

# ASSAM SCIENCE SOCIETY

**Dhupdhara Branch, Dhupdhara, Goalpara**

***Dr. Bonti Bordoloi***

*Asstt Professor*

*Geography Department, and  
Secretary, Assam Science Society,  
Dhupdhara Branch*

Assam Science Society, Dhupdhara branch was established at Bikali College, Dhupdhara on June 30, 2012 in a general meeting presided by Dr M Rabha, Principal, Bikali College where Dr S Kalita, EC member of Assam Science Society, Dr R K Das, Coordinator, Environment Awareness Programme (2011-12) of Assam Science Society and all faculty members of Bikali College attended the meeting.

Recipient of NCSTC's National Award 1990 for popularisation of science, Assam Science Society is a voluntary organization established as "Gauhati Science Society" in the year 1953 and subsequently renamed as "Assam Science Society" in the year 1956 to encompass entire state of Assam to render its humble service by developing scientific temperament and also to create an

environment for scientific research. The Society has more than 100 branches all over Assam.

Dhupdhara branch of Assam Science Society received grant for National Environment Awareness campaign (NEAC) in 2013 and 2014 from Assam Science Society, the Nodal agency for the North East India. The branch organised day long programmes inviting resource person from Dudhnoi College in both the occasions (June 25, 2013 and March 21, 2014). Dr T. Kalita of Zoology Department, Dudhnoi College delivered lectures on 'Biodiversity Conservation'. He stressed on conservation of local species which are dwindling. Teachers and students from neighbouring schools, students of Bikali College and all the faculty members of the college attended the programme. Tree plantation programme was the main attraction on June 25, 2013,

where the Science Society branch planted sapling in a plot of land with assurance of nurturing this area.

There are 16 life members and five general members in the Assam Science Society, Dhupdhara Branch.

Assam Science Society  
Dhupdhara Branch

**Executive Committee**

President : Dr M Gopal Singh  
Secretary : Dr Bonti Bordoloi  
Asstt Secretary : Mr Abdul Wahed

**Executive members:**

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*"It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent but the one most responsive to change."*

Charles Darwin

## ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD STUDIES CONDUCTED BY THE Department of Mathematics, Bikali College

**Abdul Wahed**  
HoD, Mathematics

Following the Supreme Court direction in the case of M.C. Mehta Vs Union of India, 1988 the subject Environmental Study is introduced in school/ College/ University curriculum in India. Realizing the necessity of environmental study and its immense importance Gauhati University, one of the leading institutions of Assam has introduced it as a core subject in the degree curriculum of its affiliated colleges in 2003. Since its inception the Department of Mathematics, Bikali College along with other few Departments of the college has been taking active participation in teaching, evaluation and field study programme of environmental study. In this case the author would like to express his gratitude and thankfulness to Dr. Molina Rabha, Principal, Bikali College and Dr. Bonti Bordalai, co-ordinator, environmental study for giving him opportunities to serve the society and acquire knowledge through practical and realistic teaching- learning process.

This monograph includes only three years' reports of the environmental field studies conducted by the department of mathematics. In 2013 study was conducted under supervision and guidance of Mr. Abdul Wahed on "Sustainability of the Land and Agricultural Development under Irrigation Project in Marki River, Kothakuthi in Rangjuli TD Block". Primary information for the study were gathered through a questionnaire prepared by the supervisor. For this purpose spot verification was conducted on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2013 by a group of 34 students.

In the next year 2014 under supervision and guidance of Mr. Abdul Wahed, "A Study on River Environment: Deosila River, Dhanubhanga in Rangjuli TD Block" was conducted involving 32 students of the degree 4<sup>th</sup> semester. To collect primary information a questionnaire was prepared by the supervisor and field verification was conducted on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2014 by the group of students.

“A Study on Environmental Related Socio-Economic Status of a Tea-Tribe Village Under Rangjuli TD Block” is another environmental field study conducted by the Department of Mathematics under supervision and guidance of Mr. Abdul Wahed. The name of the tea garden is “Sashi Kumar Tea Co. Pvt. Ltd”, a Calcutta based company establish in 1936 at Simlitola. Primary information regarding socio-economic status of the tea tribe community were collected through a questionnaire prepared by the supervisor. For this purpose 40 families were selected randomly out of 180 families of the village which is about 22% of the total families in the village. The sample survey in the village was conducted on 11<sup>th</sup> April 2015 by a group of 35 students. Mrs. Jeuty Talukdar, faculty member of the department also actively participated in the field study programme.

The department has also been actively involving in teaching, evaluation and field study programme of environmental study in higher secondary standard. In 2014 field study reports of 450 students in higher secondary standard were prepared on the topic “A brief study on the plants in Bikali College Campus” by the department under guidance of Mrs. Jeuty Talukdar. The field study programme was supervised by Mr. A. Wahed.

Through practical and empirical learning environmental field study creates environmental awareness among the students and villagers where the study is conducted. It helps the students to acquire knowledge and experiences in the concerned field of learning. Hence, it has a great social value if it is performed sincerely with due importance.





## BORONI PHICHA O AYEN: A STUDY

(The First Printed Book of Boros)

Champaboti Khakhalary  
Deppt. of Bodo

Racially Boros or Boro Kacharies are belongs to the Mongoloid stock of the Indo Monggoloids or Indo-Tibetan family. From among the various ethnic groups of people Settling in Assam, as well as in neighbouring countries of North East India. They constitute an important section of group with distinctive socio-cultural, Religious and Literature of their own. They called themselves as Bodo or Boro as they Speaks the Bodo or Boro language. Anil Kumar Boro also says – “They (Boros) called themselves Boro or Bodo or Boro Phicha. The term “Bodo” denote a race or a speech community speaking the Sino-Tibetan Bodo language” (A history of Bodo Liteture, P-3) Regarding the migration and settlement of mongoloid or kirata as well as Boro people in Assam since B.C. S.K. Chatterji Mentioned that “When the Mahabharata and the Ramayana taking shape between 500 B.C. to 400 A.D. Particularly in pre-christian centuries, they had occupied the southern tracts of the Himalayas and the whole of North East

India, North Bihar contiguous to Nepal and to North of Ganges, the greater part of Bengal and Assam including the areas through which the Ganges passed into sea, Eastern Nepal and the Lauhitya or the Brahmaputra valley were the lands specially connected with them” (Kirata Janakriti, P-28). On the same he also writes “ Judging from the wide range of extension of their language, the Bodos appear first to have settled over the entire Brahmaputra valley and extended in to West Bengal/ In Koch Behar, Rongpur and Dinajpur District). They may have pushed in to North Bihar also (Kirata Janakriti, P-29). So, although the Boros were migrated from south china and Burma in pre-historic period, they can be called the aboriginal settler of these region. The evidence can be found from the places names, Hills and Rivers names in North East India.

As Bodo or Boros were the oldest settler of this region, they have got rich cultural heritages, traditions, religious, folk literature and many, But in course of passage of time

other ancestors comes to this region and takes to settle here, Due to impact of the influences of that new comer groups the Boros were gradually takes to lost their originally. And after hundred and thousand years some dedicated Boro sons originated from among the Boro people of this region and they tried their level best to enrich the downtrodden Boro community through various means individually or collectively.

There was a group of great Boro Phicha (Son) who had tried collectively very hard for protection of their own community of present Goalpara District of Assam from conversion of religion from Boro Origin religion "Bathou" to other religion in the very first part of 20<sup>th</sup> century, which is not found in any Boro History. The names of that great Boro Phichas were Gangacharan Kachary, Narapati Chandra Kachary, Madharam Kachary, Kamala Kanta Kachary, Bogaram Sarkar and other more than 250 nos. of intellectuals and village headmen (Hadungwra) from various Boro villages. The details about the same is found in "Boroni Phicha O Ayen (1915) published by Habraghat Boro Sonmiloni. The Habraghat Boro sonmiloni wre intended to be protected, preserved and developed their socio religion, culture and Literature from among the Boro people of Goalpara District as well as to the Boro society as a whole as being the pioneer

formal Boro organization from among the Boro community.

Goalpara District of Assam is situated in the foot hills of Garo hills District of Meghalaya in the southern part of River Brahmaputra, The Habraghat Pargana Starting from Krishnai in the West to Dhapdhara the Eastern portion of the Goalpara District and Brahmaputra River in the North to Assam Meghalaya Border in the South. In this area the total Boro population will be 75,000/Approximately). The Habraghat Boro Sonmiloni was come in to existence in 1912 (1319 Bengali) in the aim to explore the original 'Bathou' religion, Social customs, culture, language, literature and Tradition of Boros of that time in the Habraghat Pargana: The main aims and objectives of establishment of Habraghat Boro Sonmiloni is Bringing awareness among the deep sleeping Boro community against the fever of inferioty complex and also create self confidence. So, the ever first Boro printed book was created by Boro people "in t he name and Style of "Boroni Phicha O Ayeni" They says at the very beginning that – Bhrato: gon aro koto kal mohnidary ovivuto thakibe, aro kotokal britha amod promode nij dharmapoth bismrito hoiya manob nam kolongkito koribe? (P-L) / At the very beginning they writes in bengali - ভ্রাতৃগণ আৰু

কতকাল মোহনিদ্রায় অভিভূত থাকিবে আৰু কতকাল বৃথা আমোদ প্রমোদে নিজ ধৰ্মপথ বিস্মৃত হইয়া মানব নাম কলঙ্কিত কৰিবে? Aj Prithibir pray somosto osobhya jatic unnotilave somortho hoilo, kinto Boro (Kachari) jati a porjonto alosyo sajyae sayeeto. (P-3). They writes in Bengali - আজ পৃথিবীৰ প্ৰায় সমস্ত অসভ্য জাতিই উন্নতি লভে সমৰ্থ হইল, কিন্তু বড়ো। কছাড়ী জাতিও পৰ্য্যন্ত আলস্য শয়্যা শায়িত। Singho hoya poradhina thakar srigal hoiya swathin bhabe thaka ki soto gune sreyo nohe? Tai boli he bhrato gono? ekbar jagroto hon: poder podasroy bhinno jahate swajatir unnati sadhon hoite pare, tahara alochona purbak nobin ussahere sohito karjyor suchona korto: jatiyo gourob roksha korite udayoto hon: (P-5) They writes in Bengali - সিংহ হইয়া পৰাধনে থাকার চেয়ে শৃগাল হইয়া স্বাধীন ভাবে থাকা কি শত গুণে শ্ৰেয় নহে? তাই বলি হে ভাতঃগণ। একবার জাগ্ৰত হও; পদের পদাশয় ভিন্ন যাহাতে স্বাজাতিয় উন্নতি সাধন হইতে পারে, তাহারা আলোচনা পূৰ্বক নবীন উসাহেৰে সহিত কাৰ্য্যেৰ সূচনা কৰতঃ জাতীয় পূৰ্বক নবীন উসাহেৰে সহিত কাৰ্য্যেৰ সূচনা কৰতঃ জাতীয় গৌৰব রক্ষা কৰিতে উদ্যত হও।

From the above quotation it is learnt that most of the comment and castes are in the away of reformation of their own caste, but Boros are yet to identify themselves for others, so, they request all the Boro people to identify themselves and do for themselves.

The aims and objectives, philosophy and contribution to the

reconstruction of Boro community in Goalpara District is most essential there fore the Habraghat Boro Sonmiloni to the development of socio-culture, Religion and Literature of Boro community of Goalpara District has been attempt.

So, far we have learnt from literature the Habraghat Boro Sonmiloni is the only oldest or ever first formal organisation in the Boro community, because although Guruda Kalicharan Brahma had Started the same effort in about 1906-07 in North bank of river Brahmaputra individually by the means of religion (Brahma Dharma) but, in southern part of Brahmaputra e.g. in Goalpara District in concentration of 253 intellectual and village headmens and other not less then 1500 delegates the Habraghat Boro Sonmilani had hold their 3rd Annual conference some most important decision had been taken and the basis of the decisions of that conference the 'Boroni Phicha O Ayen' had been published as a printed Book one. In that first printed book by the hand of Boro people some traditional (folk) social customary laws were also comes in to the written form and so far it is learnt, the same customary laws are following by the Boro people of the said area till the date. Because although the Habraghat Boro sonmiloni is not in existence now as the same name and style there is a socio religious and cultural organisation on in

present days Goalpara District which is known as Goalpara Zilla Boro Barodol. The Habraghat Boro Sonmiloni had converted themselves as Boro Barodol in 1927 and then gradually changing the name it is known as south Goalpara Boro Borodol Since 1951 and after reorganisation of Goalpara District the same organisation is known as Goalpara Zilla Boro Barodol. So, as being the oldest organisation among the Boro people the Habraghat Boro Sonmiloni presently known as Goalpara Zilla Boro Barodol had an important role on the reformation and development of Boro people of Goalpara

District of Assam and the book they published in 1915 is known as the ever first printed Boro Book in history of Boro literature.

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আপনারে লয়ে বিব্রত রহিতে  
আসে নাই কেহ অবনীপরে  
সকলের তরে সকলে আমরা  
প্রত্যেক আমরা পরের তরে।'



## ELECTRONIC WASTE: A PRESENT PROBLEM

**Jeuty Talukdar**  
Deptt. of Maths.

Generally these e-waste materials are stored in holes or it is thrown into some drains. The meaning of e-Waste material is those which are not-usual for our usefulness: The e-waste material contains some dangerous matter like –Lead, mercury, Cadmium, Beryllium, etc. All these materials are dangerous for our ecological system . They can react on the body organs like Brain, Liver, nerve etc. Already Govt. takes some necessary action although it cannot say to be of complete one. Waste materials can make polluted our lands and water .On the other hand if it is burned in free open fields then it can polluted our air also. Thus these waste materials are making the today's great problem. As compared to the development of modern technology, the e-products will be produced in the market and the old products will be neglected through the day's .On the whole world the e- waste materials are of amount from 40 to 50 Million tone. Of course out of this 0.8 million tonnes are produced in India per year .This materials make

problems for both the producers and consumers.

In the high developed society like the Great Britain or the USA, Solid waste is produced at the rate of about one Tonne per person per year. Metals are introduced into aquatic systems as results of the weathering of soils and rocks. Electronic recycling operations look to maximise revenue from processing e- Waste such as old computers, cell phones and other devices by utilising a hierarchical approach to product and material recovery.

The reuse, repairment of products is generally the intrusive and most attractive option for recyclers. Such items are often sold to wholesalers may market them directly through e- commerce. Such items are often sold to wholesalers may market them directly through e-commences. In situations where products cannot be reused they only may be disassembled to recover modules or parts for resale, as well as to remove circuit boards for value added recovery .This process is known as remanufacturing .Typically it



involves manual disassembly, but may also involve mechanized process, such as impacting devices to break them open to enhance recovery of internal components.

E-commerce has the potential to markedly increase the speed, accuracy and efficiency of business and personal transactions. Some points of the advantages of E-commerce are

- Instant and ubiquitous availability.
- A streamlined buyer –to-seller relationship with simplified communication channels and direct interaction.
- Reduced paper work for a greater concentration on customer needs.

Improve product analysis, as business are able to collect, collate the and publish product information over the internet.

Incineration is the most basic form of waste treatment, and may or may not include energy recovery where energy recovery is undertaken, the incinerated waste heats or

boiler, creating steam which turns a turbine to generate electricity. Other forms of energy recovery systems which are more efficient and more environmentally friendly should continue to be developed. In recent years, legislation has been widely enacted to promote recycling as well as to manage the risks associated with incinerations, such as controlling greenhouse gas and toxin emissions.

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## COMPUTER EDUCATION IN BIKALI COLLEGE

**Bichitra Saha**

Asst. Professor Bikali College  
Dept. Computer Science & IT

Along with regular education, computer education is equally important in helping to build a strong career because technical knowledge is necessary in whatever career we choose. In today's world it is difficult to acquire appropriate job with regular education alone. Computer knowledge has become almost compulsory in today's job market. We have lots of computer courses like accounting, software courses, multimedia courses, hardware and networking courses etc. With computer knowledge one should also excel in communication skills, body language, eye contact, appropriate attitude, time management, English language, resume or CV writing skill etc. Those with knowledge of computer art is considered eligible for many kinds of jobs. Most of jobs involve the use of computer, and hence Computer education has become an eligibility criterion for almost all modern day jobs. Higher education involving network administration, hardware maintenance or software skill, open doors for various job opportunities. Computers, which have such a wide variety

of applications, are indeed ruling society. To keep up with the pace in this fast life of today, computer education is extremely important. Computers are an integral part of life and so is computer education! At least now let us understand the true need of computer education and support our children, youths as well as regardless of age to pursue computer education.

Keeping with the pace of modern day education and computer knowledge, Bikali College has initiated computer education for the greater benefit of the students.

Third eye computer education centre under Bikali College is one of the leading IT training institute in Dhupdhara (Goalpara) since 2007 and the institute has successfully trained more than 500 students.

The institute provides a wide variety of career professional, short term and certification courses, designed by our experts after careful market study and research. All the courses are taught by an experienced and certified faculty. Our faculty constantly updates his/her technical skills to maintain the expertise. Our institute has made all out

efforts to provide high quality education at comparatively lesser cost. We think this has helped students of the economically backward families of the area to take up computers course in the college.

We offer career- oriented courses in the following categories:

<u>Course Name:</u>	<u>Duration:</u>
1. Startup For Beginners	3 Months
2. DTP	3 Months
3. Tally	3 Months/6 Month
4. Video Editing	3 Months
5. C Programming	3 Months
6. C++ Programming	3 Months
7. Web Page Desing	3 Months
8. Startup in Desktop Publishing	6 Months
9. Hardware & Networking	6 Months/ 1 year
10. PGDCA	1 year

Now days, Computer education is very important and necessary because without computer knowledge education is considered to be incomplete. E-Banking, Social media, Online Shopping, Video Conference and entertainment are all possible with a click of a button. This is the result of computer education.



## **NECESSITY OF LEARNING SCIENCE**

**Suman Sarkar**  
Dept. Of Physics

Have you ever wondered why you need to learn science? Many students wonder why they need to learn it so early in life. Others just fail to understand the importance of including it in the school years. Science offers the answers to various questions we ask out of curiosity, in our early years. For instance, how does it rain? How does our body function? and many more. Science is just as important as learning other subjects like mathematics and history.

With the knowledge of science, we learn to think logically and solve a problem. It is this problem-solving skill, which is learnt in the early years that have enables a person to solve problems. Communications, medicine, transportation, and almost everything we see around us are mainly present because individuals have used their knowledge of science to create real life applications. Knowledge in this subject also enables us to understand many other subjects better. Learning the basics of how certain devices work can help us to develop ideas of our own and invent new technology. Even the knowledge of how to use telescopes, microscopes, and other devices in a laboratory can help us in examining objects and determining differences between them. Fixing minor problems in electronic objects in our own home is possible when we have the basic knowledge about technology.

All aspects of the environment have a deep impact on our lives. As a student, science helps us to learn about how the earth functions, and how to make use of natural resources. It also teaches us how the lack of these resources affects living things, and how we can conserve these resources. When we learn about wildlife in science, we will learn about the many species that are already extinct, because of shortage or absence of certain resources and environmental changes. Awareness about such aspects can help us contribute towards preserving wildlife. Science also teaches us to recycle and reuse products and promote a greener environment. This knowledge is very essential to help save our planet for the future.

Science helps us to learn about the various weather conditions, and helps us distinguish between normal weather and dangerous weather. With this knowledge, we can stay alert about natural disasters or survive the disaster. Because we learn about the characteristics of different objects that we use in our day-to-day life, we will be able to distinguish between things that are safe to eat and those that you should not. Almost everything that a person does requires a basic knowledge of science, and logical reasoning that is based on this subject. So, it is undoubtedly important to learn science from the early days of school. ●●●



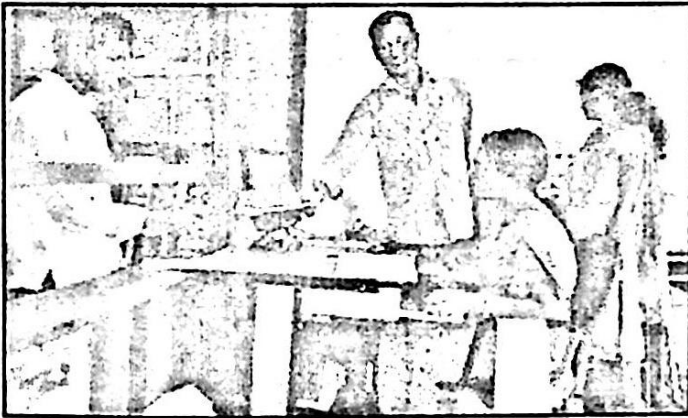


কৰ্মব্যস্ত মুহূৰ্তত মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ অধ্যক্ষা ড° মলিনা দেৱী ৰাভা



অধ্যক্ষাৰ সৈতে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ শিক্ষকগোটৰ একাংশ

গ্ৰন্থাগাৰৰ একাংশ



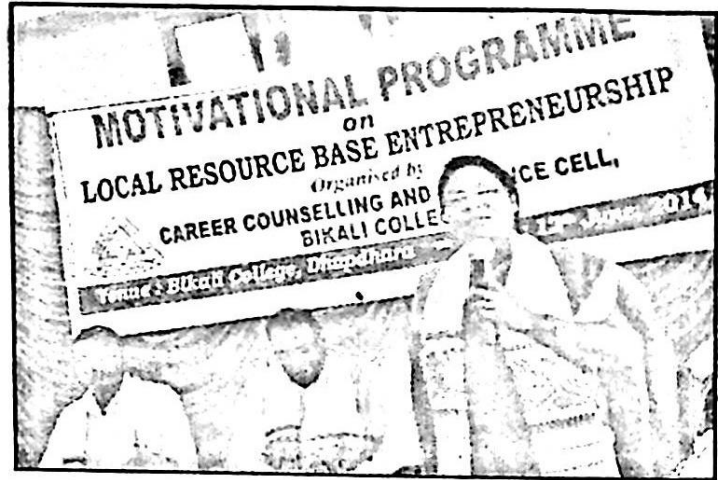
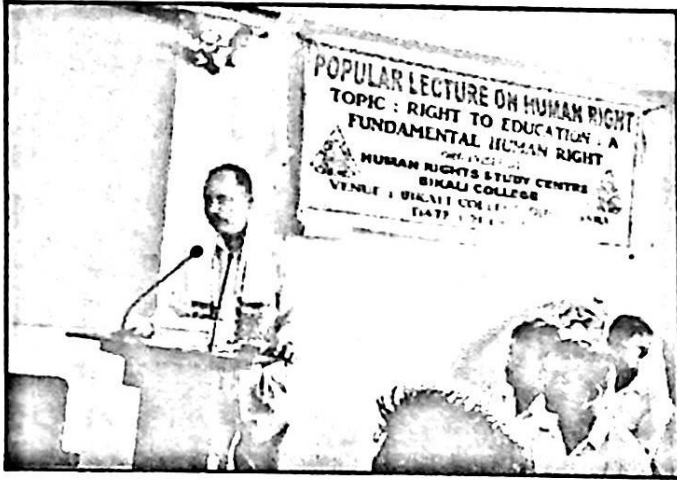
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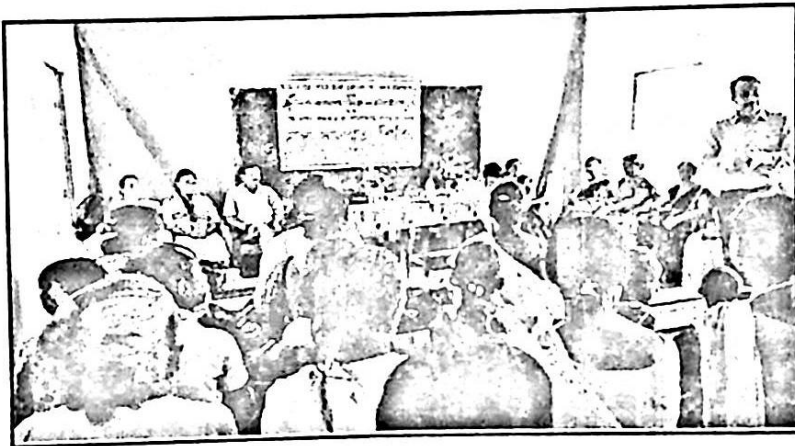
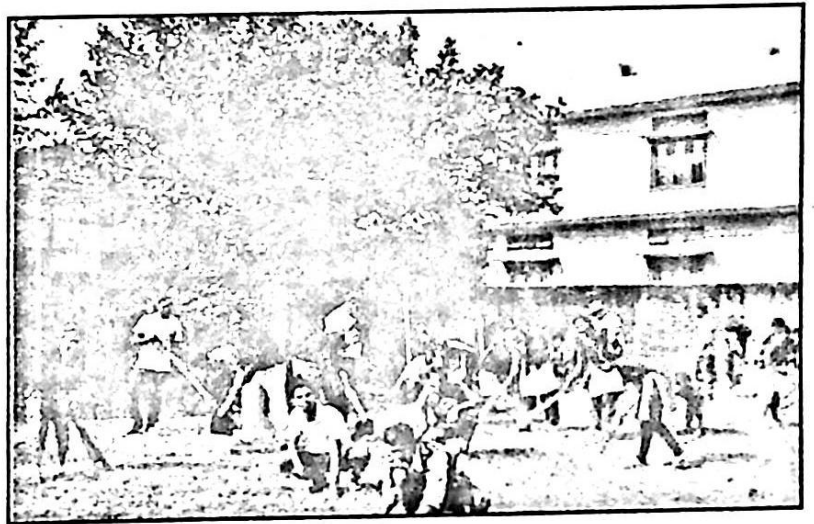


মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ কৰ্মচাৰীবৃন্দ



আলোকচিত্রত মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ কাম-কাজৰ কেইটিমান মধুৰতম মুহূৰ্ত





## Bikali College Teachers' Unit

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Vice-President	:	Dr. M.Gopal Singha
Secretary	:	Prof. Dinabandhu Kalita
Asstt. Secretary	:	Prof. Ramen Singh Rabha
Advisor	:	Dr. G.H. Ali Ahmed Dr. Bibhuti Kalita



স্নাতকোত্তৰ মহলা (বিকালী কলেজ)ৰ প্ৰথম শিক্ষাবৰ্ষৰ অধ্যক্ষা,  
শিক্ষক-শিক্ষয়িত্ৰী আৰু শিক্ষাৰ্থীসকল  
অসমীয়া বিভাগ



২০১২ চনত ৰেকৰ্ড মাৰ্কসহ  
গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰা  
অসমীয়া বিভাগত প্ৰথম  
শ্ৰেণীৰ প্ৰথম স্থান লাভ কৰা  
ৰুকুনুদ্দিন আহমেদ