

CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The term globalization means International Integration. It is a process through which the diverse world is unified into a single society. Globalization has now cleared the way for worldwide development, but the progress is not "even" as some nations are getting integrated into the global economy faster than others. It holds more benefit for members of developed nations while developing nations can be said to be in a rather deprived position. The social, economic, and political changes that globalization has brought have been accompanied by some challenges. In this paper an attempt is being made to examine the various challenges of globalization in developing countries. This paper shows that globalization has wide reaching impacts on developing countries. Globalization on its own has a lot of gains and benefits, but due to the influence of some other factors and especially the nature and structure of most developing nations, it impacts negatively despite its advantages. These impacts hold serious challenges for developing countries. It is therefore imperative that each nation should try to find solutions to the threats it poses to us for a better future.

Key words : Globalization, Impacts of Globalization, Developing Countries.

1. INTRODUCTION :

The term globalization means International Integration. It is a process through which the diverse world is unified into a single society. Globalization has now cleared the way for worldwide development, but the progress is not "even" as some nations are getting integrated into the global economy faster than others. This means that globalization does not hold the same benefits for all members of the global community. It holds more benefit for members of developed nations while developing nations can be said to be in a rather deprived position. But looking closely at the impacts of globalization on developing countries, one would observe both sides of the coin, in that it has both positive and negative impacts. The social, economic, and political changes that globalization has brought have been accompanied by some challenges. Globalization is a tool that benefits all sections of mankind. But we cannot ignore the negative effects it has in developing world. Globalization is a complex process that has wide and varying impacts on economies, both developed and developing countries. It can be examined from several angles which includes not only economic, but also social, cultural, ideological and political ones. In this paper an attempt is being made to examine the various challenges of globalization in developing countries.

This paper shows that globalization has wide reaching impacts on developing countries.

2. CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND :

The term globalization means International Integration. It is a process through which the diverse world is unified into a single society. Globalization implies the opening of local and nationalistic perspective to a broader outlook of an interconnected and interdependent world with free transfer of capital, goods, and services across national frontiers. The term globalization derives from the word globalize, which refers to the emergence of an international network of economic systems. Theodore Levitt is credited with popularizing the term and bringing it into the mainstream business audience in the later half of the 1980s. Its antecedents date back to the great movements of trade and empire across Asia and Indian Ocean from the 15th century onward. Since the 1980s, modern globalization has spread rapidly through the expansion of capitalism and neoliberal ideologies. The implementation of neoliberal policies have allowed for the privatization of public industry, deregulation of laws or policies that interfered with the free flow of the market, as well as cut backs to governmental social services. These neoliberal policies were introduced to many developing countries in the form of structural adjustment programs (SAPs) that were implemented by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). These structural adjustment programs required that the country receiving monetary aid would open its markets to capitalism, privatize public industry, allow free trade, cut social services like healthcare and education and allow the free movement of giant multinational corporations. These programs allowed the World Bank and the IMF to become global financial market regulators that would promote neoliberalism and the creation of free markets for multinational corporations on a global scale.

Globalization means something which covers or relates the whole world instead of being confined to a particular country. With the development of modern science and technology, whole world has been closely united as a global village. What happens in one country has its impact on others. Globalization is advocated as a process aimed at integrating the whole world system. It implies the integration of a nation's economy with the world economic system. Four major factors have been identified to be the driving forces pushing forward worldwide interdependence. They include entrepreneurship, liberalization of trade and investment, technological innovation, and global social networks. Through the elaboration and adoption of market-oriented policies and regulations at both the international and local levels, the national governments have played a very vital role in allowing greater interdependence and economic integration of specific activities

Globalization has emerged as one of the most frequently used term of which there is no universally acceptable definition. Worldwide opinions are divided both in support and opposition of it. Globalization is truly a complex phenomenon 'which encompasses a great variety of tendencies and trends in the economic, social and cultural spheres'. Globalization means different things to different people. Econo-

mists consider it as a step towards a fully integrated world market. Some political scientists view it as a march away from the conventionally defined concept of the state. Globalization is not an event, rather a process which originated with the liberalization and privatization of the economic sectors. It aims for the establishment of a borderless world.

3. OBJECTIVE :

The objective of present paper is to examine the various challenges and threats of globalization in developing countries.

The Challenges of globalization are given below:

Impact of Globalization on the Functions of the State:

In the era of globalization, the functions of the State began undergoing a change. The sovereignty of the state is challenged with the emergence of non-governmental power players in the world order. With the increasing disinvestment of public sector, privatization was encouraged. Public sector was made to compete with the private sector, and as a whole open competition, free trade, market economy and globalization were practiced. The role of state began emerging as that of a facilitator and coordinator, in place of an owner and controller. In fact, the process of globalization involves a change in the role of the state. The state continues to be a welfare state performing all the protection functions as well as several social functions. State is providing social services such as education, health, social security etc., to the people. It continues to act as a facilitator and coordinator of economy. State continues to act as a welfare state, a natural and necessary institution performing protection and social welfare functions with some role in protecting and improving economic life of the people.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND POLLUTION :

Environmental degradation is an issue which has been debated in various international meetings, and it has to be accepted that globalization is one of the most important factors that has aggravated the situation. The amount of raw materials needed to run industries and factories is taking a toll on the natural reserves of planet earth, and pollution has severely impacted the quality of air that we need so very much for our survival. It is not only the developed nations that are complaining about its negative effects, people in developing nations - where most of the industries have been set up, have their own set of reasons against globalization. They often complain that their cities have been reduced to garbage-dumps where all the industrial waste is accumulated and pollution levels are sky-high.

5. UNEMPLOYMENT AND JOB INSECURITY :

Globalization is blame to world's unemployment situation and job insecurity though it brought some jobs opportunities. Despite the fact that it brought jobs opportunities to the global but it is still



National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam: An Overview

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Abstract:

1951 NRC Updation process is going on in Assam. The purpose of NRC updation is to identify the illegal migrants residing in Assam who entered Indian territories after midnight on 24 March 1971 and to determine the citizenship of the applicants who have applied for inclusion of their names in the updated NRC. In this paper, an attempt is made to examine the background, importance and drawbacks of NRC updation process in Assam. Distribution and receipt of filled-in NRC application forms began in 2015. The verification process started on September 1, 2015. The final draft of NRC was published on 30 July 2018. The total number of persons included in the Complete Draft NRC is 2,89,83,677 leaving a total of 40,70,707 as ineligible for inclusion. NRC updation in Assam has many drawbacks. It is seen that the names of many genuine Indians were excluded from the final draft. It is also seen that the name of many people include in draft NRC with forged documents. Many people are of the opinion that in the entire process of NRC updation, there are harassments of genuine Indians. Many people are very confused and feel that there are complexities in the entire process. NRC authorities, on the other hand are of the opinion that all those who were excluded from the draft NRC will get ample opportunities to prove their Indian citizenship. Now, the NRC authorities are disposing the claim and objection cases. Hope, the final NRC will be errors free NRC and all the genuine Indians will be included in the Final NRC.

Key Words: *Illegal Migrants, Foreigners, Assam Movement, Genuine Indians, NRC, Citizenship*

Introduction:

NRC stands for National Register of Citizens. It means the register containing the names of Indian citizens. The register was first prepared in 1951. The register included particulars of all the persons who were enumerated in 1951 Census. This register covered each and every person enumerated during the Census of 1951. It is a list containing the names of genuine Indian citizens. The 1951 NRC is now updating in Assam.

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সংক্ষিপ্তসার

ফ্যাশনটা হলো মুখোস আর স্টাইলটা হলো মুখশী। উপলব্ধি অনুভূতি বা চিন্তা থেকেই মূলত স্টাইলের উৎপত্তি। ব্যক্তিভেদে তাই পাল্টে যায় স্টাইলও। বিশ্ববরেণ্য চিত্রপরিচালক হওয়ার সঙ্গে সঙ্গে কথ্যবুলির বিরামহীন স্বাক্ষর্য নিয়ে বাংলা সাহিত্যে সত্যজিৎ‌র উপস্থিতি।

বীজ শব্দ : স্টাইল, সংযম, ডিটেলিং, মনন, সত্যজিৎ‌।

ভূমিকা : বিশ্বের মানচিত্রে একটি সগর্ব অধ্যায় সত্যজিৎ‌ রায়। ভীষণভাবে বাঙালি এবং একই সঙ্গে আন্তর্জাতিক। দু'পক্ষেটে মুঠো মুঠো শৈশব নিয়ে জন্মেছিলেন মনীষা ও মননের এই কিংবদন্তি। সত্যজিৎ‌কে সর্বকালের তিনজন চিত্র পরিচালকের অন্যতম বলে মেনে নিয়েছে তাবৎ বিশ্ব (অন্য দুজন হলেন চার্লি চ্যাপলিন ও ইঙ্গমার বার্গম্যান)। তিনি একাধারে সঙ্গীত পরিচালক, চিত্রশিল্পী এবং সাহিত্যিক। সিনেমা থেকে চিত্রনাট্য, ক্যালিগ্রাফি, কোরিওগ্রাফি, প্রচ্ছদ থেকে অন্তরপট, গোয়েন্দা গল্প থেকে গুরু করে কল্পবিজ্ঞান সবকিছুতেই তিনি ছিলেন সব্যসাচী। ক্যামেরার পিছনে থেকে গোটা ফিল্মকে যেভাবে আয়ত্তে রাখার ক্ষমতা ছিল ঠিক তেমনি লেখক হিসেবেও দৃষ্টি ছিল ছোট বড়ো প্রত্যেকটি জিনিসের ওপর। দেড়শো বছরের পুরনো আধুনিক রহস্য কাহিনির যে ধারা চলে আসছে, তারই প্রবাহে লেখনী ভাসিয়ে দিলে নতুন গল্প সৃষ্টি করা যাবে না, একথা জানতেন তিনি। ঠিক যেভাবে গ্রাফিক্স ডিজাইনের শুরুতেই ভেঙে দিয়েছিলেন ৯০° বিজ্ঞাপনের প্রতিটি লাইন সাজানোর চিত্রাচারিত প্রথাকে। সরাসরি ক্রাইমের বর্ণনা না দিয়েও ফেলুদার কাহিনি জুড়ে টানটান রহস্য আর সাসপেন্স বর্তমান। রুচিশীল উইট, গল্পের নিটোল বুনোন, বাকঝকে স্মার্ট ভাষায় ফেলুদা সিরিজের প্রতিটি গল্পই 'Unputdownable'।

সত্যজিৎ‌ যখন লেখালেখি শুরু করেন বাংলা সাহিত্যে তখন শেষ হতে চলেছে ষাটের দশক। মূলত 'সন্দেশ' পত্রিকাকে বাঁচিয়ে তোলার তাগিদেই তাঁর কলম ধরা।

'সন্দেশ' -এর একটি সংখ্যায় বয়ঃ লেখক জানাচ্ছেন, "আমার একটা মনে ইচ্ছা ছিল। 'সন্দেশ' যদি আর একবার বের করা যায় তাহলে মন্দ হয় না। তারপরেই ১৯৬১ সালের মে মাসে 'সন্দেশ' বের হয়।

..... আমি কোমদিন লিখব এটা ধারণা ছিল না। কোমদিন যে আমি গল্প, কবিতা লিখব একথা আমার মনেও হয়নি। 'সন্দেশ' বের হওয়ার পর সন্দেশের পাতায় যাবে এই মনে করে আমি প্রথমে লিখতে শুরু করি, তাও অনুবাদ। তারপরে গল্প। কিন্তু একবার যখন শুরু করলাম তখন আর আমার কোনো প্রস্তুতি না। আমি ক্রমাগত লিখে গেলাম।^১ বাংলা কথাসাহিত্যের সোনালী যুগ যখন প্রায় শেষ ঠিক তখনই লেখার মধ্যে এলেন সত্যজিৎ। মূল্যবোধের বিনয়ি, চারিত্রিক অপরূপতন, শৌখিন যুগযন্ত্রণার ভগ্নমি ইত্যাদি নিয়ে খুব স্বাভাবিকভাবেই বাংলা গল্প তখন দিশাহারা। সত্যজিৎ ইচ্ছে করেই সে পথে হাঁটেননি। আসলে নিয়ে খুব স্বাভাবিকভাবেই বাংলা গল্প তখন দিশাহারা। সত্যজিৎ ইচ্ছে করেই সে পথে হাঁটেননি। আসলে সমকালীন সমাজ ব্যবস্থার মূল সুবটী শুরু থেকেই চিনতে পেরেছিলেন তিনি। ৬০ দশকের বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের শিক্ষা যে বাঙালির মূল্যবোধ সৃষ্টিতে কোনো সাহায্যই করেনি এ সম্পর্কে স্পষ্ট ধারণা ছিল তাঁর। কিশোর মনস্তত্ত্ব বরাবরই খুব ভালো বুঝতেন তিনি। বিশ্বাস করতেন ছোটদের মন আকাশের মতো বিস্তৃত, সমুদ্রের মতো গভীর। 'গণের পাঁচালী' বা 'শাখা প্রশাখা' সিনেমায় শিশুদের সেই বিশ্বাসী ক্ষুধারই ইঙ্গিত দেনি আমরা। সজা, উত্তেজনা, হিংসা বা খুনখারাপি অথবা পাণ্ডিত্যপূর্ণ দুঃসাধ্য বই আসলে শৈশবকে হত্যা করে। কিশোর মনে এর কৃতিকারক প্রভাব সম্পর্কে ওয়াকিবহাল ছিলেন তিনি। ছোটদের মন কীভাবে ভয় পায়, কীভাবে যন্ত্রণায় দুমড়ে যায় তা আমরা দেখেছি শিবুতে (সদানন্দের খুদে জগৎ), নয়নে (নয়ন রহস্য), (কটিকর্চাদে), বিবিতে (ছিন্নমস্তার অভিশাপ), মুকুটে (সোনার কেলাস) বা রুক্মিতে (জয় বাবা ফেলুনাথ)। এই যে আতঙ্ক বা মানসিক কষ্ট এর ফলে ধ্বংস হতে পারে এদের গোটা ভবিষ্যৎটাই। শিশুদের প্রতি এই যে ভালোবাসা, তা থেকেই ফেলুদা। চিন্তনের স্বচ্ছতা এবং অননুকরণীয় ভাষার বিস্ময় দিয়ে আট থেকে আশি – ভালোবাসা, তা থেকেই ফেলুদা। চিন্তনের স্বচ্ছতা এবং অননুকরণীয় ভাষার বিস্ময় দিয়ে আট থেকে আশি – সব বয়সের পাঠককে লুট করেছেন সত্যজিৎ। জীবন জিজ্ঞাসার নিগূঢ়তাকে স্পর্শ করে পৌছেছেন 'এসেথটিক প্লেজার'-এ। ফিলিপ সিডনির একটি মন্তব্য এখানে উল্লেখ করতেই হয়, "With a tale, for sooth, he cometh unto you; with a tale which holdeth children from play and old men from the chimney corner"^২ ফেলুদা সিরিজের গল্পগুলো আসলে তাই।

চলচ্চিত্র পরিচালকের মুখ্য হাতিয়ার যেমন ইমেজ ও শব্দ, লেখকের হাতে তেমনি কথা। এখানে যদি মুনশিয়ানার অভাব হয়, তেতরের ওঠাপড়া যদি রচয়িতার আয়ত্তে না থাকে এবং প্লট যদি শক্তিশালী না হয়, তাহলে নিশ্চয়ই তা কালজয়ী হতে পারে না। এ বিষয়ে সত্যজিৎ লিখছেন, "এত যে লেখা হয়, তার কতটুকুই বা সাহিত্য হয়ে ওঠে। শিল্পী আগে, তারপরে তো শিল্প। যেখানে শিল্পী নেই, সেখানে শিল্পের উপকরণ থাকলেও শিল্পের উদ্ভব সম্ভব নয়।"^৩ চলচ্চিত্রের মতো সত্যজিৎ‌র সাহিত্যের বিশেষ সম্পদ স্বচ্ছতা, ঝঞ্জুতা, স্পষ্টতা এবং অবশ্যই সাবলীলতা। চরিত্র ও পরিবেশের নিখুঁত বর্ণনা এবং বুদ্ধিদীপ্ত কৌতুক তাঁর ভাষার বাড়তি আকর্ষণ। বাক্যগুলি অনতিদীর্ঘ ও নিরলংকৃত এবং যেটা সবচেয়ে অনবদ্য সেটা হলো অতিনটকীয়তার একান্ত অভাব। Sensetional বা Melodramatic ব্যাপারটাই অপছন্দ ছিল তাঁর। শ্রীরায়ের পরিশীলন, পরিচ্ছন্ন মনের ছাপ সিনেমায় যেমন রয়েছে, তেমনি উপলব্ধ হয়েছে সাহিত্যেও। ডিটেলিং-এর এতো চমৎকার ব্যবহার করেছেন তিনি যার ফলে তাঁর গল্প আমরা যে শুধু পড়ি তা নয়, প্রতিটি দৃশ্যই চোখের সামনে স্পষ্ট হয়ে উঠে সিনেমার মতোই। কোনো মানুষ, কোনো অনুভূতি বা ঘটনার বর্ণনা দিতে গিয়ে



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WOMEN AND EVERYDAY LIFE: A STUDY ON EXISTING DISPARITY

Dr. Bilaishri Brahma, Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Lumding College, Lumding

ABSTRACT

The existing disparity between male and female in social, economic, political aspects and decision making in these aspects induces us to think about everyday life of women. Whereas, women are not less competent by any means as they are equal part of the society and equally competent in every field. So, they deserve to get equal treatment, equal share in the society. But in general it doesn't seem to happen in the society. So, the target of present study is to have a look on women's everyday life and the existing disparity in decision making regarding social, economic and political aspects. The methodology of the study is descriptive analysis. The study observed remarkable disparity in decision making regarding social, economic and political aspects wherefrom we should come out for equal development of humanity as well as for the development of the society.

Key words : *Women's everyday life, Existing Disparity, Decision making in social, economic and political aspects.*

INTRODUCTION :

Everyone struggles for survival in life, from human beings to animals, plants, i.e. all biotic organisms. Among all, we know and understand about human beings struggle in life. The struggle for someone is to get one time food in a day, for someone is to keep on self in a good condition and for someone is to keep on self in the high position. Moreover, the struggle for someone is for self protection. Thus, the struggle continues till the end of life.

In fact, it may be of having one or two times food in a day or may be to live with more comforts or for survival but it seems to have some differences. After all, the differences of struggle between two individuals are also seemed to be very distinct. As we know, the whole living being of this world is divided into two distinct divisions. The mean is that, our human society is divided into two genders i.e. male and female. Thus, our human society, our life, our creation and our daily life and ultimately our end is guided with this male and female disparity. To say in some extend, nothing differences between us, nothing differences in our struggle of life, nothing different in our life and end, only by birth, by formation of our body structure we could identify ourselves as male and female. Otherwise, we are equally unavoidable part of our society. We can't think about our development avoiding each other. Abdu'l Baha (In the Promulgation of Universal Peace) in His writing explained about man and woman's unavoidable part of the society with His beautiful lines as "The world of humanity is possessed of two wings: the male

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The Trends and Growth of India's Foreign Trade (A Comparative Study between Pre and Post Reforms Period)

Dr. Amith Roy

Asst. Professor, Department of Economics, Lumding College, Lumding, Hojai, Assam

Abstract

The favorable foreign trade of a country is always treated as tonic for economy of the country. Since independence Indian foreign trade was suffering due to excessive administrative control. However, the liberalization policies in 1991 brought some free environment for external movement of goods and services. Present study is an attempt to find out the changes accrued due to liberalization on India's foreign trade. The time series secondary data of 60 years from 1960-61 to 2019-20 of India's foreign trade are included in the study. Annual growth rate in percentage, compound annual growth rate in percentage and paired t tests are used to estimate the changes in the growth of India's foreign trade between pre and post liberalization period. The result of the study confirms that India's foreign trade improves during post-reforms period. All the foreign trade indicators like export, imports and total volume of trade has increasing trend and growth after adopting the liberalization policies in 1991. Paired t test results also confirm long-run significant changes of India's trade after adopting economic reforms.

Key Words: Foreign-Trade, Trend and Growth, Economic-Reforms, Compound Annual Growth. Paired t test.
JEL: F1, G01, G18.

1. Introduction:

The foreign trade of a country is always treated as significant determinant of the level of economic development; it creates important impacts on country's economic growth, employment generation, poverty alleviation and economic welfare of the people. It helps the countries for better utilization of its unused natural resources and provides platform to export its surplus production. Foreign trade is very important in the sense that it contributes to economic growth of a country. The policy regime in India with regard to liberalization of the external sector has brought tremendous changes in India's foreign trade (Singha, 2014). No country in the world having absolute advantage on production of all the goods and services that they need. So the countries need to trade goods and services with each other which results there is outflow and inflow of foreign exchange from one to another.



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: প্ৰিন্ট-টেক

জীৱন ফুকন নগৰ, ডিব্ৰুগড়

ভাৰ্য্যভাষ - ৯৮৬৪৭৯৬৪২৪



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হেম বৰুৱাৰ “ৰঙা কৰবীৰ ফুল”

৪৩ বিনীতা ভূঞা ৩৩

“ৰঙা কৰবীৰ ফুল” (১৯৫৮) গ্ৰন্থখনিৰ পাতনিত বৰুৱাদেৱে এযাৰ তাৎপৰ্যপূৰ্ণ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। তেওঁৰ মতে এখন দেশক জানিবলৈ তাত যুগ যুগ ধৰি থকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই। প্ৰথম দৃষ্টিত ধৰা পৰা অনুভৱেই সত্য বুলি লেখকে বিশ্বাস কৰে। লগতে প্ৰয়োজন সূক্ষ্ম দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী আৰু তীক্ষ্ণ অনুসন্ধানী এটি মনৰ।

গ্ৰন্থখনি পাঁচটি অধ্যায়ত বিভক্ত। প্ৰথম অধ্যায়ত “মস্কো বহুত দূৰ” শীৰ্ষক প্ৰবন্ধত যাত্ৰা পথৰ বৰ্ণনা বৰ সুন্দৰকৈ কৰা হৈছে। হেম বৰুৱা এগৰাকী বিশিষ্ট কবিও। কাব্য আৰু গদ্যৰ ব্যঞ্জনাময় দ্যুতিয়ে তেওঁৰ কাহিনীক এক স্বকীয় মাত্ৰা প্ৰদান কৰিছে। ভাৰতৰ সীমা অতিক্ৰম কৰি হিন্দুকুশ পৰ্বত পোৱাৰ লগে লগে ইয়াৰ ইতিবৃত্তই লেখকৰ মনত হেন্দোলনি তুলিছে। লেখকৰ ভাষাত — “ইটোৰ পিছত সিটোকৈ বুৰঞ্জীৰ, কল্পনাৰ, ৰোমাঞ্চৰ বান নামিছিল।” একেদৰে কাবুল চহৰ পাৰ হৈ যাওঁতেও তেওঁ কাবুলৰ স্মৃতি ৰোমন্থন কৰিছিল। তাছাৰপৰা এয়াৰপৰ্টত অৱতৰণ কৰাৰ পাছত তেওঁৰ মনলৈ অহা অনুভূতিৰ কাব্যিক বৰ্ণনা মন কৰিবলগীয়া। ৰুছ শব্দ ‘স্পাছিবা’ অৰ্থাৎ ধন্যবাদ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি কিদৰে মানুহৰ মন জয় কৰিছিল তাৰো সুন্দৰ বৰ্ণনা দাঙি ধৰিছে।

এখন দেশ বা জাতিক জানিবলৈ হ’লে সেই দেশৰ নাৰী সমাজক জনাৰ প্ৰয়োজন। লেখকৰ মতে নাৰীৰ জীৱন অধ্যয়নৰ জৰিয়তে এটা জাতিৰ জীৱন যি অনুপাতে প্ৰকাশ পায়, পুৰুষৰ জীৱন অধ্যয়নৰ জৰিয়তে সেই অনুপাতে নাপায়। লেখকে ভ্ৰমণ কালত এনে বহু সূক্ষ্ম দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰে সমাজৰ পৰ্যবেক্ষণ কৰিছিল। বিদেশ ভ্ৰমণ কালত সেই দেশৰ দুই-এটা শব্দ আৰু বাক্যৰ ব্যৱহাৰ শিকি যোৱা বাঞ্ছনীয়। তেনে কৰিলে মানুহৰ হৃদয়ত সহজে প্ৰৱেশ কৰিব পাৰি। লেখকে সুযোগ বুজি এনে দুই-এটা শব্দ আৰু বাক্য ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি বিদেশৰ মাটিত আত্মীয়তা গঢ়ি তুলিছিল।

তাছাৰপৰা মহিলাসকল অসমৰ ফাঁকিয়াল মহিলাৰ দৰে, শাৰীৰিক গঠনো প্ৰায় একে। তাৰ ৰন্ধন প্ৰণালীৰো মিল আছে বিশেষকৈ পোলাওৰ লগত। মোগল সম্ৰাট বাবৰ তাছাৰপৰা পৰা যোৱা হেতুকে ভাৰতত এনেবোৰ খাদ্যৰ ব্যৱহাৰ নুই কৰা নাযায়।

তাছাৰপৰা পৰা মস্কো পাওঁতে মাজনিশা হোৱা সত্ত্বেও মস্কো তেতিয়াও সাৰে আছে। মাজনিশাৰ ‘কেতেকীৰ হিয়াভগা মাত’ শুনাৰ সময়ত তাত নৈশ জীৱনৰ যৌৱনৰ পয়োভৰৰ কাহিনী উল্লেখ কৰি সেইবোৰ “সময়ৰ ৰূপোৱালী ৰেখাই” চুলিত ভুমুকি মৰা মানুহৰ বস্তু নহয় বুলি আক্ষেপ কৰিছে। তাৰ মাজেৰে লেখকৰ ৰসিকতা ধৰা পৰিছে।

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Agrarian Resources and the State : Land Grants of the Varmana and Salastambha Periods

Manash Mazumdar

The land grants are generally considered as the source of information regarding the nature of landholding from the point of view of its cultivation, measurement, revenue, types or categories of cultivators, etc. Pragjyotisha-Kamarupa-Harupeswararegion which was the centre of polity formation in the Brahmaputra Valley from c.4th century CE onwards shows that the rulers of various dynasties, like Varmana, Salastambha and Pala, who ruled from various parts of the valley granted away lands which sometime consisted of homesteads and other resources. These grants, which are generally inscribed in copper plates and some of them on stone slabs, speak about the nature of land tenure system in Pre-Ahom Assam. The present paper seeks to examine the organizational structure of the State, described in early texts and the inscriptions as Pragjyotisha-Kamarupa, and the process involved in the transfer of land and its agrarian resources. The study also examines the nature and variety of authorities and the social groupings in the context of resource transfer and the functions of the state as reflected in the land charters of the Varmanas and Salastambhas who ruled till 10th century CE.

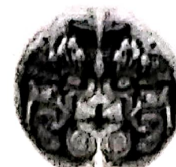
I

The land grants of the period under study speak of the nature and classifications of land in early Assam, but unfortunately, there is no definite information about the right over land under the political jurisdiction of the ruling families. Debates ensued over the issue in the later part of the last century among the historian and other social scientists as to who were the actual owners of lands- whether rulers, subject people or the communities as a whole. We have at least thirty-eight deeds of such grants of land and settled villages covering the period from 4th to 12th century CE. The functional parts of most of these deeds recorded the details of the donated lands which were measured in terms of the production capacity of paddy, along with the names of the donees, their *gotras* and *pravaras*. These were inscribed mainly on copper-plates and only sometime on stones. The copper-plates were usually bundled with a ring of copper.

Survey of the extant land grants shows that Brahmanical culture was deep rooted in early Assam along with plough based agrarian technology. The purpose of such donations of land to the Brahmanas was to bring more and more lands under cultivation. In this context one may recall the observations of Kosambi¹ that in ancient India the plough-based agriculture greatly increased food supply and made it more regular. The grants were issued not only in the settled areas but also in peripheral regions. In Pragjyotisha-Kamarupa also the land grants became a common practice of the kings. Most of these grants speak of paddy fields and embankments. The agrarian society became so strong by 4th century CE that king Surendravarman did not hesitate to construct the cave temple of Balabhadra in Nilachal hill, the proclamation of which was made by a rock inscription.²

II

The most important inscription for studying the nature and pattern of Brahmanical settlements in Kamarupa is the 7th century Nidhanpur copper-plates of Bhaskarvarman³ by which Bhaskarvarman renewed the donation of a large tract of land in the Chandrapuri Vishaya, called *Mayurasalmalaagrahara*, by his great grandfather Bhutivarman to more than 205 Brahmin families. This tract of land, which included the beds of rivers Gangini and Kausiki, was a huge forest abounded by Sal trees and peacocks. The geographical distribution of the donated plots and their sizes suggest that large numbers of agricultural labourers might have been employed by the donees for reclamation and cultivation. Like the middle Ganga plain, which according to R.S.Sharma⁴ "had been opened for permanent cultivation and settlement" largely by using the iron implements, it may be presumed that, the opening up of Chandrapuri Vishaya in the Barak-Surma Valley had also claimed huge tolls of human labour. The donees of Nidhanpur grant might have employed labour for permanent cultivation by the use of force and also probably the application of religious taboos. Land in this Vishaya was granted for new settlements and the king exempted the donees from all types of taxes as per the principle of '*bhumichchidraṇaya*'. The grant also mentioned that seven share of the donated land shall be used for worship, oblation and welfare of people. The production coming out of the dry bed of the river *Kausika* would have to be divided amongst the recipients of the grant, meaning possibly that those allowed to cultivate the land have to hand over a part of the produced commodity to be divided amongst the Brahmanadonee. It was also stipulated that land created out of the sand bed of the river Gangini and its products can be enjoyed only by those Brahmanas. In fact, '*bhumichchidraṇaya*' means revenue free land to those who for the first time bring the land under cultivation,⁵ and R.S. Sharma⁶ opined that '*bhumichchidra*', '*khila*'



Mammals of northeastern India: an updated checklist

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Abstract: A systematic review was carried out to prepare a checklist of the mammalian species of northeastern India. The region is located between two prominent biodiversity hotspots, Himalaya and Indo-Burma. Though it is only 8% of the country, it supports almost half of the country's total wild flora and fauna. Ongoing developmental activities such as the construction of roads, electrification, and mining in and around the wildlife habitats have threatened the survival of many species of wildlife. A lot of literature has been checked to understand the status and distribution of wildlife in the region and the present manuscript is prepared from existing literature. A total of 269 species representing 11 orders and 38 families from the region have been reported. A state-wise updated list of species along with their status as per IUCN, WPA (Wildlife Protection Act) of India, 1972 and CITES has been provided which is intended to serve as a baseline data for further research in mammalian fauna of the region.

Keywords: Artiodactyla, Carnivora, Chiroptera, Primates, shrews, vertebrates, ungulates, wildlife.

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LOGOs