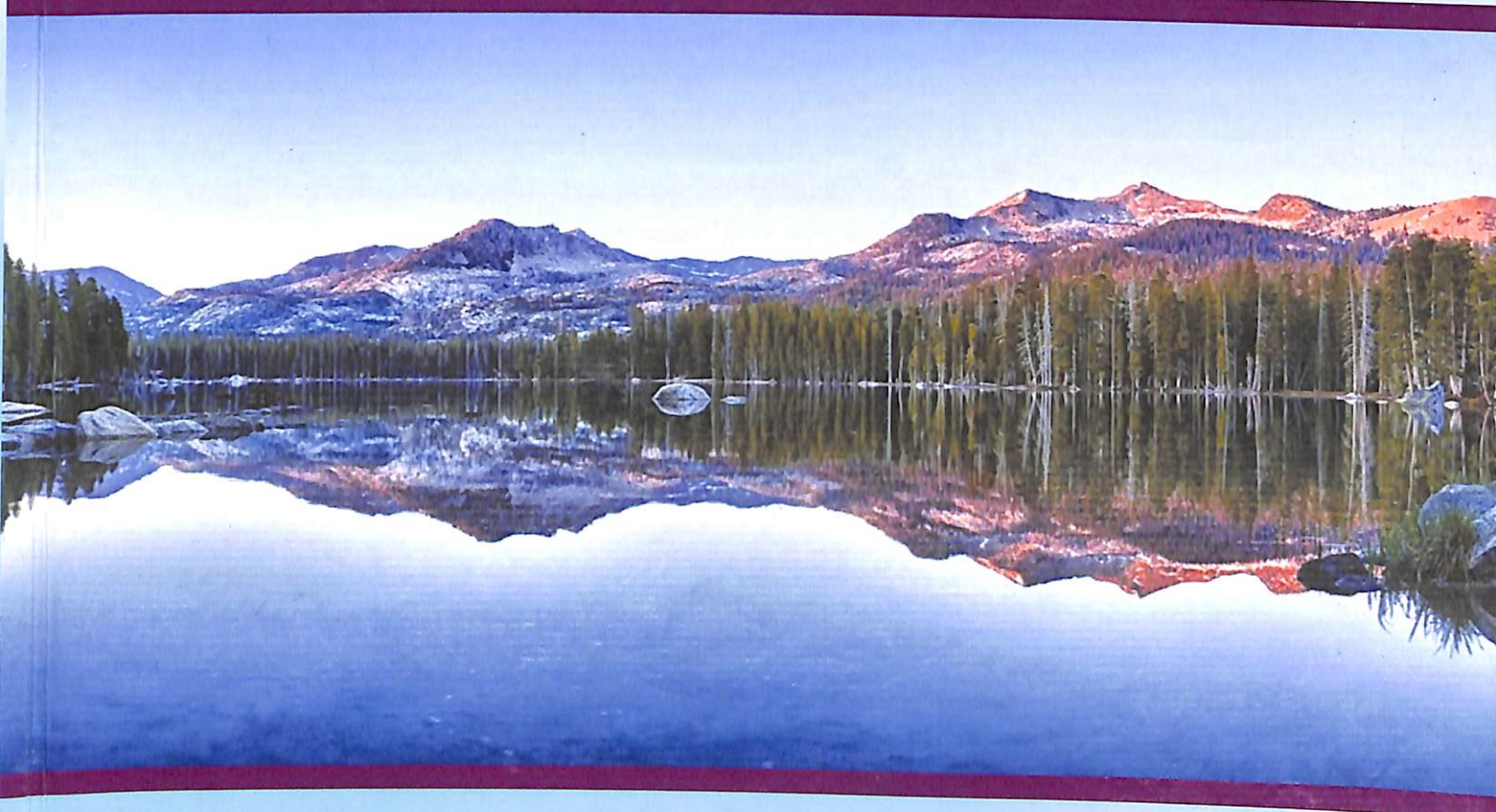


Panorama

Volume : III Issue : II

International Book of Multidisciplinary Studies



Edited by :
Dr. Safiqur Rahman

PANORAMA

International Book of Multidisciplinary Studies

(Research Papers and Articles)

Volume III :: Issue II



Unity Education Foundation
Guwahati

Edited By :

Dr. Safiqur Rahman

M.A., M. Ed., LL.B., PGDHRM, M. Phil, PhD.

Panorama : Research Papers & Articles- A Collection of Research Papers, Articles on Arts, Humanities, Management & Social Science. Panorama a research based International Book of Multidisciplinary Studies with Peer reviewed book. Published by Dr. Safiqur Rahman on behalf of Unity Education Foundation, Guwahati.

Editorial Board

Chairman : Adv. A. S. Tapader, *Unity Education Foundation*

Editor : Dr. Safiqur Rahman, *Guwahati College*

Members and Papers Reviewers :

Dr. Mujibul Hasan Siddiqui, *Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh*

Dr. Rupa Rani Sonowal, *Central University of Karnataka*

Dr. Machunwangliu Kamei, *Usha Pravin Gandhi College of Arts Science and Commerce, Mumbai*

Dr. Nurjahan Rahmatullah, *Cotton University*

Dr. Nekibuddin Ahmed, *Indira Gandhi Technological & Medical Sciences University, Arunachal Pradesh*

Jedidah Nyawira Kimathi,

Teachers Service Commission, Nairobi, Kenya

Dr. Gopesh Kr. Sarma, Madhya Kamrup College

Dr. Nayan Kalita, Goreswar College

Published By : Dr. Safiqur Rahman on behalf of
Unity Education Foundation, Guwahati
© Unity Education Foundation, Guwahati

First Published : January 2020

ISBN : 978-93-5396-633-1

Price : INLAND : 1000/-

Printed at : Kaziranga Printing House, Chandmari, Guwahati-21

Disclaimer : Opinions expressed in this book do not reflect the policies or views of this organisation, but of the individual contributors. The authors are solely responsible for the details and statements in their Research Papers.

Editorial :

We feel great pleasure to present this issue 'PANORAMA' which contain research paper, Articles on Arts, Humanities, Management and social science on research based book before our eminent highly educated readers hand. As we know Teaching, Research and extension are the basic dimensions of higher education. The present volume 'PANORAMA' is such an effort to bring multidisciplinary studies in our compendium to gain and to disseminate knowledge. This is our small contribution from Unity Education Foundation to provide a platform for the various research and studies to bring before the society. The ultimate goal of the book is to draw knowledge, information & understanding to attain certain accomplishment.

I express deep sense of gratitude to Adv. AS Tapader, Chairman Unity Education Foundation and other members for there all round help & encouragement in this regard. I am thankful to all the authors for their support & timely cooperation with us. I am also thankful to Jedidah Nyawira Kimathi, Kenya for helping & encouraging us in different ways during the course of this work.

The editorial board consists of prominent academicians from reputed Institutions and Universities. I am greatfull to all the esteem members for their constant support & cooperation to prepare this book.

Lastly, I hope that the book would be of great use to those who are working on the areas of expertise and as well to those who want to gain insight into the subject. I also welcome your comments & suggestions. I wish the readers many moments of happy & informative reading.

Dr. Safiqur Rahman

Assistant Professor

Department of Geography

Guwahati College, Guwahati-781021

Email : safiq.rahman@rediffmail.com

Phone : 8471960948



PROF. NASRIN
CHAIRPERSON

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
ALIGARH-202002 INDIA

Ref. No.....

Dated: 16- / 01 /2020

FOREWORD

The book entitled "PANORAMA" is excellent in area of diversified aspect of educational and scientific thinking in the world. This book makes the emphasis on development of teacher and quality education, cultural life of Karbis, dress and ornament of Bodo people, ecological status of floodplain, lokasamgrah, political empowerment of women, karma in Jain and Buddha philosophy, child health, biotechnology and biodiversity, growth rate, right to education, race, class and gender, urban growth, life skills, rural-non institutional credit, human rights, women in Indian television, ecological movement in Assam, employment and labour market, ethics of non-vedic schools in Indian philosophy, study of Bhim Rao Ambedkar, Indian women poets writing in English, insurgency and ethnic conflict in Assam, a humanist writer Lakshminath Bezbarua, constitutional commitment toward protecting minority rights in India, reflection of multicultural politics, loan recovery mechanisms of Bank, impact of environment on livelihood in North East India, teaching of English and need of innovative practices, the women centric customs of the Ahom Society and economic aspects of sustainable tourism development in India. This book is wonderful for the readers who have interest in educational, scientific, cultural, ethnic, religious, philosophical, environmental, ethical and developmental thinking in their mind. This book is also very useful for teachers, research scholars and students in India and abroad. Last but not least, the authors of the different book chapters made most appreciable efforts. For this very reason this book would serve as reference book in India and abroad.

Best Wishes

Dr. Mrs. Nasrin
Professor & Chairman
Department of Education
Aligarh Muslim University
Aligarh 202002 Uttar Pradesh
India

Contents

1. Socio-Economic Impact of Flood : A Study of Laharighat Revenue Circle, Morigaon <i>Pompi Bora</i>	1
2. Peace and Conflict Studies : An Emerging Discipline <i>Parismita Bhagwati</i>	4
3. Provision of Civic Amenities and Other Facilities and Services in Guwahati City in Access to Social Justice : From Dwellers Perspective <i>Dr. Bibeka Nanda Gogoi</i>	9
4. Correlation Between Body Image Profiles and Psychomotor Variables of District Level Female Athletes <i>Dr. Pulen Das</i>	17
5. Section 498a of i.p.c.: Its Association with Criminological Theories <i>Anjilina Kalita</i>	22
6. Social Media Influencers : Shaping and Influencing Popular Culture Trends <i>Ananya Gogoi</i>	25
7. A Study on Factors Affecting Green Products Purchasing Behaviour <i>Daisy Das</i>	29
8. Tiwa Women and Their Empowerment in Morigaon District of Assam, India <i>Dr. Lakhimi Nath</i>	36
9. To Study the Demographic Pattern of Presbyopia in Assam and Meghalaya <i>Mrinal Kalita / Dr Arup J.D. Sarma Dr Mir Alam Siddique / Dr Amarendra Deka</i>	40
10. Tribal Revolts in Central and Eastern India <i>Jeoti Pangging</i>	42
11. Undivided Goalpara District a Sacred Land for Multi-Religious Faiths : A Historical Discussion <i>Ibrahim Hussain Sheikh</i>	47
12. Unemployment in India : Causes and Implications <i>Antara Dutta</i>	52
13. Urban Articulation : A Case Study in a Rural Assamese Migrants' Colony of Guwahati <i>Puja Nath</i>	56
14. Assessment of Work Culture Based on Different Parameters of Job Satisfaction in Kumaon Region of Uttarakhand <i>Dr. Kiran Joshi / Dr. Phakir Singh Brij Mohan Joshi</i>	61
15. Effectiveness of Integrated Library Management Software (ILMS) : A Study With Reference to Three Leading Special Libraries of Jorhat <i>Anurag Borpatra Gohain</i>	66
16. A Socio-Legal Analysis of Llegal Termination of Pregnancy in India <i>Hiya Das</i>	71

17. Women Empowerment Through Self Help Groups : A Case Study of Lakhimpur District of Assam	<i>Bhoirab Jyoti Konch</i>	76
18. Assessment of Knowledge and Practice of Menstrual Hygiene	<i>Neha Kar</i>	83
19. Between Free Choice and Tradition : Contemporary Perspective on Marriage Among the Sonowal Kacharis	<i>Sujata Sonowal</i>	87
20. Extension Services : Social Connectivity of Libraries	<i>Pranjal Deka</i>	93
21. The Impact of Byzantine Art in W.B. Yeats with reference to his 'Sailing to Byzantium' and 'Byzantium'	<i>Mandira Sana Basumatary</i>	97
22. Customary laws : Special Reference to the Death Custom of The Rabhas of Goalpara District	<i>Rumi Nath</i>	100
23. The Role of Community in Social Order	<i>Sanghamitra Baruah</i>	103
24. Student and Anti-British Struggle in Colonial Assam: Revisiting the History of their Contribution in Indian National Movement	<i>Monjit Gogoi</i>	108
25. The Importance of Value Education in Present Education Systems	<i>Dr. Ruchi H. Arya</i>	112
26. The Myth of Egalitarian Status of Traditional Bodo Women in Society	<i>Kabi Ranjan Musahary</i>	116
27. Cultural Identity Through Khiring Khiring Baitho Puja	<i>Sukanya Sonowal</i>	122
28. Effectiveness of Education for Children With Special Needs	<i>Jayshree Das</i>	127
29. Oral Tradition and the Written word : A study of Raja Rao's Kanthapura	<i>Aditi Ghosh</i>	129
30. The Challenges of Demonetization on Unorganised Sector : A Post Demonetization Study	<i>Lovin Kro / Saurabh Barman</i>	132
31. Panchayatiraj System in Assam	<i>Dharma Das</i>	140
32. Accord-Making Experience and Peace-Building Process in India's Northeast :An appraisal of the Post-Bodo Accord Complexities in BTAD	<i>Bijaya Sarmah</i>	143
33. Feminist Legal Theory : Feminist Lawmaking and Women's Role in Making History	<i>Pallavi Aggarwal</i>	148
34. Green Revolution and Its Impacts in India	<i>Farbin Sultana Begum</i>	155
35. Marriage and Divorce Under Muslim Law	<i>Divakar Sharma</i>	159
36. Reality and Fiction in Ben Okri's the Famished Road : A Postcolonial Study	<i>Sambhabana Ray</i>	171
37. Tourism Industry in Assam : Prospects, Problems and Remedies	<i>Bikash Das</i>	175

Tourism Industry in Assam : Prospects, Problems and Remedies

Bikash Das

Abstract : Tourism is a fastest growing industry in the world. Tourism industry may work as an income and employment generator for a country or region. Tourism in Assam is based on wildlife, natural beauty, unique flora & fauna, holy shrines, green tea gardens, rivers, vibrant and colourful cultural festivals. Assam has a great tourism potential, which are to be explored as commercial resources. This paper is an attempt to analyze the prospects and problems of tourism industry in Assam. The paper also provides some suggestive measures to solve the problems faced by the tourism industry in the state.

Keywords : tourism, potential, wildlife, flora & fauna.

Introduction :

Tourism means short term movement of the people to their favorite places outside the native places. In the ancient time it was considered as a hobby, but at the present time it is considered as a huge industry all over the world. Now a day, tourism is one of the fastest growing industries of the world. Assam is one of the most attractive tourist spots of the country. Tourism industry plays a vital role in the economy of the state.

Assam, the gateway of Northeast India is situated within the latitude 24° North to 28° North and longitude 90° East to 96° East. The total geographical area of the state is 78,438 square Km and the total population is around 3.12 Cores. The state is divided into two parts namely Brahmaputra valley and Barak valley. Assam is well known for its natural resources. There are many attractive places in Assam which are identified as tourist hotspots of the state. However, many problems are being faced by the tourism sector in the state. These are geographical isolation, lack of government attention, poor transportation, lack of investment, natural calamities, political instability, terrorism etc. Although many problems are involved in the tourism industry of Assam, the state has a vast potentiality of income and employment generation in the state. Proper government initiatives should be taken by the government for promoting the tourism industry in the state, so that the economy of the state may grow through the tourism industry.

Review of Literature:

Gupta VK (1987) made a study on tourism potential in India. The study found that the tourism sector in India has been rapidly growing after independence. It also found that many initiatives have been undertaken by the government to develop the tourism sector in the country.

Farooq et al. (2012) finds that tourism has direct positive impact on the livelihood of the people of a region or country. The study has been made in Galiyat where the local people consider tourism as beneficial for them.

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Lakhimpur Girls' College, Lakhimpur, Assam

Rizal Parveen and Asokan R. (2013) studied on the contributions of the tourism industry to the economies of the North Eastern Indian states. It is found that the tourism sector contributes a considerable share to the Gross Domestic Product of the North Eastern states of the country.

Prospects of Tourism Industry in Assam:

Assam, the gateway of Northeast India is well known for its unique natural beauty which includes different varieties of flora and fauna available in the state, historical monuments, religious places, tea garden etc. It is a land inhabited by different ethnic groups and communities. Each community has their unique culture and traditional way living which are another component of tourism in the state. Assam has a vast potentiality of tourism development based on which the economy of the state can be developed. The main components of tourism industry in Assam are national parks and sanctuaries, rivers and wetlands, forests, wildlife, cultural heritage sites, religious places, tea gardens etc. The tourism potentialities in the state can be divided into the following categories^(3,5,6).

Wildlife Tourism:

Assam is famous for its colourful wildlife. Some exclusive species of wildlife are available in the forests of the state. The one-horned rhinoceros of the Kaziranga in Assam is world famous. Other exclusive species of wildlife found in the state are hollock gibbon, the pigmy hog, the golden cat, the golden monkey etc. There are five National Parks namely Kaziranga, Manas, Nameri, Orang and Dibru-Saikhowa in Assam which covers an area of 1561 square km. On the other hand, there are eleven wildlife sanctuaries in the state which covers an area of 493 square km. All these can make Assam as one of the most attractive tourist places of the world.

Nature Tourism:

Assam has a vast scope of nature tourism. The state is situated in the Indo-Burma biodiversity hotspots. Assam has a plenty of resources for developing nature tourism which include forests, flora and fauna, blue hills, waterfalls, national parks, bird sanctuaries etc. There are so many places of natural beauty in Assam where different species of rare animals and birds are found. If the tourism potentials of the state are fully utilized then it may be the backbone of the state economy within a few years.

Tea Tourism:

Assam is world famous for its tea. The state produces more than 50% of the country's total tea production. There are about 1000 tea gardens in Assam which are tremendous sources of natural beauty. The inhabitants of tea garden areas have a unique way of living. Their unique culture, songs and dances are the centers of tourist attraction. The tourists from different places of the world visit the tea gardens of Assam to see the people and their colorful culture.

Cultural Tourism:

Assam is a land inhabited by different ethnic groups and tribes. Each ethnic group and tribe has their unique cultural heritage. According to the census 2001, there are 23 tribes in Assam. About 13% of the state's total population is occupied by the tribal communities. Each tribal community has their own customs, religious belief, language, culture, festivals, food habits, songs and dances which are the main sources of cultural tourism in the state. The Bihu festival celebrated by the people of Assam is another source of cultural tourism in the state.

Pilgrim Tourism:

Assam has a great prospect of developing the pilgrim tourism in the state. The religious places and the temples of Assam are the centre of pilgrim tourism in the state. Kamakhya temple of Assam is one of the most attractive religious places of the country. About 1000 visitors visit the temple in every

day. Kamakhya is well known for its Ambubachi Mela celebrated in the month of June. During the Ambubachi Mela more than 1 Lakh pilgrims come for pilgrimage. The other religious places of tourist attraction in the state are Barpeta, Batadrawa, Madan Kaamdev temple, Majuli etc. Majuli, the largest river island of the world is one of the most attractive tourism spots in Assam. It is the nerve centre of Vaishnav Culture propounded by Shrimanta Sankardeva. The tourists from different countries of the world visit Majuli to see the Satras and the natural beauties of the river island. Thus Assam has a great prospect of pilgrim tourism based on these religious places.

Eco-Tourism:

Assam has a vast scope of eco-tourism based on its natural beauties and climatic conditions. The state has a vast potential of developing eco-friendly tourism as it is virtually free from industrial pollution. Its green forests, blue hills, enchanting rivers are the sources of eco-tourism in the state. However, some infrastructural facilities like good transport, good hotels for food and lodging, water sports equipments have to be developed for the development of eco-tourism industry in the state.

Besides, tourism industry has witnessed glorious success and rising gradually after globalization. The tourism industry is providing employment opportunities and economic benefit to the unemployed people of Assam. Table-1 shows a picture of tourism traffic to Assam and revenue earned from the tourists in the recent years.

Table: Tourists' Traffic and Revenue Earnings in Assam.

Year	Number of Tourists	Revenue Earnings(Rs.in Lakh)
1990-91	14,777	20.41
1995-96	16,998	31.72
1999-2000	9,88,329	31.72
2002-03	12,47,419	41.03
2004-05	21,95,615	69.01
2006-07	34,93,527	81.30
2007-08	35,03,613	94.99

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Assam and Economic Survey, Assam, 2003-04, p.42 & 2008-09, p.80.

Problems of Tourism Industry in Assam:

Although Assam has a plenty of natural resources and tourism hotspots the tourism industry of the state is not well developed. There are many obstacles of developing the tourism industry in the state. These are as follows.

(i) **Geographical Isolation:** Geographical isolation is the main reason responsible for the backwardness of the tourism industry in Assam. Assam is situated in the Northeastern part of India which is comparatively isolated from the other parts of the country. Geographical isolation stands as an obstacle to communicate the state with the other parts of the country. As a result, the state fails to popularize its tourism places.

(ii) **Natural Calamities:** Assam is a heavily disaster effected zone of the country. Flood problem is an annual event in the state. Most of the tourism places in the state are affected by flood in every year. During the flood season it is very difficult for the tourists to visit the state. On the other hand, flood and other natural calamities like soil erosion, deforestation and drought bring threat to many tourism places of the state. For example, Majuli, the largest river island of the world situated in Assam is going to lose its identity due to the soil erosion problem. At present, the total area of Majuli is 352 square Km which was 1250 square Km in 1950.

(iii) Lack of Tourism Infrastructural Facilities: To develop the tourism industry some infrastructural facilities are needed. These are hotels with food and lodging facilities for the tourists, good communication, clean and hygienic food, water sports equipments etc. These infrastructural facilities are not so developed in Assam. As a result, inspite of its huge potentialities the tourism industry in the state remains very backward.

(iv) Poor Transportation:

Poor transportation is another reason of underdevelopment of the tourism industry of Assam. Most of the places of tourist attraction in the state are situated in a long distance from the national highways. Moreover the communication system to these places is not so comfortable. Therefore the domestic tourists as well as the foreigners are not interested to visit the state.

(v) Lack of Government Attention:

Lack of government attention is another problem related with the tourism industry of Assam. The state government as well as the central government are totally failed to utilize the tourism potentialities of Assam. No any remarkable tourism policy is being adopted by the government in the state.

(vi) Terrorism:

Terrorism is a dangerous problem in Northeast India. Assam is also no exceptional. Now a days, kidnapping, killing, bandh, strikes curfew have become as common events in the state. Tourists from foreign countries and domestic tourists consider it very risky to travel the state. They think that they may be the target of the terrorists.

(vii) Absence Tourists guide:

Another problem related with the tourism industry of Assam is that the state does not have any trained tourists guide. It is very essential to have some tourists guide to popularize the components of tourism of a particular region. The government does not take any remarkable initiatives for training the tourist guide.

Suggestive Measures for Promoting Tourism Industry in Assam:

It is very essential to develop the tourism industry in Assam for socio-economic development of the state. With this regard the following suggestions are provided.

(i) A huge investment should be made by the government to eradicate the problem of geographical isolation. Besides, communication drawbacks should be removed from the state through proper investment policy.

(ii) The infrastructural facilities of tourism like good hotels and lodges, reliable communication facilities, hygienic food and water, water sports equipments should be developed to improve the tourism industry in Assam.

(iii) Government should make proper government tourism development policy to improve the tourism industry in the state.

(iv) Awareness of the people is very much needed to develop the tourist places of the state. Public awareness to develop the socio-economic condition and environmental atmosphere of the tourist places.

(v) Government as well as the inhabitants of Assam should make a joined effort to bring political stability in the state.

(vi) Proper initiatives should be taken by the government to train t to be the tourist guides. Some institutions or training centers should be set up and developed in the state.

Conclusion:

From the above analysis we may conclude that there is a vast scope of development of tourism industry in Assam. The state has a plenty of natural resources and beautiful places which may attract

the attention of the foreigners as well as the domestic tourists. On the contrary, many problems are being faced by the tourism industry in the state which includes poor transportation, lack of infrastructure, natural calamities, geographical isolation, political instability etc. In spite of these problems, Assam has a vast potentiality of economic development through the tourism industry. Proper initiatives should be taken by the government to develop the tourism industry, so that it may create income and employment opportunities in the state.

References:

1. Mishra, A.M. and Konar, D.N. Growth and Development of Tourism in India. New Delhi: Akansha Publishing House, 2008.
2. GoI.(2013). Indian Tourism Statistics. Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India.
3. Gupta V.K.: Tourism in India, Gyan Publishing House. India, 1987.
4. Farooq, S.U.: The impact of tourism on local livelihood: A case study of Galiyat, District Abbotabad), European Journal of Scientific Research, 68(1). 10(2012).
5. Bezbaruah, M.P. Sustainable Tourism and Economic Development in the NE India, ICSSR, New Delhi, 2006.
6. Fayissa, B.C. Tadasse, B. The Impact of Tourism on Economic Growth and Development in India, JNU, Department of Economics, Working Paper. Govt. of Assam (2006): Profile on Forest and Wildlife, 2007. ♦

ISBN : 978-93-5396-633-1



978-93-5396-633-1