

প্রকৃতি মাষা



সম্পাদনা

ড° ইচ্ছা মিত্রের সন্নিবেশ

প্ৰস্তুটিত নাৰী



সম্পাদনা

ড° ইছমিৰেখা সন্দিকৈ

EDITOR

DR. ISHMI REKHA HANDIQUÉ



অসম কলেজ শিক্ষক সংস্থাৰ

লক্ষীমপুৰ মাণ্ডলিক সমিতিৰ হৈ

এল. টি. কে. মহাবিদ্যালয় প্ৰকাশন কোষৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰকাশিত

প্রস্ফুটিত নাৰী

Prasfutita Nari

An anthology of analytical articles on various perspectives on women, edited by Dr. Ishmi rekha Handique Konwar, Published by Publication Board, Assam College Teachers Association, Lakhimpur Zone, Lakhimpur, Assam Pin- 787001; on behalf of L. T. K. College Publication Cell, Printed at Sunrise Printers, Zoo Road, Guwahati, Assam, Pin- 787001.

Price Rupees 200/-

First Edition : 2020

প্রকাশক : অসম কলেজ শিক্ষক সংস্থার লক্ষীমপুৰ মাণ্ডলিক সমিতিৰ হৈ এল. টি. কে. মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ প্ৰকাশন কোষৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰকাশিত।

প্রথম প্ৰকাশ : ২০২০

ISBN : 978-81-939507-7-7

সম্পাদনা সমিতি

- উপদেষ্টা : গোপাল কৃষ্ণ বৰা, সঞ্জীৱ ফুকন, ড° ভাস্কৰজিৎ বৰা
সম্পাদক : ড° ইচ্ছমিবেখা সন্দিকৈ
সদস্যবৃন্দ : প্ৰফুল্ল নাথ, কমলেশ্বৰ হাজৰিকা, জয়প্ৰকাশ ভূঞা, বাতুল কুমাৰ লাহন, মাধৱ বৰা, ড° এইচ. এম. আব্দুচ, চাহিদ, প্ৰবীণ বাঁচে, বাতুল বৰা, পূৰ্ণ কান্ত বৰুৱা, উৎপল শইকীয়া, নিলোৎপল ফুকন, তিলক ডেকা।

বেটুপাত : হোমেন শইকীয়া, ধেমাজি

অক্ষৰ বিন্যাস/মুদ্ৰণ : জোনালী ডি.টি.পি. এণ্ড ডিজাইনিং চিষ্টেমচ্, উঃ লঃ চানবাইজ প্ৰিন্টাচ্, প্ৰাগ একাডেমী কমপ্লেক্স, জু-ৰোড, গুৱাহাটী
ফোন : ৯৯৫৪৪৭৬৩৬১, ৮৪৮৬৪৮১১৯৯
ই-মেইল : atulsaikia.dtp@gmail.com

গ্ৰন্থখনিত উল্লিখিত প্ৰবন্ধসমূহ লেখকসকলৰ নিজস্ব। ভৱিষ্যতে লেখনিসমূহত থকা আসোঁৱাহসমূহৰ বাবে সম্পাদক অথবা প্ৰকাশন গোষ্ঠী জগবীয়া নহয়।

সূচীপত্ৰ

- ♦ Editorial ৬
- ♦ নাৰী অধিকাৰ : এটা সুক্ষ্ম আলোকপাত ৮
—সুচিত্ৰা শইকীয়া
- ♦ মানৱ অধিকাৰ আৰু নাৰী ১২
—চিত্ৰবেখা দেৱী
- ♦ নাৰী আৰু স্বাস্থ্য ১৭
—স্বপ্নালী বৰগোহাঁই
- ♦ গ্ৰাম্য অৰ্থনীতি আৰু মহিলা সৰলীকৰণৰ অন্য নাম : চেতনা গালা সিন্হা ২২
—দুলেন কুমাৰ গগৈ
- ♦ নাৰী সৰলীকৰণ, অসমত নাৰীৰ সামাজিক স্থিতি আৰু ডাইনী হত্যা ২৬
—ইঞ্জিতা গগৈ
- ♦ Pandita Ramabai's Contribution to Women's Reform Movement : A Historical Outlook ২৯
—Mrs. Anjela Borah
- ♦ অন্তৰীপৰ মেনকা আৰু শৰবিদ্ধাৰ দীঘলানী : এক দৃষ্টিপাত ৩৪
—ড° মঞ্জুমণি শইকীয়া
- ♦ Women from Assam in 21st century and the context of socio-economic development ৩৮
—Anita Deka Bora
- ♦ Religion and Superstition : An Analysis ৪৩
—Mr Sanjib Phukan
- ♦ Role of Women of the Tea Garden Labourers of Assam : A study on Kanjikhawateastate of Chabua, Dibrugarh District, Assam ৪৯
—Pallabi Gogoi
- ♦ Women Empowerment Through Open and Distance Learning System in Assam. ৬০
—Dr. Bornali Deka
- ♦ Gender as a contingent category ৭২
—Murchana Das

- ♦ মামণি ৰয়ছম গোস্বামীৰ গল্পত নাৰী মনস্তত্ত্ব : এক বিশ্লেষণাত্মক অধ্যয়ন ৭৭
—ড° বিনীতা চহৰীয়া
- ♦ Austen's Construction of the Feminine Space in the 19th
Century England : A Reading of Mansfield Park ৯০
—Parineeta Dihingia
- ♦ নাৰী সুৰক্ষা : গাৰ্হস্থ্য হিংসা আইন - ২০০৫ ৯৯
—প্ৰনীতা বৰা
- ♦ The Contemporary Women of Deuri Tribes in Assam and
their Socio-Economic Condition ১০৬
—Mr. Gojendra Deuri
- ♦ নাৰী আৰু স্বাধীনতা ১২৫
—ড° নন্দিতা দত্ত
- ♦ জ্যোতিপ্ৰসাদ আগৰৱালাৰ 'কাৰেঙৰ লিগিৰী' আৰু 'ৰূপালীম' নাটকৰ
নাৰী চৰিত্ৰ : এক আলোচনা ১২৮
—ৰুবী বৰা
- ♦ The Feminine Mystique in North East India : An Exploration
of Two Short Stories from Manju Borah's Beyond Milestones ১৩৫
—Sania Wahid
- ♦ Mahatma Gandhi and the Contemporary Issues of Woman :
A Historical Review ১৪৭
—Lichamoni Boruah Gogoi
- ♦ Women Empowerment in India ১৬০
—Dr. Dharitri Borgohain
- ♦ Women and Religion : Status of Women in Buddhism ১৬৩
—Dr. Bornali Borah Handique
- ♦ অসমীয়া উপন্যাস সাহিত্যলৈ মহিলা ঔপন্যাসিকসকলৰ অৱদান বিশেষ উল্লেখ
মামণি ৰয়ছম গোস্বামীৰ উপন্যাস ১৭৩
—ড° ভাস্কৰজিৎ বৰা
- ♦ চিত্ৰলেখা উপন্যাসত উল্লেখিত নাৰীৰ মনস্থিতি আৰু অন্তৰ্দন্দ ১৮৮
—প্ৰণীতা গগৈ
- ♦ আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় নাৰী দিৱসত আৰু কিছু প্ৰাসংগিক চিন্তা ১৯৩
—ড° ইচ্ছাৰেখা সন্দিকৈ
- ♦ List of Contributors ১৯৬

Women from Assam in 21st century and the context of socio economic development

Anita Deka Bora

Assam is one of the most beautiful states of India which is endowed with abundant natural beauty and natural resources. This state was formerly known as kamrupa and Pragjyotishpur. Its antiquity can be established from the fact that it has been mentioned in the two great epics- The Mahabharata and the Ramayana and also in the Puranas. Women from ancient Kamrupa or Pragjyotishpur made their mark in several fields and again finds mention in ancient Indian texts. Even during Ahom rule, we come across the name of Mulagavoru who laid down her life fighting against mighty invading Muslim army. Chutia queen Sadhoni also left an exemplary trail by sacrificing her life rather than surrendering to invading enemy. During freedom movement, Kanaklata Barua made her mark by making supreme sacrifice.

Coming to 21st century, women from Assam have taken prominent role in the socio economic development along with their men counterparts. Assam has the distinction of having the first woman chief minister of India in post independent India. Thus though Assam is quite far from the mainland India, this has not deterred women to play active part in socio economic development of the state in the face of

limited opportunities that are normally available to women from metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata etc. Despite extreme hurdles, Padmashree Indira Miri went to England to pursue higher studies and that too after she became a widow at a very young age with three children. Her example shows that Assam did not have a very rigid and patriarchal system unlike many other Indian states. This lack of a strict patriarchal system also means that female infanticide rate in entire north east including Assam is one of the lowest in entire India. Assam is also lucky in the sense atrocities in the name of dowry is not a common occurrence in Assam which has become a big menace on the bride and her family in many other parts of India.

As per 2011 census, male literacy in Assam stands at 77.85 percent while female literacy in Assam is at 66.27 percent. Female literacy rate in Assam is slightly higher than all India average female literacy rate of 65.46 percent. On the other hand, male literacy rate in Assam is much lower than all India male literacy rate of 82.14 percent as per 2011 census. This is remarkable in the sense that despite so many odds, women from Assam have done much better than average women from other parts of India. It is expected that the first women university that has been recently set up in Assam would go a long way in enhancing higher education penetration among women in Assam and neighbouring north eastern states.

While discussing socio economic context of Assam, we come across many remarkable instances of women making equal contribution to the development of the state along with their male counterparts. Perhaps the biggest number of women engaged in any industry in Assam is numerous tea gardens. For last 100 years and more, the countless female workers



engaged in tea leaf plucking bear testimony to the contribution of an industry which has given a separate identity to the state itself as land of verdant tea gardens. These female workers are mostly illiterate and come from socially marginalized sections of society. Still they have been engaged in this industry from several generations. Tea industry itself plays a dominant role in the economic development of Assam. Perhaps lots of initiatives are required both at the governmental and nongovernmental levels to uplift the overall welfare of the countless female tea garden workers. Incidentally, infant mortality rate is far higher among tea garden workers. A notable development that is being observed in Assam for last few years is that several hundred women only self help groups have been set up. These self help groups are not only giving a new lease of life in semi urban and rural areas of Assam, but has also contributed to employment generation in unorganized sectors. Women centric skill development initiatives by government and nongovernmental organizations would give lots of value addition to these women centric self help groups.

Assam has witnessed lots of social and political upheavals post independence. Whether it was Bhasa Andolon or six years anti foreigner movement or insurgency related issues, women have played their part along with male counterparts. Holding the family fabric intact, providing proper care and guidance to the children during this tumultuous and conflict years, women of Assam have discharged their duties superbly. Children growing up in conflict zones need much more parental and social care compared to the children from normal and non conflict zones. Insurgency related issues have left deep scar in the minds of young children. Women from Assam have risen up to the occasion in this matter also.

Assam has suffered a lot in last 30/40 years due to lack of adequate industrialization. Apart from geographical remoteness from mainland, various agitations and insurgency related issues have hindered adequate industrialization of Assam. As a result unemployment percentage and poverty rate in Assam have gone up comparatively in last 30/40 years. This has added additional burden on women from the region to manage the family. This situation calls for more vocational training to ensure employment generation for both men and women.

Women of Assam have also marked their presence felt in numerous initiatives against some other social evils like witchcraft practice. A lady called Birubala Rabha has hogged national media limelight for her relentless effort against witchcraft. Ironically the majority victims of witchcraft are women and mostly widows. Women have a big role to play in creating social awareness against this evil practice. They are fortunate that madam Birubala Rabha have already laid a solid foundation as to how society at large can be mobilized against witchcraft.

Bootlegging is another menace that has crippled a large section of society in Assam. In many places, women groups have taken numerous efforts of their own to create awareness against bootlegging and alcohol consumption. It is almost impossible to reduce alcohol consumption and eliminate bootlegging without active participation by women.

Coming to political front, as mentioned above, madam Anuwara Taimur created history by becoming the first woman chief minister of any state of India, post independence. But still much leaves to be desired as far as women participation in state and national political sphere is concerned. In line with all India average, number of women MLAs and MPs from

Assam is nothing remarkable. Despite many political parties announcing and supporting women reservation in party affairs, none of the national and regional parties have implemented steps to make women reservation a success.

It is high time that women from Assam make full use of their potential in all aspects whether it is politics, social, cultural, economic etc issues. For that they require active and wholehearted support from their male counterparts. A society and nation can attain the path of progress only when both men and women from that society or country make best use of their respective potential.





L.T.K. College

Publication Cell

Azad | North Lakhimpur | Assam
ltkcollege@yahoo.in

www.ltkcollege.ac.in

ISBN : 978-81-939507-7-7



978-81-939507-7-7

