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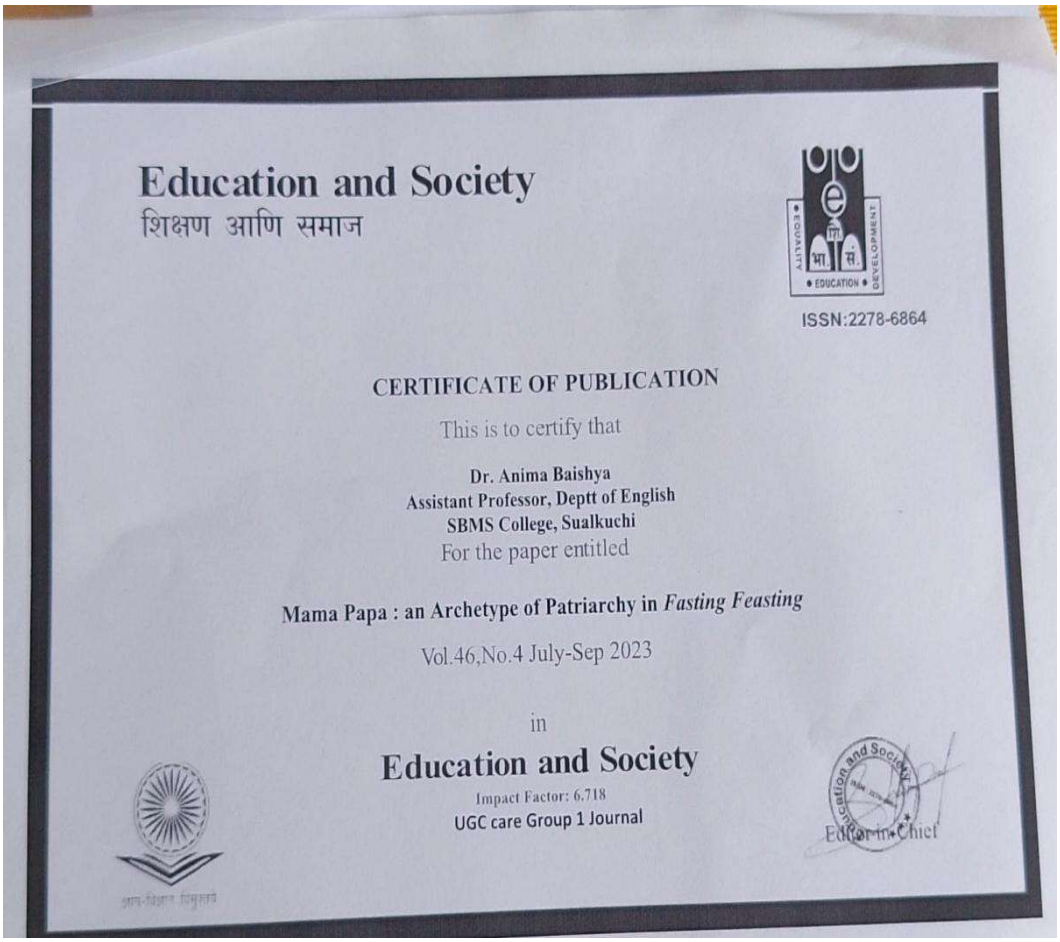

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সূচীপত্র

অসমীয়া ঃ ১-১৫৯

- অসমৰ জনজীৱনলৈ নদ-নদীবোৰৰ অৱদান ১-২৪
  ড° যোগেন্দ্ৰ নাথ শৰ্মা
- ভ্ৰমণ-লেখাত নদী আৰু ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদী অভিযানমূলক বৃত্তান্ত ২৫-৩৪
  ড° জয়ন্ত কুমাৰ বৰা[১]
  জ্যোতিষ্মান দাস[২]
- ঐতিহাসিক দৃষ্টিকোণেৰে ইৰাৱতী উপত্যকাৰ অৰ্থনীতি ৩৫-৪০
  দেৱ কুমাৰ চক্ৰৱৰ্তী
- পাগলাদিয়াৰ সোণাৰী ৰং উপন্যাসত প্ৰতিফলিত নদীকেন্দ্ৰিক সমাজ জীৱন ৪১-৫০
  ড° স্বাতী কিৰণ[১]
  দুৰ্লভ শেনছোৱা[২]
- চিংফৌ জনগোষ্ঠীৰ নদীকেন্দ্ৰিক সমাজ-সংস্কৃতি ৫১-৬০
  ড° কৰ্মী খালেন
- অসমীয়া চুটিগল্পত নদী-প্ৰসংগ ৬১-৭০
  ড° লিপিমণি দত্ত
- অসমৰ লোকগীততে প্ৰতিফলিত নৈপৰীয়া লোকৰ জীৱন সংগ্ৰাম আৰু নদীকেন্দ্ৰিক লোকবিশ্বাস ৭১-৮৪
  ড° মৃদুস্মিতা বৰা
- বৈদিক সাহিত্যত প্ৰতিফলিত ভাৰতীয় নদী সভ্যতা (নিৰ্বাচিত উপনিষদৰ আধাৰত) ৮৫-৯৫
  ঊষামণি কাকতি
- ভাৰতীয় উপন্যাসত নদী (নিৰ্বাচিত উপন্যাসৰ আধাৰত) ৯৬-১০৪
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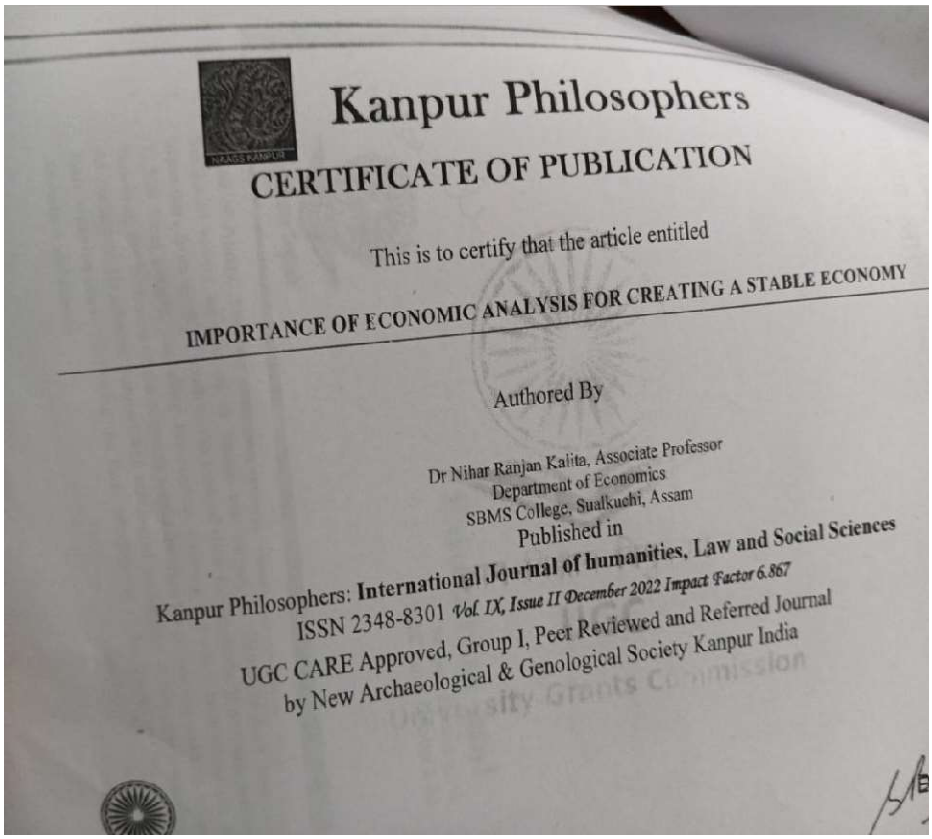
- মিচিংসকলৰ নদীভিত্তিক লোকশিল্প ১০৫-১২২
  ড° বিজয়কৃষ্ণ দলে
- অসমীয়া আধুনিকতাবাদী কবিতাত নদীকেন্দ্ৰিক স্মৃতিৰ ৰূপায়ণ ১২৩-১৩১
  সুদক্ষিণা গগৈ



Kanpur Philosophers

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IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS FOR CREATING A STABLE ECONOMY

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

An environment-benign approach of bamboo pulp bleaching using extracellular xylanase of strain *Bacillus stratosphericus* EB-11 isolated from elephant dung

Rupak Kumar Sarma[1] · Anwesha Gohain[4] · Tobiul Hussain Ahmed[3] · Archana Yadav[2] · Ratul Saikia[2]

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Abstract
The use of microbial enzymes is highly encouraged in paper and pulp industries to reduce the excessive use of hazardous chemicals. During the study, xylanase of *Bacillus stratosphericus* EB-11 was characterized for pulp bleaching applications. The extracellular xylanase was produced under submerged fermentation using bamboo waste as a natural carbon source. There was fast cell division and enzyme production under optimized fermentation conditions in the bioreactor. The highest activity was 91,200U after 30 h of growth with *K*m and *V*max of 3.52 mg/mL and 391.5 µmol/min per mg respectively. The purified enzyme with molecular mass ~ 60 kDa had conferred positive activity on native PAGE. The strong inhibition by ethylenediaminetetraacetate and SDS showed the metallo-xylanase nature of the purified enzyme. The bacterial xylanase reduces the use of hydrogen peroxide by 0.4%. Similarly, biological oxygen demand and chemical oxygen demand were reduced by 42.6 and 35.2%. The xylanase-hydrogen peroxide combined treatment and conventional chlorine dioxide-alkaline ($CDE_1D_1D_2$) bleaching showed almost similar improvement in physicochemical properties of bamboo pulp. Xylanase-peroxide bleaching reduces the lignin content to 4.95% from 13.32% unbleached pulp. This content after $CDE_1D_1D_2$ treatment was 4.21%. The kappa number decreased from 15.2 to 9.46 with increasing the burst factor (15.51), crystallinity index (60.25%), viscosity (20.1 cp), and brightness (65.4%). The overall finding will encourage the development of new cleaner methods of bleaching in the paper and pulp industry.

Keywords Xylanase · Elephant dung · Fermentation · Kappa number · Bleaching · Real-time qPCR

Introduction

The production of pulp and paper is uniquely an important manufacturing industry all over the globe for its pedagogic and packaging utilities. The paper industry is categorized almost as a yardstick for socio-economic development in developing countries. The Indian paper industry is the 15th largest in the world, accounting for about 1.6% of global paper and paperboard and providing employment to 1.3 mn people in the country (Sharma et al. 2015). Although beneficial economically, the industry is one of the environmentally sensitive sectors due to the extensive use of chemicals in pulping and bleaching processes. The chemical bleaching agents, such as chlorine, chlorine dioxide, hypochlorite, sodium hypochlorite, are known to be toxic, mutagenic, and harmful to biological systems (Bajpai 1992). Therefore, the use of elemental chlorine is now not recommended for bleaching. Elemental chlorine-free (ECF) processes are more acceptable from environmental perspectives (Craciun et al. 2010; Gavrilescu 2010). Secondly, the pulp and paper industries are large consumers of process water (Ashrafi et al. 2015). The discharged wastewater is very much contaminated with high biological oxygen demand (BOD) and chemical oxygen demand (COD) (Pokhrel and Viraraghavan 2004). The wastewater generated after chemical bleaching contains chlorinated organic compounds including dioxins, furans, and other absorbable organic halides, which in turn polluted the groundwater, too. Therefore, the government of

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CONTENTS

Effect of tillage, fertilizer placement and nitrogen levels on green foliage, brix, sucrose, juice and ethanol production of sweet sorghum *(Sorghum bicolor* L.) in Mollisols of Uttarakhand 1
MANOJ KUMAR, MAHENDRA SINGH PAL and KEWALANAND

Status and distribution of soil available micronutrients along a hill slope in Ekpoma, Edo State, Nigeria 7
AGBOGUN, LUCKY, EDOSOMWAN, N.L. and AGABI, E.J.

Foliar nutrition for higher soybean productivity in north western plain zone of India 15
AJAY KUMAR, D. K. SHUKLA, AMIT BHATNAGAR and R. K. SHARMA

Soil suitability assessment of a humid tropical soil for pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) and plantain (*musa spp*) cultivation in Port Harcourt, Nigeria 19
PETER, K.D., ORJI, O.A. and ORIAKPONO, I.O.

Land suitability evaluation for avocado pear (*Persea americana* Mill.) and pineapple (*Ananas comosus* L. Merr) in rain forest zone of Edo State, Nigeria 30
OKUNSEBOR F. E., UMWENI A. S., ONAIFO W. and OSAGIE D.

Population studies on various coccinellid beetles from different crop ecosystems of Pantnagar, Uttarakhand 39
M. SREEDHAR, R. P. MAURYA, PARUL DOBHAL and RIYA

Occurrence of leaf feeder *Podontia quatuordecimpunctata* (Linnaeus, 1767) in *Spondias pinnata* (L.f.) Kurz at Kamrup district of Assam, India 44
S. PATHAK and B. DEKA

Morphological characterization of F_1 guava hybrids and varieties 47
SHIKHA JAIN, RAJESH KUMAR, NARENDRA KUMAR SINGH, VIJAY PRATAP SINGH and SATISH CHAND

Report on severe infestation of root-knot nematode, *Meloidogyne incognita* on tuberous *Vigna vexillata* (L.) 53
ZAKAULLAH KHAN, KULDEEP TRIPATHI, BHARAT H. GAWADE and V. CELIA CHALAM

Selection of exotic germplasm of bread wheat against *Puccinia triticina* resistance with analysis of Area Under Disease Progress Curve 58
WAGHAMARE MINAL BHUJANGRAO and DEEPSHIKHA

Land suitability assessment for okra (*Abelmoscus esculentus L.)* and fluted pumpkin (*Telferia occidentalis, L.*) cultivation in Khana Local Government Area of Rivers State, Southern Nigeria 62
PETER, K.D., UMWENI, A.S. and ORJI, A.O.

A comprehensive study of changed training in SAMETI Uttarakhand mode during Covid-19 pandemic 71
JYOTI KANWAL, B. D. SINGH, ANURADHA DUTTA and ANIL KUMAR SHARMA

PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND BIOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF A FEW TRADITIONALLY IMPORTANT MEDICINAL PLANTS AGAINST DERMATOPHYTES

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ABSTRACT

Human skin diseases, caused by dermatophytes, are common in North East India due to the high humid condition. The medicinal plants play the major role of treating the skin diseases in the region, especially among the ethnic people. The present study was undertaken to analyse different phytochemicals and biochemical properties of ten different medicinal plants used by traditional healers against dermatophytes. Based on the phytochemical constituents, four plants viz Dendrocnide sinuata (Blume) Chew, Meyna laxiflora Robyns, Sterculia villosa Roxb, and Eupotorium odoratum L were carried forward for further analyses. The result showed that the methanol, chloroform and aqueous leaf extracts of D. sinuata, M. laxiflora, S. villosa and E. odoratum hold promises as a source of pharmaceutically important phytochemicals like alkaloid, tannin, flavonoid and phenol. Methanol, chloroform and aqueous leaf extracts of M. laxiflora recorded higher content of phenol and flavonoid. Higher content of alkaloid was recorded in all the four selected plants. Total tannin content was found higher in E. odoratum followed by S. villosa, M. laxiflora and D. sinuata. Major biochemical compounds identified through GC-MS analysis are neophytadiene, linalool, indoles, terpenes, acetogenins, phenols, Z-28-Heptatriaconten-2-one, oxirane, hexadecyl, phytol, squalene and 2,4-DI-tert-butylphenol. These findings would be useful for further exploitation of the selected experimental plants for bioprospection.

Keywords: - Phytochemical screening, biochemical analysis, traditional use, medicinal plant, dermatophytes

INTRODUCTION

The incidence of dermatophytosis has increased considerably day by day (Jessup *et al.*, 2000). It occurs in various forms as non-contagious and contagious diseases. The primary cause of skin diseases is fungal but sometimes bacterial, viral and parasitic infection also occurred. The sub-tropical humid condition in North East India facilitates the incidence of fungal diseases accounting 50% of total skin diseases (Das, 2003). Moreover, the majority of the people of Assam is engaged in agriculture and related activities and is thereby frequently exposed to different dermatological infections (Saikia *et al.*, 2006). Plants, animals and minerals are natural products that have been the basis in the treatment of many diseases from ancient time (Süntar, 2006). In India and other

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Fibonacci Number: Its influence in Visual Design and the Plant Kingdom

Authored By:

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Fibonacci Number: Its influence in Visual Design and the Plant Kingdom

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1. Abstract:

The Fibonacci sequence is an amazing sequence followed by the nature itself. The **Fibonacci** sequence is a set of numbers that starts with one or a zero, followed by a one, and proceeds based on the rule that each number (called a **Fibonacci** number) is equal to the sum of the preceding two numbers. The sequence is actually very close ratio to the Golden Ratio. The Golden Ratio is a design concept that is to create visually appealing proportions in art, architecture, design and even the human body all throughout history. It's believed that the Golden Ratio has been in use for at least 4,000 years in human art and design. However, it may be even longer than that – some people argue that the Ancient Egyptians used the principle to build the pyramids. Visual design gives an application its distinctive style, its thematic look and innate identity. Here we will try to establish the influence of Fibonacci sequence, Golden Ratio and their contribution in the field of Visual design and will try to show how the Golden Ratio is applicable to the pattern of tree leaves and relation of Fibonacci sequence with the design of flower petals, exist in nature.

2. Keywords:

Fibonacci number, Golden Ratio, Golden Rectangle, Golden Spiral.

3. Introduction:[1, 2, 3]

According to the famous mathematician Euclid, "The laws of nature are but the mathematical thoughts of God". Mathematics is all around of us. But most of us are not interested in going deep about what mathematical explanations are in nature. Mathematical formulations and justifications are inherent in nature; in the case of plants, animals, geographical observations, fractals, Chaos, shapes and patterns and many more. Mathematical symmetry is inherent everywhere in nature. The human body would be an excellent example of a living being that has symmetry.

The Fibonacci sequence is a unique mathematical sequence followed by nature itself. Fibonacci sequence was proposed by the famous mathematician Fibonacci Leonardo Pisano who hailed from Republic of Pisa, is popularly known as Fibonacci. This sequence is a series of numbers from classical mathematics that has found applications in advanced mathematics, statistics, computer science etc.

The Fibonacci sequence is a series of numbers starting with 0 and 1 and the sum of the two preceding numbers form the next number. The mathematical rule to find any Fibonacci number (F) of the sequence is $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$, where $F_1=0$, $F_2=1$, $n \geq 3$. The sequence is then given by 0, 1, 1, 2, 3,5 ,8, 13,..... and so on. The sequence is commonly seen in nature. This pattern and sequence is

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On the Stability of Period Doubling Bifurcations and the Existence of Chaos in Nonlinear Discrete Systems

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Abstract: In this paper, we consider a nonlinear discrete dynamical system as follows: f(P) = r (p $-\frac{p^2}{K}$) − pK, where p is the biomass density, r is the maximum per-capita rate of change and K is the carrying capacity of population .
Here, we (i) evaluate the period doubling bifurcation points $\{r_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of periods 2^0, 2^1, 2^2, ……., 2^n, ……., (ii) determine the accumulation point, (iii) highlight the stability analysis of periodic orbits , (iv) show the region of the existence of chaos , and (v) establish the Feigenbaum constant. Furthermore, some crucial roles of Immigration and Emigration are discussed, and a few open problems are posed.Keywords: Feigenbaum Universality, Period Doubling Bifurcation, chaos, Immigration and Emigration
Keywords: Feigenbaum Universality, Period Doubling Bifurcation, Chaos, Immigration and Emigration

1. Introduction:

The initial universality discovered by the elementary particle theorist Mitchell J. Feigenbaum in 1975 and latter in one dimensional iterations with the logistic map $x_{n+1} = \lambda x_n(1-x_n)$ and the trigonometric sine function $x_{n+1} = A\sin(\pi x_n)$ has successfully led to discover that large classes of nonlinear systems exhibit transitions to chaos which are universal and quantitatively measurable. If $\boldsymbol{X}$ be a suitable function space and $\boldsymbol{H}$, the hypersurface of co-dimension 1 that consists of the maps in $\boldsymbol{X}$ having derivative -1 at the fixed point, then the **Feigenbaum universality** is closely related to the doubling operator, $\boldsymbol{F}$ acting in $\boldsymbol{X}$ defined by

$$(\boldsymbol{F}\psi)(x) = -\alpha\psi(\psi(\alpha^{-1}x)) \qquad \psi \in \boldsymbol{X}$$

where α = 2.5029078750957… , a universal scaling factor. The principal properties of $\boldsymbol{F}$ that lead to universality are

(i) $\boldsymbol{F}$ has a fixed point x^*;

(ii) The linearised transformation $D\boldsymbol{F}(x^*)$ has only one eigenvalue δ greater than 1 in modulus; here $\delta = 4.6692016091029\ldots$

(iii) The unstable manifold corresponding to δ intersects the surface $\boldsymbol{H}$ transversally;

2. The Main Results:

We consider a one-dimensional map of the interval

$$x_{n+1} = f_p(x_n) \equiv f(x_n, p)$$

where p is a control parameter. We are interested in the maps with quadratic maxima where, as the key system parameter p increases, a stable fixed point gives birth to a stable 2-cycle, which then gives birth to a stable 4-cycle, and so on until at $p = p_\infty$all cycles of order $2^n$are unstable and

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STUDY OF TENSILE PROPERTIES OF MUGA AND ERI SILK FIBRES IN WINTER SEASON.

-Dr. Chandrama Kalita.

Assistant Professor Dept. of physics, SBMS College, Sualkuchi

Abstract:

Muga and *Eri* silk is mostly composed of the insoluble protein fibroin, coated by a smaller amount of a water-soluble protective gum (sericin), including small amounts of other substances. The shinning appearance of the silk is due to the triangular prism –like structure of the silk fibre, which allows silk cloths to refract incoming light at various angles, so producing different colors. In addition to clothing silk is used for a variety of uses, including upholstery, wall coverings, rugs, bedding and wall hangings. The aim of this paper is to study of tensile properties of Muga and Eri silk in Winter season. The value of tensile strength of Muga and Eri silk in winter season is 295.4×10^{-13} dyne /cm^2 and for Eri silk it is 636.94×10^{-13} dyne /cm^2.

Index Terms :- Tensile, Shinning

INTRODUCTION:

Tensile strength

- Capacity of a material or structure to without loads bending to elongation, resists tension (being pulled apart) measured by the maximum stress that a material can withstand while being stretched or pulled before breaking.
- It is a measurement of the force required to pull something, such as rope wire or a structure such as rope wire or a structural beam to the point where it breaks.
- The tensile strength of a material is the maximum amount of tensile stress that it can take before failure for example breaking. There is three typical definition of tensile strength.

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প্ৰকাশ

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অধিবাস্তৱবাদ
আৰু **যাদুবাস্তৱবাদ**

গ্ৰন্থ সমালোচনা

ৰাজকুমাৰীদ্বয়ৰ লগত অভিভাবক ৰূপে মোমায়েক চিপিটক মূৰ্তি, ধাত্ৰী মন্দোদৰী আৰু ৰাজবৈদ্য ৰসৰাজো নাৱেৰে বিজয়নগৰলৈ যাত্ৰা কৰিছে। তদুপৰি বিজয়নগৰ ৰাজ্য প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ ইতিহাস, কলিংগ ৰাজ্যৰ লগত বিজয়নগৰৰ সম্পৰ্ক, গুলবৰ্গাৰ যৱনৰ অত্যাচাৰৰ বলি হৈ তুংগভদ্ৰাৰ পানীত উটি অহা অজুনবৰ্মা আৰু বাংলাদেশৰ যৱনৰ অত্যাচাৰত তিষ্ঠিব নোৱাৰি কলিংগলৈ অহা বলৰামৰ বৃত্তান্তও ইয়াত সুন্দৰভাৱে বৰ্ণিত হৈছে। ....

তুংগভদ্ৰাৰ পাৰত
এখন সুখপাঠ্য অনূদিত উপন্যাস

ড° মনালিছা বৰা

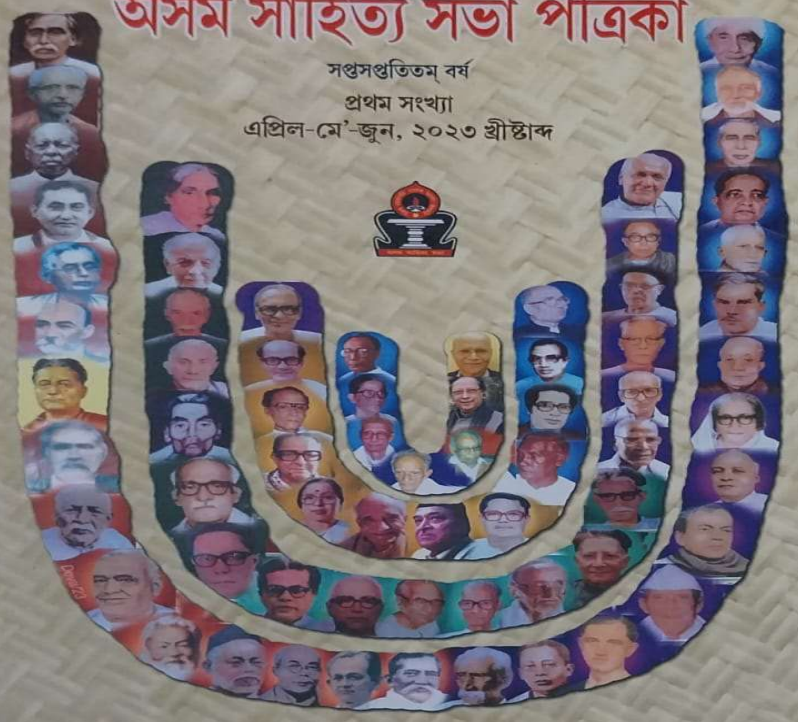
অলপতে অসম প্ৰকাশন পৰিষদে প্ৰখ্যাত বাংলা ঔপন্যাসিক শৰদিন্দু বন্দোপাধ্যায়ৰ *তুংগভদ্ৰাৰ তীৰে* উপন্যাসখনৰ অনুবাদ প্ৰকাশ কৰি উলিয়াইছে। অনূদিত *তুংগভদ্ৰাৰ পাৰত* শীৰ্ষক উপন্যাসখন অনুবাদ কৰিছে গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ অসমীয়া বিভাগৰ অৱসৰপ্ৰাপ্ত মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপিকা, প্ৰাক্তন কলাগুৰু, বিশিষ্ট ভাষাতত্ত্ববিদ ড° দীপ্তি ফুকন পাটগিৰিয়ে। ড° পাটগিৰিৰ এইখন তৃতীয় অনূদিত উপন্যাস। ইয়াৰ আগতে তেওঁ ২০০৭ চনত সুনীল গংগোপাধ্যায়ৰ বাংলা উপন্যাস *নবজাতকম্* অসমীয়া ভাষালৈ অনুবাদ কৰি প্ৰকাশ কৰিছিল। *নবজাতকৰ* পাছত বাংলা ঔপন্যাসিক সুচিত্ৰা ভট্টাচাৰ্যৰ *হেমন্তৰ পাখি*, বাংলা ঔপন্যাসিক শৰদিন্দু বন্দোপাধ্যায়ৰ *তুংগভদ্ৰাৰ তীৰে* শীৰ্ষক উপন্যাসখনৰ অনুবাদ প্ৰকাশিত হয়।

বাংলা সাহিত্য জগতৰ এগৰাকী অবিস্মৰণীয় ঔপন্যাসিক হ'ল শৰদিন্দু বন্দোপাধ্যায়। তেখেতৰ *তুংগভদ্ৰাৰ তীৰে* (এই উপন্যাসখনে ১৯৬৭ চনত 'গৰীশ্ব পুৰস্কাৰ' লাভ কৰিছিল) নামৰ প্ৰখ্যাত উপন্যাসখন অসমীয়া ভাষালৈ সাবলীল আৰু সুন্দৰভাবে অনুবাদ কৰি ড° দীপ্তি ফুকন পাটগিৰিয়ে অসমীয়া সাহিত্য জগতক সমৃদ্ধ কৰিছে। *তুংগভদ্ৰাৰ পাৰত* নামৰ এই অনূদিত উপন্যাসখনত ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ এছোৱা সময়ৰ ঐতিহাসিক কাহিনী বিবৃত হৈছে। উপন্যাসখনৰ ঘটনাকাল ১৪৩০ খ্ৰীষ্টাব্দৰ আশে-পাশে। বিজয়নগৰ ৰাজ্য অৱসানৰ এশ বছৰ পূৰ্বৰ কাহিনীযুক্ত এই উপন্যাসখনত বিজয়নগৰ, বহমনী ৰাজ্যৰ এছোৱা বিশেষ সময়ৰ ঘটনা-প্ৰবাহ চিত্ৰিত হৈছে। উপন্যাসখনত বৰ্ণিত কাহিনীভাগৰ লগতে ইয়াৰ বচনাৰীতি আৰু কাব্যিকতা পাঠকৰ মনে মনোৰঞ্জক।

তুংগভদ্ৰাৰ পাৰত শীৰ্ষক উপন্যাসখনৰ কাহিনীভাগক ঔপন্যাসিকে চাৰিটা পৰ্বত ভাগ কৰি প্ৰতিটো পৰ্বকে কিছুমান সৰু সৰু ভাগত বিভক্ত কৰিছে। উপন্যাসখনৰ প্ৰথম পৰ্বৰ আৰম্ভণিতে কলিংগ দেশৰ পৰা বিজয়নগৰলৈ যাত্ৰা কৰা তিনিখন নাৱৰ বৰ্ণনা পোৱা যায়, য'ত কলিংগৰ ৰাজকন্যা বিদ্যুন্মালাই বৈমাত্ৰেয় ভনীয়েক মণিকংকনাৰ লগত বিজয়নগৰৰ ডেকা ৰজা দ্বিতীয় দেৱৰায়ক বিয়া কৰাবৰ বাবে যাত্ৰা কৰাৰ বিশদ বৰ্ণনা আছে। ৰাজকুমাৰীদ্বয়ৰ লগত অভিভাবক ৰূপে মোমায়েক চিপিটক মূৰ্তি, ধাত্ৰী মন্দোদৰী আৰু ৰাজবৈদ্য ৰসৰাজো নাৱেৰে বিজয়নগৰলৈ যাত্ৰা কৰিছে। তদুপৰি বিজয়নগৰ ৰাজ্য প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ ইতিহাস, কলিংগ ৰাজ্যৰ লগত বিজয়নগৰৰ সম্পৰ্ক, গুলবৰ্গাৰ যৱনৰ অত্যাচাৰৰ বলি হৈ তুংগভদ্ৰাৰ পানীত উটি অহা অজুনবৰ্মা আৰু বাংলাদেশৰ যৱনৰ অত্যাচাৰত তিষ্ঠিব নোৱাৰি কলিংগলৈ অহা বলৰামৰ বৃত্তান্তও ইয়াত সুন্দৰভাবে বৰ্ণিত হৈছে। একেৰাহে

অসম সাহিত্য সভা পত্রিকা

সপ্তসপ্ততিতম্ বর্ষ
প্রথম সংখ্যা
এপ্রিল-মে'-জুন, ২০২৩ খ্রীষ্টাব্দ



সম্পাদক ঃ ড° ৰঘুনাথ কাগ্য়ুং

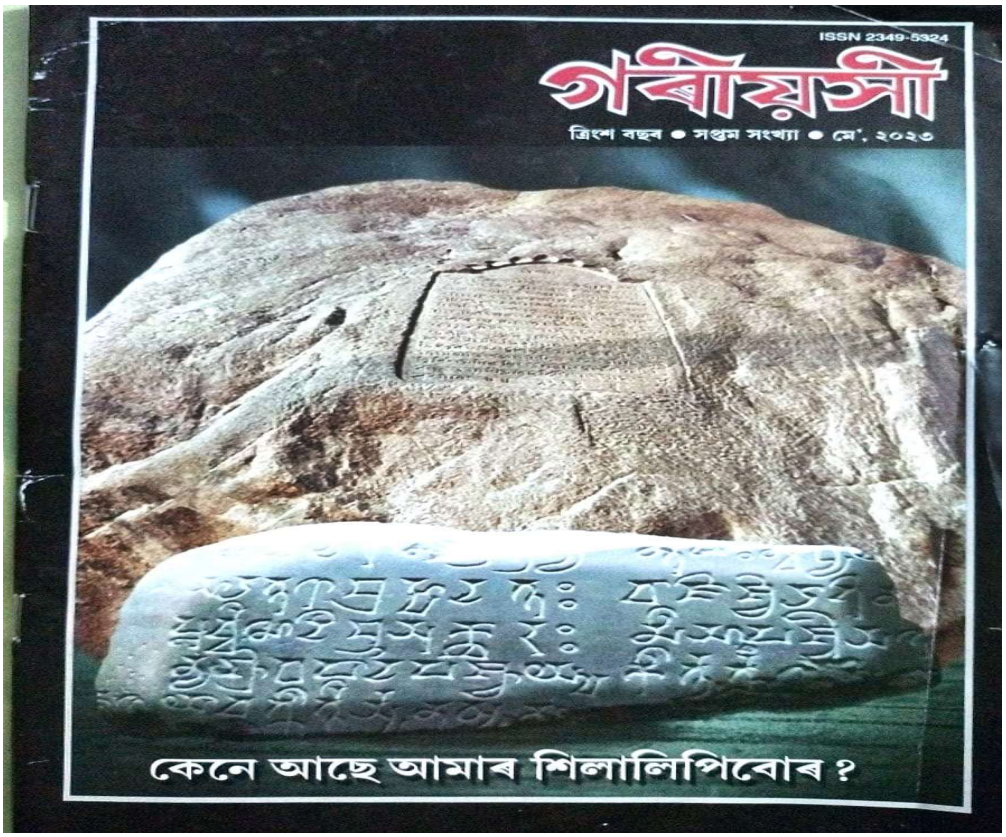
উপেন্দ্ৰ চন্দ্ৰ লেখাৰুৰ সাহিত্যকৃতি

ড° মনালিছা বৰা

প্ৰস্তাবনা ঃ

অসমীয়া ভাষা-সাহিত্য তথা সমাজৰ বাবে অহৰহ কাম কৰি যোৱা এগৰাকী নীৰৱ সাধক হ'ল অধ্যাপক উপেন্দ্ৰ চন্দ্ৰ লেখাৰু। এক বিৰল ব্যক্তিত্বৰ অধিকাৰী এইগৰাকী মনীষীয়ে ১৯০৫ চনৰ ১৩ জানুৱাৰীত উত্তৰ গুৱাহাটীৰ ৰুদ্ৰেশ্বৰ গাঁৱত জন্ম গ্ৰহণ কৰে। তেওঁৰ পিতৃৰ নাম আছিল নন্দৰাম লেখাৰু আৰু মাতৃৰ নাম আছিল সোণপাহি। এটা সাত্ত্বিক পৰিয়ালত জন্ম গ্ৰহণ কৰা লেখাৰুৱে উত্তৰ গুৱাহাটীতে স্কুলীয়া শিক্ষা আৰম্ভ কৰে আৰু তাৰ পাছত কটন কলেজিয়েট স্কুলৰপৰা প্ৰৱেশিকা পৰীক্ষাত উত্তীৰ্ণ হয়। ১৯২৬ চনত কটন কলেজৰপৰাই দৰ্শনত সম্মানসহ বি.এ. ডিগ্ৰী লাভ কৰে আৰু বি.এ.ৰ পাছত আধুনিক ভাৰতীয় ভাষাত এম.এ. ডিগ্ৰী লয়। ১৯৩২ চনত বি.এল. উপাধি লাভ কৰাৰ উপৰিও প্ৰাইভেটকৈ বঙলা বিষয়ত আৰু ১৯৪০ চনত কলিকতা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰপৰা অসমীয়া বিষয়ত স্নাতকোত্তৰ ডিগ্ৰী লাভ কৰে। প্ৰথমে হাইস্কুলত শিক্ষকতা কৰা লেখাৰুৱে ১৯৪০ চনত কটন কলেজত অসমীয়া বিষয়ৰ অধ্যাপকৰূপে নিযুক্ত হয় আৰু ১৯৫৯ চনত মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপক হিচাপে অৱসৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰে। ১৯৬০ চনত বৃন্দাবনৰ 'বৈষ্ণৱ পাৰমার্থিক বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়'ত 'শ্ৰীশ্ৰীশংকৰদেৱ আসন'ৰ গৱেষণা পৰিচালক হিচাপে দায়িত্ব গ্ৰহণ কৰি ১৯৭৪ চনলৈকে কাৰ্যনিৰ্বাহ কৰে আৰু অৱসৰৰ পাছত গুৱাহাটীৰ ঘৰলৈ ঘুৰি আহে। বৃন্দাবনত থাকোঁতে লেখাৰুৱে অসমৰ কেইবাগৰাকীও ধৰ্মপ্ৰাণ বৈষ্ণৱৰ সহযোগত বৃন্দাবনত 'শ্ৰীশ্ৰীশংকৰদেৱ সেৱা সংঘ' প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰে আৰু সংঘৰ সম্পাদকৰূপে কাৰ্য পালন কৰে। বৃন্দাবনৰ 'শ্ৰীশ্ৰীশংকৰ মন্দিৰ' নিৰ্মাণতো তেওঁ উল্লেখযোগ্য ৰৱঙনি যোগায়। ইয়াৰ মাজতে তেওঁ অসমৰ জাতীয় অনুষ্ঠান অসম সাহিত্য সভাৰ সভাপতিৰূপে নিৰ্বাচিত হয় আৰু ১৯৭০ চনৰ অসম সাহিত্য সভাৰ সপ্তত্ৰিংশ ধিং অধিবেশনৰ সভাপতিৰ আসন গুৰুনি কৰে। এইগৰাকী মহান ব্যক্তিয়ে ১৯৭৯ চনৰ ৩ জুন তাৰিখে গুৱাহাটীৰ হেপিভিলাৰ ঘৰত ইহলীলা সম্ভৰণ কৰে।

পুৰণি অসমীয়া সাহিত্য বিশেষকৈ বৈষ্ণৱ সাহিত্যৰ এজন একনিষ্ঠ সেৱক তথা গৱেষক উপেন্দ্ৰ চন্দ্ৰ লেখাৰু এক আকৰ্ষণীয় বিৰল ব্যক্তিত্বৰ অধিকাৰী পুৰুষ আছিল। 'কথা গুৰু চৰিত'ৰ দৰে কেইবাখনো মহৎ গ্ৰন্থৰ সম্পাদক, 'ভক্তি বিবেক' আদি কেইবাখনো মূল্যৱান গ্ৰন্থৰ অনুবাদক আৰু কেইবাখনো মৌলিক গ্ৰন্থৰ ৰচক তথা সমালোচক উপেন্দ্ৰ চন্দ্ৰ লেখাৰু আছিল এগৰাকী যশস্বী সাহিত্যিক, গৱেষক, পণ্ডিত আৰু প্ৰতিভাসম্পন্ন ব্যক্তি। ৰামায়ণী সাহিত্যৰ এজন সফল গৱেষক লেখাৰুৱে ৰামায়ণী সাহিত্যৰ গৱেষণাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত পথ-প্ৰদৰ্শকৰ ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল। প্ৰচাৰ বিমুখ, নিৰহংকাৰী এইগৰাকী সাধকৰ বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ সাহিত্য কৰ্মই অসমীয়া ভাষা সাহিত্যৰ ভেটি সুদৃঢ় কৰি থৈ গৈছে। অনুবাদ কৰ্মৰ জৰিয়তে সাহিত্য জীবন আৰম্ভ কৰা উপেন্দ্ৰ চন্দ্ৰ লেখাৰুৱে তেওঁৰ সমগ্ৰ সাহিত্যৰাজিৰ জৰিয়তে নিজৰ প্ৰতিভাৰ পৰিচয় দিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে। অধ্যয়নশীল, তত্ত্বপিপাসু, বৈষ্ণৱ ভক্তি আদৰ্শৰে অনুপ্ৰাণিত এইগৰাকী ব্যক্তিয়ে গহীন-গম্ভীৰ আৰু উচ্চ আধ্যাত্মিক ভাবেৰে সমৃদ্ধ কিছুমান কবিতাও ৰচনা কৰিছিল, যিবোৰ কবিতা অপ্ৰকাশিত অৱস্থাতে থাকি গ'ল। গৱেষণাৰ পৰিচালক হিচাপেও তেওঁ কৃতিত্বৰ পৰিচয় দিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছিল, যাৰ বাবে প্ৰথিতযশা সাহিত্যিক মামণি ৰয়ছম গোস্বামীকে ধৰি কেইবাগৰাকীও বিশিষ্ট ব্যক্তিয়ে তেওঁৰ তত্ত্বাৱধানত গৱেষণা কৰি সম্মানীয় ডক্টৰেট ডিগ্ৰী লাভ কৰে। উপেন্দ্ৰ চন্দ্ৰ লেখাৰুৱে অকল যে অসমীয়া ভাষাতে সাহিত্য চৰ্চা কৰিছিল এনে নহয়, তেওঁ ইংৰাজী



গৰীয়সী

ত্ৰিংশ বছৰ □ সপ্তম সংখ্যা □ মে', ২০২৩

সম্পাদকীয় ঃ খোদাই কৰা প্ৰাচীন আখৰবোৰ ঃ পাঠোদ্ধাৰ আৰু সংৰক্ষণ □ ৪
শব্দৰ সাঁকো— পাঠকৰ মতামত □ ৬

প্ৰচ্ছদ কাহিনী
কেনে আছে আমাৰ শিলালিপিবোৰ ? ঃ
পুলিন কলিতা □ ৭-১১
প্ৰত্নলেখত প্ৰাচীন অসম ঃ
ভাস্কৰ বৰদলৈ □ ১২-১৭
সংগ্ৰহালয়ত সঞ্চিত শিলালিপিৰ কিছু কথা ঃ
অবন্তিকা পৰাশৰ □ ১৮-২২

নিবন্ধ
নগেন শইকীয়াৰ অনন্য সৃষ্টি 'মিতভাষ' ঃ ড° মলয়া খাওন্দ □ ২৩-২৭
হেম বৰুৱাৰ কবিতাৰ ভিন্ন দিশ ঃ ড° অৰ্চনা পূজাৰী □ ২৯-৩৩
অসমত শৈৱধৰ্মৰ পৰম্পৰা আৰু তুলসীমুখৰ বুঢ়াগোসাঁই থানৰ ঐতিহ্য ঃ কুমাৰ বিভূতি □ ৩৪-৩৬

কবিতা
কৱৰী ডেকা হাজৰিকা, ভূষণ কলিতা, ডাঃ অগস্ত্য বৰুৱা, গুণাৰাম শইকীয়া, ড° যতীন কোঁৱৰ, ড° যতীন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ চৌধাৰী, ড° মোৰশেদুজ জামান, ড° বিভূতি লোচন শৰ্মা, ড° সুৰাগ মণি, ড° চিত্তৰঞ্জন দাস, দীপাঞ্জন কাশ্যপ, বিভাৰাণী তালুকদাৰ, মানসী গগৈ, ৰঞ্জেন মেধি, অন্তৰীপ কাকতি, ৰাখেল চৌধুৰী, নৱজ্যোতি শইকীয়া, চামচুল বাৰিক, কিশোৰ দাস কোঁৱৰ □ ৩৭-৪৩

গৱেষণা-পত্ৰ
মাতৃভাষাৰ গুৰুত্ব আৰু মিচিং ভাষা শিক্ষাৰ সাম্প্ৰতিক স্থিতি ঃ
ড° বিজয়কৃষ্ণ দলে □ ৪৪-৪৯

গল্প
নিৰ্বাণ ঃ ঊষা বৰকটকী □ ৫০-৫৪
আবৃত ঃ খনিন্দ্ৰ ভূষণ মহন্ত □ ৫৫-৫৭
কচাই ঃ ড° বীতা মণি বৰা □ ৫৮-৫৯
চক্ৰবৎ ঃ মুনমী দত্ত হাজৰিকা □ ৬০-৬২

সামাজিক মাধ্যম ঃ নতুন কণ্ঠ
টাবুক-দ্য হাইবে ৱী নাইণ্টি ফ'ৰ ঃ
জয়শ্ৰী □ ৬৩-৬৬

স্মৰণ ঃ ড° টেমচুলা আও
এগৰাকী বিদুষী মহিলাৰ স্মৃতিত ঃ
ড° অভিজিত কুমাৰ দত্ত □ ৬৭-৬৮
কথা-কবিতা ঃ এসময়ত এখন দেশত... ঃ
গায়ত্ৰী দেৱী বৰঠাকুৰ □ ৬৮

গ্ৰন্থ-সমালোচনা
উত্তৰ-আধুনিকতাবাদী উপন্যাস সমালোচনা ঃ
ড° আনন্দ ৰবমুদৈ □ ৬৯-৭১
নীলকান্ত শইকীয়াৰ 'নৈতিক-অনৈতিক' পঢ়ি ঃ
উদয় কুমাৰ শৰ্মা □ ৭২
অভিজিৎ বৰাৰ 'ডেউকা কোবাই যায়' ঃ সমাজ বাস্তৱতাৰ পটভূমি ঃ বিশ্বজীৎ সোণোৱাল □ ৭৩-৭৪

অভিজ্ঞতা
বিলাত যাত্ৰা ঃ পৰমানন্দ মহন্ত □ ৭৫-৮০

সাক্ষাৎকাৰ
ক্লাছিক, কেনন, এট অল (et al) ঃ প্ৰিন্সটন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ ৰাজনীতি-তত্ত্বৰ প্ৰবক্তা প্ৰতাপ ভানু মেহতাৰ দিল্লী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰ উন্মীলন কলিতাৰ সৈতে কথোপকথন □ ৮১-৮৩

অনূদিত ধাৰাবাহিক উপন্যাস
সাগৰ তীৰত কাফকা ঃ মূল ঃ হাৰুকি মুৰাকামি ঃ অনুবাদ ঃ দিলীপ বৰা □ ৮৪-৮৯

ধাৰাবাহিক উপন্যাস
কণৰ ধোঁৱা খোৱা
সোণৰ ধোঁৱা খোৱা ঃ নন্দিতা দেৱী □ ৯০-৯৫

বিষয় ঃ গ্ৰন্থ ঃ সমীন্দ্ৰ ডেকা □ ৯৬

প্ৰচ্ছদৰ আলোকচিত্ৰ ঃ পুলিন কলিতা
প্ৰচ্ছদ পৰিকল্পনা ঃ মুকুল মাধৱ বৈশ্য ঃঃ অলংকৰণ ঃ প্ৰদীপ নাথ

সম্পাদক ঃ ড° বীতা চৌধুৰী

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মূল্য ঃ ৩০.০০ টকা

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সূচীপত্র

CONTENT

অসমীয়া বিভাগ ঃ

(১) অসমীয়া সমাজত বাক্-কার্যৰ পৰোক্ষ ব্যৱহাৰ আৰু ইয়াৰ প্রসংগার্থবিজ্ঞানভিত্তিক অধ্যয়ন
● ভায়োলিনা ডেকা/০১

(২) পুনৰ নির্মাণ শৈলীৰে ৰচিত ড° মালিনীৰ যাজ্ঞসেনী ঃ এটি আলোচনা
● আইমী বৰা ● ড° লোপা বৰুৱা/১০

(৩) বডোলেণ্ড (B.T.R.)-অৰ পৰম্পৰাগত এৰী শিল্পৰ বিকাশ আৰু ধাৰাবাহিকতা ঃ এক অধ্যয়ন
● অনুভা কলিতা ● ড° চম্পাকলি তালুকদাৰ/১৮

(৪) সত্তৰ দশকৰ পৰা একবিংশ দশকৰ প্রথমার্দ্ধলৈ সাম্প্রতিক সময়ৰ নির্বাচিত একাংকিকা নাট ঃ এটি চমু অৱলোকন
● ঋতুপর্ণা ডেকা/২৫

(৫) ভূপেন হাজৰিকাৰ গীতত সাময়িক প্রসংগ
● শিখামণি দেৱী/৩২

(৬) মিচিং ভাষা শিক্ষাৰ সাম্প্রতিক স্থিতি
● ড° বিজয়কৃষ্ণ দলে/৩৮

(৭) ৰামধেনু আলোচনীত প্রকাশিত প্রবন্ধ-সাহিত্য (বীৰেন্দ্র কুমাৰ ভট্টাচার্য্য সম্পাদিত 'ৰামধেনু' আলোচনীৰ আধাৰত)
● ড° নিবেদিতা শইকীয়া/৪৭

(৮) চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীৰ উৎসৱ-পার্বন ঃ এটি পৰিচয়মূলক আলোচনা
● কস্তুৰী বৰা/৫৫

(৯) বাস্তৱবাদ ঃ ইতিহাস আৰু স্বৰূপ— এটি আলোচনা
● শেষাদ্রী গোস্বামী ● ড° ৰৌণক মাহতাব/৬৪

(১০) প্রফুল্লদত্ত গোস্বামীৰ আত্মকথা 'মনৰ পখী উভতি উৰে'ত ব্যৱহৃত উপভাষাগত সমলৰ স্বৰূপ (ধ্বনিতাত্ত্বিক দিশৰ বিশেষ উল্লেখনসহ)
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পাণবজাৰ, গুৱাহাটী-১
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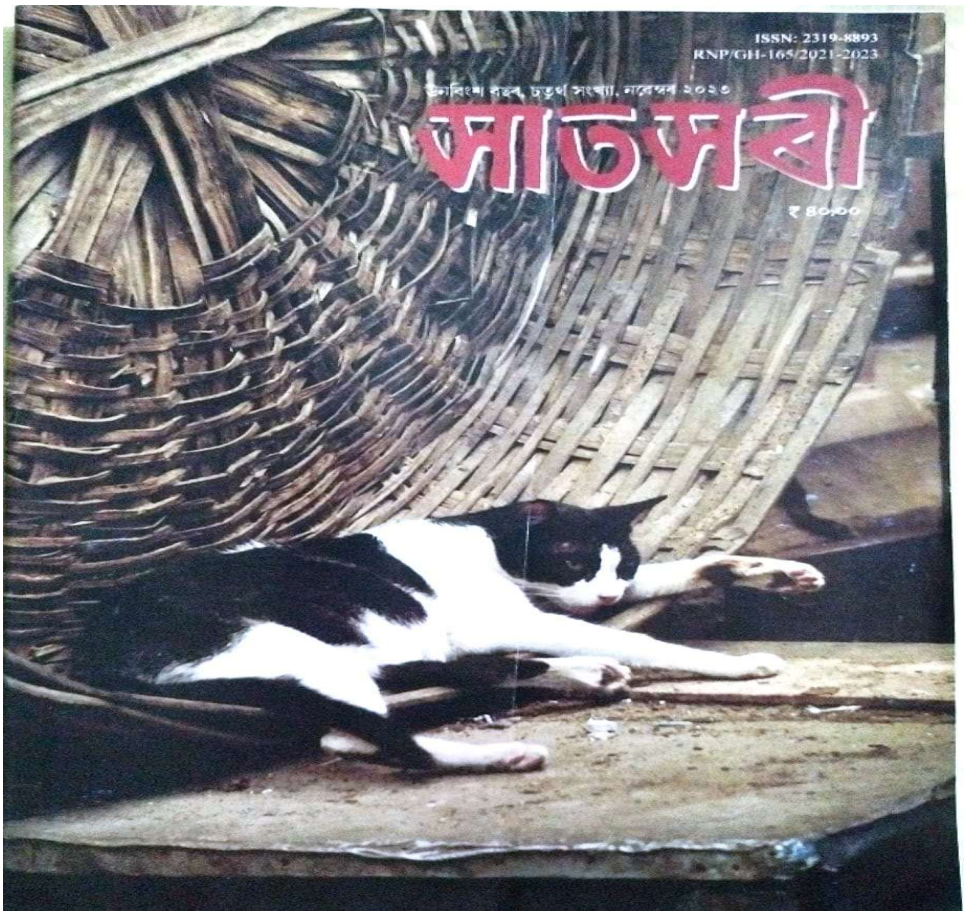

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PROSPECTS OF EMPLOYMENT OF WOMAN IN SILK HANDLOOM INDUSTRY OF ASSAM WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WOMAN WEAVERS IN KAMRUP DISTRICT

Dr. Nirmala Devi[1], Dr. Dipendra Kr. Sarmah[2]

Abstract

Silk Handloom industry plays an important role in the economy of Assam, generating income and employment particularly in the rural sector as well as expanding the base of trade and commerce. Kamrup district of Assam accounts for a major proportion of the commercial silk handloom weaving activities in the state with a dominating role of the woman weavers. In the light of the above perspective, the present study intends to investigate the prospects of employment of the woman weavers engaged in the silk handloom weaving activities in the Kamrup district of Assam, in enhancing their status within their households. The analysis is based on a field study conducted through a sample survey in the Kamrup (Rural) district of Assam. The analysis of the empirical data based on the sample survey provides ample evidence of the effect of employment in enhancing the status of woman weavers within their households in comparison to their non-working counterparts. In other words, in the present study it is found that the employment of women in the silk handloom industry has empowered them through an enhancement in their relative status within their households by increasing their say in the three crucial areas of decision making as well as leading them to a relaxation by lowering their degree of observation of traditional customs and behavior.

Keywords: *Handloom industry, women weavers, chi-square, employment, silk*

I. Background of the Study

Silk industry plays an important role in the economy of Assam, generating income and employment particularly in the rural sector as well as expanding the base of trade and commerce. Silk industry in the state primly indicates the silk handloom industry wherein silk textiles are woven traditionally by handlooms (Baishya, 2005, 1989, Sarmah, 2004). As per the latest census report of Handloom conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), 2019-20, Assam accounts for 77.4 percent of the total major fabric as a share of total production and 48.18 percent of the total handloom workers in the country.

Silk Handloom industry of Assam encompasses silk textiles as well as *Khaeli* clothes. Silk textiles primly indicate *Pat* and *Muga* textiles. *Muga* the golden fibre is produced only in Assam having high export potentiality. Traditionally, the industry is a monopoly of the women folk and all the weavers are practically women. However, the gradual commercialization of this industry has encouraged the technological up-gradation as well as participation of male weavers along with female (Kapila, 1990, Kapoor, 1970, 1974, Kalita, 2019, Choudhury, 2022). Even then, the women weavers dominate the

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SIGNIFICANCE OF HANDLOOM WEAVING IN ASSAM- AN STUDY IN THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

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Abstract

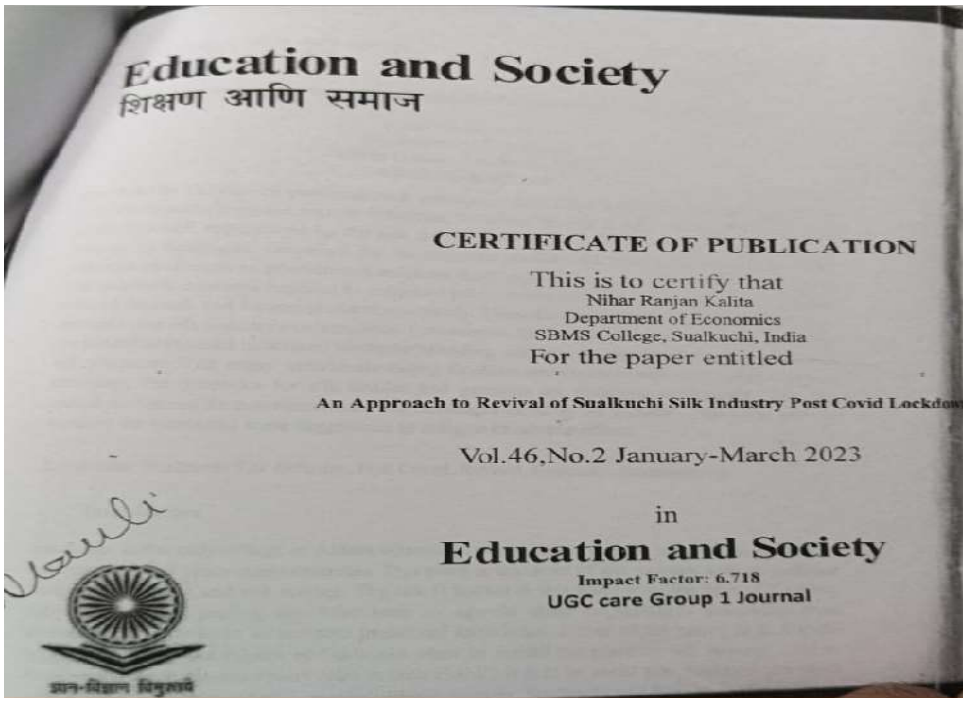
Handloom industry is an ancient cottage industry in India with decentralized set up, spreading throughout the length and breadth of the country. The industry is an age old source of livelihood for lakhs of people in the country. The share of the industry is quite significant in meeting the clothing requirements of the masses. Indian cotton textile industry can be broadly divided into two sectors namely mill sector and decentralized sector. The decentralized sector can further be classified into two sectors, handlooms and power-looms. Handlooms are closely associated specifically with the rural sector of the economy. The share of handlooms in the decentralized sector is overwhelming producing almost one third of the total cloth production in India. Under this circumstance the handloom industry has received considerable attention of the planners' right from the inception of the planning era in the country.

The hand-loom weaving activities have a glorious tradition in the economy of Assam as well, along with the rest of the north east region. Such activities are intimately linked with the culture and tradition of the Assamese people since long past. In terms of impact and coverage, hand-loom weaving stands next only to agriculture particularly in the rural areas of the State. The unique aspect of the hand-loom weaving in Assam is that the tradition of weaving is widely dispersed in nook and corner of the state and presently it is practiced by all sections of the people irrespective of caste, creed and community.

Although, the traditional handloom sector is gradually facing severe competition in recent years from the modern garment sector it can be made competent blending modernity with it's tradition to an extent. Moreover, there is a wide scope of commercialization of this sector in the state. Under the above circumstance the present study has the following objectives a. *to explore the tradition of handloom weaving in Assam* and b. *to study the economic status of handloom weavers in the state.* The weaving industry has a promising future. If the industry is systematically organized it can absorb many unemployed youth at minimum investment.

1. Introduction

Hand-loom industry refers to the ancient cottage industry wherein various kinds of traditional cloths are woven by the weavers with the help of hand-looms. As an ancient cottage industry in India, hand-loom is having a decentralized set up, spreading throughout the country. It is perhaps the most important industry among the hundreds of small scale and cottage industries that have survived up till now in India. It is noteworthy that although this sector has been replaced in most of the countries by modern textile industry, it has been able to an extent to withstand the competition from the power-loom and mill sectors in India and still it occupies a strategic position in her socio-economic set up. It has been possible as a result of effective intervention of the Government through financial assistance and implementation of various developmental and welfare schemes after independence. It is remarkable that in no other country in the world hand weaving is spread on such a nation wide basis (Lata Vishwanat, 2021). India's time honoured hand-loom industry has remained un-scattered preserving the ancient traditions of weaving and carrying out reasonable improvements in the use of tools and accessories even in the wake of the growing urbanization as well as scientific and technological revolution during the post independent era. Moreover, hand-looms have a great potential with respect to the preservation of the traditional skills of



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Socio-Economic Status of Mising Women and Their Significant Role in the Society

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Abstract: *There are the indigenous people in India who have been inhabiting since the primitive period and on the contrary, those people who have come from different places at different times due to different reasons, living inaccessible regions without any light of civilization and who have identified themselves as primitive inhabitants are, in a word, called the 'Tribes'. Among these tribes Mising community is one of them. Misings are the second largest Scheduled Tribe Communities of Assam. They belong to Mongoloid race and Tibeto-Burman speakers of the greater Sino-Tibetan group of languages. Presently concentration of the Mising population is mostly found in the districts of Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Majuli, Golaghat, Sonitpur, and Kamrup (metro) districts of Assam. Though originally a hill-tribe, many members of this community migrated to settle in the Brahmaputa Valley of Assam. They took agriculture as the primary source of livelihood after experiencing the fertile plains of the Valley. Besides cattle rearing, weaving and fishing became secondary occupational source of the community. Women in the Mising society play a vital role in these economic activities and are inseparable partners of the entire production and distribution process. Women also take part in development and welfare activities of the society. Being part of the patriarchal society, such differentiation is noticed in most of the communities of Assam. In the Mising society the multifarious role played by women for development and welfare activities of the society.*

Key words: *Tribe, Women, Socio-Economic, Development.*

Introduction:

As per census of 2011 the Tribal who constitute 8.6 percent of the total population of the country are regarded as the oldest ethnic group. Their distinctive socio-cultural made them a

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SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES AND ETHNOBOTANICAL CONSERVATION OF PLANT RESOURCES OF TRIBAL PEOPLE OF SOUTH KAMRUP DISTRICT, ASSAM

Dr. Chunamoni Das

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ABSTRACT:

Sustainable utilization of natural resources is an essence of all traditional societies in different parts of the world. Resources are extracted in a meaningful approach so that it is not exhausted. Indigenous people have acquired a sound knowledge system of activities of plants and animals (phenology) and have successfully employed these traits to harvest resources. Field study design included Rapid Ethnobotanical Appraisal method, village walks and walk along forest, transect with key informants, group discussion with women and interview of traditional healers. These phonological traits are also used by them to time their activities pertaining to agricultural operations. Long-term ethnobotanical engagements with cultural societies expose researchers with an array of opportunities about people-plant interactions in day-to-day life pertaining to (in addition to other activities) diversity of plant resources (crops, etc) utilized and their conservation.

Keywords: Plant resources, conservation,utilisation.

Introduction: Agriculture is the main occupation of the people residing in reserve forest areas of South Kamrup District of Assam (Rabha, Garo, Boro and Tea-Tribes). The practice however, is subsistence in nature as the production is mainly for consumption and only surplus products are traded for cash benefits or bartered. Agricultural land is scarce so farmers make optimum use of land available to them. Indigenous people have acquired a sound knowledge system of activities of plants and animals (phenology) and have successfully employed these traits to harvest resources. Any conservation initiative must be holistic that respect local culture and practice.The natural resources are mindfully utilized by traditional societies in different part of the world. It is almost like a trade mark quality of these societies.The Kamrup district is home to many tribes/communities/groups of diverse racial affinities. Major groups areRabha, Garo, Boro Tea-Tribesand many non-tribal groups. This high ethnic and cultural diversity provide suitable platform or a natural laboratory for ethnobotanical research.Field study design included Rapid Ethnobotanical Appraisal method,