

Survey Report

On

**Superstitions and Misbelieves among the Communities
under Bijni Subdivision**

By

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**College Environment and Climate Cell,
Bijni College, Bijni**

September, 2024

Preface

It is a great opportunity for me that the College Environment and Climate Cell, Bijni College, Bijni appoint me as a Project Supervisor to carry out a Survey on *“Superstitions and Misbelieves among the Communities under Bijni Subdivision”* in support of the Assam Science Technology and Environment Council (Science, Technology and Climate Change Department) Guwahati in connection with **“Drive Against Superstition- A Campaign to Eradicate Social Evils”**. This Survey Covered 18 Villages under Bijni Subdivision and 18 data collectors were engaged for it. Prior to the Survey, the Project Supervisor organised a Workshop among the Data Collectors in presence of the Survey Committee. The work is measured through the questionnaire, the data further analyzed by statistical tools and the result was obtained.

This Survey has been divided into 7 sections

- ✓ Abstract
- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ Materials and Methods
- ✓ Results
- ✓ Discussion
- ✓ Conclusion
- ✓ Reference
- ✓ Annexure

Date: 20/09/2024





Place: Bijni College, Bijni


Dr. Prasanta Das

Project Supervisor

II
**College Environment and Climate Cell,
 Bijni College, Bijni**

Survey Committee

1. Chairman	Dr. Birhash Giri Basumatary, Principal, Bijni College, Bijni	
2. Secretary	Mr. Abdul Kader Hussain, Programme Coordinator, CECC, Bijni College, Bijni	
3. Members	a) Dr. Prasanta Das, Project Supervisor	
	b) Dr. Sewali Pathak	

III

Acknowledgement

First and foremost, I extend my sincere thanks to Dr. Jaideep Baruah, Director and Ms Jyoti Soren, Project Scientist, Assam Science Technology and Environment Council (Science, Technology and Climate Change Department) Guwahati for their generous financial support, which made this survey possible.

Special thanks to Dr. Birhash Giri Basumatary, Principal, Bijni College, Bijni for appointing me as a Project Supervisor for the survey on superstitions.

I also extend my gratitude to Mr. Abdul Kader Hussain, Programme Coordinator, College Environment and Climate Cell, Bijni College, Bijni and Dr. Sewali Pathak, Member, Survey Committee, CECC, Bijni College for their invaluable guidance and support throughout this survey.

Finally, I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to all Data Collectors Respondents of the survey, my family members specially my wife Mitali Devi and daughter Bhargawi Das for their unwavering support and encouragement during this journey.

Date: 20/09/2024

Place: Bijni College, Bijni


Dr. Prasanta Das

Project Supervisor

Content

Items	Page Number
1. Preface	I
2. Survey Committee	II
3. Acknowledgement	III
4. Abstract	1
5. Introduction	2
6. Materials and Method	3
7. Results	3
8. Discussion	14
9. Conclusion	16
10. References	17
11. Annexure-1	18
12. Annexure-2	22
13. Annexure-3	23
14. Annexure-4	24

Survey on Superstitions and Misbelieves among the Communities under Bijni Subdivision

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Abstract: Fear of the unknown and belief in good fortune are the two foundations of the superstition. Some superstitions not harm the society but most of the superstitions are illogical and it harms the society. Numerous researches on the topic of superstition have been done, and the results have shown a variety of concepts related to the superstition. Superstitious beliefs differ from place to place, religion to religion, caste to caste and person to person. In this survey, we used a self constructed questionnaire to investigate the beliefs of some common superstitions, marriage-related superstitions, death-related superstitions, pregnancy and newborns related superstitions among the communities of 18 different villages under the Bijni Subdivision of Chirang District, BTR, Assam. We also tried to find the solutions from the respondents in order to eradicate the superstitions. After the survey, it is clear that, few people yet are not free from the superstitions. Because as per data, 23.78% of the respondents believe the existence of superstitions, 11.54% practice superstitions, 17.13% think that their life are impacted by superstitious beliefs, 35.31% believe in ghosts, 23.08% believe the existence of witches (Dynee), and 28.67% believe in the Tontro Montro System. By the way, a good numbers of suggestions also have got from the respondents to eradicate the superstitions. Most of the respondents think that it can be eradicated by educating the people through debating, reasoning, and proving that superstitions are men made and destructive.

Keywords: Superstition, superstitious activities, witches, ghosts.

I. Introduction

The current population of India is 1,453,016,571 as of Thursday, August 29, 2024, based on Worldometer's elaboration of the latest United Nations data [1]. In India, people are divided into many castes and creeds, as well as social and cultural backgrounds and socioeconomic classes. Here, people have different views, beliefs, perception, and knowledge about different situations [2]. Superstition in India is considered a widespread social problem. Superstition refers to any belief or practice which is explained by supernatural causality, and is in contradiction to modern science [3]. Some beliefs and practices, which are considered superstitious by some, may not be considered so by others. The gap, between what is superstitious and what is not widens even more when considering the opinions of the general public and scientists [4]. Superstitions are usually attributed to a lack of education [5]. But, in India educated people have also been observed following beliefs that may be considered superstitious [6]. The literacy rate of India, according to the 2011 census is at 74% [7]. The beliefs and practices vary from region to region, with many regions having their own specific beliefs [8]. The practices may range from harmless lemon-and-chilli totems for warding off evil eye to serious concerns like witch-burning [9, 10]. Some of these beliefs and practices are centuries old and are considered part of the tradition and religion, as a result introduction of new prohibitory laws often face opposition [11, 12]. Even though the world has faced many changes and development in the field of science and technology, the belief of the people over superstitions still exists in the society [12]. Superstitious beliefs are common, and many psychologists consider them to be expressions of inner tensions and anxieties. Some even consider them to indicate mental disorders, although there is no reliable clinical correlation between superstitious beliefs and mental illness [13].

The main aim of this study is to ascertain the beliefs of the selected populations in the Bijni Subdivision in the Chirang District of Assam, regarding various superstitious behaviors. These included common superstitions, marriage-related superstitions, death-related superstitions, and superstitions pertaining to pregnancy and newborns. We also made an effort to find out the respondent's individual beliefs regarding superstitions and their remedies.

II. Materials and Method

The present survey was conducted at 18 numbers of selected villages under Bijni Subdivision of Chirang District in the month of June & July, 2024. Sample consisted of 286 adult persons where numbers of male is 138 and numbers of female is 148 in the age group 18-80 years residing at the selected villages. The tools used for the data collection consisted of socio demographic profile and self structured questionnaires to assess superstitions. Socio demographic profile consisted of age, sex, marital status, qualification and profession. The Self constructed questionnaire consisted of 39 questions for the respondents. Data was collected by data collectors through interview method using questionnaire. Percentages, Histogram and Pi diagram were used for data analysis.

III. Results

Socio demographic Profile: Socio demographic profile of subjects showed that regarding age, 81.82% were in the age group 18-50 years and above 50 years it was 18.18%. Regarding marital status, majority i.e. 74.13% were married and 25.87% were unmarried. Education status showed that 54.20% were educated up to class 10 levels and 40.56% were educated up to graduate level. Only 5.24% were educated up to Master degree level along with 2 Ph.D. holders. Majority of respondents were housewife (37.76%), 33.22% were self employed, 18.18% were students and 10.84% were Job holders.

Images taken during the Workshop for Data Collectors



Images taken during the survey



Table-1: Views of the respondents about the superstitions that they believe (out of 286)

Activities	Yes	Not Sure	No
1. Do you believe in the existence of superstitions?	23.78%	10.49%	65.73%
2. Do you practice any superstitious beliefs?	11.54%	5.94%	82.52%
3. Do you think that your life is impacted by superstitious beliefs?	17.13%	6.29%	76.58%
4. Do you believe in ghost?	35.31%	11.54%	53.15%
5. Do you think that witches (Dynee) exist?	23.08%	8.74%	68.18%
6. Do you believe in Tontro Montro System?	28.67%	11.89%	59.44%

Histogram of Table-1

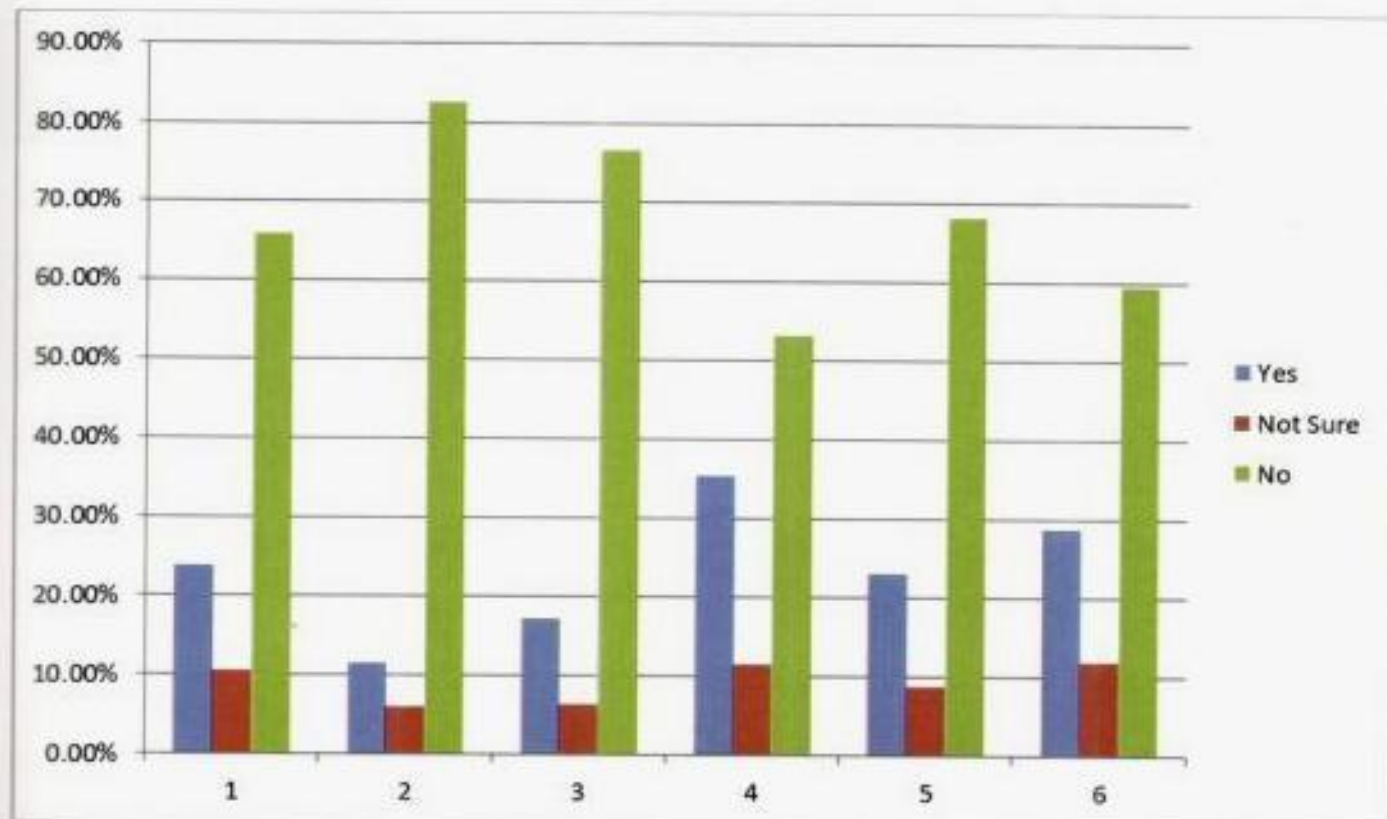


Table-2: Views of respondents that they believe in some common superstitious activities (out of 286)

Activities	Beliefs	Yes	Not Sure	No
1. Use of lemon and chilies outside house door	Reduce the evil effects	27.27%	10.49%	58.04%
2. Cutting nails after sunset	Brings bad luck	34.97%	10.49%	54.54%
3. Going near Peepal tree at night	Peepal tree have ghosts around it	26.57%	12.24%	61.19%
4. Sweeping floor in evening	Goddess Lakshmi will walk out of house	28.32%	13.99%	57.69%
5. Not washing/ cutting hair on Saturday	Harmful for family members	30.42%	12.59%	56.99%
6. Eating curd and sugar before heading out	Brings good luck	21.68%	22.03%	56.29%
7. If lizard falls on a person	Brings bad luck	20.28%	15.03%	64.69%
8. Opening umbrella inside house	Brings bad luck	10.14%	12.94%	76.92%
9. Throwing coins in holy rivers	For good luck	41.61%	12.94%	45.45%
10. Applying Tilok on forehead before leaving for an important work	Brings good luck	39.51%	13.99%	46.50%
11. Sleep with head facing north	Not good for health	32.17%	12.94%	54.89%
12. A black cat crossing your path	Brings bad luck	53.15%	12.24%	34.61%
13. Stopping for few minutes while cat crosses the path	Removes bad luck	44.06%	14.69%	41.25%
14. Walking under a ladder	Brings bad luck	11.89%	16.78%	71.33%
15. Breaking a mirror	Brings seven years of bad luck	31.11%	13.64%	55.25%
16. The Number 13	Unlucky number	13.29%	17.13%	69.58%
17. Women not allowed to enter kitchen, temples during Menstruation	Women are impure and unclean	67.13%	5.60%	27.27%

Histogram of Table-2

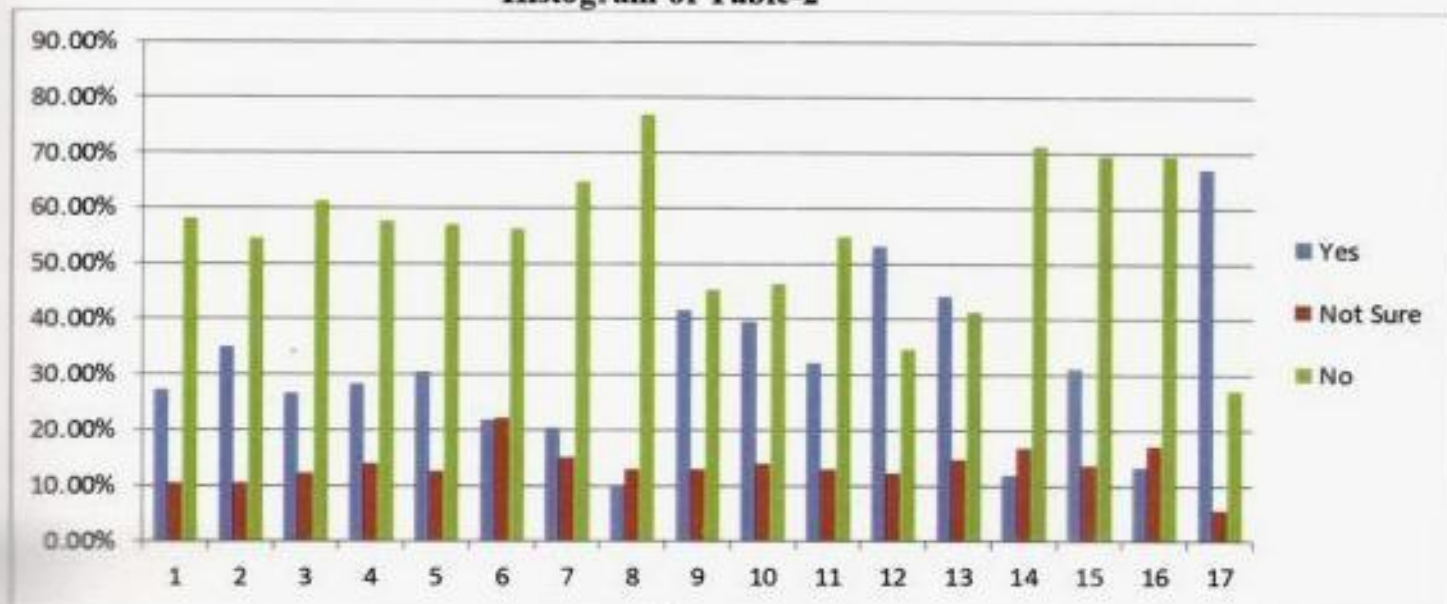


Table-3: Views of respondents that they believe in the marriage related superstitious activities (out of 286)

Type of activities	Beliefs	Yes	Not Sure	No
1. Evil spirit imposed to bride-groom during marriage day	Showing abnormal behaviour	23.78%	18.53%	57.69%
2. Garland of wedding gate stolen	Bad symptom of new beginning	33.57%	17.13%	49.30%
3. Breaking earthen jar used to collect water for groom/bride bath	Bad symptom of new beginning	32.87%	19.93%	47.20%
4. A bride during leaving her maternal house to in-laws 'house shouldn't look back at her parent home	Means property loss of parent's house	27.62%	15.03%	57.35%

Histogram of Table-3

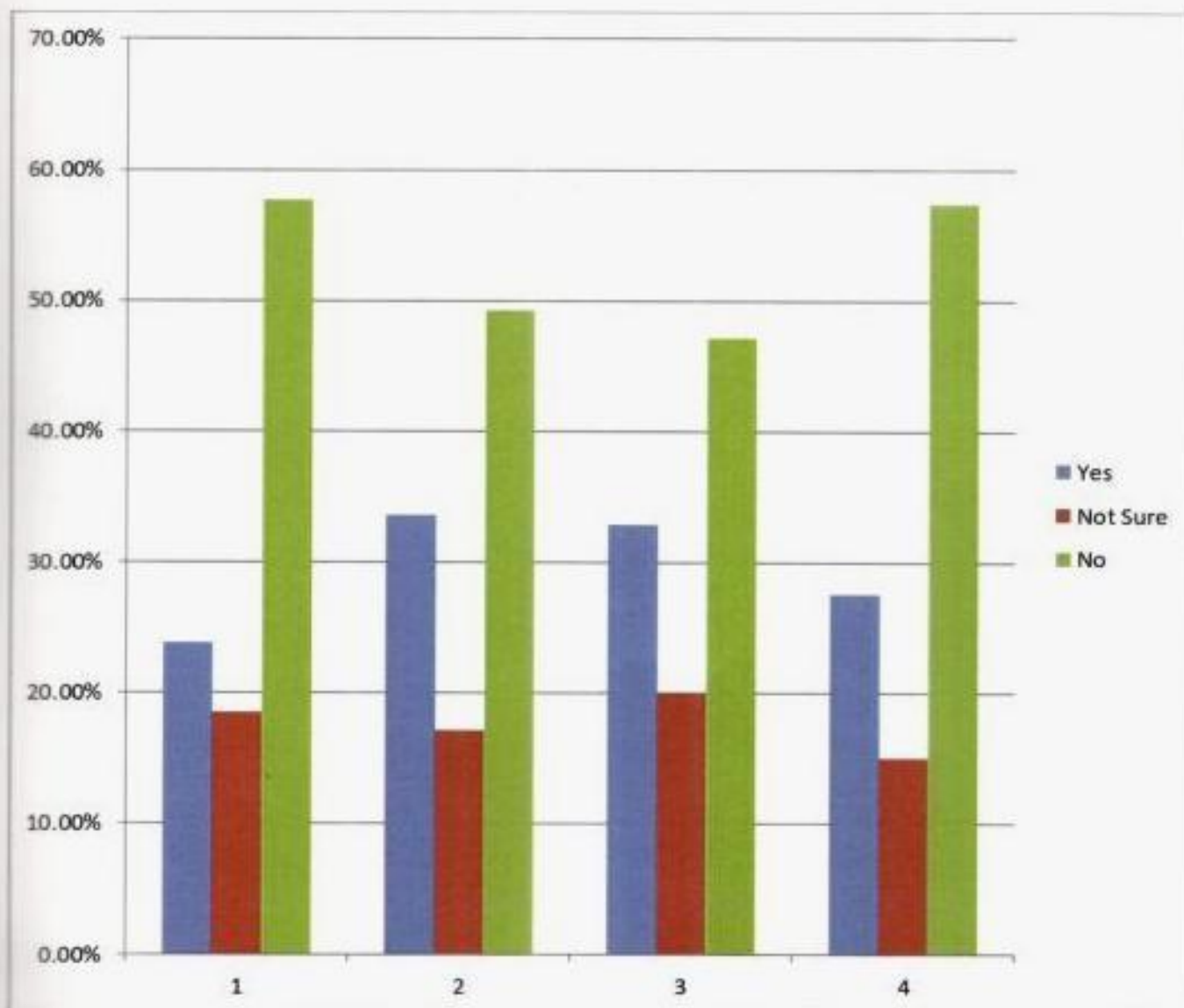


Table-4: Views of respondents that they believe in the death related superstitious activities (out of 286)

Type of activities	Beliefs	Yes	Not Sure	No
1. Taking bath after attending funeral-	Protect from bad spirits	66.43%	8.39%	25.18%
2. Dead person's family doesn't cook food until kriya/path/ceremony-	Harmful for family	49.65%	12.94%	37.41%
3. When someone going to give siddha to dead person's family in the name of soul shouldn't enter in other families	Causes any harm to that family	38.46%	17.48%	44.06%

Histogram of Table-4

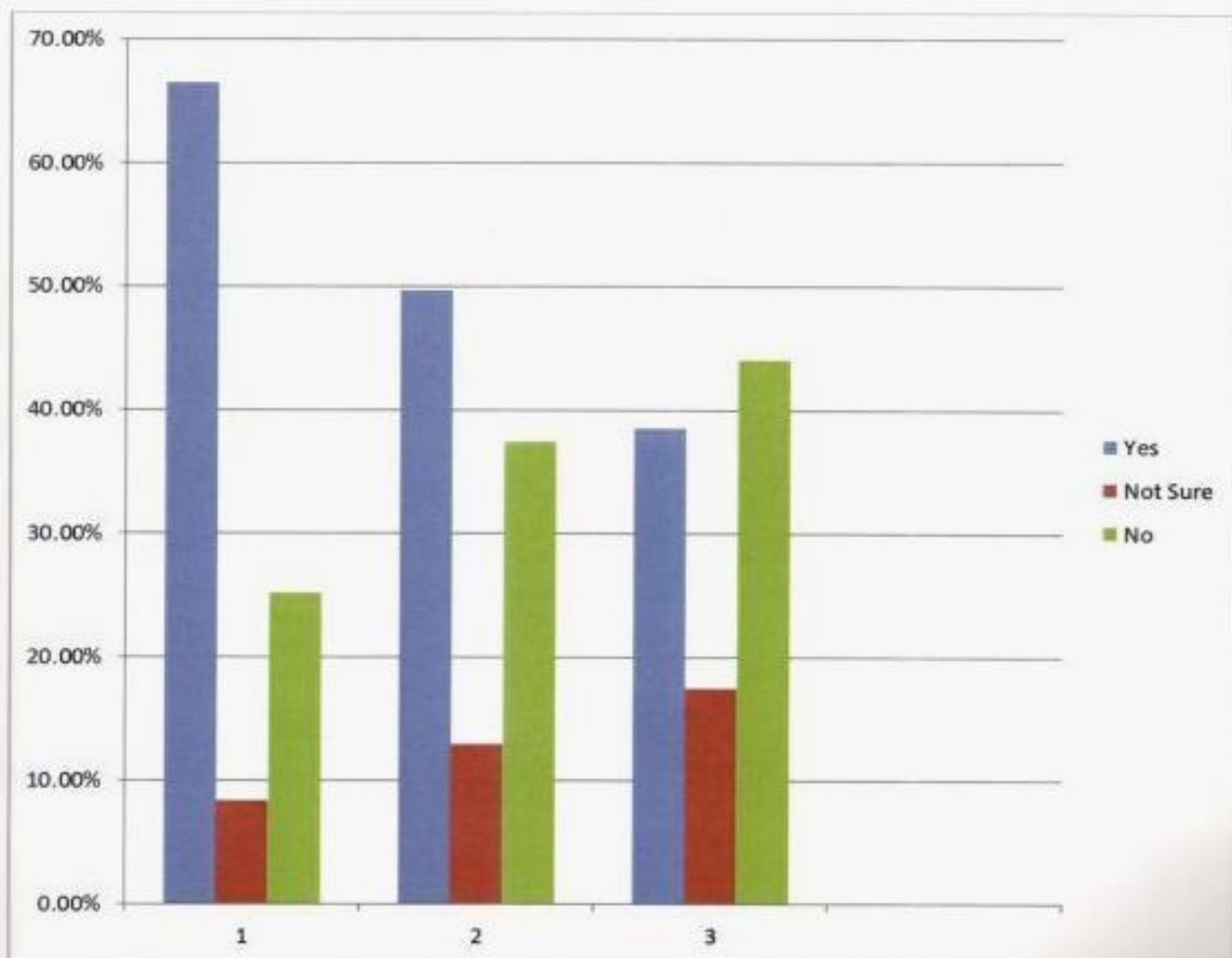


Table-5: Views of respondents that they believe in the pregnancy and new-born related superstitious activities (out of 286)

Activities	Beliefs	Yes	Not Sure	No
1. Pregnant women not allowed to go out during Eclipse	Protect unborn baby from any deformities	57.69%	15.73%	26.58%
2. Bathing new born after delivery	Not good for health	34.97%	15.03%	50%
3. Keeping new born and mother's clothes outside after sunset	Someone may do black magic	52.45%	12.94%	34.61%
4. Giving sugar/honey to new born before breastfeeding	Makes baby's life sweet	25.52%	24.48%	50%

Histogram of Table-5

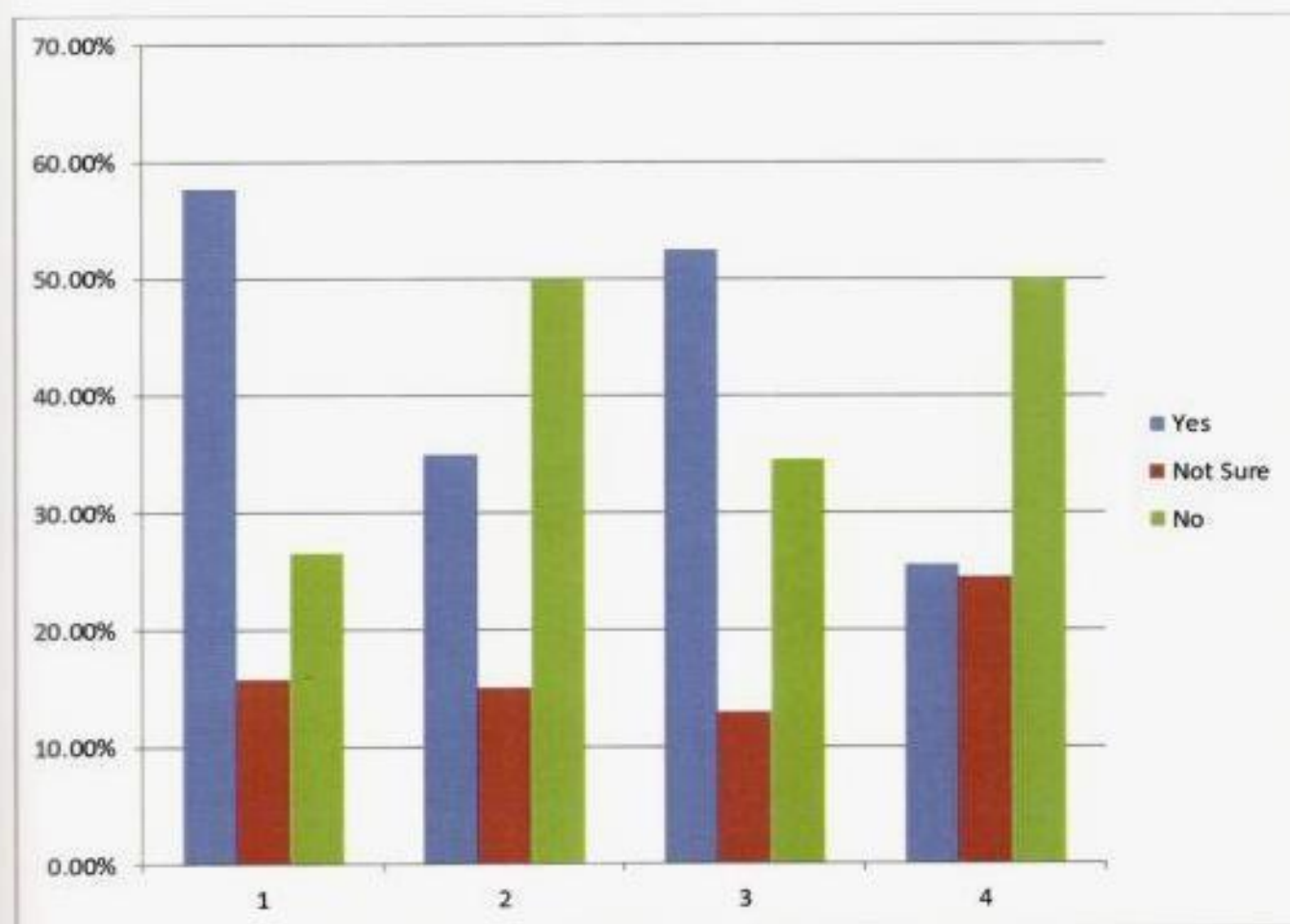


Table-6: Views of respondents about the core concept to eradicate the social evil throughout.

a) Administrative intervention at any place of occurrence.	5.41%
b) Mass awareness through social media.	12.84%
c) Change of public mindset in the light of Science& Technology.	16.22%
d) All of the above statement.	65.53%

Pi diagram of Table-6

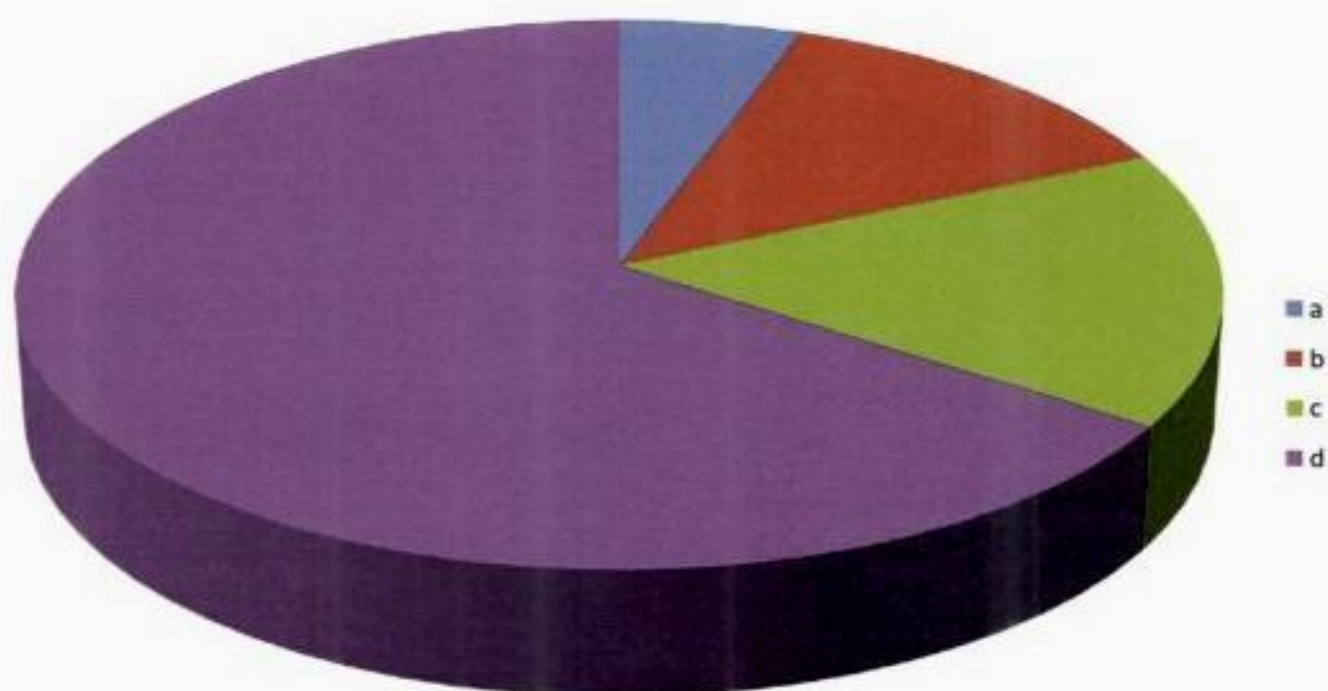


Table-7: Views of respondents in motivating the common people against the superstitions.

a) By analyzing the bad impact of superstition in our society.	21.18%
b) By debating about the bad impact of superstition in our society.	12.60 %
c) By exposing about the bad impact of superstition in our society.	15.01%
d) By educating against the bad impact of superstition in our society.	51.21%

PI diagram of Table-7

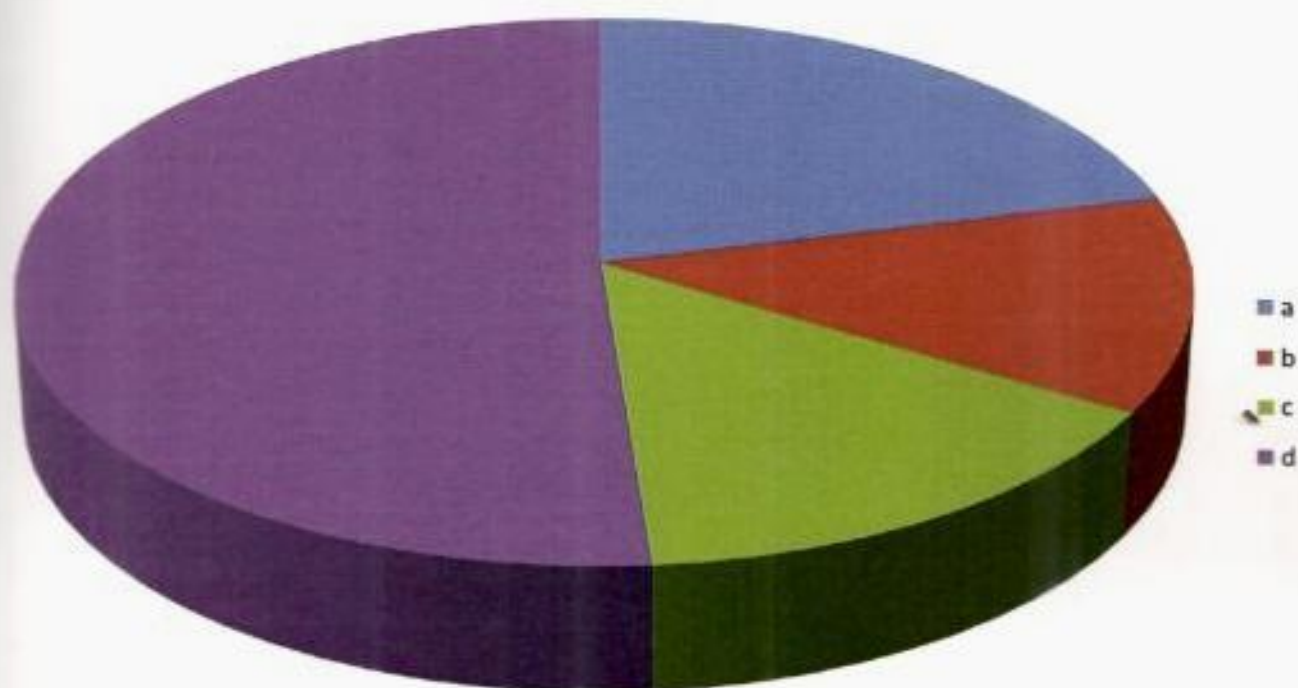


Table-8: Views of respondents that they observe any cases on superstitions in and around their family

a) Observed in their family and neighbors frequently	18.05 %
b) Observed in their family and neighbors rarely	21 %
c) Not observed in their family and neighbors presently.	42.90 %
d) Not observed in their family and neighbors very early.	18.05%

Pi diagram of Table-8

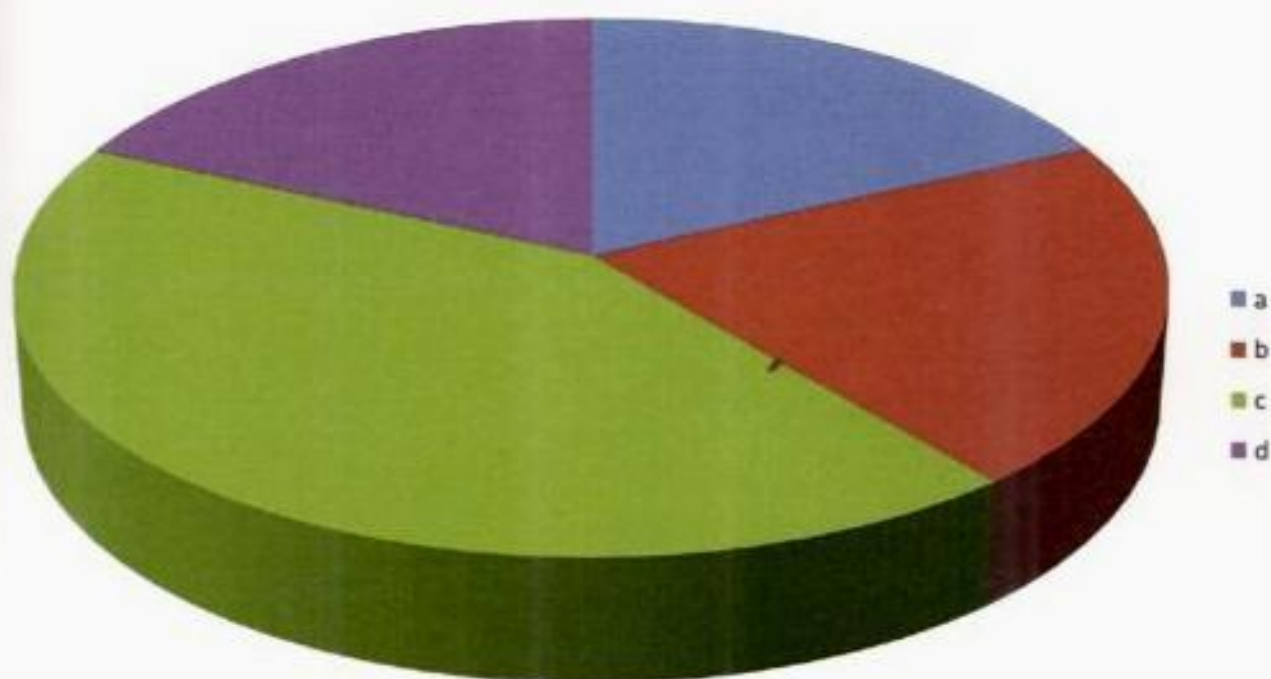
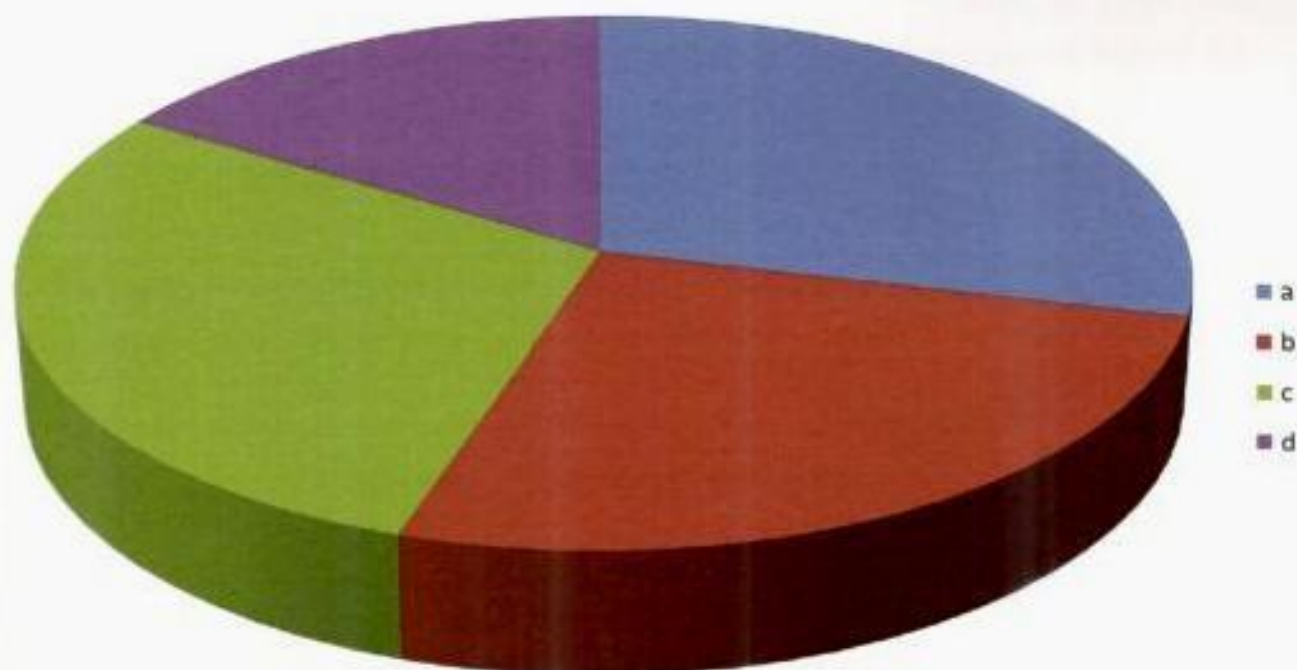


Table-9: Respondents rating view on superstitions and social evil in the society

a) It is a traditional thought related to religious sentiment.	29%
b) It is a pre-designed custom by leaders to impose in society.	26.03%
c) It is a blind ideology to disrupt the social construction.	29%
d) It is a colonial thought to misguide the social harmony.	15.97 %

Pi diagram of Table-9



IV. Discussion

Due to its small sample size of 286 people from the 18 villages (out of 254) in the Bijni Subdivision, naturally the current survey has a limitation. Many villages and wards in both rural and urban areas may be the parts of the surveys. Yet, the investigator made an effort to include the respondents from various locations, castes, gender, religions, educational qualifications, and professions. The respondents provided a satisfactory response, as requested.

According to Table 1, 23.78% of the respondents believe the existence of superstitions, 11.54% practice superstitions, 17.13% think that their life are impacted by superstitious beliefs, 35.31% believe in ghosts, 23.08% believe the existence of witches (Dynee), and 28.67% believe in the Tontro Montro System. It indicates that fear of the unknown still affects people.

From the Table-2, it is clear that a good number of respondents believe that some superstitious activities bring good luck or bad luck, some reduces evil effects, and some make impure. It may be scientific or unscientific. For instance, 27.27% of respondents believe that using lemon and chilies outside a house door reduces the evil effects; 34.97% believe that cutting nails after sunset brings bad luck; 53.15% believe that a black cat crossing your path brings bad luck; and 67.13% believe that women should not be allowed in the kitchen or temples when they are menstruating because they are dirty and impure. But most of the beliefs of 17 activities of this table are same as other part of India.

In case of the marriage related superstitious activities, 23.78% of respondents believe that if Evil spirit imposed to bride-groom during marriage day then they shows abnormal behaviour; 33.57% believe that if Garland of wedding gate stolen then it indicates bad symptom of the new beginning; 32.87% believe that breaking of the earthen jar which is used to collect water for groom/bride bath means bad symptom of the new beginning and 27.62% of respondents believe that if a bride during leaving her maternal house to in-laws 'house shouldn't look back at her parent home otherwise property loss of parent's house. All the above believes are pre-designed thought imposed by the leaders of the society (Table-3).

In case of the death related superstitious activities, 66.43% of respondents believe that taking bath after attending funeral protect from bad spirits; 49.65% believe that dead person's family doesn't cook food until kriya/path/ceremony otherwise it is harmful for

the family; 38.46% believe that when someone going to give siddha to dead person's family in the name of soul shouldn't enter in other families then it can harm to that family. All the above are traditional but not harmful to the society (Table-4).

According to Table-5, 57.69% of respondents think that pregnant women should not go outside during the eclipse for the protection of the unborn baby from any deformities; 34.97% believe that bathing new born after delivery not good for the health; 52.45% believe that if the clothes of the new born and mother are kept outside after sunset then someone may do black magic and 25.52% believe that giving sugar/honey to new born before breastfeeding makes baby's life sweet. The first two, are acceptable from the scientific point of view, but the last two are traditional.

To eradicate the social evil throughout the society, 5.41% of respondents suggest for administrative intervention at the place of occurrence; 12.84% recommend for mass awareness through social media; 16.22% propose to change the public mindset in the light of Science & Technology and 65.53% recommend all of the above. Therefore all are vital to eradicate the social evil throughout the society (Table-6).

To motivate the common people against the superstitions, 21.18% of respondents suggest that it is possible by analyzing the bad impact of superstition in our society; 12.60 % by debating about the bad impact of superstition in our society; 15.01% by exposing about the bad impact of superstition in our society and 51.21% by educating against the bad impact of superstition in our society. So, educating the people against the bad impact of superstition (Table-7).

In Table-8, 18.05 % of the respondents observe any superstitions cases in their family and neighbors frequently; 21 % observe rarely; 42.90 % not observe in their family and neighbors presently and 18.05% not observed very early. So, 18.05% frequently observation of superstitions cannot be ignored.

There are many reasons for the existence of the superstitions and social evil in the society. According to the Table-9, 29% of the respondents say that it is a traditional thought related to religious sentiment; 26.03% say it is a pre-designed custom by the leaders to impose in the society; 29% say it is a blind ideology to disrupt the social construction and 15.97 % say it is a colonial thought to misguide the social harmony.

V. Conclusion

In this survey, respondents are taken from different locations, castes, religions, ages, gender, educational and professional background of Bijni Subdivision. According to the respondents, superstition is a traditional thought, pre-designed custom, blind ideology, and colonial thought. Their views regarding common superstitions, marriage-related superstitions, death-related superstitions, pregnancy and newborns related superstitions are almost same like other part of the India. But their views on some specific superstitions are significant. For examples, 23.78% of the respondents believe the existence of superstitions, 11.54% practice superstitions, 17.13% think that their life are impacted by superstitious beliefs, 35.31% believe in ghosts, 23.08% believe the existence of witches (Dynee), and 28.67% believe in the Tontro Montro System. Interestingly, 10% to 15% respondent responses against the not sure i.e. they are confused about it. Moreover, 18.05% of the respondents observe several cases of superstitions in their family and neighbors frequently. It means still today peoples are influenced by the superstitions or superstitious activities. In case of motivating the common people against the superstitions, 51.21% of the respondents think that it is possible by educating the people against the bad impact of superstition. Further, to eradicate the superstition and social evil throughout the society, 65.53% of the respondents recommend for administrative intervention, mass awareness through social media and changing the public mindset in the light of Science& Technology. So, Government and Non Government organizations should take necessary steps to eradicate the harmful superstitions from the society by educating the people through debating, reasoning, and proving that superstitions are men made and destructive.

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Annexure-1

Questionnaires

for

Survey on Superstitions and Misbelieves among the Communities under Bijni Subdivision

(For a Project work of College Environment and Climate Cell, Bijni College in support of Science Technology and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Assam)

Part -A

Details of Respondent

Name: Male/ Female

Age:

Qualification: Profession:

Married/ Unmarried

Rural/ Urban:

Vill/ Town: Block/Ward:

P.O: Dist: Pin:

Contact No: Email (If exist):

Part -B

1. Do you believe in the existence of superstitions?

Yes	Not Sure	No
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2. Do you practice any superstitious beliefs?

Yes	Not Sure	No
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3. Do you think that your life is impacted by superstitious beliefs?

Yes	Not Sure	No
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4. Do you believe in ghost?

Yes	Not Sure	No
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5. Do you think that witches (Dynee) exist?

Yes	Not Sure	No
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6. Do you believe in Tontro Montro System?

Yes

Not Sure

No

7. Any superstitious practice existing in your locality?

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Part-C

(a) Some common superstitious activities in your locality-

Activities	Beliefs	Yes	Not Sure	No
1. Use of lemon and chilies outside house door	Reduce the evil effects			
2. Cutting nails after sunset	Brings bad luck			
3. Going near Peepal tree at night	Peepal tree have ghosts around it			
4. Sweeping floor in evening	Goddess Lakshmi will walk out of house			
5. Not washing/ cutting hair on Saturday	Harmful for family members			
6. Eating curd and sugar before heading out	Brings good luck			
7. If lizard falls on a person	Brings bad luck			
8. Opening umbrella inside house	Brings bad luck			
9. Throwing coins in holy rivers	For good luck			
10. Applying Tilok on forehead before leaving for an important work	Brings good luck			
11. Sleep with head facing north	Not good for health			
12. A black cat crossing your path	Brings bad luck			
13. Stopping for few minutes while cat crosses the path	Removes bad luck			
14. Walking under a ladder	Brings bad luck			
15. Breaking a mirror	Brings seven years of bad luck			
16. The Number 13	Unlucky number			
17. Women not allowed to enter kitchen, temples during Menstruation	Women are impure and unclean			

Part-D

(a) If any marriage related superstitious activities in your community-

Type of activities	Beliefs	Yes	Not Sure	No
1. Evil spirit imposed to bride-groom during marriage day	Showing abnormal behaviour			
2. Garland of wedding gate stolen	Bad symptom of new beginning			
3. Breaking earthen jar used to collect water for groom/bride bath	Bad symptom of new beginning			
4. A bride during leaving her maternal house to in-laws' house shouldn't look back at her parent home	Means property loss of parent's house			

(b) If any death related superstitious activities in your community-

Type of activities	Beliefs	Yes	Not Sure	No
1. Taking bath after attending funeral-	Protect from bad spirits			
2. Dead person's family doesn't cook food until kriya/path/ceremony-	Harmful for family			
3. When someone going to give siddha to dead person's family in the name of soul shouldn't enter in other families	Causes any harm to that family			

(c) If any pregnancy and new-born related superstitious activities-

Activities	Beliefs	Yes	Not Sure	No
1. Pregnant women not allowed to go out during Eclipse	Protect unborn baby from any deformities			
2. Bathing new born after delivery	Not good for health			
3. Keeping new born and mother's clothes outside after sunset	Someone may do black magic			
4. Giving sugar/honey to new born before breastfeeding	Makes baby's life sweet			

Part-E

Q.1 What is the core concept to eradicate the social evil throughout?

- a) Administrative intervention at any place of occurrence.
- b) Mass awareness through social media.
- c) Change of public mindset in the light of Science & Technology.
- d) All of the above statement.

Q.2 How do you start to motivate common people against the superstitions in your locality?

- a) By analyzing the bad impact of superstition in our society.
- b) By debating about the bad impact of superstition in our society.
- c) By exposing about the bad impact of superstition in our society.
- d) By educating against the bad impact of superstition in our society.

Q.3. Did you observe any cases on superstitions in and around your family?

- a) Observed in my family and neighbors frequently.
- b) Observed in my family and neighbors rarely.
- c) Not observed in my family and neighbors presently.
- d) Not observed in my family and neighbors very early.

Q.4. Rate your view on superstitions and social evil in the society-

- a) It is a traditional thought related to religious sentiment.
- b) It is a pre-designed custom by leaders to impose in society.
- c) It is a blind ideology to disrupt the social construction.
- d) It is a colonial thought to misguide the social harmony.

Signature of Respondent

Submitted by-

Name:

Place:

Date:

Signature of the Project Supervisor

Annexure-2

List of Data Collectors

Sl No	Name	Semester/Designation	Address
1	Kahima Narzary	UG 2 nd	Vill: Dewanpara, PO: Bagargaon, Bijni, Dist: Chirang-783390
2	Rashmee Rekha Basumatary	UG 2 nd	Vill: Dewanpara, PO: Bagargaon, Bijni, Dist: Chirang-783390
3	Rekha Rani Sarkar	UG 2 nd	Vill: No-1 Daranga, PO: Ananda Bazar, Bijni, Dist: Chirang-783390
4	Nikita Tarafdar	UG 2 nd	Vill: Chatianguri, PO: Bijni, Dist: Chirang-783390
5	Adilina Narzary	UG 2 nd	Vill: Dwikanguri, PO: Koilamoila, Dist: Chirang-783393
6	Nijwra Brahma	UG 2 nd	Vill: Malipara, PO: Malipara, Dist: Chirang-783393
7	Pakhila Ray	UG 4 th	Vill: Bagargaon, PO: Bgargaon, Dist: Chirang-783390
8	Putuli Ray	UG 4 th	Vill: Alengmari, PO: Bgargaon, Dist: Chirang-783390
9	Snahashis Bir	UG 4 th	Vill: No-1 Saragaon, PO: Hanchara, Dist: Chirang-783390
10	Samuwar Ali	UG 2 nd	Vill: No-2 Bhalatol, PO: Bhalatol, Dist: Chirang-783390
11	Nabajit Ray	UG 6 th	Vill: No-1 Chatianguri, PO: Chatianguri, Dist: Chirang-783390
12	Tarali Barman	UG 6 th	Vill: No-2 Khujurapguri, PO: Mongolian Bazar, Dist: Chirang-783390
13	Kamata Ray Barman	UG 2 nd	Vill: No-1 Dongsiapara, PO: , Dist: Chirang-783393
14	Monish Mohon Barman	UG 2 nd	Vill: Ballamguri, PO: Ballamguri, Dist: Chirang-783393
15	Anawar Bhuiya	UG 4 th	Vill: Dangsiapara, PO: Dangsiapara, Dist: Chirang-783393
16	Anawar Hussain	UG 4 th	Vill: Shishubari, PO: Mongolian Bazar, Dist: Chirang-783390
17	Taufik Ahmed	UG 4 th	Vill: Majrabari, PO: Bhalatol, Dist: Chirang-783390
18	Dr. Sewali Pathak	Assistant Professor	Bijni College, Bijni, PO: Bijni, Dist: Chirang-783390

Annexure-3

Appointment letter of Project Supervisor

COLLEGE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CELL Bijni College, Bijni



P.O: Bijni, Dist.: Chirang (BTR) Assam, 783390
Contact No: 9678108756 (Programme Co-ordinator)



Ref:.....

Date:.....

To,

Dr. Prasanta Das
Assistant Professor, Bijni College, Bijni

Date: Bijni, 22nd April, 2024

Subject: Appointment Letter as a Project Supervisor.

Sir/ Madam,

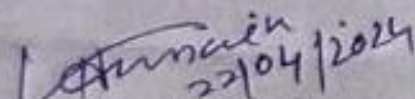
The undersigned are pleased to inform you that the College Environmental and Climate Cell, Bijni College, Bijni is going to organise a **Scientific Awareness Campaign "Drive against Superstition to eradicate Social evil"** in support of Science Technology and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Assam from 25th April to 25th May, 2024.

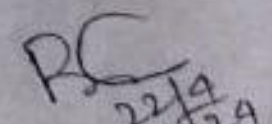
In this context, you are appointed as a Project Supervisor for conducting a project work (a suitable topic & title) in Bijni locality comprising with a few number of students of your institution for the said programme.

Your kind help and co-operation is highly solicited.

Thanking You,

With Regards


(Abdul Kader Hussain)
Programme Co-ordinator
CECC, Bijni College, Bijni


(Birhash Giri Basumatary)
Principal,
Bijni College, Bijni
Principal
Bijni College

Annexure-4

Appointment letter of Data Collectors (Specimen Copy)

COLLEGE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CELL

Bijni College, Bijni

P.O: Bijni, Dist.: Chirang (BTR) Assam, 783390

Abdul Kader Hussain
Programme Coordinator
Contact No: 9678108756



Ref: BC/CECC/Survey/.....

Date: 20-06-2024

To,

.....
.....

Subject: *Appointment Letter.*

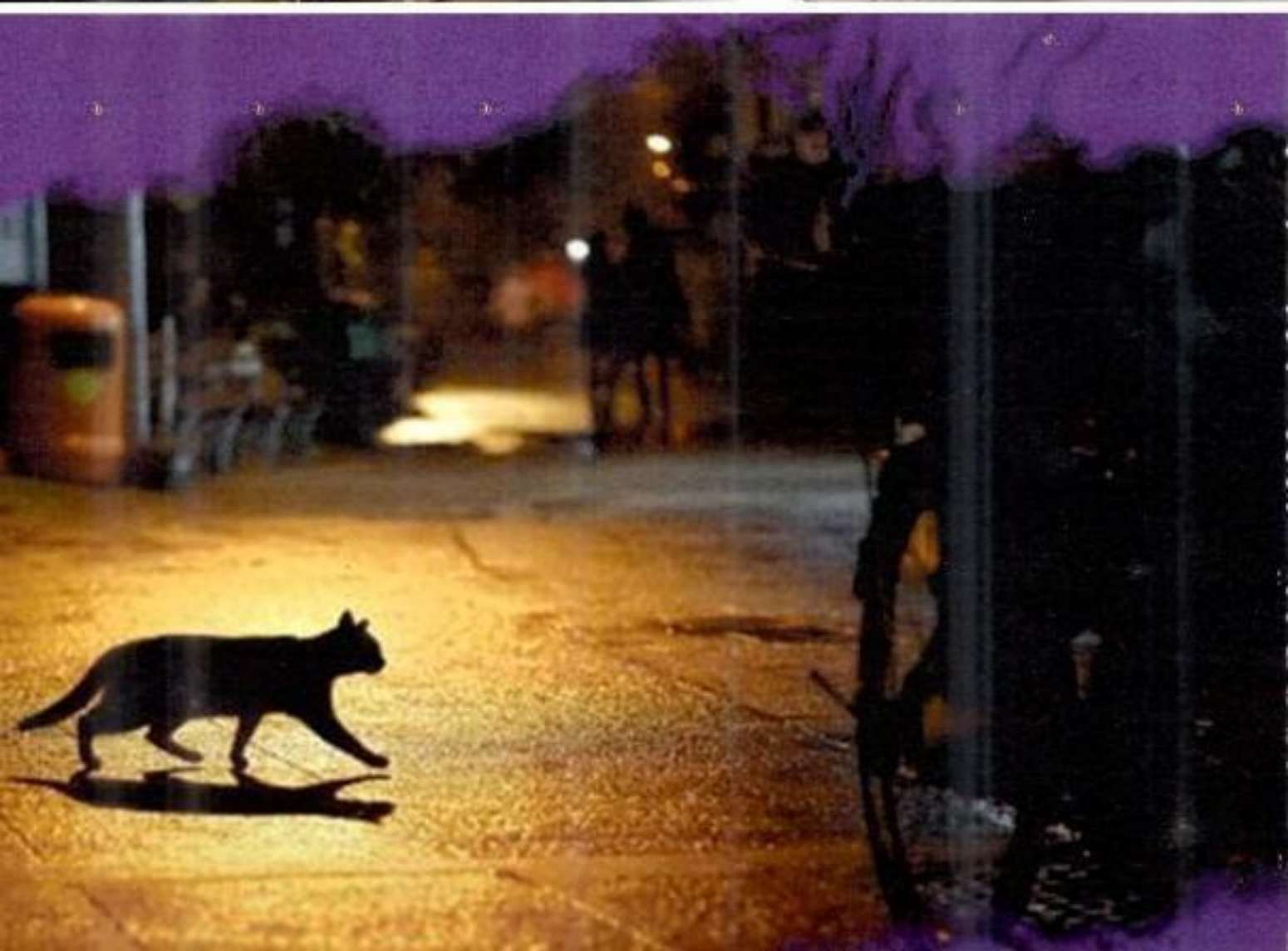
Sir/ Madam,

The undersigned is pleased to inform you that the College Environment and Climate Cell, Bijni College, Bijni is going to conduct a Survey on "Drive against Superstition to Eradicate Social Evil" in the Bijni Sub-Division in support of Science Technology and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Assam.

In this Context, you are appointed as **Data Collector** under the supervision **Dr. Prasanta Das**, Project Supervisor of the survey.

Sincerely yours

(Abdul Kader Hussain)
Programme Co-ordinator
CECC, Bijni College, Bijni





Published by College Environment and Climate Cell, Bijni College, Bijni

অসম বিজ্ঞান প্রযুক্তিবিদ্যা আৰু পৰিৱেশ পৰিষদ
(বিজ্ঞান, প্রযুক্তি আৰু জলবায়ু পৰিৱৰ্তন বিভাগ, অসম চৰকাৰ)

ASSAM SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

(Science, Technology and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Assam)

BIGYAN BHAWAN

G. S. Road, Christian Basti

Guwahati - 781005

Assam, India



Telephone : +91-361-3518292

E-mail : directorastec@gmail.com

astec@rediffmail.com

Website: astec.assam.gov.in

ASTEC/ENV/2184/2023/ 3755-3769

Date: 12.12.2024

From: Dr Jaideep Baruah
Director

To,

The Principal

1. Bijni College, Chirang
2. ADP College, Nagaon
3. Sipajhar College, Darrang
4. LOKD College, Sonitpur
5. Tinsukia College, Tinsukia
6. Lunding College, Hojai
7. Madhab Choudhary College, Barpeta
8. Dakshin Kamrup College, Kamrup
9. Biswanath College, Biwanath
10. Jonai College, Dhemaji
11. Sivasagar Girls College, Sivasagar
12. Kaliabor College, Nagaon
13. CNB College, Golaghat
14. Pranab Jubilee College, Karbi Anglong
15. Udalguri College, Udalguri

Sub: Request for submission of U.C. SoE and Activity Reports along with original vouchers, photographs etc. against the grants released for conducting Awareness Programmes under "Drive Against Superstitions- A Campaign to Eradicate Social Evils".

Ref: Our Sanction Order No. ASTEC/ENV/2232/2022/3057 Dated. 06.12.2023

Sir/Madam,

In inviting reference to the subject and sanction No. cited above, I have the honour to inform you that an amount of Rs.1,00,000.00 (Rupees One Lakh only) was sanctioned and released to your college for conducting various activities under the above mentioned project.

But we are yet to receive U.C. SoE, activity reports and photographs etc. from your institution. Therefore, you are requested to submit all relevant documents along with original vouchers etc. to the undersigned on or before 21/01/2025.

Kindly treat it as **MOST URGENT**.

Enclo: As above

Yours faithfully,

Director
ASTE Council

Memo. No.ASTEC/ENV/2184/2023/

Date:12.12.2024

Copy to:

1. Dy. FAO, ASTEC - for information
2. CECC Coordinator - for kind information and necessary action.

Director
ASTE Council