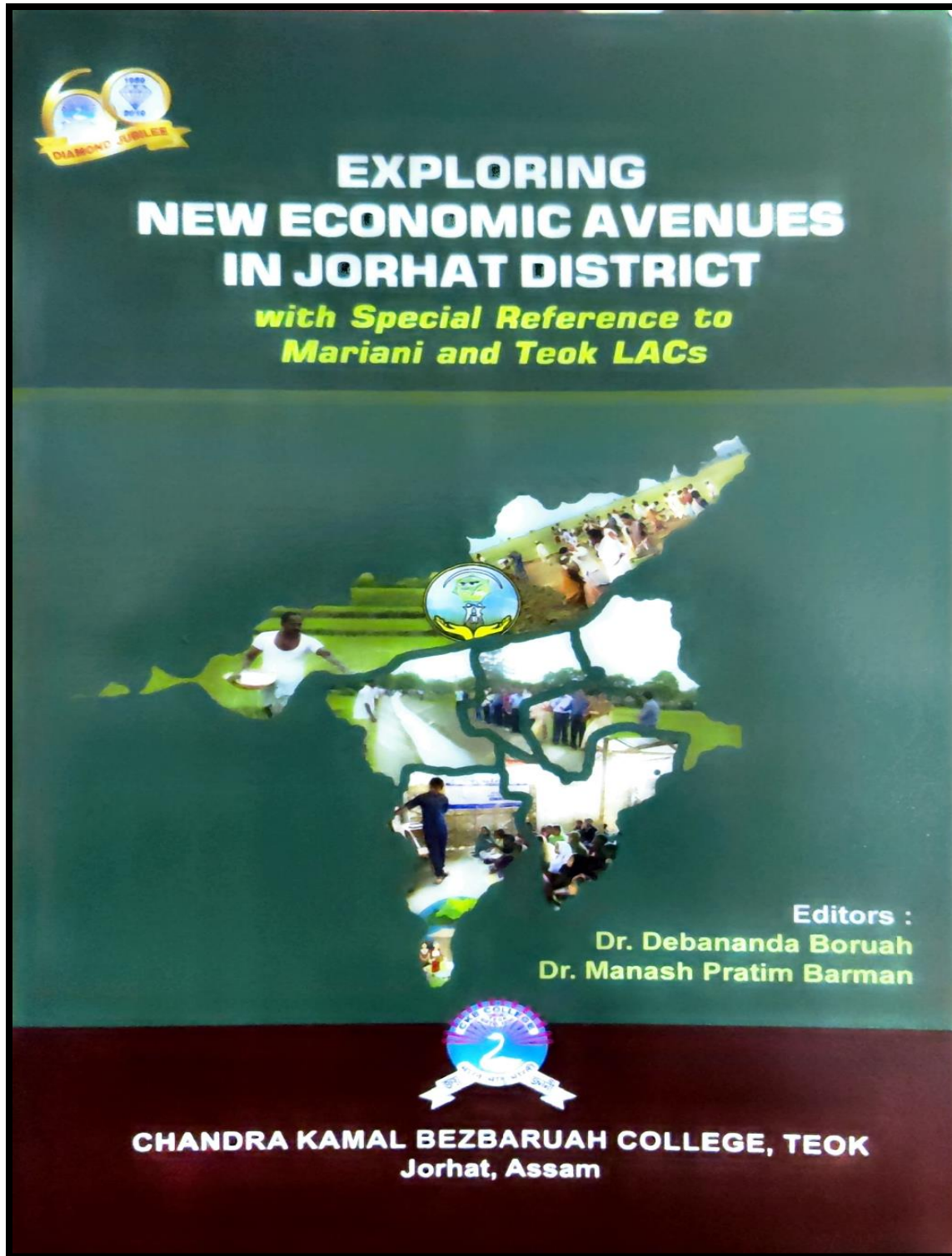


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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

Exploring New Economic Avenues in Jorhat District – with Special Reference to Mariani and Teok LACs : A Diamond Jubilee Research Project pursued by C.K.B. College, Teok in collaboration with Department of Statistics, Dibrugh University with the Seed Money for Research Scheme of the College and Published by Principal C.K.B. College, Teok.

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Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

Foreword

Any work, no matter how spectacular the results, is not completed until the results are documented. A published work renders a sufficient room for healthy criticism and comment which are of the essence of scientific work. The importance of publishing a book of such kind thus, needs no introduction. This publication is an outcome of a project work on the eve of Diamond Jubilee Celebration 2019-2020 of C.K.B. College, Teok. The purpose of this book is to figure out different economic avenues of two LAC viz.- Teok and Mariani under Jorhat District.


This report is an enthusiastic celebration of economic and demographic status of people residing Teok LAC and Mariani LAC. Especially the economic avenues of these two LACs, its elaborate structure are emphasized here. It is also a unique work in the sense that the readers will find different social, cultural, historical and demographic scenario of these two LACs along with Jorhat District. Moreover, there are some grey areas as well as blind spot can be seen for demographic pattern. But on top of that, there are numerous scopes have been coming out for the economic development of these two regions. Although the emphasis of this work is on two LACs, it contains much that will be of interest to those outside the field of research. Although, the report contains only a small sample, but they adequately

Photo- Foreword Page of the Project



demonstrate the importance of this type of research with greater aspect.

We honestly feel grateful to them who make their valuable comment and criticism even an inch of this book. The contributors to this research work are assured that there will be a lot of indebted readers who will have gathered a broader perspective of these two LAC as well as Jorhat district. It is expected that, the effort that have been made by the faculties of C.K.B. College, Teok together with the faculties of Department of Statistics, Dibrugarh University will become a primer for scholars, educators, professional developers and for entire society.



(Prof. Jiten Hazarika)
Head
Department of Statistics
Dibrugarh University



(Dr. Bijoy Krishna Pachani)
Principal
CKB College, Teok
Dibrugarh University

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Chapter-I

At the Door-Step of the Study

1.1 Status of Assam at a Glance with respect to the Study:

India's north east has been experiencing a comparatively slower pace of industrialization and socio-economic growth. Though the region is blessed with abundant natural resources for industrial development, they have not been utilized to their full potential. The region has certain distinct advantages. It is strategically located with access to the traditional domestic market of eastern India, along with close proximity to the major states in the east and adjacent countries such as Bangladesh and Myanmar. The region is also a comfortable entry point for the South-East Asian markets. The resource-rich north east with its expanses of fertile farmland and a huge talent pool could turn into one of India's most prosperous and interesting regions. Yet, owing to its unique challenges, we believe that conventional market-based solutions may not work here, given the issues related to poor infrastructure and connectivity, unemployment and low economic development, law and order problems, etc.

The government and the private sector need to collaborate

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Chapter-IV

Conclusion

4.1 Introduction:

The survey results arising out of the survey questionnaire specially designed for the purpose of the present study are synthesized as the major findings in this chapter which can be seen as follows:

4.2 Major Findings:

From the analysis in Chapter-III, the following major results come out in view-

1. The sex ratio of Mariani block is found to be abysmal which reflects gender inequality prevailing in the study area. The mean age of the residents of the Teok block is found to be 34 years (S.D. 13.99 years).
2. The residents of the Mariani block is found to be younger than that of the Teok block with mean age 30 years (S.D. 9.24 years). The mean age of both the blocks are higher than the estimated national average, which is 28.4 years in 2020.
3. In the front of dependency ratio, both the blocks possess a healthy dependency ratio in comparison to the national average. In Teok block, there are 16 dependents per 100 economically active people. Whereas, in Mariani block,

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the number of dependents is 19 per 100 active people. These figures are much lower than the national average which is about 49.2 dependents per 100 adults.

4. From the results of the study, it is found that the literacy rate of both the block is quite high in comparison to district rate. In the Teok block every 98 out of 100 people are found to be literate while in Mariani block every 92 out of 100 person is literate
5. In the Mariani block, agriculture is the main source of livelihood where about 50% of the residents are farmer. Number of people involve in services is very less (2%). The percentage of unemployment in the Mariani is 10%. In Teok block, 15% reported that agriculture is their main livelihood. The major way of livelihood in this block is services (18%). The unemployment rate of Teok block is 15%.
6. There is a preponderance of OBC people in both the blocks. In Mariani block, every 88 people out of 100 belongs to the OBC category whereas in Teok block, 51 out of 100 people are belonging to OBC. The presence of people belonging to the General category in the Mariani block is very less (about 2%). The proportion of Schedule caste(SC) in the both study blocks is about 6%.
7. About 70% of the people in Mariani block reported that they are living in a Kucha house whereas in case of Teok block, it is 24%.
8. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), is a financial inclusion program of Government of India which aims to provide bank account to all. The implementation of this

Exploring New Economic Avenues in Jorhat District

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Photo- Conclusion Page of the Project



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Chandra Kamal Bezbantia
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantia
College, Teok

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that the following students were actively Involved in Field Survey with regard to primary data collection for pursuing Diamond Jubilee Research Project entitled- "EXPLORING NEW ECONOMIC AVENUES IN JORHAT DISTRICT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MARIONI AND TEOK LACs".

List of Students

| Sl. No. | Roll No. | Name of The Students | Semester |
|---------|----------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 01 | 02 | Ankur Saikia | B.Com. 5 th Semester |
| 02 | 09 | Ritupon Rajuwar | B.Com. 5 th Semester |
| 03 | 15 | Lachit Paw | B.Com. 5 th Semester |
| 04 | 03 | Rohit Hasda | B.Com.3 rd Semester |
| 05 | 38 | Atul Rajuwar | B.Com3rd Semester |
| 06 | 184 | Ashikul Hussain | B.A. 5 th Semester |
| 07 | 03 | Manash Hazarika | B.A. 5 th Semester |
| 08 | 205 | Akash Saikia | B.A. 5 th Semester |
| 09 | 81 | Parishmita Bordoloi | B.A. 5 th Semester |



Dr. Debananda Boruah
Associate Professor & H.O.D.
Department of Commerce
C.K.B. College, Teok

Binoy brot Rajkhowa
Head
Department of Economics
C K B College Teok

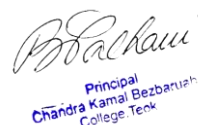


Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

Photo- List of students involved in the survey



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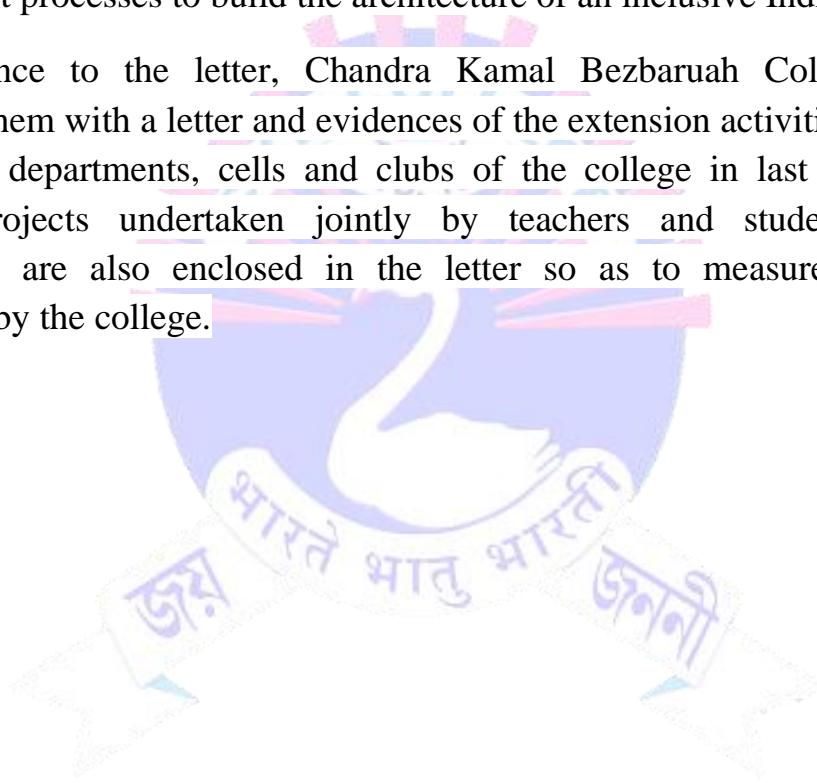


Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

FLAGSHIP MISSION- UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

For the fulfillment of the flagship mission 'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan' of Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, Dr. Ranaj Pegu, Minister, Dept. of Education, Govt. of Assam has forwarded a letter vide No-MIN/EDN/WPT & BC/11/2022/23 dtd. 11/04/2022 to the principals of provincialized colleges stating the importance and procedure to bring in transformational change in the rural development processes to build the architecture of an inclusive India.

In compliance to the letter, Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah College, Teok has responded them with a letter and evidences of the extension activities conducted by the various departments, cells and clubs of the college in last five years. The research projects undertaken jointly by teachers and students of various departments are also enclosed in the letter so as to measure the initiatives undertaken by the college.



Ranoj Pegu

Minister

Education and WPT & EC Department
Government of Assam
Dispur, Guwahati - 781006



Otr. No. : M3, Minister Colony
Dispur, Guwahati

Ph. No : +91 99547 03825 (M)
E-mail : ranojpegu@gmail.com

No. MIN/EDN/WPT&BC/11/2022/23
Dated Dispur, the 11th April, 2022

To,
The Principals,
Provincialized Colleges/ DUAM/GMC

It gives me immense pleasure to communicate with you that Ministry of Education (MoE) (formerly MHRD). Government of India has launched a flagship mission, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA), with a vision for transformational change in rural development processes by leveraging knowledge institutions to build the architecture of an inclusive India. The UBA aims to enable higher educational institutions to work with the people of rural India in identifying development challenges and evolving appropriate solutions for accelerating sustainable growth. It also aims to create a virtuous cycle between society and an inclusive academic system by providing knowledge and practices in responding to the development needs of rural India.

For the accomplishment of the UBA mission, the educational institutions is primarily to develop linkage with selective rural clusters, preferably of 5 (five) villages to get involved in the planning process and to promote the requisite Science and Technology interventions to improvise and expedite the developmental efforts of those cluster. Financial supports of Rs 10,000/- per village will be provided under UBA program for assistance for awareness. Gram Panchayat development Plan (GPDP) study, need assessment and contingency expenditure. Further, there are provision of Rs 1.0 lakh for technological intervention/solution and Rs 0.5 lakh for the customization of technological solution under the program.

Your institutes are therefore, encouraged to participate in the UBA mission as a participating institute to accomplish the expectations of the mission and promote development of rural areas in tune with Gandhian vision of self-sufficient. For more information in this regard, you may please visit the UBA website or contact National Coordinating Institute, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi.



(Dr. Ranoj Pegu)
Minister, Education



Photo- Letter from the Cabinet Minister



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES


Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok



চন্দ্রকমল বেজবরুয়া মহাবিদ্যালয়, টীয়ক

CHANDRA KAMAL BEZBARUAH COLLEGE, TEOK

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E-mail: info@ckbcollegeteok.com, bkpachani@gmail.com

☎: 9476866847

AFFILIATED TO DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY & ACCREDITED BY NAAC

Ref/প্রসংগ:

Date/তারিখ: 18/04/2022

To

Co-ordinator IQAC/All HoDs'/Convenor of all cells/
Secretary Women Cell C.K.B. College, Teok.

Sub : Report to be prepared on the basis of the Education Minister, Govt. of Assam

Sir/Madam,

Please find herewith the letter of the Education Minister, Govt. of Assam, No-MIN/EDN/WPT & BC/11/2022/23 dtd. 11/04/2022. All of you are requested to prepare a report on the activities we have already done for the nearby villages (including nurtured villages) for the last five years. Please go through the letter and do the needful in this regard by 07-05-2022. Treat the matter as most urgent.

Thanking you,

Faithfully yours'


(Dr. Bijoy Krishna Pachani)
Principal


Copy to :

1. Rector for information and needful action
2. IQAC for needful action
3. Guard file

Photo- Letter to the HoDs from the principal



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES


Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok



চন্দ্রকমল বেজবৰুৱা মহাবিদ্যালয়, টীয়ক

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AFFILIATED TO DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY & ACCREDITED BY NAAC

Ref/প্ৰসংগ: CKBC/Estt/22-05-2280

Date/তাৰিখ: 31/05/2022

Unnat Bharat Abiyan

To

Dr. Ranaj Pegu
Honourable Minister
Education and WPT & BC Department
Government of Assam
Dispur, Guwahati – 781006

Ref: Your letter No. MIN/EDN/WPT & BC/11/2022/23
Dtd: Dispur 11th April, 2022

Sub: Report on C.K.B. College, Teok working with the people of Rural India since 2016 which is envisaged in Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, Higher Education Institution work in Rural India, for transformational change.

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above we would like to inform you that we are highly inspired by your letter no MIN/EDN/WPT & BC/11/2022/23 dt. Dispur 11th April, 2022. Availing the opportunity, we would like to place it for your kind consideration that C.K.B. College, Teok is actively involved in extending knowledge, skills and other infrastructural support to the neighbouring institutions and villages in the form of nurtured villages and institutions since 2016. We have enclosed herewith the report on the activities of our different cells and departments carrying on from 2016 in an incessant manner for transformational change in the neighbouring areas.

The report of the works done by the different cells and departments for development of the neighbouring villages from 2016 are given below:-

1. **Extension Cell** is carrying out a number of programmes in the neighbouring villages and schools in many socio-economic areas.
2. **Institutional Social Responsibility Committee** offering infrastructural support to nearby villages and educational institutions.

Handwritten signature
01/06/22



Photo- Letter to the Cabinet Minister



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Handwritten signature
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok



চন্দ্রকমল বেজবৰুৱা মহাবিদ্যালয়, টীয়ক

CHANDRA KAMAL BEZBARUAH COLLEGE, TEOK

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Ref /প্ৰসংগ: Date/তাৰিখ: 31/05/2022

3. Activities of the **Red Ribbon Club** including anti drugs and blood donation camps etc.
4. Extension activities of the Dept. of English in nearby nurtured villages and institutions.
5. **Eco Club** activities in nearby areas with the motto “Clean and Green” environment.
6. Department of Political Science Carrying out research activities and other supportive programmes to help school children and socio-economic problems and solution in the nearby villages.
7. Department of History conducted research programmes for improvement of the socio-economic life of the people of nearby villages and Tea gardens.
8. Department of Sociology extensively carrying out awareness programmes on health hygiene, environmental and social issues. Research activities are taken and activities for social development are being done. The Department has only two faculty members.
9. **Gender Sensitisation Committee** is carrying out programmes for stimulating consciousness among the women of the nearby villages.
10. Department of Education is extending support to nearby schools for enhancement of knowledge.
11. **N.S.S.** wing is actively involved in incubating consciousness among nearby villages regarding environmental and other social issues.
12. **Tobacco Control Cell** is highly dedicating itself for tobacco free society in the nearby areas.
13. **Disaster Management Cell** is providing training programmes for self security of the nearby villages during natural calamities and to prevent environmental degradation.
14. **Skill Enhancement and Entrepreneurship Development Cell** in association with some other cells arrange programme to enhance skill and self employment amongst the youth of the local areas.

Photo- Letter to the Cabinet Minister



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

B. K. Pachani
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok



চন্দ্রকমল বেজবৰুৱা মহাবিদ্যালয়, টীয়ক

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AFFILIATED TO DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY & ACCREDITED BY NAAC


Ref/সংসংগ: Date/তাৰিখ: 31/05/2022

15. **Career Counselling Cell** is imparting knowledge to nearby schools for building up career of the students.
16. **Women Cell** of the college is carrying out many programmes in the nearby villages and organised a Conclave and Start up Exhibition cum Sale from 10th to 12th April, 2022 incorporating the college students, Alumni, Self Help Groups and enterprising youths of the neighbouring areas.
17. Health related programme of **Health & Sanitation Cell and Medical Cell**.
18. Activities of Dept. of Commerce in popularizing commerce and social research regarding problem of the neighbouring villages.

Sir, now it is our earnest request to you to provide us a Community Development Centre with minimum infrastructural and financial support so that we can be able to guide the society and implement our community development programmes for the people of the neighbouring rural areas. **We would also like to request you to come to our college, without any prior information, and physically verify actually what C.K.B. College, Teok is doing for the neighbouring rural areas for transformational change.** Our institution will left no stone unturned for full accomplishment of U.B.A. mission under your patronisation. Hope you will kindly oblige with our request and extend your helping hand to the college.

Thanking you,

Faithfully yours'


(Dr. Bijoy Krishna Pachani)
Principal

Enclo:

As stated

Principal
CKB College, Teok
JORHAT

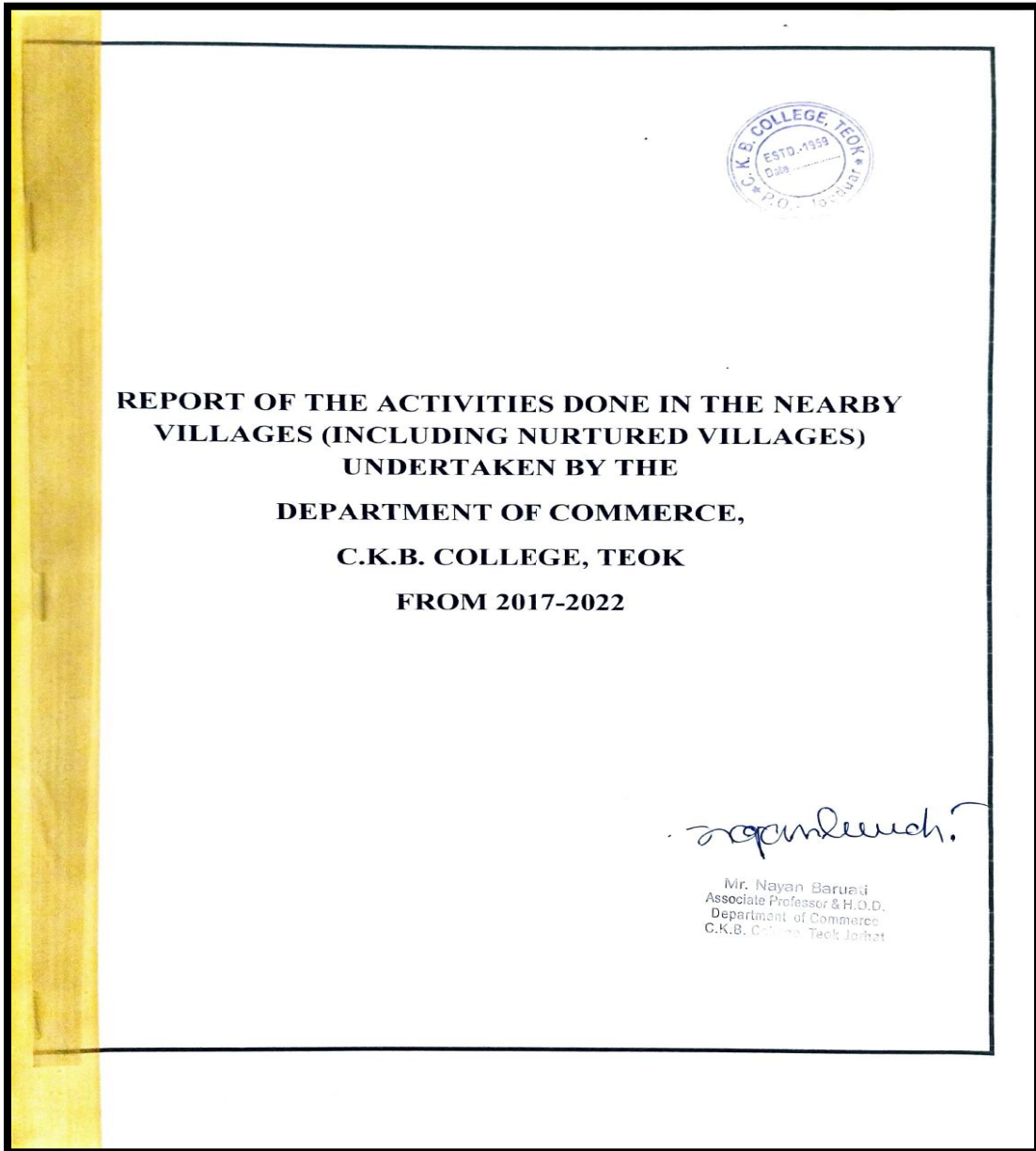
Photo- Letter to the Cabinet Minister



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Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

**ENCLOSED DOCUMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS RELATED
TO THE RESEARCH PROJECTS**



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Chandra Kamal Bezbantia
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantia
College, Teok

With reference to the letter of the Education Minister, Govt. of Assam. **No-MIN/EDN/WPT & BC/11/2022/23 dtd. 11/04/2022**, the following is the list followed by the reports of the activities done for the nearby villages (including nurtured villages) for the last five years (2017-2022) by the Department of Commerce, C.K.B. College, Teok.



Department of Commerce
C.K.B. College, Teok



**Departmental Research Activities: Department of Commerce
C.K.B. College, Teok**

During the Period: 2018 -2021

| Sl. No. | Year | TOPIC |
|---------|------|--|
| | 2018 | Departmental Research Project on “Socio- Economic Condition of Jhanjimukh” Teok.: An Empirical Survey |
| 1 | 2019 | Departmental Research Project on “Impact of Self-Help Groups on Socio-Economic status of Rural Women: A Case Study on the Self-Help Group of Kawoimari and Chinatoly village under Pub-Teok Gaon Panchayat of Jorhat District |
| 2 | 2020 | Departmental Research Project on “Socio-Economic Condition of Kaliapani Adarsha Gaon” Teok.-An Empirical Survey |
| 3 | 2020 | Interdisciplinary Joint Departmental Research Project by Department of Commerce & Economics on the topic “Entrepreneurial Development within the area of Teok Municipal Board and prospects of New Avenues of Employment” |
| 4 | 2021 | Departmental Research Project on the topic “Financial Inclusion among Rural Households of Teok Revenue Circle with special reference to Hanchara Bailung Gaon- An Empirical Survey” |
| 5 | 2021 | Interdisciplinary Joint Departmental Research Project on the topic “Socio Economic Condition of Three Marginalized Community Viz. Nepali, Mishing and Tea Garden Community of Rural Assam with Special Reference to Teok Revenue Circle: |

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H.O.D.
Department of Commerce
C.K.B. College Teok



**REPORT OF
DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES
2016-2022**



**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY:
C.K.B.COLLEGE, TEOK
PO: JAGDUAR, JORHAT, ASSAM
785112**

(Pranab Kumar Saikia)

Head Department of Sociology.

C.K.B.College, Teok
Head
Department of Sociology
C.K.B. College, Teok



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES


Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

Activities of the Department:: Department of Sociology.

CKB College, Teok


Academic year 2016-2022

| Sl.No. | Date | Activities |
|--------|---|--|
| 1 | 10-4-2016 | Field Study Programme- Tea Garden labourers and their living conditions: A Study on Teok Tea Garden of Jorhat District |
| 2 | 22-4-2016 | Field Study Programme- Socio-cultural study on Tsurmen Village, Mokakchang Nagaland |
| 3 | 14-9-2016. | Extension Activity- Kaliapani Adarsha Gaon ME School. |
| 4 | 16-3-2017 | Extension work on- Environmental Protection Awareness Program at Sagunpara Mishing Goan |
| 5 | 24-3-2017 | Field Study- Kaliapani Tea Factory |
| 6 | 1 ST June to 30 Nov, 2017 | Research Project- "Microfinance and Women Empowerment: A case Study in Kaliapani Development Block , Jorhat district of Assam" |
| 7 | 09-12-2017 | Community Development Programme on- " Small Family Norms, Teok Tea Estate, Teok, Jorhat |
| 8 | 25-04-2018 | Extension Activity- Plastic Waste Free Campaign, Jagduar area |
| 9 | 26/9/2018 | Field work Programme on- " Socio-Economic Status of Blacksmiths: A Case study on Kaliapani Muslim Gaon" |
| 10 | 1 st April- 30 th Nov, 2018 | Research Project- Problems and Issues faced by the working women: A study in Amguri Town |
| 11 | 23-02-2019 | Community development Programmme- Awareness of Voting behavior in Kaliapani Muslim Gaon |
| 12 | 02-4-2019 | Field Work Programme- Implementaton of Senior Citizenship Acton Jagduar Area |
| 13 | 1 ST June to 30 Nov, 2019 | Student Research Project- A Study on the Level of Awareness about Hygiene among School Students at Teok. |


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|----|---------------------------------------|--|
| 14 | 1 st April to 30 Nov, 2019 | Research Project- Role of ASHA workers in Rural Development with Special Reference to Jorhat District. |
| 15 | 1 st June to 30 Nov, 2020 | Student Research Project- Growth of Educational Institutions and Its impact of Development of Scientific Temperament among the Rural People of West Teok Panchayat and Jhanjimukh Area. |
| 16 | 1 st June to 30 Nov, 2020 | Student Research Project- A Study on the traditional Health Care Practices of the Munda Tribe in Jorhat District of Assam. |
| 17 | 27-01-2021 | Field Study- Problems of Health and Hygiene among the Tea Garden Community: Jagduar Tea Estate |
| 18 | 10-12-2021 | Motivational Program- Awareness on Small Savings Habits among the People of Nareng Pachani Village |
| 19 | 14/ 12/ 2021 | Extension (Teaching) Programme – At Jagduar High School. |
| 20 | 1-4-2021- 30-12-2021 | Research Project:- Study on Rural Women Livelihood under the NRLM and Its Contribution to their Socio-Economic Development with Special Reference to Kaliapani Development Block, Jorhat District. |
| 21 | 1-4-2021- 30-12-2021 | Research Project:- A Study on the Awareness of HIV/ AIDS among High School Students at Teok, Jorhat District Assam |
| 22 | 27-12- 2021. | Field work Programme- Problems of health and hygiene among the Tea garden Community- Jagduar Tea Estate |
| 23 | 30-3-2022 | Community Development Programme on- Plastic Waste free Campaign: Jagduar |

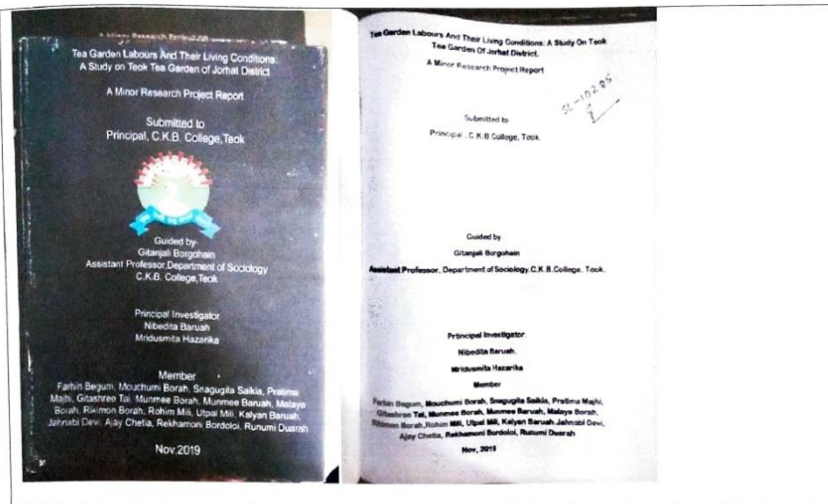
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Head
Jorhat District Board
K.B. College, Teok



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Principal
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College, Teok



**Departmental Research project
Growth of Educational Institutions and Its impact of Development of Scientific Temperament among the Rural People of West Teok Panchayat and Jhanjimukh Area.**

The department of sociology has done a research project on the topic of Growth of Educational Institutions and Its impact of Development of Scientific Temperament among the Rural People of West Teok Panchayat and Jhanjimukh Area under SEED money Fund CKB College, Teok.




 Dr. Nibedita Baruah
 Department of Sociology
 C.K.B. College, Teok





A Report
on
The Extension activities performed by
Department of English, C.K.B College, Teok
in its neighbourng areas

Moyuri Chetiya

Dr. Moyuri Chetiya
Head, Dept. of English
C.K.B. College, Teok



2) Research Projects undertaken by the Department in its neighbouring areas

a) Departmental Project 1

Title of the Project:

Challenges for Teaching and Learning English as a Second Language: A Study in Selected Schools in Teok

The study was an attempt to probe into the challenges in teaching and learning English as a second language in three selected schools in Teok. The schools selected for the proposed research were---Jogduar High School, Teok Girls Higher Secondary School and Teok High School. The researchers prepared two questionnaires (one for students of class X and the other for teacher) for purpose of collecting data for the study. Besides, one question paper was also prepared for all the students to test their knowledge on grammar and writing, reading and listening skills. The question paper supplied to the students was of 50 marks and the test was personally conducted by the researchers on the dates fixed by the Headmaster/Principal. Besides, an English Pronunciation Test was also conducted among randomly selected students to know their ability in articulation of sounds, stress placement and intonation.

To examine whether the students have acquired the reading, writing listening, speaking skills, one question paper was prepared to test their knowledge on the basics of grammar, composition, comprehension. To check the proficiency of the students in grammar, questions were framed to evaluate their basic knowledge of the tenses, transformation of sentences, voice of the verbs, word order, difference between words, direct and indirect narration, and transformation of sentences. To evaluate their reading skills, one passage was selected and questions were set on the selected passage to examine whether the students can grasp the meaning of what they read and answer them in their own language. To assess the writing skills of students, four topics were provided in the question paper and the students had to write one paragraph on any one of the topics.

Moyuri Chetiya
Dr. Moyuri Chetiya
Head, Dept. of English
C.K.B. College, Teok



b) Departmental Project 2:

Title of the project:

Bibliotherapy as a Remedial Approach to Adolescent Behavioral Disorder: A Case Study

The research aims at studying various adolescents' behavioural disorders like aggression, peer pressure, difficulty in relationship building, being introvert, facing problems in voicing out their problems, sharing a conversation with parents and older siblings and how bibliotherapy can correct these behavioural disorders in the children. This study involved data collection through survey method in two different educational institutions.

The study was conducted in two educational institutions: one in Ben Garden School, Teok and one in Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah College, Teok. To make the study more accurate, the researchers took two different adolescent age group: students of Class X (Ben Garden School, Teok) and students of H. S 1st year (CKB College, Teok). There are fifteen (15) questions in total in the questionnaire that was prepared. But the project coordinators decided to make an analysis on the six most important questions, which explains the subject effectively. The study found out that there is adolescent behavioural disorder in the students. These behavioural disorders need attention and should be addressed through a proper medium and a proper channel. Bibliotherapy is therapeutic process which can help adolescent students to face their problems and fears in a more organised manner. Most of the parents of these troubled teens are not even aware of these disorders. Parents are not educated enough to guide them. Moreover, schools and colleges in remote areas like Teok do not have it as a discipline. The result, adolescent students are lost and helpless about their problems. Survey conducted in these educational institutions revealed that books can heal students. Books like life on great person and their struggles help them to understand their problems and to some extent control their anger and open up to their parents and siblings.


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Head, Dept. of English
C.K.B. College, Teok



c) Departmental Project 3:

Title of the project:

Language Proficiency and Prospects of Employment: An Analysis of the English Language Learning Environment in selected High Schools at Teok

The aim of the proposed project was to explore the English communication abilities of high school students and the opportunities provided to them to develop such abilities. As the proficiency in English is related to job opportunities, initiatives must be taken from school level for the betterment of communication skills of the students so that they can avail employment opportunities in future. Therefore, this project seeks to examine the English communication skills of the students along with the facilities and opportunities provided to them by the institution for the development of English language proficiency for better employment opportunities in future.

This study involved data collection through survey method in five different schools in Teok--
- i) Teok Girls Higher Secondary School ii) Teok Jatiya Vidyalaya iii) Bonai High School iv) Bamunpukhuri High School v) Jogduar High School. To test the students' oral fluency and their reading, writing and listening skills, an examination was conducted in the selected schools. Two sets of questionnaire (one set for the students of class IX&X and the other for the subject teacher) were prepared to study the causes of problems in the English language learning process.

The following schools are selected for collection of sampling:

1. Teok Girls Higher Secondary School
2. Teok Jatiya Vidyalaya
3. Bonai High School
4. Bamunpukhuri High School
5. Jogduar High School

The following number of students (Class IX & X) were selected for conducting the survey:

| Name of the Schools | Class | Number of Students |
|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| Teok Girls Higher Secondary School | Class IX | 23 |
| | Class X | 26 |
| Teok Jatiya Vidyalaya | Class IX | 28 |

Whelija
Dr. Whelija Jatiya
Head, Dept. of English
C.K.B. College, Teok



| | | |
|--------------------------|----------|----|
| | Class X | 30 |
| Bonai High School | Class IX | 19 |
| | Class X | 64 |
| Bamunpukhuri High School | Class IX | 34 |
| | Class X | 38 |
| Jogduar High School | Class IX | 16 |
| | Class X | 21 |

To gauge the level of proficiency of the students in the four skills—listening, speaking, reading and writing—one question paper (total marks 50) was designed covering the following areas:

1. Dictation to test the students' receptive knowledge of pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary
2. Translation of a language item to and from English
3. Grammar & Composition

To test the students' reading, writing and listening skills, the examination was conducted in the selected schools. Moreover, an oral test was also conducted among students for which students were randomly selected. Two sets of questionnaire (one set for the students of class IX&X and the other for the teacher) were prepared to collect information about language learning process.

d) Departmental Project 4

Title of the Project:

Tense Errors in English among High School Students: A Case Study

The aim of this study was to examine the faults that High School students make when using English tenses. Students' mistakes were analysed to see what's wrong with their tenses. Hanhchara High School and Teok High School were chosen as the study's locations. The research was an attempt to identify tense errors made by pupils and offer remedies and suggestions for avoiding them.

Teok High School and Hanhchara High School were chosen as the subjects of the planned study. The researchers prepared a single question paper for all of the students in order to assess their understanding of English tenses. The researchers visited the schools and conducted the test to the students on the dates set by the school's headmasters. A few pupils (from classes IX and X) were chosen at random for the test. Considering the total number of

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**A REPORT
ON
THE EXTENSION ACTIVITIES
PERFORMED BY
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
C.K.B.COLLEGE,TEOK
IN ITS NEIGHBOURING AREAS.**

Head
Department of History
C.K.B. College, Teok
Jorhat, Assam-781012

Head
Department of
C.K.B. Coll
Jorhat, Assam-781012



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

Project Work On: The Sociology of Health Among the People of the Three Villages-2 No.Gosain Gaon, Banaria Mishing Gaon , Kumarbheti of the Kawoimaree Revenue Village (Teok Revenue Circle-Jorhat)(2019)

In our research project particularly centered around the sociology of health in the three villages (2No.Gosain Gaon,Banaria Mishing Gaon and Kumarbheti)of the Kawoimaree Revenue Village under the Teok Revenue Circle of the Jorhat district. We tried to make study about the sociological aspects of health where the issues of the right to proper health care as well as the how far the basic pattern of living could determine the capabilities of the people in terms of better democratic cum welfare measures. What we gathered primary information regarding the actual conditions of the people of those three villages is that the majority of the population have been living under the poverty line and there figure would be 90% and they have no economic avenues besides the cultivation and working as the wage labourer in the nearby town (Teok).The area under study is heavily flood affected and if the flood comes there the paddy cultivation is totally damaged and again they have to make efforts for their primary occupation .The peculiar fact is that the majority of the people between the age group 18-60 are remained at the state of unemployment and in fact there are hardly any vocational institutes in the neighbouring for developing their skills. Another important feature of those people of the three villages is that the majority of the population have no land rights over their cultivating field and they are in a sense landless and that is one of the major causes of their deplorable economic and social status.Only recently out of the total population of the 1964 ,the government has distributed land pattas to the 49 people of those three villages. The bulk of the people is comprised of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe groups and that also could signify their low social position in the hierarchy of the caste based social system. It has also been observed that the conditions of landlessness among the villagers have led to the increasing rate of crime in the locality .The literacy rate is quite impressive in the three villages and in the 2 No,Gosain Gaon it is 99%, in the Banaria Mishing Gaon it is 92% and in Kumarbheti it is 82% respectively. The total number of education institutions up to secondary level are eight and there six Angwanwadi centres. The total number of persons engaged in jobs are 110 in the three villages .The water pump is not working and also the lack of proper infrastructure in those villages where the villagers have to live in simple mud buildings without any proper hygiene and the




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Project Work on: Health , Education and Tea Garden Workers: A Study of Jagduar Tea Estate of Jorhat District

The major objectives which we formulated in order to study about the specific features of health , education among the tea garden workers of the Jogduar Tea Estate of Jorhat are basically concerned to understand the conditions of health and education and also in respects of the living patterns, hygienic environment , medical facilities . In order to study about those conditions we also had to give emphasis upon the policies of the government in totality in respect of the welfare of the tea workers. We also tried to study the nature of responses of tea garden workers towards the process of deprivation. Most importantly we also aimed in studying the policy of the plantation company towards the welfare of their workers. One the distinctive features of the Jogduar Tea Estate is that the half of workforce in the garden are women and there is a great number of people who are dependent upon the basic forms of work in a tea garden and there are sizeable number of temporary workers. Although the government in recent years have been taking up efforts to bring better livelihood to the deprived people of the tea gardens but still the rate of poverty, illiteracy and ill –health has been endemic feature of the area under study. The project work helped us to know about some important characteristics of the workers of the Jogduar Tea Estate like that the lack of consciousness about their basic provisions of their rights in work field and where out of thirty respondents the twenty one respondents(70%) who did not know anything about those rights . There is also another feature which has come out of our research is that very few workers know in details about the Plantation Labour Act ,1951 and where interestingly out of thirty respondents the eleven respondents(36%) said they have hardly any idea about the Plantation Labour Act. Another important finding of our research work is that the majority of the workers about 78.3% are male workers and 82.9% workers are female . Those workers say that they are not getting adequate medical facilities for protection of their health. Only the 21.7% and 17.1% female workers say that they are getting medical assistance properly for protection of their health which is abysmally low in comparison with the actual percentage of workers. There is another major finding where it has been brought into clearer focus through the study is that malnutrition has been rampant among the women workers and that substantially has reduced the strength of the working force in act of labouring. The study has made it clear safe

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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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Principal
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College, Teok

drinking water has still been a distant dream for the workers and which in turn has created water borne diseases .The urgent need of the hour is that the amelioration of the problems regarding the sanitation , drinking water and proper awareness about their rights could give a decent livelihood where the improved conditions of healthcare and better education facilities could give a new ray of light to the marginalized population like the tea workers of the Jogduar Tea Workers.



Photo: Dispensary, Jagduar Tea Estate, Teok



Photo: Researcher's interview with workers, Jagduar Tea Estate, Teok

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Billemant



Project Work On: Documenting the Past: A Study of the Oral Historical Traditions in the Teok Revenue Circle, Jorhat District, Assam.(2021)

The principal aim in our research project was to reconstruct the past by sourcing and documenting the oral traditions of the area, wherein a lot of data can remain stored, yet undetected, for researchers, to process and build up their frameworks. The area of study were the Bamunpukhuri, Ouguri and Chintamonigarh regions of Teok Revenue Circle. We also tried to look into the influence of globalization in the development of the area and the interplay and juxtaposition of memories within the rural –urban divide. So, what we aimed in our study was basically to reconstruct the history of the region through the analysis of the oral testimonies. There are specific features of the area under study and one of the important distinctive features is that the extant literature on the history of the Teok Revenue Circle is scanty and most information lies scattered merely as passing references in established literature. Another important distinctive feature is that the Teok Revenue Circle lies almost equidistant from the major Ahom power centres like Garhgaon, Rangpur and Jorhat and which was a node in their supply and communications network. What we gathered information from our study is significant in terms of the peculiarities of the oral traditions and other social distinctions which has made the study area more interesting. The research project helps us to bring into light some important aspects of level of literacy and how through the better educational facilities in a specific region could enlighten the people in a much better way about their historical relevance of their place of living. One of the major findings of the work is that a significant number of respondents, cutting across all age groups, have discounted the blind belief in myths due to the advent of modern education, technology and exposure to the wider world. The project work has helped us to know that while the historical ruins of the Bamunpukhuri area are preserved in a better way, those in the Ouguri and the Chintamonigarj have suffered the most due to very poor connectivity until recently. There is another finding is that among all the three regions, the Ouguri region has a rampant prevalence of alcoholism among the youth. The age –old traditions like Bhangmuwa Naam, Barxik Naam, Mohor-Gowalor Xokaam, Ai Xobha, Na Khowa, Navagraha Puja, Sraddha ceremonies, etc. are still observed in the villages of all the three regions. Another major feature of those regions is that

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C.K.B. College
Jorhat, Assam





**Significant Activities in the nearby
villages of C.K.B College, Teok.**

A report

**Submitted by Department of Education
CKB College, Teok.**

**Period of Report
2017 to 2022**

Jiban Baruah

H.O.D EDUCATION
C.K.B COLLEGE
TEOK.

Jiban Baruah



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

3. The Department of Education carried out a project entitled as "A study of Teacher effectiveness of Secondary school teachers in relation to selected dichotomous variables with special reference to Teok." The project was submitted to the IQAC of the college on 30/08/2019. It was done under the seed money for the Research scheme of the college.

4. The department has carried out a project entitled as "Jorhat Jilar Teok Unnayan Khandar Anganwadi Kendrar Bisaye Adhyayan" in the year 2019. The

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C.K.B COLLEGE
TEOK.



project was submitted to the IQAC of the college. It was done under the seed money for the Research scheme of the college.

5. The Department of Education completed a project jointly with the department of Economics, Commerce and political science entitled as "Socio-economic condition of three marginalized community Viz. Nepali, Missing and Tea-garden community of Assam with special reference to Teok Revenue Circle: An Empirical Study. The project was submitted to the IQAC of the college on 31/12/2021. It was done under the seed money for the Research scheme of the college.
6. The Department of Education organized a workshop on Effective methods of learning on 29/04/2022 at Hahchar H.S School, Teok. . The very objective of the workshop was to helping the school students to understand the fundamental principles in the process of learning and also helping them to follow the effective techniques of learning.

Figure 3 : Teachers of the department of education are delivering their speech on effective methods of learning; they are also applying such methods to learn school subjects effectively and motivated the students to apply such methods in study



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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
C.K.B COLLEGE, TEOK
P.O-JOGDUAR (TEOK), JORHAT, ASSAM

Departmental Work on Neighboring Village

2016-2022 (until 15th May 2022)

M. H. D.
H.O.D.
Dept. of Political Scien
C.K.B. College, Teok



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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2020-21

PROGRAMME 5: Inter –Departmental Research Project (Amount Sanctioned: Rs. 10,000)

Socio-Economic Condition of Three Marginalised Community viz. Nepali, Mishing and Tea Garden Community of Rural Assam with Special Reference to Teok Revenue Circle: An Empirical Study.

Funded By: Principal CKB. College, Teok, with the Seed Money during the Plan Period 2020-21

➤ Participating Departments:

- Department of Political Science
- Department of Education
- Department of Economics
- Department of Commerce

➤ Principle Investigator :

- Mr. AtulRajowar
- Mr. Gitashree Borah
- Ms. MainaDoley
- MrPallabiBharali
- Ritanjali
- Dr. DeepanjaliGoswami

➤ Objectives:

- To study the socio-economic characteristics of the families.
- To analyse the demographic conditions by level of income of sample population in the study area.
- To analyse the level of education among different income groups of population.
- To investigate the housing situation by level of income of the sample population in the study unit.

➤ Methodology:

- The study is based on both primary data and secondary data. The primary data have been collected through a well-designed questionnaire format keeping in mind the objectives of the study.
- The secondary data have been collected through books, reputed journals, and government publications.

➤ Outcome :

- In all the three communities the literacy rate is higher than the illiteracy rate.
- There are variation in the access to basic amenities for a basic standard of living like housing, sanitation and food.
- The economic sources of living are also different in all the three communities.

➤ Photos:

M Mili
30/5/22
H.O.D.
Dept. of Political Science
C.K.B. College, Teok



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Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
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M Nili
30/5/22
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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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EXPERT COMMITTEE REPORT

FROM

DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

Comments on the research project titled 'Problems and Issues faced by Urban Working Women: A Study in Amguri Town' submitted by Pranab Kumar Saikia, Head, Department of Sociology, C.K.B. College, Teok.

The project report has been observed thoroughly and the following suggestions are pointed out:

1. The title of the dissertation fits well with the content. The introduction provides a good, generalized background of the topic that quickly gives the reader an appreciation of the working women in different working places. The objectives of the study are clearly mentioned in the first chapter.
2. The methodology is quite standard and is appropriate for the study. The data for the study have been collected through questionnaire method. Both qualitative and quantitative aspects have been taken into consideration for the study. A sample of size 75 has been selected purposively.
3. The study aims at finding out the challenges faced by women in the various sectors of workplaces which cause problems for them. The key finding of the project gives a clear picture of mental and physical sufferings of working women. Sexual harassment by male colleague shows a reality by this study. Working women also mentally harassed by their female colleague. Financial independence gives working women more respect in the society. Health issues are also an important problem for working women. Working women also faced problem regarding upbringing of their children.
4. Women have been playing vital roles in households since ages. Women are also recognized for their value in the workplace and are engaged in wide range of activities of work in addition to their routine domestic work. Studying their problems and issues in working places is an immense work. The author has nicely presented the data diagrammatically.
5. The report would have generated better results if it also studied statistically. The method of data collection and selection of sample size should clearly specify.

Pranab Kumar Saikia
24/5/19

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Photo: Expert Report on the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Pranab Kumar Saikia
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

Report on

Asomor Nepalisokolor Utsob-Aonusthan: Ak Bornonatmok Aodhoiyon

(Jorhat jilar tiyok ouguri nepali gaor aadharot)

1. **Title :** Title of the project is suitable.
2. **Knowledge of the subject:** The investigators clearly mention the study subject, objectives of the study and importance of the topic. From the literature review work a good effort of the researchers on the background study is observed.
3. **Methodology:** The methodology of the study is properly written and they use primary data as well as secondary data. The history of Nepali community in Assam, their language and culture are beautifully presented in chapter 2 & 3. The same for the study area are presented in Chapter 3 & 4.
4. **Findings:** The investigators beautifully present the findings and future scope of the study. The results are satisfactory.
5. **Strong points :**
 - (i) The objectives of the study are specific
 - (ii) Description of the study area is done in a well manner
 - (iii) Review of literature are properly discussed
 - (iv) The questionnaire for the study is properly designed
 - (v) The photograph included in the dissertation reflects the Nepali culture of the study area beautifully.
 - (vi) The findings of the study are written suitably.
 - (vii) The references are shown properly.
6. **Weak points :**
 - (i) The investigators collected the primary data also but no tabular form and diagrammatic representation of the data are included in the dissertation.
7. **Overall comments:** It is a good initiative by the investigators and the college authority as a whole. It will encourage the students for future original research works.

Kuki Kalpita Mahanta
Examined by: Dr. Kuki Kalpita Mahanta

Jitendra
25/01/2021
Scrutinized by: Prof. Jiten Hazarika

Photo: Expert Report on the Project



**Report on
Growth of Educational Institutions and its Impact of
Development of Scientific Temperament among the Rural
People of West Teok Panchayat and Jhanjimukh Panchayat
Area**

1. **Title:** Title of the project is suitable. However, a punctuation mistake is there.
2. **Knowledge of the Subject:** The investigators showed their good grasp on the subject matter.
3. **Methodology :** The investigators explain the methodology clearly.
4. **Analysis of data :** The explanation of the tables and figure are done in a systematic manner. But the analysis do not met the specific objectives.
5. **Strong points :**
 - I. The objectives of the study are specific
 - II. Description of the study is done in a well manner which is reflected in the literature review chapter
 - III. The investigators showed their good grasp in study matter
 - IV. The references are shown properly.
6. **Weak points :**
 - I. Analysis do not meet the objectives
7. **Overall comments :** Although, it is a good initiative by the group involved in the project in particular and the college authority as a whole, a major gap is noticed as mentioned in weak points.

Examined By: Dr. Kuldeep Goswami

Scrutinized By: Prof. (Dr.) Jiten Hazarika

Photo: Expert Report on the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantia
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantia
College, Teok

**Report on
Health, Education and Tea Garden Workers: A study of Jagduar Tea Estate of
Jorhat**

1. **Title :** Title of the project is suitable.
2. **Knowledge of the subject:** The investigator explains the background of the study beautifully and clearly presents the research questions and objectives of the study.
3. **Methodology:** The methodology of collection of primary data is not clearly written.
4. **Findings:** The researcher presents the findings very attractively with percentage tables and diagrams. The analysis and discussion of the study is done properly. The explanation of the tables and graphs is done in a systematic manner. Inclusion of photograph of the study area helps to reflect the present scenario of the area. The results are satisfactory.
5. **Strong points :**
 - (I) The objectives of the study are specific
 - (II) Description of the study area is done in a well manner
 - (III) Review of literature are properly discussed
 - (IV) The questionnaire for the study is properly designed
 - (V) Presentation of data by using tables and graphs is done effectively.
 - (VI) The photograph of the study area depicts the present scenario of the area.
 - (VII) The explanations of the results are done elaborately.
 - (VIII) The findings of the study are written suitably.
 - (IX) The references are shown properly.
6. **Weak points:**
 - (i) No strong weak points have been noticed in this dissertation. However, a limitation of this study is not to frame any null hypothesis for tests of significance. For example, a null hypothesis of association between parents ability to send their children to school versus parents giving importance to send them school may be tested statistically.
7. **Overall comments:** It is a good initiative by the investigator and the college authority as a whole. It will encourage the students for future original research works. However, in such type of small area study, as the size of the universe is 252 only, the investigator may go for complete enumeration.

Kuki Kalpita Mahanta
Examined by: Dr. Kuki Kalpita Mahanta

Jiten Hazarika 23/09/2021
Scrutinized by: Prof. Jiten Hazarika

Photo: Expert Report on the Project



**Report on
The Impact of Government Sponsored Welfare Schemes on the
Pattern of Voting in “9 No. Boloma Gaon Panchayat” and “11
No. Pub Lahing Gaon Panchayat” Area**

1. **Title:** Title of the project suits with the contents of the report.
2. **Knowledge of the Subject:** The investigators showed their good grabs on the subject matter but the review of literature part is very less.
3. **Methodology :** The data used in this study were primary in nature collected through interview method. They analyzed it using descriptive statistics. However, the researchers failed to explain the methodology clearly.
4. **Analysis of data :** The explanation of the tables and figure are done in a systematic manner. But in the two tables from analysis part, presentation with percentage is not in proper manner. The analysis of the results is found to be satisfactory.
5. **Strong points :**
 - I. The objectives of the study are specific
 - II. Description of the study area is done in a well manner
 - III. The investigators showed their good grabs in the Govt. schemes
 - IV. The explanation of the results are done elaborately.
6. **Weak points :**
 - I. No Chapterization
 - II. The references are not shown properly.
7. **Overall comments :** It is a good initiative by the group involved in the project in particular and the college authority as a whole. It will encourage the students for future original research works.

Examined By: Dr. Kuldeep Goswami

Scrutinized By: Prof. (Dr.) Jiten Hazarika

Photo: Expert Report on the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantia
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantia
College, Teok

**Report on
Growth of Educational Institutions and its Impact of
Development of Scientific Temperament among the Rural
People of West Teok Panchayat and Jhanjimukh Panchayat
Area**

1. **Title:** Title of the project is suitable. However, a punctuation mistake is there.
2. **Knowledge of the Subject:** The investigators showed their good grasp on the subject matter.
3. **Methodology :** The investigators explain the methodology clearly.
4. **Analysis of data :** The explanation of the tables and figure are done in a systematic manner.
But the analysis do not meet the specific objectives.
5. **Strong points :**
 - I. The objectives of the study are specific
 - II. Description of the study is done in a well manner which is reflected in the literature review chapter
 - III. The investigators showed their good grasp in study matter
 - IV. The references are shown properly.
6. **Weak points :**
 - I. Analysis do not meet the objectives
7. **Overall comments :** Although, it is a good initiative by the group involved in the project in particular and the college authority as a whole, a major gap is noticed as mentioned in weak points.

Examined By: Dr. Kuldeep Goswami

Scrutinized By: Prof. (Dr.) Jiten Hazarika

Photo: Expert Report on the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantia
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantia
College, Teok

**Report on
Growth of Educational Institutions and its Impact of
Development of Scientific Temperament among the Rural
People of West Teok Panchayat and Jhanjimukh Panchayat
Area**

1. **Title:** Title of the project is suitable. However, a punctuation mistake is there.
2. **Knowledge of the Subject:** The investigators showed their good grasp on the subject matter.
3. **Methodology :** The investigators explain the methodology clearly.
4. **Analysis of data :** The explanation of the tables and figure are done in a systematic manner. But the analysis do not met the specific objectives.
5. **Strong points :**
 - I. The objectives of the study are specific
 - II. Description of the study is done in a well manner which is reflected in the literature review chapter
 - III. The investigators showed their good grasp in study matter
 - IV. The references are shown properly.
6. **Weak points :**
 - I. Analysis do not meet the objectives
7. **Overall comments :** Although, it is a good initiative by the group involved in the project in particular and the college authority as a whole, a major gap is noticed as mentioned in weak points.

Examined By: Dr. Kuldeep Goswami

Scrutinized By: Prof. (Dr.) Jiten Hazarika

Photo: Expert Report on the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

**Report on
National Health Mission (NHM) and its role in the Upliftment of health services of
Assam: A case study in two villages of Kaliapani Development Block**

1. **Title:** Title of the project is suitable.
2. **Knowledge of the Subject:** The investigators showed their good grasp on the subject matter.
3. **Methodology:** The data used in this study were primary as well as secondary in nature which had collected through interview method. They analysed it using cross-tables only. However, the researchers failed to explain the methodology clearly.
4. **Analysis of data:** The explanations of the tables are done in a systematic manner. The analyses of the results are found to be satisfactory.
5. **Strong points :**
 - (i) The objectives of the study are specific
 - (ii) Description of the study area is done in a well manner
 - (iii) Nice part of the dissertation is that, a vast discussion about the NHM and its implication in Assam.
 - (iv) Presentation of data by using tables is done effectively.
 - (v) The explanations of the results are done elaborately.
 - (vi) The references are shown properly.
6. **Weak points :**
 - (I) Methodology is not clearly mentioned
 - (II) No diagrammatic representation of the findings and no statistical techniques as well.
7. **Overall comments:** It is a good initiative by the group involved in the project in particular and the college authority as a whole. There is a scope of use of statistical tests of significance as the project is under the department of Economics.

Kuki Kalpita Mahanta
Examined by: Dr. Kuki Kalpita Mahanta

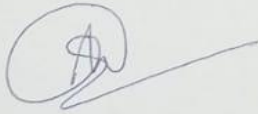
Jiten Hazarika
23/01/20
Scrutinized by: Prof. Jiten Hazarika

Photo: Expert Report on the Project

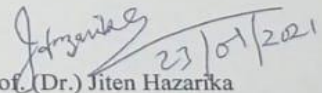


**Report on
Kaliyapani Unnayan Khandar Ontorgoto Oitihaxik
Kirtisihnasamuh : Ek Porisoymulok Aalosona**

1. **Title:** Title of the project is suitable.
2. **Knowledge of the Subject:** The investigators showed their good grabs on the subject matter.
3. **Methodology :** The investigators explain the methodology clearly.
4. **Analysis of Subject :** The explanation is in a systematic manner. The analysis met the objectives well.
5. **Strong points :**
 - I. The objectives of the study are specific
 - II. Description of the study are is done in a well manner which is reflected in the chapter
 - III. The investigators showed thorough and well organized description of the notable places under study
 - IV. The references are shown properly.
6. **Weak points :**
 - I. No weak points have been noticed.
7. **Overall comments :** Very good work. May be published in a form of book if originality is there.



Examined By: Dr. Kuldeep Goswami



23/01/2021

Scrutinized By: Prof. (Dr.) Jiten Hazarika

Photo: Expert Report on the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES


Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

**Report on
Growth of Educational Institutions and its Impact of
Development of Scientific Temperament among the Rural
People of West Teok Panchayat and Jhanjimukh Panchayat
Area**

1. **Title:** Title of the project is suitable. However, a punctuation mistake is there.
2. **Knowledge of the Subject:** The investigators showed their good grasp on the subject matter.
3. **Methodology :** The investigators explain the methodology clearly.
4. **Analysis of data :** The explanation of the tables and figure are done in a systematic manner.
But the analysis do not meet the specific objectives.
5. **Strong points :**
 - I. The objectives of the study are specific
 - II. Description of the study is done in a well manner which is reflected in the literature review chapter
 - III. The investigators showed their good grasp in study matter
 - IV. The references are shown properly.
6. **Weak points :**
 - I. Analysis do not meet the objectives
7. **Overall comments :** Although, it is a good initiative by the group involved in the project in particular and the college authority as a whole, a major gap is noticed as mentioned in weak points.

Examined By: Dr. Kuldeep Goswami

Scrutinized By: Prof. (Dr.) Jiten Hazarika

Photo: Expert Report on the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

Report on Socio Economic and Political Status of Missing: A Study in Ouguri Region of Teok

1. **Title:** Title of the project is suitable.
2. **Knowledge of the Subject:** The investigators showed their good grabs on the subject matter.
3. **Methodology :** The investigators explain the methodology clearly.
4. **Analysis of data :** The explanation of the tables are done in a systematic manner. The analysis of the results are found to be satisfactory.
5. **Strong points :**
 - I. The objectives of the study are specific
 - II. Description of the study is done in a well manner
 - III. The investigators showed their good grabs in study matter
 - IV. The references are shown properly.
6. **Weak points :**
 - I. No chapterization
 - II. Some entry in a table are missing
7. **Overall comments :** It is a good initiative by the group involved in the project in particular and the college authority as a whole. Although it is a good research work, but, use of English language in place of assamese would be more suitable which could help the investigators in their future study.

Examined By: Dr. Kuldeep Goswami

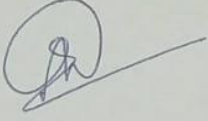
Scrutinized By: Prof. (Dr.) Jiten Hazarika

Photo: Expert Report on the Project



**Report on
Voice of the Voiceless: A Quest for freedom in Ghosh's The
Hungry Tide and the Shadow Lines**

1. **Title:** Title of the project is suitable.
2. **Knowledge of the Subject:** The investigators showed their good grasp on the subject matter.
3. **Methodology :** The investigators explain the methodology clearly.
4. **Analysis of the Subject Matter :** The explanation of the study matter is good and clear.
5. **Strong points :**
 - I. The objectives of the study are specific
 - II. Description of the study is done in a well manner
 - III. The investigators showed their good grasp in literature.
 - IV. The references are shown properly.
6. **Weak points :**
 - I. The report is unorganized
 - II. Title in the cover page is not in same punctuation
 - III. Chapterization is not present, which is needed as this is a project report not a research paper
7. **Overall comments :** The investigators are seen to be very casual.


Examined By: Dr. Kuldeep Goswami

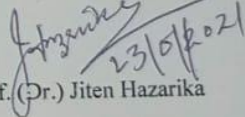


Scrutinized By: Prof. (Dr.) Jiten Hazarika

Photo: Expert Report on the Project




CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES


Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

**Report on
A Study on the Traditional Health Care Practices of the Munda
Tribes in Jorhat District of Assam**

1. **Title:** Title of the project is suitable.
2. **Knowledge of the Subject:** The investigators showed their good grasp on the subject matter.
3. **Methodology :** The data used in this study were primary as well as secondary in nature collected through interview method. They analyzed it using descriptive statistics. The researchers explain the methodology clearly.
4. **Analysis of data :** The explanation of the tables and figure are done in a systematic manner. The analysis of the results are found to be satisfactory.
5. **Strong points :**
 - I. The objectives of the study are specific
 - II. Description of the study is done in a well manner
 - III. The investigators showed their good grasp in the area of their study
 - IV. The explanation of the results are done elaborately.
 - V. The references are shown properly.
6. **Weak points :**
 - I. Sample size is small. Is it possible to represent the Munda tribe of Assam with only 20 sampling units?
7. **Overall comments :** It is a good initiative by the group involved in the project in particular and the college authority as a whole. It will encourage the students for future original research works. Moreover, this project enlighten some new thoughts and ideas for future research.


Examined By: Dr. Kuldeep Goswami

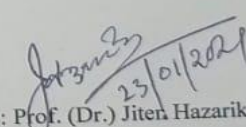

Scrutinized By: Prof. (Dr.) Jiten Hazarika

Photo: Expert Report on the Project




CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES


Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

**Report on
The Impact of Government Sponsored Welfare Schemes on the
Pattern of Voting in “9 No. Boloma Gaon Panchayat” and “11
No. Pub Lahing Gaon Panchayat” Area**

1. **Title:** Title of the project suits with the contents of the report.
2. **Knowledge of the Subject:** The investigators showed their good grabs on the subject matter but the review of literature part is very less.
3. **Methodology :** The data used in this study were primary in nature collected through interview method. They analyzed it using descriptive statistics. However, the researchers failed to explain the methodology clearly.
4. **Analysis of data :** The explanation of the tables and figure are done in a systematic manner. But in the two tables from analysis part, presentation with percentage is not in proper manner. The analysis of the results is found to be satisfactory.
5. **Strong points :**
 - I. The objectives of the study are specific
 - II. Description of the study area is done in a well manner
 - III. The investigators showed their good grabs in the Govt. schemes
 - IV. The explanation of the results are done elaborately.
6. **Weak points :**
 - I. No Chapterization
 - II. The references are not shown properly.
7. **Overall comments :** It is a good initiative by the group involved in the project in particular and the college authority as a whole. It will encourage the students for future original research works.


Examined By: Dr. Kuldeep Goswami

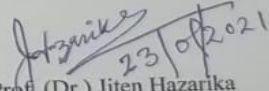


Scrutinized By: Prof. (Dr.) Jiten Hazarika

Photo: Expert Report on the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES


Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantia
College Teok

Report on Socio Economic Condition of Kaliapani Adarsha Gaon: An Empirical Survey

1. **Title:** The title of the project may be changed by replacing the word "Survey" by "Investigation".
2. **Knowledge of the Subject:** The investigators showed their good grasp on the subject matter.
3. **Methodology :** The data used in this study were primary in nature collected through interview method. They analyzed it using descriptive statistics. However, the researchers failed to explain the methodology clearly.
4. **Analysis of data :** The explanation of the tables and figure are done in a systematic manner. The analysis of the results are found to be satisfactory.
5. **Strong points :**
 - I. The objectives of the study are specific
 - II. Description of the study area is done in a well manner
 - III. Presentation of data by using tables is done effectively.
 - IV. The explanation of the results are done elaborately.
 - V. The references are shown properly.
6. **Weak points :**
 - I. Methodology is not clearly mentioned
 - II. To accept or reject a hypothesis one should use statistical testing procedure, which are not present in the project report.
7. **Overall comments :** Good work. However, there is a scope to use more statistical tools as the project is under the Department of Commerce.

Examined By: Dr. Kuldeep Goswami

Scrutinized By: Prof. (Dr.) Jiten Hazarika
23/09/2021

Photo: Expert Report on the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

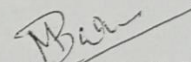
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantia
College Teok

**Report on
Socio Economic Condition of Three Marginalised Community viz. Nepali,
Mishing and Tea Garden Community of Rural Assam with Special
Reference to Teok Revenue Circle: An Empirical Study**

1. **Title:** Title of the project is suitable.
2. **Knowledge of the subject:** The investigator clearly mentions the study subject, its objectives and importance of the study. From the literature review work a good effort of the investigators on the background study is observed.
3. **Methodology:** The data used in this study is primary data in nature which is collected through interview method. The study area includes 3 marginalised community of rural Assam viz, Nepali, Mishing and Tea Garden Community.
4. **Findings:** The researchers presented the findings with percentage tables and diagrams. The analysis and discussion of the study done properly. The explanation of the results obtained is shown systematically the tables and graphs. The results are satisfactory.
5. **Strong points:**
 - (x) The objectives the study is specific.
 - (xi) The description of the study area is done in a well manner.
 - (xii) The review of literature review is discussed properly.
 - (xiii) The questionnaire of the study is designed properly.
 - (xiv) The results obtained are presented effectively using tables and graphs.
 - (xv) The explanations of the results obtained are done elaborately.
 - (xvi) The findings of the study of marginalised community of rural Assam are written suitably.
 - (xvii) The references are shown properly.
6. **Weak points:** No strong weak points have been noticed in this dissertation.
7. **Overall comments:** It is a good initiative by the investigator and the college authority as a whole. There is a scope for comparative study among marginalised community of rural Assam using statistical test of significance.



Examined by: Dr. Sricharan Shah



Scrutinized by: Dr. M. P. Barman

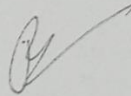



Photo: Expert Report on the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES


Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbaruah
College, Teok

Report on
**National Highway Infrastructure Development and Political Economy of Teok
Municipal Region**

1. **Title :** Title of the project is suitable.
2. **Knowledge of the subject:** The investigators clearly mention the study subject, objectives of the study and importance of the topic. From the literature review work a good effort of the researchers on the background study is observed.
3. **Methodology:** The methodology of the study is properly written and they use primary data collected through simple random sampling method. The explanation of the tables and graphs is done in a systematic manner.
4. **Findings:** The investigators beautifully present the findings and Limitations of the study. Inclusion of photograph of the study area helps to reflect the present scenario of the area. The results are satisfactory.
5. **Strong points :**
 - (i) The objectives of the study are specific
 - (ii) Description of the study area is done in a well manner
 - (iii) Review of literature are properly discussed
 - (iv) The questionnaire for the study is properly designed
 - (v) The photograph included in the dissertation reflects the scenario of the study area beautifully.
 - (vi) The findings of the study are written suitably.
 - (vii) The references are shown properly.
6. **Weak points :**

No strong weak points have been noticed in this dissertation.
7. **Overall comments:** It is a good initiative by the investigators and the college authority as a whole. It will encourage the students for future original research works.

Kuki Kalpita Mahanta
Examined by: Dr. Kuki Kalpita Mahanta

J. Hazarika
03/4/2022
Scrutinized by: Prof. J. Hazarika

Pr

Photo: Expert Report on the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Prakashini
Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

Report on the project titled “Social intelligence of students of the B.ED. program of Jorhat District”

- a) The importance of the study has been reflected in the title of the study entitled, “Social intelligence of students of the B.ED. Program of Jorhat District”. Now-a-days value education and real education is one of the most effective part of the educational society and as mentioned in the introductory part of the study the amount of knowledge and experiences given by our formal education system is not sufficient for attaining all-round personality development and for that every individual needs to collect more knowledge and experiences from social contact. Therefore, it will be obvious that the conclusion of the said project will bring out some positive aspects regarding the practical and social intelligence of the students towards the society they belong.
- b) The review of literature has been carried out in two portions i.e, one for research in abroad and the other for research in India which has made the review better one for going through. Besides before going for the introduction list of tables, list of figures and abbreviations used during the research have been entitled separately for the easy access of readers.
- c) Researchers have mentioned each and every possible thing regarding sample collection and data collection. They have mentioned the steps they follow during data collection and also entitled the questionnaire later. It has been also mentioned that they decided to collect data from each of the individual from the population due to its small size. Besides during analysis and interpretation, for every collected data tabulation and graphical presentation has been used which make the process easier one for understand.
- d) Sample sizes determination is one of the most important processes during research work. One can't say about the appropriate sample sizes without applying particular process. It hasn't been observed clearly if any particular processes of sample sizes determination have been carried out during the research work. So going through the research later there may be arise some confusion regarding sample size determination.
- e) The researcher used “t” test to compare the social intelligence of male and female, graduate and post graduate, teaching experience and non-teaching experience. But unfortunately using parametric test for TSIS data, wrong information are provided in the entire project. This is the major drawback in the analysis section of the project which should be corrected.

Examined By : Dr. Dhruva Das

Scrutinized by : Prof. Jiten Hazarika

03/6/2022

Photo: Expert Report on the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

Principal
Chandra Kamal Bezbantiah
College, Teok

"চুতীয়াসকলৰ উৎসৱ-পাৰ্বণ: এক বৰ্ণনাত্মক অধ্যয়ন" শীৰ্ষক গৱেষণাৰ ওপৰত মন্তব্য

ক) আমাৰ সকলোৰে জ্ঞাত যে উত্তৰ পূৰ্বাঞ্চলৰ এখন অন্যতম গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ৰাজ্য অসমৰ জনগাঠনি আৰু জনগোষ্ঠীয় ঐতিহ্য প্ৰাক-ঐতিহাসিক যুগৰ পৰাই যথেষ্ট সমৃদ্ধ। ভিন্ন জাতি জনজাতিৰ ভাষা-সাহিত্য-সংস্কৃতিৰ একত্ৰে গঠিত এই বাৰেবৰণীয়া সামাজিক ঐক্যৰ ভিতৰত চুতীয়াসকল অন্যতম। অসমীয়া সমাজলৈ চুতীয়াসকলৰ বৰঙনিৰ তথা সমাজ গঠনত তেওঁলোকৰ ভূমিকা অনাদি অনন্ত কাললৈ প্ৰবাহমান হৈ থাকিব। গতিকে তেওঁলোকৰ উৎসৱ পাৰ্বণৰ ওপৰত কৰা এই অধ্যয়নৰ পৰা নিশ্চিতভাৱে অনাগত সময়ত অসমীয়া সমাজৰ মেটমৰা সম্ভাৰৰ বাবে আকৌ অধিক সম্ভাৰনাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব।

খ) গৱেষণাৰ কালচোৱাৰ যোৰহাট জিলাৰ টীয়ক অঞ্চলৰ পীড়াকটা ভৰলুৱা গাওঁক পৰিসৰ হিচাপে লৈ এক গঠনমূলক পদ্ধতিৰে সমূহ কাৰ্য্য সমাপন কৰা পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে। প্ৰথমতেই ইতিহাসৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি চুতীয়া জনগোষ্ঠীৰ এক সম্যক বিৱৰণ পৰিলক্ষিত হোৱাৰ উপৰিও অধ্যয়নৰ গুৰুত্ব সন্দৰ্ভতো ব্যাখ্যা আগবঢ়োৱা দেখা গৈছে। সেইগতিকে উক্ত গৱেষণাৰ প্ৰাসংগিকতা প্ৰথম অৱস্থাতেই উপলব্ধি হৈছে।

গ) মিহেতু মূলতঃ চুতীয়া জনজাতিৰ উৎসৱ-পাৰ্বণৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি ওপৰোক্ত সমগ্ৰ গৱেষণামূলক অধ্যয়ন সমাপন কৰা হৈছে গতিকে সকলোৰে সুবিধাৰ্থে বিভিন্ন উৎসৰ পৰা সংগ্ৰহ কৰা চুতীয়াসকলৰ বিভিন্ন উৎসৱ পাৰ্বণৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্তিয়ে সমগ্ৰ গৱেষণাটোক এক অনন্য মাত্ৰা প্ৰদান কৰি অধিক তথ্যমূলক কৰি তুলিছে। এই উৎসৱ সমূহৰ বিসদ বিৱৰণ আৰু ঠাই আৰু কালভেদে কিদৰে ভিন্ন উৎসৱ পাৰ্বণৰ পয়োভৰ চুতীয়া সমাজৰ মাজত বিদ্যমান আছিল সেই সম্পৰ্কত প্ৰায় সকলোখিনি কথাই গৱেষণাত প্ৰতিপন্ন হোৱা পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে। ইয়াৰ পৰৱৰ্তী সময়চোৱাত গৱেষণাৰ মুখ্য পৰিসৰ পীড়াকটা ভৰলুৱা গাৱত সম্প্ৰতি প্ৰচলিত সমূহ উৎসৱ পাৰ্বণৰ বিস্তৃত অধ্যয়নে সাম্প্ৰতিক আৰু ঐতিহাসিক পটভূমিৰ চুতীয়া সমাজৰ এখন চিত্ৰ অংকন কৰা দেখা গৈছে।

ঘ) মিহেতু এই গৱেষণামূলক অধ্যয়ন চুতীয়াসকলৰ দৰে এক ঐতিহাসিক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ জনজাতিৰ ওপৰত সমাপন কৰা হৈছে গতিকে অধ্যয়নৰ পৰিসৰ এখন গাওঁৰ পৰিৱৰ্তে আৰু ব্যাপক হোৱাৰ খল আছে বুলি উপলব্ধি হয়। হয়তো পৰিসৰৰ ব্যাপকতাই পৰৱৰ্তী সময়ত ওপৰোক্ত গৱেষণাৰ সিদ্ধান্ত সমূহৰ সাৰ্বজনীন গ্ৰহণযোগ্যতাৰ এক অন্যতম সাক্ষ্য হৈ উঠিব। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও বিজ্ঞানসন্মতভাৱে এই গৱেষণাৰ লগত আৰু কি কি ধৰণৰ চিন্তা মাণ্ডোৰ খাব পাৰে অথবা কি ধৰণৰ নতুনত্বৰ প্ৰসাৰ হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা আছে তাৰ ওপৰত এক সুস্থ অধ্যয়নৰ নিশ্চিতভাৱে খল আছে।

Examined By : Dr. Dhruva Das

Scrutinized by : Prof. Jiten Hazarika

Photo: Expert Report on the Project



CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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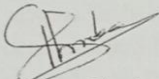
Report on the project titled “Tense errors in English among high school students: A case study”

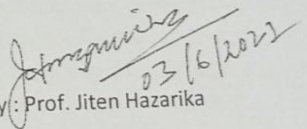
- a) Today during the world of modernization the English language plays an essential role in our day to day lives. Besides English is the Language of International Communication and therefore knowledge of both speaking and writing the language has the utmost importance everywhere. Like every other languages English has also its grammar and tense is one of the most decorated portion of this. From the very school days tenses and its different structural forms have been taught in our current education process. The said case study has been done on the tense errors in English among high school students and result of this study will surely reflect the effectiveness of the ongoing teaching procedure regarding tenses in schools.
- b) From the findings of the study it has been observed that there is some confusion among the students regarding some forms of tenses and the researchers have found out the percentage performance of it. They have also mentioned some recommendation and suggestion regarding the problems encountered by the students through which one can go for some remedial measure later on.
- c) Tenses are the backbone of English grammar and composition. From the classroom examination to competitive examination including civil services it has been observed that many questions are covered from the area of tenses. So if one can make himself good and perfect to some extent in tenses and its uses then he will have some comfort zone during the examination. Definitely studying about the tenses is a never ending and long term processes but it has been said that hit the iron while it is hot. Therefore from the above case study we can find out the field in which we have to give more importance to improve our children for better knowledge of tense preparing a solid and crystal clear plan on it.
- d) During the case study, problems faced by the students are detected and some suggestions also have been mentioned. But before going for the suggestions there may be some importance of study about the reason or cause due to which the problems are being faced. It may vary from the one to another school but why the problems have been come out and sustaining for a long period should also be a topic of research further.
- e) Besides, sometime it has been observed that students’ learning ability depend upon some social and socio-economic conditions. During the ongoing project there is not mention anything about the dependency of students’ social or economic condition and there learning. As in practical situation the both are not independent to each other therefore there is a scope of research to make the case study aesthetic one.
- f) In the report of the case study it has been seen that with respect to the every question percentage of right and wrong answers have been calculated which is perfectly good.

Photo: Expert Report on the Project



But in presentation some graphical representation like pie chart or bar diagram can be used further for better understanding.


Examined By : Dr. Dhruba Das


Scrutinized by : Prof. Jiten Hazarika
03/6/2022

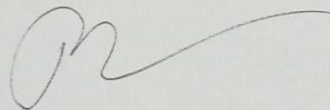


Photo: Expert Report on the Project



**Report on
A Study on Rural Women Livelihood under the NRLM and its
Contribution to their Socio-Economic Development with Reference to
Kaliapani Development Block, Jorhat District**

1. **Title:** Title of the project is suitable.
2. **Knowledge of the subject:** The investigator clearly explains the background of the study, its objectives and importance of the topic.
3. **Methodology:** The methodology of the study is properly written. The data used in this study were both primary as well as secondary in nature. The primary data is collected through interview method. The livelihood of the rural women in Assam is beautifully written.
4. **Findings:** The findings and suggestions of the study are presented very attractively with percentage tables and pie-diagrams. The analysis and discussion of the study is done properly. The photograph of the study area included helps to reflect the present scenario of the area. The results are satisfactory.
5. **Strong points:**
 - (i) The objectives are specific to the study area.
 - (ii) The study area is described in a well manner.
 - (iii) The literature review is done properly.
 - (iv) The questionnaire is designed properly to the study area.
 - (v) By using tables and pie-diagrams the data are presented very effectively.
 - (vi) The study area is beautifully reflected through photographs.
 - (vii) The explanations of the results obtained are done elaborately.
 - (viii) The findings and suggestion of the study are written suitably.
 - (ix) The references are shown in a well-manner.
6. **Weak points:** No strong weak points have been noticed in this dissertation. Some spaces between the lines are not suitable. The two- and three-dimensions of pie-diagrams are mixed together which does not look suitable.
7. **Overall comments:** It is a good initiative by the investigator and the college authority as a whole. It will encourage the students for future original research works.

SS

Examined by: Dr. Sricharan Shah

M. P. Barman

Scrutinized by: Dr. M. P. Barman

Photo: Expert Report on the Project

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CRITERION VII: INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

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