MAYANG ANCHALIK COLLEGE

Rajamayang, Morigaon, Assam- 782411 Ph- 9435104360, 7578038004

E-mail: mayanganchalikcollege@gmail.com Website: www.mayanganchalikcollege.org.in



FIRST CYCLE NAAC ACCREDITATION 2021

CRITERION III

Research, Innovation and Extension (110)

3.2.1 Number of papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years (5)

Submitted to



THE NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL

11. Socio-Economic Life of Mayong

Dr. Guneswar Deka Principal I/C, Mayong Anchalik College, Assam

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy of Assam. Approximately 69% percent of the total population of the state is engaged in agriculture and allied activities as per 1991 census. The village Raja-Mayong is becoming progressively a part of wider economy. The economy of the village is based primarily upon agriculture, and hence the relations of production consist essentially of relation between categories of persons, contributing in different ways to the process of agriculture. Such categories include landowners, tenants and agricultural labourers. These, together with their interrelations, constitute the agrarian class structure of the village.

The economic activities of Raja-Mayong also consisted of agriculture, fishing, handicrafts, trading, small industry, (rice-mill) etc. Earlier the occupational caste, by and large followed their traditional avocations along with other permissible occupations from which the largest income could be derived. They were the potters, blacksmiths, fishermen, weavers, traders, cobblers, etc. In Assam the traders, peddlers and merchants were called banik, mudai, bepari, saud, sajai, sadagar, pohari, etc.

Objectives

Objectives of this paper lie in its attempt to study and examine the impact of Economic Life of Mayong due to the facts of changing pattern of Agriculture and Small Industries. To understand and investigate the reasons of changing and to see the challenges for development of Economic Life of Mayong.

Methodology

The research techniques are applied based on socio-historico-Economic analytical method. The proposed study is in the attempt to explain the facts in production of Agriculture and its varieties. The method implemented for the collecting data is based on personal interview of well known persons in respected places and secondary sources.

Background

The economic structure of Raja-Mayong does not have an autonomous existence, but is related to the economy of the wider region. The village is linked by complex distributive

ENGLISH PART - II / Peer Reviewed Refereed and UGC Listed Journal No.: 40776

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tranquility and liberal attitudes in the Society (A Study on Panchadevata Mela-festival in Rajamayong Village in the District of Morigaon, Assam)

* Guneswar Deka

Abstract- Religious life of Raja-Mayong is related to certain rights, festivals, and practices of traditional institution like - magic, tantrism, temples, shrines, monasteries, namghars and Sattras. It controls the behaviour of the groups of the religious sect of Raja-Mayong village. Every caste and community of Raja-Mayong has certain taboos and religious sanctions which are to be obeyed by Mayong has certain taboos and religious sanctions which are to be obeyed by the villagers. The festival is marked by full public participation and is continuing the villagers. The grain Mayong. This "Pancha Devata" fair has inculcated social till date in Raja Mayong. This "Pancha Devata" fair has inculcated social till date in Raja Mayong. This "Pancha Devata" fair has inculcated social till date in Raja Mayong.

Key Words- Rights, Festivals, Traditional institution, magic, tantrism, temples, shrines, monasteries, namghars and Sattras.

Significance: The ancient history of Raja-Mayong shows that there were well-organized socio-cultural institutions in Rajamayong, which continued for generations. The significance of the study lies on its attempt to discuss the "Pancha Devata" festival and behavior of the people of Mayong towards the nation building. It is also a traditional education that upholds the social unity

and integrity of the nation.

Background: Raja-Mayong, a village in the district of Morigaon lies at a Background: Raja-Mayong, a village in the district headquarter and 30 km, to the distance of 40 km., to the east from the district headquarter and 30 km, to the west from the city of Guwahati via Chandrapur on the South bank of the Brahmaputra. It is situated between 26°1's" North latitude and 92°6'4" East Brahmaputra. It is situated between 26°1's" North latitude and 92°6'4" East In ongitudes. The area of the Village is 2.35 sq. km. The literacy of the Village is 89% percentage. The village is connected to Guwahati via Chandrapur and is 89% percentage. The village is connected to Guwahati san important Morigaon and Jagiroad by Motorable roads. Raja-Mayong is an important bus stoppage for almost all the passenger-carrying buses from Morigaon and Guwahati and from Chamata National Highway Stoppage Via Kamapur road. Guwahati and from Chamata National Highway Stoppage Via Kamapur road. In the months of July and August, the buses cannot ply due to flood. During hhooti) motored boat to Jhargaon every day.

Phooti) motored obat to single with a picturesque surrounding beautified by several Raja-Mayong is situated in a picturesque surrounding beautified by several Head of the Department of Political Science, Mayong Anchalik College (Assam)

west up to the confluence of Brahmaputra. Pabitora, a Wild life Sanctuary declared in 1987, with the world's highest density of single-horned Rhinoceros along with varieties of other animals and various native and migratory birds is situated on the south.¹ Almost all the sides of the village is surrounded by paddy fields and water bodies and swamps. These swamps are believed to be abandoned course of the Brahmaputra.

"Raja-Mayong" is traditionally known as "Mayang". Mayang is a Sanskrit term which implies the "Yoni" or "Prakriti" or "Mahamayang". This term "Mayang" is also found in the Dasham i.e., the tenth canto of the Bhagawata and the twelfth canto of the Srimad Bhagabata and the "Gita" and the last part of the "Bhahma Samhita". This proves that "Mayang" is the Prime "deity" over the nature, Demigods and Goddesses.

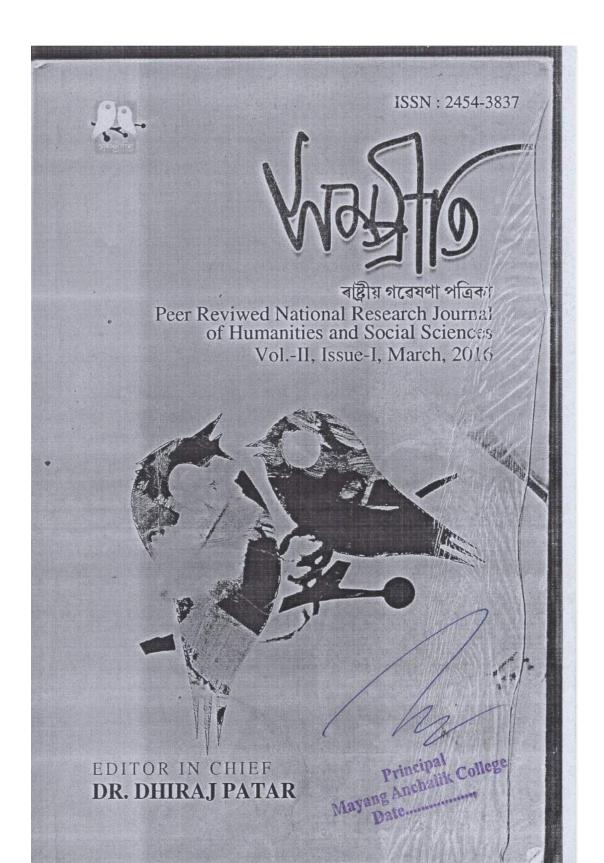
Magic and Tantrism flourished in the Raja-Mayong village in medicual period and its tantric activities were patronised by the king of Raja-Mayong. The survey report says that the people of Raja-Mayong like the tantric traditions and it is still survived in few families. One of the reasons perhaps why the tantric tradition thus still survived in Raja-Mayong is that it came under British hegemony rather late and the village is much remote from the Headquarters of the district of Nagaon, Darrang and Kamrup. This is why the villagers of Raja-Mayong are closely related to the rites of tantric and magical practices. Rajaphariya Goid:

The Raja-Mayong village has a place in the history of Assam from quite early days. The history of Mayong is almost synonymous to the history of the Eastern Kamrupa. Eastern Kamrupa extended upto Raha-Barapujia and the present district of Morigaon in medieval period.

According to the genealogy of the Kings maintained in the family of the king, which is known as the Raja Ghariya Goid, the kings of present dynasty of the kings of Raja-Mayong have been ruling the little kingdom of Mayong since 1538 AD. Prior to that, the rulers of the Pal dynasty ruled the Mayong area.⁵

Svarachcha Chandra Singha, the third son of former king of Muhri Singha, ruled the kingdom of Mayong from 1590 AD to 1615 AD. His perrod of governance was a golden time of the Mayong kingdom. He extended the boundary of the kingdom. He was the maker of the fortune of the Mayong kingdom. A large number of Shrines and Monasteries had been established during his reign. It is said that the worshiping of the "Pancha Devata" the Except detities of the universe and the fair, popularly known as Mely Chryncoinciding it, began during his reign."

Principal Mayang Anchalik College



contents-

ড°দেৱপ্রতীম হাজৰিকা

সমীৰ তাঁতীৰ কবিতাত আদিবাসী জীৱন আৰু ভাষা/ 5-15

পৰী বৰা আৰু মিতালী গোৱালা

জ্যোতিপ্ৰসাদ আগৰৱালাৰ গল্পৰ বিশেষত্ব/ 16-25

ড° নিতু চহৰীয়া

লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱাৰ *লিতিকাই*ঃ এক বিশ্লেষণাত্মক অধ্যয়ন/ 26-34

Jeowary Basumatary

Mythological aspects in the works of Girish Karnad with reference to Hayavadana, The fire and the Rain and Nagmandala/ 35-44

Dr. Ritumoni Nath

Yoga education: The practical aspect of holistic education/ 45-50

Rajashree Deka

Impact of Globalisation on Silk Industry of Sualkuchi/51-56

Sharadindu Bordoloi

Effectiveness of Corporate Social Responsibility: A case study on Water Purifier Distribution scheme of State Bank of India in the schools of Guwahati/ 57-77

Dr. Binod Sarmah

Labour of women in paid works: A study of the Tea estates of Sonitpur, Aassam/ 78-84

Rajesh Singh

Deori festivals: As symbol of ethnic identity/ 85-91

Rupsmita Buzarbaruah

Education system in the Rgvedic society/ 92-100

Gitanjali Devi

An Introduction to The Suklayajurveda With Special reference to the Darśapūranmāsamantras/101-108

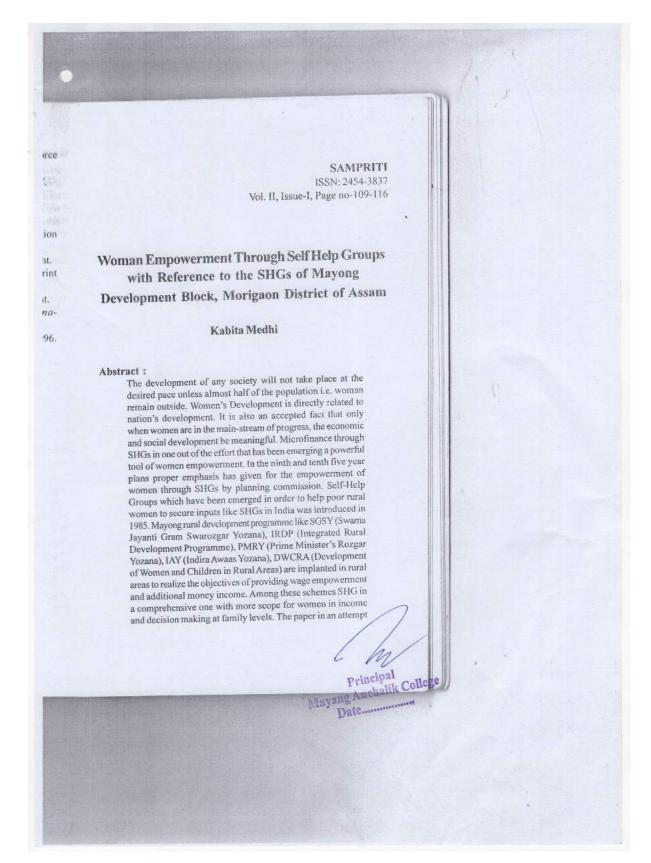
Kabita Medhi

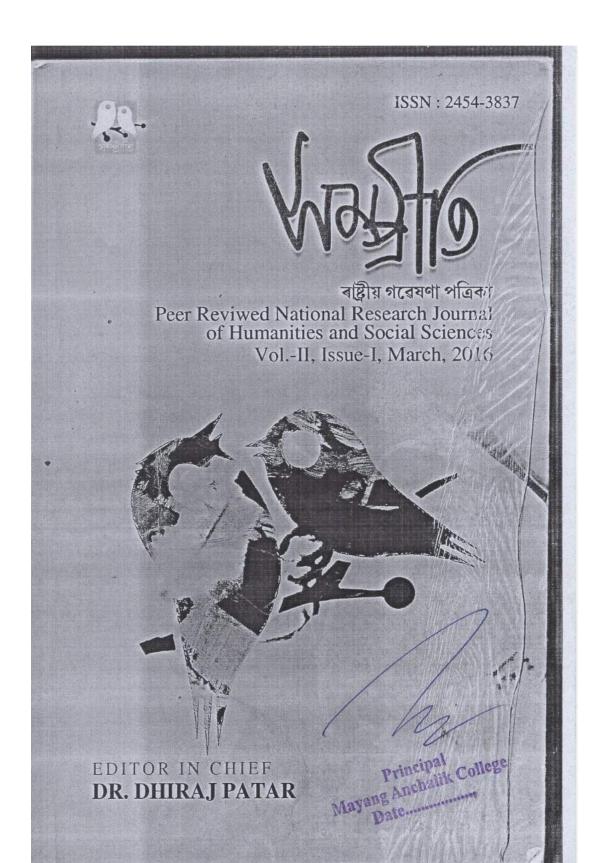
Woman Empowerment Through Self Help Groups with Reference to the SHGs of Mayong Development Block, Morigaon District of Assam/109-116

Author Index/117-118

Guideline for authors/119-120

Mayang Anchalik College





contents-

ড°দেৱপ্রতীম হাজৰিকা

সমীৰ তাঁতীৰ কবিতাত আদিবাসী জীৱন আৰু ভাষা/ 5-15

পৰী বৰা আৰু মিতালী গোৱালা

জ্যোতিপ্ৰসাদ আগৰৱালাৰ গল্পৰ বিশেষত্ব/ 16-25

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লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱাৰ *লিতিকাই*ঃ এক বিশ্লেষণাত্মক অধ্যয়ন/ 26-34

Jeowary Basumatary

Mythological aspects in the works of Girish Karnad with reference to Hayavadana, The fire and the Rain and Nagmandala/ 35-44

Dr. Ritumoni Nath

Yoga education: The practical aspect of holistic education/ 45-50

Rajashree Deka

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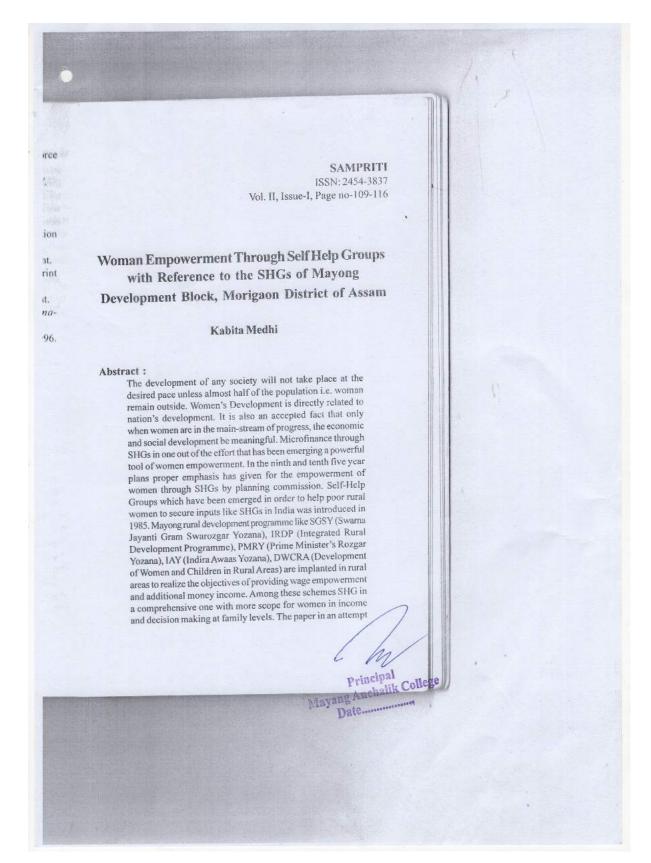
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Author Index/117-118

Guideline for authors/119-120

Mayang Anchalik College





(EIJER)
Multilingual Journal For All Subjects
ISSN 2349-8838

UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO. 46014

IMPACT FACTOR: 5.088

Monthly

Volume: 5 Issue: 2

February, 2018

A peer reviewed and refereed international journal

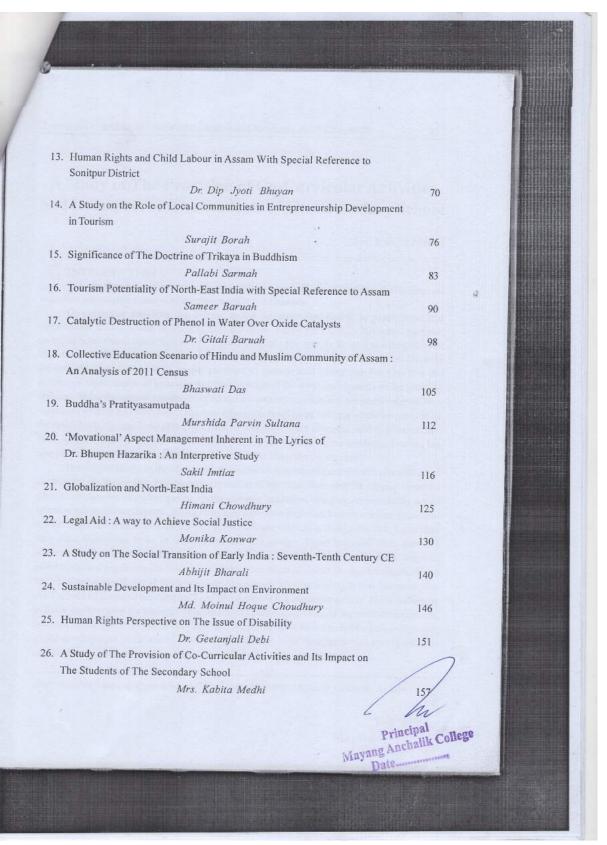
Editor-in-Chief

Dr. Mujibul Hasan Siddiqui

M.A (Economics), M.Ed,
M.Phil(Education), Ph.D (Education),
PGDHE, PGDDE, MADE, CCIPALA, CCCA,
D.Litt (Education) Persuing
Associate Professor
Department of Education
Aligarh Muslim University

Website: www.ocwjournalonline.com

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Mayang Anchalik College
Date.....



A Study of The Provision of Co-Curricular Activities and Its Impact on The Students of The Secondary School

Mrs. Kabita Medhi

INTRODUCTION:

"The participation in co-curricular activities are more likely to produce wholesome and attractive personalities than routine class work"- J.R.Shannon.

Co-curricular activities are defined as the activities that enable to supplement and complement the curricular or main syllabi activities. These are the very important part and parcel of educational institution to develop the student's personality as well as strengthen the classroom learning. Modern world has accepted them as indispensable part of education. Because the concept of education is no longer confined to mere school instruction but also it is the process of modification of behavior and development of the whole personality of the growing children. From the narrow standpoint of education means mere literacy, the knowledge of 3R's—reading, writing and arithmetic .Because education consists of training whole personality of the child, his body, mind and attitudes so that he take effectively in varied field of practical life. Now-a-days school is not only the place of prepare children for some academic courses but also prepare children for effective participation in the life if the community.

The subject taught in the classroom alone cannot develop all the traits and characteristics of child for the future life. The formal instruction of the classroom must be supplemented by some extra class activities like games, sports, debates, excursion, dramatic performances, social function and social services etc. Some years ago these activities were known as extra-curricular activities. At that time school authorities never took any interest in these activities. Some time they even considered these as wastage of time and energy. These activities then were not welcomed but only tolerated with its routine functioning. But with growth of sociological, pedalogical and psychological tendencies in education these activities received recognition and have become integral part of the curriculum of a school. Modern society is very complex. The child should be prepared the complexity of life. A school is a miniature society which is the only suitable environment for the total development of personality of child's mental development, spiritual development, physical development, vocational development, aesthetic development, social development in the use of leisure time activities. Now these activities are regarded as essential part of school work and these are called co-curricular activities.

Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Mayang Anchalik College, Assam

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Date



(EIJER)

Multilingual Journal For All Subjects

ISSN 2349-8838

UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO. 46014

IMPACT FACTOR: 4.565

Monthly

Volume: 4 lesue: 11

November, 2017

A peer reviewed and refereed international journal

Editor-in-Chief

Dr. Mujibul Hasan Siddiqui

M.A (Economics), M.Ed,

M.Phil(Education), Ph.D (Education),

PGDHE, PGDDE, MADE, CCIPALA, CCCA,

D.Litt (Education) Persuing

Associate Professor

Department of Education

Aligarh Muslim University

Website: www.ocwjournalonline.com

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Contents

1.	Influences of Rainfall on Crop Production : A Case Study of Assam	
	Dr. Prasenjit Das	201
2.	A Geographical Analysis on Cottage Industry of Assam-Special	
	Reference to Cottage Industry of Sivasagar District Its Prospects and	
	Role Towards Socio-Economic Development of the District	
	Debajit gogoi	211
3.	Autochthonous Rituals and Worship Beleifs in Kochrajbongshi Commun	nity
	with Special Reference to Mashan Deity Worship: A Study	
	Ibrahim Hussain Sheikh	220
4.	Effect of High Intensity Interval Training (HIIT) on selected physical ar	nd
	physiological variables of volleyball players	
	Sharad chaudhary/ Pravita Khatri	225
5.	A Study on Challenge for Women Empowerment	
	Kabita Medhi	231
6.	Socio-Political Consciousness of the Bodos in Colonial Period	
	Samarjit Baro /	239
7.	Handloom: A Source of Livelihood	
	Shahid Jamal /Dr. Anjan Sen/ Rashmi Ha	zarika 246
8.	Role of Self Help Groups in Empowering Women : A Case Study at	
	Rampur Village of Barpeta District, Kamrup (Rural)	
	Sikha Jeuti Das	253
9.	The Ksara, Aksara and the concept of Purusottama in the Bhagavad Gi	ita
	Sayeda Jowena Dewan	258
10.	Strategies for the Rural Development in North-East India	
	Habib Fazlul Basid	265
11,	A study on the quality of conventional/ ODL mode of education system	
	for the courses of BCA, BBA and BCOM with reference to greater As	ssam
	Mathur Barman	273
12.	A Study on the Problems and Prospects of Wooden Furniture Industry in	n
	Assam with Special Reference to Guwahati, Kamrup (Metro) District	
	Kallol Das	280
13.	Use of Newspaper Reading Habit Among Academic Fraternity of	
	Kokrajhar District : A Survey	1
	Mr. Sansuma Basumatary	288
		/ hy/
		Principal College
		Principal ang Anchalik College
	May	ang Ancharit

A Study on Challenge for Women Empowerment

Kabita Medhi

Abstract: Education among women is the most powerful tool of attaining power in the society. It helps in reducing inequalities and functions as means for improving their status within the family. Educational achievement has productive effects within the family across generations. In ancient India women enjoyed equal status with men in all fields of life. But regarding they were discourage from receiving education. Today the empowerment of woman has become one of the most important concerns. But practically women empowerment is still an illusion of reality. Women empowerment is a vital instrument to expand women's ability to have recourses and to make strategic life choices. Empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment to economic, social and political status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones, in the society. It is a process in which women lives of gain control over their own lives of knowing and claiming their right at all levels of society at the international, local and household levels.

Women also bear almost all responsibility for meeting basic needs of the family. Women empowerment and their full participation on the basic of equality is all spheres of society, including participation in the decision making process and access to power, over fundamental for the achievement of equality, development peace. This paper attempts to analyze the status of women empowerment in India and highlights the challenges of women empowerment. The study is basic on the purely from secondary sources. The study reveals that women of India are relatively this empowers and they enjoy somewhat lower status than that of men in spite of money effort undertaken by government. The study concludes by and observation that access to education, employment and change in social structure are only the enabling factors to women empowerment.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Education, Health.

"If you educate a man you educate an individual, however, if you educate a woman you educate a whole family. Women empowered means mother India Empowered." – Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The growth and prosperity of a nation also depend on the status of women in a society. It is more applicable to a country like India and also the state of Assam where women comprise of nearly half of its total population. The condition and position women have now become

HOD, Department of Education, Mayang Anchalik College, Assam

P incipal College
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Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal (Journal No. 40776)



ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume-VIII, Issue-I January - March - 2019 English Part - I

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING 2018 - 5.5 www.sjifactor.com

COLOR COLOR

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VOLUME - VIII, ISSUE - I - JANUARY - MARCH - 2019 AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

S CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - I <</p>

S. No.	Title & Author	Page No
1	Use of Social Networking Sites by Arts Students of Chalisgaon College Dr. Milind Vaman Bildikar	1-3
2		
~	The Epistolary form in Alice Walker's the Color Purple	4-8
2	Dr. Prabhavati A. Patil	
3	Absurdism in Modern Age	9-14
Last.	Alhasan Abdulrahman Awad Al-Gburi	
4	A Comparative Study of Mental Health of General, SC, and OBC, Students of Graduation Level	15-22
	Dr. Alka Saxena	
5	Use of Fourier Transform in Mobiles Signals	23-26
	Mohmed Zafar Saber	a ma
6	Child Labor Causes and Low	27-32
	Kabita Medhi	
7	The Growth and Evaluation of Co-Operative Sugar Industries in	33-37
	Maharashtra A Geographical Analysis	000,
	Dr. Mirza Wajid Rustum Baig	
8	Dielectric Relaxation Study of Quinine using TDR	38-41
	S. S. Kadam	20 71
9	Role of Green Marketing for Sustainable Development	42-45
	Vijaysing B. Pawar	12 13
TEST NOT	Dr. Pradip Ghorpade	
10	Gandhi and Conflict Resolution: In Search of the Truth	46-49
	Dr. Suresha K. C.	10-15
	Mr. Harish Kumar K. K.	
11	Perceived Social Support and Quality of Life among Cancer Survivors	50-58
Bue	Padmapriya P.	50-50
	Shefali S. K.	1



VOLUME - VIII, ISSUE - I - JANUARY - MARCH - 2019 AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

Children need a nurturing household and social environment in order to grow into economically active, productive adults with the ability to participate effectively in the social, cultural and political activities in society would ensure that such child revise education at last up to the primary level and has opportunities for healthy social interaction. But hundreds of millions of children around the world are engaged in some work, many of them for long hours and in hazardons conditions. According to estimates for 2002 from the International labour organization (ILO) there are about 246 million child labour (aged 5-17) in the world, 180 million of whom are working in what are referred to as the worst forms of child labour, often involving hazardons condition. Out these, 8 million children are working in the, "unconditional worst forms" of child labour which include armed conflict, forced and bonded labour, prostitution, pornography, drug trafficking are illicit activities.

Causes and forms of child labour.

Children in all societies do one kind of work and another. But the extent and nature of their work are influenced mainly by the structure of the economy and the level and pace of development.

Poverty- The main reason of child labour is ponesty. Due to poverty, parents can not afford the studies of their children and make them larn their wages from a tender age. They send their small children to work in factories, homes and shop. They are made to work to increase the income of their poor families at the earliest.

Lock of educational resources –Even after serenty years of our country's independence there some remote areas where children are deprived of their fundamental right of education. Such as sitting bench, light, fan, boundary wall, proper classroom, safe drinking water, toilet, facilities, playground and playing materials, etc. And if there is any, it in miles always and costly. Poor families getting there children educated is a dream. Children are forced to live without studying. Some time such conditions push them into the trap of child labour.

Agricultural society child is a part of family labour. Child are employed in such diverse agricultural operations as sloughing sowing, transplanting, harvesting, threshing and guarding the crops.

Social and economic Backwardness—social and economic backwardness is also the main reason for child labour. Socially backward parents don't send their to receive education. Due to illiteracy, many parents are not aware of various information and scheme for child education.

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ENGLISH PART -1/ Peer Reviewed Refereed and UGC Listed Journal No.: 40776

28

ISSN 2319-7366

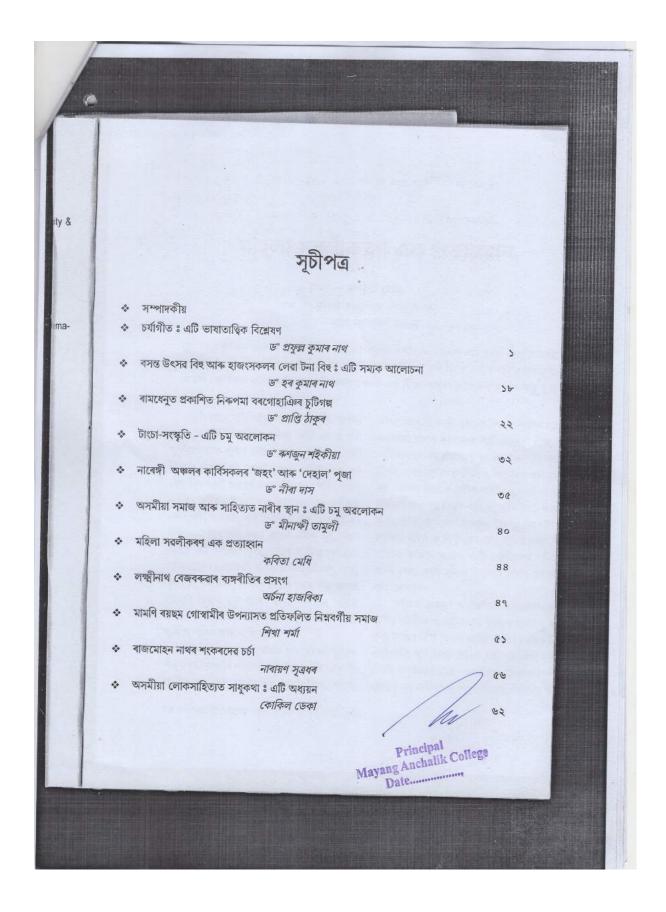


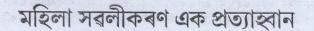
SANGHATI
7th Year, Vol. - I, March 2019

সাহিত্য, সংস্কৃতি আৰু সমাজ-বিজ্ঞান বিষয়ক তিনিমহীয়া গৱেষণা পত্ৰিকা A Quarterly Research Journal on Literature, Culture and Social Science

ড° হৰ কুমাৰ নাথ

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কবিতা মেধি

মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপিকা, শিক্ষা বিভাগ মায়ং আঞ্চলিক কলেজ

সাৰাংশ ঃ বৰ্তমান ভাৰতৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক পৰিকল্পনাসমূহত নাৰীৰ সৱলীকৰণ এটা প্ৰধান উদ্দেশ্য হিচাপে . গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু যিমান আইন প্ৰণয়ন নকৰক কিয় নাৰীসকল যদি নিজে সজাগ নহয় তেতিয়া নাৰীৰ প্ৰগতি কেতিয়াও নহয়। মহিলা সৱলীকৰণৰ ওপৰত এক বিশ্লেষণাত্মক আলোচনা আগবঢ়োৱা হ'ল।

নাৰী হৈছে সৃষ্টিকৰ্তাৰ এক অপূৰ্ব সৃষ্টি। নাৰীক অৰ্ধাকাশ বুলি কোৱা হয়। কিন্তু আমি ভাবো নাৰী পূৰ্ণাকাশ আৰু পূৰুষ সেই আকাশৰ অৰ্ধভাগ। নাৰী বুলিলে সাধাৰণতে মানৱ হৃদয়ত প্ৰতিবিশ্বিত হয় স্নেহশীল দৰদী হৃদয়ৰ এগৰাকী মাতৃৰ ছবি। কাৰণ নাৰীৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এই মাতৃত্বও হৈছে প্ৰকৃতিৰ সৰ্বশ্ৰেষ্ঠ দান। নাৰী অবিহনে এই বিনন্দীয়া প্ৰকৃতি অৰ্থহীন। গতিকে সৰুৰে পৰা কন্যা সন্তান এটিক সুস্থ সবল ৰূপত গঢ় দি উপযুক্ত কৰাৰ দায়িত্ব সকলো অভিভাৱকৰ। এগৰাকী নাৰী একাদিক্ৰমে মাতৃ, ধাতৃ, গৃহকৰ্মী, কামিনী, বিপদৰ সচিব আৰু শিল্পকলাৰ সুযোগ্য শিষ্যও হ'ব পাৰে। মানৱ সভ্যতাৰ আদিম স্তৰৰ পৰা নাৰীয়ে সমাজ আৰু সংস্কৃতি ৰক্ষাত মুখ্য ভূমিকা পালন কৰি আহিছে।

সাম্প্ৰতিক সময়ত মানৱ সভ্যতা সংস্কৃতিৰ অভ্তপূৰ্ব সাফল্যৰ পাছতো, ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানে নাৰী জাতিক সমাজিক, ৰাজনৈতিক, অৰ্থনৈতিক, শিক্ষা-

৪৪।। সংহতি ঃ সপ্তম বছৰ, প্ৰথম সংখ্যা, মাৰ্চ ২০১৯

দীক্ষা, সংস্কৃতি আদি সকলো দিশতে পুৰুষৰ সমানে অধিকাৰ প্ৰদান কৰিলেও আজিৰ নাৰী কিন্তু এই অধিকাৰ ভোগৰ পৰা কিছু হলেও বঞ্চিত হৈ আছে। যিখন দেশত নাৰীক দেৱীৰূপে, মাতৃৰূপে বন্দনা কৰা হয় সেইখন দেশতে নাৰীক শাৰীৰিক, মানসিকভাৱে নিৰ্যাতন কৰা হয়। ঘৰে-বাহিৰে, বাটে-ঘাটে আনকি কৰ্মস্থলীতো এচাম নাৰী প্ৰতাৰিত হৈছে লাঞ্চিত হৈছে। শিক্ষিত মহিলাও নিৰ্যাতনৰ হাত সাৰিব পৰা নাই। গতিকে বৰ্তমান সময়ত নাৰী সৱলীকৰণ অবিহনে এখন দেশ, এখন সমাজ উন্নয়নৰ দিশত আগবাঢ়ি যাব নোৱাৰে।

বৰ্তমান ভাৰতৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক পৰিকল্পনাসমূহত নাৰীৰ সৱলীকৰণ এটা প্ৰধান উদ্দেশ্য হিচাপে গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু যিমান আইন প্ৰণয়ন নকৰক কিয় নাৰীসকল যদি নিজে সজাগ নহয় তেতিয়া নাৰীৰ প্ৰগতি কেতিয়াও নহয়। সামগ্ৰিকভাৱে আমাৰ দেশৰ গ্ৰাম্যাঞ্চলৰ নাৰীসকল শিক্ষা-দীক্ষ্যত পিছপৰা আৰু

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Vang Anchalik Collogo

Date

THE MARGINAL VOICE: A Peer-Reviewed International Journal on Humanities and Social Sciences (From North-East India)

O Publisher

ISSN: 0976-853X

Published by

Karmashree Hiteswar Saikia College, Guwahati-22 (North-East India Network for Academic Discourse) on behalf of NEINAD

Price: Rs. 500/-

Genesis Printers & Publishers Pvt. Ltd. Gawatati 33

Contents...

Forced Migration, Refugees and the Making of a Diaspora: The Lhotshampas from Bhutan in the U.S.

> Dr. Lopita Nath /9

1.okaabharan':The Style of Socio-Cultural Assertion in Asian Literary Context Dr. Mahasveta Barna /30 To Leave or to Stay: Considering Migration through the Lens of Literature

Prof. Biplab Chakraborty 137

Worship of Lord Siva in Kamrupa ,the Ancient Assam. » Dr.Birendra Kumar Gohain /52

Drug Law Enforcement

Linguistic Nationalism to Ethnic Dissent in Assam: Role of the Middle Class S.P.Kar/63

Dr Protint Sharma /75 The Power of Vedic Psychology-as a Healer

Mimashree Kalita/83 Dr Rita Rani Talukdar

Chum Seng: The Lost Royal Tai Ahom Deity

> Dr. Hemanta Kumar Gogoi /89

S. Dr. Smriti Das /111 Assam - Bhutan Duars from 1515 to 1872

Anthropomorphic Sun Worship in Assam Banasree Phukan /119

Dr. Luna Das /130 Narratives of Foreign Travellers The Exotic Lands: Facets of Traditional Society of India and Assam in Namasudra Culture in Assam

Mr. Dhanya Ram Roy /142

Cimcima Hazarika /151

Aggression Among Adolescence-An Issue of Concern in Today's Society

Principal Mayang Anchalik College - Date.....

The Marginal Voice , Volume-VII, April, 2018 ÷ ISSN : 0976-853X A Peer-Reviewed International Journal on Humanities and Social Sciences (From North-East India)

Namasudra Culture in Assam

Mr. Dhanya Ram Roy

Introduction:

The Namasudra community belongs to one of the most backward ethnic groups of India. The Namasudras are the original inhabitants of West Bengal and erstwhile East Bengal (present Bangladesh). They are now scattered in West Bengal, Bangladesh, North Eastern States, Bihar, Orissa and other states of India. In Assam, the Namasudra people constitute a huge percentage of the total population. The Namasudra people are scattered in almost all the districts of Assam. They came to the Brahmaputra Valley of Assam mainly from erstwhile East Bengal during the British period. They came to this region in search of cultivable land. A large number of them also came to the North Eastern States after independence. Most of the Namasudras left their original homeland due to communal riots in East Bengal and also due to the Zamindari system prevalent there. The matter is different so far as Barak Valley is concerned as the Namasudras have been living in this part i.e., Barak Valley of Assam since time immemorial. The Namasudras belong to the peasant community. They are ploughmen. So they usually live in the village area where cultivable land is available. This community is the owner of a culture of their own.

Objectives:

- To analyze the culture of Namasudras of Assam in general and of Morigaon district in particular.
- To bring into light the main characteristics of Namasudra language, social divisions, religious beliefs, festivals, food habit, dress and ornaments and status of women.

Methodology:

As there is no sufficient written document on the life and culture of the Namasudra people of Assam, the researcher followed exclusively the interview and field investigation methods for collecting data. Interview and field investigation were done in Mayang, Pakaria, Bukani Mauzas of Morigaon district of Assam. The present study is based on



(EIJER) Multilingual Journal For All Subjects

ISSN 2349-8838

IMPACT FACTOR: 5.088

Monthly

Volume: V Issue: X - I

October, 2018

A peer reviewed and referred international journal

Editor-in-Chief

Dr. Mujibul Hasan Siddiqui

M.A (Economics), M.Ed,

M.Phil(Education), Ph.D (Education),

PGDHE, PGDDE, MADE, CCIPALA, CCCA,

D.Litt (Education) Persuing

Associate Professor

Department of Education

Aligarh Muslim University

Website: www.ocwjournalonline.com

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	IA TO A SELECTION THE NUMBER OF PARTIES AND A SELECTION OF THE	
	14. The Age of Flamboyance : The NewIndian English Novel Culture	82
	Binita Kumari	0.2
	15. Humanism and Sankaradeva's View Point	86
	Jibakanta Nath	00
	16. Religious Tolerance And Assam	91
	Ajit Kalita 17. Role of Corporate Communication in Human Resource Management	21
		96
	Saugat Barua	90
	18. Functioning of Local Self Government in Karbi Anglong District of Assam: A Critical Study	
	Assam : A Critical Study Anamika Das	102
	19. Women Empowerment : Role of the NGO's	W. 102
	Amreen Razzak	110
	20. A Study on High Yielding Rice Varieties of Assam	ENTROLL TO PRODUC
	Mridushmita Sharma / Pooja Das	114
1	21. Democratic Decentralization and Panchayati Raj System in India	
	Shrutilekha Barman	122
	22. A study of Samkhya's Prakrti in the light of Radhanath Phukan's Philosoph	
	Dr. Rashmi Devi	127
	23. The Commencement of Education in Garo Hills of Meghalaya: Its Continu	
	and Change	
	Amellina G. Momin	138
	24. Development of Feminism in the West	
	Anwara Begum Mazumder	144
- 1	25. The Law of Karma From the Perspective of The Gita	
	Rinku Deka	147
	26. Information and Comunication Technology in Library Operation	
1	Reza Shadullah Ahmed	152
	27. Inclusive Education : Policy Perspectives, Challenges & Suggestions	
	Antara Dey	158
	28. Disparities in Developing Economy in The Brahmaputra Valley of Assam	
	Dr. Safiqur Rahman	167
	29. Dimensions and Problems of Human Interference on Channel Processes of	
	Indian Rivers	//
	Hemshikha Talukdar	172
		M
		Principal *
	Ma	yang Anchalik C
		Date
	CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	T TO SERVICE STATES

Information and Comunication Technology in Library Operation

Reza Shadullah Ahmed

INTRODUCTION:

Libraries have always been responsible for providing learning resources. From earliest time, they have provided access to information for scholars and researchers. The constantly increasing amount of information been generated and published. The expanding formats of information storage and retrieval, and ever changing education and research needs of library users make it difficult for any library to be an effective learning resource.

The primary role of the library is to provide information service to support the educational, recreational, cultural, economic and technological endeavors of members in their respective communities. The National Policy on Education (2004) identified the libraries as one of the most important aspects of educational support services. They are used as media for disseminating information and enhancing literature search and as tool for the development of intellectual compatibilities and promotion of cultural and social integration.

Library is a store of knowledge, indispensable to the success of any fictional education. Education without the services of library is half-baked education that can only produce narrow minded individuals which will not be productive to their community.

Information Communications Technologies (ICT) enables society to create, collect, consolidate, communicate, manage and process information in multimedia and various digital formats. These include the personal computer, CD-ROM, cable TV, Cellular phones and the Internet. These affect not only our daily life but also are useful in research and developmental activities. These devices have resulted in the expedition's dissemination of information. Academic libraries have been greatly benefited.

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) has been defined by various scholars from different perspectives. Ayodele (2002) defined ICT as electronic based technology generally used to retrieve, store, process and package information as well as to provide access to knowledge.

Iwu (2003) categorized ICTs into the following:

 Sensing technologies: These equipments gather data and translate them into from that can be understood by the computer. These include sensors, scanners, keyboard, mouse, electronic pen, touch or digital boards, barcode sensors, or readers, voice recognition system, etc.

Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Mayang Anchalik College, Assam

Mayang Anchalik College



(EIJER)

Multilingual Journal For All Subjects

ISSN 2349-8838

UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO. 46014

IMPACT FACTOR: 5.088

Monthly

Volume: 5 lesue: 3

March, 2018

A peer reviewed and referred international journal

Editor-in-Chief

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Associate Professor
Department of Education
Aligarh Muslim University

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28.	Recruitment Process of Tea Garden Labourers into the Tea
	Plantations of Assam
	Dr. Nizwm Sona Baro
29.	A Comparative Study of Emotional Intelligence of College Students
	in Jorhat District
	Pallabi Mali / Prof. Swarnalata Das
30.	A study on Parent-Child Relationship, its Influence on High School students'
	Attitude and a Comparison of rural and urban High School students
	Attitude towards Science and Mathematics with reference to Nalbari District
	Rafijul Hussain / Dr. Rupa Das Borbora
31.	গুৰুচৰিত্ৰ কথাৰ স্থান-নাম ঃ এটি ভাষাতাত্ত্বিক আলোচনা
	ড° মীনাক্ষি তামূলী বৰুৱা
32	মহাপুৰুষ শ্ৰীমন্ত শংকৰদেৱৰ নৱ-বৈষ্ণৱ ধৰ্মৰ ভক্তিবাদী আন্দোলনৰ ওপৰত এক
	আলোচনামূলক অধ্যয়ন
	লাতুমণি গগৈ
33	অসমীয়া ভাষাত তিব্বতবৰ্মীয় প্ৰভাৱ
	গীতাঞ্জলি পাঠক
34	निराला की 'कुकुरमुत्ता' कविता का समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन
	मनजित सोनोवाल

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গুৰুচৰিত্ৰ কথাৰ স্থান-নাম ঃ এটি ভাষাতাত্ত্বিক আলোচনা

ড° মীনাক্ষি তামলী বৰুবা

এটা ভাষাৰ সাংস্কৃতিক আৰু ভাষাতাত্ত্বিক অধ্যয়নৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সেই ভাষাটোৰ স্থান-নামসমূহৰ অধ্যয়নো গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়। স্থান-নামসমূহৰ ঐতিহ্য, উৎস, তাৎপৰ্য ইয়াৰ বৰ্তমানৰ ৰূপ আৰু ঐতিহ্যৰ বিৱৰণে সেই ভাষাটোৰ শব্দসমূহৰ বিকাশৰ ধাৰণা দিয়াৰ লগতে আন আন ভাষাৰ প্ৰভাৱ সম্বন্ধেও আভাস দিব পাৰে। প্ৰাচীন পুথি, বুৰঞ্জী আদিত এনে স্থান-নামৰ বৰ্তমানৰ ৰূপ আৰু ঐতিহ্যৰ বিৱৰণ পাব পাৰি। গুৰুচৰিত কথা (ড° মহেশ্বৰ নেওগ সম্পাদিত) এনে এখন পুথি য'ত বৈষ্ণৱ ধৰ্মৰ প্ৰাৰম্ভিক কালছোৱাৰ সুন্দৰ বৰ্ণনা পোৱা যায়। মহাপুৰুষ শ্ৰীমন্ত শংকৰদেৱ, মহাপুৰুষ মাধৱদেৱ আৰু তেৰাসৱৰ শিষ্য-প্ৰশিষ্যৰ সৈতে ধৰ্ম প্ৰচাৰৰ উদ্দেশ্যে যিবোৰ ঠাই পৰিভ্ৰমণ কৰিছিল সেই ঠাইসমূহৰ উল্লেখ ইয়াত আছে। তদুপৰি এনে কিছুমান ঠাইৰ নাম পোৱা যায় যিবোৰৰ নাম হয়তো আগেয়ে নাছিল বা জনা হোৱা নাছিল। তেনেবোৰ ঠাইৰ নামকৰণ কৰা হৈছিল সৰু-সুৰা কিছুমান বৈশিষ্ট্যৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি। সেয়ে এনে স্থান-নামসমূহত ঠাইখনৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য সোমাই আছে।

সমগ্ৰ পুথিখনত ছশৰো অধিক ঠাইৰ নাম পোৱা যায়। তাৰ উপৰি অসমৰ ইমূৰৰ পৰা সিমূৰলৈ স্থান নাম পোৱা যায়। সেইদৰে তীৰ্থ ভ্ৰমণৰ সময়ত ভাৰতৰ বিভিন্ন স্থানলৈ মহাপুৰুষজনা যাত্ৰা কৰিছিল। সেইসকলোবোৰ ঠাইৰ নামৰ উল্লেখ পৃথিখনত পোৱা যায়।

এটা ভাষাৰ স্থান-নামৰ জৰিয়তে ভাষাটোৰ সমাজ আৰু ভাষাতাত্ত্বিক বহু তথ্য ওলাই পৰে। প্ৰতিটো স্থান-নামৰ অন্তৰালত একোখন ইতিহাস সোমাই আছে। অসমীয়া ভাষাই সংস্কৃতিৰ পৰাই উদ্ভূত হৈ বিকাশন পৰা বাট বুলাতে মধ্যযুগত অৰ্থাৎ চৰিত সাহিত্যৰ যুগত কেনেধৰণৰ ৰূপ লাভ কৰিছিল তাৰ এক সুদ্দৰ পৰিচয় পোৱা যায় পুথিখনৰ শব্দ ভাণ্ডাৰ আৰু স্থান-নামসমূহৰ জৰিয়তে।

ভাষাতাত্ত্বিক দৃষ্টিভংগীৰ ফালৰ পৰা লক্ষ্য কৰিলে দেখা যায় গুৰুচৰিত কথা পুথিখনৰ স্থান-নামসমূহ কেৱলমাত্ৰ সংস্কৃত শব্দাৱলীৰে গঢ় লৈ উঠা নাই। অষ্ট্ৰিক, দ্ৰাবিড়, তিবুতবৰ্মী, ফাৰ্চী আদিৰ প্ৰভাৱো নামসমূহত পৰিছে। গতিকে স্থান-নামসমূহে বিভিন্ন সময়ত বিভিন্ন লোক প্ৰব্ৰজনৰ পৰিচয় দাঙি ধৰে। ভিন্ ভিন্ সময়ত ভিন্ ভিন্ জনগোষ্ঠীৰ প্ৰভাৱত স্থান-নামসমূহে ভিন্ন ৰূপ পৰিগ্ৰহণ কৰে। স্থানবাচক শব্দটোৰ ভাষাতাত্ত্বিক বিশ্লেষণৰ জৰিয়তে তাৰ আদিম অধিবাসী, সমাজ, ভাষা-সংস্কৃতি এই সকলোবোৰৰ পৰিচয় পোৱা যায়। অসমৰ কেইবাখনো প্ৰাচীন আৰু প্ৰখ্যাত ঠাইৰ নামত অষ্ট্ৰিক ভাষাৰ প্ৰভাৱৰ কথা ড' বাণীকান্ত কাকতিদেৱে আলোচনা কৰিছে। এই নামসমূহৰ ভিতৰত কামাখ্যা, কামৰূপ ইত্যাদি।

অষ্ট্ৰিকসকলৰ পিছতে অসমলৈ অহা জনগোষ্ঠীৰ ভিতৰত দ্ৰাবিড় জনগোষ্ঠী প্ৰধান। এওঁলোকৰ স্থান

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নামৰ স্বা স্থান-নাম আৰু সং ভিতৰত

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সহকারী অধ্যাপিকা, মায়ং আঞ্চলিক মহাবিদ্যালয়, অসম

Principal Mayang Anchalik College

ISSN 2319-7366



সাহিত্য, সংস্কৃতি আৰু সমাজ-বিজ্ঞান বিষয়ক তিনিমহীয়া গৱেষণা পত্ৰিকা A Quarterly Research Journal on Literature, Culture and Social Science

Principal Mayang Anchalik College Date.....

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Economics & Interna-	কু চর্যাগীত ঃ এটি ভাষাতাত্ত্বিক বিশ্লেষণ ৬° প্রফুল্ল কুমার নাথ	5
	বসন্ত উৎসৱ বিহু আৰু হাজংসকলৰ লেৱা টনা বিহু ঃ এটি সম্যক আলোচনা ড° হৰ কুমাৰ নাথ	24
ni.	0 0	
ni.	্ ৰামধেনুত প্ৰকাশত নিৰুপমা বৰগোহা।এগৰ চুটগন্প <i>ড° প্ৰাপ্তি ঠাকুৰ</i>	22
	 টাংচা-সংস্কৃতি – এটি চমু অবলোকন 	
(Rtd.)	ড° ৰুণজুন শইকীয়া	৩২
	ক নাৰেন্দ্ৰী অঞ্চলৰ কাৰ্বিসকলৰ 'জহং' আৰু 'দেহাল' পূজা	
d.).	ড° নীৰা দাস	90
	অসমীয়া সমাজ আৰু সাহিত্যত নাৰীৰ স্থান ঃ এটি চমু অবলোকন	
	ড' মীনাক্ষী তামূলী	80
	মহিলা সৱলীকৰণ এক প্রত্যাহ্বান	
	🍼 কবিতা মেধি	88
	কক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱাৰ ব্যঙ্গৰীতিৰ প্ৰসংগ	
Branch III	অৰ্চনা হাজৰিকা	89
).	মামণি ৰয়ছম গোস্বামীৰ উপন্যাসত প্ৰতিফলিত নিম্নবৰ্গীয় সমাজ	
	শিখা শর্মা	62
	ৰাজমোহন নাথৰ শংকৰদেৱ চৰ্চা	
	নাৰায়ণ সূত্ৰধৰ	68
	অসমীয়া লোকসাহিত্যত সাধুকথা ঃ এটি অধ্যয়ন	
	কোকিল ডেকা	७३
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	Principal	
	Aayang Anchalik College	
	Date	

অসমীয়া সমাজ আৰু সাহিত্যত নাৰীৰ স্থান ঃ এটি চমু অৱলোকন

ড° মীনাক্ষী তামুলী

সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা, भाराং আঞ্চলিক মহাবিদ্যালয়

Abstract: The place of women in the Assamese society is very high. Since the early times Assamese women has been getting higher place in every socio-cultural organisation. In this paper the researcher tries to focus few areas of Assamese women in respect to society and Literature in disruptive approach.

প্রস্তারনা ঃ

এটা জাতিৰ সভ্যতা নিৰূপণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সেই জাতিটোৰ মহিলাৰ স্থান কেনে সেইটোৰ ওপৰতো অভ্যধিক গুৰুত্ব দিয়া হয়। অৰ্থাৎ সেই জাতিটো সুসভ্য নে তাক তুলনা কৰা হয় জাতিটোত মহিলাৰ স্থানৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি। নাৰীৰ বহুকেইটা ৰূপ আছে যেনে কন্যা, মাতৃ, ভগ্নী আনকি বিধৱাটোও নাৰীৰ এটা ৰূপ। এই আটাইবোৰ ৰূপতে মহিলাক সন্মান কৰা হৈছে নে নাই সেইটোৰ ওপৰতে জাতিটোৰ সভ্যতা নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে।

অতি প্ৰাচীন কালৰ পৰাই নাৰীক বজাৰৰ সামগ্ৰীৰূপে বা পণ্য সামগ্ৰীৰূপে গণ্য কৰা হৈ আহিছে। নাৰীক যুদ্ধৰ সামগ্ৰী হিচাপেও দান কৰা দেখা যায়; অৰ্থাৎ ৰজা-মহাৰজাক পুৰস্কাৰম্বৰূপে প্ৰদান কৰা দেখা যায়। আনহাতে বিবাহৰ জৰিয়তে অৰ্দ্ধান্ধিনীৰ মৰ্যাদা দিয়া হয়।

প্রাচীন যগ ঃ

প্রাচীন কালত কন্যাসন্তান বোজা স্বৰূপ আছিল।

অকল প্রাচীন কালতে নহয় বর্তমান কালতো বহু ঠাইত কন্যাক বোজা জ্ঞান কৰা হয়। নিৰাপত্তা, যৌতুক প্রথা, শিক্ষা প্রদান আদিব বাবে বোজা গণ্য কৰা হয়। তুলি তালি আন এদিন ঘৰলৈ পঠিয়াই দিয়া হয়। খাদ্যব ক্ষেত্রতো পুৰুষৰ লগত নাৰীক তাৰতম্য কৰা দেখা যায় বাবে শাৰীৰিক শক্তিটো পিছপৰা। এই কথাবোৰৰ বাবে বর্তমান একহাজাৰ পুৰুষৰ বিপৰীতে মহিলাব অনুপাত মাত্র আঠশ চল্লিশগৰাকীহে আছে ভাৰতত। পঞ্চতন্ত্রত কৈছে কন্যাৰ পিতৃত্ব কন্তদায়ক; কুমাৰ সম্ভবত কৈছে 'কন্যায়ং কুল জীবিতম', ব্রশ্ম সংহিতাত কৈছে পুত্র পৰিয়ালৰ আশা - কিন্তু কন্যা বোজা। মহাভাৰত ৰামায়ণতো একে। মনু সংহিতাতো আৰু এখোপ চৰা। নাৰী তিনিওকালতে পুৰুষৰ অধীন বুলি কোৱা হৈছে।

দ্রৌপদী - সীতা দুয়ো লাঞ্ছিতা, অপমানিত।। দ্রৌপদী ৰাজসভাত লাঞ্ছিতা আৰু সীতা বনবাসত। ৰাম প্রকৃততেই মর্যাদা পুৰুষোত্তম আছিল কাৰণ সেঠ সময়ৰ নীতিত আছিল ৰাম।প্রকটনীতি-পৰায়ণ হোৱা

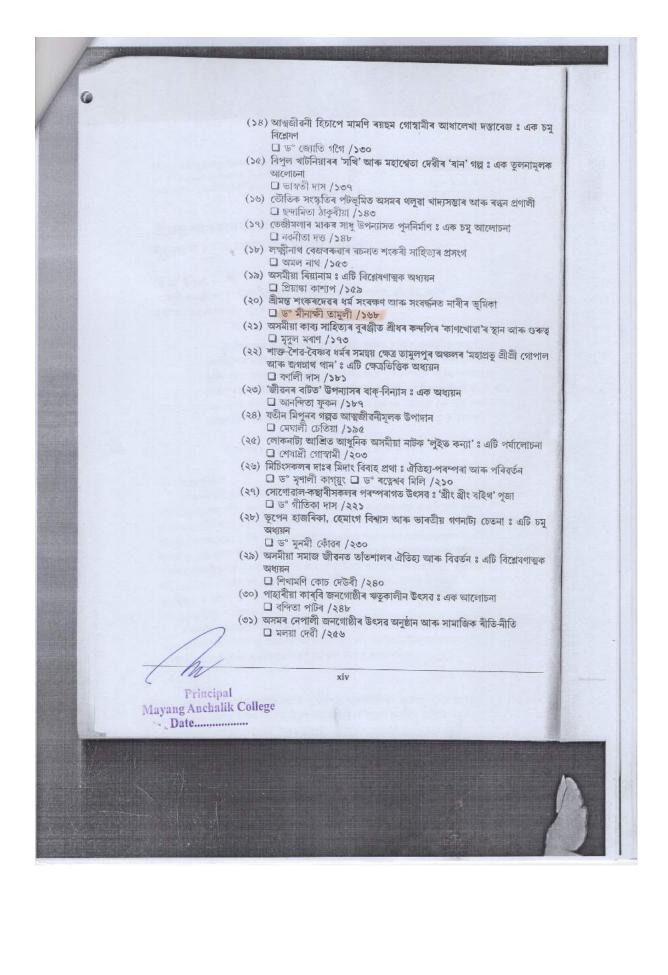
ন্তি০।। সংহতি ঃ সপ্তম বছৰ, প্ৰথম সংখ্যা, মাৰ্চ ২০১৯

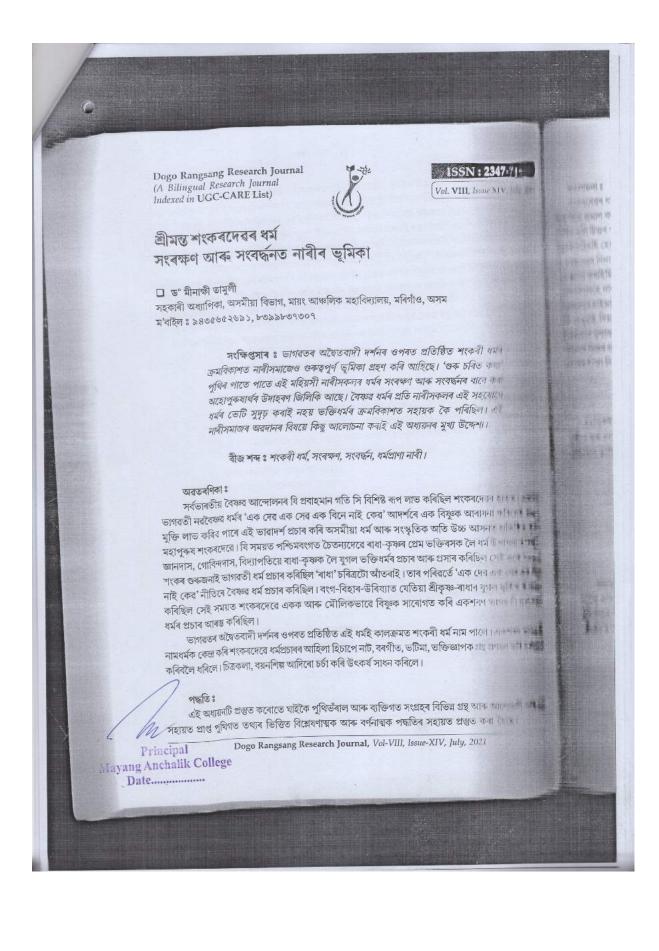
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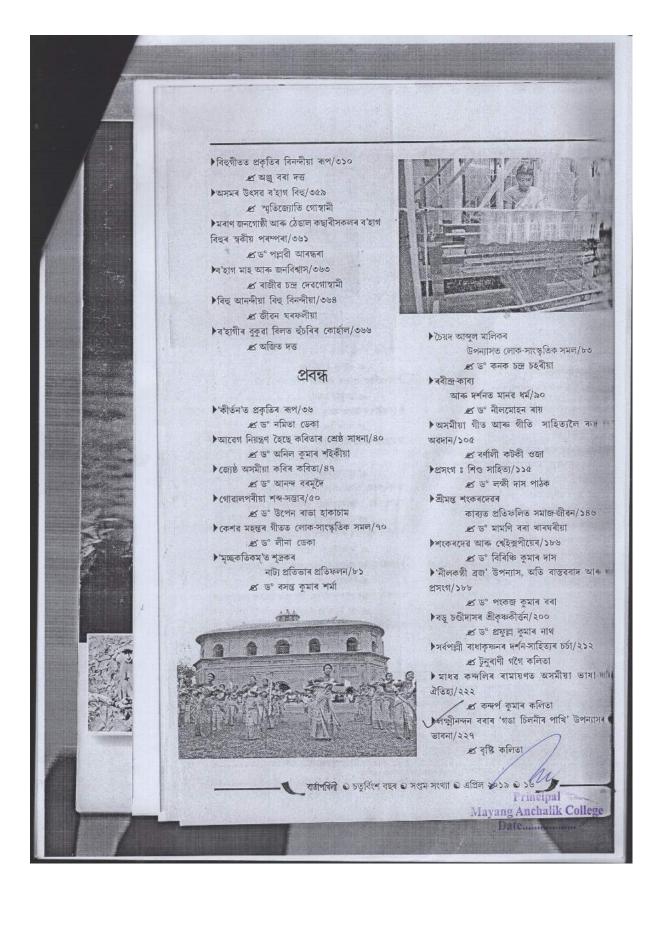
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লক্ষ্মীনন্দন বৰাৰ 'গঙা চিলনীৰ পাখি' উপন্যাসৰ সমাজ-ভাবনা

প্র বৃষ্টি কলিতা

০.১ অৱতৰণিকা

অসমীয়া সাহিত্যত নিৰৱছিন্নভাৱে সেৱা আগবঢ়াই অহা প্ৰথিত্যশা সাহিত্যিক লক্ষ্মীনন্দন বৰাদেৱে সমগ্ৰ অসমীয়া কথা-মাহিত্যক এখন সুকীয়া আসনত প্রতিষ্ঠিত কৰাবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে। অফুৰস্ত কল্পনা আৰু উদ্ভাৱনী শক্তিৰে অসমীয়া সাহিত্যক এক নতুন মাত্ৰা প্ৰদান কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হোৱা লক্ষ্মীনন্দন বৰা কেৱল অসমীয়া ৰুথা সাহিত্যৰে নহয়, সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতীয় সাহিত্যতে এক নিগাজী স্থান ।।খল কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে। 'ভাওনা' গল্পৰে সাহিত্যৰ জগতত খোজ পেলাবলৈ সক্ষম হোৱা লক্ষ্মীনন্দন বৰাদেৱে প্ৰথমে গল্প ৰচনাৰে শাহিত্তৰৈ জগতখনত খোপনি পৃতিবলৈ সক্ষম হয়। ভাওনা, সম্পত্তিৰ গাপেক, গুৰুপৰ্ব - এই তিনিওটা বৰাদেৱৰ সাহিত্যিক জীৱনৰ প্ৰথম াঁতি। বিজ্ঞানৰ ছাত্ৰ হৈও সাহিত্যৰ প্ৰতি থকা অকৃত্ৰিম ৰাগৰ বাবেই েখেতে সাহিত্য চৰ্চাত মনোনিৱেশ কৰে। গল্পকাৰকপে সমাদৃত ং'বাৰ লগতে তেখেত ঔপন্যাসিক ৰূপেও সমানে জনপ্ৰিয়। বিভিন্ন বিষয়বপ্তৰে উপন্যাস ৰচনা কৰি খ্যাতি অৰ্জন কৰিলেও তেখেতৰ গৰহভাগ ৰচনাৰ মুখ্য সমল হৈছে গ্ৰাম্য জীৱন। প্ৰাম্য জীৱনৰ লগতে ১০ বীয়া জীৱনৰ কৃত্রিমতা আৰু বিলাসিতা, ৰাজনৈতিক জীৱনৰ শাকলতা, বিজ্ঞানে মানুহৰ ওপৰত পেলোৱা প্ৰভাৱ, মহাপুৰুষৰ শীবন-বৃত্তৰে ৰচিত আদি বিবিধ বিষয়বস্তুৰে অগতানুগতিক ৰূপে াগদেৱে ভালেসংখ্যক উপন্যাস ৰচনা কৰিছে। এখনৰ পাছত এখনকৈ ॥।। উপন্যাস তেখেতে ৰচনা কৰিছে। বিভিন্ন ব্যতিক্ৰমী বিষয়বস্তুৰে শাহিত্যৰ বিবিধ ঠাল-ঠেভুলিৰ এক সৌধ নিৰ্মাণেৰে তেখেতে গ্ৰামীয়া সাহিত্যৰ ইতিহাসত নিজৰ বাবে এখন সুকীয়া আসন দংল াৰণলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে। যিখন আসনৰ বাবে তেখেতে ইতিমধ্যে বিভিন্ন । খনৰ পৰা স্বীকৃতি লাভ কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে। স্বীকৃতি পাবৰ গনে তেখেতে সাহিত্য সৃষ্টিত মনোনিবেশ নকৰিলেও সৃষ্টিৰ •খণাডালেৰে তেখেতে সৃজনীশক্তিৰ শীৰ্ষ বিন্দৃত উপনীত হ'বলৈ गमभ देश्ट्या

০.২ অধ্যয়নৰ উদ্দেশ্যঃ

লক্ষ্মীনন্দন বৰাৰ অটাইবোৰ ৰচনাৰ মাজতে অসমীয়া দাচাখনৰ জন-জীৱনৰ বিভিন্ন দিশ অতি সাৱদীল ভাষাৰে প্ৰকাশিত বিছে। নিপৰীয়া প্ৰায় সমাজৰ এখন জীৱন্ত দলিল ৰূপে উদ্ভাসি ১১ গঙা চিলনীৰ পাখি উপন্যাসখনত সমাজ-জীৱনৰ সৈতে দাশ্পক হৈ থকা বিভিন্ন দিশসমূহে তেখেতক কেনেদৰে এগৰাকী নালাগকৈতন ব্যক্তি ৰূপে গঢ়ি তোলাত সহায় কৰিছে সেই দিশসমূহক নাণাচনাৰ আওতালৈ অনাটোৱে আমাৰ মুখ্য উদ্দেশ্য। সমাজ নালা সৈতে ওতঃপ্ৰোভভাৱে জড়িত হৈ থকা বিভিন্ন বিষয়বন্ধৰ লগতে নাৰীৰ প্ৰতি সমাজৰ দৃষ্টিভংগীয়ে তেখেতৰ সাহিত্যক। কেনেদেৰে প্ৰোজ্জল কৰি তুলিছে তেনে দিশৰ আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ চেন্তা কৰাটোৱে হৈছে এই গৱেষণা পত্ৰৰ মূল উদ্ধেশ্য।

০.৩ অধ্যয়নৰ পদ্ধতিঃ

সমাজৰ বিভিন্ন দিশৰ পূৰ্ণাংগ চিত্ৰ প্ৰতিফলিত হোৱা গণ্ডা চিলনীৰ পাথি উপন্যাসখনে প্ৰকাশৰ সময়ৰে পৰা বৰ্তমানলৈকে জনপ্ৰিয়তাৰ সুউচ্চ শিখৰত আৰোহণ কৰি আছে। উপন্যাসখনত সমাজভাৱনাৰ দিশ সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ যাওতে প্ৰধানকৈ তথাকথিত সমাজখনত বিভিন্ন দিশসমূহ অতি সুক্ষ্ণ আৰু সাৱলীল ৰূপত প্ৰকাশ কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে। এনে সুক্ষাতিসুক্ষ্ণ ৰূপসমূহ বিশ্লেষণাথ্যক পদ্ধতিৰ জৰিয়তে আলোচনাৰ আওতালৈ আনিবলৈ প্ৰয়াস কৰা হ'ব।

০.৪ অধ্যয়নৰ পৰিসৰঃ

সমাজজীৱনৰ সৈতে পুংখানুপুংখভাৱে সংস্পৃক্ত হৈ থকা নানান দিশৰ বিষয় তেখেতৰ আটাইবোৰ উপন্যাসৰ মাজেৰে প্ৰকাশিত হৈছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ আলোচনাই তেখেতৰ প্ৰতিখন উপন্যাসৰ বিষয়সমূহ সামৰি লাব বিচৰা নাই। কিয়নো আমাৰ বিষয়বস্তুৰ পৰিসীমাই আটাইবোৰ কথা সমৰি ল'ব নোৱাৰে। সেয়ে গঙা চিলনীৰ পাছি উপন্যাসখনৰ অন্তৰ্ভাগৰ বিষয়বস্তুহে আমাৰ অধ্যয়নৰ পৰিসৰত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হ'ব।

০.৫ বিষয়ৰ আলোচনাঃ

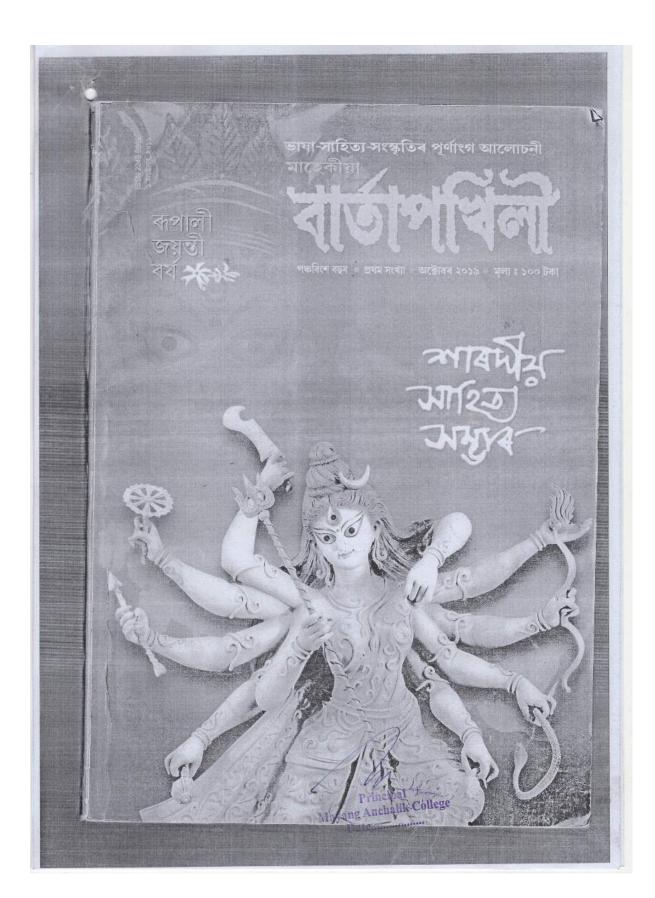
১.০ সাহিত্য আৰু সমাজঃ

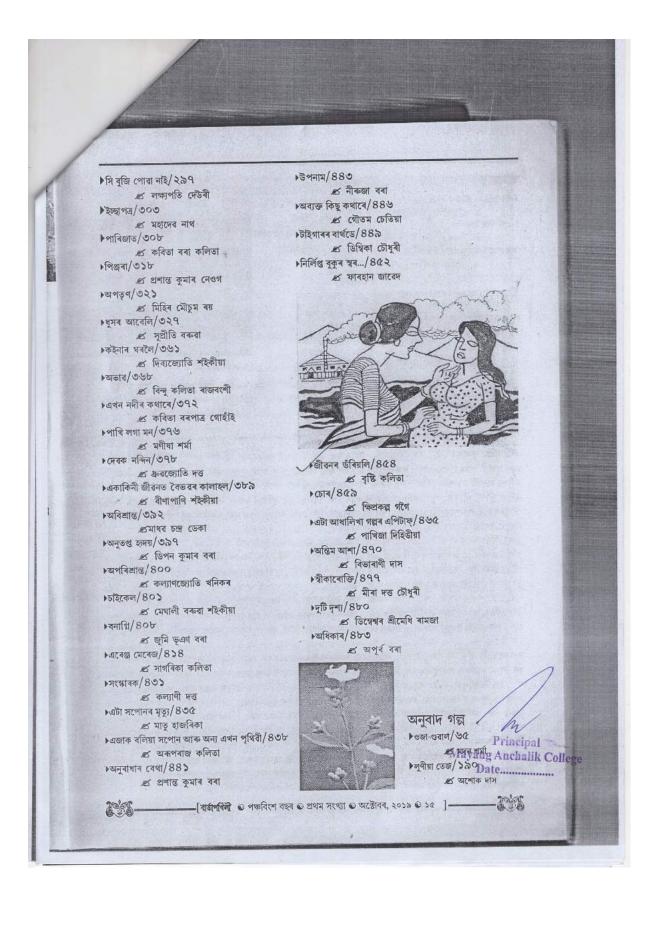
মানুহক লৈয়ে সমাজ গঠিত। মানুহ আৰু সমাজৰ সম্পৰ্ক ওতঃপ্ৰেত। অনাহাতে সাহিত্যৰ সৃদ্ধি মানুহৰ হাততেই। গতিকে মানুহ, সমাজ আৰু সাহিত্য তিনিওৰে মাজত এক এৰাব নোৱাৰা সম্পৰ্ক বিৰাজমান। বাস্তৱ সমাজৰ বিভিন্ন দিশ কল্পনাৰ সংমিশ্রণেৰে সাহিত্যৰ মাজেৰে প্রতিবিধিত কবি তোলা হয়। সাহিত্যৰ মাজেৰে এক বিশেষ শ্রেণীৰ সমাজৰ প্রতিজ্ঞাবি ক্ষুদ্ধাবাৰ দৰে বিশ্বপি থাকে। কোনো সাহিত্যিকেই সমাজৰ প্রভাৱৰ পৰা মুক্ত হ'ব নোৱাৰে। ক্যিনো প্রতিজন লেখকেই সমাজৰ প্রভাৱৰ পৰা মুক্ত হ'ব নোৱাৰে। ক্যিনো প্রতিজন লেখকেই সমাজৰ প্রভাৱৰ পৰা মুক্ত হ'ব নোৱাৰে। ক্যানো প্রতিজন লেখকেই সমাজৰ প্রভাৱৰ পাছিত্যকৰ সমাজ চেতনাৰ ক্ষপত প্রকাশি উঠে সাহিত্যৰ মাজৰে। সাহিত্যিকৰ সমাজ চেতনাৰ ক্ষপত উক্মুকাই থকা মানৱ জীৱনৰ বিভিন্ন সমস্যা সাহিত্যৰ পাতত বিস্তৃতভাৱে সবস্বৰ্গনাৰে উদ্ধাসি উঠে।

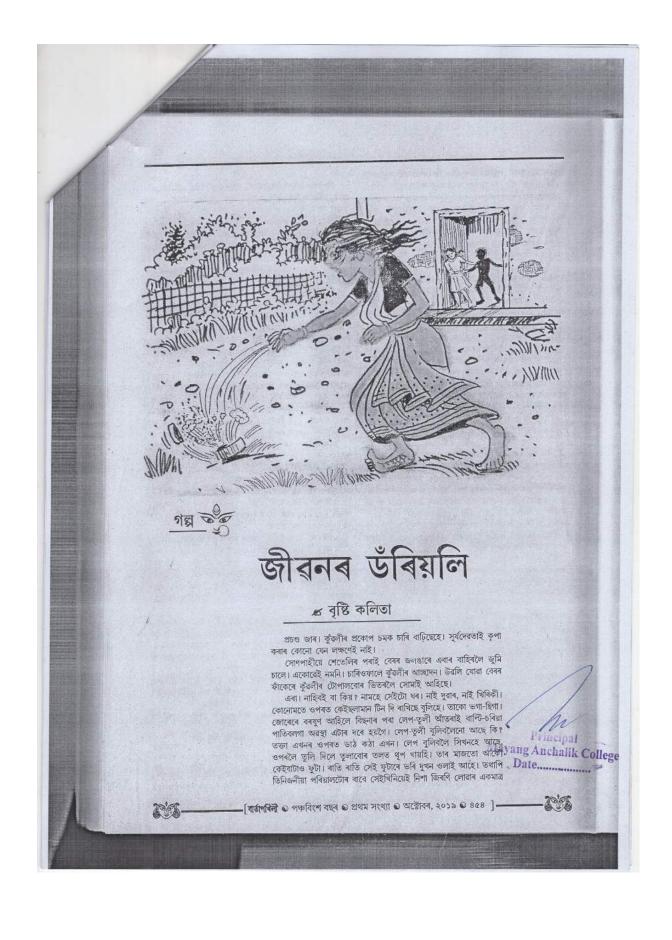
যুগৰ পৰিবৰ্তনৰ লগে লগে এখন সমাজৰ সামাজিক আদৰ্শৰো পৰিবৰ্তন ঘটে। এনে পৰিবৰ্তনৰ সতে মোকাবিলা কৰিবলৈ সমাজৰ প্ৰতিজন সদস্যই উঠি পৰি লাগে। এনে পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত সামাজিকভাৱে দায়বদ্ধ এজন লেখকৰ সামাজিক প্ৰমূল্য জীয়াই

বাৰ্তাপৰিনী ও চতুৰ্বিংশ বছৰ ও সপ্তম সংখ্যা ও এপ্ৰিল ২০১৯ ও ২২৭

Principal
Mayang Anchalik College
Date







International Journal of Applied Environmental Sciences ISSN 0973-6077 Volume 15, Number 2 (2020), pp. 93-108 & Research India Publications http://www.ripublication.com/ijaes.htm

An Assessment of Surface and Ground Water Quality of Some Selected Locations in Guwahati

Mahananda Borah ^{1,±,} Pradip Kr. Das², Priyam Borthakur³, Pallabi Basumatary⁴ and Dibakar Das⁵

¹Principal, Mayang Anchalik College, Rajamayang, Morigaon, Assam, India. E-mail: m.borah@yahoo.co.in

²Retd Professor, Department of Geological Sciences, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam, India.

E-mail: daspradipkumar981@gmail.com

³Associate Professor, Department of Geology, Pragjyotish College, Gawahati, Assam, India.

E-mail: priyamborthakur@gmail.com

⁴Assistant Professor, Department of Geology, Dimoria College, Khetri, Assam, India. E-mail: pallabibsty03@gmail.com

⁵Assistant Geologist, Directorate of Geology and Mining, Assam, India. E-mail: dibakardas92@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out an assessment of water quality in Guwahati, the premier city of North East India as the city suffers lots of problem from water pollution. Brahmaputra river is the principal source of water for the residents of Guwahati city. The city is drained mainly by river Bharalu, a small tributary of the river Brahmaputra. In Guwahati city, the septic effluents and garbage from households are either released to municipal drains or nearby wasteland. The domestic refuge and garbage remain in the open for several days and thus lactates as well as storm water runoff carrying various toxic substances are likely to contaminate different water bodies including ground water. The main drained channel of the city is used for discharging household, municipal, industrial and commercial wastes and it also acts as the natural drained for storm water runoff. The Bharalu river is not used for drinking purpose, but the polluted water may deteriorate the quality of the ground water reserves near the banks. Analysis of physico-chemical parameters such as pH, temperature,

Principal
Mayang Anchalik College
Date.....

Bulletin of Pure and Applied Sciences. Vol.39F, Geology (Geological Science), No.1 January-June 2020: P.73-81 Original Article

Print version ISSN 0970 4639 Online version ISSN 2320 3234 DOI: 10.5958/2320-3234.2020.00007.4 Available online at www.bpasjournals.com

Geochemistry of the Miocene Sandstones of Bhuban Formation of the Surma Group Occurring in and Around Katigorah, Cachar District of Assam, India

¹M. Borah', ²P.K. Das, ³B. Bhagabaty, ⁴P. Basumatary, ⁵D. Das

Author's Affiliations:

- Principal, Mayang Anchalik College, Rajamayang, Morigaon, Assam 782411, India;
 E-mail: m-borah@yahoo.co.in
 Redd Professor, Department of Geological Sciences, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam 781014.
- India: E-mail: daspradipkumar981@gmail.com ¹ Associate Professor, Department of Geological Sciences, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam 1 Associate Professor, Department or Geological Sciences, Saladard, Professor, Department of Geology, Dimoria College, Khetri, Kamrup, Guwahati, Assum 782403 India;
 E-mail: pallabitety@@gaail.com
 4Assistant Geologist, Directorate of Geology and Mining, Guwahati 781019 Assam, India;
 E-mail: dibakardas92@gmail.com

*Corresponding Author: M. Borah, Principal, Mayang Anchalik College, Rajamayang, Morigaon, Assam 782411, India

E-mail: m.borah@yahoo.co.in

(Received on 12.02.2020, Accepted on 29.04.2020)

ABSTRACT

Group exposed in and anotand Katigarah, Cachar District of Assam was determined to receal their paleococathering, chemical maturity, paleocimate, provenance and technic setting. Representative samples were analyzed for major, minor and trace elements by method. Geochemical classifications show that the sandstones are sublithic to gregowski in composition. The positive correlation between the major elements (oxides) is observed and it suggests the influence of source rock lithology. From the study of paleococathering, it is seen that K-feldapar is more in Blusdom Sandstones indicating moderate intensity of chemical weathering, it is seen that K-feldapar is more in the study of major and the source area. Regarding chemical maturity, sandstones are slightly malured. The geochemical studies evened that the climatic condition was arid during that time. It is seen that sandstones are derived mostly from metamorphic and ignoous (mostly granite) sources which are present in the adjoining areas. Under tectonic setting, sandstones are mostly of Active continental margin type and Passive margin type and the sediments were deposited in Miscene foreland basin formed due to collision oragen.

KEYWORDS: Geochemistry, Palaeoweathering, Chemical Maturity, Palaeoclimate, Provenance,

Principal Mayang Anchalik College Date....