

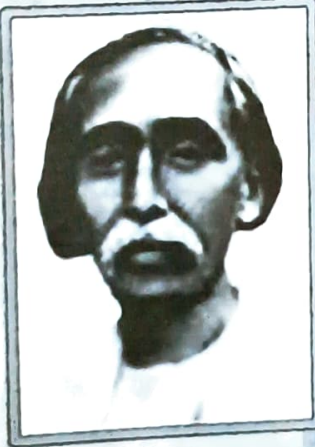
হাজি
জিলা
সাহিত্য
সভা



হাজি জিলা সাহিত্য সভা

পত্রিকা

বার্ষিক প্রকাশ
দ্বিতীয় সংখ্যা
২০২১



হেমচন্দ্র বৰুৱা আৰু পদ্মনাথ গোহাঞিবৰুৱা
বিশেষ সংখ্যা

সম্পাদক
দেৱৰাজ মিলি

‘ভূত নে ভ্ৰম?’

নাটকত প্ৰতিফলিত সামাজিক কুসংস্কাৰ আৰু অন্ধবিশ্বাস : এটি আলোচনা

ড° বিনীতা ভূঞা

অসমীয়া ভাষা সাহিত্যৰ নিষ্ঠাবান সেৱকসকলৰ মাজৰ এজন ৰায়বাহাদুৰ পদ্মনাথ গোহাঞিবৰুৱা। অসমীয়া ভাষা সাহিত্যৰ চালুকীয়া অৱস্থাত সাহিত্যৰ প্ৰায় প্ৰতিটো দিশৰ প্ৰচাৰ আৰু প্ৰসাৰত মনোযোগ দিয়া সাহিত্যৰ্থী বেজবৰুৱাৰ পাছতে গোহাঞিবৰুৱাৰ অৱদান অনস্বীকাৰ্য। সেই সময়ত সাহিত্যৰ গুণতকৈ প্ৰসাৰৰ ওপৰতহে অধিক গুৰুত্ব দিবলগীয়া হোৱাত তেখেতৰ সকলোবোৰ সৃষ্টিৰ মানদণ্ড একে নহয় বুলি সমালোচকসকলে মন্তব্য কৰিলেও মাতৃভাষাৰ উন্নতিৰ কল্পে তেখেতৰ আন্তৰিক প্ৰয়াসক আমি নমন কৰিবই লাগিব। আমাৰ এই প্ৰবন্ধত সমাজ সংস্কাৰৰ উদ্দেশ্যে ৰচনা কৰা তেখেতৰ ‘ভূত নে ভ্ৰম?’ শীৰ্ষক প্ৰহসনমূলক নাটকখনৰ এটি আলোচনা কৰাৰ প্ৰয়াস কৰা হ’ল।

অসমৰ সমাজ জীৱন অন্ধবিশ্বাস আৰু কুসংস্কাৰেৰে তাহানিৰেপৰা ভাৰাগ্ৰস্ত। গোহাঞিবৰুৱাই সেই দিশলৈ লক্ষ্য ৰাখি গাঁৱৰ সহজ সৰল মানুহখিনিক সচেতন কৰাৰ মানসেৰে ‘ভূত নে ভ্ৰম?’ নামৰ নাটকখন ৰচনা কৰে। নাটকখনৰ শিৰোনামটো গভীৰ অৰ্থবহ। আমি ভূত বুলি বিশ্বাস কৰা অপশক্তিবোৰ প্ৰকৃততে যে মনৰহে ভ্ৰম সেই কথা নাটকখনত বিভিন্ন ঘটনাৰ মাধ্যমেৰে ৰাইজক অৱগত কৰাৰ প্ৰয়াস কৰা হৈছে। সেই সময়ত গাঁওবোৰত শিক্ষাৰ পোহৰ পৰা নাছিল। তাৰে সুযোগ লৈ এচাম সুবিধাবাদী লোকে জ্বৰ নৰীয়াত আক্ৰান্ত ৰোগীক ভূতে লগুৱা বুলি কৈ মানুহৰ মাজত ভীতি সঞ্চাৰ কৰি ভূত খেদাৰ নামত গাঁওবাসীৰপৰা টকা সিকি, দান দক্ষিণা

লৈ নিজৰ সংসাৰ চলাইছিল। চিকিৎসা ব্যৱস্থা নথকাৰ বাবে নৰিয়া হ’লে সেয়া অপশক্তিৰ কান বুলি সহজে পতিয়ন গৈছিল। নানা ধৰণৰ কুসংস্কাৰেও সন্মাজখন আগুৰি আছিল। মানুহৰ মনৰপৰা অন্ধবিশ্বাস আৰু কুসংস্কাৰ আঁতৰোৱাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে গাঁৱৰ কেইগৰাকীমান শিক্ষিত ডেকা লগ হৈ এখন সমিতি গঠন কৰিছিল আৰু য’তেই মানুহৰ মুখত অপশক্তিৰ কথা শুনিছিল ততেই গৈ তেওঁলোক উপস্থিত হৈ মানুহৰ মনৰ ভ্ৰান্তি আঁতৰোৱাৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা কৰিছিল।

পাঁচটা অন্ধত বিভক্ত নাটকখনত বহুকেইটা দৃশ্যৰ সহায়েৰে সেই সময়ৰ সমাজত ৰঘুমলাৰ দৰে শিপাই থকা অন্ধবিশ্বাস আৰু কুসংস্কাৰৰ কাহিনী চিত্ৰায়ণ কৰিছে। তাৰ লগে লগে কানি, ভাং আদি বৰবিহে মানুহক কিদৰে কৰ্মহীন এলেছা কৰিছে সেইকথাও চিত্ৰিত কৰিছে। শিক্ষাৰ অভাৱৰ হেতু হোজা মানুহক সহজতে ভূতৰ ভয় দেখুৱাব পাৰি। ইয়াৰ পূৰ্ণ সুযোগ গ্ৰহণ কৰি এচাম সুবিধাবাদী লোকে বেজালিৰ নামত তেওঁলোকক শোষণ কৰি আহিছে। নাটকখনত সমাজৰ বিভিন্ন শ্ৰেণীৰ লোকক ভূতৰ ভয়ে কিদৰে কাবু কৰি ৰাখিছিল তাৰ ৰসাল বৰ্ণনা পোৱা যায়। নাট্যকাৰে সচেতনভাৱেই মাজে মাজে ব্যঙ্গাত্মক ৰূপত সমাজৰ কেৰোণবোৰ চিনাক্ত কৰি তাক আঁতৰ কৰাৰ প্ৰয়াস কৰিছে। নাটকখনৰ ভাষা সহজ সৰল। গ্ৰাম্য সমাজৰ প্ৰচলিত ঘৰুৱা শব্দ, যোজনা পটন্তৰ আদিৰ প্ৰয়োগো মনকৰিবলগীয়া।

নাটকখনৰ বিষয়বস্তু পাঁচটা অন্ধত বিভক্ত।

‘ডিমৰু’ আৰু ‘সমবায়’
(যুটীয়া বিশেষ সংখ্যা - ২০১৯-২০২০)

DIMORU & SAMANVAY **(JOINT SPECIAL ISSUE : 2019-2020)**

Hojai-Dima Hasao-Karbi Anglong Zone
Under
Assam College Teacher's Association



Editors

Dr. Sahab Uddin	Dr. Iftikhar Hussain
Dr. Anuradha Chaudhuri	Dr. Kabita Devi

A multi-lingual Annual Research Based Publication of
Hojai-Dima Hasao-Karbi Anglong Zone
Assam College Teachers' Association

2019-20

‘ডিমক’ আৰু ‘সমন্বয়’ (যুটিয়া বিশেষ সংখ্যা - ২০১৯-২০২০)

‘ডিমক’ আৰু ‘সমন্বয়’
যুটিয়া বিশেষ সংখ্যা
২০১৯-২০২০

A multi-lingual annual research based publication of Hojai-Dima Hasao-Karbi Anglong Zone, Assam College Teachers' Association (ACTA), November, 2021
Published by- Hojai-Dima Hasao-Karbi Anglong Zone, Assam College Teachers' Association (ACTA)

© Hojai-Dima Hasao-Karbi Anglong Zone, Assam College Teachers' Association (ACTA)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Hojai-Dima Hasao-Karbi Anglong Zone, Assam College Teachers' Association (ACTA)

- President : Anjan Dey
Lumding College
- Vice President : Dr. Kabita Devi
Haji Anfar Ali College
- Secretary : Dr. Anil Kumar Saikia
Lanka Mahavidyalaya
- Asstt. Secretary : Dr. Amitabha Goswami
Maibang Degree College
- Asstt. Secretary : Binita Bhuyan
- Treasurer : Samser Ali Sheikh
- CEC Member : Ataur Rahman
- Member : Dr. Sahab Uddin
Haji Anfar Ali College
Dr. Akhil Chandra Kalita
Mantosh Roy
Brojen Borah
Dr. Iftikhar Hussain

DISCLAIMER

The contributor of each article appearing in this publication is solely responsible for the content thereof. The publication of any of the articles shall not be deemed to constitute any representation by the Editors. The views, information and data presented therein are those of the contributors only and the Editors disclaim any liability for their originality and accuracy and the authenticity of the sources of information.

-Editors

The Problem of Malnutrition: A Brief Study

Madhumita Deb

Astrophying Experiences of Diaspora Writers
a Critical Study

Junu Devi

African-American Women Literature

Miss Sampurna Bora

The COVID-19: impact on education

Bilkis Rahman / Shaleh Akram

কাঠনিবাবী ঘাট : এক বিহঙ্গম দৃষ্টি

ড॰ কবিতা দেৱী

টাইফাইডেসকলৰ ভৌতিক সংস্কৃতি

ড॰ চৰনম হাজৰিকা

নবীন বৰুৱাৰ উপন্যাস প্ৰেমিকাত নাৰীচেতনাৰ প্ৰকাশ : এক বিশ্লেষণাত্মক অধ্যয়ন

বিনীতা ভূঞা

বীৰেন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য আৰু সতীনাথ ভাদুড়ীৰ নিৰ্বাচিত উপন্যাসত স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনৰ প্ৰতিচ্ছবি : এটি তুলনামূলক
অধ্যয়ন

যতন সাহা

দুই বিপৰীত ধৰ্মী নাৰীচৰিত্ৰৰ মেলবন্ধন: ৰাজসিংহ ও কৃষ্ণকান্তৰ উইল

Dr. Mousumi Nath

बरगीतो में 'राम' वंदना डॉ निवेदिता नाथ

आधुनिक साहित्य पर लोक-संस्कृति का प्रभाव

डॉ. अखिल चन्द्र कलिता

THE COVID-19: IMPACT ON EDUCATION

Shaleh Akram
Department of Botany
Lumding College

Bilkis Rahman
Department of Botany
B. Borooah College

ABSTRACT:

The COVID-19 outbreak has affected the world in various aspects. Impact of COVID-19 on education system, impact of COVID-19 on schools, impact of COVID-19 on higher education, impacts of online classes on parents and impacts on assessments has been highlighted in this paper.

Key Words: COVID-19, Impact, Education

INTRODUCTION:

The COVID-19 was declared as a pandemic by the World Health Organization on 11 March 2020. This outbreak started in Wuhan, China. Later it affected and evolved in many countries. The pandemic has disturbed the growth of countries where the cases of novel corona virus are reported. In order to reduce the crowd, countries had to take various measures such as lockdown, workplace non attendance, school closure, suspension of transport facilities etc. for con-

trolling the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. Educational institutions had been temporarily closed by most of the countries around the world. Over 90% student population of the world are affected by this closure nationwide. India is also suffering from the pandemic. In order to control the infection of COVID-19, Indian government has taken various measures such as- on 22 March 2020, first Janta Curfew was announced by the Prime minister of India. Later after 21 days lockdown was announced to control the cases of COVID-19. On 14 April 2020, further the lockdown was extended by the Indian government till 3 May 2020. This decision was affecting the various sectors in the country. The education sector is also affected by the lockdown which is a critical determinant of the economic future of the country. As per the directives of the government, all school, colleges and universities were closed. Whole education system was disrupted by the pandemic COVID-19.

REFERENCES:

- Björklund, A., & Salvanes, K. G. (2011). Education and family background: Mechanisms and policies. In *Handbook of the Economics of Education* (Vol. 3, pp. 201-247). Elsevier.
- Burgess, S., & Sievertsen, H. H. (2020). Schools, skills, and learning: The impact of COVID-19 on education. *VoxEu. org*, 1(2).
- Chandasiri, O. (2020). The COVID-19: impact on education. *Journal of Asian and African Social Science and Humanities*, 6(2), 38-42.
- Ferrel, M. N., & Ryan, J. J. (2020). The impact of COVID-19 on medical education. *Cureus*, 12(3).
- Khadija, H., Zahid, R., Gulzar, S., & Ahmad, M. (2021). Emerging Variants of SARS Cov-2 "A New Challenge of 2021 for the World". *Archives of Microbiology & Immunology*, 5, 373-383.
- Marinoni, G., Van't Land, H., & Jensen, T. (2020). The impact of Covid-19 on higher education around the world. *IAU Global Survey Report*.
- Okebukola, P. A., Suwadu, B., Oladejo, A., Nyandwi, R., Ademola, I., Okorie, H., & Awaah, F. (2020). Delivering high school Chemistry during COVID-19 lockdown: Voices from Africa. *Journal of Chemical Education*, 97(9), 3285-3289.
- Qorib, M., & Harfiani, R. (2021, January). INDEPENDENT CAMPUS POLICY IN THE NEW NORMAL ERA. In *Proceeding International Seminar of Islamic Studies* (Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 13-20).
- Rashid, S., & Yadav, S. S. (2020). Impact of Covid-19 pandemic on higher education and research. *Indian Journal of Human Development*, 14(2), 340-343.
- Sahu, P. (2020). Closure of universities due to coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19): impact on education and mental health of students and academic staff. *Cureus*, 12(4).

A MITTAL PUBLICATION

KARBI HISTORY

PAST AND PRESENT

Vulli Dhanaraju
Dharamsing Teron

13

THE KARBI POLITICAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM: Changes and Continuity

BANDITA TERONPI

Introduction

Many writers and philosophers have written about the Karbis in different ways, describing them in a way or the other, and to a large extent are contradictory and erroneous. According to Dharamsing Teron (2011) the Karbis are one of the earliest settlers in North East India. In fact Bishnu Prasad Rabha (1909-1969), the great revolutionary and visionary hailed the Karbis as the 'discoverer of Assam' and called them 'Columbus of Assam'. But if we look into these interpretations, particularly on 'Columbus' and his so-called discovery of America, they raise more questions whether he discovered the America already inhabited by native tribes. Again, comparing the Karbis to Columbus is itself very contradictory as historical facts tell us that the advent of Columbus in the Americas resulted only into one of the cruelest acts of colonization and devastation of the Indigenous population. But the Karbis were colonized by the British. Again, as described by the British officers and Missionaries, the Karbis were very 'mild', 'most unwarlike' and they even called them 'timid'. That is why, Dharamsing Teron, a renowned Karbi scholar remarked, "...whether or not the Karbis indeed discovered Assam as the revered Rabha had boldly asserted...the opposite view is yet to emerge to disprove him. What has remained an irritating source of moral discomfiture for all Karbis,

NATIVE RESPONSES TO THE 'SUBALTERN'

VOICES FROM NORTH-EAST INDIA
AND BEYOND

VOLUME I



DR. INDU SWAMI

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DR. INDU SWAMI

Adityan Publishers & Distributors
437/4B, 105, JALDIHSA ROAD, Sector 10, Gurgaon
Haryana 122001, India
Phone No: 011-22330771
E-mail: adityanpubs@yahoo.co.in
Website: www.adityanpubs.com



NATIVE RESPONSES TO THE 'SUBALTERN' :

Voices From North-East India And Beyond

VOLUME I

INDU SWAMI

Department of English,
Assam University :: Diphu Campus,
(A Central University)
Diphu - 782 460, Karbi Anglong, Assam, India



ADHYAYAN PUBLISHERS & DISTRIBUTORS
NEW DELHI (INDIA)

Published by

ADHYAYAN PUBLISHERS & DISTRIBUTORS

4378/4B, 105, J.M.D. House, Murari Lal Street

Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002

Ph : 011-23263018

Email : adhyayanpublishers@yahoo.com

Website : www.adhyayanbooks.com

*Native Responses to The 'Subaltern': Voices From North-East
India and Beyond-Volume I*

© Editor

First Edition 2020

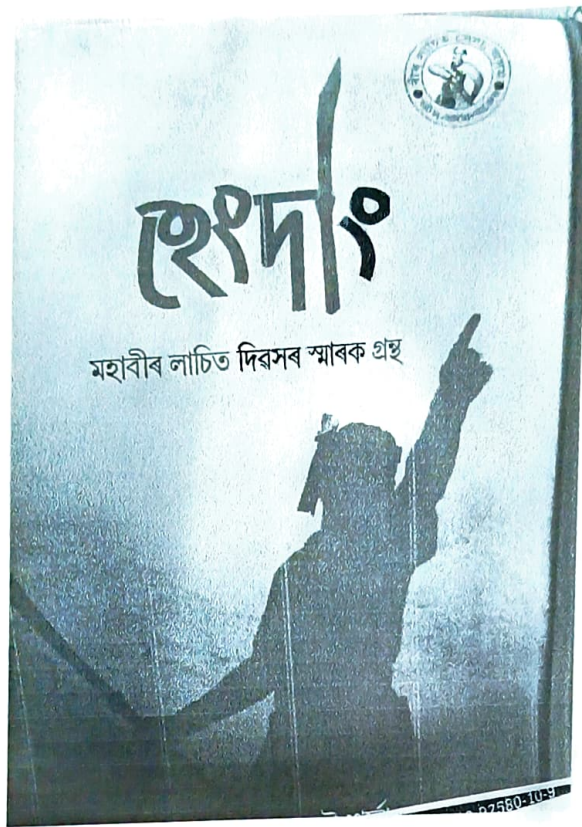
ISBN : 978-93-88804-89-9

The responsibility for the facts stated, opinions expressed or conclusions reached and plagiarism, if any, in this book is entirely that of the author. The publishers bear no responsibility for them whatsoever.
Printed in India.

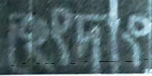
Published by Rakesh Kumar Yadav for Adhyayan Publishers & Distributors, Laser Typesetting at Pravin Kumar Yadav and Printed at Research Press India, New Delhi.

Manas Mazumder Sir

Today at 10:15 am



Today at 10:15 am



দুশবছৰীয়া অসম ১৮২৬-২০২৬

বিষয় আৰু পৰ্যবেক্ষণ

ড° ইন্দ্ৰজিৎ বেজবৰুৱা

আজিৰ পৰা কেইবছৰ মানৰ পাছত অৰ্থাৎ ২০২৬ চনত ইয়াণ্ডাবু সন্ধিৰ
পূৰ্ণবছৰ হ'ব। ১৮২৬ চনৰ পৰা ২০২৬ চনলৈকে এই দুশবছৰ অসমীয়া মানুহৰ
ইতিহাসত এক উল্লেখযোগ্য সময়। ইয়াণ্ডাবু সন্ধি যদি কোৱা যায় যে অসম
ইতিহাসৰ মাইলৰ খুঁটি তেস্তে এই দুশবছৰ কাল হ'ব অসমীয়া মানুহৰ সামগ্ৰিক
ঐক্য প্ৰণালীত ব্যাপক প্ৰভাৱ পেলোৱা এক কাল। কিমান পুৰণি এই সময়
ইতিহাসৰ পৃষ্ঠা? নৰক-মহীৰংগ বান-ভগদত্ত, ডাঙ্গৰ বৰ্মা, চুকাফা, নৰনাৰায়ণৰ
সময়ৰ পৰা ধৰিম নে নগাজিৰি খনিকৰ গাঁৱৰ শিলালিপিৰ কালৰ পৰা ধৰিম?
মিনিহাছাৰ বছৰীয়া অসম? আঠ হাজাৰ বছৰীয়া অসম? সময়ৰেখাবোৰক লৈ
বিতৰ্ক চলি আছে বাবেই কালানুক্রম থিৰাং কৰাতো জটিল। কিন্তু এটা কথা
সত্য যে এই হাজাৰ বছৰীয়া অসম পৰিক্ৰমাত আলোচ্য দুশ বছৰ অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ।
১৮২৬-১৮২৬ লৈকে ছয়শ বছৰীয়া আহোম স্বৰ্গদেউ আৰু নৰনাৰায়ণ চিলাৰায়ৰ
সময়ছোৱাৰ কথাবোৰ লৈ আমি গৌৰৱবোধ কৰো যদিও এই কালছোৱাক লৈ
আমি শৰকৈ নাভাৱো। অথচ এই কালছোৱাই আমাৰ সমাজ জীৱনৰ এক পৰ্বাস্তৱ
ঘটািছে। এক সামন্তীয় গাঁথনিৰ মাজৰ পৰা এক অৰ্ধ পুৰ্জিবাদী গাঁথনিলৈ আমাৰ
সমাজ জীৱনৰ পৰ্বাস্তৱ ঘটািছে। আধুনিক জাতি হিচাপে অসমীয়া জাতিক এক
ৰূপ প্ৰদান কৰিছে। নগৰীকৰণ, উদ্যোগীকৰণৰে সমাজ জীৱনলৈ পৰিৱৰ্তন
আনিছে। যাতায়াত, যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থাই ব্যক্তি পৰিচয়কো চমু কৰি আনিছে।



BUSINESS, ECONOMICS, AND SOCIETY

THE CHANGING DIMENSIONS

(Vol – I)

Editor-in-Chief

Dr. Arup Kumar Sarkar

Co-Editors

Dr. R. Thanga Sheela

Ms. Priyanka

BUSINESS, ECONOMICS, AND SOCIETY

THE CHANGING DIMENSIONS (Vol – I)

Editor-in-Chief

Dr. Arup Kumar Sarkar

Ph.D., M.Com (Gold Medalist), M.B.A. NET (UGC), B.Ed., D.F.A.S.

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce

Uluberia College affiliated to the University of Calcutta

Co-Editors

Dr. R. Thanga Sheela

Ph.D., M.A., MPhil.

Assistant Professor

Department of Economics

S. T. Hindu College, Nagercoil affiliated
with Manonmaniam Sundaranar University

Ms. Priyanka

Ph.D. (Pursuing), M.B.A, NET (UGC), M.Com, NET (NTA)

Assistant Professor

Rawal Institutions, Faridabad, Haryana

red'shine
Publication
LONDON

CHAPTER 7

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW

Dr. Uttam Das

Abstract:

Women empowerment refers to the process of strengthening the hands of women who have been suffering from various disabilities, inequalities and gender discrimination. It is a process in which women gain control over their own lives by knowing and claiming their rights at all levels of society. Discrimination on gender basis is a worldwide phenomenon. The social structure of Indian society gives women a secondary position. They are oppressed in all spheres of life and are treated as weaker sex. This has affected their all-round development. Since independence, Indian government has taken numerous initiatives for the empowerment of women. The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution. Development of women has always been the central focus in the developmental planning of India. The different policies of government has brought many changes in the values and attitudes of society towards the women and many women are playing a constructive role in the development and welfare activities but still there are many obstacles in the process of women participation and empowerment. In India, women are making significant gains in the social, economic and political spheres where increased participation is rapidly empowering women, boosting their confidence, changing perceptions regarding their contribution and improving their status and position in society. The current status of women with respect to

human development parameters, legal rights for women to life and freedom from violence, economic and social discrimination and their rights to equality and equity shows that a lot still remains to be done. It is therefore, necessary to reinforce the rights-based approach for creating an enabling environment in which women can enjoy their rights. In this paper, focus is given on various initiatives which have been taken by the government of India for the empowerment of women.

Keywords: *Gender Equality, Women Empowerment*

Introduction:

Empowerment is a process which enables individual or a group of individuals to realize their full identity and powers in all spheres of life. It means being free to explore the best way of doing things, not just doing what you are told. It means 'giving power to' and 'creating power within'. It is a process that people undergo, which eventually leads to changes. It occurs when someone who did not have power earlier is given power. In other words; it refers to giving power to individuals in all spheres of life which are essential for survival and overall development of mankind. Empowerment is the process by which the powerless people can change their circumstances and begin to have control over their lives. It includes both control over resources (physical, human, intellectual and financial) and over ideology (beliefs, values and attitudes).

Empowerment is related to the concept of power though the term power may have different connotations. In absolute sense, it implies control over the mind and actions of others. In the subjective realm, it means power to do anything without being subjugated to any other forces, to be able to decide for oneself and also become an active participant in the decision making process. Empowerment is basically related to the location of power in society and also to the fact that women lack this power in that it underlines the dominant-subordinate framework of the society. If

MODERN INDIAN DRAMA

Theory, Practice and Criticism



EDITOR
DR. ABUL FOYES MD MALIK

MODERN INDIAN DRAMA :

Theory, Practice and Criticism

PUBLISHED BY : DR ABUL FOYES MD MALIK, DEPT. OF BENGALI
DIGBOI MAHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA
DIGBOI- 786171

FIRST PUBLISHED : SEPTEMBER, 2020

EDITED BY : DR ABUL FOYES MD MALIK
DEPT. OF BENGALI
DIGBOI MAHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA

COVER DESIGN : EDITOR

PRICE : 1000/- (RUPEES ONE THOUSAND ONLY)

PRINTED BY : THE ASSAM COMPUTERS
SECTOR - 49, BY LANE - 5TH
BAMUNIMAIDAN INDUSTRIAL AREA
GUWAHATI

ISBN : "978-81-946812-7-4"

Use of Symbolism in Dramas with Special Reference to The Symbols Used in the Play *Tughlaq* by Girish Karnad

Sampurna Bora

M.A., Department of English, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh

M.H. Abrams in his *Glossary of literary terms* writes "A symbol, in the sense of the term, is anything which signifies something else." (Abram. 168) A symbol is thus something that has layers to it apart from what it seems like on the surface. It has a greater meaning than the literal suggestion and is usually used to represent something other than what it is at face value.

Symbolism as a conscious movement was born in France as a reaction against the naturalism and precision, and exactitude of the naturalistic school represented by Zola. Symbolism, as a school, therefore, was announced in a manifesto in the *Figaro* by a group of writers known for twenty years as "Decadents", to describe a new literary expression in which words are used to suggest states of mind rather than to convey objective, representational or intellectual content. In the theatre too, symbolism was considered to be a reaction against the plays that embodied naturalism and realism in the turn of 20th century.

Dramatists in their dramas have made wide use of symbolism. In the context of drama therefore, symbolism is a device in which an object, a character or situation stands for another thing, beyond its literal meaning. Symbolism adds depth to the dramatic work and causes the audience to reflect more thoroughly upon what they have seen. Symbolism is also a powerful force for communicating meaning. Certain themes or ideas affect the audience more profoundly when presented indirectly through a symbol than when presented overtly. This paper aims to analyze the use of symbols in dramas with special reference to the symbols used in the play *Tughlaq* by Girish Karnad.

Frederick M. Tisdell in his paper "Symbolism in the Theatre" writes about the use of symbolism has been used in various plays and also about the advantages and disadvantages of symbolism. He writes that symbolism plays an important part in drama. To this he adds that how dramatists have faced the problem of expressing experiences which cannot so easily take form in the action of dramatic characters and so sought devices for overcoming the natural limitations of their art form. Devices like the aside, the soliloquy or the confession have largely been abandoned but the symbol, he writes, "has been more and more extensively used." (229) He further writes on the disadvantages of symbolism too, that the play

PARTITION OF INDIA :

Memory, Trauma and Representation

Editors

DR DIPAK KUMAR DOLEY

DR ABUL FOYES MD MALIK



PARTITION OF INDIA :

Memory, Trauma and Representation

- PUBLISHED BY : DR. DIPAK KUMAR DOLEY, DEPT. OF ENGLISH
DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY, DIBRUGARH
DR. ABUL FOYES MD MALIK, DEPT. OF BENGALI
DIGBOI MAHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA, DIGBOI
- FIRST PUBLISHED : 1ST AUGUST, 2020
- EDITED BY : DR. DIPAK KUMAR DOLEY, DEPT. OF ENGLISH
DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY, DIBRUGARH
DR. ABUL FOYES MD MALIK, DEPT. OF BENGALI
DIGBOI MAHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA, DIGBOI
- COVER DESIGN : EDITORS
- PRICE : 1,000/- (RUPEES ONE THOUSAND ONLY)
- PRINTED BY : CHINTAMONI PRAKASHAN (130)
ZOO ROAD TINIALI, SHANTI PATH
HOUSE NO. 45, GUWAHATI
- ISBN : 978-81-86385-23-6

No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, recording or by any information, storage and retrieval system without prior permission in writing from the publisher.

The views and research findings provided in publication are those of the author/s only and the editors are in no way responsible for its content.

Representation of Women in Khuswant's Singh's *Train to Pakistan*

Sampurna Bora

M.A. in English, Dibrugarh University

Taking Mano Majra, a fictional village on the border of India and Pakistan during 1947, Khuswant Singh in *Train to Pakistan* sets on to realistically portray the horrors of partition. As literature transcends time, partition writing is still pertinent today. Memories of partition are too painful to be told. They remain half hidden, or half-told. A.J. Kabir in "Subjectivities, Memories, Loss" states: "It has been told that, there are unresolved problems of the past" (qtd. Bruschi 29). As such Khuswant Singh among many other partition writers has made an attempt to produce fiction where the aftermath of partition is being described vividly. However, *Train to Pakistan*, being a fiction which shows us a real picture of the plight of women during those times, fails to give them an identity, individuality or voice of their own. Khuswant Singh has just treated partition as the main, or one of the main themes of the novel. As far as the treatment of women is concerned in the novel, they are not really seen as women, as human subjects but only as bodies, as objects. The heroines, very few, are shown as a passive and submissive beloved of the heroes. For example, the relationship between Juggat Singh and his beloved Nooran in the novel is one such:

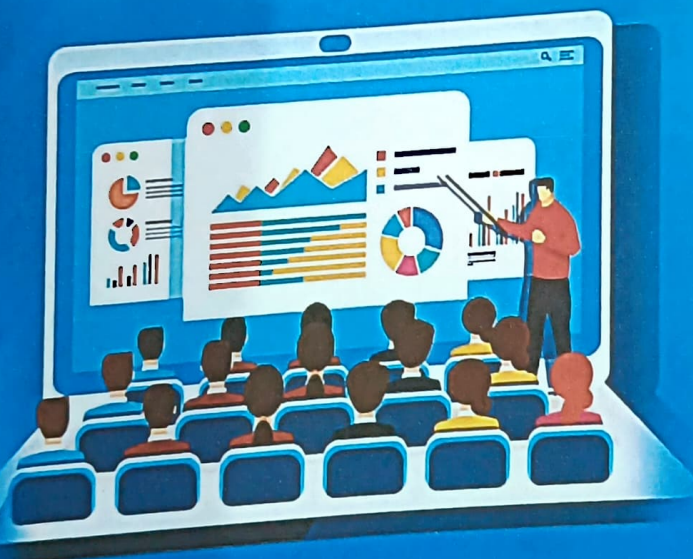
Juggat Singh's caresses became lustful. His hands strayed from the girl's face to her breasts and her waist. She caught it and put it back on her face. His breathing became slow and sensuous. His hand wandering again and brushed against her breasts as if by mistake. The girl slapped it and put it away. Juggat Singh stretched his left arm that lay under the girl's head and caught her reproving hand. Her other arm was already under him. She was defenseless. (Singh 14)

Thus, male hegemony predominates in *Train to Pakistan*. Whereas men are projected as doer of action, women are shown as receivers of those actions. It has been described at the very outset of the novel how men had been assigned important jobs like being the Mullah of the mosque or a police sub-inspector or even the District Magistrate. But women "are busy in their daily chores" (Singh 5) and "rub clarified butter into each other's hair, pick lice from their children's heads, and discuss births, marriages and death" (Singh 5). Singh, thus projects the women as typical country women having no individuality. On the other hand, if we look into partition writings by women writers like Taslima Nasrin and Bapi Sidhwa, we see that the main focus of these women writers is on the psychological trauma faced by women.

Research Trends in Applied Research

Volume - 7

Chief Editor
Prof. Abdul Razaq Hashemi



Weser Books

Published By: Weser Books

Weser Books, No. 79737
Äussere Weberstr. 57
02763 Zittau, Germany
Email: weserbooks@gmail.com

Chief Editor: Prof. Abdul Razaq Hashemi

The author/publisher has attempted to trace and acknowledge the materials reproduced in this publication and apologize if permission and acknowledgements to publish in this form have not been given. If any material has not been acknowledged please write and let us know so that we may rectify it.

© Weser Books

Publication Year: 2021

ISBN: 978-3-96492-236-6

Pages: 143

Price: € 12

Contents

S. No. Chapters	Page No.
1. Role of Engagement Activities in Psychological Well-Being of Students During Covid-19 (Dr. Ginu George, Dr. Mary Rani Thomas and Yamini Gera)	01-15
2. Preservation through Drying/Dehydration (Dr. Priti Jain and Dr. Pratibha Parihar)	17-28
3. Packaging of Fruits and Vegetables (Dr. Priti Jain and Dr. S.S. Shukla)	29-47
4. Designing Chemosensors for Fluoride Detection (Sudhangshu P. Bharati, Bikash Chandra Mushakary and Rituraj Das)	49-75
5. Problems and Perspectives of Organic Farming in India (Sandeep Kumar Maurya, Brijesh Kumar and Sarvaajeet)	77-88
6. Certification of Organic Products in India (Sandeep Kumar Maurya, Brijesh Kumar and Sarvaajeet)	89-99
7. Exploration of Power Delay Product on Feedback Based DET Flip Flop Utilizing Dual Sleep and Dual Slack Approach (S. Karunakaran and B. Poonguzharselvi)	101-111
8. आधुनिक हिन्दी काव्य में 'राम' (उर्मिला भगत)	113-125
9. Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting (Avanish Yadav, C. John Wesley, P.S. Kashyap, H.C. Singh, Meera Kumari and Aftab Alam)	127-143

Chapter - 4

Designing Chemosensors for Fluoride Detection

Sudhangshu P. Bhattach, Bikash Chandra Mushahary and Rituraj Das

Abstract

Fluoride concentration in drinking water plays a key role in human health. At low concentration, it is used in the prevention of dental caries. However, prolonged exposure of fluoride above its permissible limit may lead to dental fluorosis, skeletal fluorosis and other linked disorders such as anaemia, premature babies, thyroid hormone related abnormalities, inefficient renal system, gastric irritation, lowering of the IQ score in the children, etc. This justifies the quest of the scientists for an efficient fluoride sensor. Research is being conducted on colorimetric and fluorometric chemosensors as they are simple and user friendly alternative to sophisticated fluoride detection techniques. This chapter comprehensively discusses different chemosensors for fluoride that are based on fluoride-Lewis acids interactions, hydrogen-bonding interaction and/or deprotonation (Brønsted acid-base interaction) of the receptor involving indole, pyrrole, amide/sulfonamide, thiourea/urea, imidazoline/imidazole, Schiff base etc. metal-ligand interactions involving metal ion binding sites and fluoride-promoted reactions of the probe.

Keywords: fluoride, sensor, receptors, h-bonding, deprotonation

Introduction

Fluoride plays a concentration dependent two fold role in physiological and medical processes. At low concentration, it is required for the prevention of dental caries as well as in the treatment of osteoporosis ^[1]. In contrast, prolonged intake of fluoride above a certain concentration may lead to dental fluorosis, skeletal fluorosis and non-skeletal fluorosis. Dental fluorosis is characterised by discoloured teeth or, in severe case, pits in the teeth. Effect of overexposure of fluoride is more on children compared to that on adults ^[2]. Fluoride ingestion after the age of eight does not lead to dental fluorosis ^[3]. It is caused when fluoride replaces hydroxide from hydroxyapatite, the major constituent of tooth enamel, to form fluorapatite. This makes the tooth

S. No	Chapters	Page No.
1	Community Based Fishery Management Approach Adopted by the Fisherfolk of River Singla for Sustainable Development in Karimganj District of Assam, India (<i>Satyajit Das and Kakoli Chanda</i>)	6-17
2	Pharmaceutical Product Protection in India: Effects of Repealing of Exclusive Marketing Right (<i>Dr. Sanjib Khatua, India</i>)	19-31
3	Advances in Nanomaterials for Biomedical Application (<i>Praveen Kumar and Renuka Choudhary</i>)	33-51
4	Analysis of Electric Vehicle Charging Problems (<i>Dr. J. Subashini, Dr. K. M. Jayaraman, Ramakrishna and Dr. K. Venkateshwarar</i>)	53-63
5	Optical Fiber: A Comprehensive Overview (<i>Dr. Subashini, Dr. Khatua</i>)	65-71
6	Interventions to Avoid (<i>Dr. Subashini, Dr. Khatua</i>)	73-83
7	Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Clinics (<i>Dr. Subashini, Dr. Khatua</i>)	85-91
8	Radar Setup and Artificial Intelligence Integrated Self-Driving Vehicle for the Prevention of Vehicle Collision (<i>Dr. Subashini, Dr. Khatua, Dr. Khatua, Dr. Khatua and Dr. Khatua</i>)	93-107

Chapter - 1

Community Based Fishery Management Approach Adopted by the Fisherfolk of River Singla for Sustainable Development in Karimganj District of Assam, India

Satyajit Das and Kakoli Chanda

Abstract

Community based fishery management (CBFM) approach has been adopted with a view to promote the sustainable use of the fishery resources of River Singla by empowering local communities, in order to, manage their local resources. The River Singla has been originated from the Mizoram at a height of 365.21m MSL and enters into Sone Beel, one of the biggest wetland in Assam. CBFM provides with the primary responsibility of the aquatic communities and the fishermen, in maintaining the fishery resources. Fisheries resources are most important and basic property in many parts of the globe and general management methods are to be applied in order to provide with the strength of fishery resources and potentials to the resource users/stakeholders for long term use. Further, the general people are also to be provided with the new strategies of management and sustainable development of the fishery potentials. CBFM is one of the new developing strategies, which takes a more regional and integrated management approach, which can be very much affordable practice for the aquatic resources management and socio-economic upliftment. Moreover, CBFM achieves such productivity by combining the scientific research with community involvement and local ecological knowledge to make monitoring programmes specific to local areas.

Keywords: CBFM, River Singla, fisheries resources, socio-economic upliftment, management, sustainable development

1. Introduction

Community based fishery management (CBFM) provides with the primary responsibility of the aquatic communities and the fishermen, in maintaining the fishery resources. This Community based fishery management system is more localised and hence, the techniques of

*Songs
of
My
Soul*

PRADIP CHANDRA DAS

LIFE WITHOUT YOU IS FUTILE

I prayed you before I was formed to being,
For life promising to pray you always,
At the last the birth happened as desired;
I lingered longingly to have soul human.
The chaos with horror and terror,
The desire rises to lofty with expectation,
To reach your feet to hold with exuberance,
Desiring dream to reach your bosom wide,
I was finally on globe from my parents womb
Who took all the troubles to survivals me,
All along the adversities and dogmatic desire.
They grew me up with lullaby and adoration,
Perhaps the hope desiring service in the old age,
Same the way opportunity to delight my being,
I grow now and then with hope and aspiration.
Parents did a job with all ardor but—
I jolted, netted with my little deed,
In return You lulled me lovingly in devotion.
Now I live with nothing and vanity ego,
I cry to protect me the soul only You can.

I'M CHEATED...

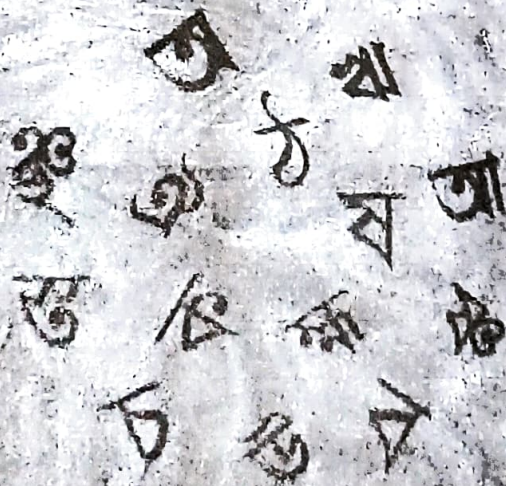
MOSTLY I'm cheated to my ignorance,
I feel like dejected to reach the happiness,
I go around looking for the peace and accolade.
There's spine at every step I put
There's expectation always I bear.
The jiffy you appear in my eyes,
Once closed with desire and futility,
I laugh at me with colossal vulgar
That I sank in the instincts abound.
O my Lord! I'm sure I endured back to You,
Such a hollow I cry for nothingness,
A day I'll leave this temporary stay forever.
Mostly I'm cheated for all these ignorance
Seems knowing all but with hole huge,
My Seer, the great Almighty, I'll remain
All happy in your lap and loving devotion
With no more cheating I be cheated at all,
Will persist to save you in generation.

গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ স্নাতক মহলাৰ CBCS পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ পঞ্চম
ষাণ্মাসিক (Semester)-ৰ বাবে যুগতোৰা আবশ্যকীয় পাঠ্যপুথি

স্নাতক মহলাৰ অসমীয়া ব্যাকৰণ

ASM-HC-5026

গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ CBCS পাঠ্যক্ৰম অনুসৰি পঞ্চম ষাণ্মাসিকৰ
অসমীয়া সন্মান (Honours) পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ বাবে



বিশ্বজিৎ নাথ

Assamese Byakaran : A text book on Assamese, written by Biswajit Nath in accordance with the latest syllabus CBCS (Semestar) prescribed by Gauhati University and published by Brikshya Offset Press, Morigaon, 782105

প্রকাশক :

বৃক্ষ অফছেট প্রেছ, মৰিগাঁও

© : লিখক

Email : nathbiswajit654@gmail.com

প্রথম সংস্কৰণ : আগষ্ট, ২০২০

মূল্য : ১১০/- (এশ দহ) টকা

ISBN : 978-93-85310-64-5

মুদ্রণ :

বৃক্ষ অফছেট প্রেছ, মৰিগাঁও - ৭৮২১০৫
ম'বাইল : ৯৯৫৪০৬৮৬১৭, ৮৪০২৮৫৪৬০৭

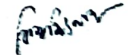
(ii)

পাতনি

বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় অনুদান আয়োগ (UGC) ৰ নিৰ্দেশনামে গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে নিজৰ অধীনস্থ মহাবিদ্যালয় বিলাকত CBCS (Choice Based Credit System) পাঠ্যক্ৰম ইং ২০১৯ বৰ্ষত আৰম্ভ কৰে। CBCS পাঠ্যক্ৰম অনুসৰি অসমীয়া সম্মান (Honours) পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ পঞ্চম বাৰ্ষিকৰ বাবে প্ৰাৰ্থিত বুনীয়াদী পাঠ্য ASM-HC-5026 “অসমীয়া ব্যাকৰণ” - নীৰৱকাকতখন আমাৰ এই প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ দ্বাৰা যুগতোৱাৰ প্ৰয়াস কৰা হৈছে। গ্ৰন্থখনত ব্যাকৰণৰ লগতে অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ ব্যাকৰণ সম্পৰ্কে সহজ-সৰল ভাৱে ব্যাখ্যা দিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে। ভাষাৰ ছাত্ৰ হিচাপে গ্ৰন্থখনত বিনম্ন পাৰিভাষাবৈজ্ঞানিক সূত্ৰ-সিদ্ধান্তবোৰ সহজ-সৰলভাৱে দাঙি ধৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে। গ্ৰন্থখনি প্ৰস্তুত কৰোঁতে অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ পণ্ডিতসকলৰ বিভিন্ন গ্ৰন্থ হয় লোৱা হৈছে। অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ প্ৰকৃতি, স্বৰূপাদিৰ ব্যাখ্যা বিৱৰ্তন দুটা ৰিটা গোটত সামৰি আলোচনা কৰাটো সম্ভৱপৰ নহয় যদিও ভাষাসৈৰ সামগ্ৰিক ৰূপ এটা দাঙি ধৰিবলৈ সাধানুসৰি চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে। গ্ৰন্থখনিত জানিতে ৰৈ যোৱা ভুল-ভ্ৰুটিৰ বাবে সুহৃদয় পাঠক, ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী আৰু শিক্ষক মাজৰ ওচৰত মই ক্ষমা বিচাৰি সুধী সমাজৰ পৰা সু-দিহা পৰামৰ্শ কামনা কৰিলো। ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ সহায়ৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখি যিহেতু গ্ৰন্থখনি প্ৰস্তুত কৰা হৈছে সেয়েহে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ যদি অকণমানো সহায় হয় তেন্তিগাহলৈ মোৰ এই ম সাৰ্থক হোৱা বুলি ভাবিম।

গ্ৰন্থখনিৰ কাম অতি নিষ্ঠাৰে হাতত লৈ সমাপন কৰাৰ বাবে বৃক্ষ অফছেট প্ৰেছৰ স্বত্বাধিকাৰী শ্ৰীযুত বুবু শইকীয়াৰ লগতে তেওঁৰ কৰ্মচাৰীসকলে আমাৰ অশেষ কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন কৰিলো। একাগ্ৰতাৰে গ্ৰন্থনিৰ অৱশ্য কাম সমাৰ্পণ নিয়াৰিকৈ কৰাৰ বাবে এইক্ষেত্ৰত মৰমৰ ভাইটি ৰাজু আৰু ৰফিকুল লৈ মোৰ হিয়া ভৰা কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন কৰিলো।

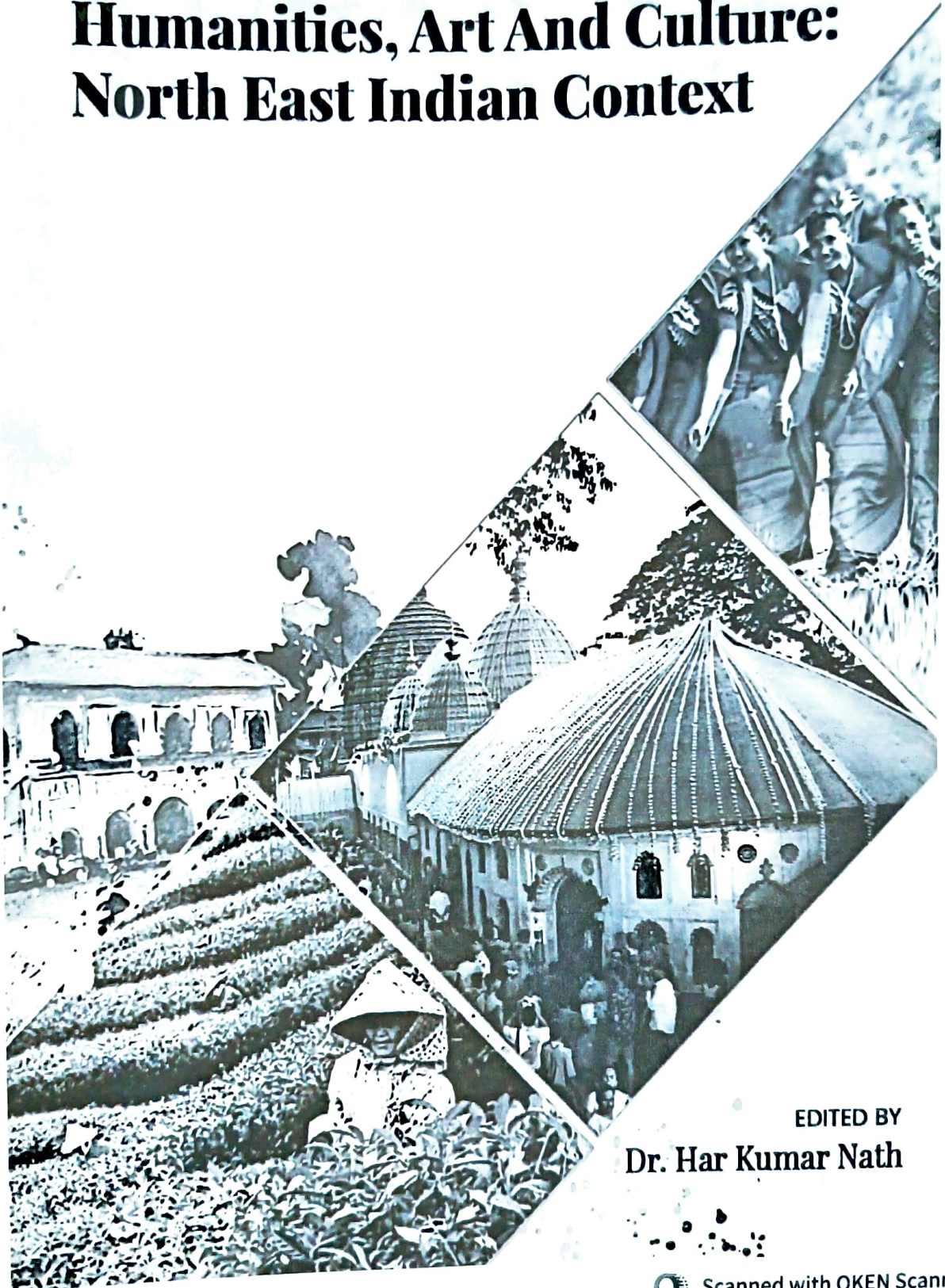
সদৌ শেষত সকলোৰে সু-দিহা পৰামৰ্শ আৰু আশীৰ্বাদিৰ ক্ষমা ধৰ্মনাৰে -


(বিশ্বজিত নাথ)

(iii)

red'shine
Publication

Multidisciplinary Research In Humanities, Art And Culture: North East Indian Context



EDITED BY
Dr. Har Kumar Nath

**MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN HUMANITIES, ART AND CULTURE:
NORTH EAST INDIAN CONTEXT**

Editor(s): DR. HAR KUMAR NATH, DR. SUSMITA NATH, DR. ASRAF ALI



RED'SHINE PUBLICATION PVT. LTD.

Headquarters (India): 88, Patel Street, Navamuvada,

Lunawada, India-389 230

Contact: +91 76988 26988

Registration no. GJ31D0000034

In Association with,

RED'MAC INTERNATIONAL PRESS & MEDIA. INC

India | Sweden | London



Text © *Chief Editor*, 2021

Cover page ©RED'SHINE Studios, Inc, 2021



All right reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or used in any form or by any means- photographic, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems- without the prior written permission of the author.



ISBN: 978-93-90937-21-9

DIP: 18.10.56/951100

Price: ₹ 240/-

April, 2021 (First Edition)



The views expressed by the authors in their articles, reviews etc. in this book are their own. The Editor, Publisher and owner are not responsible for them. All disputes concerning the publication shall be settled in the court at Lunawada.



www.redshine.co.in | info.redmac@gmail.com

Printed in India | Title ID: 95110056



CHAPTER 11

Problems and Prospects of Ecotourism in North East India

Sarat Kumar Nath, Biswajit Nath

Summary

North Eastern India is well blessed by nature. Moreover it has rich ethnic heritage. Ecotourism is a growing area in this tourist friendly region. It is a responsible tour to the natural areas, which cover the ecology and promote the welfare of the people. It is a sound environment tourism. It focuses to the destination where flora and fauna, cultural and other historical heritage etc. exist. If ecotourism is not properly monitored it can be as damaging as mass tourism. The paper highlights the challenges and opportunities of ecotourism in North Eastern India.

The North Eastern India is endowed with numerous beautiful hill ranges covered with forests, coupled with the rich natural and cultural heritage provide unique opportunities for Ecotourism. The landscape constituents of the region viz, hills (60%), plateau (12%) along with the river system contributes substantially in enriching the scenic component. This area is a part of Indo-Burma Hotspot with 66.07 % of forest covered area (SFR 2015) that supports various species of mammals, birds, reptiles, more than 2500 species of plants and more than 300 species of medical plants.

Ecotourism or Ecologically Sustainable Tourism is a form of tourism involving visiting fragile, pristine and relatively undistributed natural areas, intended as a low impact and offer small scale alternative to standard commercial mass tourism. It offers

MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN HUMANITIES, ART AND CULTURE: NORTH EAST INDIAN CONTEXT

opportunity to showcase states' unique natural and associated cultural heritage to visitors while enhancing the livelihood options for the local peoples. Ecotourism is globally identified as a means of achieving twin goals of Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development.

Ecotourism focuses on local cultures and wildness adventures and environmental protection. More over it can generate employment opportunities, particularly in underdeveloped areas. It also ensures proper utilisation of natural resources like landscape, mountains, biodiversity area, rivers etc. for benefit of the local people. Ecotourism is the best way to enjoy the nature's charisma.

Tourism vs Ecotourism**

The key difference between tourism and ecotourism lies with the involvement of nature; tourism is much concerned about the well being of the local people and conservation of nature, ecotourism tries to create a minimal impact on the people and on the environment.





KOLONG-KILING

কলং-কিলিং

Volume VI

Nagaon-Morigaon Zone, ACTA

Editors :

Dr. Achyut Kumar Das
Gopi Borthakur



KOLONG-KILING (কলং-কিলিং)

It is a multi-lingual compilation of Articles and papers published on the occasion of 15th Nagaon-Morigaon Zonal conference held on 27th November, 2021 at Jagiroad College, Morigaon.

Editorial Board :

Advisors :

Mr. Biswajit Bhuyan, *President, ACTA*

Dalil Uddin Ahmed, *President, Nagaon-Morigaon Zone*

Mr. Ranjit Kr. Baruah, *Central Executive, ACTA*

Editors :

Dr. Achyut Kr. Das

Gopi Borthakur

Assistant Editor :

Utpal Mech

Members :

Ajit Konwar

Dr. Parag Dutta

Pragati Prasad Bora

Santanu Bordoloi

Published by : Nagaon-Morigaon Zone, ACTA

Price : 200.00

ISBN : 978-95-89362-67-9

Published at : Brikshya Offset Press, Morigaon

Disclaimer : The opinion expressed in the articles & papers of this Vol. VI are those of the authors and donot reflect the opinions of either of the editors or the Editorial Board. The Editors and the Editorial Board is not responsible for any factual inadequacy or inaccuracy and opinion expressed in the articles or paper.

চৈয়দ আব্দুল মালিকৰ 'দুখন ভৰি': এক আলোচনা

বিশ্বজিৎ নাথ

অসমীয়া গল্প সাহিত্যক এক বিশেষ মাত্ৰা প্ৰদান কৰা চৈয়দ আব্দুল মালিক (১৯১৯-২০০০) নিঃসন্দেহেহে আগশাৰীৰ উল্লেখযোগ্য গল্পকাৰ। ১৯৩৫ চনত 'জেউতি' আলোচনীত 'বন্ধ কোঠা' নামৰ গল্পৰে আত্মপ্ৰকাশ কৰি অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ 'আবাহন' (১৯২৯) কাকতত গল্পকাৰ হিচাপে প্ৰতিষ্ঠা লাভ কৰা চৈয়দ আব্দুল মালিক 'বামধেনু' (১৯৫১) যুগৰো এগৰাকী শ্ৰেষ্ঠ গল্পকাৰ। আবাহন যুগত লিখা গল্পৰ বিশেষত্বই বামধেনু যুগ বা যুদ্ধোত্তৰ গল্পত চৈয়দ আব্দুল মালিকৰ পৈণত হাতৰ স্বাক্ষৰ বহন কৰে। অৰ্থাৎ আব্দুল মালিকে আবাহন যুগৰ গল্প আৰু বামধেনু যুগৰ গল্পৰ মাজত যোগসূত্ৰ স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছিল। সেয়েহে এনে প্ৰসংগত হেমবৰুৱাই তেওঁৰ Assamese Literature নামৰ গ্ৰন্থত উল্লেখ কৰিছে যে - "Abdul malik, a link between the two generations, reflects in a nutshell the passions and characteristics of both the Awahan and the post war period."

'পৰশমণি' (১৯৪৬), 'বঙাগড়া' (১৯৫৩), 'মৰহা পাপৰি' (১৯৫৪), 'এজনী নতুন ছোৱালী' (১৯৬২), 'শিল আৰু শিখা' (১৯৬৭), 'ছয় নম্বৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ' (১৯৬৮), 'বহুত বেদনা এটোপা চকুলে' (১৯৬৬), 'শিখৰে শিখৰে' (১৯৬৩) নামৰ গল্পসকলোনেৰে অসমীয়া গল্পসাহিত্যলৈ অবদান আগবঢ়োৱা মালিকৰ গল্পৰ বিশেষত্ব হৈছে - ৰোমাণ্টিক কল্পনা

KOLONG-KILING - 142

আৰু ভাবাদৰ্শ, উদাৰনৈতিক মানবীয়াতা, সমাজ সচেতনতাৰ গভীৰ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী, নৰ-নাৰীৰ প্ৰেম আৰু যৌন মনস্তত্ত্ব আদি।

চৈয়দ আব্দুল মালিকৰ আদিভাগৰ গল্পবোৰত দেখা পোৱা ৰোমাণ্টিক ভাৱ বিলাসিতাপূৰ্ণ যি দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী সেই দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী অৱশ্যে তেওঁৰ পৰৱৰ্তী গল্পবোৰত যথার্থভাৱে আৰু বাস্তৱমুখী হৈ থকা দিয়া দেখা যায়। চৰিত্ৰৰ মনোজগতত প্ৰৱেশ কৰি মানুহৰ মনৰ আভ্যন্তৰীণ জগতৰ সন্ধান দিয়াৰ লগতে সামাজিক, ৰাজনৈতিক আদি মূল্যবোধৰ কপায়ণৰ দ্বাৰা তেওঁ গভীৰ জীৱনবোধৰ পৰিচয় দিয়া দেখা যায় গল্পবোৰত। এনেক্ষেত্ৰত মালিকৰ এটি বহু পঠিত হৈছে 'দুখন ভৰি'। এই গল্পটোত মালিকে কেতবোৰ পাৰস্পৰিক বৈপৰীত্যৰ চৰিত্ৰ আৰু পৰিস্থিতিৰ সংযোগ কৰি গল্পকাৰে নিজৰ বক্তব্য বিষয়ক প্ৰকাশ কৰি নিজৰ জীৱনাদৰ্শৰ পৰিচয় দিছে।

মালিকৰ 'দুখন ভৰি' নামটোৱেই যেন এক ৰূপক। এই ভৰিৰ দ্বাৰাই গল্পকাৰে ভিন ভিন মানুহৰ চিন্তাধাৰা পোহৰাই তুলিছে। গল্পটোৰ কাহিনী অনুসৰি - এম. এছ. চি পাছ কৰি ই.এ. চি কাম কৰা গল্পৰ কথক আৰু তেওঁৰ বন্ধু সত্যেনে সন্ধিয়া ৰায়বাহাদুৰ ব্ৰজেন ফুকনৰ ঘৰলৈ প্ৰীতিভোজ এটাৰ নিমন্ত্ৰণী পোৱাৰ উপলক্ষে যায়। এই অনুষ্ঠানতেই ৰায়বাহাদুৰ ব্ৰজেন ফুকনৰ চতুৰ্থ ছোৱালী অমলাই গীত পৰিৱেশন কৰি সকলোকে মুগ্ধ কৰিছিল। তদুপৰি ইতিমধ্যে অমলাই চিলঙৰ লেডীজীনৰ পৰা বি.এ. পাছ কৰি দেউতাক আৰু তিনিজন ভিনিহিয়েকৰ অতি মৰমৰ হৈ পৰিছিল। অমলাৰ সৌন্দৰ্য্যৰ লগতে অভাৱনা, মাত-কথা আৰু সুৰে সঁচাকৈয়ে সকলোকে মোহিত কৰিছিল। এই অমলাৰে পাটৰ মেখেলাখন অলপ উজাৰ খাই বাবে কলাফুললৈ অমলাৰ ভৰি দুখন ওলাই আহিল আৰু বগা, কোমল, মিহি ভৰি দুখনত বঙা ভেলডেটৰ চেঙেলযোৰে সোণত জেউতি চৰাইছিল। সেয়ে এই মোহনীয় সৌন্দৰ্য্যই গল্পৰ কথক আৰু সত্যেনক বাককৈয়ে আকৰ্ষিত কৰিছিল। কিয়নো দুয়োবন্ধুয়ে প্ৰীতিভোজ খোৱাৰ পৰা ঘৰলৈ উভটোতে সেই অমলাৰ ভৰি দুখনৰ সৌন্দৰ্য্যৰ কথাও আলোচনা কৰিছিল। অৱশ্যে অমলাৰ এই বাহ্যিক সৌন্দৰ্য্যত অভিভূত হৈ সত্যেনে অমলাক পাবৰ বাবে উদ্গ্ৰীব হৈ

KOLONG-KILING - 143



অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ ভিন্ন পৰ্ব

সম্পাদনা
প্ৰাঞ্জল তালুকদাৰ



Asomiya Sahityar Bhinna Parba : A collection of essays on Assamese Literature, edited by Pranjal Talukdar and published by Purbayon Publication, Panbazar, Guwahati- 781001

1st Edition : March, 2021

Price : 360/-

ISBN: 978-93-90589-03-6

অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ ভিন্ন পৰ্ব

প্ৰথম প্ৰকাশঃ

মাৰ্চ, ২০২১

মূল্য : ৩৬০/-

বেটুপাত : অভিজিৎ বৰা

গ্ৰন্থস্বত্ব : সম্পাদক

প্ৰকাশকঃ

পূৰ্বায়ণ প্ৰকাশন

যশোবন্ত পথ, পাণবজাৰ আদৰ্শ প্ৰাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ৰ সমীপত

পাণবজাৰ, গুৱাহাটী-১

Email- purbayonindia21@gmail.com

website: www.purbayonpublication.com

☎ ৯৮৬৪৪২২১৫৭

দণ্ডিনাথ কলিতাৰ উপন্যাস : এক আলোচনা

২ বিশ্বজিৎ নাথ

অসমীয়া সাহিত্য জগতত দণ্ডিনাথ কলিতা (১৮৯০-১৯৫০) এটা চিৰপৰিচিত নাম। বিংশ শতিকাৰ প্ৰথমার্ধৰ অসমীয়া সাহিত্যলৈ এক বিশেষ সংযোজন কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হোৱা এইগৰাকী বহুমুখী প্ৰতিভাৰ অধিকাৰীৰ জন্ম হয় তেজপুৰত। বি এ পাছ কৰাৰ পিছত শিক্ষকতাৰে তেওঁৰ সাহিত্যিক জীৱন আৰম্ভ কৰে। কলিতাৰ সমগ্ৰ সাহিত্যৰাজি বিচাৰ-বিশ্লেষণ কৰি চালে অধ্যয়নৰ সুবিধাৰ বাবে তলত দিয়া ধৰণে ভাগ কৰিব পাৰি—

১। উপন্যাস : ‘ফুল’ (১৯০৮), ‘সাধনা’ (১৯২৮), ‘হত্যাকাৰী কোন’ (১৯৪৭), ‘গণবিল্লব’ (১৯৪৮), ‘অদৃষ্ট’ (১৯৪৯), ‘পৰিচয়’ (১৯৫০), ‘আৱিষ্কাৰ’ (১৯৫১)।

২। নাটক : ‘সতীৰ তেজ’ (১৯৩১), ‘অগ্নি পৰীক্ষা’ (১৯৩৭), ‘মুক্তিৰ অভিযান’ (১৯৪১), ‘পোহনীয়া কুকুৰ’ (১৯৪৬), ‘নগৰৰ বিহতলী’ (১৯৪৬), ‘পৰাচিত’ (১৯৪৯), ‘কীচক বধ’ (১৯৫০) আৰু ‘বীৰ চিলাৰায়’ (১৯৬৫)।

৩। ব্যংগ কবিতাৰ সংকলন : ‘বহুঘৰা’ (১৯১৬), ‘বগৰ’ (১৯২২) আৰু ‘বহুৰূপী’ (১৯২৬)।

৪। কাব্য : ‘অসম সন্ধ্যা’ (১৯৪৯)।

৫। কবিতা সংকলন : ‘দীপ্তি’ (১৯২৫) আৰু ‘বীণাৰ ঝংকাৰ’ (১৯৫১)।

৬। গল্প পুথি : ‘সাতসৰী’ (১৯২২)।

৭। সংস্কৃত নাটকৰ সাধু : ‘সংস্কৃত নাটকৰ সাধু’ (১৯৫১)।

৮। ব্যংগ গদ্য পুথি : ‘আত্মানন্দৰ আত্মকাহিনী’ (১৯৩৫)।