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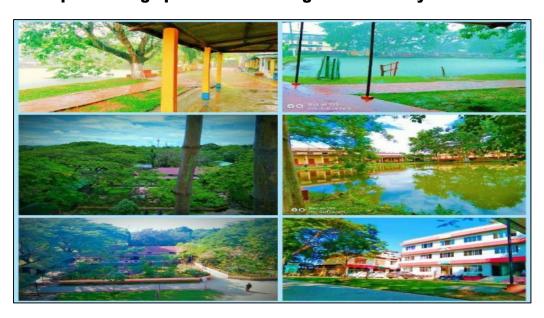
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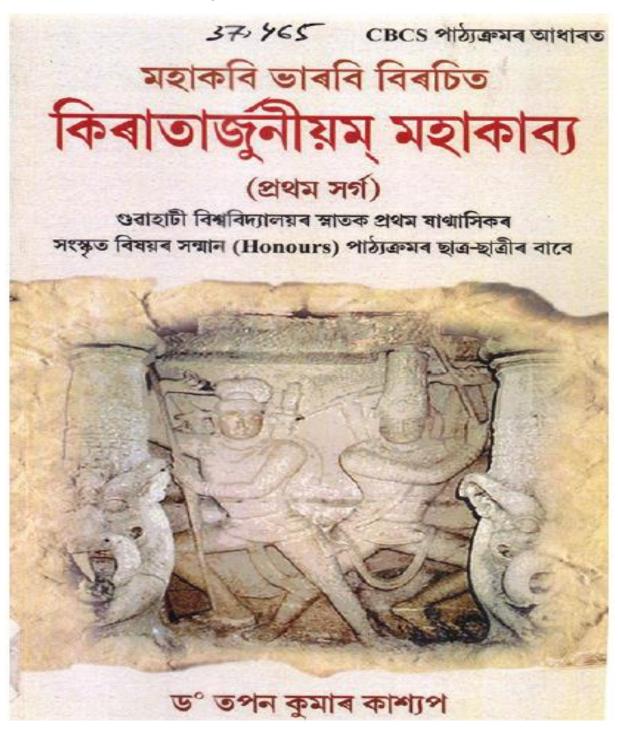
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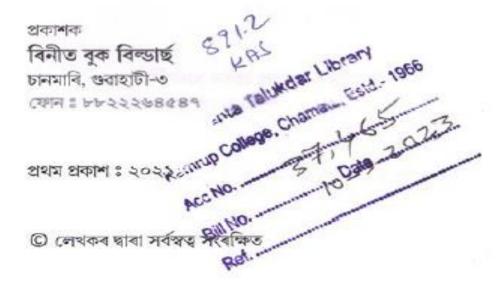


BRONZ



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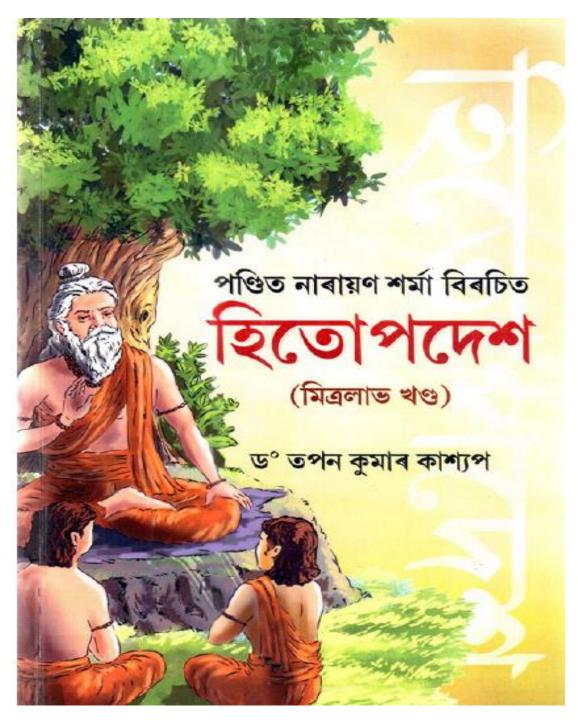
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কুল্বদান্ত এটা কি স্থাপিত এটা কি সক্ষা ও নল

Coordinator Internal Quality Assurance Cell Kamrup College, Chamata

BRONZ

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Coordinator Internal Quality Assurance Cell Kamrup College, Chamata

Dr. Tapan Kumar kashyap

### মহাকবি কলিদাসৰ কুমাৰসম্ভৱ মহাকাব্যৰ সাহিত্যিক সমালোচনা

ড° তপন কুমাৰ কাশ্যপ

#### সাৰাংশ :

লৌকিক সংস্কৃতবিদসকলৰ ভিতৰত মহাকবি কালিদাস 'কবিকুলগুৰু' পৰিভাষাৰে বিভূষিত। তেওঁৰ খাৰা বিবচিত 'কুমাৰসদ্ভৱ' মহাকাব্যখন সংস্কৃত মহাকাব্যসমূহৰ ভিতৰত অন্যতম মহাৰত্বপাপে বিধাজিত। তেওঁৰ জীবনৰ গভীৰ উপলব্ধি আৰু ঈশ্বৰ প্ৰদত্ত গুণবাজিৰভাৱা সৃষ্ট 'কুমাৰসদ্ভৱ' আজিও সংস্কৃত সাহিত্যৰ স্তম্ভস্কপ। তাৰকাসুৰক বধৰ নিমিত্তে শিৱ আৰু পাৰ্বতীৰ উৰসত কাৰ্ত্তিকৰ জন্ম-বৃত্তাগুই এই মহাকাব্যৰ মূল বিষয়বস্তু। ইয়াত কবিগৰাকীয়ে সকলো চৰিত্ৰ স্বৰ্গীয় অথবা দিব্যক্ষণত উদ্ভাসিত কৰিছে। কাব্যখনিত জীৱন্তক্ষণত উপলব্ধ হিমালয়ৰ সৌন্দৰ্য্য আৰু ঐশ্বৰ্যাই কবিগৰাকীৰ অসাধাৰণ বৰ্ণনা শক্তিৰ গুণৰ বিষয়ে অনুধাবন কৰিব পাৰি। তেওঁ চৰিত্ৰ-চিত্ৰণতো সিন্ধহস্ত। এই কাব্যখনিত কবিগৰাকীয়ে ভাৰতীয় দৰ্শন তত্ত্বৰো উল্লেখ কৰিছে। তেওঁৰ কাব্যৰ মূল অলংকাৰ হৈছে প্ৰাকৃতিক দুশ্যৰ মনোমোহা বৰ্ণনা। তেওঁ বাহ্য আৰু অন্তঃ প্ৰকৃতিৰ মিলনেৰে নিজৰ প্ৰকৃতি বৰ্ণনাক অতি সুন্দৰ, কন্ধনাতীত আৰু গঞ্জীৰতা প্ৰদান কৰিছে। কালিদাসৰ প্ৰকৃতি বৰ্ণনাত সকলোতে প্ৰেম বিদ্যমান। প্ৰেমেই হৈছে তেওঁৰ প্ৰকৃতিৰ প্ৰাণ। তেওঁ অলংকাৰ প্ৰয়োগতো সিন্ধহস্ত। তেওঁ উপমা অলংকাবেৰে প্ৰখ্যাত। কোৱা হয়— 'উপমা কালিদাসস্য'। সেমেহে নিয়োক্ত লিখনিত কালিদাসৰ কুমাৰসম্ভৱ মহাকাব্যৰ ওপৰত এক সাহিত্যিক সমালোচনাৰে দৃষ্টিপাত কৰিবলৈ প্ৰয়াস কৰা হৈছে।

এই লিখনিত বৰ্ণনামূলক আৰু বিশ্লেষণায়ক পদ্ধতি প্ৰয়োগ কৰা হৈছে। ইয়াত মুখ্য আৰু গৌণ - দুয়োটা উৎসৰপৰা বিষয়বস্তু সংগ্ৰহ কৰা হৈছে।

মূল শব্দ ঃ প্রকৃতি, উপমা, ৰস।

#### আৰম্ভণি ঃ

"পূৰা কবীনাং গণনা প্ৰসংগে কনিষ্ঠিকাধিষ্ঠিত কালিদাসা। অন্যাপি তত্ত্বস্যুক্তেৰভাষাৎ অনামিকা সাৰ্থৱতী বভূৱ।"

লৌকিক সংস্কৃত সাহিত্যজগতত কালিদাস যে সকলো কবিৰ ভিতৰত শ্ৰেষ্ঠ তথা অপ্ৰতিঘন্দী সেই কথাকে উত্মৃত শ্লোকটিৰ দৰে আৰু অসংখ্য প্ৰশংসা বাণীয়ে উদ্ঘোষিত কৰে। সংস্কৃত কাব্যজগতত "কৰিকুলগুৰু" আখ্যাৰে বিভ্ৰিত মহাকবি কালিদাসে স্বকীয় কাব্যকৃতিৰ অনবদ্য সম্পদৰাজিৰে সচাঁকৈয়ে সকলো কৰিকে অতিক্ৰম কৰিছে। তেওঁৰ কাব্য প্ৰতিভা সাৰ্বজনীনভাৱে প্ৰাচ্য আৰু পাশ্চাত্য সকলো পণ্ডিতে একেমুৰে স্বীকাৰ

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Ban

Coordinator Internal Quality Assurance Cell Kamrup College, Chamata

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Advances in Nuclear Physics and Condensed Matter

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Coordinator Internal Quality Assurance Cell Kamrup College, Chamata

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Dr.Nabendu Kr.Deb

3

### Behaviour of Nuclear Proximity Potentials Towards the Fusion Sub-barrier Cross Section of <sup>16</sup>O + <sup>58,62</sup>Ni Systems

Nabendu Kumar Deb K. Kalita

#### Abstract

Six different versions of nuclear proximity potentials are being applied to see the influence of static quadrupole and hexadecapole deformation of targets and its orientations with collision axis on the fusion cross section. The interaction barrier parameters (barrier height, position and its curvature) for the reactions induced by spherical projectiles <sup>16</sup>O on the slightly deformed targets <sup>58,62</sup>Ni have been estimated from the variations of total interaction potential with the inter-nuclear separation; which is then used in Wong's formula to determine the fusion cross section for the reactions. It is found that the nuclear proximity potential strongly depends on the value of the deformation parameters of the target and its orientation. In this work, the experimental fusion cross-section of the reactions <sup>16</sup>O + <sup>56</sup>Ni and <sup>16</sup>O + <sup>62</sup>Ni are investigated with proximity potentials. The fusion cross-sections obtained by Prox 10, Prox 88 and modProx 88 potentials are found out to be in better agreement than Prox 00, Prox 00DP, Prox 77 in comparison to experimental data.

Keywords: Nuclear Proximity potential, Quadrupole and hexadecapole deformations, Interaction Barrier Parameters. Wong's formula. Target



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#### Dr. Nabendu Kr.Deb

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Dr. Simanta Hazarika, Assistant Professor, Department of Physics, Gauhati University

Dr. Sulochona Deb, Assistant Professor, Department of Physics, Gauhati University

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Chapter 8

# Study of the effects of orientation and deformation of <sup>154</sup> Sm on fusion cross sections using proximity potentials

Nabendu Kumar Deb\*, Harun Al Rashid and Kushal Kalita Department of Physics, Gauhati University, Jalukbari, Guwahati-781014, India

The orientation of the deformed targets in the nuclear fusion reaction influences the fusion cross-section. The effects of static quadrupole and hexadecapole deformation of the target on the fusion cross-section are studied using various proximity potentials available in the literature. The Coulomb interaction barrier parameter for <sup>16</sup>O+<sup>151</sup>Sm (deformed target) system is, therefore, estimated in this present work. The potentials are found to depend strongly on the parameters of the deformed target. The fusion cross-section was found by applying parameters of the potentials on Wong's formula. The multi-dimensional BPM was assessed using CCFULL Cross-sections by Prox 77, Prox 88, Prox 00, Prox 10, Bass 80, CW 76, AW 95 are found to be in better agreement with the experimental data.

Keywords: Nuclear Proximity potential, Interaction Barrier Parameters, Wong's formula, Fusion cross-section

#### 1. Introduction

Heavy ion fusion-fission reactions study around the Coulomb barrier energies is one of the intense topics of research [1]. Such reactions are dramatically influenced by the internal structure and entrance channel parameters such as mass asymmetry and deformation of the interacting nuclei which significantly affect the probability of formation of a compound nucleus (CN) system. For a CN system, the mass flows from the projectile to the target thereby leading to the formation of a compound nucleus which may decay via fission or particle evaporation. For the dinuclear system, the mass flow takes place in a reverse direction, i.e., from the targe: to the projectile, and will decay before

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<sup>\*</sup> nd\_globe@yahoo.co.in

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#### Identification of evaporation residues populated through complete and incomplete fusion in <sup>16</sup>O + <sup>154</sup>Sm system

Rahul Mahato<sup>1</sup>, Dharmendra Singh<sup>1\*</sup>, Amritraj Mahato<sup>1</sup>, Nitin Sharma<sup>1</sup>, Lupteindu Chhura<sup>1</sup>, Rajesh K. Sahoo<sup>1</sup>, Pankaj K. Giri<sup>1†</sup>, Sneha B. Linda<sup>1</sup>, Harish Kumar<sup>2</sup>, Suhail A. Tali<sup>2</sup>, Rahbar Ali<sup>3</sup>, S. Kumar<sup>4</sup>, Nabendu K. Deb<sup>3</sup>, M. Afzal Ansari<sup>2</sup>, R. Kumar<sup>4</sup>, S. Muralithar<sup>4</sup>, and R.P. Singh<sup>4</sup>

\*Department of Physics, Central University of Thankhand, Ranchi, 835222, INDIA

\*Department of Physics, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh - 202002, INDIA

\*Department of Physics, G. F. (P. G.) College, Shahjahanpur - 242001, INDIA

\*Inter University Accelerator Centre, Aruna Asaf Ali Mang, New Delhi - 110067, INDIA

\*Department of Physics, Gauhati University, Guovahati, Assam - 781014, INDIA

\*Email: dsingheaf@gmail.com

#### Introduction

The investigation of heavy-ion induced reactions above the coloumb barrier has been gaining interest in the field of nuclear physics during recent decades [1,2]. It has been observed that when the kinetic energy of the projectile is in the range =4-7 MeV/A, there are two dominant reaction mechanisms, namely: complete fusion (CF) and incomplete fusion (ICF) [1-3]. In CF reactions, the energetic projectile fully fuses with the target nucleus, resulting in a highly excited compound nucleus that subsequently decays by emitting low-energy nucleons and alpha particles at an equilibrium stage. Conversely, in the ICF reaction, only a part of the projectile fases with the target nucleus, while the remaining part continues to move forward with a velocity nearly identical to that of the incident ion beam. The excited composite system may undergo deexcitation by emitting light particles and/or yrays. In the present work, an attempt has been made to identify different evaporation residues (ERs) populated via CF and ICF emission channels in 16O + 154Sm system at low projectile energy =4-7 MeV/nucleon.

#### Experimental details

The current experiment was conducted at the Inter-University Accelerator Centre (IUAC), New Delhi, India. In this experiment enriched <sup>156</sup>Sm targets (98.69% purity) with a thickness of approximately ≈200-600 μg/cm<sup>2</sup> were utilized. These targets were irradiated by <sup>16</sup>O<sup>3+</sup> ion beam within the energy range of E<sub>tab</sub> = 69-100 MeV. To measure the Excitation Functions (EFs), the offline stacked foil activation technique had been used. This technique involves irradiation of a single stack consisting of seven samarium target, backed by thick aluminum foils (1.0-2.5 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>). This stack was bombarded by the 16O2+ ion beam within the General Purpose Scattering-Chamber (GPSC) at IUAC, New Delhi. Subsequently, the y-ray activities generated in various targets and successive catcher foils were recorded by using pre-calibrated High-Purity Germanium (HPGe) detectors. To distinguish different ERs populated in the given system through CF and ICF, we relied on their characteristic y-rays in the recorded spectrum and also on their decay curve analysis. The efficiency of a High-Purity Germanium (HPGe) detector is an important factor that determines its capability to accurately detect, and measure y-ray radiation emitted by ERs. The efficiency plot of N-type HPGe detector at distance 2 cm from the 152Eu source has been given in Fig. 1.

#### Analysis and results

From the present data analysis, two ERs i.e. 

165 Yb and 165 Er have been identified which are populated by 5n and c5n channels respectively in the present system. Characteristic y-rays for these residues have been taken from Ref. [4]. Using CANDLE software [5] area under the photopeak has been measured. Subsequently, the counts per second for the ERs 165 Yb (5n) and 166 Er (c5n) at y-energies = 1090.3 keV and = 826.6 keV

† Present Affiliation- UGC-DAE Consortium for Scientific Research, Kolketa Centre, Kolketa 700098, India

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#### Role of Entrance Channel Parameters on α -Break up in Heavy Ion Induced Reactions

Rajesh K. Sahoo¹, Dharmendra Singh¹\*, Amritraj Mahato¹, Nitin Sharma¹, Lupteindu Chhura¹, Rahul Mahato¹, Pankaj K. Giri¹†, Sneha B. Linda¹, Harish Kumar², Suhail A. Tali², Rahbar Ali³, Sushil Kumar⁴, Nabendu Kumar Deb¹, M. Afzal Ansari², R. Kumar⁴, S. Muralithar⁴, and R.P. Singh⁴

\*Department of Physics, Central University of Biarkhand, Ranchi - 835222 INDIA
\*Department of Physics, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh - 202002, INDIA
\*Department of Physics, G. F. (P. G.) College, Shahyahanpur - 242001, INDIA
\*Inter University Accelerator Centre, Annua Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi - 110067, INDIA
\*Department of Physics, Gashatt University, Growshatt, Assam - 781014, INDIA
\*Email: deinghos/@gmail.com

#### Introduction

In recent years, multiple attempts have been made to understand the dynamical aspects of incomplete fusion (ICF) which is associated with heavy-ion (HI) induced reactions [1-3]. Generally, complete fusion (CF) is anticipated as a dominant contributor to total fusion (TF) crosssection in HI-induced fusion reaction but current findings demonstrated that the ICF has a significant contribution to TF cross-section at energy above the coulomb barrier [1-5]. Hence, it is crucial to establish a unified and coherent framework for understanding the transfer of energy, mass, linear, and angular momentum in nuclear reactions through a comprehensive description of both CF and ICF [6]. From recent investigations [1-5], it is now well established that various entrance channel parameters are required to explain the gross features of ICF dynamics. Further, projectile structure i.e., (a-clustered and non-a clustered) is the important parameter that has a significant impact on ICF dynamics requires in-depth research. Therefore, the systematic study of projectile structure along with various entrance channel parameters like (i) coulomb factor, (ii) projectile Energy, (iii) a -Q value of the projectile, (iv) mass asymmetry, (v) input angular momentum, etc. are required to probe the ICF dynamics.

#### Experimental Procedure

Measurements were performed using the 15UD Pelletron accelerator facility at the Inter-University Accelerator Centre (IUAC), New Delhi, India. Excitation functions (EFs) of evaporation residues (ERs) populated in the "O projectile 1545m target have been measured using stack foil activation technique followed by offline y-ray spectroscopy. A single stack consisting of seven samarium foils (thickness = 400-600 µg/cm2) backed by thick aluminum foils (1.0-1.5 mg/cm2) was bombarded with the 18O ion beam energy 103 MeV in GPSC (General Purpose Scattering-Chamber) at IUAC, New Delhi. After irradiations, the y-ray activities were recorded using HPGe detector coupled to PC-based software CANDLE [7]. A standard <sup>155</sup>Eu y-ray source was employed to pre-calibrate the detectors for energy and efficiency measurements. To measure the beam flux and to monitor the stability of the beam current during irradiation, a Faraday cup was installed behind the stack. From the characteristic y-rays, the ERs populated via CF and ICF channels were identified and confirmed through their respective decay profiles.

#### Analysis and Result

In the present work, EFs of nine ERs populated via CF and/or ICF channels have been measured, out of which two ERs were shown in our previous work [8]. The experimental cross sections of the ERs populated in the "O+155m system are compared with statistical model code PACE-4 [9] which utilizes the Monte Carlo simulation procedure to de-excite the compound nucleus (CN) formed via CF. From the analysis of data, it has been observed that the experimental cross-section of the ERs produced via sn/pxn

\* Present Affiliation- UGC-DAE Consortium for Scientific Research, Kolketa Centre, Kolketa 700098, India

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Multi-Nucleon Transfer Reaction Studies on 10,11B+40Ca at 50 MeV

Harun Al Rashid<sup>1,2</sup>, \* Amar Das<sup>1,3</sup>, Lakhyajit Sarma<sup>1</sup>, K. Kalita<sup>1</sup>, Nabendu K. Deb<sup>4</sup>, Mousumi Bhuyan<sup>5</sup>, Taniya M. Sonowal<sup>1</sup>, P. Sugathan<sup>6</sup>, Golda K.S.<sup>6</sup>, A. Jhingan<sup>6</sup>, M. Saneesh<sup>6</sup>, Mohit Kumar<sup>6</sup>, Anamika Parihari<sup>7</sup>, Honey Arora<sup>8</sup>, J.J. Das<sup>9</sup>, B.J. Roy<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, Gashatt University, Grosshatt-781014, INDIA

<sup>2</sup>Department of Physics, BBK College, Naguon-781311, INDIA

<sup>3</sup>Department of Physics, Suren Das College, Hajo-781102, INDIA

<sup>4</sup>Department of Physics, Kamrup College, Chamata-781306, Assam, INDIA

<sup>5</sup>Department of Physics, Rangta College, Rangta-781354, Assam, INDIA

<sup>6</sup>Inter University Accelerator Centre, New DeBa, 110067, INDIA

<sup>7</sup>Department of Physics& Astrophysics, University of DeBa, 11007, INDIA

<sup>8</sup>Department of Physics, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, USA

<sup>8</sup>Department of Physics, Coston University, Gassahatt-781001, Assam, INDIA

<sup>8</sup>Nuclear Physics Division, Bhaka Atomic Research Centre, Mambai-400085, INDIA

\*\*Ranhisharuma2\*\* @gmail.com

#### Introduction

Processes in which few nucleons are transferred between projectile and target are one of the dominant reaction channels in heavy ion collisions at energies around Coulomb burrier. Such reactions take place when the surfaces of the colliding nuclei come to distances where the tail of the nuclear wave function starts overlapping thereby, determining the frictional force between the surfaces [1-3]. Single nucleon transfer reaction probes to single particle character of states whereas pairing (p-p, n-n, p-n) or cluster effect can be observed from even number of nucleon transfer reactions [4,5]. Entrance channel properties such as deformation and mass asymmetry affect the formation of compound nucleus (CN) system multinuclear system [6,7]. Roy et al. has studied transfer reaction for the systems <sup>16</sup>O+<sup>27</sup>Al, <sup>36</sup>Ni, <sup>36</sup>Fe (<sup>12</sup>C, x); x <sup>13,11</sup>C, <sup>11,15</sup>B, <sup>10, 9, 7</sup>Be, <sup>2</sup>Be and 24Li which shows significant properties of Qvalue dependence on transfer processes [8].

In this paper, we have reported experimental details of the <sup>10,11</sup>B+<sup>40</sup>Ca system at energy of 50 MeV in order to study effect of pair transfer on nuclear transfer cross section.

#### Experimental Details

Experiment was carried out with 10,13B beam of 4° charge state at incident energy, E<sub>tot</sub>=50 MeV

obtained from Pelletron accelerator facility at Inter University Accelerator Centre (IUAC), New Delhi, India. Carbon backed (thickness 21.5 μg/cm²) CaF₂ target of thickness 271.5 μg/cm² was used for this experiment which was fabricated at target laboratory of IUAC. Beam current was maintained at around 3.0 μnA. Four current was maintained at around 3.

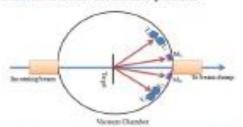


Fig. 1 A schematic diagram of the experimental setup at GPSC.

The angular range covered by detectors was from 18° to 62°. Two monitor detectors (M<sub>L</sub>and M<sub>R</sub>) were placed at ±10° on the either side of the beam direction for normalization purpose. A schematic diagram of the experimental arrangement is shown in Fig. 1.

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### Studies on the fusion reaction dynamics induced by heavy ions around the coulomb barrier

#### Nabendu Kumar Deb \*

Nuclear Detector R&D Lab, Department of Physics, Gashati University, Jahekbari, Guwahati – 78 10 14, India
\* Email: nd\_globe@yahoo.co.in

Fusion cross sections, in heavy ion-induced reactions, at sub-barrier energies are found to be enhanced significantly over the predictions of the one-dimensional barrier penetration model [1,2]. Such observations have been elucidated in terms of static deformations, couplings of inclustic excitations and the positive Q value neutron transfer (PQNT) channels. The coupling with intrinsic degrees of freedom has an effect of changing the height of the barrier. Barriers lower than the one-dimensional Coulomb barrier; will lead to the enhancement of fusion cross sections.

The role of inelastic couplings for the subbarrier fusion cross section has been well established using theoretical formalism within the coupled-channel (CC) approach. However, the precise effect of transfer channels has been seemingly elusive in many cases. For neutron (neutral particle) transfer, reaction may occur at a very large distance resulting in fusion enhancement. Therefore the PONT effect on fusion at sub-barrier energies becomes an important topic of present interest. For some systems, the sub-barrier fusion enhancement has been correlated to the presence of PQNT channels however, for many systems having PQNT channels; its role could not be ascertained. Such ambiguous observations suggest that PQNT channels may not be sufficient but is of high importance to illustrate the sub-barrier fusion enhancement. Keeping all this in mind, fusion excitation measurements have been performed for 16O+61Ni, 18O+61,62Ni. O+116Sn systems and, therefore, were reported in this thesis. 16O+61Ni possess negative Q values for all the neutron transfer channels. Other systems, considered in this work, possess positive Q value for 2n stripping channel. O, Ni and Sn are all spherical nuclei with the lowest quadrupole and octupole states being collective in nature. <sup>18</sup>O has 2n outside the <sup>16</sup>O core. The energy of the first 2° state of <sup>18</sup>O and <sup>16</sup>O is 2

MeV and 7 MeV respectively. Also, both 61,62 Ni possess similar collective strengths, thereby making the experimental signature of transfer couplings noticeable while comparing these O+Ni systems.

Experiments have been performed at the Inter-University Accelerator Centre (IUAC), New Delhi, India using a recoil mass separator, Heavy-Ion Reaction Analyser (HIRA) [3,4]. 16,18 O beams obtained from 15UD Pelletron accelerator were bombarded on 61,62 Ni, 116 Sn targets prepared using physical vapour deposition in the target lab of IUAC [5,6]. The targets were  $\approx 100 \mu g/cm^2$ ,  $\approx 150 \mu g/cm^2$  and  $\approx 150 \mu g/cm^2$ cm" thick respectively prepared on ≈ 30 μg/cm' C-backing. The fusion cross-sections have been determined at different energies by measuring the evaporation residues (ER). The ERs were identified via gating between time of flight (TOF) and corresponding energy loss suffered by the ERs in the cathode of MWPC ( $\Delta E$ ). The  $\Delta E$ -TOF spectra so obtained for all the systems display the clear separation between ERs and other unwanted beam like particles [3,4].

The fusion cross-sections have been measured for these systems in laboratory energies ranging from ~11 - 16% below to ~31 - 46% above the barrier energy. In this energy range, the contribution due to fission is found to be negligible. On comparing the measured fusion cross section with the CC calculation using the code CCFULL [3,4], the enhancement could be observed in the sub-barrier region for all these systems compared to that of the simple theoretical predictions. Fig. 1 shows the fusion excitation function for <sup>16</sup>O+<sup>61</sup>Ni, <sup>18</sup>O+<sup>61,62</sup>Ni, <sup>18</sup>O+<sup>61,63</sup>Ni, <sup>18</sup>O+<sup>61,63</sup>Ni

The result of <sup>18</sup>O+<sup>116</sup>Sn system was analyzed using CC calculations including various low-lying inelastic excitations and transfer channels [3]. Both <sup>18</sup>O and <sup>116</sup>Sn were considered as vibrators. Various modes of inelastic

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#### Fabrication of CaF<sub>2</sub> target for nuclear reaction studies

Harun Al Rashid<sup>1,2</sup>, \* Mousumi Bhuyan<sup>3</sup>, Nabendu Kumar Deb<sup>1</sup>, Amar Das<sup>1,4</sup>, Lakhyajit Sarma<sup>1</sup>, K. Kalita<sup>1</sup>, S. R. Abhilash<sup>5</sup>, and D. Kabiraj<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, Gashatt University, Guevahatt-781014, India <sup>2</sup>Department of Physics, BBK College, Nagaon-781311, India <sup>3</sup>Department of Physics, Rangia College, Rangia-781354, India <sup>4</sup>Department of Physics, Suren Das College, Hajo-781102, India <sup>5</sup>Inter University Accelerator Centre, Arana Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi-110067, India <sup>5</sup>reahidharunal/@gmail.com

#### Introduction

The production of targets with the requisite uniform thickness and isotopic purity is an enormous problem for researchers while conducting nuclear reaction experiments [1,2]. A suitable target should also have strong tensile strength and seamless adhesion between the film and the substrate in addition to purity [3]. In the target laboratory of the Inter University Accelerator Centre (IUAC), New Delhi, we prepared CaF<sub>2</sub> targets using the vacuum evaporation method, one of many target production procedures.

Preparing a target for calcium (Ca), which is easily oxidized, is particularly challenging. For our nuclear reaction experiment, we employed a thin CaF<sub>2</sub> film that was 180 µg/cm<sup>2</sup> thick and was supported by a 20 µg/cm<sup>2</sup> layer of carbon. Because Ca-F bond dissociation energy (527 KJ/mol) is higher than that of Ca-O bond (402 KJ/mol), the likelihood that the CaF<sub>2</sub> thin film target will oxidize is lower.

#### Experimental Details

Fabrication was carried out in diffusion pump based coating unit (DPU) and turbo pump based coating unit (TPU) in the target development laboratory of IUAC. During evaporation, the vacuum was achieved and maintained in the range of 10<sup>-7</sup> mbar. DPU is connected with a diffusion pump. It is also equipped with 2KW electron gun and resistive heating arrangement. Liquid nitrogen (LN) trap is also fitted between chamber gate valve and diffusion pump. LN condenses oil molecules of diffusion pump from moving towards the chamber. The evaporator is also equipped with a quartz crystal thickness monitor which provides

thickness of deposition along with the rate of evaporation.

The carbon foil was first prepared as part of the target preparation process. A parting agent (in our case, barium chloride (BaCl<sub>2</sub>)) was first coated on the glass plate using a resistive heating process before carbon was applied to the glass slides. The quartz crystal monitor was placed 21 cm from the copper crucible, while the glass slides were kept 27 cm from the resistive heating setup. After the BaCl<sub>2</sub> was successfully deposited, carbon was deposited on the glass slides using the electron gun bombardment method without affecting the chamber's vacuum. The internal stress that might have developed in the carbon slides as a result of the lattice orientation during evaporation or as a result of the adhesive force between evaporated material and substrate material was then removed by annealing the carbon slides in a tubular furnace at 325°C in an Argon gas environment. Finally, the carbon slides were cooled to room temperature to remove the internal stress that had developed in the carbon foils. The next phase involved gently floating carbon slides on warm water to prevent them from breaking. Slides were found to successfully remove the carbon foils from the glass substrate when submerged at 45 degrees. After separation, the foils were placed in target holders. Finally, the target holders were installed within the DPU for the CaF2 final deposition.

For CaF<sub>2</sub> deposition, pallet of CaF<sub>2</sub> was made using hydraulic press from its powder form and then placed at the tantalum boat mounted inside the DPU. Both the target frame holders and crystal monitor were placed above the resistive heating arrangement approximately at distance of 14 cm. After the arrangement, the

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#### Theoretical quasi-elastic excitation function and barrier distribution with various diffuseness parameters for <sup>16</sup>O+<sup>116</sup>Sn. <sup>176</sup>Yb

Amar Das<sup>1,2</sup>, \* Nabendu K. Deb<sup>1</sup>, Harun Al Rashid<sup>1,3</sup>, K. Kalita<sup>1</sup>, Lakhyajit Sarma<sup>1</sup>

\*Nuclear Detector R&D Lab, Department of Physics, Gauhatt University, Gassahati - 781014, India

\*Department of Physics, Suren Das College, Hajo-781102, India

\*Department of Physics, Bassi Banikania Kalosti College, Nagaon, Barpeta, 781311, India

\*Email: amarbhdas@gmail.com

#### Introduction

To describe a nuclear collision, the nature of potential between colliding nuclei is important. The potential barrier between the colliding nuclei is created due to repulsive Coulomb force and the short range attractive nuclear interactions. According to Eigen Channel approximation, the potential barrier splits into a distribution of barrier due to the coupling of relative motion of intrinsic degrees of freedom. This nature of potential can be studied by studying the fusion or quasi-elastic scattering (QES) excitation function. The sum of elastic, inelastic and transfer reaction is equal to QES. Fusion is related to transmission probability and QES is related to reflection probability. Fusion barrier distribution (Dia) can be extracted from the fusion excitation function  $\sigma$  (E<sub>cm.</sub>) by taking the second derivative of d<sup>2</sup>(E<sub>sm</sub>.σ(E<sub>sm</sub>))/dE<sup>2</sup><sub>sm</sub>. This method was first proposed by Rowley et al. [1]. But QE barrier distribution (Dq) is extracted from the first derivative of the QES excitation function (do. /dσ<sub>k</sub>) which is given by -d(dσ<sub>k</sub>/dσ<sub>k</sub>)/dE. Timmers et al. first proposed this method [2].  $\sigma_a$  and  $\sigma_k$ are QES cross section and Rutherford scattering cross section. In QES measurement even lesser precise data can be utilized as compared to that of the fusion measurement as in the expression of barrier distribution; fusion has double derivative and QES has single derivative with respect to energy [3]. QES barrier distribution is an important parameter to study the super heavy elements as it carries significant information regarding to it [4]. To such QES excitation function, theoretically, the couple channel calculations can be performed using various combinations of target and projectiles by scattering version of CCFULL [5]. The barrier distribution can be calculated using the method describe above. In the scattering version CCFULL program, nuclear potential has real and imaginary component which is assumed to have Wood-Saxon (WS) form. The parameter associated with the potential can be used to study the various effects. In this paper, an attempt is being made to study the effect of diffuseness parameter and the WS potential parameter in excitation function of <sup>16</sup>O+<sup>116</sup>Sn, <sup>176</sup>Yb below the Coulomb barrier from energy range of 40-70 MeV and 60-90 MeV respectively at a scattering angle of 150°.

Table 1: Wood-Saxon parameter for 16O+116Sn

V <sub>0</sub> (Mev)	r <sub>i</sub> (fm)	a <sub>i</sub> (fm)	W <sub>0</sub> (MeV)	r, (fm)	a; (fm)
105	1.1	0.75	30	1.0	0.6
95	1.0	0.65	25	1.2	0.55
80	1.2	0.45	20	1.2	0.4

#### Results and Discussions

The interaction potential (V) for projectile and target is the sum of the long-range coulomb potential ( $V_{\rm C}$ ), centrifugal potential ( $V_{\rm CSO}$ ) and the short-range nuclear potential ( $V_{\rm N}$ ).

$$V = V_C + V_N + V_{CSN}$$

$$V_C = \begin{cases} \frac{Z_T Z_F e^2}{2r_c} \left(3 - \frac{r^2}{r_c^2}\right) & \text{if } r \leq r_c \\ \frac{Z_T Z_F e^2}{r} & \text{if } r > r_c \end{cases}$$

$$V_N = -\frac{v_0}{\left(1 - e^{\frac{r_0 - \theta}{4r_c}}\right)} - I \frac{w_0}{\left(1 - e^{\frac{r_0 - \theta}{4r_c}}\right)}$$

 $V_{CSSN} = l(l+1)h^2/2\mu r$ Here  $V_0$ ,  $W_0$ ,  $r_e$  and  $r_e$  are the Wood-Saxon potential parameters where as  $a_e$  and  $a_e$  are the

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#### Complete and incomplete fusion studies of evaporation residues populated in <sup>12</sup>C+<sup>154</sup>Sm system

Jagatjyoti Mohapatra<sup>1</sup>, Dharmendra Singh<sup>1</sup>\*, Amritraj Mahato<sup>1</sup>, Nitin Sharma<sup>1</sup>, Rajesh K. Sahoo <sup>1</sup>, Lupteindu Chhura<sup>1</sup>, Rahul Mahato<sup>1</sup>, Pankaj K. Giri<sup>1</sup>†, Sneha B. Linda<sup>1</sup>, Harish Kumar<sup>2</sup>, Suhail A. Tali<sup>2</sup>, Asif Ali<sup>2</sup>, Rahbar Ali<sup>3</sup>, Sushil Kumar<sup>4</sup>, Nabendu Kumar Deb<sup>5</sup>, N.P.M. Sathik<sup>6</sup>, M. Afzal Ansari<sup>2</sup>, R. Kumar<sup>4</sup>, S. Muralithar<sup>4</sup>, and R.P. Singh<sup>4</sup>

\*Department of Physics, Central University of Brackhand, Ranchi - 833222 INDIA

\*Department of Physics, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh - 202002, INDIA

\*Department of Physics, G. F. (P. G.) College, Shahjahanper - 242001, INDIA

\*Inter University Accelerator Centre, Arana Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi - 110067, INDIA

\*Department of Physics, Gauhati University, Gaseahati, Assam - 781014, INDIA

\*Department of Physics, Jamal Mohamed College, Truchtrappalli - 620020 INDIA

\*\*email: dsinghcuj@gmail.com

#### Introduction

There has been a growing interest in the study of incomplete fusion (ICF) dynamics because of the complexity of the heavy ion (HI) induced reactions at lower projectile energy. Previous studies have shown that the ICF process significantly contributes to the total fusion crosssection in low energy regime. At low values of impact parameter, the projectile gets completely fused with the target nucleus and complete fusion (CF) occurs. In this process the complete transfer of linear and angular momenta takes place from projectile to target with the evolvement of an excited compound nucleus (CN) which further emits low energy evaporation nucleons followed by y-rays to acquire its ground state. In contrast, ICF takes place with partial momentum transfer [1,2] and a part of the projectile fuses with the target while the rest part behaves as spectator.

The ICF of the incident projectile particle was first observed by Britt and Quinton [1]. After then this area of research got broadened in respect of various aspects like projectile energy and structure and various entrance channel parameters [3,4,5] namely mass asymmetry, coulomb factor and target deformation etc. An effort has been made to investigate the CF and ICF dynamics by measuring the excitation functions (EFs) of the evaporation residues (ERs) populated in the interaction of <sup>13</sup>C projectile and <sup>13</sup>Sm target at different beam energies between >5-8 MeV/A.

#### Experimental Procedure

The present experiment for the measurement of EFs of the residues populated in system 12C+154Sm was performed by our group at the Inter-University Accelerator Centre (IUAC), New Delhi, India The target foils of 154Sm (enrichment-98.69%) were prepared by vacuum evaporation technique. Eight target-catcher assemblies were set up for the purpose of carrying out experiment by using single projectile beam at different energies. Each 154Sm target foil was backed by thick aluminium (AI) foils to eatch the produced ERs. The foils of 154Sm, with a thickness = 250-650 µg/cm2 were irradiated by beam of 12Con in GPSC (General Purpose Scattering-Chamber) at IUAC, New Delhi. Target irradiation was done at a single energy. Multiple incident energies were achieved due to energy loss of ion beam while traversing through different foils. The offline stacked foil activation technique has been used to measure the EFs. The induced y-ray activities in various target-catcher foils were recorded by counting them using procalibrated high purity germanium (HPGe) detectors, coupled to a CAMAC-based data acquisition system. Energy and efficiency calibration of the HPGe detectors was done by using standard 150Eu y-ray source. The obtained y-ray spectra are analysed using the software CANDLE [6] and the residues populated in reaction are identified by characteristic y-ray of respective ERs and decay curve analysis.

Tresent Affiliation- UGC-DAE Consortum for Scientific Research, Kolkata Centre, Kolkata-700106, INDIA

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#### Breakup fusion of <sup>18</sup>O Projectile with <sup>154</sup>Sm at energy ≈ 3-7 MeV/nucleon

Rajesh K. Sahoo', Dharmendra Singh'', Amritraj Mahato', Nitin Sharma', Jagatjyoti Mohapatra', Lupteindu Chhura', Rahul Mahato', Pankaj K. Giri'', Sneha B. Linda', Harish Kumar', Suhail A. Tali', Asif Ali', Rahbar Ali', Sushil Kumar', Nabendu Kumar Deb', N.P.M. Sathik', M. Afzal Ansari', R. Kumar', S. Muralithar', and R.P. Singh'

\*Department of Physics, Central University of Bankhand, Ranchi - 835222 INDA
\*Thepartment of Physics, Aligarh Macline University, Aligarh - 202002, INDA
\*Thepartment of Physics, G. F. IF. G.) College, Skahishangur - 242001, INDA
\*Inter University Secologica Centre, Arana Maj Ah Marg, New Holls - 1 10067, INDA
\*Department of Physics, Gundati University, Generalist, Arana - 783014, INDA
\*Thepartment of Physics, Janual Mohammed College, Tirechirappalle - 620020 INDA
\*\*contil: Attriphicaj Signedile one

#### Introduction

in recent years, the entanglement of incomplete fusion (ICF) in heavy ion (HI) induced nuclear reactions at projectile enemy above the Coulomb barrier has been explored with great interest [1]. Multiple reaction channels may open during the interaction of a heavy ion with the target. Generally, in the vicinity of the harrier, complete fusion (CF) becomes the only contributor to the cross-section of total fasion (TF). However, at higher energies, the ICF process becomes a major contributor to the total fusion cross-section. Therefore, ICF plays a significant role in understanding nuclear reaction dynamics. Enhancement in the fusion crosssections for n-emitting channels is an important characteristic of ICF. The first experimental evidence of ICF contribution reported [2] in the break-up of incident projectiles Recent investigations [1,3,4] suggest that various entrance channel parameters have a great impact on JCF dynamics.

#### Experimental Procedure

The present experiment was carried out by our group at the Inter-University Accelerator Centre (IUAC), New Delhi, India Enriched Targets of <sup>13</sup>Sm (98 69%), with a thickness > 400-600 µg/cm<sup>2</sup> were irradiated by beam of <sup>16</sup>O<sup>3</sup>, in the energy range E<sub>Lin</sub> = 70-104 MeV. The offline stacked feil activation technique has been employed to measure the Escitation

Functions (EFs). A single stack consisting of seven samurium foils backed by thick aluminium feels (1.0-1.5 mg/cm2) was bombarded with the "O ion beam in GPSC (General Purpose Scattering-Chamber) at IUAC, New Delhi. The y-ray activities produced in various targets and successive catcher foils were then identified by counting them using HPGe detectors. The detectors used in this experiment were precalibrated for energy and efficiency using standard \*\*\*Eu y-ray source. The residues arising from both complete and incomplete fusion were identified from the characteristic y-rays and following the half-lives of the residues. The Faraday Cup installed behind the target-eatcher feel assembly was used to measure the beam flux which is required for the calculation of fusion cross-section and to observe the stability of the current during irradiation

#### Analysis and result

The Evaporation Residues (ERs) <sup>163</sup>Yb (50), <sup>163</sup>Tm(p50), <sup>163</sup>Dy (267n) are populated through CF and ICF at the system <sup>16</sup>O + <sup>164</sup>Sm. Theoretical calculations of EFs for these residues were carried out with the statistical model code PACE-4 [5]. Three ERs i.e., <sup>163</sup>Tm(p50), <sup>163</sup>Tm(p50) and <sup>163</sup>Tm(p50) and <sup>163</sup>Tm(p50) and <sup>163</sup>Tm(p50), <sup>163</sup>Yb(5n), <sup>163</sup>Yb(5n) and <sup>164</sup>Yb(5n), <sup>163</sup>Yb(5n) and <sup>165</sup>Yb(5n) respectively have been observed.

7 Present Affiliation- UGC-DAE Connertum for Scientific Research, Kollotta Centre, Kollotta 700039, India

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#### Study of break-up fusion process in light heavy ion projectile induced reactions

Suhail A. Tali<sup>1,2</sup>\*, Harish Kumar<sup>3</sup>, M. Afzal Ansari<sup>2</sup>, D. Singh<sup>4</sup>, Rahbar Ali<sup>5</sup>, Pankaj K. Giri<sup>6</sup>, Sneha B. Linda<sup>4</sup>, R. Kumar<sup>7</sup>, Amritraj Mahato<sup>4</sup> and Nabendu Kumar Deb<sup>8</sup>

Department of Physics, Central University of Kashmir, Ganderbal –191131, INDIA Department of Physics, Aligarh Iduslim University, Aligarh –202002, INDIA Department of Physics, NIET, NIMS University Jaipur–303121, INDIA Centre for Applied Physics, Central University of Barkhand, Rancht –835205, INDIA Department of Physics, G. F. (P. G.) College, Shahjahanpur –242001, INDIA UGC-DAE Consortium for Scientific Research, Kolkata Centre, Kolkata-700106, INDIA Inter-University Accelerator Centre, Anna Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi –110067, INDIA Department of Physics Gauhati University, Gurechaii, Assam–781014, INDIA

\*amunchat balt@gmatl.com

#### Introduction

Heavy Ion (HI) induced fusion reactions have been a subject of great interest from the last two decades. These reactions prove to be helpful: in understanding various nuclear astrophysical processes, in exploring the nuclear landscape and hence searching for the heaviest possible chemical element that may exist etc. Depending upon the nature of projectile-target combination and the energy of interacting nuclei, various nuclear reaction processes may occur. However, in the energy region of 4-8 MeV/nucleon using light heavy ion projectiles such as <sup>12</sup>C, <sup>13</sup>C, <sup>16</sup>O, <sup>16</sup>O etc., with heavier mass targets, the reaction processes that dominate are complete fusion (CF) and break-up fusion (BUF) [1-3]. As the name suggests, in case of CF, the incident projectile completely merges with the target nucleus, leading to the formation of compound nucleus (CN) in highly excited state. This excited CN then de-excites initially, by emitting light nuclear particles such as neutrons (n), protons (p) and alpha (a) particles, followed by emission of gamma (y) rays. In case of BUF, which is also termed as incomplete fusion (ICF) or massive transfer reaction, the break-up of incident projectile occurs in the environs of the target nucleus. Further, depending upon the energy of projectile either lighter or heavier fragment of projectile may fuse with the target nucleus, leading to formation of composite system (CS) in excited state. This CS then also de-excites, initially by emitting light nuclear particles followed by y-rays. In BUF, the un-

fused fragment moves in the forward direction as spectator, without having any impact on the reaction, the way it proceeds [1, 2]. To explain the break-up fusion dynamics, various models such as BUF, sum rule, hot spot etc., have been proposed, but none of these models can reproduce the BUF or ICF cross section satisfactorily, below 8 Mev/nucleon [1-3]. To develop a proper theoretical model, dependence of BUF on various entrance channel parameters, that govern this process have to be studied in a very systematic and careful manner. Various attempts have been made earlier, but to reach the goal there are miles to go. Further, various methods such as excitation function (EF), forward recoil range distribution (FRRD), angular distribution (AD) and spin distribution (SD) have been used to comprehend the BUF process. To have further better understanding of BUF reaction dynamics, we have carried out the EF measurements of various evaporation residues (ERs) populated in <sup>12</sup>C + <sup>136</sup>Gd system in the energy region of 4-8 MeV/nucleon.

#### Experimental Details

The experiment was carried out at Inter-University Accelerator Centre (IUAC), New Delhi by using the pelletron accelerator facilities. <sup>136</sup>Gd foils of thickness ranging from 0.8-1.5 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> and Al foils (acting as eatcher as well as energy degrader) of thickness 1.5-2.0 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> were fabricated at target development laboratory IUAC, by using the rolling technique [4]. For better accuracy, the thickness of both <sup>156</sup>Gd foils

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#### Effect of entrance channel in fission fragment anisotropies for the reactions forming compound nuclei $^{210}Rn$ and $^{188,190}Pt$

Lakhyajit Sarma<sup>1</sup>,\* Harun Al Rashid<sup>1,2</sup>, A. Das<sup>1,3</sup>, N. K. Deb<sup>1</sup>, and K. Kalita<sup>1</sup>
<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, Gauhati University, Gaushati-781014 India
<sup>2</sup>Department of Physics, BBK College, Nagarn, Barpeta-781311 India and
<sup>3</sup>Department of Physics, Suren Das College, Hajo-781102, India

#### Introduction

Investigation of angular distribution of fission products is one of the most commonly used method to differentiate fusion-fission and quasifission processes at near barrier energies. In heavy ion collision reactions, the fusion dynamics is strongly influenced by entrance channel properties of the colliding nuclei such as charge product  $(Z_PZ_T)$ , mass asymmetry  $(\alpha)$ , deformation of the nuclei  $(\beta)$ , collision energy, etc. The direction of the mass flow in the dinuclear system plays a dominant role in the reaction dynamics. It is reported in the literature that for a system with entrance channel mass asymmetry (a) greater than the Businaro-Callone mass asymmetry ( $\alpha_{BG}$ ), the mass flow takes place from the projectile to the target leading to the formation of a compound nucleus (CN), which may decay via fission or particle evaporation in any later time. On the other hand, for  $\alpha < \alpha_{BC}$ , mass flow occurs in the opposite direction and a dinuclear system is formed which will decay before equilibrating in all degrees of freedom, leading to quastfis-

Fission fragment angular distributions of the systems  ${}^{11}B + {}^{204}Pb$  and  ${}^{18}O + {}^{197}Au$  (leading to same CN  ${}^{215}Fr$ ), having mass saynmetries that fall on either side of the  $\alpha_{BG}$  value show no evidence of quasifission [1], which ruled out the presence of entrance channel effect around coulomb barrier energies. For  ${}^{16}O + {}^{194}Pt$ ,  ${}^{24}Mg + {}^{186}W$  [2] and  ${}^{20}Si + {}^{180}Hf$ [3] reactions, forming the same CN  ${}^{210}Rn$ , the variance of mass distribution of the fission fragments found to be larger in later two reactions for which  $\alpha < \alpha_{BG}$  implying presence of quasifission. In the recent study, Kavita et al. measured fission fragment mass distribution for CN <sup>188,190</sup> Pt, where they found larger variance in mass distribution for the system with entrance channel mass asymmetry being lesser than  $\alpha_{BG}$  value [4]. In this work we have calculated the fission fragment anisotropies as a function of reduced coulomb barrier  $E_{CM}/V_b$ for the compound nuclei <sup>210</sup> Rn and <sup>188,190</sup> Ptforming through different entrance channels with the help of standard saddle point statistical model (SSPM) to study the entrance channel effects.

#### SSPM formalism for angular distribution

According to the standard transition state model (TSM) or standard saddle point statistical model (SSPM), fission fragment angular distributions are characterized by anugular anisotropy (A). The angular anisotropy is defined as the ratio of yield at 0° or 180° to that at 90° and it is given by

$$A = 1 + \frac{\langle l^2 \rangle}{4K_0^2}$$

where

$$K_0^2 - T \times \frac{I_{eff}}{h^2}$$

and

$$T - \sqrt{\frac{E^*}{a}} - \sqrt{\frac{E_{CM} + Q - B_f - E_{pos} - E_{pre}^{sad}}{a}}$$

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\* Electronic address: lakhyajitsarma06gnail.com



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#### Studies on Elastic Scattering of <sup>6</sup>Li + <sup>40</sup>Ca Using BDM3Y-Paris and Wood-Saxon Potential

Harun Al Rashid<sup>1,2</sup>, \* Nabendu Kumar Deb<sup>1</sup>, Amar Das<sup>1,3</sup>, Kushal Kalita<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, Gashati University, Grovahati-781014, INDIA <sup>2</sup>Department of Physics, BBK College, Nagaon-781311, INDIA <sup>3</sup>Department of Physics, Suren Dan College, Hajo-781102, INDIA <sup>4</sup>rashtdharunal5@gmatl.com

#### Introduction

Study of elastic scattering is an important part to understand peripheral heavy ion (HI) interaction. Any nuclear interaction involves nuclear potential along with Coulomb potential and the choice of the nuclear potential reveals a wide variety of phenomenon subjected to the fitting percentage with the experimental data. Highly celebrated optical model (OM) formalism allows us to play with different kind of potentials such as Wood-Saxon (WS), Folding, Proximity etc. In Wood-Saxon formalism at least six parameters are varied in order to analyze elastic scattering data and previous experimental results have showed that WS formalism is very good phenomenological model to study nuclear collision. However, great success of WS formalism is shadowed when interaction is observed with very high energetic beam. Though, any HI interaction can be dissected by considering the aspects such as beam energy, charge, mass etc., however more satisfactory understanding is more probabilistic using nucleon-nucleon (NN) interaction potential. To construct nucleus-nucleus potential, integration is carried out over a NN potential over the whole mass distribution of colliding partners. This approach is known as folding and this method has been widely used to generate real part of the OM potential [1-3]. In this work, we have analyzed elastic cross section of the reaction <sup>6</sup>Li+<sup>6</sup>Ca at energies 20 MeV, 26 MeV, 28 MeV, 30 MeV, 32 MeV and 34 MeV. Data are taken from the website archive of www.nrv.jin.ru [4-8]. Analysis is carried out employing two approaches. In the first approach, real part of the potential is generated using a double folding potential and the imaginary potential is generated using WS potential, whereas in the second approach both real and imaginary nuclear

potential is taken to be WS. We obtain unique set of OM parameters from both approaches by comparing the theoretical data with experimental data.

#### Theoretical background

Nuclear interaction between a pair of nuclei is described by the potential consisting of Coulomb (V<sub>C</sub>), nuclear (V<sub>N</sub>) and centrifugal potentials which affect the interaction process leading to various elastic and non-elastic processes. The interacting potential is given as

$$V=V_C(r)+V_N(r)+\frac{h^2E(l+1)}{4\pi^2\mu r^2}$$

where I is the angular momentum quantum number and μ is the reduced mass of the system and r is the inter-nuclear distance. We have used the code the available at the website www.nrv.jinr.ru for analysis of elastic scattering cross sections. We used the M3Y-Paris double folding potential which has the following form [2]

$$v_{sov}(r) = \left(11062 \frac{e^{-4r}}{4r} - 2538 \frac{e^{-3.5r}}{2.5r} + F_{sr}(E)\delta(r)\right)$$

and the Wood-Saxon potential has the following formalism [3]

$$V_{N}(r) = \frac{-V_{0}}{1 + \exp(\frac{r - R_{0N}}{a_{N}})} + i \frac{-W_{0}}{1 + \exp(\frac{r - R_{0i}}{a_{i}})}$$

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#### Fusion suppression on nuclear reaction induced by loosely bound projectiles

Amar Das<sup>1,2</sup>,\* Kushal Kalita<sup>1</sup>, Nabendu Kumar Deb<sup>1</sup>, Harun Al Rashid<sup>1,3</sup>

'Nuclear Detector R&D Lab, Department of Physics, Gauhati University, Gawahati – 781014, India

'Department of Physics, Suren Das College, Hajo – 781102, India

'Department of Physics, BBK College, Nagaon, Barpeta - 781311, India

'\* email: amarbhdas@gmail.com

#### Introduction

Due to the availability of intense beams and the improved experimental facilities in the recent decades, a renewed interest has been developed towards understanding of fusion cross section [1]. In loosely bound projectiles like 67Li, 9Re, etc. emanates interesting phenomenon towards fusion reaction as separation energy of these nuclei are low and hence have high chances for breakup. As an instance, <sup>6</sup>Li breakup into <sup>2</sup>H + <sup>6</sup>He and <sup>6</sup>Be breaks up into <sup>6</sup>He + <sup>6</sup>He + n with separation energy 1.48 MeV, 1.67 MeV respectively. The breakup threshold energy in this case is low due to which the breakup probability of this nucleus as a projectile rises and hence forms the basis of numerous experiments. These projectiles directly break up when it is projected with certain energy towards the heavier target nuclei during fusion process. Such occurrences were observed in at least four different types of events: projectile fusing with target without breakup, a case of direct complete fusion (DCF); projectile breaking up into fragments which then later fuses with target, a case of sequential complete fusion (SCF); one of the breakup fragments fusing with target, a case of incomplete fusion (ICF); and none of the breakup products and the target fuse with one another, a case of no capture breakup (NCBU). In such cases, theoretical cross sections are expected to be higher than the corresponding experimental values a phenomenon commonly known as fusion suppression.

Various versions of the classical model are available in the literature to explain the fusion suppression of systems involving weakly bound projectile. Classical trajectory model [1] can easily identify scattering no-capture breakup and incomplete fusion. It can also be incorporated in the CDCC formalism. Modified version of this

model, classical dynamical model [2] developed later could determine the breakup of the projectile by empirically obtaining breakup probability function whose parameters are obtained from sub-barrier no capture breakup measurements. This method could successfully determine the breakup yields and the fusion suppression factors for a number of systems. In this paper, we will present a modified formula in place of the formula used by Phookan et al [3] for the fusion suppression factor and then apply the same for the reactions "Li + 132 Sm., 208 Bi and Be + 208 B whose fusion excitation data are available in the Refs. [4,5,6] and where fusion suppression is observed.

#### Theory

The three-body Lagrangian, as shown in equation 1, in two dimensions are constructed for the projectile and the target system with the assumption that the projectile is two-point particles [1]. The Wood-Saxon form of the nuclear potential is used here whose parameters were taken from optical model analysis of the elastic scattering data.

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m_1 (\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{p}_1^2) + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (\dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{p}_2^2) + \frac{1}{2} m_3 (\dot{q}_3^2 + \dot{p}_3^2) - V$$
(1)

And  $V = V_{12} + V_{13} + V_{23}$ 

The detail about the interaction potential is taken from Ref. [2].

#### Methodology

The difference between theoretical and experimental cross section (Fusion suppression) is due to the fraction of projectile break-up near the heavy target. For large number of trajectories, we define breakup fraction as

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#### Theoretical analysis of fusion excitation function measurement for <sup>18</sup>O + <sup>116</sup>Sn system

Nabendu Kumar Deb<sup>1</sup>,\* Harun Al Rashid<sup>1,2</sup>, Amar Das<sup>1,3</sup>, Kushal Kalita<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Nuclear Detector R&D Lab, Department of Physics, Gaubati University, Jalukbari, Giovahati –781014, India

<sup>2</sup>Department of Physics, BBK College, Nagaon, Barpeta – 781311, India

<sup>4</sup>Department of Physics, Suren Das College, Hajo – 781102, India

<sup>5</sup> email: nd globe@yahoo.co.in

#### Introduction

Nuclear fusion cross section around the Coulomb barrier reveals varieties of phenomena. One such phenomenon is the enhancement of the sub-barrier fusion cross section as compared to the theoretical predictions of 1-D barrier penetration model (BPM) [1]. Such enhancement occurs due to the coupling of relative motion to internal degrees of freedom of the colliding nuclei such as deformation [2], vibration [3], nucleon transfer [4] and neck formation [5] between the two interacting nuclei. These couplings often lessen the barrier height by modifying the one dimensional Coulomb barrier into multiple potential barriers which then cause enhancement of fusion cross-sections [6]. With the theoretical models available, these effects of inelastic excitations could be explained reasonably well within the quantum coupled channel (QCC) approach and the empirical coupled channel (ECC) approach [7]. However, the role of the neutron transfer on the heavy ion sub-barrier fusion is still not fully resolved. This is mainly because of the challenges to account for the intricate mechanism of transfer channels in the theoretical models, as the chargeless neutron, unaffected by the Coulomb barrier, can freely flow from one collision partner to the other even at large internuclear distances [8].

Neutron transfer plays a vital role in the enhancement, especially, for the systems having positive Q value of few neutrons transfer, as it causes a considerable shift in the barrier height [9]. A series of studies were done, eventually, to extricate the PQNT effect on the fusion cross section. It has been observed that a large enhancement of fusion cross-section below the uncoupled Coulomb barrier occurred due to neutron transfer channels for some of the fusing systems having positive Q-value for the transfer

channel. On the contrary, there are some systems having PQNT channels which do not show any enhancement of the sub barrier fusion cross sections [1]. Recently, fusion excitation function measurement was carried out for the <sup>18</sup>O + <sup>16</sup>Sn system and has been observed that positive Q-value for the neutron transfer channels for this system plays the role behind the enhancement of the sub-barrier fusion cross section [10]. This was evident as in Fig. 1 when it was compared with the similar system [11] having negative Q-value in the reduced scale [9]. Here, in this work, theoretical analysis has been done further using semi-classical approach via BCC model of Zagrabae v et al. [7] to further ascertain the role of neutron transfer.

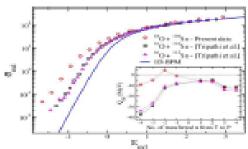


Fig. 1 Comparison of fusion excitation function for similar systems in reduced scales along with their Q-values for various neutron transfer in its inset.

This model includes inelastic as well as multineutron transfer channels for fusion cross-section calculations. In the ECC approach, the neutron rearrangement was consistently incorporated using the semi-classical approximation for the transfer probability [4].

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### Study on Morphological Evolution of Ag-nanostructured Films Prepared by Mass-selected Clusters

Barman, Pintu and Deka, Anindita and Bhattacharyya, Satyaranjan (2021) Study on Morphological Evolution of Ag-nanostructured Films Prepared by Mass-selected Clusters. In: Newest Updates in Physical Science Research Vol. 12. B P International, pp. 83-90. ISBN 978-93-91473-17-4

Full text not available from this repository. Official URL: https://doi.org/10.9734/bpi/nupsr/v12/3334F

#### Abstract

Fabrication of metal nanoclusters via gas phase synthesis method and their deposition on a solid surface has numerous importances as far as the application is concerned. The size of the deposited nanostructure can influence various properties of a thin film which led us to carry out the study of morphological aspects of the films that have been prepared by the mass- or size-selected silver nanoclusters on Si substrates. The Ag-nanoclusters films are produced by using a gas aggregation type magnetron-based nanocluster source and the size-selection is done by a Quadrupole Mass Filter (QMF) attached with the cluster source. The film deposition is carried out at varied cluster beam current for constant deposition time for the cluster size of about 4 nm diameter. The morphology of the films is investigated by atomic force microscopy (AFM) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). From the observations, it is found that initially the nanostructured film is mono-dispersed for a lower cluster ion current while for higher ion current mound-like structures appear. The effects of surface diffusion and agglomerations of deposited clusters are discussed for the formation of mound-like structures. Structural and composition studies show the elemental purity of the films under investigation.

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#### Compositional Investigation of Nano-patterned Si Surface Induced by Metal-assisted Ion Beam Sputtering: An Advanced Study

Deka, Anindita and Barman, Pintu and Bhattacharyya, Satyaranjan (2021) Compositional Investigation of Nano-patterned Si Surface Induced by Metal-assisted Ion Beam Sputtering: An Advanced Study. In: Newest Updates in Physical Science Research Vol. 12. B P International, pp. 129-136. ISBN 978-93-91473-17-4

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#### Abstract

Fabrication of nano-patterned Si surface with simultaneous metal co-deposition is demonstrated using low energy ion beam sputtering at normal incidence by the inclusion of stainless steel as seeding material for different sputtering times at room temperature. The nano-patterned surfaces generated at such a low energy range using ion beam are considered to be potential candidates in various fields of nano-technological applications. Herein the evolution of nano-dots topography on the Si surface has been observed from the morphological analysis. Investigation of chemical states from X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) measurement reveals the presence of metal impurities viz. Fe and Cr originating from the stainless steel target. The high-resolution XPS core level spectra of the detected elements are characterized and subsequent analysis of their compositional details indicates the formation of metal-oxide and metal-silicide on the sample surface.

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### Engineered Clay Nanomaterials for Biomedical Applications

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Anindita Saikia, Barsha Rani Bora,	Pri	yaGhosh,D	Deepak J.	Deuri & A	Arabinda Baruah	abla

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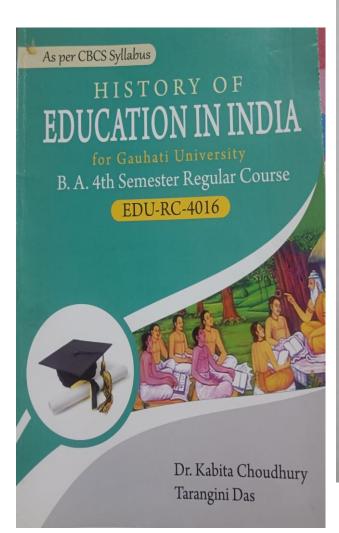
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#### Abstract

The therapeutic potential of natural clays was known to the mankind since ages and was used as cures for wounds, tapeworm, hookworm, diarrhea, and several other intestinal ailments. However, over the past few decades, engineered clay-based nanomaterials have been receiving immense attention of the researchers over the globe for their tremendous application potential, not only in therapeutics but also in food sciences, cosmetics, and various polymer industries. This can be attributed to their remarkable biocompatibility, low cost, and advantageous structural features. Moreover, this emerging class of two-dimensional nanomaterials provides vast scopes for facile chemical modifications facilitating the synthesis of novel nanocomposites with desired physicochemical characteristics. Here, we present a brief outline of the current developments in the area of engineered day-based nanomaterials for applications in various branches of biomedical sciences, such as tissue engineering, cancer therapy, drug delivery, cosmetics, and regenerative medicines. Furthermore, it also attempts to provide an insight into the physical and chemical traits of these engineered clay nanomaterials that make them suitable for specific applications.





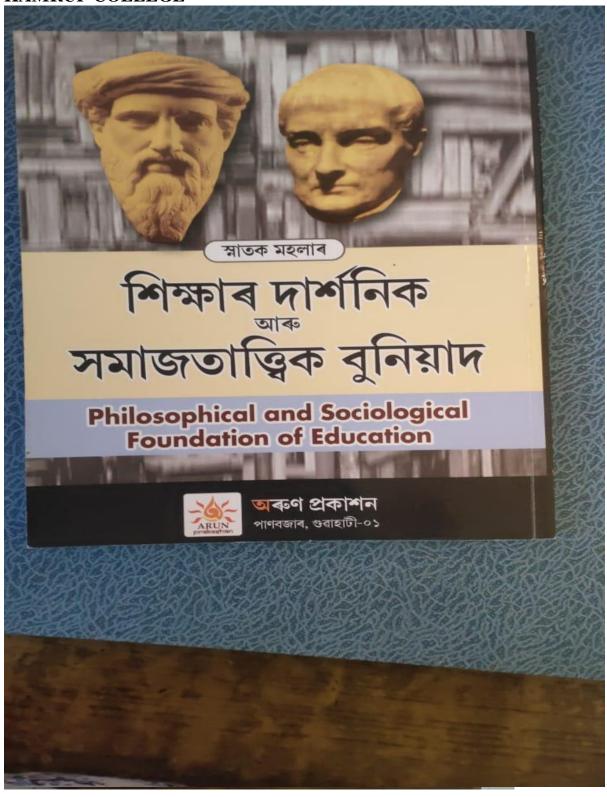








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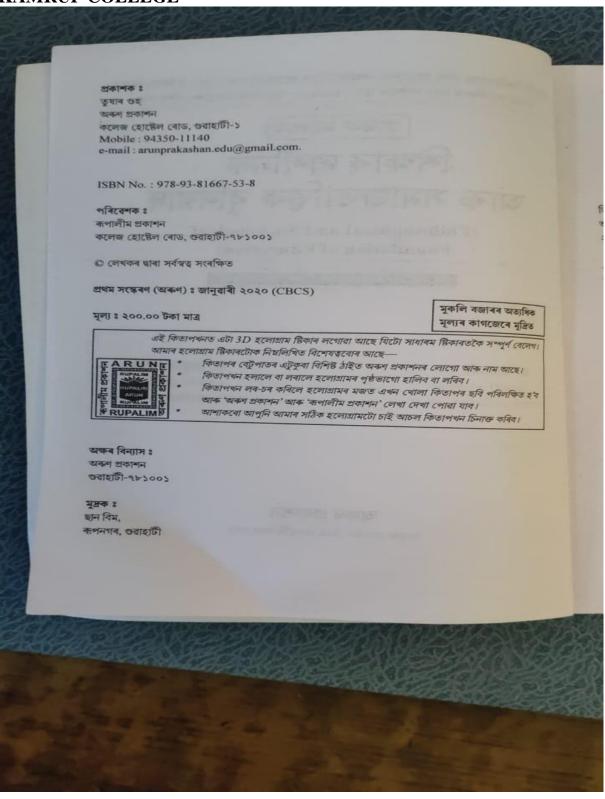






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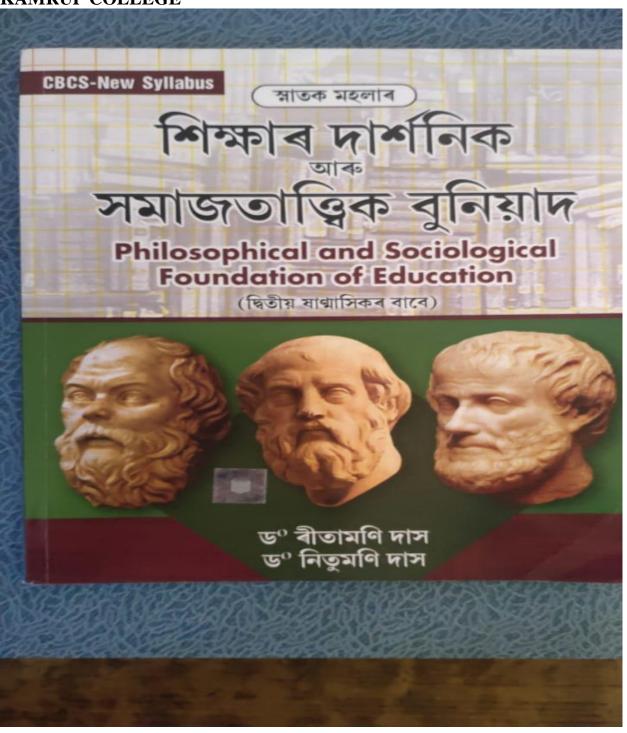








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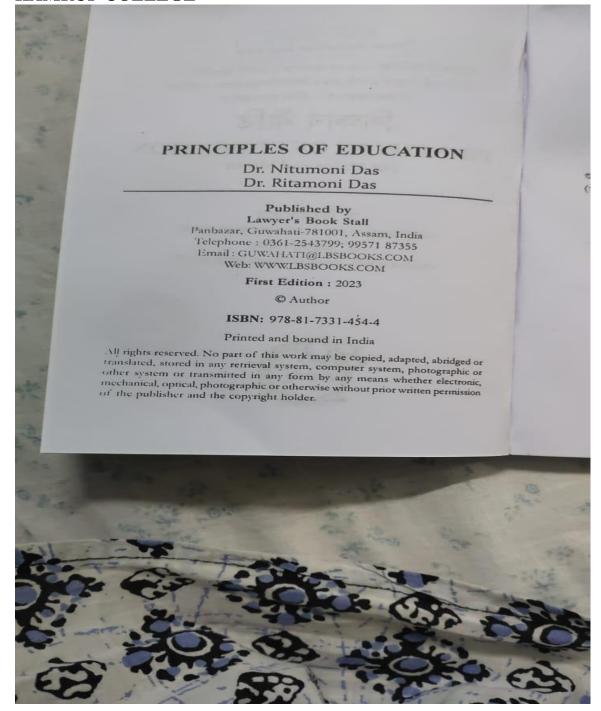






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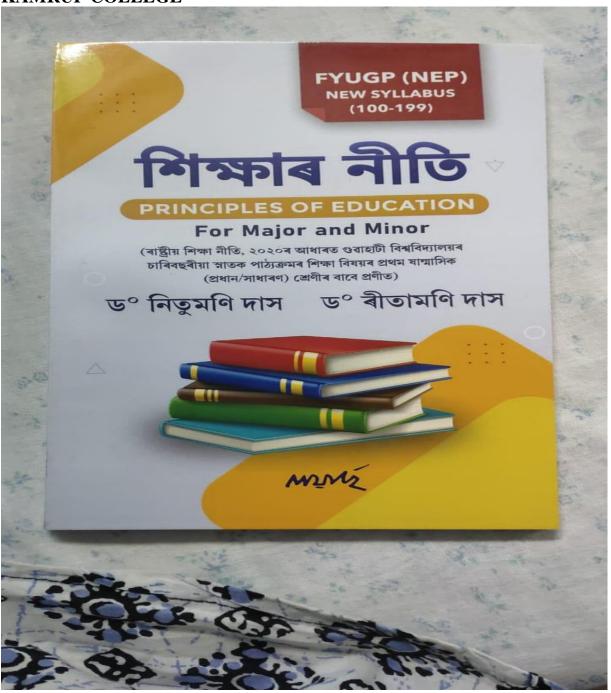






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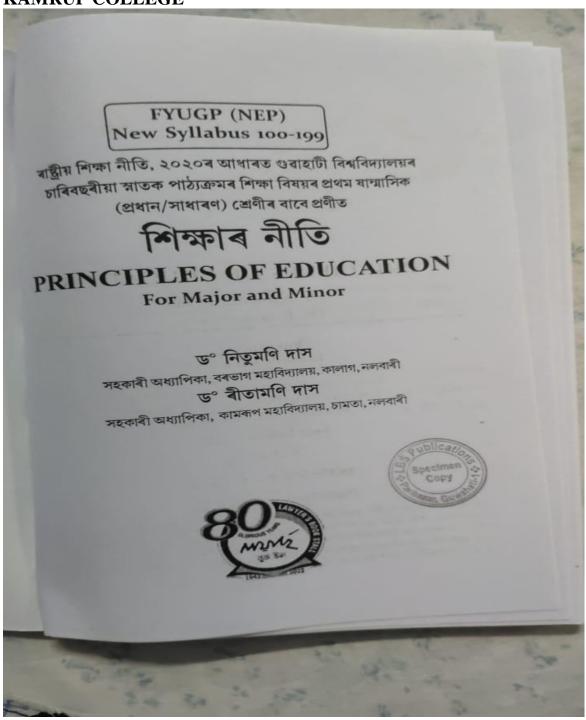
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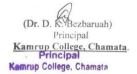
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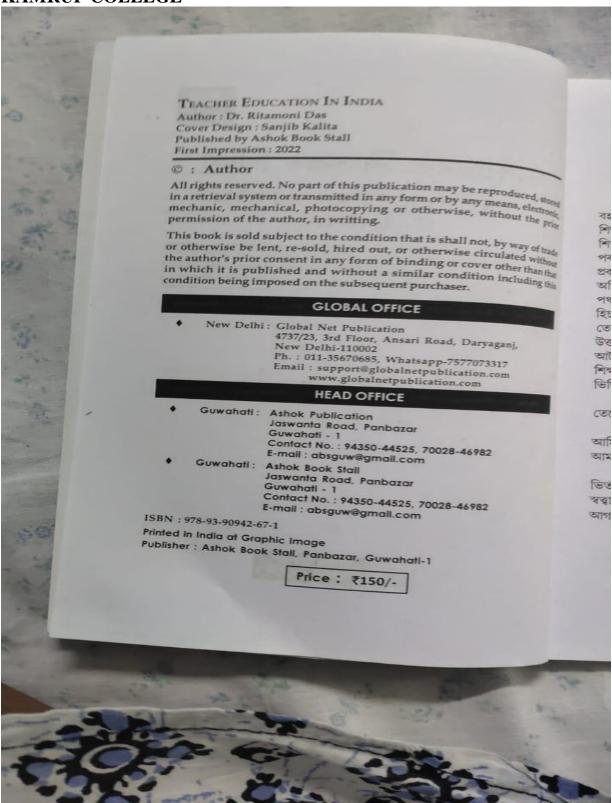






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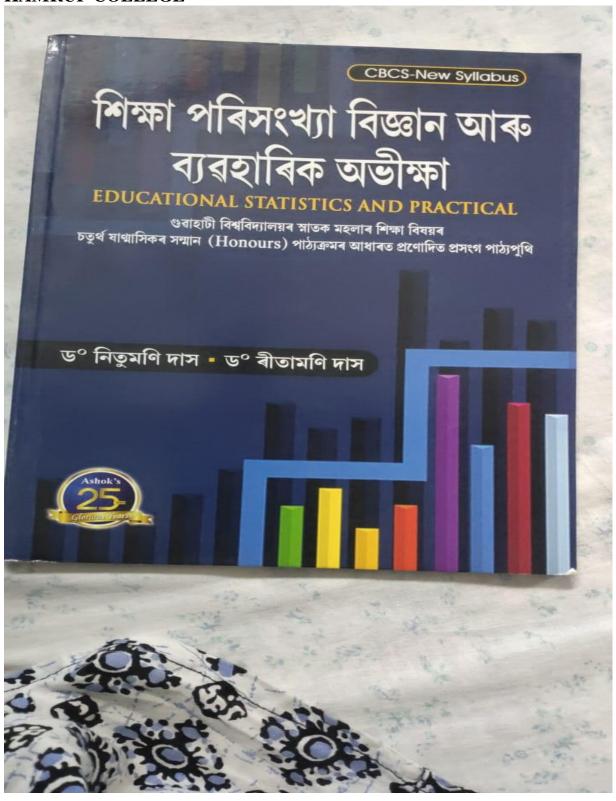






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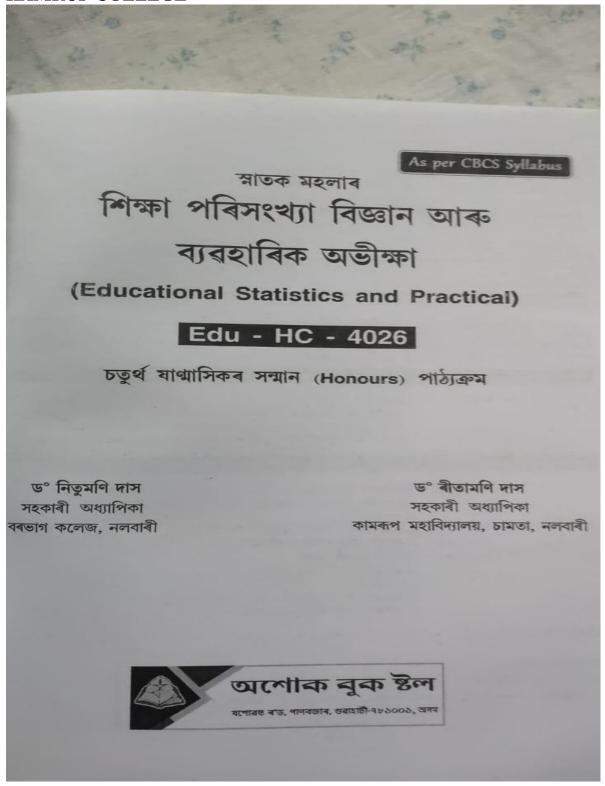






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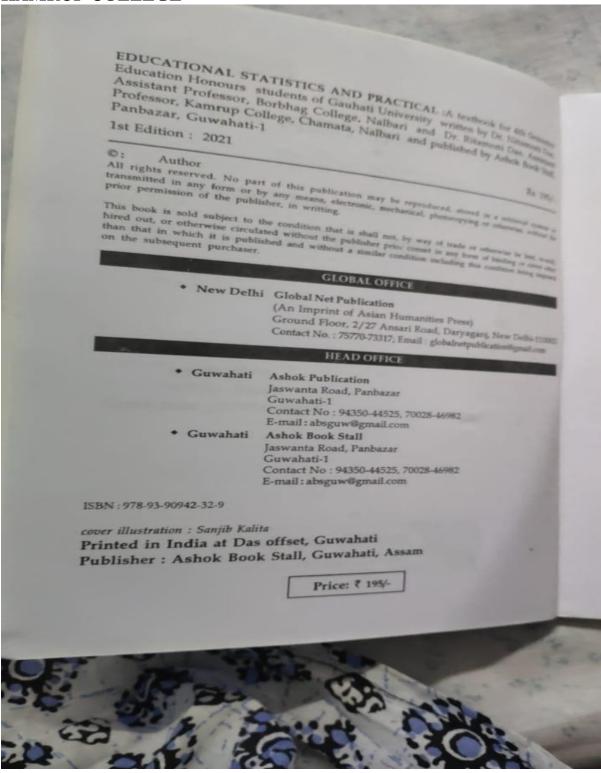








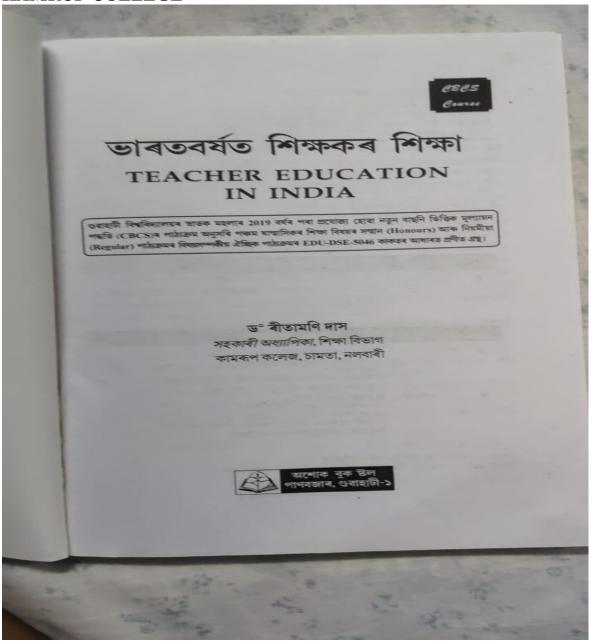
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# 75 YEARS OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

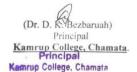
#### THE CHANGING LANDSCAPE



Editor **Dr. Biswajit Das** 







75 Years of Indian Independence: The Changing Landscape - A book of collected research papers/articles on different issues of India since Independence, as a part of publication of the Economic Forum, department of Economics and Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), Kamrup College, Chamata edited by **Dr. Biswajit Das** and published by **B.D Prakash**, Panbazar, Guwahati.

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## Dignified position of women- a charity or a right

Dr. Padmaja Chetia

#### Abstract

Man and woman are the vital components of human society. In India, from the Vedic age to modern times the status and position of women have been changing. The main objective of this study is to ascertain the position of women in India by examining the vital areas of education, power and decision making, economy, health, media, violence and girl child.

Keywords: women, status, society

#### INTRODUCTION

The two basic components of our human society are man and women. Since time immemorial, scholars have tried to assess the problems faced by women and to study changes in their status around the world in general and Indian society in particular. The 'status' represents the position of individuals in the groups. The status of women refers to her position in the network of social role structure, privileges, rights and duties. The status of women is generally measured in the comparative amount by prestige and respect accorded to her with that of man. The status of women in India has been fluctuating. From the Vedic age till today, her status and position has been changing with the passing of time.

Women in the Vedic age were respected and they enjoyed a fair amount of freedom and equality. The age can best be termed as the period of feminine glory and prestigious life. Women participated in all the spheres like men. The Rig-vedic society was a free society. In the post vedic age, the status of women suffered a setback when various restrictions were put on woman's



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Dr. Nabendu Kumar Deb in his paperNuclear Power-A future realistic attempts to focus on fast growing energy needs of poorer countries, and extend the grid to a billion people who lack electricity till now. More electricity will also be needed to remove excess carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. He Opine that this huge amount of carbon free energy can be obtained from renewables alone, viz., wind, solar or rain, simply because they may not be available around the clock. Today these renewables work only with fossil fuel backup. The author shows that solutions to all these problems converge to the use of Nuclear Power as was successfully exhibited by Germany, Sweden and France. India can follow these models to eliminate energy related issues and improve its economy.

Dr. Padmaja Chetia reviewed the changing status and position of women from the Vedic age to modern times. She attempts to focus on position of women in India by examining the vital areas of education, power and decision making, economy, health, media, violence and girl child.

**Dr. Rita Moni Das** in her paper attempts to examine the causes of domestic violence on women of different castes residing in Assam with special reference to Pub-Nalbari area. She also derived the impact of acts and laws made for women's protection to control violence made on women of different castes and also to get proper justice and rights by the victims.

**Dr. Rajlakshmi Kalita** aims to analyseGandhi's Ideal of Gram-Swaraj and present Panchayati Raj system in India.

**Dr. Pankaj Namasudra** in his paper attempts to focus extensively on Satriya Sanskriti of Assam along with the contribution of SrimantaSankardev. He elaborated the role of Satrafor providing moral education and spiritualvalue to the assamese society.

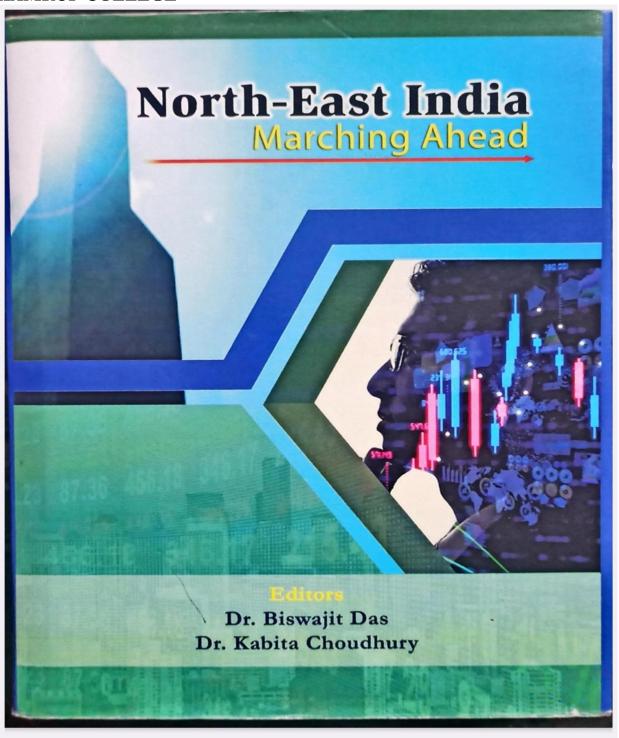
Dr. Kabita Choudhury and Md. ShamsulAlom in their paper an attempt has been made to study the Perspectives and Identity of the Char Areas people of Assam from a sociological lens with special reference to people of Assam. They showed that from the 1970s onwards, social scientists have begun to consider children as social actors, as opposed to the idea of children as 'incompetent and dependent beings'. They argued that it is not always enough to make legal policies to solve children's problems or see children's well-being from an adult's perspective, without considering them as their own agents.

**Dr. Tarali Boro** examines the identity of Bodo community and origin of Bodo language. Her study On identity of Bodo community, origin of Bodo language, Bodo culture and Bodo traditions was extensively related toBaska district of Assam.

Mithichar Basumatary and Dr.Gunajit Sarma in their paper reviewed tourism policy in India since independence. They attempts to reflect the National Tourism Policies of India and also discussed the challenges involved in achieving the tourism policy. The paper shows that Tourism is one of the largest global industries of the world and yet the focus is seen only on attracting tourists to natural environments and heritage sites. The tourism sector offers diverse forms of recreational activities, providing a perennial source of income generation. They suggested that the tourism policy should aim at exploring all the possibilities that the tourism industry can offer.

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North-East India: Marching Ahead – A book of collected research papers/articles on different aspects of North East India, as a part of publication of the department of Economics and Education, Kamrup College, Chamata, edited by Dr. Biswajit Das and Dr. Kabita Choudhury and published by B.D. Prakash, Panbazar, Guwahati-1.

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# 75 YEARS OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

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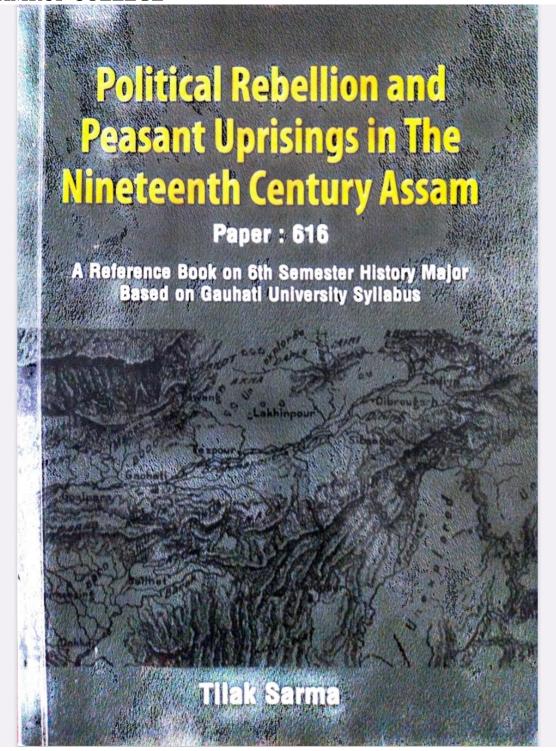
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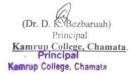


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#### Political Rebellion and Peasant Uprisings in The Nineteenth Century Assam

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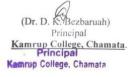
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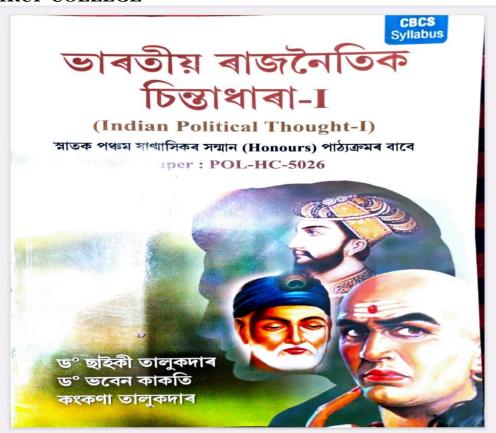
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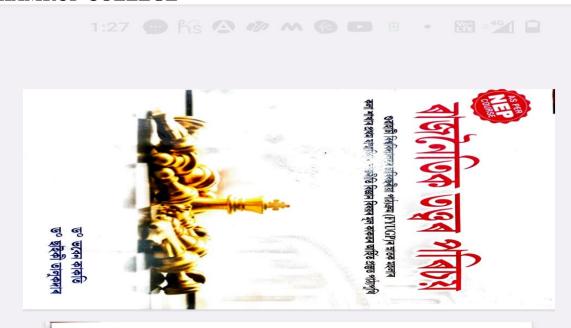
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#### The Status of Women in the Vedic Literatus

Dr. Subodh Kumar Mishra Bhagawati Assistant Professor Kamrup College, Chamata

Status means position or rank in a social group of legal system. It also means the position of respect and importance given to someone or something. Veda, the most valuable holy book of Indian civilization, reflects the wisdom of Indian people in the world. The ancient civilization of India provides us the knowledge of the society which depends on nature. At that time the status of women was so high. Women during the vedic period enjoyed equal status with men in all aspects of life. Works by ancient Indian grammarians such as Patanjali, Katyana suggest that women were educated in the early vedic period. The history of women education is not linear, not does it have a well-organized structure. But the historical sources often tend to be elitist and present a glorious picture of the Indian woman in the past. The degree of freedom given to women indicates the nature of the status during vedic period. Marriage in the vedic period was considered a social religious duty and united the couple on an equal looting. Polygamy (X-159/3), Widow Marriage (X-40/2) etc. were also available at that time. In the religious field, wide enjoyed full rights and regularly participated in religious ceremonies with her husband. Women's participation in public meetings and debates, however, became less and less common in later Vedic period. In this paper we propose to discuss the status of women in the vedic literature.

#### Methodology and Objectives of the Study:

To write this paper, mainly secondary data have been used from textbooks, reference books, websites etc. The study is mainly based on analytical study only. The main obj

writing this paper is to know about the educational status of women in the Vedic literature as the receiving of education in ancient India, meant the

As the receiving of the sacred literature at the feet of learning of the four Vedas and other sacred literature at the feet of learning of the four vegas and the regarded as a great religious holy preceptors, it was therefore regarded as a great religious holy preceptors, it was therefore women were on an equal footing period women were on an equal footing the precipitation of the precipitation of the precipitation of the precipitation of the period women were on an equal footing the precipitation of the four vegas and the feet of the precipitation of the four vegas and the feet of the precipitation of the four vegas and the feet of the precipitation of the feet holy preceptors, it was the common were on an equal footing with privilege. In Vedic period women were on an equal footing with privilege the matter of receiving the knowledge of the privilege. In Vedic period with the knowledge of the sacred men in the matter of receiving the knowledge of the sacred men in the matter of 1665 Mig the Rilowi literature, Biswayaaraa (V-28) wrote Sukts as

ature. Biswavaaiaa (V. 20), "Samiddho Agnirdibi Shocirashret Pratyingngus hasamur

aa Bibhati. Ati Pracee Biswavaaraa Naamobhirdebaa Eelaanaa biyaa Bibhati. Habishaa Ghritaacee."(V-28/1) etc.

In Vedic literature there are many lady-Rishis also who preached the message of Vedas from place to place. They not only expounded hymns, but also performed sacrifices like priests, offered oblations to the gods and won honourable places in the galaxy of the noble singers and occupied glorious niches in the temple of fame. To cite a few examples only, we may mention the princess Ghoosha who was a celebrated seer of many Rigvedictexts. (X-39 and 40) Several female seers are mentioned in the Rigveda to whom some Vedic hymns were ascribed, such as Vagambhrini (X-125), Yami (X 154), Indranee (X-145). ApalaAtreyee (VIII-91), Aditi Dakshayanee (X-72), Urwashee (X-95) Surya (X95), Sarparajni (X-189) etc. In Samveda also we find female seers as Sarpajnee(6, 14) etc. In Yajurveda we find

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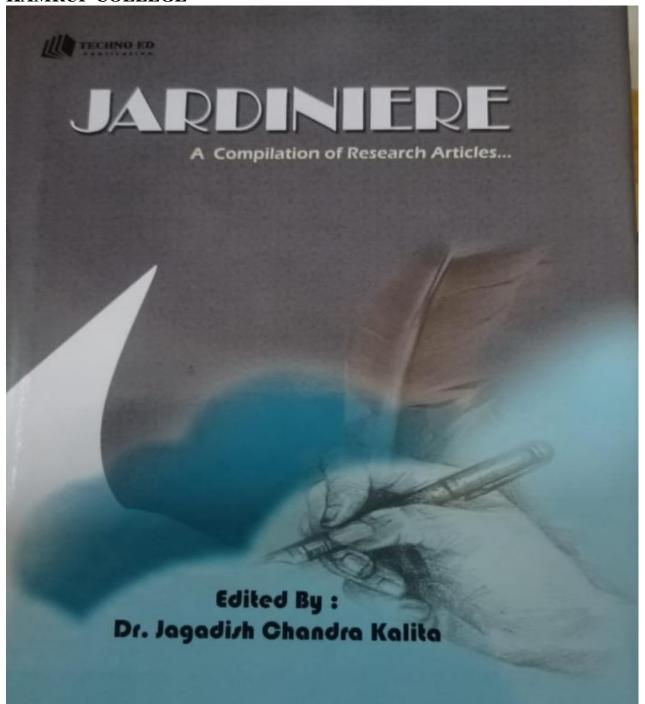
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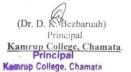


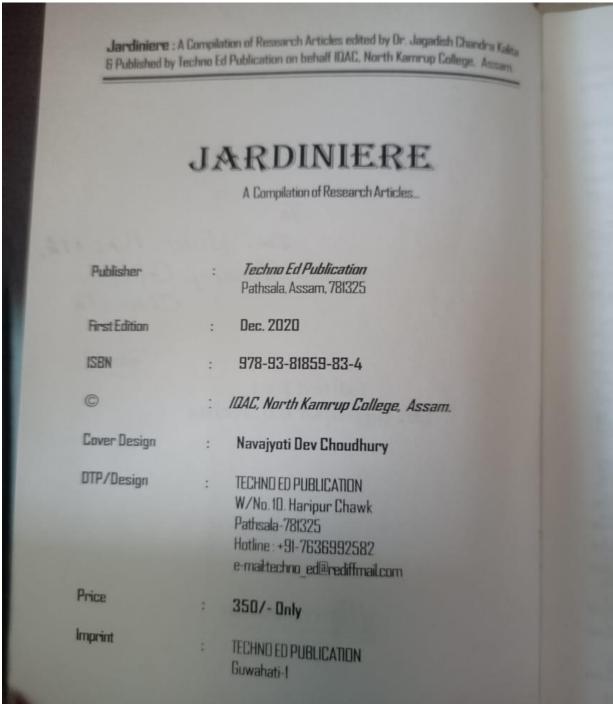
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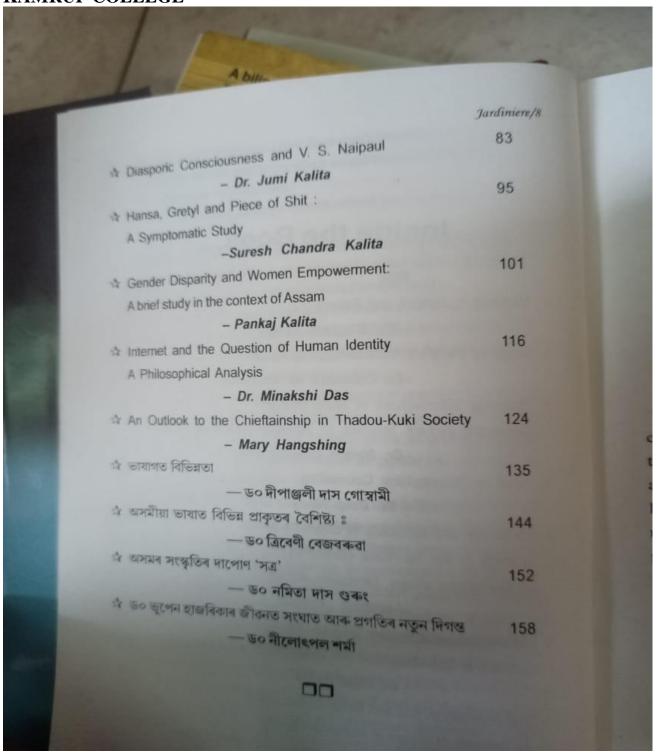








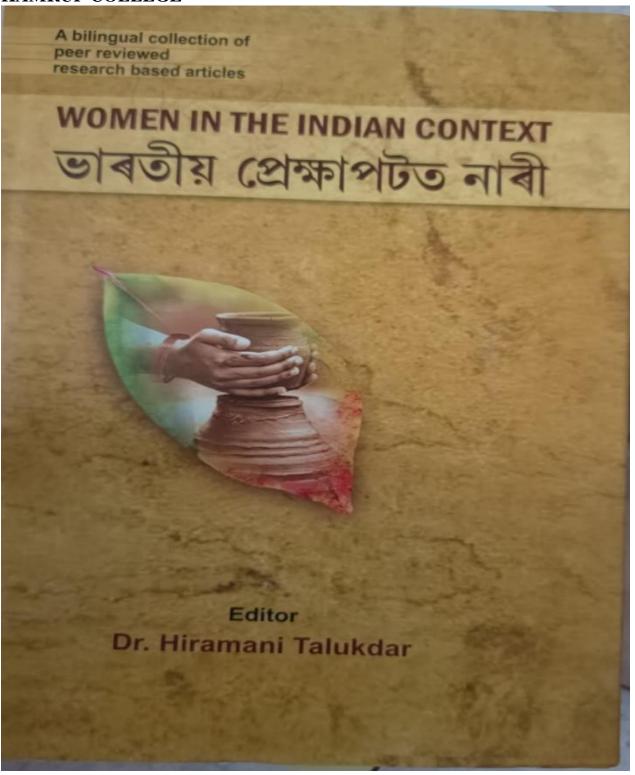
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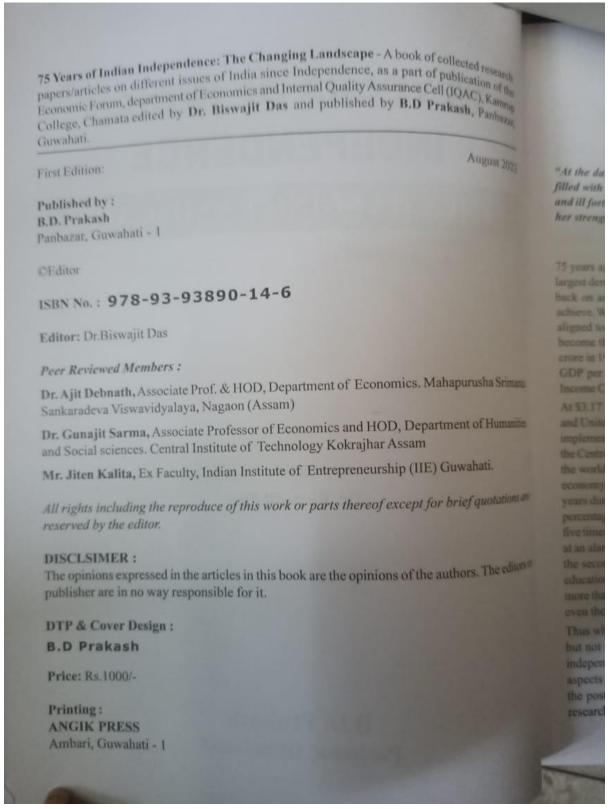
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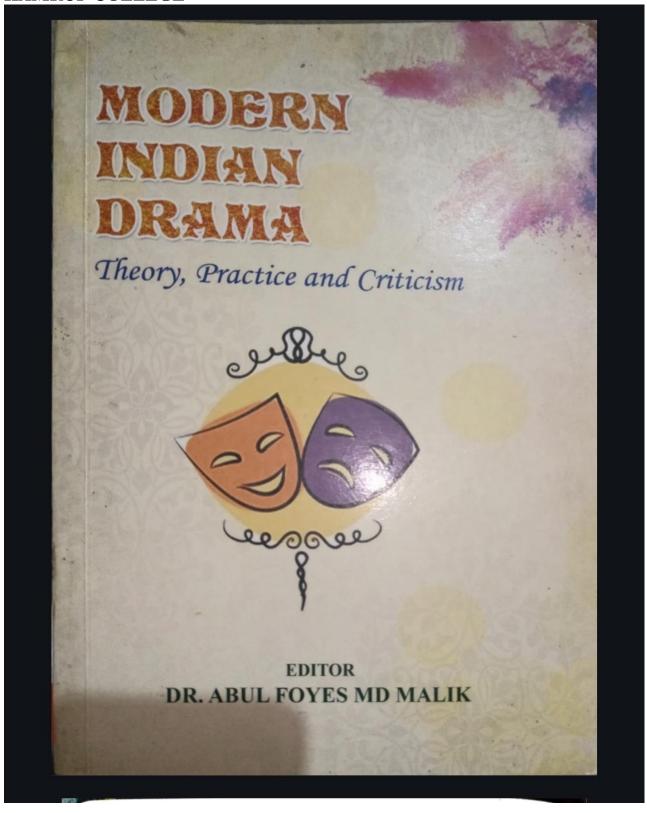






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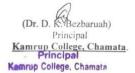
মূল্য ঃ ২৫০,০০ টকা

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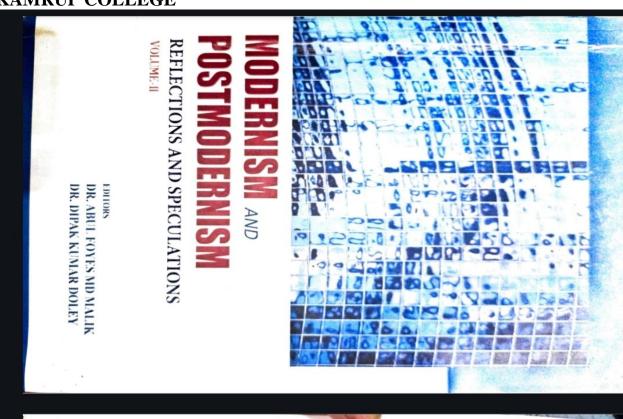
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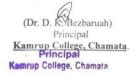
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ডি টি পি মাইক্ৰোছফট্ ডি টি পি চেণ্টাৰ আৰ জি বৰুৱা ৰোড গুৱাহাটী-২৪

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#### ইউজিন আয়নেস্কোৰ 'The Chairs' আৰু অৰুণ শৰ্মাৰ 'শ্ৰীনিবাৰণ ভট্টাচাৰ্য'ঃ এক তুলনামূলক আলোচনা

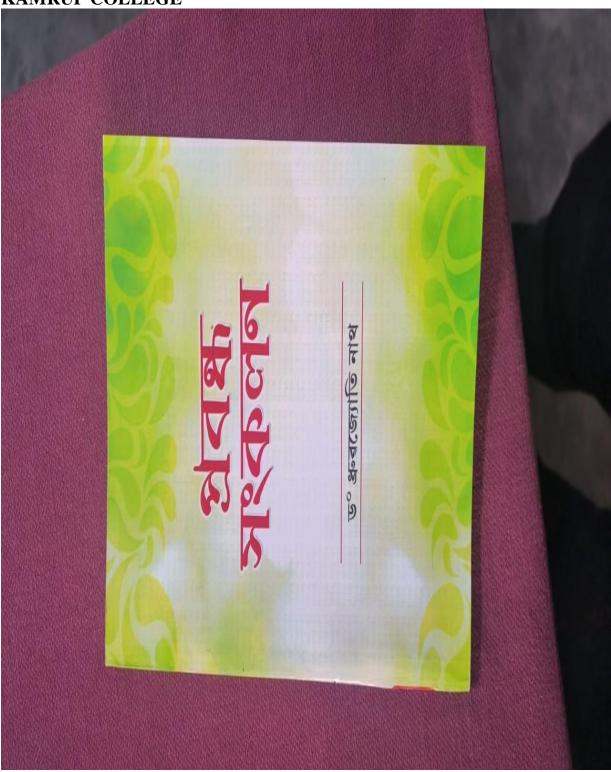
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দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধৰ কিছুদিন পাছত আমেৰিকা যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰ আৰু ইউৰোপৰ জনচাৰেক নাট্যকাৰে এক নতুন আৰ্হিৰ নাটকৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছিল। গতানুগতিক নাটকৰ পৰা কিছু পৃথক এই নাটৰো নাট্য-সাহিত্যৰ জগতত নতুন ধাৰাৰ খলকনি তুলিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছিল। ইংৰাজীত absurd নামে খ্যাত এই নাট ৰচনাৰ ধাৰাটোৰ পোনতে আঁত ধৰিছিল বিখ্যাত সাহিত্যিক এলবার্ট কেমুরে (Albert Camus)। পূবে প্রচলিত সকলো নাট্যৰীতি আৰু নিয়ম অগ্ৰাহ্য কৰা নাট্যজগতৰ এই নতুন সোঁত বোৱাই অনাত যথেষ্টসংখ্যক সাহিত্যিকেও আগ-ভাগ লৈছিল। তাৰ ভিতৰত বিশেষভাৱে উল্লেখযোগ্য হ'ল— চেমুরেল বেকেট, ইউজিন আয়নেস্কো, জন আচবর্ণ, আর্ণল্ড ওরেস্কার্ব, এডামভ, জিন জেনেট, হেৰল্ড পিণ্টাৰ, যাৰনেন্দো এৰাবল, এডৱাৰ্ড এলিব আদি। পৰৱৰ্তী সময়ত পাশ্চাত্য সাহিত্যৰ এই নাট্য ৰীতিয়ে অসমীয়া সাহিত্য বিশেষকৈ কেইগৰাকীমান সাহিত্যিকৰ ৰচনাত ভুমুকি মাৰিলে আৰু তেনে নাট্যধাৰাৰ সংস্পৰ্শ লাভ কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হোৱা এগৰাকী সাহিত্যিক হিচাপে অৰুণ শৰ্মাৰ নাম উল্লেখ কৰিব পাৰি। তথাকথিত এই এবছাৰ্ড নাটককে অসমীয়াত উদ্ভট নাইবা অস্বাভাৱিক নাটকৰূপে নামকৰণ কৰাও দেখা গ'ল। তাৰোপৰি অৰুণ শৰ্মাৰ নাটত এবছাৰ্ড আৰ্হিৰ লক্ষণ সুস্পষ্ট। বিশেষকৈ এবছাৰ্ড আৰ্হিক সযতনে আকোৱালি লোৱা ইউজিন আয়নেস্কাৰ নাটৰ প্ৰভাৱ এওঁৰ নাটত মন কৰিবলগীয়া। এতেকে প্ৰবন্ধটিত এই প্ৰভাৱ সম্পৰ্কে আলোকপাত কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে আয়নেস্কোৰ অন্যতম ৰচনা "The Chairs" আৰু অৰুণ শৰ্মাৰ সম্ভৱতঃ প্ৰথমখন বচ্চৰ্চিত নাট 'শ্ৰী নিবাৰণ ভট্টাচাৰ্য'ৰ দিশ বিশেষত তুলনামূলক



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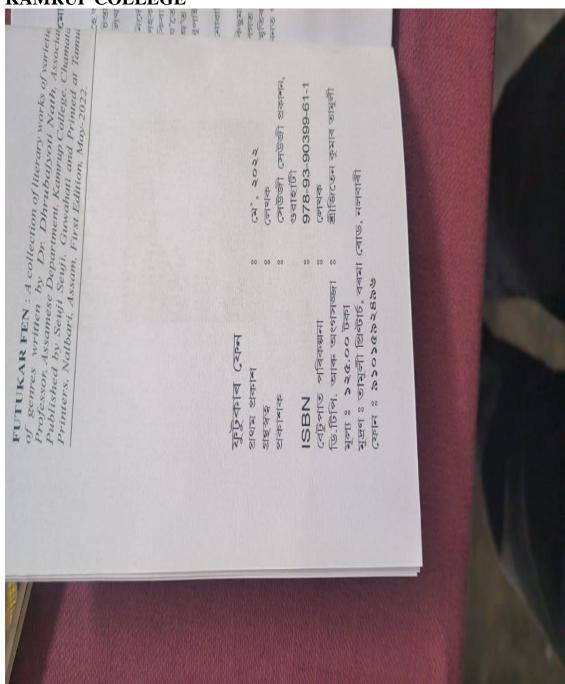
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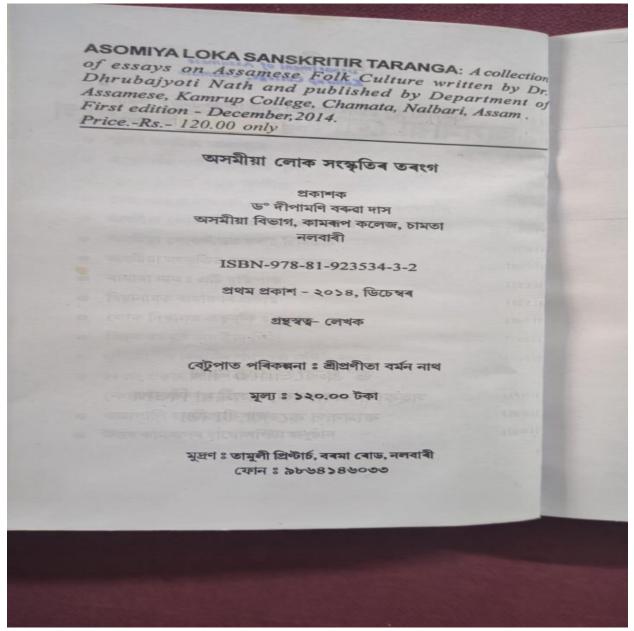








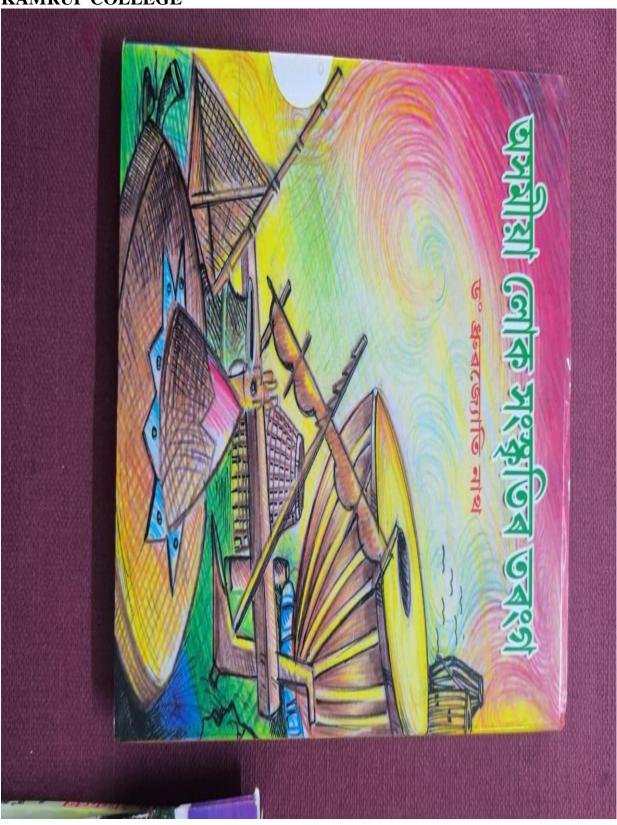
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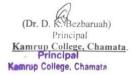


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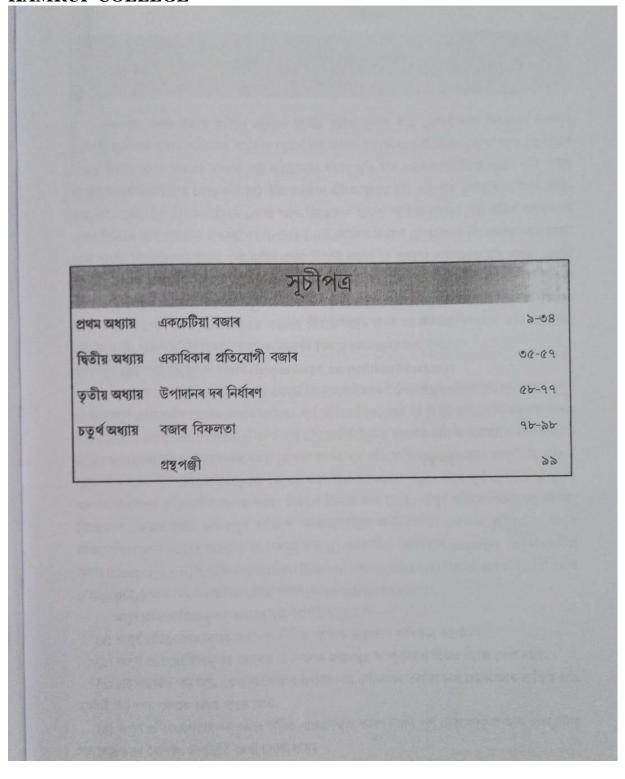
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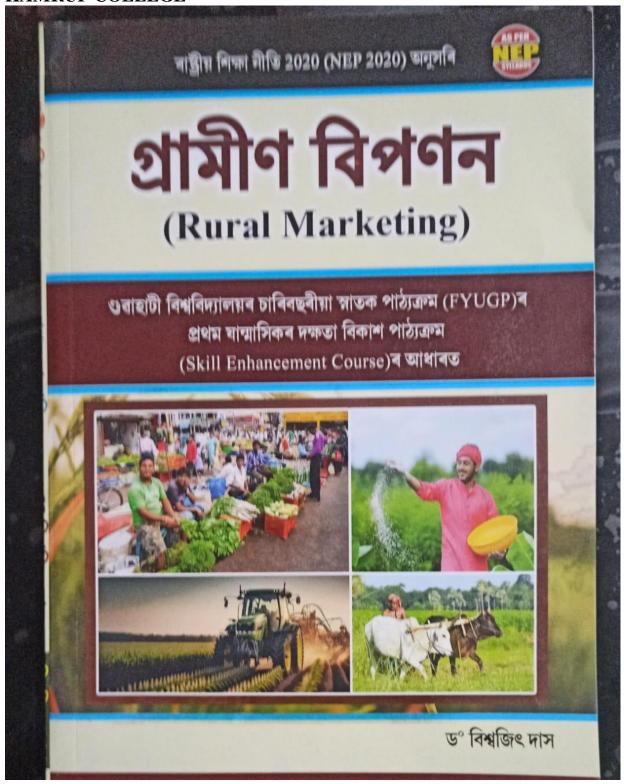
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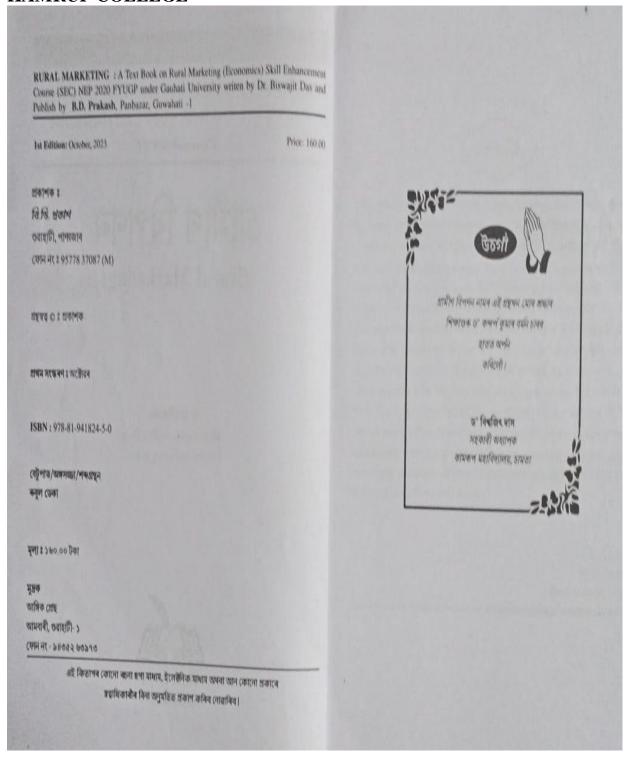
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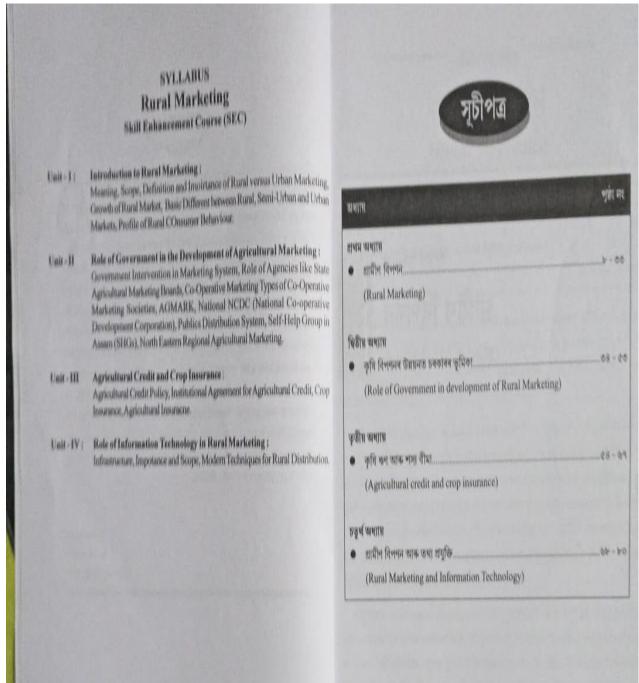








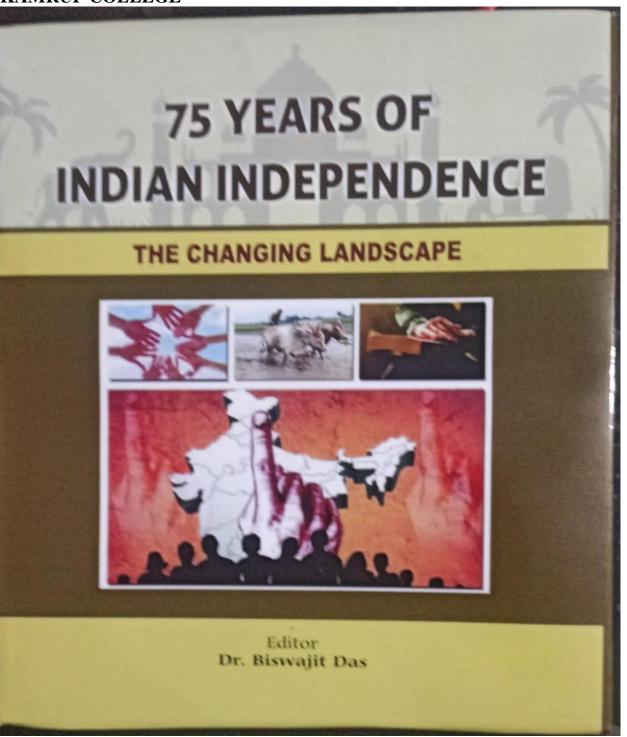






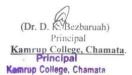


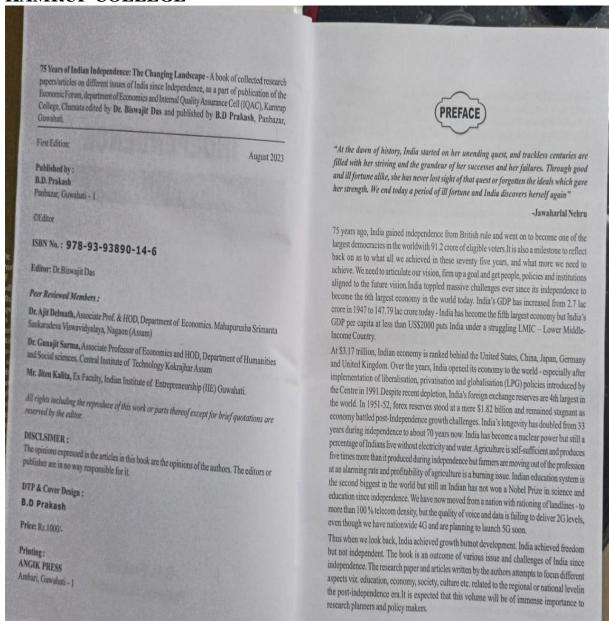
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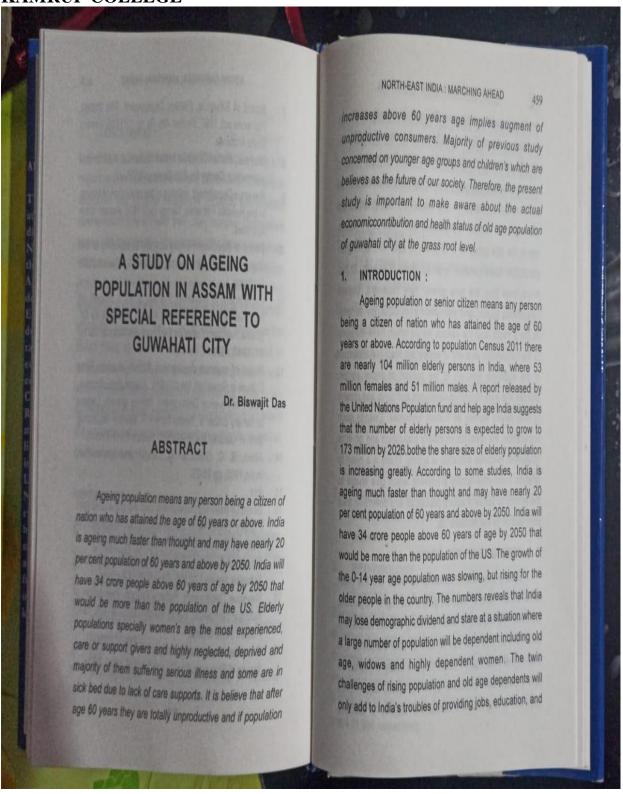
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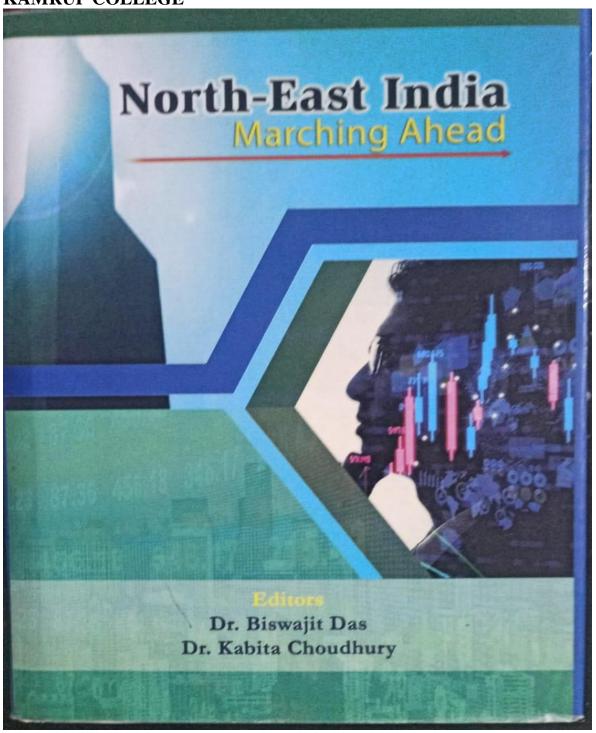






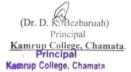












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### National Education Policy 2020: Issues, **Challenges and Opportunities**

Dr. Biswajit Das

Abstract

Different countries in the world uses different education systems with due regard to culture and traditions and take different stages during their life cycle at school and college education levels to make it work. A well-defined education policy and the future is important for the country at school and college levels because of the fact that education leads to economic and social development. The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), approved by the Indian Union Cabinet on July 29, 2020, sets out the vision for India's new education system. The new policy replaces the old National Education Policy, 1986. This policy is a comprehensive framework for primary education towards higher education and vocational training in rural and urban areas of India. This policy aims to transform India's education system by 2021. Shortly after the policy was released, the government made it clear that no one would be forced to learn any particular language and that the method of teaching would not be diverted from English to any regional language. Against this background the paper attempts to focus on various issues, challenges and opportunities of NEP 2020.

NEP-2020, Higher Education, National Education Policy 2020, Overview and Analysis, Implementation Strategies, Methods, Challenges, Opportunities for NEP 2020

#### - INTRODUCTION -

NEP 2020 replaces the National Education Policy of 1986. In January 2015, a committee under former Cabinet Secretary T. S. R. Subramanian initiated a process to discuss the New Foliage Policy. Based on the committee report, in JOune 2017, the draft NEP was submitted m 2019 by a panel led by former Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) chief executive

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KrishnaswamyKasturirangan. The New Education Policy Framework (DNEP) for 2019 was later released by the Department of Human Resource Development, followed by numerous public hearings. The T74 Draft NEP had 484 pages, The Department has undergone a strong consultation process in the formulation of the policy framework: "More than 2 lakh proposals from 2.5 lakh gram panchayats, 6,600 blocks, 6,000 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), 676 districts were approved."The Union Cabinet has approved the new National Education Policy 2020 with an aim to introduce several changes in the Indian education system - from the school to the college level.

- Its aims at making "India a global knowledge superpower"
- The Cabinet has also approved the renaming of the Ministry of Human Resource Development to the Ministry of Education.
- The New Education Policy cleared by the Cabinet is only the third major revamp of the framework of education in India since independence.
- The two earlier education policies were brought in 1968 and 1986.

India, as a fast-growing free country of change in education, currently has about 845 universities and about 40,000 higher education institutions (HIEs), reflecting the total diversity and the many small HEIs in the country connected to these universities. It has been found that more than 40% of these small institutions use a single system for me against the expected transformation of the multi-sectoral higher education system which is an important need for educational change in the 21st century. It was also noted that more than 20% of colleges are enrolled annually with less than 100 students making it impossible to improve the quality of education and only 4% of colleges enrol more than 3,000 students per year due to regional inequality and level of education. They give, Some of the reasons found for the collapse of the higher education system (HE) in India are: It is predicted that India will be the third largest in the world in 2030-2032 with a GDP of about ten billion dollars. It is clear that the ten billion economies will be driven by sources of information and not natural resources. To boost India's education sector growth, the current government has decided to revive it by introducing the National Education Policy 2020. This is in line with the latest call by the Prime Minister to use the Fourth Industrial Revolution to move India to a higher level. The newly launched National Education Policy 2020 has a vision for a India-focused education program that directly contributes to transforming our nation into a society of equal and living knowledge, by providing quality education for all.

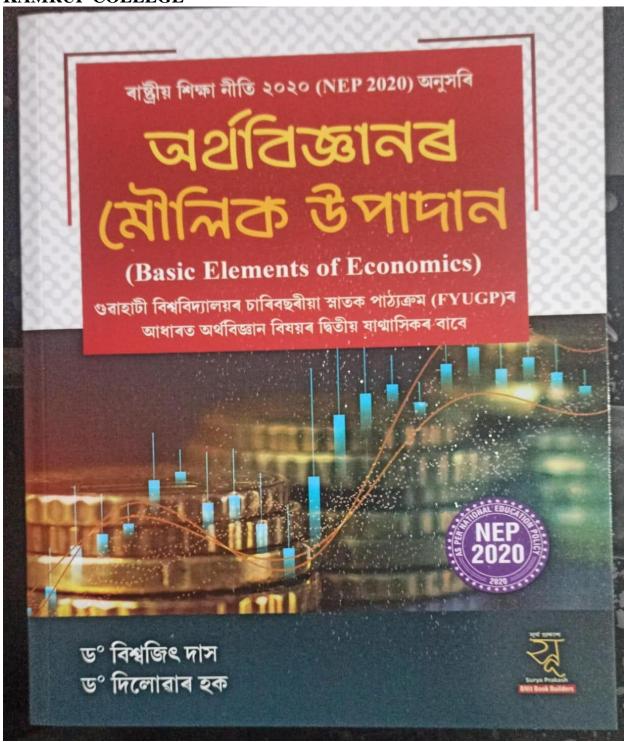
### Features of National Education Policy 2020:

The National Education Policy as submitted by the Kasturirangan Committee submitted an education policy that seeks to address the challenges facing the existing education system like: Quality, Affordability, Equity, Access and Accountability.

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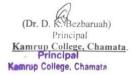
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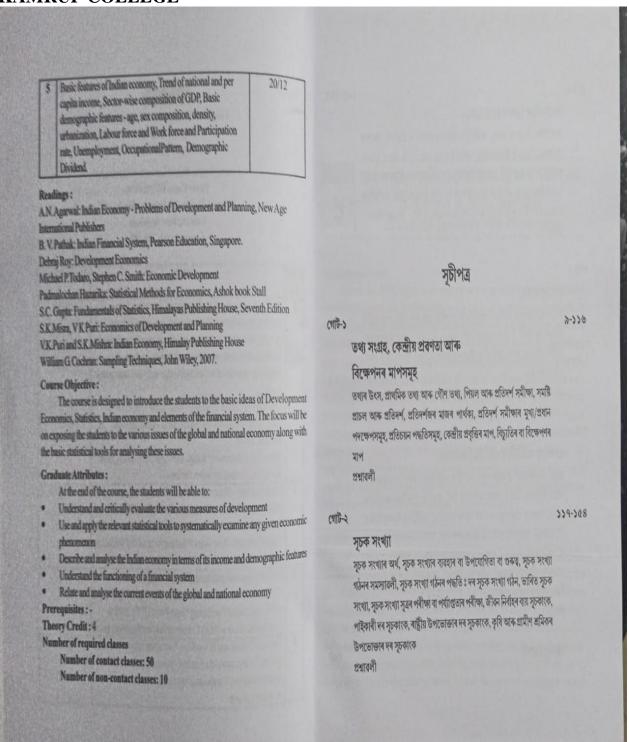
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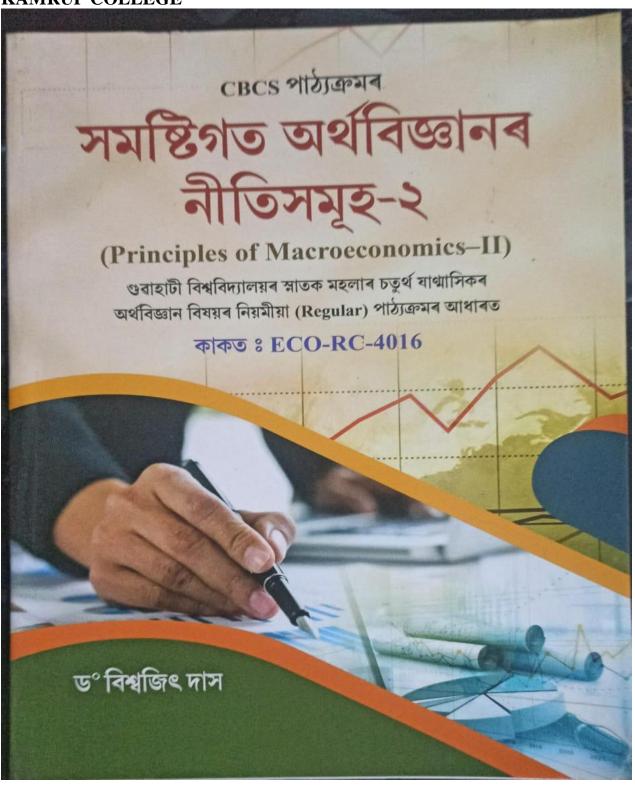
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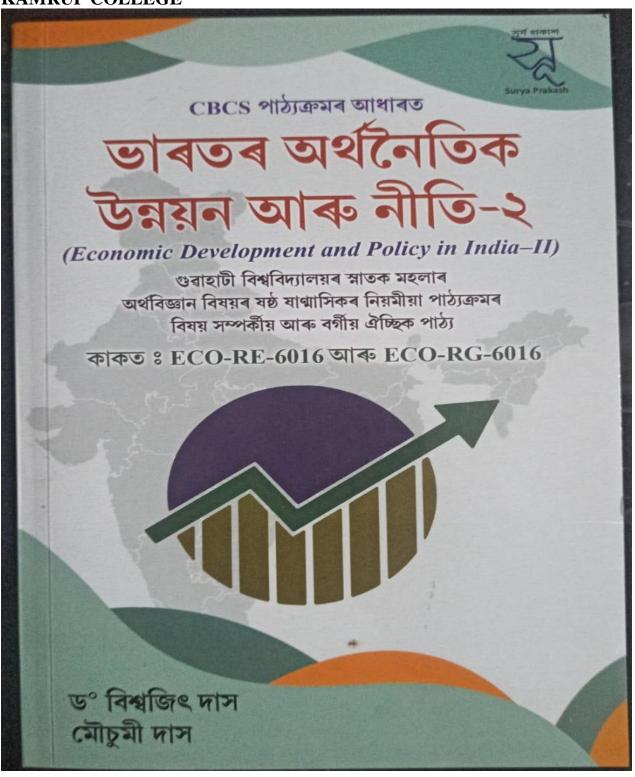
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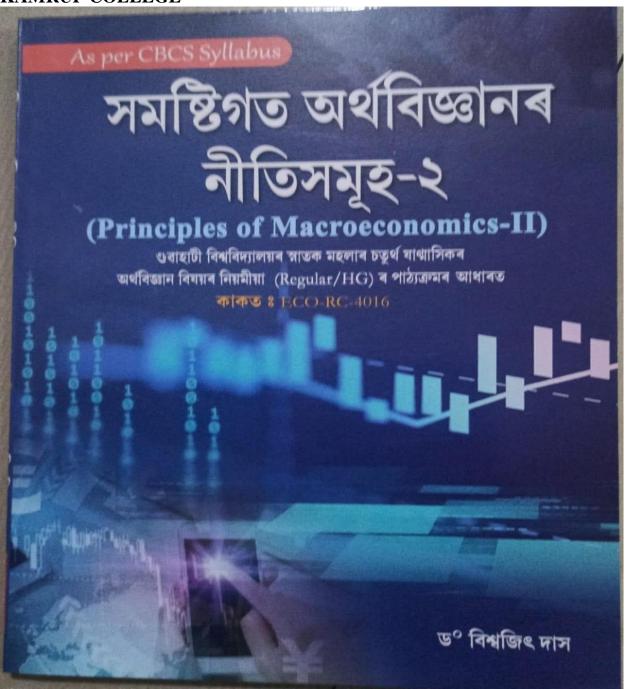
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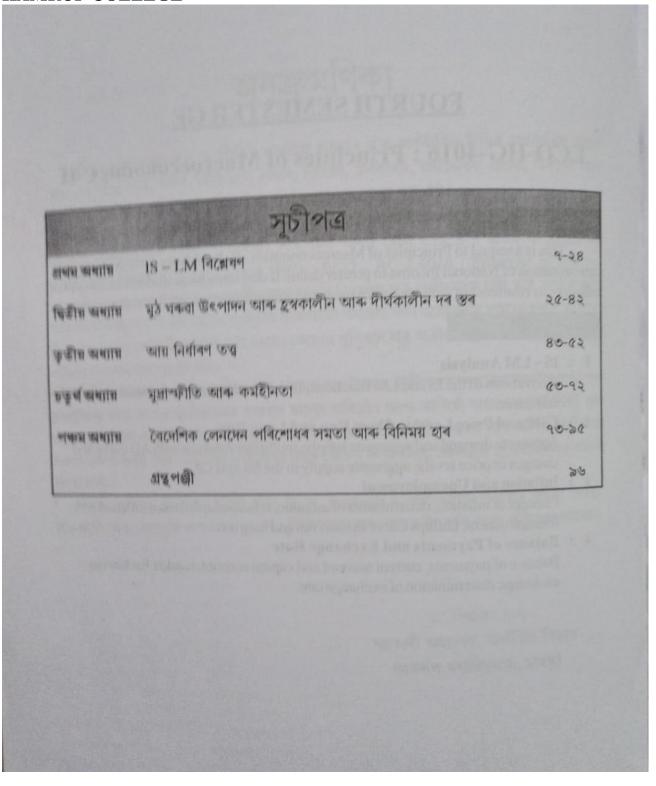
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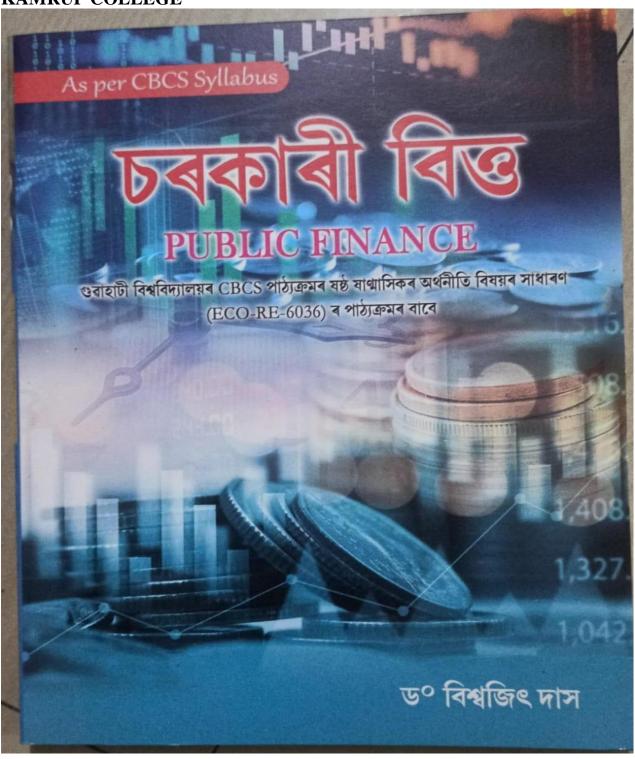
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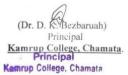












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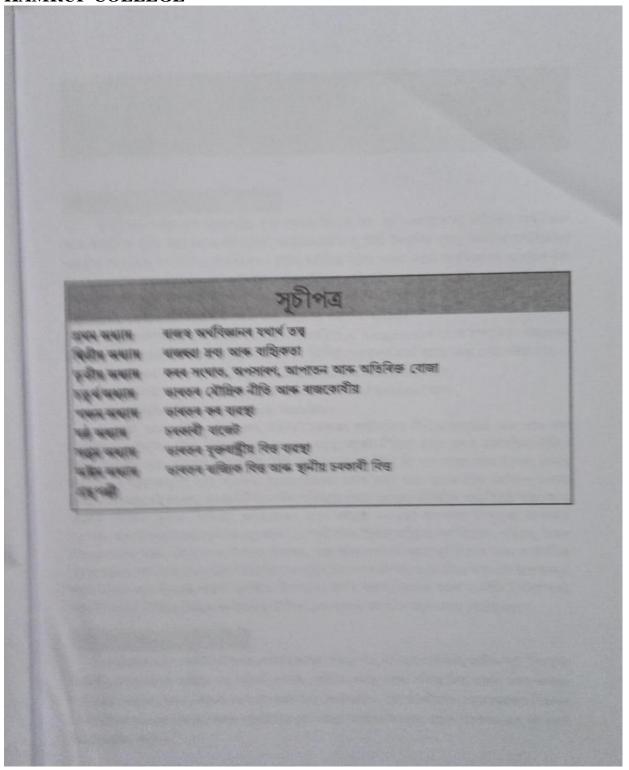
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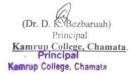
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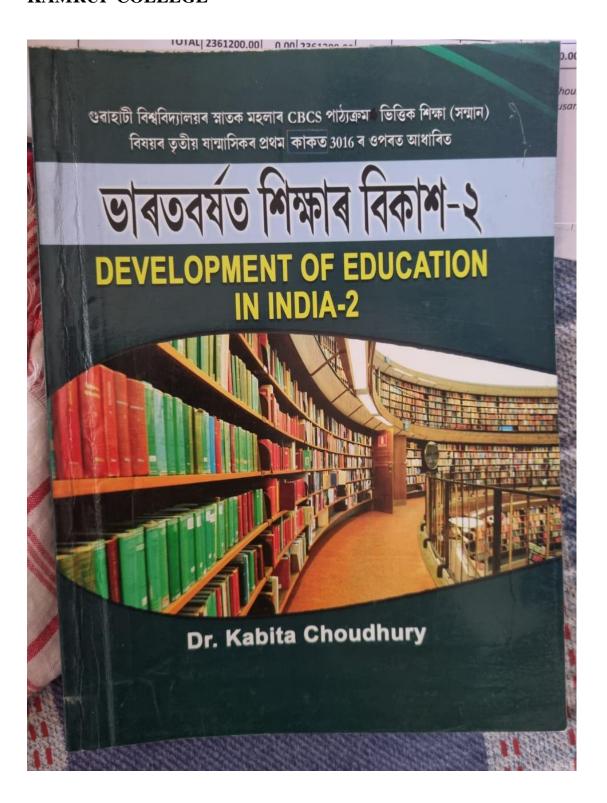
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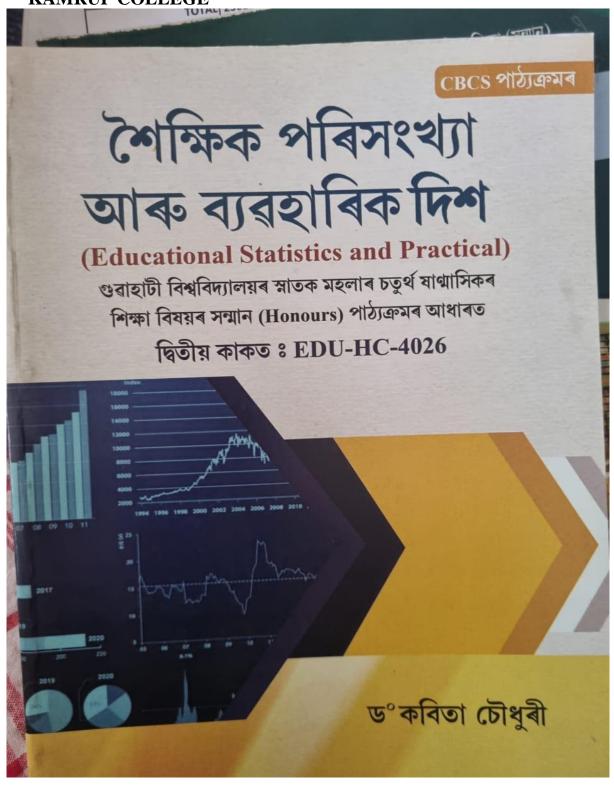








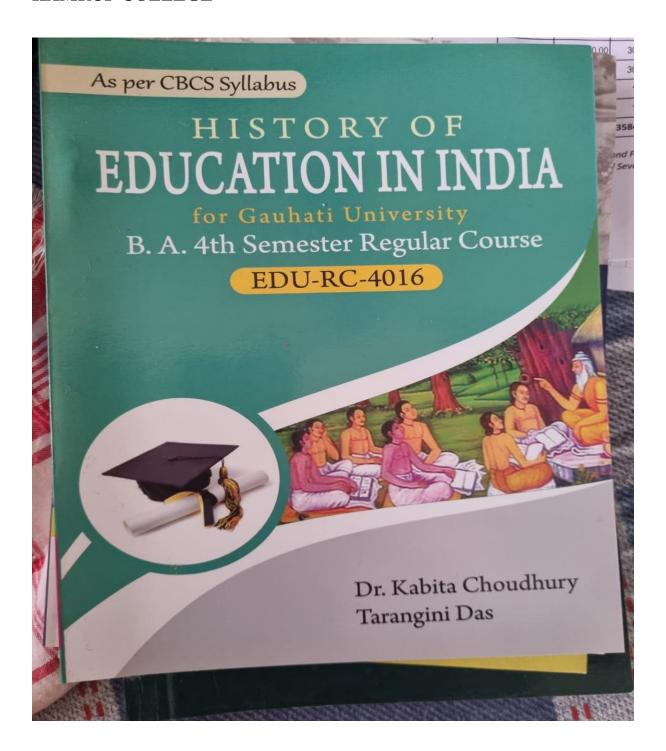








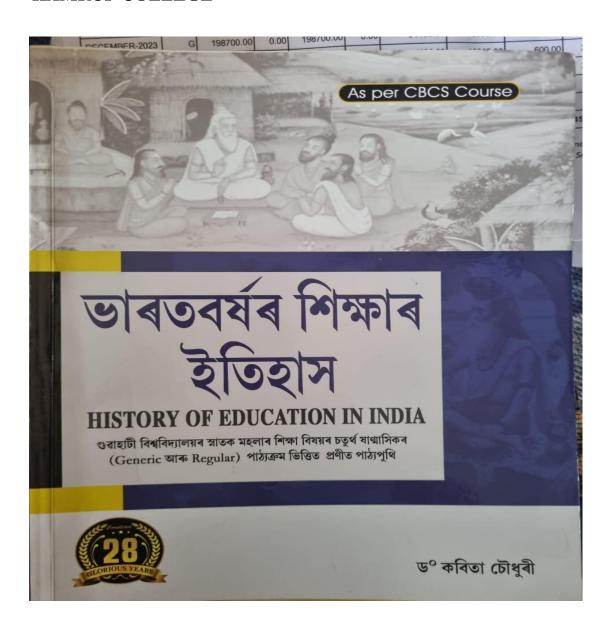








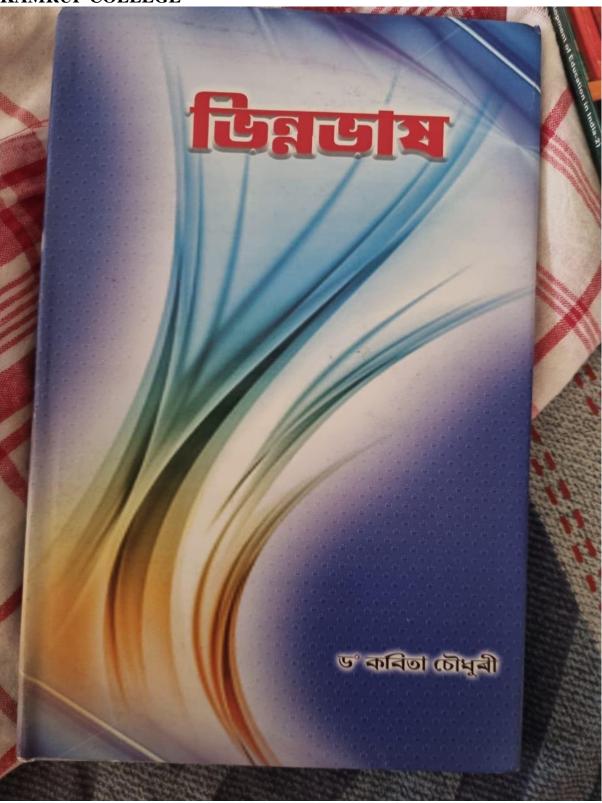








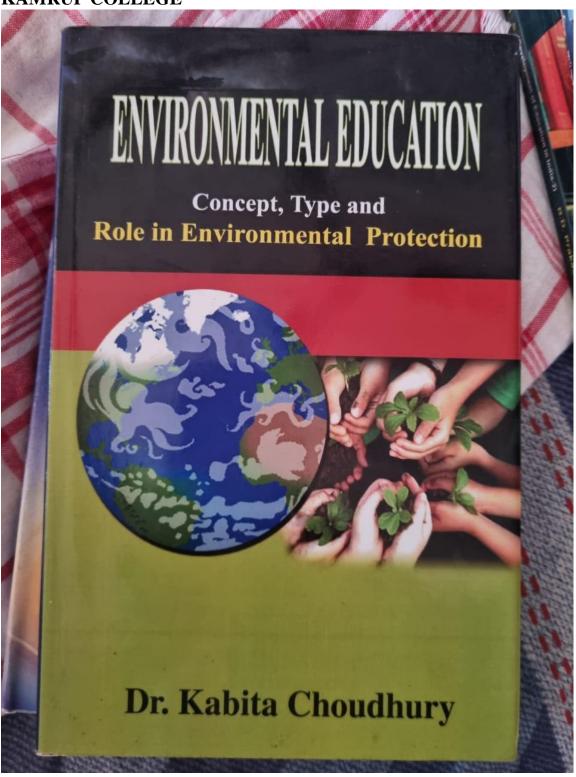






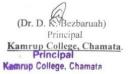


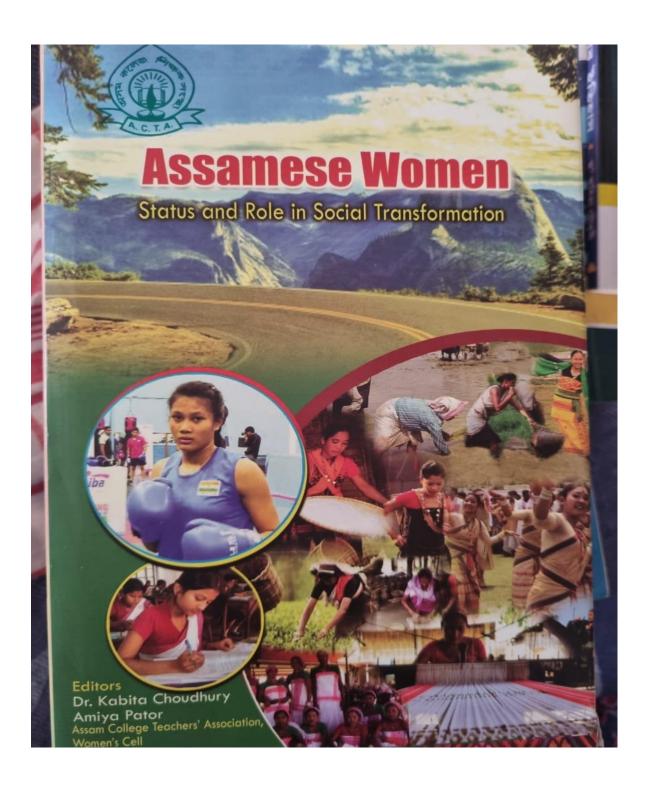








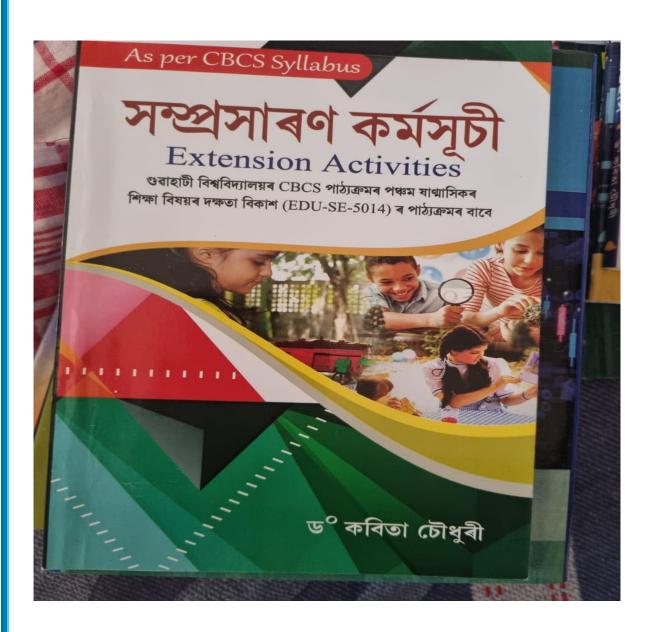








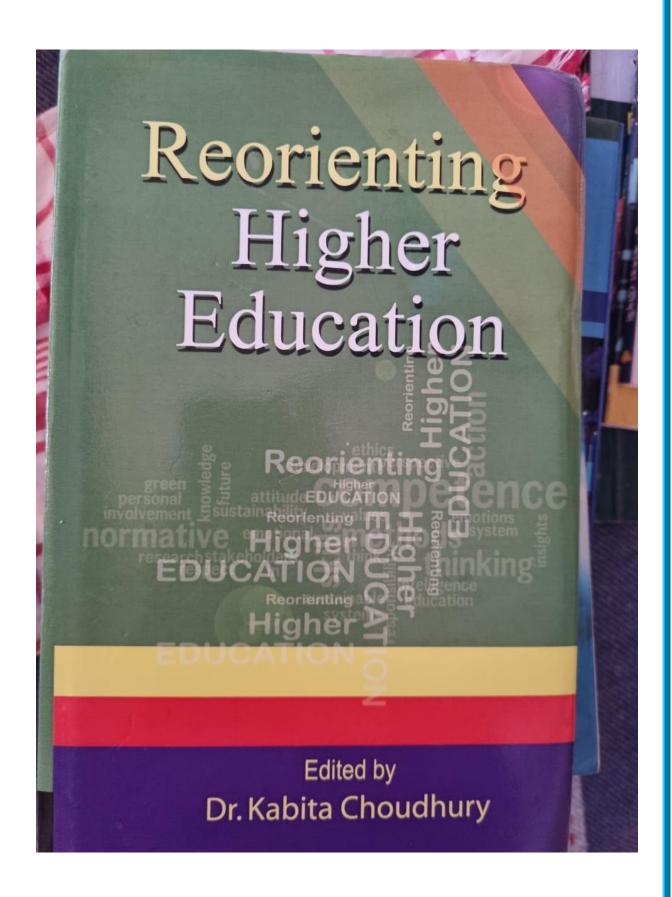








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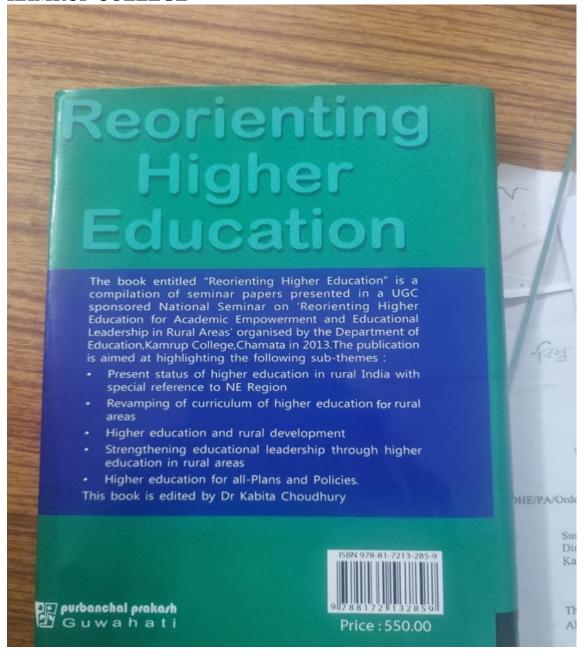








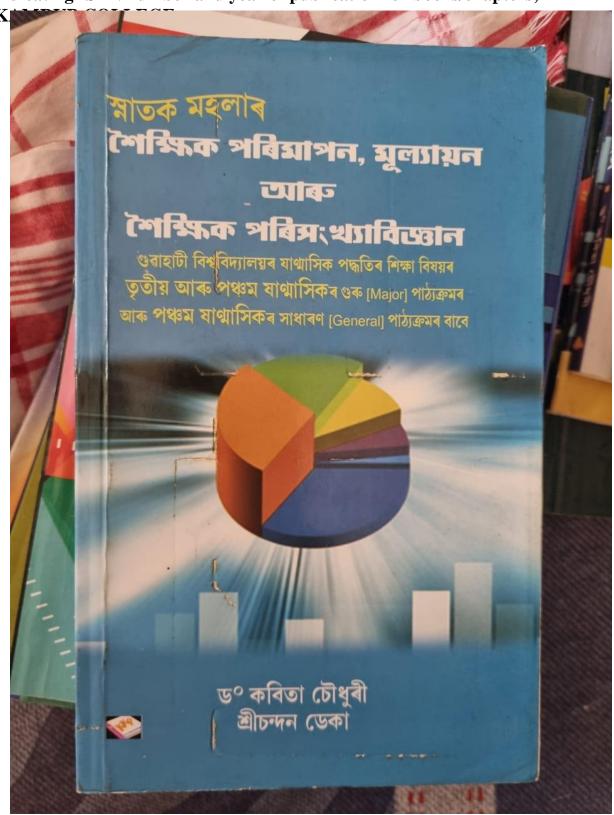








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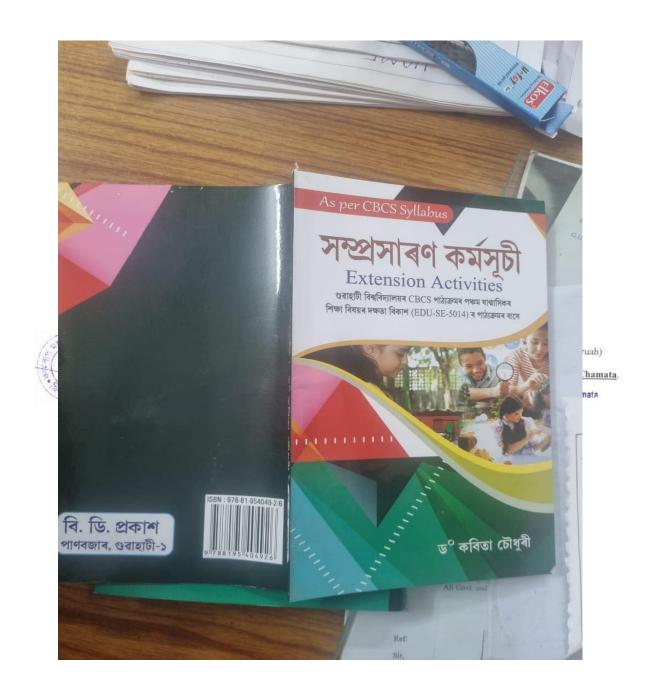
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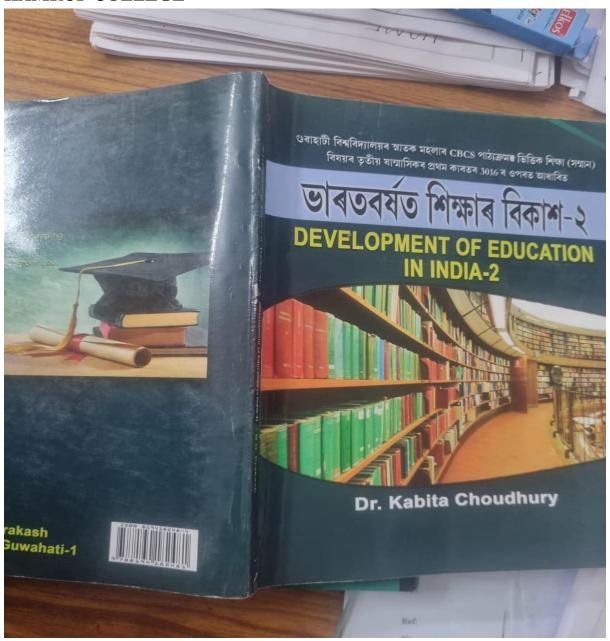
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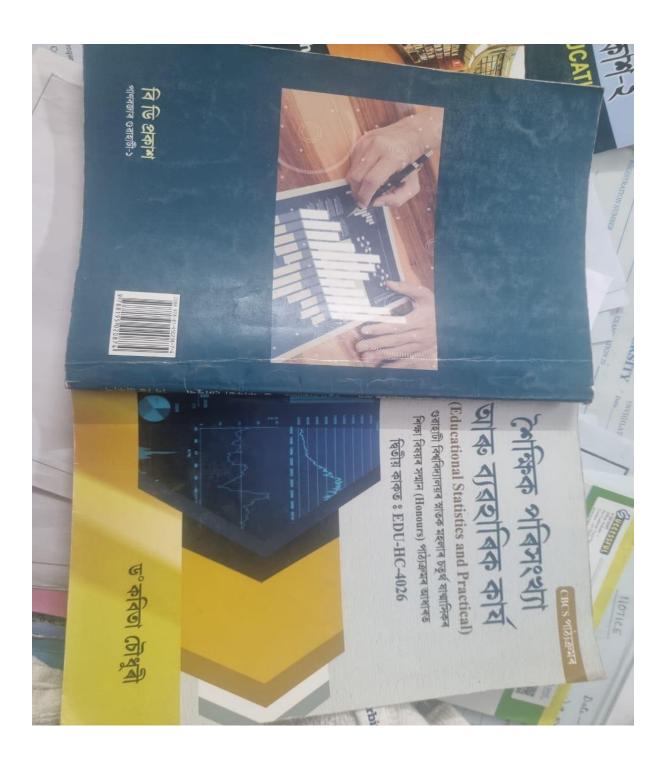








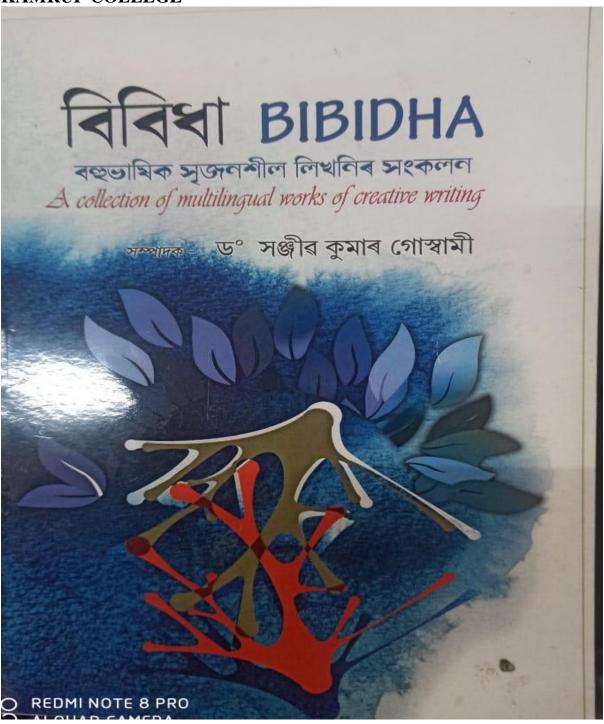






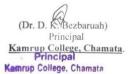


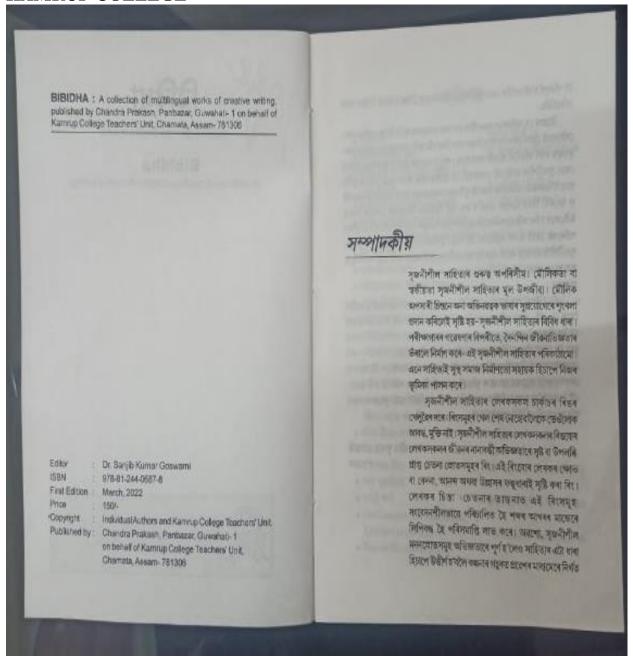








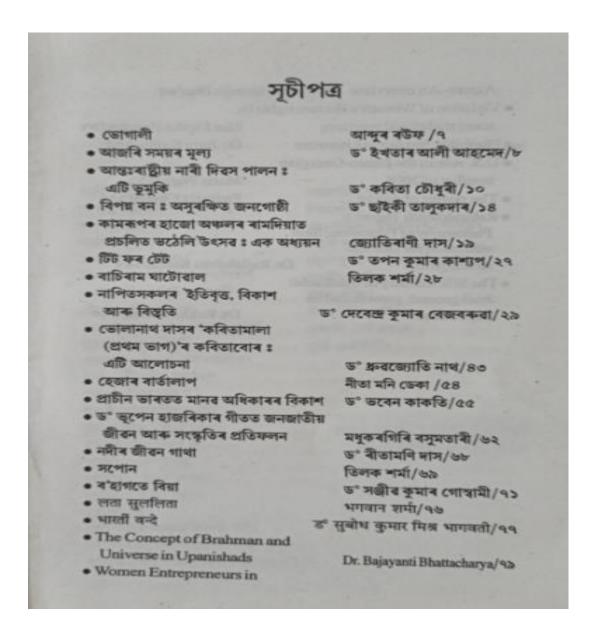








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## Disability Studies in Literature

Dr. Jumi Kalita

Like other approaches to literature disability studies also occupies an important place which specially relates to a group of people who are considered as poor and disempowered in the world. In the early time disability relates to medical model which mainly focuses to the physical and mental impairments in individual bodies but today disability is distinguished from medical model to social model which understands the world as disabling people and barriers as the cause of displacement. There are several people in this world who suffer from some specific hindrances which bring serious harm to their perform some specific hindrances which bring serious harm to their performances. This is an attempt to make a critical evaluation of Disability dreams. This is an attempt to make a critical evaluation of Disability dreams. This is an attempt to make a critical evaluation of Disability dreams. It is an attempt to make a critical evaluation of Disability dreams. This is an attempt to make a critical evaluation of Disability dreams. This is an attempt to make a critical evaluation of Disability dreams. This is an attempt to make a critical evaluation of Disability dreams. This is an attempt to make a critical evaluation of Disability dreams. This is an attempt to make a critical evaluation of Disability dreams.

The disability Studies emerged in the West in the late twentieth century as the result of the Disability Civil Rights Movement. In the late 1960s, disabled activists in the United States and the United Kingland She Rivil Rights Movement to protest the traditional nega-





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### প্ৰাচীন ভাৰতত মানৱ অধিকাৰৰ বিকাশ

ড° ভবেন কাকতি

মানৱ অধিকাৰৰ ধাৰণা ভাৰতবৰ্ষত অতি শক্তিশালী ৰূপত অতি প্ৰাচীন ৰৰ পৰাই প্ৰচলিত হৈ আহিছে। প্ৰাচীন কালত মানৱ অধিকাৰৰ ধাৰণা বিচাৰ া হৈছিল ধৰ্মীয় ৰীতি-নীতি, নৈতিকতাৰ আধাৰত। পাপ-পণ্য, উচিত-অনুচিত, অন্তদ্ধ আদি চিন্তাধাৰাৰ মাজতে ব্যাপকভাৱে এই অধিকাৰৰ ধাৰণা প্ৰচলন হৈ আছিল। প্ৰাচীন ধৰ্মীয় গ্ৰন্থ যেনে- বেদ, উপনিষদ, ভাগৱত-গীতা, ৰামায়ণ, মহাভাৰত আদিবোৰ আছিল এনে অধিকাৰৰ উৎস। লগতে সেই সময়ৰ চিন্তাবিদসকলৰ লিখনিৰ মাজতো এনে অধিকাৰ সম্পৰ্কীয় চিন্তাৰ প্ৰচলন দেখা বার। প্রাচীন ভাৰতত প্রচলিত সংস্কৃতিৰ মূল ভিত্তি আছি 'বসুধৈবঃ কুটুম্বক্ম' অৰ্থাৎ সমগ্ৰ বিশ্ববাসীয়ে মোৰ আপোন বা কুটুম্ব। ইয়েই আজিৰ মানৱ অধিকাৰৰ মূল দৰ্শন সাৰ্বজনীন ভাতৃত্ববোধকে প্ৰতিফলন কৰে। অৱশ্যে সেই সময়ত প্ৰচলন হোৱা বা মানৱ চিন্তাবিদসকলৰ চিন্তাধাৰাত প্ৰকাশ পোৱা অধিকাৰবোৰক মানৱ অধিকাৰ অভিধাৰে বিভূষিত কৰা হোৱা নাছিল তাৰ পৰিৱৰ্তে সুশৃংখল সমাজ জীৱন গঢ়াৰ স্বাৰ্থতে এই অধিকাৰবোৰৰ প্ৰচলন হৈছিল। অৱশ্যে আজিৰ মানৱ অধিকাৰৰ পৰিসৰৰ ভিতৰত এই অধিকাৰবোৰে এক অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ মৰ্যাদা লাভ কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে। মানৱীয় প্ৰমূল্যবোধক আধাৰ হিচাপে গ্ৰহণ কৰা প্ৰাচীন ভাৰতীয় সংস্কৃতি বিশ্বৰ আন দেশসমূহৰ বাবে সেয়েহে অনুকৰণীয় আছিল। প্ৰাচীন ভাৰতীয় সমাজত মানৱ অধিকাৰৰ প্ৰসাৰৰ বিষয়ে তলত আলোচনা কৰা হ'ল



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Coordinator Internal Quality Assurance Cell Kamrup College, Chamata

# U.S. role in the Russo-Georgian conflict of 2008

Marie Pegu

#### Introduction

After the fall of iron curtain in Europe, post-Soviet republics have become an area of contention between Russia and U.S with countries like Georgia and Ukraine. It is interesting to note that states that were seeking independence from Russian Federation were supported by the U.S. and those were the countries that provided spaces to Washington for opening bases and offered help in its anti-terrorist military operations. With the U.S led war on terrorism after the 11th September attacks on Washington, the South Caucasus became strategically important from military and strategic point of view as it served as a transit route for U.S military operation in Afghanistan and Iraq. There was also the threat of radical Islam emanating from northern part of Georgia. The U.S sponsored the Train and Equip Program in 2002-03 with a whopping 64 million dollars to manage its borders especially the Pankisi Gorge Valley. Washington also sponsored a number of economic aid as well as security endowment to South Caucasian countries like the Freedom Support Act (FSA) and Clearing Hourgo regressine. There was also the Sustainment and Stability



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Coordinator Internal Quality Assurance Cell (Dr. D. K. Bezbaruah)
Principal
Kamrup College, Chamata.

camirup conege, chamata

## The Concept of Brahman and Universe in Upanishads

Dr. Bajayanti Bhattacharya

#### Introduction:

Brahman as a metaphysical concept to the single binding unity behind diversity in all that exists in the universe. Brahman is a vedic Sanskrit word means the highest universal principle, the ultimate reality in the universe. The Upanishads are late vedic Sanskrit texts of Hindu philosophy. According to Sanskrit, the Upanishads were so named because they "destroy" inborn ignorance or become they "Conduct" to Brahman.

#### Objective :

- 1. To study the nature of Brahman in Upanishads.
- To find out the relation between the Brahman and the world. Methodology:
- This paper is based on secondly data sources including books.
- The concept of Brahman:
- In Upanishads the Brahman is the sole reality and the Hindu i.e, "the self", in men and in all the objects of the universe. There is however in the whole universe, alive in heaven and on earth nothing besides the Anexas. There is no second outside of him, no other distinct from lairs (Editedaranyaka 4.3.23-30) as from a lamp of clay all that



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Coordinator Internal Quality Assurance Cell Kamrup College, Chamata

## ব'হাগতে বিয়া

#### ড° সঞ্জীৱ কুমাৰ গোস্বামী

যোৱা দুদিন ধৰি শশীকান্তই ভালদৰে শুব পৰা নাই। অনেক চিন্তাই আউল লগাই থকা মনটোক তেওঁ বান্ধি ৰাখিবলৈ দন্তৰমত অপাৰগ। এফালে বিয়া কৰাব বিচৰাজনীক বিয়া কৰিবলৈ দেউতাক-মাকৰ হকা-বধাৰ বাবে পৰিত্যাগ কৰাৰ বেদনা আৰু আনফালে খুড়াকে নতুনকৈ ৰাহি-যোৰা চাই ঠিক কৰা কইনাজনীক দেউতাক-মাক আৰু খুড়াক-খুড়ীয়েকহঁতৰ লগত গৈ প্ৰায় বন্দৱন্তি কৰিবলৈ কাইলৈ যোৱাৰ বাবে সাজু হোৱাৰ উত্তেজনা। 'দেখা যাব' বুলি দুটা পেগ গলাধকৰণ কৰি শশীকান্তই আৰু অলপ সাহস গোটাই শুই থকা দেউতাকক উদ্দেশ্য কৰি দিলে এপাট বাণ-

'কালি কইনাৰ লগত তহঁতেই কথা পাতিবি চাল্লা। মিটিঙত জাত-পাত নামানো বুলি লেকচাৰ মাৰ। কিন্তু মাধুৰিমা চেদুবেল কান্ত বুলি মোক তাইক বিয়া কৰাব নিদিলি। তহঁতে নিজৰ পছন্দ মতেই বোৱাৰী আনি ল। মই বিয়া কৰাম দে বাশ্লেকে। পিছত যদি তহঁতৰ পছন্দৰ বোৱাৰীৰ বিষয়ে মোক কিবা কমপ্লেইন দিয়– তেতিয়াহে পুতেৰক হেৰাবি। চাল্লা, কৈছিলি নহয়- মাধুৰিমাক বিয়া কৰালে বাপেৰক হেৰাবি, মই কৈছোঁ শুন– তহঁতৰ পছন্দৰ বোৱাৰীৰ বিষয়ে ভৱিষাতে কমপ্লেইন দিলে– পুতেৰক হেৰাবি বাপ্লেকে।

জীৱনত কেতিয়াও অবাধ্য নোহোৱা, এটাও বেয়া মাত নমতা শশীকান্তই 'চাল্লা' আৰু 'বাপ্লেকে' বুলি ক'বলৈয়ে জীৱনত প্ৰথমবাৰ দুপেগ ধৰিছিল। শশীকান্তৰ মূল REDMI (১)গুৰ-সিইত্তৰ প্ৰছদৰ ছোৱালীৰ যেতিয়া, ভৱিষ্যতে- 'নো কমপ্লেইন'। AI QUAD নিৰ্দিষ্ট পিনটোত ভাবি কইনা অনুৰূপাৰ ঘৰত হাজিৰ শশীকান্ত আৰু পৰিয়ালবৰ্গ।



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Coordinator Internal Quality Assurance Cell Kamrup College, Chamata

## Violation of Women's Human rights by some traditional practices

Mrs.Dipika Barman

Every social grouping in the world has specific traditional social, religious and cultural practices and beliefs. Some of which are beneficial to all members, while others are harmful to a specific group, suchas women. Harmful traditional practices are forms of violence which have been committed primarily against women and girls in certain communities and societies.

Harmful traditional practices are a product of social norms which aim to uphold cultural ideas about gender roles and social relations. Many of these practices, including female genital mutilation, forced marriage, son preference, acid violence and sex-selective abortion, have become common. Where such practices exist, there may be negative social sanctions which are experienced by individuals if the harmful traditional practice is not carried out.

Throughout the world, there are different types of harmful traditional practices that violate the human rights of women. Some practices are endemic to a particular area of the world, while others are much widespread. All violations of women's rights may be described a narmful practices, but there are particular forms of violence against



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Coordinator Internal Quality Assurance Cell Kamrup College, Chamata

The Silk Industry of Sualkuchi: background, growth and its importance

Dr. Rekha Kalita

The silk industry of Sualkuchi is the pioneer centre of Assam. It is a semi-urban area with industrial concentration. It has emerged as the only silk village of Assam, which is famous for its high quality of hand woven pat and muga fabrics. The history of Sualkuchi may be traced back to the days of Kautilya (4 th Century B.C.) Some historians like K.L. Barua, B.K. Barua and P.C. Choudhury had identified Kautilya's Suvarnakundya as Sonkudiha, a few miles south of Nalbaritown (barua,p.222) but according to P. Baishya, as Suvarnakundya was famous for its silk industry and till today Sualkuchi contains the Tanti Community, it may definitely Sualkuchi that viewed as Suvarnakundya (Baishya, P., Pp57)

Sualkuchi is now comprising of two census towns, Sualkuchi and BamunSualkuchi. It is inhabited by indigenous Hindu population living in Tols and Paras. Till 1940, Sualkuchi was a craft village with fifteenth different industries. Along with the handloom industry of Tanties, oil pressing and fishing were the occupation of the people in REDITION STESSES hamlet the gold smiths used to live.

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The occupation of the people of Kumarpara was pottery, likewise the priests reside at the Bamun Para and silk rearing and reeling was the occupation of the people of West Sualkuchi. Among all of these industries silk weaving in the fly shuttle handloom had preponderance

over all other industries.

However, during the first decade of the 20 th Century, the local people started to take initiative in improving the condition of the industry. In his Governmental Report of 1916 A.D., observed that the households of Sualkuchi were combined into associations or companies which attempt to develop the silk trade with other places. The co-operative societies among cloth producers at Sualkuchi and Palashbari had tried without some assistance from outside Assam. The associations issued printed catalogues of cloth as the Guwahati dealers did and strived to develop on more up to date lines. Till 1929-30, there was seven (7) jacquard machines and fifty (50) fly-shuttle looms in the village. Three (3) prominent weavers also had jointly started a silk weaving factory during that time. Besides some frame looms, a warping mill was also adopted by them . In his Industrial Report of 1931-32, I. Mazid wrote that inspite of acute trade depression, the silk factory of Sualkuchi had worked with success but the margin of profit was smaller than that of the previous years. During 1932-33, the fly-shuttle looms were increased upto two hundred (200) and Jacquards into fourteenth (14). Muga and Pat plain pieces were woven on the former, while silk saris with floral border designs were made on the latter. The 'Sankardev Silk Factory' had worked with it 15 fly shuttle looms and 8 jacquards during that period. In his report I. Majid was of the view that there was a brisk demand for Muga and Pat pieces, saries and shawls, but due to the acute economic distress and the dumping of cheap goods from Japan and elsewhere, the condition of the silk weavers had been not so much developed. It was during this period (1933) that the weavers of the village were able to make fly-shuttle slys locally to suit their convenience. Till 1933-34, the number of factories increased into four (4) and had made satisfactory progress. The people had adopted warping mills in place of the old and tedious process of warping short lengths in the streets. For the sale and export of silk yarn two companies had come there,

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Coordinator Internal Quality Assurance Cell Kamrup College, Chamata

Kamrup College, Chamata Kamrup College, Chamata

#### Rabindranath Tagore's Philosophy of Education: Skill education for Holistic development

Dr. Rajlakshmi Kalita,

Skill education and Holistic development of the learners are the need of the hour in present day context, Skill education is a fine combination of educational theories and practice. Holistic education basically endeavours for the whole people and communities of the world. There is no definite and well-accepted definition of Holistic education. It attempts for all-round development of the learners going beyond the barriers of classroom. It basically focuses on the fullest possible development of the person. By encouraging individuals to become the very best of finest that they can be. Holistic development enablesthe learners to experience all they can acquire from life and reach their goals. It tries to create a learner-centred educational approach. Holistic education is a way of developing and nurturing the probabilities and abilities latent within students. In the process of development Holistic education does not stress only on academic aspect. Rather it prepares a person to face the world with an approach of peace, brotherhood, independence and unity.

Rabindranath Tagore was born on 7thMay 1861 in Calcuma during

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the days of Bengal Renaissance. It was the period of social reformation and upliftment. The Bengal renaissance was said to be started with Raja Ram Mohan Roy and ended with Rabindranath Tagore During the period of emergence of Tagore Bengal renaissance was proceeding with its immense pace for a better society. This mission of intellectual awakening was carried on by Tagore with his philosophical ideals. In doing so he gave importance on education. Education for him is not possible within boundaries. Remembering his school days Tagore says, "So my mind had to accept the tight-fitting encasement of the school which, being like the shoes of a mandarin woman, pinched and bruised my nature on all sides and at every movement" (Tagore, 1917, p. 141). For him as soon as students are deputted from nature in their process of education, a gap between nature and man arises. This distance between nature and man and introduction of complex subjects as a part of education create an uncompromising civil warbetween man and world. To get rid of this inconformity and to establish unity between man and world Tagore moved towards the perfect truth with an infinite bond of love. By going beyond the traditional methods of education be tried to explore and spread a special path in order to educate society of his time. His philosophy of education insisted him explore a path of a new educational system. In doing so Tagore made a fusion of science and spiritualityand demonstrated a path for becoming a complete person by staying in the coherent circle of human life. This fusion is known as Holistic education of Tagore. For him, education must help to fulfil the needs and expectations of man.

The aim of Holistic education is to prepare the students forresourceful, independent and a prolific life. In doing so it focuses on the fullest and finest utility of all the skills and aptitudes of the students. There some specific features of Holistic education. Holistic education aims at all-round development of the students, Itocunters the conventional mode of education. Holistic education is mode of nurturing the students by focusing on their intellectual, spiritual, emotional, physical, creative, aesthetic, social and psychological aspects. Within Holistic education there is a gratitude for spirituality. Spirituality is a complex term. It is



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### কামৰূপৰ হাজো অঞ্চলৰ ৰামদিয়াত প্ৰচলিত ভঠেলি উৎসৱ ঃ এক অধ্যয়ন

জ্যোতিৰাণী দাস

০.০ অৱতৰণিকাঃ

১.০. বিষয়ৰ পৰিচয় ঃ

পৃথিৱীৰ ভিন্ন দেশত, ভিন্ন ঋতুত, ভিন্ন উৎসৱ পালন কৰাৰ ৰীতি প্ৰস্পৰাগতভাৱে প্ৰচলিত। এই উৎসৱ-অনুষ্ঠানসমূহৰ প্ৰধান বিশেষত্ব হ'ল - তাৰ জনপ্ৰিয়তা আৰু সাৰ্বজনীনতা। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত ভঠেলি এটা বসন্তকালীন উৎসৱ যাক প্ৰস্পৰাগতভাৱে নামনি অসমৰ কেইবাখনো ঠাইত পালন কৰি অহা হয়। নামনি অসমৰ ভিন্ন ঠাইত পালন কৰি অহা এই উৎসৱক ঠাইবিশেষে 'বাঁহপূজা' অথবা 'বাঁহ বিয়া' আৰু ঠাই বিশেষে 'পাউৰা তোলা' উৎসৱ হিচাপেও পালন কৰি অহা হয়। ভঠেলি বা সুৰি উৎসৱৰ লগত দৰঙৰ দেউল উৎসৱৰ সাদৃশ্য আছে বুলিও ক'ব পৰা যায়।

হাজো অঞ্চলৰ ৰামদিয়াত পালন কৰা এই ভঠেলি উৎসৱৰ ইতিহাস লক্ষ্য কৰিলে দেখা যায়, সাত বিহুৰ লগত বিশেষ সম্পৰ্ক নাই। ৬ ব'হাগৰ দিনা পালন কৰা হয় বাবে কালক্ৰমত সাত বিহুৰ লগত ৰামদিয়াৰ ভঠেলিৰ এটা গুতঃপ্ৰোত সম্পৰ্ক স্থাপন হয়। এই উৎসৱ পালনৰ সৈতে নানা লোকাচাৰ জড়িত নথকা নহয়। তদুপৰি ৰামদিয়া অঞ্চলত পালন কৰা ভঠেলি উৎসৱত জাতি-ধৰ্ম-ভাষা নিৰ্বিশেষে সকলো শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহেই



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Coordinator Internal Quality Assurance Cell Kamrup College, Chamata

### ভোলানাথ দাসৰ 'কবিতামালা (প্ৰথম ভাগ)'ৰ কবিতাবোৰ ঃ এটি আলোচনা

ড° ধ্রুবজ্যোতি নাথ

অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ ইতিহাসত আধুনিক অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কাল হৈছে ১৮৭০ খ্ৰীষ্টাব্দৰ পৰা ১৮৯০ খ্ৰীষ্টাব্দৰ সময়খিনি। এই সময়খিনিতে হেমচন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা আৰু গুণাভিৰাম বৰুৱাৰ হাততআধুনিক অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ ভেটি নিৰ্মিত হয়। এই দুজন ব্যক্তিয়ে অসমীয়া ভাষা প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ লগতে আধুনিক অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ প্ৰৱৰ্তনত অৰিহণা আগ বঢ়ালেও তেওঁলোকৰ ৰচনাত অসমীয়া জাতিৰ প্ৰাণৰ সন্ধান, সমস্যা আৰু জীৱন যাত্ৰাৰ প্ৰকাশ দেখা নাযায়। এওঁলোকৰ ৰচনাই সামৰি লৈছিল খ্ৰীষ্টীয়ান ৰীতি-নীতি, বুৰঞ্জী, ধৰ্মমূলক কথা আৰু দেশ-বিদেশৰ খবৰ। অৱশ্যে হেমচন্দ্ৰ-গুণাভিৰামৰ ৰচনা স্বদেশ প্ৰীতি আৰু জাতীয়তাবোধ ধ্বনিত নোহোৱাকৈ নাথাকিল। সমাজ সংস্কাৰৰ বাৰ্তা লৈ তেওঁলোকৰ ৰচনাই সমাজৰ বহল পৰিবেশলৈ ওলাই আহিবলৈ সক্ষম হয়। ইয়াৰ ফলতেই অসমীয়া সাহিত্যত নাটক, কাব্য, অমণ কাহিনীৰ দৰে সাহিত্যৰ আৰম্ভণি ঘটিল। হেমচন্দ্ৰ-গুণাভিৰামৰ উত্থানৰ সময়খিনিতে ইংৰাজী শিক্ষাৰে শিক্ষিত দুই-চাৰিজন অসমীয়া ডেকাই সাহিত্য চৰ্চাত মনোনিবেশ কৰিবলৈ ল'লে। হেমচন্দ্ৰ-গুণাভিৰামৰ বয়োকনিষ্ঠ এওঁলোকৰ কিছুমান হ'ল-ৰমাকান্ত চেটাধুৰী (১৮৪৬-১৯৮৯), কমলাকান্ত ভট্টাচাৰ্য (১৮৫৪-১৯৩৬), ভোলানাথ দাস (১৮৫৮-১৯২৯) আৰু লম্বোদৰ বৰা (১৮৬০-১৮৯২) আদি।



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Coordinator Internal Quality Assurance Cell Kamrup College, Chamata

## Women Entrepreneurs in Assam-An overview

Dr. Biswajit Das Assistant Prof. (SL),

#### Introduction :

Women in every society recognised as the mirror of civilization which nearly constitute half of the total world population as well as in India also. They are regarded as the better half of the society. The position of women and their status is an index of its civilization. The global evidences buttress that women have been exceedingly well in different sphere of activities. Women are considered as equal partners in the process of development. But because of centuries of exploitation and subjugation, Indian women have remained at receiving end. They have been a neglected lot. Although, women are the means of the survival of families, but are generally unrecognised, deprived and undervalued. The first prime minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru said "you can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of its women". This is absolutely true and therefore women in every society regarded as the mirror of its civilization. If women enjoy good status it shows that the society has reached a level of majority. The entry of women into entrepreneurial field is relatively a re-

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## বিপন্ন বনঃ অসুৰক্ষিত জনগোষ্ঠী

ড° ছাইকী তালুকদাৰ

জীৱ সমাজলৈ অৰণ্যৰ অৱদান অশেষ। আদিম অৱস্থাৰ পৰা বৰ্তমান সময়লৈতে বননি হৈছে জীৱ বিশেষকৈ ব্যক্তিৰ জীৱন ধাৰণ আৰু জীৱিকাৰ অন্যতম উৎস। ভাৰতবৰ্ষত, গ্ৰাম্য অঞ্চলৰ প্ৰায় ২৭৫ মিলিয়ন জনসাধাৰণ জীৱন ধাৰণৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজনীয় সামগ্ৰী আৰু ইয়াৰ পৰা হোৱা আয়ৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। আকৌ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ গ্ৰাম্য অঞ্চলৰ প্ৰায় ৭০ শতাংশ লোকেই ইন্ধনৰ বাবে খৰিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিবলগীয়া হয়। পৃথিৱীৰ আন আন দেশৰ লগতে ভাৰতবৰ্ষতো বনাঞ্চলৰ কাষৰীয়া অঞ্চলত কিছুমান জনগোষ্ঠীয় লোক বাস কৰে যিসকলৰ জীৱন জীৱিকা অৰ্থনীতি, পৰম্পৰা আৰু সংস্কৃতি অৰণ্যৰ ওপৰত সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। অৱশ্যে পৰিৱৰ্তিত পৰিস্থিতিয়ে এই লোক সকলৰ বন নিৰ্ভৰশীলতা কিছু পৰিমাণে কমাই আনিছে। কিন্তু, সেয়া বিলুপ্ত হোৱা নাই। ক্ৰমান্বয়ে এই জনগোষ্ঠীয় লোকসকলে নিজকে কৃষি কাৰ্যবা আন উৎপাদন মূলক কাৰ্যত নিয়োগ কৰিছে যদিও বহু পৰিমাণে বিশেষকৈ কঠিন আৰু দুৰ্যোগপূৰ্ণ সময়ত তেওঁলোক যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে বন আৰু বনজ্ব সম্পদৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰণীল হ'বলগীয়া হয়।

প্ৰশ্ন হয়, কোনখিনি মানুহ কি কাৰণত আৰু কেনে ধৰণে এই সেউজীয়া সম্পদৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰশীল হয়? আগতেই উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে যে ভাৰতত এক REDMI NOTE 8 PRO

ALOUAD CAMEDA

বিবিধা

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উদ্ৰেখনীয় সংখ্যাৰ লোক জীৱন ধাৰণৰ বিভিন্ন প্ৰয়োজন পূৰণৰ বাবে কনজ সম্পদৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰশীল। মূলতঃ জনজাতীয় লোক যিসকল অৰণ্য অঞ্চলত আৰু অৰণ্য অঞ্চলৰ আশে-পাশে বাস কৰে তেওঁলোক ইয়াৰ ওপৰত প্ৰত্যক্ষ আৰু পৰোক্ষ দুয়ো ধৰণে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। পৰস্পৰাগতভাৱেই তেওঁলোকৰ জীৱন, অৰ্থনীতি, সংস্কৃতি ইত্যাদি বনজ সম্পদকেন্দ্রিক। কৃষিয়েই মূল উপার্জন যদিও মানুহে কেৱল ধান-চাউল ভক্ষা কৰি জীয়াই থাকিব নোৱাৰে। তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় পুষ্টিৰ উৎসসমূহ অতি সহজে তেওঁলোকে বনৰ পৰাই সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব পাৰে। খাদ্য প্ৰস্তুতকৰণৰ বা আন কাৰণত প্ৰয়োজন হোৱা ইম্বনৰো মূল উৎস তেওঁলোকৰ বাবে কানিয়েই।ইয়াৰ উপৰিও জীৱিকা অৰ্জনৰ বাবে এই লোকসকলে কাৰ পৰা আহৰণ কৰা বিভিন্ন দ্ৰব্য বা সামগ্ৰী প্ৰভাক্ষভাৱে বিক্ৰী কৰি বা পুনৰ নিৰ্মাণ কৰি বজাৰত বিক্ৰী কৰে। এই লোকসকলৰ স্বাস্থ্য সুৰক্ষাও বনত পোৱা ঔষধি উদ্ভিদসমূহেই। বাদ্য, বাসস্থান, জীৱিকাৰ দৰে গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ মানৱীয় নিৰাপন্তাৰ উৎস এইদৰে ভাৰতৰ বহু লোকৰ বাবে বন বা অৰণা। আধুনিক সুবিধাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত আৰু সততে চৰকাৰৰ অৱহেলাৰ সম্মুখীন হোৱা এই লোকসকলৰ কৰ নিৰ্ভৰশীলতা সেয়েহে সময়ৰ অগ্ৰগতিৰ লগে লগে আশা কৰা ধৰণে হ্ৰাস হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ লগতে জীৱন নিৰ্ধাৰণৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজনীয় কৌশল শিক্ষাৰ অভাৱ, বিকল্প জীবিঝৰ অভাব, চৰকাৰী আঁচনিত হোৱা দুৰ্নীতি ইত্যাদিয়ে এই লোকসকলৰ জীৱনলৈ নমাই আনিছে এক অনিশ্চিত ভৱিষাৎ।

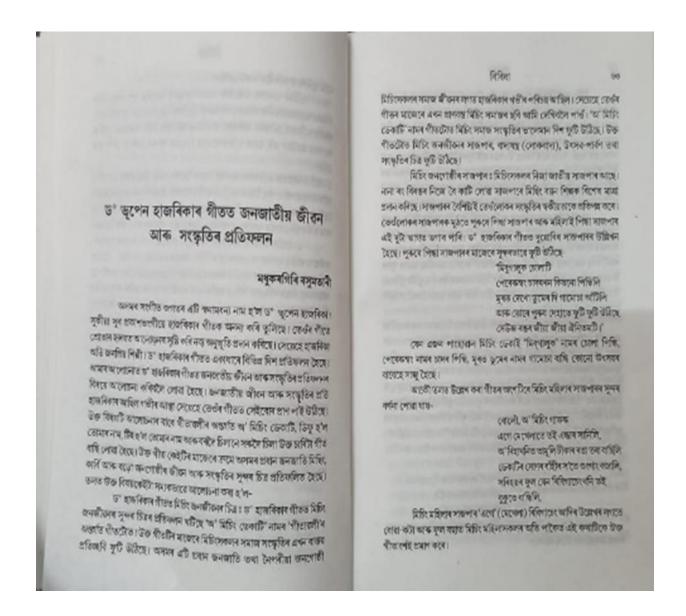
বৰ্তমান সময়ত বেছিভাগ বৃহৎ অবণ্য ভূমিয়েই সংৰক্ষিত বনাঞ্চল বা ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় উদ্যান হিচাপে স্বীকৃতি পাইছে। অৱশ্যে এই ব্যৱস্থা ইংৰাজ শাসনতেই আৰম্ভ হৈছিল। মূলতঃ অৰ্থনৈতিক উদ্দেশ্যৰে পৰিচালিত বৃটিছে মুনাফা অৰ্জনৰ বাবে আৰু মূল্যৱান গছগছনিসমূহ নিজৰ অধীনত ৰখাৰ বাবে কিছুমান বিশেষ অঞ্চলক সংৰক্ষিত বনাঞ্চল ঘোষণা কৰি এই সম্পদসমূহৰ ওপৰত থকা সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ অধিকাৰ ভংগ কৰিছিল। সংৰক্ষণৰ এই পৰম্পনা এতিয়াও অব্যাহত আছে আৰু ফলস্বৰূপে ভূকুভোগী হৈছে এহাতে বন নিৰ্ভৰ জনসাধাৰণ আৰু আনহাতে গছ-গছনি তথা সম্পদবোৰ। নিজৰ জীৱনৰ লগত সংপৃত্ত সম্পদসমূহৰ বাবে যেতিয়া প্ৰকৃত গৰাকী তথা সুৰক্ষাকাৰীকেই দোষী সাব্যক্ত কৰা যায় তেতিয়া সেই লোকসকলৰ মনত অহা ক্ষান্ত আৰু ৰংগ্ৰেক্তমাগতভাৱে অবণ্য ধ্বংসৰ এক অন্যতম কাৰক হৈ পৰিছে।

নব্য উদাৰ আৰু মুক্ত বজাৰ অৰ্থনীতিৰ দ্বাৰা পৰিচালিত উন্নয়ন প্ৰক্ৰিয়াই তথা ইয়াৰ অন্যতম অংগ মুক্ত প্ৰতিযোগিতাই পৃথিৱীৰ প্ৰতিখন দেশৰে অৰ্থনৈতিকভাৱে দুৰ্বল লোকৰ জীৱন, জীৱিকা আৰু সংস্কৃতিৰ প্ৰতি ভাবুকিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। এই কথাত



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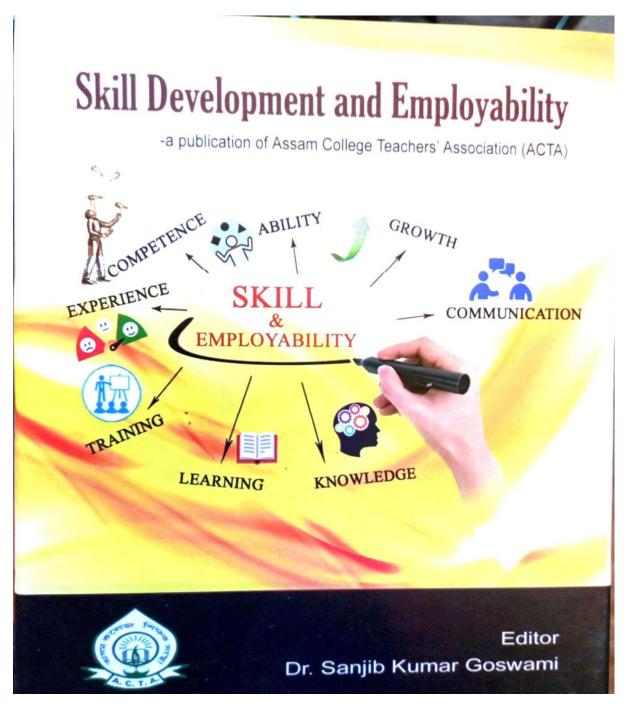
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জাবদাস্থা জি স্থাপিত এটা জি ১৮৬ টা

Coordinator Internal Quality Assurance Cell Kamrup College, Chamata

BRONZ

(Dr. D. K. Bezbaruah)
Principal
Kamrup College, Chamata
Principal
Kamrup College, Chamata

ক্রিবিদ্যালয় প্র

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Coordinator Internal Quality Assurance Cell Kamrup College, Chamata

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Coordinator Internal Quality Assurance Cell Kamrup College, Chamata

#### Skills of Communication

Dr. Sanjib Kumar Goswami

Lexically, the word 'skill' refers to an ability to do an activity or job well, especially because one has practiced it. In other words, it is the learned proficiency to accomplish encoded results often with minimum outlay of time, energy, or both. In every domain of our life, skills give us the necessary respite for shining to the desired level with ease and comfort, and being able to communicate effectively is the most important of all life skills.

The word 'communication' which derives its origin from Latin 'communis', meaning 'to share', is the activity of conveying information through the exchange of thoughts, information, or messages, as by speech, visuals, signals, writing, or behavior. In fact, communication is a complex process and it is not possible to communicate. Even when two people are refusing to talk to each other, they are communicating something- by silences, body language and other observable behavior.

All communications, intentional or unintentional, have some effect. This effect may not be always in communicator's favor or as desired by him or her. Poor communication can never yield desired effect; instead, it causes conflict, misunderstanding, hurt and resentment. Effective communication generates the desired effect serving its purpose (the purpose could be to generate action, inform, create understanding or communicate a certain idea/point etc.) for which it was planned or designed and ensures that message distortion does not take place during the communication process.

Professionally, if we are applying for jobs or looking for a promotion, undoubtedly we have to display good communication



BRONZ

Coordinator Internal Quality Assurance Cell Kamrup College, Chamata

skills. As our career progresses, the importance of communication skills. As our care, propriate skill to speak, listen, question and write with clarity and conciseness are most essential things to employable after completion of collegiate education.

The four communication skill viz. listening, reading, speaking and writing are important enough to deserve the attention of learners of communication skill. While we are used to listening and reading we fear a lot when we turn to speaking and writing. The fear is well understood- we are not challenged about our listening and reading skill, we dare not speak and write unless we are not comfortable enough in exposed environment. Here in this essay, an attempt has been made to briefly elaborate all the four skills involved in the process of communication.

#### A. Listening skill:

Generally, listening is considered as the active process of eliciting information which involves mind, senses, attitudes and emotions. If we listen effectively then seemingly we will appear as a more helpful, more "in tune" person in communication process, and accordingly we will be able to exert more influence over others than those that are less effective listeners. To be an effective communicator, one has to be an effective listener in both the personal sphere and at the workplace. Therefore, it is important to master the skill of listening. Unfortunately, many people equate listening with hearing. On the contrary, 'hearing' is only one of the three basic steps of listening process- the other two being 'understanding' and 'judging'. A.1.Hearing: Hearing is the first step of listening, and as one of the traditional form the traditional five senses it refers to the ability to perceive sound by detection with a simple. by detecting vibrations via an organ such as the ear. In simple, hearing implies list hearing implies listening enough to catch what the speaker is saying.

For example, if we want to catch what the speaker is saying. For example, if we were listening to a lecture on the communication skill in which the speaker is set to a lecture on the communication. skill in which the speaker is talking about the four skills of the same, then we should be

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wecan do so, it means that we have heard him properly.

same, then we should be able to repeat the fact of his lecture. If we can do so, it means the



BRONZ

Coordinator Internal Quality Assurance Cell Kamrup College, Chamata