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(৩০) প্ৰভাত গোস্বামীৰ 'নাঙছিংখাম্' উপন্যাসৰ চৰিত্ৰ বিশ্লেষণ ঃ এক অধ্যয়ন
● দীপ্তি দাস /২৩৯
(৩১) মিচিংসকলৰ ভৌতিক সংস্কৃতি ঃ এক অধ্যয়ন
● ড° ৰঞ্জু মৰাং দলে /২৪৬
(৩২) অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ পাণ্ডুলিপিৰ পুষ্পিকা বিচাৰ
● মধুস্মিতা মহন্ত গোস্বামী /২৫৭
(৩৩) ৰীতা চৌধুৰীৰ দেওলাংখুই উপন্যাসত চিত্ৰিত লালুং সমাজত নাৰীৰ স্থান
● মিনাক্ষী বৰুৱা ● ড° মহেশ্বৰ কলিতা /২৬৫
(৩৪) অসমৰ ব্যক্তি আৰু সমাজ জীৱনত চীনা যুদ্ধৰ প্ৰভাৱ ঃ এটি বিশ্লেষণাত্মক অধ্যয়ন
● অজিৎ কলিতা ● ড° কল্পনা শৰ্মা কলিতা /২৭২
(৩৫) বিকাশ বৰুৱাৰ হাস্য-ব্যংগ ৰচনা ঃ এক বিশ্লেষণ
● স্মিতা দাস /২৮১

ENGLISH SECTION

(36) Orthography Development for Lesser-Known Languages with Special Reference to the Singpho Language
● Palash Kumar Nath **/293**

(37) Recreating *Mahabharata's* Draupadi in Anuradha Sarma Pujari's Kanchan and Mahasweta Devi's Draupadi
● Rousonara Begum **/303**

(38) A House of Deceit and Paradox of Secrecy: A Critical Response to the Gender-Based Depiction of Society in Assamese Novel *'Antoreep'*
● Channika Borah **/309**

(39) *Bargīt:* Its Place in the *Śaṅkarī* Teaching System
● Golok Chandra Bora **/315**

(40) De-tribalization and Re-tribalization of the Ethnic Tribes of Assam: An Analysis
● Dr. Bidisha Bora **/326**

(41) Involvement of Cultural Science in Fish Fauna: A Study (With Special Reference to Koch Rajbanshi Folk)
● Dr. Abu Taher Mollah **/335**

(42) Development or Maldevelopment : An Ecofeminist Reading of Kamala Markandaya's *Nectar in a Sieve*
● Tridhara Bardoloi ● Dr. Anurag Bhattacharyya **/339**

(43) Impact of Forest Based Industries on Contemporary Society of Colonial Assam-A Study in Historical Perspective
● Amrita Bora **/344**

(44) A Study on Perception of College Teachers on the National Education Policy, 2020
● Dr. Poban Gogoi **/351**

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De-tribalization and Re-tribalization of the Ethnic Tribes of Assam: An Analysis

❑ **Dr. Bidisha Bora**
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Abstract: *India has the highest concentration of tribal population in the world and North-east India is considered to be the "richest single linguistic region" of India, a mosaic of different cultures, traditions and customs. It comprises of 220 languages. This research paper aims to highlight the process of de-tribalization and re-tribalization of the ethnic groups of Assam in particular. De-tribalization has no recorded history of its origin. The process was peaceful and slow. On the other hand, retribalization has witnessed major developments for preservation of ethnic identities. The very basis of this can be traced in the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Indian constitution which provides a limited autonomy to the tribal regions. In 1960-61 the first riot took place in the state under the banner of ethnicity. Detribalization leads to retribalization. While detribalization threatens the identity, culture, language etc., retribalization may pose as a threat to the unity and integrity of the state. The sense of sub-nationalism may oust the concept of nationalism. It should be mentioned that the ethnic identities of the tribals can't be ignored while dealing with the commonness of greater Assamese community at any cost. Otherwise, the essence of Assamese society will be at loss.*

Key words: *ethnic, tribal, detribalization, retribalization.*

Introduction:

The North-east of India is a mosaic of different cultures, traditions and customs. It is a blend of tribal and non-tribal population. The eight sister states of the north-east comprises of Assam, Mizoram, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura and Sikkim. Each of these have differences in their cultures, traditions and customs. Besides, the languages spoken in each state are diverse and within the states there exist numerous languages and dialects. Similar is the case with the ethnic diversities of the states, within and among the eight sister states of North-east India. In short, there is ethno-linguistic diversities in the North-east India. Its ethnic diversity and cultural diversities are globally recognized.

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Analysis of the Challenges of Online Teaching Process in the First Wave of Covid 19 Pandemic amongst the Undergraduate Students in Guwahati City, Assam

Dr. Bidisha Bora

Abstract

The first wave of Covid 19 pandemic had changed the normalcy in everyone's life. It emerged like a tsunami devastating almost every aspect of human life. The education system and its stockholders has also experienced a jolt during the first wave of pandemic. Students, teachers, classrooms and the whole setup of the educational institutions have passed through the toughest times. Like that of health and employment sectors, educational sector too was unprepared when the first wave of the pandemic hit the shores. There was this uncertainty on one side and pressure on the other side to prove that the system was capable of facing the

Changing Scenerio in North East India

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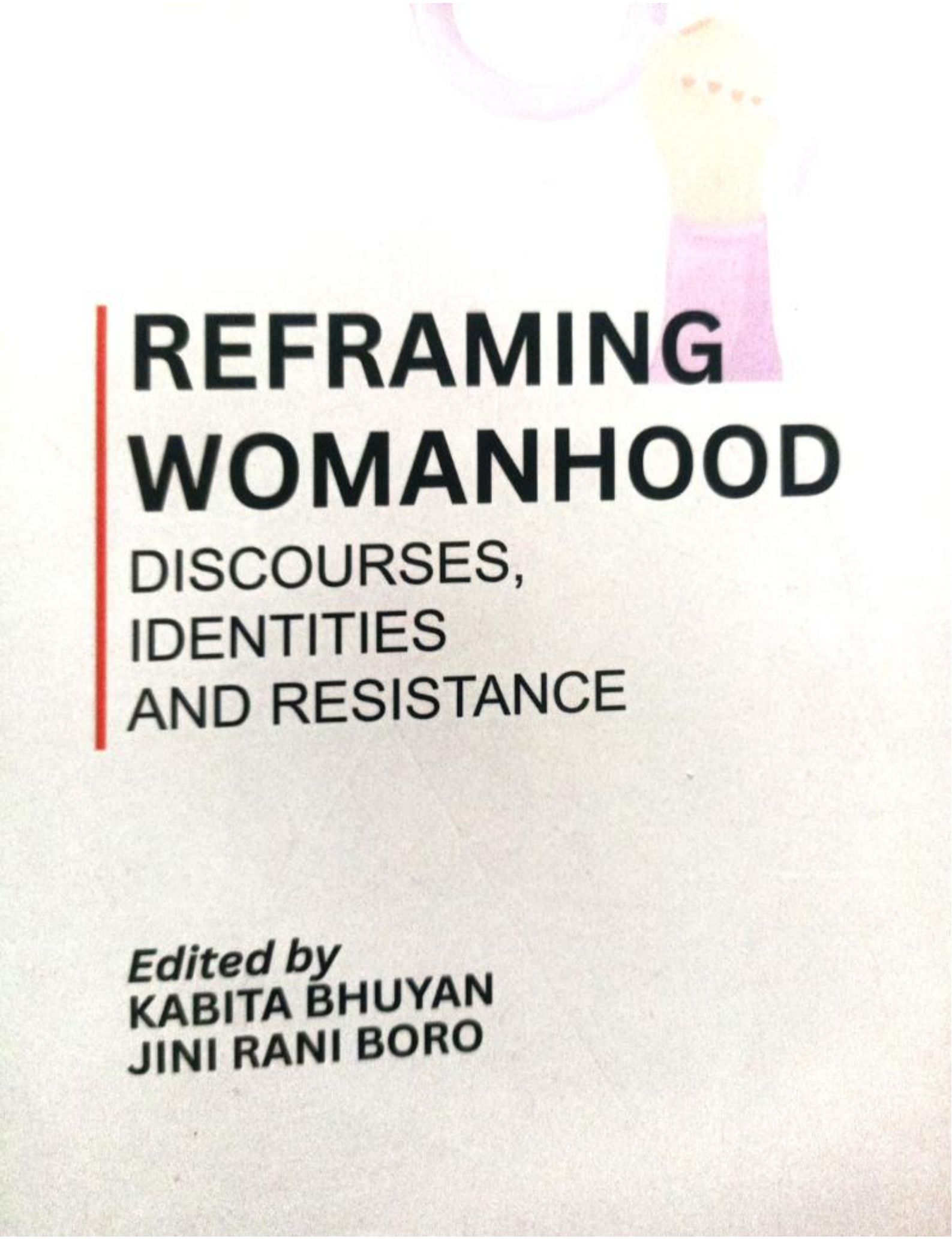
Directive Principles of State Policy and its Implementation in Assam

Dr. Bidisha Bora
Associate Professor, Department of Political Science
R.G. Baruah College, Guwahati

ABSTRACT

India being a country based on ideals like socialism, secularism, sovereignty, democracy and republic, it has been trying to establish equality, fraternity,freedom, justice, unity and diversity. The part IV of the Indian Constitution has incorporated the Directive Principles of State Policy which has been of immense importance to maintain social and economic equality in the society. These are directives to the government to look into while implementing the policies. The Government of India and state governments have always been implementing policies for the betterment of society. The Assam government has also implented policies so that social and economic equality prevail in the society.

Key words : India, Constitution, Directive principles of State Policy, Assam, government.



REFRAMING WOMANHOOD

DISCOURSES, IDENTITIES AND RESISTANCE

Edited by
KABITA BHUYAN
JINI RANI BORO

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Reproductive Health of Adolescent Girls and the Constitutional Provisions

*Dr. Bidisha Bora**

Why do women need checks on their reproductive rights?

Reproduction is a biological boon which makes women special. Reproductive rights are some legal and ethical principles which needs to be checked. Women give birth to a child which is an important part of the process of procreation. But the physical and the mental development that occurs during the nine months of pregnancy should be taken care of. Besides, there should be a gap in child births so that the health of women remains protected. If not protected, may result into health-related issues even leading to deaths. As control and choice are basic to every human being so also to women. Women should definitely be given legal protection to maintain their dignity and self-determination. In order to protect women's health, the health sector has come up with Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP). Abortion is a medical way to terminate unwanted pregnancy within 7-9 weeks of gestation. Besides, there is the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, popularly known as POSCO Act designed to protect children from sexual harassment and pornography.

The Cairo International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)1994, issued a comprehensive definition of reproductive rights, which is "Reproductive rights rest on the recognition of the basic right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibility the number, spacing and timing of their children and to have the information and means to do

*Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, R G Baruah College, Guwahati, Assam