



OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL/SECRETARY  
**SWAMI YOGANANDA GIRI COLLEGE**  
**SAKTI-ASHRAM**

(Affiliated to Bodoland University)  
Recognised 2(F) & 12(B) Under the U.G.C. New Delhi  
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Salvami Shivam sunda rom  
Estd. 1994.

H.A.  
13/3/23  
(H. A. Pramanik)

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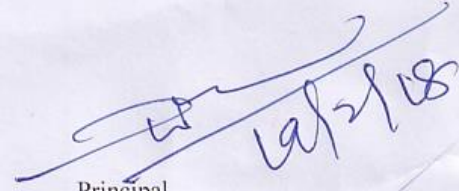
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NOTICE

Date: - 19/02/2018

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So, all the staff are requested to submit research articles of multidisciplinary nature within 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018.

  
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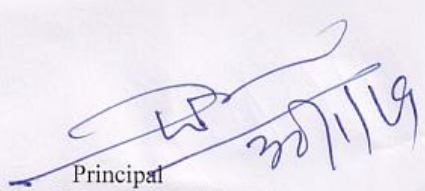
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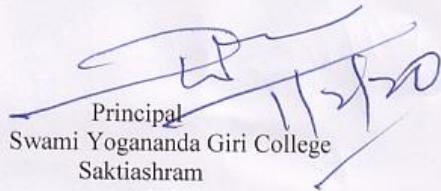
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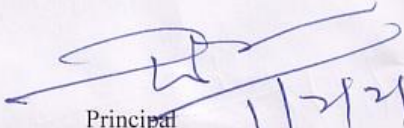
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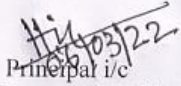
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২২ ড° বিভা ভৰালী

অসমীয়া লোক-সাহিত্যৰ পৰম্পৰাত মহাভাৰতীয় ঐক্য আৰু চেতনা / ২৩

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THE WISDOM

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A Collection of Research Articles

Dr. Prahlad Das



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THE SCHOLAR A Collection of Research Articles



# THE SCHOLAR

A Collection of Research Articles

Dr. Prahlad Das



# THE MIRROR

A COLLECTION OF RESEARCH ARTICLES



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# TEACHERS PUBLICATION IN BOOKS AND CHAPTERS

## 1. Arong Lahary



### Global warming is an International Problem

Arong Lahary

Assistant Professor, Department of History,  
Swami Yogananda Giri College  
Saktiashram

\*\*\*\*\*

Global warming is a steady increase in the earth's average temperature, as measured by rising global surface temperatures, caused or influenced by continuous emissions of greenhouse gases, with carbon dioxide and CFCs such as Methane and Nitrous oxide, as well as other air pollutants, polluting over 90% of the atmosphere and affecting climate sensitivity and precipitation levels.

The 'Greenhouse Effect,' as it is commonly known, is one of the principal causes of global warming. An authentic study has offered important facts to support the current condition of global warming, despite the fact that it is considered rather controversial.

To limit these emissions and mitigate the worsening consequences of climate change, widespread adoption and execution of appropriate remedies is required. We'll now move on to a more in-depth explanation of the causes and impacts of global warming.

#### Causes of Global warming

The causes can be split into two categories:

11

## Environmental Pollution is a Global Problem

**Arong Lahary**

Assistant Professor

Department of History

Swami Yogananda Giri College, Saktiashram

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Introduction :**

Environmental pollution occurs when there is an unfavourable change in the environment that has a negative impact on plants and animals. A pollutant is a substance that causes environmental pollution. Pollutants can exist as liquids, solids, or gases. A substance becomes a pollutant when its concentration exceeds its natural abundance, and this increase in concentration is caused by either human activities or natural phenomena. Pollutants can be degraded and rapidly broken down by natural processes similar to vegetable degradation. We also have pollutants that take decades to degrade and, once released, are difficult to remove. DDT, plastics, heavy metals, and nuclear waste are a few examples.

### **Effects of Environmental Pollution :**

Pollutants have been observed to originate at one location and then be transported to other locations by the action of wind or water. Humans release some pollutants into the environment. This results in pollution of the air, water, and soil. If the soil becomes polluted, the beneficial microorganisms that live in it will die, and the soil's fertility will be lost. Crop production will be reduced. It will have a negative impact on human society if the soil is not fertile.



## Impact of Covid-19 on Students of North East India

Arong Lahary

Assistant Professor, Department of History,  
Swami Yogananda Giri College Saktiashram

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The year 2020 has been plagued with COVID-19 and many sectors such as the manufacturing and services are affected, with the educational sector being one of them. Even though a probable way through online learning is found to continue academic activities, the result and the process may not be successful. This study intends to identify the areas of educational disruption due to the COVID19 situation. For this purpose, a structured questionnaire is used to collect data from students of various part of the Northeast states of India. The findings from the study revealed that there are many reasons that causes educational disruption in the life of students of north-eastern states of India. Students from the north-eastern states of India have been facing poor network, which leads to poor communication between the teachers and students. Continuous lockdown also causes mental stress to the students. As the tension rises due to the ongoing pandemic, insecurity regarding the future plans of students also rises. Owing to financial constraints, students are not able to

meet the necessary requirements for effective online learning.

The main objective was to decrease and delay an epidemic's peak by "flattening the curve". The lockdown has had a toll on the livelihood of people working in various sectors. According to the literature, the preference and feelings towards online education were diverse. A study conducted with Indian undergraduates found out that the disruption of the usual education system, uncertainties of the future, and the fear of the virus have created emotional instability among students. The lack of motivation, procrastination, and difficulty concentrating was commonly reported, as well as fear and anxiety, confusion, stress, and worry about academic failure. The prevailing financial instabilities, lack of knowledge, and resources to access online platforms for education are high in rural areas of India. Among them, most rural students do not have access to mobile phones and laptops. Further, according to Bhaumik & Priyadarshini, about 30-40% of students have problems accessing devices and a good internet connection which negatively affects effectiveness. Some students face issues in accessing OER because some resources require special software or applications to access the information needed (Krelja, 2016). In addition, some students fail to access the online materials due to limited accessibility or slow internet connection, mostly low-income families or those in rural areas. Some of the students lack computer literacy skills and thus faced difficulty finding relevant information when accessing OER (Sultan and Rafiq, 2021). Due to that, the entire education system in the world has collapsed with the closure of educational institutions such as schools, colleges, universities, as isolation is needed to control the situation (Muthuprasad et al., 2021). The other study mentioned that the closure of educational institutions and the continuous lockdown has caused mental stress such as frustration



## Human Trafficking in India: An Analysis

Akan Roy

Assistant Professor

Department of Political Science

Swami Yogananda Giri College, Saktiashram

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### Abstract:

This paper addresses the situation of human trafficking in India. It argues that the focus on trafficking either as an issue of illegal migration or prostitution still dominates the discourse of trafficking, which prioritizes state security over human security and does not adequately address the root causes of trafficking and the insecurity of trafficked individuals. The root causes or vulnerability factors of trafficking such as structural inequality, culturally sanctioned practices, poverty or economic insecurity, organ trade, bonded labour, gender violence, which are further exacerbated by corruption, have remained unrecognized in academic and policy areas. This paper argues that emphasis needs to be given to such underlying root causes and modes and also crimes related to human trafficking, that threatens human security of the trafficked persons in India. Accordingly, it provides some preventive measures to address and deal with the problem.

**Keywords:** Trafficking, Human Trafficking, Causes and modes, Preventive measures.

### Introduction:

Human trafficking which is for the purposes of sexual exploitation is becoming an increasingly prevalent issue



## Illegal Migration into Assam: A Brief Study

Akan Roy

Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science,  
Swami Yogananda Giri College  
Saktiashram

\*\*\*\*\*

### Abstract:

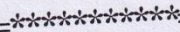
This paper examines various aspects of illegal migration into Assam from Bangladesh. We first attempt to define an illegal immigrant in Assam by discussing the parameters set by history and polity of the state over a long period of time. Various estimates put the number of illegal immigrants anywhere between a few hundred thousand to 4 million. The study finds that environmental crisis caused by population pressure in Bangladesh and relatively greater economic opportunities in terms of higher lifetime income, acquisition of land and assets in Assam, have been the primary motivations behind large scale migration. Among the beneficial effects, the immigrants have contributed to the rise of agricultural productivity by introducing better techniques, crop diversity, and multiple cropping. The supply of cheap labour by the immigrants in the informal labour market have benefitted the consumers and producers alike. These immigrants do not seem to compete with the native workers who are generally educated and seek employment in the formal labour market.



## Impact of Corruption in Politics

**Akan Roy**

Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science,  
Swami Yogananda Giri College, Saktiashram



Corruption has not only become a ubiquitous aspect of Indian politics, but has also become an increasingly important factor in Indian elections. The important role of the Indian state in providing services and promoting economic development has always created the opportunity to use public resources for private purposes.

While government regulation of business was extended in the 1960s and corporate donations were banned in 1969, the trade of economic favours for sub-table contributions to political parties has become an increasingly prevalent political practice. During the 1980s and 1990s, corruption became associated with occupiers at the highest levels of India's political system.

Rajiv Gandhi's government has been shaken by scandals, as has the government of PV Narasimha Rao. Politicians have become so close to corruption in the eyes of the public that a Times of India poll of 1554 adults in six metropolitan cities revealed that 98% of citizens are convinced that politicians and ministers are corrupt, 85% between them increase. The importance of political corruption in India in the

around the world. Trafficking is a huge industry which has been identified as the fastest growing criminal industry in the world. The international and Indian legal definitions of bonded labour, child labour and sex trafficking used throughout the report are highlighted in this section. Under the new section 370 of the Indian Penal Code, trafficking of persons for “physical exploitation or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude and the forced removal of organs” is prohibited. Cases covering a wide variety of forms of modern-day slavery have been registered under this section. Since India signed the Palermo Protocol and amended its Penal Code, trafficking of persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation has been comprehensively prohibited. The Immoral Traffic in Persons Act 1956 also prohibits the procuring, inducing or taking of a person for the purpose of prostitution. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 prohibits a range of sexual offences against children under the age of 18. Human trafficking can include several different components which can include sex trafficking, labour trafficking, and organ trafficking. Sex trafficking is human trafficking into prostitution. Labour trafficking is when someone is trafficked into work that is non-sexual. Examples can include a man trafficked into farm work, or a woman trafficked into a servant. Lastly, organ trafficking is when people are trafficked so their organs can be sold to be used into transplants. People can be forced into this trafficking by many means such as physical force being used upon them, or false promises made by traffickers. Examples of promises may include false job opportunities, or marriages in foreign countries. To prove that human trafficking is still happening around the world. According to the Walk Free Foundation Global Slavery Index 2014, India is home to an estimated 14 million victims of human trafficking, including victims of sex trafficking, bonded

### 3. Ali Azom Ahmed



#### IMPORTANCE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

**Ali Azom Ahmed**

Assistant Professor, Department of Education,  
Swami Yogananda Giri College,  
Saktiashram

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**Abstract:**

Education is a life long process. It starts from cradle to grave. Broadly speaking, Education refers to the all round development of the child, Which include the Physical, Mental, Spiritual, Social, Moral and Emotional side of a person. Education is an important human activity. In life long process, we gathered knowledge and experiences through various ways or types of Education. The ways or types of Education are formal, informal and non-formal.

**Keywords:** Physical, Mental, formal, informal and non-formal.

**Introduction:** Through, Education is a life long process, but the formal Education is start from the six years of a child. It starts, when the child inters the school, and it end when a child leaves the Educational Institutions. The formal Schools are various types, such as Primary/Elementary School, Secondary School, Higher Secondary School, Multi-Purpose School, Technical School, Special School etc.

**Concept of Secondary Education:**

The School Education is the education between the

## 4. Abdul Kadir Akand



### Economic Consequences of Migration in Assam

Abdul Kadir Akand

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics,  
Swami Yogananda Giri College,  
Saktiashram

=====\*\*\*\*\*=====

In general, large-scale migration has a wide range of short-run and long-run effects on the society and economy of the host region/country. Studies have shown that the migration of Bangladeshis into Assam has already had significant consequences for the society, polity, economy, and environment of the state. However, the economic consequences can be both direct and indirect. Migration can and does affect the economy indirectly through its impact on society, polity, and environment.

It is important to recognize that there are both beneficial and harmful effects of migration on the economy. The Bangladeshi migrants work primarily in the agricultural sector or in the urban informal sector. The peasant migrants from the erstwhile East Bengal in the beginning of the twentieth century brought with them better cultivation techniques and greater varieties of crops. They also introduced multiple cropping that was not practiced by the natives. Thus, they contributed to rise in productivity of agriculture in Assam. Because of this contribution, Assam had a rice surplus by as

early as 1947 and also had a number of vegetables and crops earlier unknown in the state."

The general concern about the harmful economic impact of immigration, particularly of illegal immigration, is over the labour market consequences. Because the immigrants in general and illegal immigrants in particular supply cheap labour, there is an apprehension that they take away jobs from native workers. In order to determine the effects of illegal immigration in the labour market in Assam, we will examine the available facts. In 1991 census 41 percent of the international migrant workers are cultivators and another 10 percent agricultural laborers. However, interstate and international migrant workers taken together, most of them are engaged in non-agricultural activities.

How about other indicators of labour market outcomes? A comparison of real wages in Assam with those in other parts of the country will indicate to some extent the labour market conditions in the state. We present average rural wages (both nominal and real) for agricultural workers, non-agricultural workers and unskilled workers for 2002 and 2003. As we can see, for all three categories, real wages are lower in Assam than in other parts of the country. It may be an indication of relatively higher supply of labour but is not directly attributable to illegal immigrants. Further, it has been pointed out that the illegal immigrants do not compete for jobs in the same labour market as do the 17 native people." High unemployment is prevalent among the educated natives and since the illegal immigrants are mostly illiterate, they do not compete for the same jobs. In recent years, the Bangladeshi immigrants have replaced migrant workers from other parts of India, particularly from Bihar, in the informal labour market. They work in increasing numbers as construction workers, day laborers, porters, rickshaw pullers, and household helpers. The supply of cheap labour has definitely

## Grade of Irrigation in Assam with Particular Indication to Kokrajhar District

*Abdul Kader Akand*

Assam is maintaining a diversified pattern of land utilisation. As per the pattern of utilisation of land, total are of the State may be divided into the following categories : (i) forest, (ii) land not available for cultivation, (iii) other uncultivated land excluding fallow land, (iv) fallow land, and (v) cropped land. The following table shows the pattern of land utilisation of Assam in details.

Table No-1  
Pattern of land Utilization in Assam (1951-92)

Description of land and p.c.to reporting area	(in lakh hectares)				
	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6
Geographical area	88.20	78.52	78.52	78.52	78.52
Forest	28.2	25.56	21.15	19.84	19.84
(p.c. to reporting area)	(32.0)	(29.1)	(26.9)	(25.3)	(25.3)

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## CHAPTER 16

### The Folk Music and Folk Dance of the Bodo Community

*Abdul Kadir Akand*

#### Introduction

The Bodo community is one of the major ethnic communities of Assam in India. They belong to a larger group of ethnicity called the Bodo-Kachari which falls under the Indo-Mongoloid family in the Assam-Burmese linguistic section. From the Mythological point of view the Bodos are the offspring of son of Vishnu and Mother-Earth who were termed as *Kiratas* during the Epic period.

The term 'Bodo' stands for the language and the community as well. The Bodos are recognized as a plain tribe under the sixth schedule of the Constitution of Indian. They are scattering in different parts of North-East India i.e. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura. They



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## Impacts of Irrigation and Agriculture in Assam

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**Introduction:**

Irrigation and Agriculture is most essential in Assam. Assam is predominantly Agriculture based, about 85% of population depend on Agriculture, the overall Irrigation come in the state is 25% of ultimate Irrigation potential of state - The department has now proposed to renovate about 128 Irrigation Schemes in Assam: Agriculture is the main occupation of the state. As such the need of Irrigation in the region is being increasingly felt. The region also has a dense network of drainage, channels with as many as 7 river basins lying in it. The region as such is very rich in Water resource. But this has never before been tapped for agricultural purposes, because the subsistence economy of region with a limited population and abundant cultivated land did not realize the necessity of growing more Crops than what was actually needed. But with a tremendous growth of population on the one hand and subsistence economy being replaced partially by modern industrial - economy on the other, the need for growing more crops has arisen.

The present Agricultural status of the region reveals that there is a great need of irrigation to develop agricultural production. The necessity is caused mainly by climatic factors,

It is firstly seen that through the region has average an annual rainfall of more than 2000 mm. about 80% of it comes between last June and last September, from about the September the rain fall becomes scanty and months of November, December, January, February, and March remain practically dry except an occasion shower. Although a few thunder-shower occur in April and May, the water though provided is partly absorbed by the thirsty soil lying under the long dry, spell and partly lost in evaporate-transpiration. In this long spell of drought, the small rivers, rivers streams, ponds, ponds tanks and other shallow water bodies run dry, even the underground water level sinks down by 10-15 metres, under such circumstances no large-scale Rabi Crop Can be carried out during the dry season from October to May without the help of irrigation.

Secondly, the vagaries of the South-west monsoon necessitate irrigation even during the Amon crop can period. This is because, although the South west monsoon rain normally come during the month of June, some time it may not, affecting the sowing of paddy seeds and trans plantation of seedlings. This early drought also affects jute plans in their healthy growth and by facilitating gregarious weeds to grow. Sometimes again, although the monsoon rain comes. It may not be of sufficient quantity and affect agricultural operation. In some years again rainfall varies within the region, some areas of it receiving surplus and some other areas receiving deficient rainfall. Thus, it is realized that presence of irrigational facilities is necessary event in the growing period of the autumn crops.

Thirdly as 72% of the area of the North-East India is hilly, the water from rainfall run down the hill slopes as sheet flood in these areas leaving little water for crops.

Fourthly, in plains of the region there are sandy tracts, especially by the side of the present and old river courses. As water percolates down in the sandy bracts, no crops can be



## Role of Agriculture in Economic Development: An Analysis

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### **Introduction:**

From the evolution of human history, it is amply testified that economic development traces its origin to agriculture. This sector plays a vital role in the process of economic development of a country. It has already made a significant contribution to the economic prosperity of advanced countries and its role in the economic development of less developed countries is of vital importance. It is seen that increased agriculture output and productivity tend to contribute substantially to an overall economic development of a predominantly agriculture and over populated country. Agriculture production can be raised more rapidly with lesser amount of capital investment in it. To a great extent, productivity can be increased even without additional capital. The increasing agricultural productivity will make substantial contributions to the general economic development.

An economy may be broadly divided into three sectors namely- a) the primary sector, b) the secondary sector,

## 5. Debahuti Brahma



### Gandhi's influence on the characters of R.K. Narayan's novels

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#### Abstract:

The British had primarily come to India to pursue their trade and economic interests. The British followed such economic policies which led to rapid transformation of Indian economy into a colonial economy, whose nature and structure were determined by the needs of British economy. The British policy not only kept the Indian economy poor, but also blocked the way for systematic development of modern industry in India. With liberal and duty-free access to the British imports, the traditional artisans and craftsmen in India were ruined.

**Keywords:** Economic policies, rapid transformation, colonial economy, systematic development, traditional artisans and craftsman.

#### Introduction:

The condition of the peasantry was no better while the rates of agricultural produce were low and a large majority was engaged in contract farming at low remunerations,

the demands of land revenue were large. As a result, the poor farmers were left with very little to feed their families, many of them plunged into debt with traditional moneylenders who gradually grabbed their land and the poor peasants ended up working as hapless agricultural laborers on their own lands. During the centuries of economic exploitation, the drain of Indian wealth was so high that the agrarian society of India was pushed to the verge of starvation.

The movement for independence was spreading everywhere in the country. People were becoming aware of their political rights and hence more and more people joined the nationalist movement, especially the Indian middle class whose historical development may be located in the colonial period. The middle class has been an important sociological category in modern India. This class included professionals like lawyers, doctors, teachers, writers, journalists and those employed in the British administrative service. This class of people was instrumental in ushering in social reforms in their respective communities. Many of the writers during this period, including R.K. Narayan draw his characters from this class of Indians. Dealing with middle class society, Narayan is at his best when he pitches their struggle, their economic stringency and standard of living. Narayan through his novels portrays an authentic picture of a conservative Hindu society. He portrays a variety of characters covering the whole gamut of life. Narayan is from a conservative Hindu society, is committed to Hindu ideology. Narayan built his themes around Hindu myths and legends. His novels *Swami and Friends*, *The Bachelors of Arts* and *The English Teacher* are more or less autobiographical in content with many of the major events being occurred in the life of Narayan himself. Narayan's psychic contact with the spirit of his dead wife, the theme of Narayan's *The English Teacher* is an example to support the contention. The story of *The Guide* is based on the Hindu

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## The Narrative Technique of R.K.Narayan in His Works: A Brief Study

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### Abstract :

Narayan's success in using the English language as a medium for the expression of a creative urge lies in his use of certain literary devices like irony, satire and humour. Irony and satire are used as major weapons to expose the social ills, the follies, the foibles and the hypocrisy of a society and thus bring out the facts; and humour makes his writing interesting and appealing to his readers. Narayan's language is objective, convincing and simple and hence it is found to be "closest to the language of the newspaper and the Sunday Weekly." For an Indian, it is quite a feat to write about the native customs and manners in an alien language, i.e. English.

**Keywords:** Irony, satire, humour.

### Introduction:

The characteristic feature of Narayan's style as a writer is his detached way of depicting a picture of his contemporary times. His stories are narrated in an impersonal manner by a seemingly detached narrator. He interprets Indian life purely with an aesthetic sense unmarred by biased objectivity. He takes utmost care not to give an authorial opinion on such issues of social, economic and political interests of his time.



## The philosophy of R.K. Narayan in his Works

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### Abstract

Mahatma Gandhi was a freedom fighter, a philosopher, a spiritualist and above all a practitioner of truth and non-violence. Gandhism is a body of ideas and principles that describes the inspiration, vision and the life work of Mahatma Gandhi. The term Gandhism also encompasses what Gandhian ideas, words and action means to people around the world and how they use them for guidance in building their own future. Gandhian philosophies are universal and timeless philosophies, it is set in the Indian social context. They hold the ideals of truth and non-violence which is relevant to all humankind. Gandhian philosophy is a philosophy of self-transformation. It is the task of the individual to make a sincere attempt to live according to the principles of truth and non-violence which Gandhi regarded as ultimate reality. The four main elements of Gandhian philosophy are truth, non-violence, sarvodaya (progress of all) and satyagraha (holding onto truth) which constitute Gandhi and his teachings.

Mahatma Gandhi was a dominant figure in many of the major novels of Indian English writers. His philosophies

## 6. Dr. Dharmendra Narayan Dev

### **Status of Women Empowerment in India and Covid-19**

**Dharmendra Narayan Dev**

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#### **Abstract**

*Women as a part of human factor have been playing a very important and crucial role in promotion of economic development of a region or country. The empowerment and development of women brings dynamic and democratic changes to the society. In India women often are facing subordination or discrimination by the male dominated society. Though the Central Government as well as the various State Governments have been taking numerous measures from time to time the achievement in women empowerment and development are not in the right pace and there exist vast regional variation across the country which will be increase rapidly especially during a pandemic like Covid-19. Therefore the message of the time is to investigate the status and variation in women empowerment and development across the various states of the country and find solution to resolve such issues at Covid-19 times. The prime objective of the paper is to analyze the variations in women empowerment and development across Indian States by constructing a suitable composite index and suggest appropriate measures to behind variations in women empowerment especially in Covid-19 times.*

**Keywords:** Women Empowerment, Variations, Covid-19, Women, Status, India.

#### **Introduction**

Women as a part of human factor have been playing a very important and crucial role in the promotion of economic development of a region. The role of women and need to empower them are central

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## ROLE OF STATISTICS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

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**ABSTRACT**

The role of statistical technique in research has been very important and crucial. In recent times particularly in social science research the importance of statistical technique has been increasing fast. Without statistical technique the scientific investigation of a problem will not be complete. The statistical technique becomes the fundamentals of research tools. Statistics is the science of collecting, analyzing and making inference from data. It is not only used by the Statisticians or Mathematicians but also used by researchers in many fields to organize, analyze and summarize data. Statistical methods and analysis are often used in the research process of social sciences. Thus, they are useful to communicate research findings and to support hypotheses and give credibility to research methodology and conclusions. It is important for all those persons related to research to understand statistics so that they can be informed, evaluate the credibility and usefulness of information and make appropriate decisions. This paper wants to present a theoretical study re-

garding research tools and statistics. The prime focus of the paper is to draw the place of statistics in social science research and its role in research.

**Key words:** Statistics; data collection; research process; hypothesis; analysis

### 1. INTRODUCTION:

The statistical tools or techniques has very important and pivotal role in research. The scope of statistics is very vast. There is hardly any subject where statistical tools are not applicable. Research in general and social science research in particular is such a field where statistical tools are indispensable and more widely used. Most of the research works in recent times cannot complete without statistical methods. Statistical methods and analysis are often used to communicate and give credibility to research methodology and conclusions. It is necessary for all the researcher to understand statistics so that they can be informed, evaluate the credibility and usefulness of information and make appropriate decisions. The prime objectives of the paper are to draw the role and place of statistics in social science research.

### 2. RESEARCH AND STATISTICS:

The word research is composed of two word 're' and 'search' which means to search again or to search for new facts or to modify older ones in any branch of knowledge. Research in common refers to search for knowledge. It can be defined as a scientific investigation. The search for knowledge through objectives and systematic methods of finding solution to a problem is research. The systematic approach concerning generalization and the formulation of a theory is also research. Therefore, research is a systematic approach consisting of enunciating the problem, formulating hypotheses, collecting the facts or data, analyzing the facts and reaching certain conclusions either in the form of solution towards the concerned problem or in certain generalizations for some

## CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERN AND DEVELOPMENT IN ASSAM

Dharmendra Narayan Dev  
Tapati Barman

### Abstract

The demographic change or pattern has very important role in the development of an economy or region. Assam is a backward economy with peculiar demographic and geographical characteristics. The socio-economic condition of the vast population group is very weak. The development progress of Assam is at a slow pace. Here, the study wants to analyze development of Assam with respect to demographic variables as per 2011 Census. The various demographic indicators which are related to the development of an economy are population growth rate, child sex ratio, infant mortality rate, literacy rate, urbanization etc. Here, for sake of convenience, the study has been taken into account district level data of four indicators such as population growth rate, literacy rate, child sex ratio and urbanization through which status of development and comparability among the regions of Assam can be made. The main objectives of the study are to assess demographic and development status across the different districts of Assam and to show variability of the different indicators across the different regions of Assam. The analytical frameworks

of the data are such that each of the indicators is transformed into an index and from all these indices a composite index has been constructed which will show the relative position of the demographic pattern and development among the districts of Assam.

**Keywords :** Development, demographic variables, regions, disparity, composite index

### Introduction

The economy of a region more or less depends upon the demographic change or pattern of that particular region. Today, the demographic condition of an economy has a close bearing with sustainability. Sustainability becomes a world-wide context in every aspect of development. Therefore, as the demographic variables are crucial for development, it should be such that it brings sustainability. The human development in particular and development in general are mainly based on the demographic variables such as population growth, literacy rate, child sex ratio, infant mortality rate etc. The study like demographic pattern and development has great significance in a backward economy like Assam, where the socio-economic conditions of the vast population group is very weak. Though there exist some sort of development across the state of Assam in recent times, it occurs at a very slow pace and is somewhat haphazard.

The present study attempts to analyze district level development of Assam with respect to demographic variables as per 2011 Census. According to 2011 Census, Assam comprises with 27 districts viz., Dhubri, Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Chirang, Goalpara, Barpeta, Nalbari, Baksa, Kamrup, Kamrup Metro, Darrang, Udalguri, Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Morigaon, Nagaon, Golaghat, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Karbi-Anglong, Dima Hasao, Karimganj, Hailakandi and Cachar. Here, for sake of convenience, the study has been taken into account district level data of four indicators such as population growth rate, literacy



## Disparities in Rural Development of Assam and Environmental Sustainability

*Dharmendra Narayan Dev*

### **Introduction:**

Assam is a backward economy having about 86 percent of its population living in rural areas. The socio-economic condition of the vast population group is very weak. The development progress of Assam is at a slow pace. There is unequal distribution of income along with various development indicators like health and education that reveal very weak position in the state. This leads to variations in development across the state of Assam. There is high incidence of poverty which distributes unevenly across the various districts of Assam. According to data of NITI (National Institute for Transformation India) Aayog the poverty head count ratio in 2011-12 was 33.89 percent (Tendulkar Methodology). In recent times, development of an economy has a close bearing with sustainability. Sustainability becomes a world-wide context in every aspect of development. Rural development of a region has significant role in environmental sustainability.

Here, the study wants to analyze rural developmental disparities of Assam by taking into account some suitable indicators which are related to environmental sustainability as per 2011 Census. Using secondary data the indicators that the study has taken into account are- rural literacy rate, rural health, population growth rate and rural poverty through which status of development and comparability among the regions of Assam can be made. The main objectives of the study are to find out disparities in rural development across the different districts of Assam and to analyze such variability with reference to environmental sustainability. The present study is an inter-district level study which is based on secondary data as per 2011 Census. According to 2011 Census, Assam comprises with 27 districts viz., Dhubri, Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Chirang, Goalpara, Barpeta, Nalbari, Baksa, Kamrup, Kamrup Metro, Darrang, Udalguri, Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Morigaon, Nagaon, Golaghat, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Karbi-Anglong, Dima Hasao, Karimganj, Hailakandi and Cachar.

### **Review of Literature:**

Ray (1975) viewed that rural development deserves greater attention partly



## GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY OF NORTH-EAST INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

The North-Eastern Region (NER) of India comprises eight states- Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim. The present study discusses about the effects of globalization on North-East region of India. The globalization has certain positive and negative impacts in a geographically peculiar backward region like North-East India. Here, the study tries to find out the impact of globalization in some areas like economic growth which is mostly reflected by per capita income (PCI), status of some global economic malady like poverty, unemployment, sectoral growth of the region, border trade etc. Globalization brings both fear and opportunities. It is often happening that being a geographically isolated region from the mainland India North-Eastern region have to bear more fear than opportunities in the globalization era. But as the region is surrounded by several border nations, there is a vast trade prospect of India by using this region.

**Key words:** Globalization; PCI; poverty; unemployment; trade;

sectoral impact

### Introduction:

The North-Eastern Region (NER) of India comprises eight states- Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim. The acute poverty along with peculiar geographical characteristics leads NER in a very backward position. The North-Eastern region is characterized by varied habitat, heavy rainfall, extremely rich biodiversity, mountains and hills, rivers etc. makes communication difficult and expensive. Even though the region is rich in natural resources it has been lagging behind than the rest of the country that is of national economy. The economy generally identified by low per capita income, low capital formation, inadequate infrastructural facilities, geographical isolation, lack of industrial base and investment opportunities etc.

After introduction of economic reforms in 1991 which includes certain structural changes in Indian economy and as India became a member nation of WTO (World Trade Organization), 1995, more openness to the Indian economy to the rest of the world became essential. Economic reforms have ample effects in the different sectors of an economy and become a prime mover of the economy. Today, globalization, liberalization and privatization became a buzz word in every nook and corner of the world which are used synonymously with economic reforms. Every economy of the world could not escape them from the globalization euphoria. Every economy of the world will have to bear certain positive and negative impacts of globalization.

The word 'globalization' is derived from the word 'global', which means worldwide. It is the process of integration of economies, politics, education, culture etc. across the world through cross border flows of various factors, products and information. There exist open systems of communications among the nations of the world. The modern era of science

## Spatial Disparities in Rural Development of Assam

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### ABSTRACT

*Assam is predominantly a rural economy. About 87 per cent (2001 Census) of the population of the state lives in rural areas. The acute poverty along with variations of some basic amenities across the state addresses the problem of rural developmental disparities. In an economy with peculiar geographical characteristics, the study on rural developmental disparities has special significance. The present study attempts to analyze the extent of rural development across the districts of the state taking suitable indicators such as literacy rate, agricultural productivity and health on the basis of 2001 census report. The study also wants to investigate factors behind the rural developmental disparities ranging from infrastructure, resource availability, government expenditure on rural development programmes and urbanization and industrialization.*

*The village amenities data of 2001 Census report will be used to examine and estimate the extent of rural development of different districts of Assam. The analytical framework of the study is such that each of the indicators are transformed into an index and from all these indices a composite index has been constructed through which status of rural development of different regions can be established. Further, using rural developments as dependent variable a multiple regression analysis has been developed in order to establish overall significance of the factors understanding rural development.*

**Keywords:** Rural development; disparity; literacy; productivity; health; availability.

## CONCEPT AND MEASUREMENT OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND ITS RELATION WITH HUMAN RIGHTS

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### 1. Introduction:

Development is a wider concept than just it mean. It is much more than growth. It doesn't imply only mere increase in Nation's GNP (Gross National Product). The sole aim of every nation is the attainment of economic development. Accordingly the countries are divided into various categories like developed, developing and less developed. Human development is a necessary and most important condition for economic development. Thus, to attain economic development and remain it to be sustainable improvement of human capitals like education, health and health care are necessary.

In today's world development is a multidimensional process involving major changes in social structure, popular

attitudes and national institutions as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and eradication of poverty. The attention to poverty and deprivation are the core issues of human development. Thus, the core issues of human development which form the basis of economic development have a close relationship with human rights. The deprivations of different indicators that improve human development also affect human rights of the deprived populace.

### 2. Concept of Human Development:

The question of improvement in population quality is related to the concept of human development. We know that education and training, innovations and research and development of health and nutrition's are among the most important means of improving human quality which improves human development.

The concept of human development basically come into existence in development area in 1990, when the first Human Development Report (HDR) published by United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The objectives of development are to create an enabling environment in which people can enjoy long, healthy and creative lives. Since its launch in 1990, the Human Development Report has defined human development as the process of enlarging peoples' choice as well as the raising of well being achieved. The most important choices are to lead a long and healthy life, to be educated and to enjoy a decent standard of living. In addition of these political freedom, other guaranteed human rights and various ingredients of self respect are the essential choices.

Education, health and health care play a very important and crucial role in the development of a society. They are the basic social indicators of development. Human development needs investment in human capital, like education and health. Thus, it promotes economic development through raising educational attainment and improving health.

## 7. Hakim Ali Pramanik



### THE BODO IDENTITY MOVEMENT IN ASSAM FOR SEPARATE STATE: A BRIEF STUDY

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In the history of the All Bodo Students Union (ABSU), there is another glorious chapter of the struggle for survival and existence and political right of self-determination. The ABSU launched a vigorous democratic mass movement for the fulfilment of its 92 point charter of demands since the 2<sup>nd</sup> March/87 where, besides some Socio-Economic problems, three major political demands were also raised before the Government of India as well as Assam. They were-creation of a separate state of Bodoland, Creation of two District councils on the Sothern bank of the river Brahmaputra and the inclusion of Boro Kocharis of Karbi-Anglong into the S.T. (Hills) list. Bodofa Upendra Nath Brahma was the President of All Bodo Students Union (ABSU) during the period of 1987 to 1990 and he led the famous Bodoland movement right from the beginning stage. In the year of 1988 the 18<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the All Bodo Students Union was held at Bashbari in Dhubri District where the significant decision to suspend all 80 point Non-Political demands from its character of de-



### Economic Consequences of Migration in Assam

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In general, large-scale migration has a wide range of short-run and long-run effects on the society and economy of the host region/country. Studies have shown that the migration of Bangladeshis into Assam has already had significant consequences for the society, polity, economy, and environment of the state. However, the economic consequences can be both direct and indirect. Migration can and does affect the economy indirectly through its impact on society, polity, and environment.

It is important to recognize that there are both beneficial and harmful effects of migration on the economy. The Bangladeshi migrants work primarily in the agricultural sector or in the urban informal sector. The peasant migrants from the erstwhile East Bengal in the beginning of the twentieth century brought with them better cultivation techniques and greater varieties of crops. They also introduced multiple cropping that was not practiced by the natives. Thus, they contributed to rise in productivity of agriculture in Assam. Because of this contribution, Assam had a rice surplus by as

early as 1947 and also had a number of vegetables and crops earlier unknown in the state."

The general concern about the harmful economic impact of immigration, particularly of illegal immigration, is over the labour market consequences. Because the immigrants in general and illegal immigrants in particular supply cheap labour, there is an apprehension that they take away jobs from native workers. In order to determine the effects of illegal immigration in the labour market in Assam, we will examine the available facts. In 1991 census 41 percent of the international migrant workers are cultivators and another 10 percent agricultural laborers. However, interstate and international migrant workers taken together, most of them are engaged in non-agricultural activities.

How about other indicators of labour market outcomes? A comparison of real wages in Assam with those in other parts of the country will indicate to some extent the labour market conditions in the state. We present average rural wages (both nominal and real) for agricultural workers, non-agricultural workers and unskilled workers for 2002 and 2003. As we can see, for all three categories, real wages are lower in Assam than in other parts of the country. It may be an indication of relatively higher supply of labour but is not directly attributable to illegal immigrants. Further, it has been pointed out that the illegal immigrants do not compete for jobs in the same labour market as do the 17 native people." High unemployment is prevalent among the educated natives and since the illegal immigrants are mostly illiterate, they do not compete for the same jobs. In recent years, the Bangladeshi immigrants have replaced migrant workers from other parts of India, particularly from Bihar, in the informal labour market. They work in increasing numbers as construction workers, day laborers, porters, rickshaw pullers, and household helpers. The supply of cheap labour has definitely



## Fall of Bodo Kingdom: A Study

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### Abstract

The Bodo's earliest known inhabitants of Assam are believed to have migrated west China between 5000-2000 BC, to different parts of the world. They belong to Tibeto-Burman speaking group of Mongoloid stock. They had glorious past in the North East India, particularly in the Assam valley. They once ruled entire Assam and adjoining areas under different kings. But with the fall of their kings, they got isolated, and all sorts of miseries and sufferings came upon them. They scattered to different places and became like orphans. They remained illiterate and ignorant during the British rule. But since 1930 they became conscious of their social and political rights since 1960's they launched movement for establishing themselves as distinct ethnic group. They were granted Autonomy for their integral development in 1993. But the autonomy did not fulfil their demands. The failure of the Autonomous Council made the situation from bad to worse. Now the Bodoland problem has become very complex. The state government firm is not allowing the further division of Assam, while the Bodo Leaders and extremist

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### Demand for Udayachal: A Brief Study

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The demand for a separate state for the plains Tribal people of Assam got birth with the then Prime Minister of India Late Indira Gandhi's announcement on the 13<sup>th</sup> January, 1967 that Assam would be Re-organized on the basis of Federal structure, with such view, at the enthusiasm and initiative of All Bodo Students Union (ABSU) the Political party of Palins Tribal Council of Assam (PTCA) was formed on the 27<sup>th</sup> February 1967 at Ronghasali Hall, Kokrajhar. Since then, ABSU had been actively supporting PTCA in Demand of separate State till the PTCA leaders betrayed the cause of Separate state in 1977.

The PTCA, for the first time submitted memorandum to the then president of India Dr. Zakir Hussain on the 20<sup>th</sup> May 1967 at New Delhi for the creation of an "Autonomous region" for the Plains tribal Peoples of Assam. The wave of demand of Autonomous Region gradually got momentum and thus Autonomous Region was upgraded to the demand of "Union Territory" which was nomenclated as "UDAYACHAL" on the 7<sup>th</sup> January/1973. The wave of the Demand of a separate state ran to the highest level in the hearts of the Bodo youth and public in the year of 1972 and 1973. But then came the well-known Roman Script Movement for Bodo language in the

year of 1974-75 which was also immediately misunderstood by certain quarters as the movement Separate State. Then Completely stopped all political activities, even they suspended the demand of separate of escape arrest during emergency period. After the end of emergency again came the wave of Janata Party. The PTCA leaders, bargaining for Political power, made electoral alliance with the Janata Party in 1977-78. The PTCA leaders Mr. Samar Brahma Chaudhury, the vice President of the Party was returned to the Legislative Assembly and Mr. Charan Narzry, the Party General Secretary was also returned to Parliament. But suddenly, most shocking to the Tribel Mass people the two PTCA leaders announced on the 4<sup>th</sup> April, 1977 that the PTCA has given up the demand of UDAYACHAL, the Union Territory but wanted to experiment only Autonomous Region once again and thus went to the back. At this, there was a strong reaction, the party hardliners and the youth and Students of ABSU were badly resented and pressurized the PTCA leaders not to give up the demand of UDAYACHAL while the two PTCA leaders were reluctant to accept. Thus, the tow PTCA leaders belied the mass people's political aspiration of separate state. The young PTCA was also dissolved undemocratically by the two bosses of PTCA.

Mr. Samar Brahma Chaudhury, the most treacherous, opportunist and crooked (with devil master mind) PTCA leader bartered Udayachal in lieu of Minister ship in Janata Regime and he got the cabinet Minister ship of Forest in State Assembly and thus completely gave up the demand of Udayachal. When Janata Ministry was hoppedled town Mr. Samar Brahma Chaudhury again Joined Keshab Gogoi's Congress (I) Ministry in State Assembly which unfortunately lasted for only one day. On the other hand, Mr. Charan Narzary, then M.P. denounced the demand of Udayachal in the floor of Parliament. One again by the latest, the PTCA leaders made electoral alliance with ASOM GANA PARISHAD (AGP) in the last election



## **Cultural Assimilation and Traditional Crafts Industries**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Culture is regarded as the backbone of a nation. Usually, a nation consists of with the population of multiple faith, religion, caste and communities but even though it can stand as a bold nation due to its cultural bondage. A state or a society or a region is well known on the basis of its cultural heritage. The state of Assam and the North Eastern states of India have very rich socio-cultural heritages. Its rich natural resources, astonishing likely beauty and multi-cultural uniformity with bondages of love and affection have strengthened its socio-cultural cohesion among all the communities and ethnic tribes. Even though, they have differences of mother languages, food culture and habitation. Notwithstanding their ethnicity, identity, languages and cultural differences they have been stick to a common cultural resemblance and as a result it had developed a greater society based on the multi faith and multi culture.

Studies in this regard disclose that since the very beginning of this greater society it was found that the people of this land were very harmonious in nature. This harmonious nature of its indigenous

people encouraged even outsiders to settle permanently in this region irrespective of caste, community and creed. Different studies revealed all those ever green truths. It has also been traced from the studies that since the very beginning of this land people from different countries had been migrated to this area for exploring opportunities for agriculture and trade. These new inhabitant were delighted looking at the sylvan region, its startling beauty, livelihood opportunities and friendly approach of its residents. They were mixed up with the existing socio-cultural system. It greatly helped to boost up cultural diffusion creating assimilation of prevailing culture, custom, tradition, beliefs, folkways, mores and social norms. This newly developed social system never had any contradiction among the people of same socio-cultural purview and geographical boundary. Rather it had always been found encouraging multi-lingual and multi-cultural recognition and sympathy. As a result, it has developed a large society based on interfaith with multi-culturalism and pluralism as its unique nature. The very nature of this region is unity in diversity. It is not only very much rich in culture but also in sylvan resources. Its breathtaking greenery, teeming wildlife and immaculate tea gardens, striking flora and fauna are too very essential components of its natural resources. Although, the North Eastern states of India has its limited functioning of heavy industries with modern infrastructure. Its socio-economy is largely depending upon its agriculture, tourism, crafts industries, fishery, horticulture, agar wood, agar oil, and various small scale industries including handloom industries. It is very much enriched in medicinal plants and raw materials. In the past, its entire economy was reliant

## **“ROLE OF AN INDIVIDUAL IN THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION”**

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### **Introduction:**

Environmental pollution is a very recent phenomena. For normal and healthy living a conducive environment is required by all living beings, including humans, livestock, plants, micro-organisms and wildlife. Our individual actions can either worsen or improve our environmental quality. Various types of pollutions such as air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution etc are the outcome of human activities. Much of the environmental pollution is due to population explosion, rise in living standard and development of new technologies. The pollution of various components have undergone to such an extent that we are unable to breathe fresh air, drink pure water and get healthy

## 8. Nipon Chandra Das



### Experience of Untouchability: A Study

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Bhim Rao Ambedkar, the man who was the architect of the Indian Constitution, a social reformer of radical ideas, had his first experiences of untouchability at a very young age. He was denied water in his school because of his caste. In India, access to water resources is still based on one's caste and class identity. In several regions, one's caste position, rather than the natural availability of water, determine access to clean water. The Minority Rights Group International has noted that "The denial of access to safe drinking water and sanitation in public spaces is a particularly severe manifestation of discrimination. Dalits in South Asia often face violence from the outset when trying to access the public well or hand pumps." With the ongoing water crises, these inequalities have become worse. Water sources are publicly owned in India, which means everyone has equal access to them. But unfortunately, that is not the reality.

Water is a natural resource that has historically been a medium of exclusion for Dalits in India. It has been a source of great pain and struggle for them, rather than a life-serving natural resource. For Dalits, access to water is not a given.

Their caste location and identity prohibit them from quenching their thirst. The caste system, an inherently discriminatory and exclusionary order, is based on the idea of purity and pollution. It segregates people into caste groups and enforces a hierarchy based on graded inequality. It allows for the inter-generational transfer of social, cultural, and economic capital, and restricts social mobility.

In rural India, upper-caste groups impose their dominance and establish their monopoly over public water sources like hand pumps and wells. Dalits are often disempowered and not allowed to use water sources located in upper-caste localities. If persons from lower-caste groups try to use these public facilities, they are met with physical violence by the upper-castes. The latter continue to hold on to their power and dominance through physical force and community networks. State machinery too is apathetic to the plight of Dalits in the villages; positions of power are occupied by upper-caste people who turn a blind eye to the injustices and atrocities committed by people belonging to their caste group. The Dalit community often lives in ghettos and hamlets, at the outskirts of the main town, excluded from the larger community. The handpumps and wells in their localities run dry for months on end. To use water, they have to travel to other villages and draw water from the wells located in Dalit communities. Suspicious of the lower-castes, the upper-caste people employ henchmen with lathis to guard their wells and handpumps.

Bhimayana, a graphic novel by Vyoma loosely based on B.R. Ambedkar's life story, humanizes and visualizes his experience with untouchability. This graphic novel portrays Ambedkar and his experience with Caste in a whimsical and poignant way. The novel begins with a narration of Ambedkar's first encounter with untouchability. The first chapter titled 'Water' explores how something as fundamen-

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## CAMPAIGN OF MIR JUMLA AND ASSAM

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### Introduction :

During the seventeenth centuries, the War of succession among the sons of the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, which broke out in 1658, created a great confusion in the Mughal Empire. In this war of succession, Shuja the governor of Bengal had to proceed with his troops far taking part in the war. His absence from Bengal was immediately utilized by Pran Narayan the King of Koch Bihar. Pran Narayan declared as independence king of Koch Bihar and captured Goalpara and Kamrup. Mir Lutfulla Siraj, after having sustained defeat at the hand of the Koch King, retreated to Guwahati.

### Leading Circumstances of Campaign :

The Ahom King Jayadvaj Singh also take advantage of the situation and sent immediately an army to recovery of Guwahati. The Mughals without offering any resistance, escape to Jahangir Nagar. Then Guwahati came under the control of the Ahom King. The Ahom also defeated the Koch army in a decisive encounter near Hajo, and gradually remove from Kamrup all vestiges of Mughal authority. Pran Narayan's proposal of partition of Mughal Kamrup and Ahom Koch alliance against the Mughals was rejected by Jayadvaj Singha. The Ahom King marched against the Koch and

defeated the twice. Thus, the whole territory from The Barnadi to the Sonkosh came under Ahom Kingdom. The Ahom King now found himself an easy master of Guwahati. The Koch King was dislodged from Hajo as well as from Dhubri and driven back at last to his own domain to the west of the river Sonkosh.

The Mughals had abandoned Kamrup and Koch had been forced to give up their pretensions to it, leaving him in absolute authority. The Ahom King speedily extended sway in the waster Brahmaputra Valley. He also established a military station at Hatisila, near Karaibari and pushed as far south as Sherpur (in the north-western part of Mymensing District) and Sri Surjya (northern part of the mother sylhet), and latter place was fortified and garrisoned. The whole of the Brahmaputra Valley, from Sadiya on the east to Sherpur and the south, was thus brought under on sway, and the Ahom state now its greatest territorial expansion.

The Ahom remained undisputed possession of his new conquests nearly three years. By June, 1660, the civil war between sons of the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, finally ended in Aurangzeb's triumph. After the throne of Mughal Empire, Aurangzeb appointed Mir Jumla, his chief lieutenant to the governor of Bengal and orders to punish the rebels. The Ahom King made a gesture for peace, but failed. Mir Jumla now signified his desire to withdraw leaving Kamrup in hands of the Mughal. Mir Jumla set forth on his invasion of Assam on 4, 1662. He also sent to envoys to Ahom King, requesting him to surrender the Kamrup possessions like the forts of Hatisila, Baritala and Guwahati. But Ahom king replied that he had acquired Kamrup from the Koch King, not from Mughals. This was a signal for war.

### Mir Jumla's War Preparation

In the meantime, Mir Jumla sent Raja Sujan Singh against the rebellion Koch King Pran Narayan. But Sujan Singh



## THE MARTYRS OF ALABOI

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### Introduction:

After the conclusion of treaty of Ghilajhari in 10, January, 1663, Mir Jumla"to the intense joy of all" gave orders for a return march to Bengal. The departure of Mir Jumla, the Ahom King Jayadhwa Singha return capital Garhgaon. He dismissed Burgohain and those officers found guilty of negligence of their duties, took stern action. But when he went to see the capital, he became shocked the ruins of state, some accounts suggested that this eventually led to his death in November. During this period Assam totally disordered, leaving destruction, plunder, military and economic resources and villagers were make depopulated as inhabitants left their home and wealth for security in hills of and forests. The Ahom army was greatly thinned by the war, The navy almost destroyed and the treasury much depleted by the cost of the first instalment of war indemnity. But Ahom soon recovery from this devastation as not only complete but quickly achieved.



## **Women in Male Dominated Society in Silence! The court is in Session**

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The play Silences! The court is in Session is written by Vijay Tendulkar, a leading Indian playwright primarily in Marathi who is best known for this play. The play was originally written in Marathi language titled "Shantata! Court Chalu Ahe" in 1963. The play is considered to be written with the real-life incidents of the playwright Vijay tendulkar. The story of the play revolves round the theme of gender discrimination and the courtier system of India.

The play is based on the theme of Gender Discrimination. Women are the real architects of society, she has the power to create, nourish and transform. The society around her always had been a challenging. The women in India have never ever been able to live in a circumstance where they are treated equally. The play "Silence!" The Court is in Session is a critique of gender discrimination in patriarchy and the women's fight the injustice done to her. Vijay Tendulkar represents the problems faced by independent women in India.

At the beginning of the play Leela Benare arrives at a

## Body, Sense & Mind in Wordsworth's Poetry

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There is much that is trivial and commonplace in Wordsworth's poetry, but there are gems of thought in it which reflect whole-truth. These thoughts are guide-posts in a philosophy which is not limited to country, race, or religion.

Wordsworth used the word Nature to symbolize the inexplainable, unknowable oversoul which human hearts yearn to know. The word Nature was seldom used by him to mean the natural, physical world. Sometimes he spoke of the nature of those inherent, indestructible qualities which are discerned in what is commonly known as Human Nature. Occasionally, he referred to human nature as the Mind of Man, but, no doubt, this is a flower of symbolism and poetical expression. His conception of Nature was in the sense that Nature is alive; that Nature is in man as much as man is in Nature. In the range of his philosophy he gave abstract ideas of the

whole. The eye and ear are tuned to universal truth. He makes conscious of it through senses and feeling.

In all things, in all Nature, in the stars  
Of azure heaven, the unending clouds,  
In flower and tree, in every pebbly stone  
That paves the brooks; the stationary rocks,  
The moving waters and the invisible air.

..... from link to link  
It circulates, the Soul of all the worlds.

*Activity is Manifest in All Life*

Wordsworth's philosophy of life is not disturbed by Nature's multifarious activities. Action is in the core of creation. No living entity can shun action because the very law of its nature compels it to act. Perfectness, in the spiritual sense, is not attained through supine inaction and self-defensive renouncements. Most of life, as we know it, is physical sense-life, susceptible to physical reactions in a material world. Activity has a glamorous influence upon mortal mind. But the inner self of the mortal, which is the core of Being, is not scared by flames, overwhelmed by waters nor withered by dry wind. That part of mortal which is the essence of life is impenetrable, unassailable, invisible, and immortal. It is not touched by mortal tribulations. If there is unrest within the soul, then to have power to compel rest is a noble accomplishment. To know and feel the strength of passion and subdue it is a step in mastery of self.

The imagination is enthralled by sensible impressions, but loftier human minds seize the sensible impressions and through them feel the vivid, spiritual life in universal Nature. They break through the bonds of physical encasements, reach the utmost boundary of mortal mind, and vision the higher plane on a spiritual level. Wordsworth did this very thing, for he writes:

Such minds are truly from the Deity  
For they are Powers; and hence the highest bliss



### Postmodernism in the Novel of *Beloved*: A Study

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#### Abstract:

*Beloved* is Morrison's fifth neo-slave narrative novel and indeed a triumph. The epigraph of *Beloved* is from the Bible, Roman 9:25 "I will call them my people, which were not my people; and her beloved, which were not beloved." Within this epigraph, Morrison claims an identity for black people that entails both pain and cure. Thus, this passage is a statement of hope for the future of black people in trying to establish their identity. Morrison calls upon the black people to form a new black body that traces the origins of their black culture and ancestors. In this novel, Morrison struggles to keep the memory of the black people alive lest it be not forgotten in their hearts. That is to say, within the work of fiction, only when characters can face the brutal past do they begin to see and live out the bright future ahead. Nonetheless, Morrison's *Beloved* is truly a story to be passed on to begin for the route of healing.

**Keywords:** Community, individuality, identity, postmodern, rememory.



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## Male Dominance in Silence! The Court is in Session: A Study

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**Abstract**

Vijay Tendulkar has constantly raised his voice against shameful acts distributed to poor people and the survivors of organized violence in a splendid way. Women make a fundamental piece of the hindered bunch in his dramatizations. He uncovered the fraud of the male chauvinists and seriously assaults the trick moral principles of the male centric working-class society of contemporary India. In the Silence! The Court is in Session, a phase commendable play set in a climate of interest, false reverence, avarice and fierceness, the exploited individual turns out to be a woman who set out to oppose the socio-moral code of sexuality outlined by men to control the collection of women. It is intriguing to see the value in the play from the Indian women's activist point of view. The play centres around Indian working-class life in metropolitan culture, male authority, mind of enduring women, and self-centred, hypocritical nature of men. The shortfall of any evident arrangement toward the finish of the play underlines the weightiness of the mind-boggling circumstance where a contemporary instructed Indian woman is denied her singularity and freedom.

**Keywords:** Feminism, patriarchy, trial, prosecution, hypocrisy, defence.

**Introduction:**

Vijay Tendulkar is one of the acclaimed Indian dramatists. He has firmly communicated the socio-political conditions in his plays. He showed up as a rebel against the customary upsides of a basically universal society with the creation of "Silence! The Court is in Session" in 1967. The play was at first written in Marathi language and later converted into English by Priya Adarkar. Tendulkar has addressed the situation of a young lady who is sold out by the male-ruled society. A customary male ruled society can't give up its deadened practices and customs. The general public opposes the change to come. It's anything but a harsh parody against the social ills and an endeavour to censure the indiscretions that exist in our general public.

**Objectives of the Study:**

1. To study on Male Dominance in Silence! The Court is in Session.
2. To study on A feminist approach to Tendulkar's silence! The court is in session.
3. A feminist approach to Tendulkar's silence! The court is in session.

Indian Civilization has an unchallenged act of seeing women as the optional self who needs to move to the tune of man's refrain as regards their choice, conviction and lifestyle. Tendulkar treats his female heroes with an amazing perception and compassion. His female characters uncover his concentrated treatment of points like social soul and complex human associations. In man driven culture, power is contrasted and hostility and manliness, shortcoming with sympathy and felinity. Women should bear male abuse unobtrusively and consistently. The inspiration driving this persecution is to procure mental inner self satisfaction and

কোচ-ৰাজবংশী ভাষাৰ বাক্যতত্ত্ব :  
এটি আলোচনা

শেফালী বায়  
সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা  
স্বামী যোগানন্দগিৰি কলেজ

অসমৰ পশ্চিম প্ৰান্তত বসবাসিত এটি জনগোষ্ঠী হ'ল কোচ-ৰাজবংশীসকল। এই জনগোষ্ঠীটোৰ ভাষাটোকেই কোচ-ৰাজবংশী ভাষা নামেৰে পৰিচিত। মহাৰাজ নৰনাৰায়ণ দিনৰ পৰাই কোচ-ৰাজবংশী ভাষাটো বিশেষ বিস্তৃতি লাভ কৰিছিল আৰু কালৰ গতিত এই ভাষাটোকেই ৰাজবংশী ভাষা বুলি বিভিন্ন পণ্ডিতে কয়।

মনৰ ভাব প্ৰকাশ কৰা শব্দ সমষ্টিকেই বাক্য কোৱা হয়। ব্যক্তি এজনে বাক্যৰ যোগেদিহে সম্পূৰ্ণ মনৰ ভাব প্ৰকাশ কৰিব পাৰে। বাক্যত ব্যৱহাৰ হোৱা শব্দসমূহৰ সংযোজন, সংযোজনৰ ধৰণ, বাক্যৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰকাশ হোৱা মনৰ ভাব আদিৰ বিষয়ে কৰা সূক্ষ্ম তথা শৃংখলাবদ্ধ বিশ্লেষণেই হ'ল বাক্যতত্ত্ব। কোচ-ৰাজবংশী ভাষাৰ বাক্য তাত্ত্বিক বিশ্লেষণ কৰিব লগা হ'লে বাক্যটোৰ গাঠনিক দিশ, বাক্যসমূহৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰকাশিত ভাবৰ আধাৰ আদি বিভিন্ন দিশ বিশ্লেষণ কৰিব লগা হয়।

|| dawn ||

কোচ-ৰাজবংশী ভাষাৰ বাক্য গঠনত সম্পূৰ্ণ বাক্য এটা কেৱল এটা ক্ৰিয়াৰ দ্বাৰা হ'ব পাৰে। সেয়ে ক্ৰিয়া শব্দ বাক্য গঠনত অতি অপৰিহাৰ্য উপাদান। গঠনৰ ফালৰ পৰা এই ভাষাৰ বাক্যসমূহ কৰ্তা-কৰ্ম-ক্ৰিয়া ৰূপে গঠন হয়। বাক্যত কৰ্তাটো ক্ৰিয়াৰ নিকটস্থ অংগ। কিছুমান বাক্যই কেতিয়াবা তাৰ সাধাৰণ অৰ্থৰ পৰা আতৰ নহয়। বিশেষকৈ বাক্যৰ লগত জড়িত হৈ থকা সুৰ, লয় আদি নিজস্ব কিছুমান বৈশিষ্ট্যৰ বাবে শব্দসমূহ গঠন ভিত্তিক অৰ্থৰ পৰা ফালবি কটা দেখা যায়। সুৰ আৰু লয়হীন বাক্যসমূহক বাদ দিলে বাক্যবোৰ হ'ল কোচ-ৰাজবংশী ভাষাৰ মূল বাক্য। এই বাক্যবোৰ সৰল, হয়বোধক আৰু বৰ্ণনাত্মক আদি ৰূপে প্ৰকাশ পায়। এইবোৰ বাক্যৰ বাহিৰে এই ভাষাত ব্যৱহাৰ হোৱা বিভিন্ন বাক্যবোৰ মূল বাক্যৰ পৰা ব্যুৎপত্তি হোৱা বাক্য। এইদৰে কোচ-ৰাজবংশী ভাষাৰ মূল বাক্যৰ পৰা ৰূপান্তৰ স্ফেট নিয়মৰ বিভিন্ন নিয়মেৰে বিভিন্ন বাক্য গঠিত হয়; যেনে- নঞৰ্থক, প্ৰশ্নাৰ্থক ইত্যাদি। সাধাৰণতে ৰাজ-বংশী ভাষাৰ বাক্য সমূহক দুই ধৰণে ভাগ কৰিব পাৰি। (ক) প্ৰধান বা মুখ্য বাক্য আৰু (খ) তলতীয়া বা গৌণ বাক্য।

প্ৰধান বা মুখ্য বাক্য :

প্ৰধান বা মুখ্য বাক্যসমূহ একোটা প্ৰধান বা স্বতন্ত্ৰ বাক্যাংশৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি গঠন কৰা হয়। এই বাক্যসমূহ গঠনত ক্ৰিয়াই মুখ্য ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কৰে। প্ৰধান বাক্যসমূহক আকৌ তিনি ধৰণে ভাগ কৰিব পাৰি। যেনে - (ক) সৰল বাক্য, (খ) সংযুক্ত বাক্য আৰু (গ) জটিল বাক্য।

(ক) সৰল বাক্য :

যি বাক্য প্ৰধান স্বতন্ত্ৰ বাক্যাংশ একোটাৰ দ্বাৰা গঠন হয়, তাক সৰল বাক্য বোলে। সাধাৰণতে হয়বোধক, অৰ্থ নিৰ্দেশক, বাক্যবোৰেই সৰল বাক্য। সৰল বাক্যবোৰেই বিভিন্ন ৰূপান্তৰ স্ফেট নিয়মৰ দ্বাৰা বৰ্ণনাত্মক, প্ৰশ্নবোধক, অনুবোধ সূচক, নঞৰ্থক আদি বিভিন্ন অৰ্থ প্ৰকাশক বাক্য গঠন কৰে। যেনে - বৰ্ণনাত্মক : তুই খা, মুই যাং (তই খা, মই যাওঁ)  
প্ৰশ্নবোধক : তুই খাবু? তুই যাবুনা? (তই খাবা নে? তই যাবা নে?)

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# An Introduction to Human Rights

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## **Abstract :**

*Human rights are essential for all the individuals. They are consonant with the freedom and dignity of the individual. They are conducive to physical, moral, social and spiritual welfare as well. They are necessary as they create an environment where people develop full potential and lead productive and create lives in accordance with their needs and provide suitable conditions for the material and moral uplift of the people. In this paper an attempt has been made to discuss the concept of human rights.*

**Key words:** human rights, individual, freedom, dignity.

## **Introduction:**

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings irrespective of nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language or any other status. These rights are essential for all individuals as they are constant with their freedom and dignity and are conducive to physical, moral, social and spiritual welfare. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible.

## ***Why are human rights important***

Human rights are intrinsic to all people; they should be reflected in how governments and nations run. One of the major roles of a government is to protect its people, and to act as a mediator among different groups that have their own interests. Citizens should feel safe and be able to express a minority viewpoint or position without the threat of violence.

## ***Objective of human rights:***

The promotions of interdependence among countries in all areas of cooperation by identifying countries common strengths and

ব অতি সবলীল  
গল, ধ্বনি নিৰ্মাণৰ  
নীন্দৰ্যৰ গীতিধৰ্মী  
চ্যৰ লক্ষণৰ দিশৰ  
পত পৰিষ্ফুট হয়।  
কৈৰদেৱৰ বিশাল  
চয়ে অতি জটিল  
কা গীতিধৰ্মিতাৰ

সভা, চন্দ্ৰকান্ত

কুগড়-১, ২০০০

, যশোৱন্ত ৰ'ড,

মাশ, পাণবজাৰ,

কোঃ প্ৰাঃ লিঃ,

Knowledge,

ata, Wallace

& Schuster.

অসমৰ সংস্কৃতিৰ সমৃদ্ধিকৰণত পৰিৱেশ্য  
কলা হিচাপে নামনি অসমত প্ৰচলিত  
কোচ-ৰাজবংশী সকলৰ লোকনৃত্য অনুষ্ঠান  
ঃ এক সমীক্ষা

ড° তৰুণ চন্দ্ৰ ৰায়

শেফালী ৰায়

এচ ৰাই কলেজ, শক্তি আশ্ৰম, কোকৰাঝাৰ

ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ উত্তৰ-পূব অঞ্চলত অৱস্থিত বাৰেবহাণীয়া ৰাজ্যখনেই হ'ল অসম। ৰাজ্যখনত নৃতাত্ত্বিক ভাৱে আৰ্য (ব্ৰাহ্মণ, কলিতা, নাথ, কৈৱৰ্ত-কেওট), মংগোলীয় (ৰাভা, বড়ো, মিচিং, কাৰ্বি, ডিমাছা, দেউৰী, তিৱা, সোনোৱাল, মৰাণ মটক, চুটীয়া আহোম, কোচ ৰাজবংশী ইত্যাদি) আণ্ডিয় (কোল-মুঙা, চাওতাল, উৰাও), মুছলমান ইত্যাদি জনগোষ্ঠীয়ে বসবাস কৰি আহিছে। এই জনগোষ্ঠীসকলে প্ৰত্যেকৰে নিজা নিজা সাংস্কৃতিক বৈশিষ্ট্যৰে যুগ যুগ ধৰি বসবাস কৰি আছে যদিও প্ৰত্যেকৰে প্ৰথম পৰিচয় হ'ল অসমীয়া। এওঁলোক প্ৰত্যেকে নিস্বার্থভাৱে নিজৰ সংস্কৃতিক বজাই ৰাখি অসমীয়া সংস্কৃতিৰ বৰপথাৰখনক জীপাল কৰি তুলিছে। এওঁলোক ধৰ্মীয় দৃষ্টিকোণৰ পৰা হিন্দু, বৌদ্ধ, ইছলাম আৰু খ্ৰীষ্টান ধৰ্মাৱলম্বী।

পুৰণি অসমৰ পশ্চিম প্ৰান্তত অৱস্থিত জিলাখনেই হ'ল গোৱালপাৰা। ৰাজনৈতিক পাক চত্ৰত পৰি কালক্ৰমত পুৰণি গোৱালপাৰা জিলাখন পাঁচখন জিলাত বিভক্ত হয়। সেই কেইখন হ'ল গোৱালপাৰা, ধুবুৰী, বঙাইগাওঁ, কোকৰাঝাৰ আৰু চিৰাং। এই প্ৰত্যেকখন জিলাতেই বসবাস কৰি অহা এটি জনগোষ্ঠী হ'ল কোচৰাজবংশীসকল।

## নামনি অসমৰ কোচ-ৰাজবংশী আৰু কথিত বাংলা ভাষাৰ বচন : এটি তুলনা

ড° তৰুণ চন্দ্ৰ ৰায়  
সহকাৰী অধ্যাপক  
স্বামী যোগানন্দগিৰি কলেজ

কোচ-ৰাজবংশী ভাষা অসমৰ অবিভক্ত গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত  
প্ৰচলিত। ই মান্য অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ এটি অংশ। আনহাতে অবিভক্ত  
গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত প্ৰচলিত এটি কথ্য ৰূপ হ'ল বাংলা ভাষা। দুয়োটা  
ভাষাই মাগধী অপভ্ৰংশৰ পৰা উৎপত্তি হোৱা নব্য ভাৰতীয় আৰ্য ভাষা  
অসমীয়া আৰু বাংলাৰ আঞ্চলিক ৰূপ। ভাষা দুটা অবিভক্ত গোৱালপাৰা  
জিলাত ভগ্নী ভাষা ৰূপে প্ৰচলন হৈ আছে।

যি কোনো দুটা ভাষাৰ মাজত তুলনা কৰিব লগা হ'লে ভাষা  
দুটাৰ ধ্বনি, ৰূপ, শব্দ আৰু বাক্য এই চাৰিটা দিশত অধ্যয়ন কৰিব লগা  
হয়। সেয়ে কোচ-ৰাজবংশী ভাষা আৰু কথিত বাংলা ভাষাৰ বচনৰ এটি  
তুলনামূলক আলোচনা দাঙি ধৰা হ'ল।

ব্যাকৰণত বচন বুলিলে পদে বুজোৱা সংখ্যা বা পৰিমাণক বুজায়।  
অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ দৰে কোচ-ৰাজবংশী ভাষাতো বচন দুই প্ৰকাৰৰ।  
যেনে - একবচন আৰু বহু বচন।  
কোচ-ৰাজবংশী ভাষাৰ একবচন বাচক প্ৰাকৃতি কেইটা হ'ল -টা, ডাল  
আৰু জন। তলত এই কেইটাৰ বৰ্ণনা দিয়া হ'ল।

### কোচ-ৰাজবংশী ভাষাৰ একবচন :

অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ একবচনবাচক প্ৰাকৃতি হ'ল -টা, ডাল আৰু জন এই  
তিনিটা। তলত দিয়া ধৰণে উদাহৰণসহ ব্যাখ্যা দাঙি ধৰা হ'ল ;  
যেনে- টা : ই প্ৰাণীবাচক বা অপ্ৰাণীবাচক বিশেষ্য, বিশেষণ আৰু সংখ্যাবাচক  
শব্দৰ লগত -টা প্ৰাকৃতি যোগ দি একবচন কৰা হয়।  
যেনে- বিশেষ্য শব্দ : গৰুটা, ছাগলটা, লোকটা, মানুশটা, আমটা পাগলটা,  
ফুলটা, ঘৰটা আদি।

বিশেষণ শব্দ : ভালটা, লালটা, সাদাটা, শুকানটা, লম্বাটা, পাতলাটা আদি।  
সংখ্যাবাচক শব্দ : একটা, দুইটা, পাঁচটা, দশটা, পঞ্চাশটা, একশটা আদি।

-ডাল : বিশেষ্য, বিশেষণ আৰু সংখ্যাবাচক শব্দৰ লগত এই প্ৰাকৃতি যোগ হয়।  
গোটা, দীঘল জাতীয় বস্তুৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত -ডাল প্ৰাকৃতি প্ৰয়োগ হয়। যেনে-  
বিশেষ্য শব্দ : গাছডাল, লাঠিডাল, কলমডাল, বাশডাল, কলাডাল আদি।  
বিশেষণ শব্দ : শুকানডাল, লম্বাডাল, পাতলাডাল আদি।

সংখ্যাবাচক শব্দ : একডাল, দুইডাল, দশডাল ইত্যাদি।

জন : এই প্ৰাকৃতি কেৱল প্ৰাণীবাচক মানুহৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰয়োগ হয়। ইও বিশেষ্য,  
বিশেষণ আৰু সংখ্যা বাচক শব্দৰ লগত ব্যৱহাৰ হয়। যেনে -

বিশেষ্য শব্দ : মানুহজন, ব্যক্তিজন, সাধুজন ইত্যাদি।

বিশেষণ শব্দ : ভালজন, শয়তানজন, লম্বাজন আদি।

সংখ্যাবাচক শব্দ : একজন, পাচজন, দশজন ইত্যাদি।

### কোচ-ৰাজবংশী ভাষাত একবচন কৰাৰ উপায় :

(ক) কোনো সৰ্গ যোগ নকৰাকৈ বা বচন নিৰপেক্ষ ৰূপত কেৱল  
বিশেষ সংজ্ঞাবাচক বিশেষ্য আৰু যাইকৈ কেইটামান ব্যক্তিবচক আৰু

## বিদেশী প্ৰব্ৰজন আৰু অসমীয়া ভাষা সংস্কৃতিত ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱ

তৰুণ চন্দ্ৰ ৰায়

প্ৰবক্তা, অসমীয়া বিভাগ

দেবাহতি ব্ৰহ্মা

প্ৰবক্তা, ইংৰাজী বিভাগ

স্বামী যোগানন্দ, গীৰি মহাবিদ্যালয়, শক্তি অহম।

বিদেশী প্ৰব্ৰজন অসমৰ লগতে সৰ্ব ভাৰতবাসীৰে এক অভাৱনীয় জালন্ত সমস্যা। ভাৰতবৰ্ষ স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ আগৰে পৰাই এই সমস্যা চলি আছিল আৰু ই বৰ্তমানে উৰ্ধতম শিখৰত স্থানে পাইছেগৈ।

বিদেশী প্ৰব্ৰজন বুলি কলে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ চাৰিসীমাৰ বাহিৰৰ অইন ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ পৰা অবিবেচ্য ভাবে প্ৰবেশ কৰা লোক সকলক বুজায়। ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ বিদেশী সমস্যা বোলোতে কেৱল বাংলাদেশ, নেপাল, পাকিস্তান ইত্যাদি ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ পৰা অহা লোকসকলক বুজোৱা হয়। কিন্তু ভাষা আৰু সংস্কৃতিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অসমত বিদেশী প্ৰব্ৰজনৰ বেলিকা সুকীয়া। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰৰ অৰ্থাৎ অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ পৰা অহা লোক সকলৰ কথাও ক'ব লাগিব; যেনে- পশ্চিম বংগ, বিহাৰ, উত্তৰ চাদেশ, পঞ্জাব, উৰিষ্যা ইত্যাদি। ইংৰাজী, আৰবী, পাৰ্চী, নেপালী, উৰ্দু, ভাষা আৰু সংস্কৃতিক বিদেশী প্ৰব্ৰজন বুলিব পাৰি। কাৰণ এই সমূহ বিদেশী ভাষা আৰু সংস্কৃতি অসমত প্ৰবল। এইক্ষেত্ৰত বাংলা ভাষা-সংস্কৃতি, হিন্দী ভাষা-সংস্কৃতি, পঞ্জাবী ভাষা-সংস্কৃতিক ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় প্ৰব্ৰজন আৰু বাংলাদেশৰ বাংলা ভাষা-সংস্কৃতি, আৰবী-পাৰ্চী ভাষা-সংস্কৃতি, ইংৰাজী ভাষা-সংস্কৃতি, নেপালী ভাষা-সংস্কৃতি আদিক আন্তৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় প্ৰব্ৰজন বুলি ক'ব পাৰি।

ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়-আন্তৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় প্ৰব্ৰজন তথা বিদেশী প্ৰব্ৰজনে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ লগতে অসমৰ অৰ্থনীতি, ৰাজনীতি, সমাজনীতি, পৰিবেশ, ভৌগলিক স্তৰতো প্ৰভাৱ বিস্তাৰ কৰাৰ লগতে অসমৰ ভাষা আৰু সংস্কৃতিতো কিন্তু প্ৰভাৱ পৰিছে। যি প্ৰভাৱে অসমৰ উক্ত অটাইবোৰ স্তৰতেই পৰম্পৰাগত গতিবিধিৰ পৰা ৰূপ সলনি হ'বলৈ বাধ্য হৈছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত কিছুমান ক্ষেত্ৰত লাভদায়ক হৈছে, আনহাতে কিছুমান ক্ষেত্ৰত ভালেমান ক্ষতিসাধনো হৈছে।

আলোচ্যবিষয়টিত বিদেশী প্ৰব্ৰজনে অসমীয়া ভাষা আৰু সংস্কৃতিত কি ধৰণে প্ৰভাৱ পৰিছে, তাৰে কেইটামান দিশত এটি ব্যাখ্যা দাঙি ধৰিবলৈ প্ৰয়াস কৰা হ'ল।

বংশ পৰম্পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰি সমাজপাতি বাস কৰিবলৈ লোৱাৰ ফলস্বৰূপে সামাজিক প্ৰাণী হিচাপে মানুহে বিভিন্ন পৰিস্থিতিত সেই সমাজৰ ৰীতি-নীতি, আচাৰ-ব্যৱহাৰ, বিশ্বাস অঙ্কবিশ্বাস, ধৰ্ম-অধৰ্ম- পৰম্পৰা আদি প্ৰবৃত্তিগত ভাবে শিকে। এই ৰীতি-নীতি, আচাৰ-ব্যৱহাৰ পৰম্পৰা আদিৰ সামগ্ৰিক ৰূপক সংস্কৃতি বুলিব পাৰি। এইদৰেও ক'ব পাৰি : Culture is a set of rules or standard which, when acted upon by the members of a society, produce behaviour that falls with in a range of variance the members consider and acceptable. অৰ্থাৎ, সংস্কৃতি কিছুমান নিয়মৰ সংবৃত্তি অথবা পৰিমাণক। এই সংবৃত্তি বোৰে কোনো এখন সমাজৰ

## ৰাজবংশী লোক-সংস্কৃতিত : লোক বিশ্বাস

তৰুণ চন্দ্ৰ ৰায়  
লোহিত চন্দ্ৰ বৈশ্য

‘লোক সংস্কৃতি’ সংস্কৃতিৰ এটি বিশেষ ভাগ। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত লোক সংস্কৃতি বুলি ক’বলৈ গ’লে সংস্কৃতিৰ সম্পৰ্কে ক’লে বোধ হয় বেছি কোৱা যেন নালাগিব লগতে সংস্কৃতিৰ এটা ধাৰণা আহিব। সংস্কৃতিৰ সংজ্ঞা সম্পৰ্কে এইচ. এ. হেভিলেণ্ডৰ সংজ্ঞাটোৰ কথা মনত পৰে। তেখেতৰ মতে “সংস্কৃতি কিছুমান নিয়মৰ সংযুতি অথবা পৰিমাণক। এই সংস্কৃতিবোৰ কোনো এখন সমাজৰ অংগীভূত ব্যক্তিসকলৰ প্ৰভাৱান্বিত কৰাৰ ফল স্বৰূপে সেই সমাজৰ অংগীভূত ব্যক্তিসকলৰ বাবে উপযুক্ত আৰু গ্ৰহণ যোগ্য বিভিন্ন আচৰণৰ জন্ম হয়। এই আচৰণৰ সমষ্টিয়েই সংস্কৃতি।”

আনহাতে লোক-সংস্কৃতিৰ উদ্ভৱ আৰু বিকাশৰ পটভূমি সাধাৰণতে লোক আৰু সমাজ অৰ্থাৎ ‘folk society’। নগৰ পত্তনৰ পূৰ্বে বৰ্তমান থকা সমাজক লোক সমাজ আখ্যা দিব পাৰি।<sup>১</sup> বৰ্তমানে যি সমাজ মহান সভ্যতাৰ (Great Civilizations) দ্বাৰা প্ৰভাৱান্বিত নোহোৱাকৈ আছে সেই সমাজকো লোক সমাজ আখ্যা দিয়াত আপত্তি থাকিব নোৱাৰে।<sup>২</sup> কৃষক সমাজক (Peasant Community) লোক সমাজ আখ্যা দিয়াৰ অনুকূলে মত পোষণ কৰিছে বৰ্বাট ৰেডফিল্ডে।<sup>৩</sup> এই কৃষক সমাজৰ সংস্কৃতিয়েই হ’ল লোক সংস্কৃতি। ই স্বতন্ত্ৰ নহয়, সভ্যতাৰ এটা ফাল বা দিশহে। সেইবাবে কৃষক সমাজক অৰ্ধ সমাজ (Half Society) বুলি আখ্যা দিয়া হয়। গতিকে কৃষক সংস্কৃতিও অৰ্ধ সংস্কৃতি (Half Culture)।<sup>৪</sup>

লোক সংস্কৃতি সম্পৰ্কে আমি এইদৰে ক’ব পাৰো - পৰিৱেশ্য কলা ৰীতি, নাট্য ৰূপে, বিশিষ্ট উৎসৱ-অনুষ্ঠান যেনে- বিয়া, শৱ যাত্ৰা, কৃষি উৎসৱ, পূজা উপাসনা, আদি বিভিন্ন উৎসৱ, লোক কাব্য, লোক কাহিনী, লোক গীত, লোক নৃত্য, লোক ভাষা, লোক যাত্ৰা, লোক বিশ্বাস, লোক সংগীত, ইত্যাদি বিভিন্ন কলাৰ সামগ্ৰিক বিজ্ঞানেই হ’ল লোক সংস্কৃতি বা লোক বিদ্যা।

লোক সংস্কৃতিৰ এক লেখত ল’বলগীয়া বিষয় হ’ল লোক বিশ্বাস। লোক সংস্কৃতিত লোক বিশ্বাস সম্পৰ্কে অধ্যয়ন নকৰিলে ই অৰ্ধ অধ্যয়ন হৈ থাকিব। এক কথাত ক’বলৈ হ’লে— যি সহজাত ধাৰণা বা প্ৰবৃত্তিৰ সহায়ত পূৰ্ব নিৰ্ধাৰিত ধাৰণা বা

অসমীয়া ভাষা-সাহিত্য-সংস্কৃতি  
পৰম্পৰা আৰু পৰিৱৰ্তন  
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## অবিভক্ত গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত প্ৰচলিত অসমীয়া ভাষা : পৰম্পৰা আৰু পৰিৱৰ্তন

৯৬° তৰুণ চন্দ্ৰ ৰায়\*

### প্ৰস্তাৱনা :

অসমৰ একেবাৰে পশ্চিম প্ৰান্তত যিটো কথিত ৰূপ প্ৰচলিত হৈ আছে সেইটোকে গোৱালপৰীয়া উপভাষা বুলি কোৱা হৈছে। এই ভাষা ৰূপটোকে আমাৰ অধ্যয়নত অসমীয়া ভাষা নামেৰে নামকৰণ কৰা হৈছে। ভাষাবিদসকলে এই ভাষাটোক বিভিন্ন নামেৰে নামকৰণ কৰিছে যেনে- গ্ৰীয়াৰ্ছনে ভাষাটোক 'ৰাজবংশী ভাষা', বাণীকান্ত কাকতিয়ে 'গোৱালপৰীয়া উপভাষা', উপেন্দ্ৰনাথ গোস্বামীয়ে 'দেশী ভাষা', বীৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ দত্তই 'দেশীকথা', তাৰাচৰণ ৰাজতগিৰে 'কমতা', সুখবিলাস, বৰ্মাই 'কামৰূপী', বুলি অভিমত দাঙি ধৰিছে।

জিলাখনত প্ৰচলিত অসমীয়া ভাষা তথা গোৱালপৰীয়া উপভাষাটোক প্ৰধানকৈ দুটা ভাগত ভাগ কৰি দেখুৱাইছে; যেনে— পশ্চিমৰ উপভাষা আৰু পূবৰ উপভাষা। ভাষাবিদসকলে অসমীয়া ভাষাটোক পশ্চিমৰ উপভাষা আৰু পূবৰ উপভাষা দুটাক যি যি স্থানীয় ৰূপত ভাগ নকৰক লাগে, এই উপভাষাটোক কেইটামান উপৰূপত ভাগকৰিব পাৰি; যেনে — ঘুম্ৰীয়া, চৰুৱা, বাৰুৱা, হাবৰাঘাটীয়া, বাৰহাজাৰীয়া, বাউসীয়া ইত্যাদি। বাৰহাজাৰীয়া উপৰূপটোক 'ডকৰীয়া' নামেৰে জনা যায়। ইয়াৰে ঘুম্ৰীয়া ৰূপটোকে গোৱালপৰীয়া উপভাষা বা অবিভক্ত গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত প্ৰচলিত অসমীয়া ভাষা নামেৰে অধ্যয়ন পত্ৰখনিত উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে।

\*সহকাৰী অধ্যাপক, অসমীয়া বিভাগ, স্বামী যোগানন্দ গিৰি মহাবিদ্যালয়  
শক্তি আশ্ৰম, কোকৰাঝাৰ, অসম



## পশ্চিম অসমত প্ৰচলিত বাংলা ভাষা : এটি অধ্যয়ন

তৰুণ চন্দ্ৰ ৰায়

আধুনিক ভাৰতীয় ভাষাবোৰৰ ভিতৰত বাংলা ভাষা অন্যতম। ভাৰতৰ বিস্তীৰ্ণ ঠাই জুৰি বাংলা ভাষাই অধিকাৰ কৰি আছে। ই ভাৰতৰ অংগৰাজ্য পশ্চিমবংগ আৰু ত্ৰিপুৰাৰ 'চৰকাৰী ভাষা'; আনহাতে চুবুৰীয়া ৰাষ্ট্ৰ বৰ্তমান বাংলাদেশৰো 'ৰাষ্ট্ৰ ভাষা'। ই প্ৰধানতঃ সংস্কৃত মূলীয় আৰু খ্ৰীষ্টীয় দশম-একাদশ শতিকামানতে মাগধী অপভ্ৰংশৰ পৰা উদ্ভৱ হোৱা এটি নব্য ভাৰতীয় আৰ্য ভাষা।'

অসমৰ চৰকাৰী ভাষা হ'ল অসমীয়া। অসমৰ একেবাৰে পশ্চিম প্ৰান্তত অৰ্থাৎ অবিভক্ত গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত প্ৰচলন হৈ আছে 'গোৱালপৰীয়া উপ-ভাষা'।<sup>১</sup> উপেন্দ্ৰনাথ গোস্বামীদেৱে গোৱালপৰীয়াক 'দেশী ভাষা',<sup>২</sup> গ্ৰীয়াৰ্ছনে 'ৰাজবংশী'<sup>৩</sup> আৰু ধীৰেন দাসদেৱে 'কামতাই ভাষা'<sup>৪</sup> বুলি উল্লেখ কৰিছে। গতিকে অসমৰ পশ্চিম প্ৰান্তৰ গোৱালপৰীয়া বা ৰাজবংশী বা দেশী ভাষা বা কামতাই ভাষা প্ৰচলিত হোৱা অঞ্চলৰ ভাষা-ভাষী লোকৰ সৈতে বাংলা ভাষী লোকসকলে ভাৰত স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ আগৰ পৰাই বিভিন্ন কাৰণত প্ৰব্ৰজিত হৈ একেলগে বাস কৰি আহিছে। কেৱল এয়ে নহয়, অসমৰ পশ্চিম প্ৰান্তৰ কোচ ৰাজবংশীসকলৰ লগতে তিব্বত বৰ্মী বড়ো, ৰাভা; অষ্ট্ৰিক ভাষী চাওতাল, নেপালী আদি<sup>৫</sup> ভাষা-ভাষী লোকৰ সৈতে একেলগে বাস কৰাৰ ফলস্বৰূপে বৰ্তমান এই অঞ্চলত প্ৰচলিত বাংলা ভাষাত উক্ত ভাষাবোৰৰ প্ৰভাৱ কিছু

# পশ্চিম অসমৰ বঙালীসকলৰ উৎসৰ-অনুষ্ঠান

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অসম এখন বিভিন্ন জাতি-জনগোষ্ঠীৰে পৰিপূৰ্ণ দেশ। সেয়ে ইয়াৰ সংস্কৃতিও বিচিত্র। ইয়াত বাস কৰা লোকসকল সময়ৰ বিভিন্ন পলে পলে ইয়ালৈ ঢাপলি মেলিছে। অসমত অহা লোকসকলৰ প্ৰত্যেকৰে নিজা নিজা সংস্কৃতি আছে। এই সকলো জনগোষ্ঠীয়ে লৈ অহা সাংস্কৃতিক উপাদানসমূহ লগ হৈ জন্ম হৈছে বিশাল অসমীয়া সংস্কৃতি।

অসমত বাস কৰা অন্যান্য জনগোষ্ঠীৰ দৰে এটি লেখত ল'বলগীয়া জনগোষ্ঠী হ'ল হিন্দু বঙালীসকল। বঙালীসকলৰ কথ্যৰূপ বাংলা ভাষা। বঙালীসকলো অসমলৈ বিভিন্ন সময়ত বিভিন্ন কাৰণত প্ৰব্ৰজন ঘটিলে। অসমলৈ আহি নিগাজীকৈ বসতি স্থাপন কৰি বহু বাংলাভাষী মানুহে ইতিমধ্যে অসমীয়া জাতি গঠন প্ৰক্ৰিয়াত অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। এই সন্দৰ্ভত ড° নগেন শইকীয়াই মন্তব্য প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে— 'অসমীয়া জাতি, ভাষা আৰু সংস্কৃতিৰ ভিতৰুৱা গৰিষ্ঠসংখ্যক লোকৰ পূৰ্বপুৰুষসকল বিভিন্ন নৃতাত্ত্বিক সাংস্কৃতিক গোটেৰ পৰা আহি উমৈহতীয়া ভাষা আৰু সংস্কৃতিত বিলীন হৈয়েই পৰবৰ্তী কালৰ অসমীয়া মানুহটো গঢ়ি তুলিছে, গঢ়ি তুলিছে অসমীয়া ভাষা আৰু সংস্কৃতিৰ নিজস্ব আধাৰ, ৰূপ আৰু চৰিত্ৰ। এই আধাৰ, ৰূপ আৰু চৰিত্ৰ গঢ়ি তোলাত গাংগেয় উপত্যকাইদি অহা ভাষা, সমাজ নীতি, ধৰ্মীয় সাংস্কৃতিক উপাদান অন্যান্য সাংস্কৃতিক উপাদান আদিয়ে প্ৰভূত বৰঙণি যোগাই আহিছে। তিব্বতবৰ্মী মূলৰ ভাষিক গোষ্ঠীসমূহৰ বিভিন্ন উপাদানসমূহক একগোট কৰিলে গাংগেয় উপত্যকাইদি সোমাই অহা ভাষিক আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক প্ৰবাহে।'

বুৰঞ্জীবিদ হেৰম্ব কান্ত বৰপূজাৰীয়ে The Comprehensive History of Assam-ত উল্লেখ কৰিছে যে 'অসমলৈ বাংলাভাষী তথা আন আন ভাষা-ভাষী মানুহৰ প্ৰব্ৰজন সুদূৰ পঞ্চম শতিকাৰ পৰাই আৰম্ভ হৈছিল। সচৰাচৰ সকলো সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহৰ সোঁত ববলৈ আৰম্ভ হোৱাৰ পূৰ্বেই উচ্চ বংশৰ মানুহ বিশেষকৈ ব্ৰাহ্মণ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ