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<b>Research Papers in Peer-Reviewed Journals</b>	Gauhati University Research Scholar's Association (GURSA)	Non-territorial autonomy as an alternative autonomy arrangement for settlement of ethnic conflict in ethnically mixed areas: A study of Rabha Hasong areas in Assam	Journal of Gauhati University Research Scholar's Association	Single Author	VI	126-133	2250 0456		Dhrubajyoti Das	Feb 10, 2014
<b>Research Papers in Peer-Reviewed Journals</b>	Omeo kumar Das institute of Social change and development	Ethno-based student's politics in Assam: understanding the role of All Rabha Student's Union in the movement for Rabha autonomy	Social change and Development	Co-Author	XI	131-141	0975-4016		Dhrubajyoti Das	Jan 20, 2014
<b>Research Papers in Peer-Reviewed Journals</b>	Dr. Fakhrul Alom	Constitutional politico-administrative mechanism of Sixth Schedule, Ethno-	Journal of Advanced Research	Single Author	II	90-99	2319-6661		Dhrubajyoti Das	Jul 3, 2014

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		exclusive politics and ethno-political conflict in North-East India: Experiencing the BTAD Crisis in Assam								
<b>Research Papers in Peer-Reviewed Journals</b>	Global Publishing House, India	Indigenous tribal land alienation and crisis of ethnic identity, indignity and security: protecting indigenous tribal land rights in North-East India	Journal of North East Region (JONER)	Single Author	II	131-137	2321-0583	3.545	Dr. Dhrubajyoti Das	Apr 23, 2018
<b>Research Papers in Peer-Reviewed Journals</b>	Department of Political Science, Gauhati University	Autonomy and accommodation: Troubled territorial autonomy in Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council in Assam	Journal of Political Science	Co-Author	IX	52-60	2249-4170		Sharma & Das	Jan 16, 2017
<b>Research Papers in Peer-Reviewed Journals</b>	Assam College Teachers	Environmental Degradation and Human-	Anweshan	Single Author	IX	89-96	0322-0880		Dr. Dhrubajyoti Das	Dec 27, 2023

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	Association (ACTA), Barpeta Zone	animal conflict: Understanding the issue of forest destruction, loss of natural wild-life habitats and elephant corridors and the problem of human-elephant conflict in Goalpara district adject Assam-Meghalaya border areas								
<b>Research Papers in Peer-Reviewed Journals</b>	Assam College Teachers Association (ACTA), Barpeta Zone	Democracy, Secularism and the state: The Indian perspective	Anweshan	Single Author	V	101-106	0322-0880		Dhrubajyoti Das	Dec 22, 2017
<b>Research Papers in Peer-Reviewed Journals</b>	Assam College Teachers Association (ACTA)	Democracy, politics of multiculturalism and assertion of tribal identity	ACTA Journal	Single Author	XXXVIII		2229-693X		Dhrubajyoti Das	Dec 29, 2016

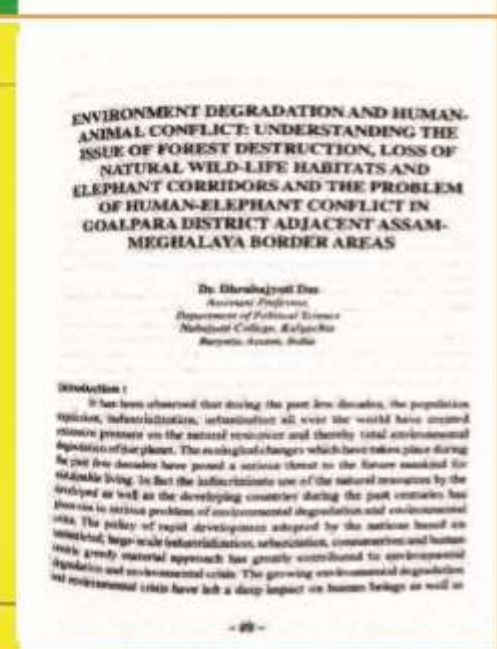
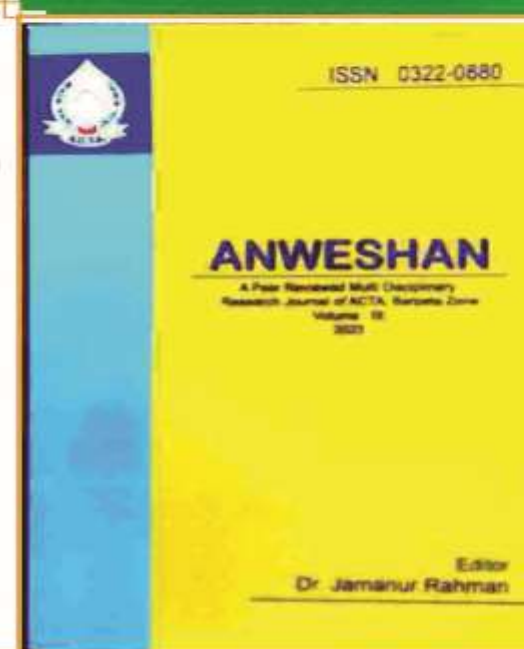
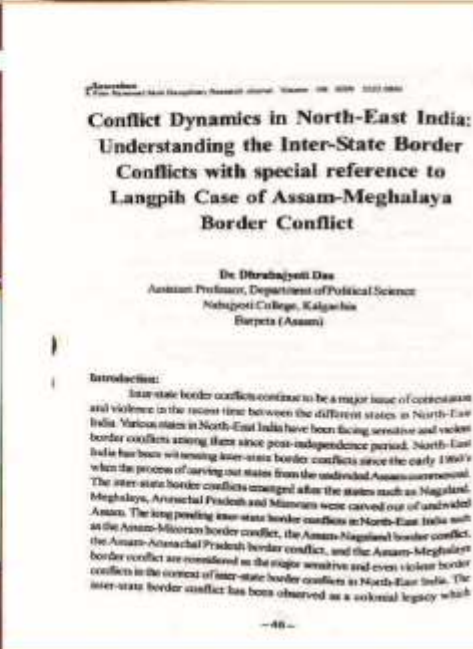
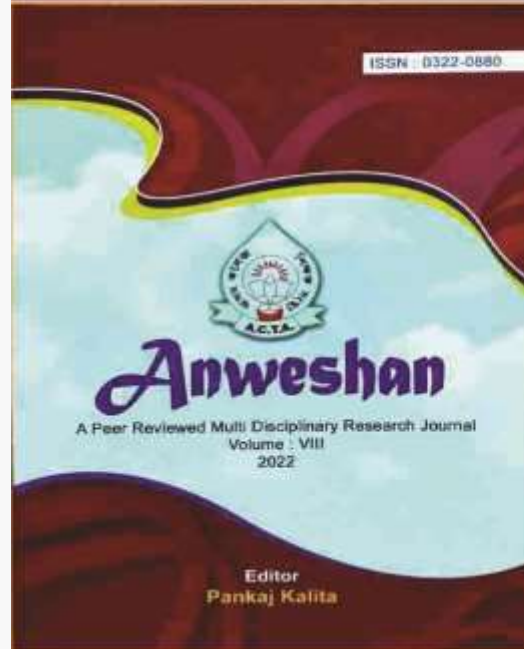
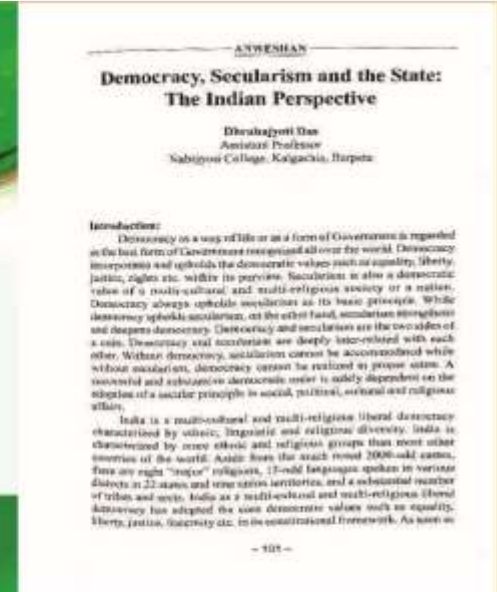
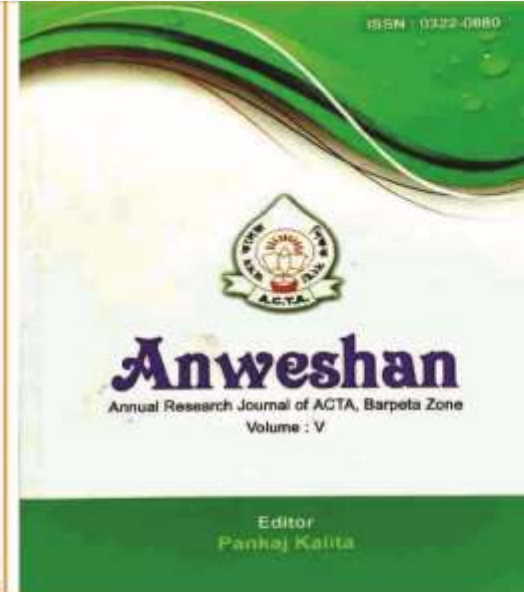
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		in North-East India: Rethinking the genesis and recent trends of tribal autonomy arrangement in Assam								
<b>Research Papers in Peer-Reviewed Journals</b>	ACTA, Barpeta Zone	Conflict dynamics in North-East India- Understanding the inter-state border conflicts with special reference to Langpih case in Assam- Meghalaya border conflict	Anweshan	Single Author	VIII	46-52	0322-0880		Dr. Dhrubajyoti Das	Dec 13, 2022
<b>Research Papers in Peer-Reviewed Journals</b>	Bhawanipur Anchalik College	Autonomy and conflict: A preliminary inquiry in to the contested ethno-exclusive territorial autonomy and conflict	BAC Research journal	Single Author	II		2454-2393		Dhrubajyoti Das	Jun 15, 2015

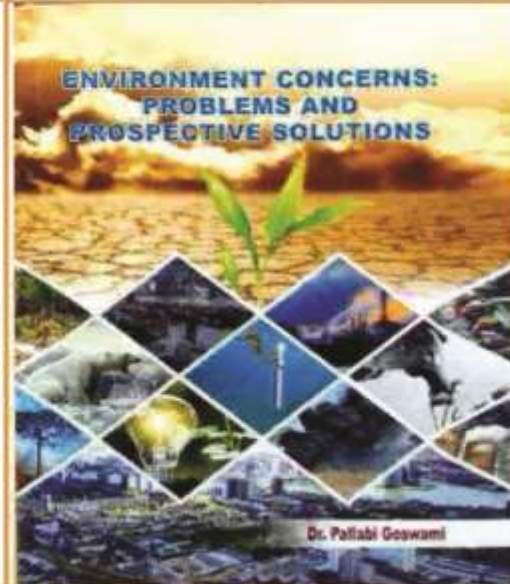
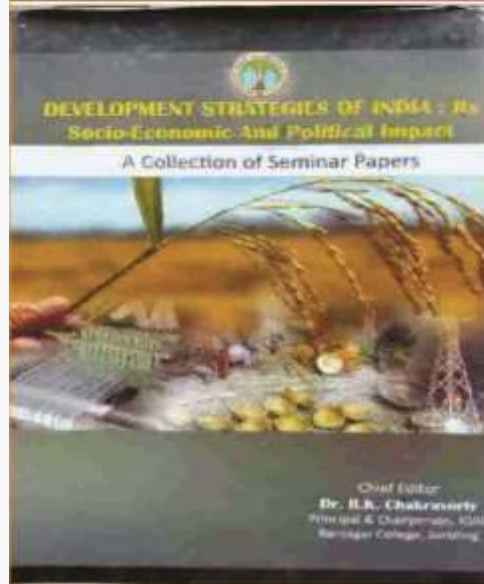
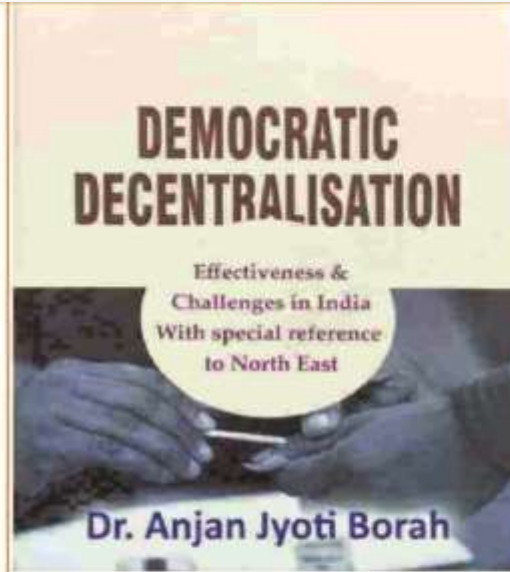
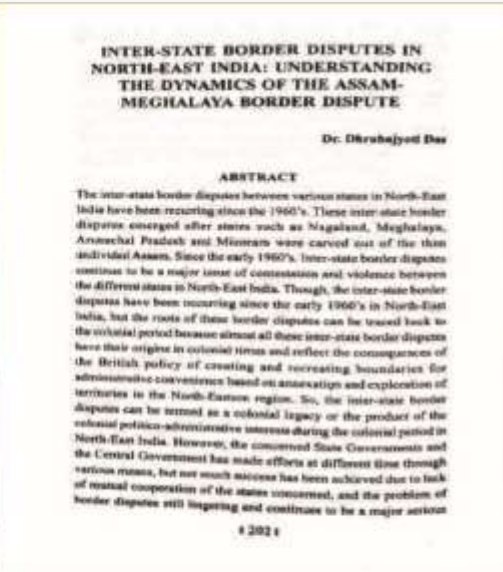
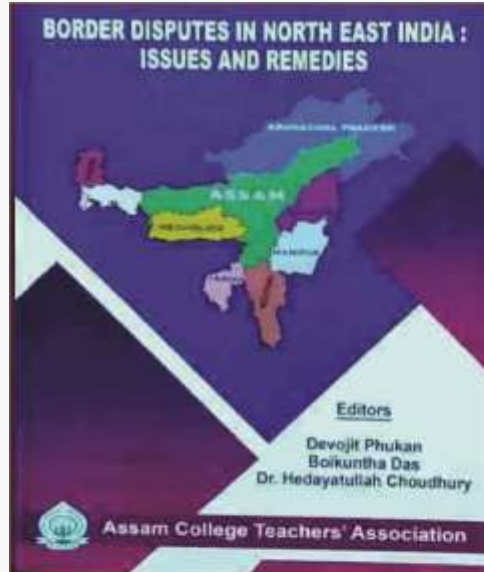
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		dynamics in Assam								
<b>Research Papers in Peer-Reviewed Journals</b>	Bhawanipur Anchalik College	The Sixth Schedule and paradox of autonomy discourse in North-East India: debating the BTAD Case in Assam	BAC Research journal	Single Author	II		2454-2393		Dhrubajyoti Das	Jun 16, 2016

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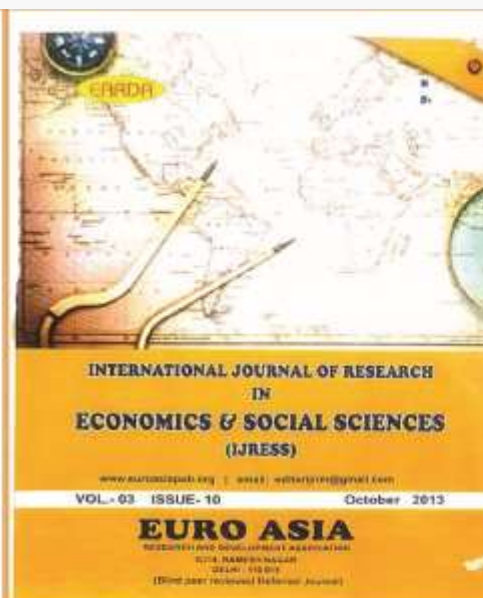


### Understanding the Global Efforts for the Protection of Environment, Ecology and Wildlife

• Dhrubajyoti Das  
• Merina Ahmed

#### Introduction

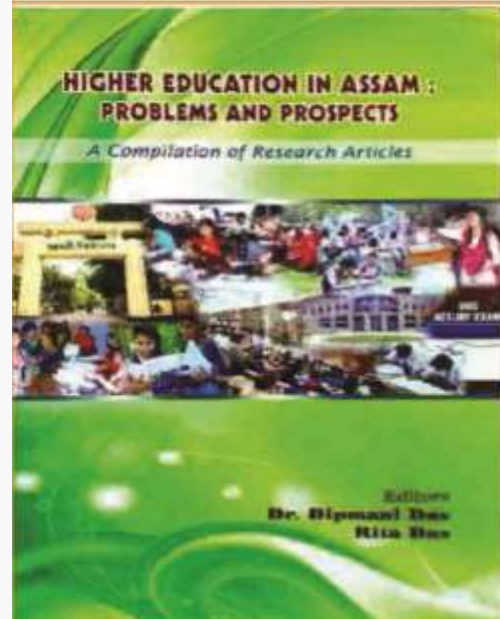
Environmental degradation, environmental crisis and protection of environment have been issues of immense debate, discussion and contemplation over the last few decades worldwide. This as an agenda has been on top of the lists of most government plans & programs as well. Environment is the surrounding or conditions in which the biotic and a biotic elements exist. It has been observed that during the past few decades, the population explosion, industrialization, urbanization all over the world have created excessive pressure on the natural resources and thereby total environmental degradation of our planet. The ecological changes which have taken place during the past few decades have posed a serious threat to the future mankind for sustainable living. In fact the indiscriminate use of the natural resources by the developed as well as the developing countries during the past centuries has given rise to serious problem of



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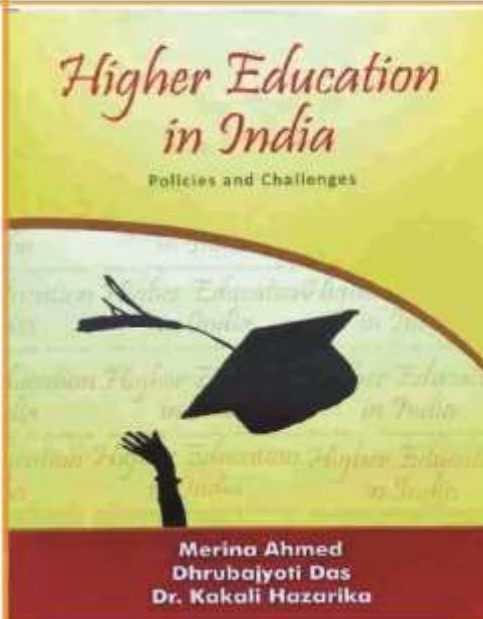


### Higher Education and Human Resource Development in Assam: The Key Challenges

Dhrubajyoti Das  
Asst. Professor  
Dept. of Political Science  
Kalyanpur College, Kalpaika

#### Introduction :

Education today is considered as the backbone of a society as well as of a country. The progress of civilization and the advancement of a nation depend upon the productive human resources. Education is considered as the most formidable instrument to create human resource of a country. The development of any country depends mainly on education. Progress of any country is possible only when its citizens are dynamic, resourceful, enterprising and responsible. Therefore, higher education is considered as an important instrument for bringing about social, economic, political and technological progress of any country particularly for a developing country like India. The scope and demand for higher education is increasing day by day and the most important mission of higher education is the creation of leaders by providing world class education for possession of global standards in the institutions of Higher Education. The most important factor that should be taken care of is to provide higher education without compromising the quality of education. Without quality education system, it is not possible for any society to lead for



### Assessing the Quality parameters of Higher Educational Institutions in India: The Dynamic and Positive role of National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) ahead

Dhrubajyoti Das  
Merina Ahmed

#### Introduction

Education plays a pivotal role in the development of a nation. Education today is considered as the backbone of a society as well as of a country. The progress of civilization and the advancement of a nation depend upon the productive human resources. Education is considered as the most formidable instrument to create human resource of a country. Education constitutes the backbone of a country as it produces the human force which plays the most determining role in the advancement of a nation and also in the progress of civilization. Education is now the primary concern of all nations, and building up a powerful economic society. The development of any country depends mainly upon its growth of education. Progress of any country is possible only when its citizens are dynamic, resourceful, enterprising and responsible. Therefore, higher education is considered as an important instrument for bringing about social, economic, political and technological progress of any country particularly for a developing country like India. The scope and demand for higher education is increasing day by day and the most important mission of higher education is the creation of leaders by providing world class education for possession of global standards in the institutions of Higher Education. The most important factor that should be taken care of is



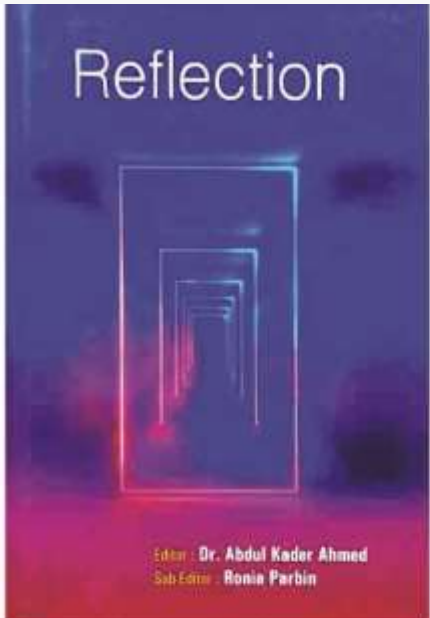


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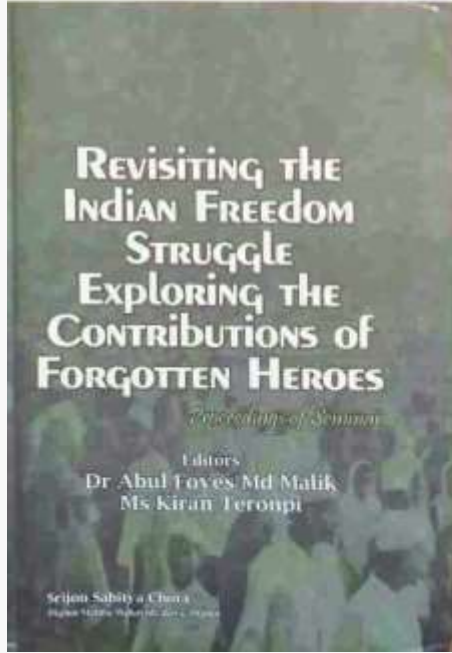
**Reinventing Democracy in a Multi-religious Secular State: Exploring the Contested Waves of Religion and Politics in India**

Dr. Dhrubajyoti Das  
 Assistant Professor  
 Department of Political Science  
 Nabajyoti College, Guwahati  
 Assam, India

**Introduction:**

Democracy as a way of life or as a form of Government is regarded as the best form of Government recognized all over the world. Democracy incorporates and upholds the democratic values such as equality, liberty, justice, rights etc. within its purview. Secularism is also a democratic value of a multi-cultural and multi-religious society as a nation. Democracy always upholds secularism as its basic principle. While democracy upholds secularism, on the other hand, secularism strengthens and deepens democracy. Democracy and secularism are the two sides of a coin. Democracy and secularism are deeply inter-related with each other. Without democracy, secularism cannot be accommodated while without secularism, democracy cannot be realized in proper sense. A successful substantive democratic order is solely dependent

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**The Real Heroes who saved Assam from the Conspiracy of Merging it into the Map of East-Pakistan: Understanding the Contributions of Gopinath Bordoloi making Assam an Integral Part of Independent Bharat**

Dr. Dhrubajyoti Das

**Introduction**

As India is celebrating the 75th years of Independence as "Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav", the whole nation feels that remembering the sacrifices of our freedom fighters for its independence of an United Bharat. Thousands laid down their lives in the path of freedom and thereby realizing the dream of an independent India for the future generation. India owes great debt to those valiant heroes of our freedom struggle, whose love for the nation translated to our Independence after a long movement against the British rulers. On this momentous occasion, many great personalities who fought and sacrificed their life for the country's freedom have been remembered with reverence. However, it is the struggle from Assam as well as the North-East region have been, warriors and freedom fighters from various corners of the Assam as well as North-East who fought courageously and laid their life for an independent Bharat, have remained among and forgotten in the history of India's freedom struggle against the British. The contributions of the great warriors and

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No. 21, Vol. 2019

**Ethno-based Students Politics in Assam: Understanding the Role of All Rabha Students' Union in the Movement for Rabha Autonomy**

Anshu Jyoti Sarma, Dhrubajyoti Das\*

**Abstract**

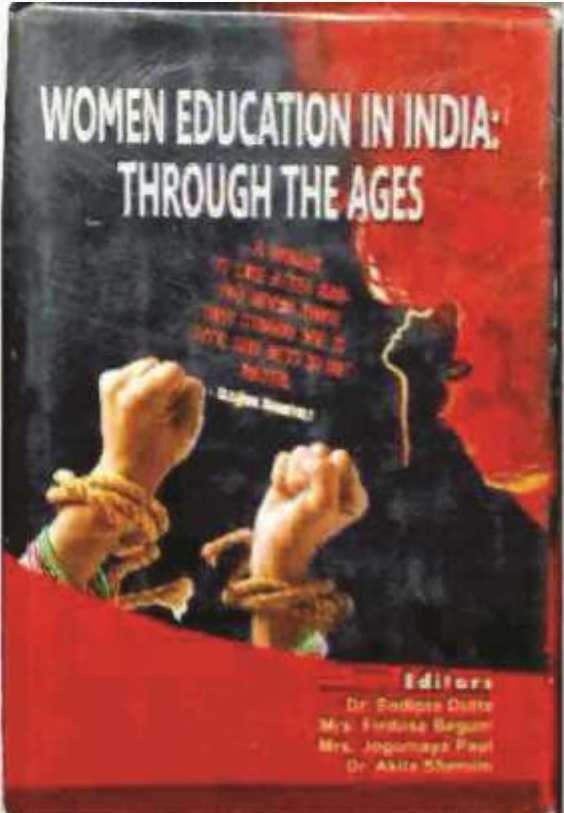
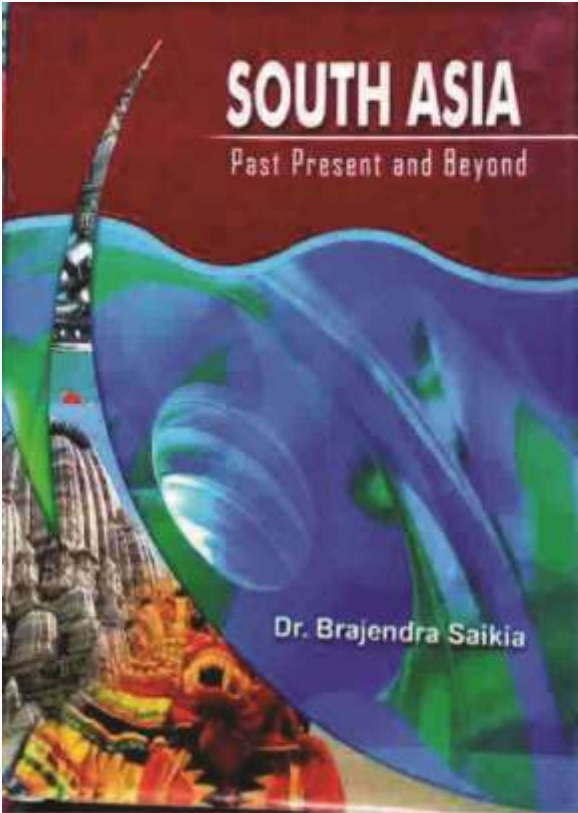
This article tries to understand the role of All Rabha Students' Union in the autonomy movements of the Rabhas. It has appeared that among the ethnic communities of Assam the students groups of respective community plays the lead role in their assertion for identity and political autonomy. However, movement for community based territorial autonomy in a multi ethnic society always sparks conflict and social chaos.

**Introduction**

India and joshies play significant role in the politics of most democratic countries in the world. It is observed that student community has become one of the most influential forces in the polity of a country. Involvement of students in the national movements in Asia and Africa have made significant impact on their national liberation and similar the case with the revolutions in Russia, China, Cuba and Vietnam (Bordoloi, 2007). In the America and the West too, students have taken active role in different social movements leading to significant policy changes. The civil rights movement, anti-Vietnam war movement etc. are classic examples of powerful social movements where students' power made significant difference (Harris, 1972, cited in Datta, 1996:16). The students have

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**Constitutional Politico-administrative Mechanism of Sixth Schedule, Ethnic-sensitive politics and Ethno-political conflict in North-East India: Experiencing the R.T.A.D Crisis in Assam**

**Dhrubajyoti Das**  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Political Science  
Mahajyoti College, Guwahati,  
Assam, India

**Introduction:**  
This research paper critically analyses the politico-administrative mechanism of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is contextualised in the historical and political backdrop of the North-East India, which has been a theatre of ethnic diversity and ethnic conflict since the 1950s. The paper discusses the socio-political and administrative challenges faced by the Sixth Schedule areas, particularly in the context of the recent RTA-D crisis in Assam. It examines the role of the state and the central government in addressing these challenges and the impact of the crisis on the local population. The paper also discusses the need for a more inclusive and participatory approach to governance in these areas.

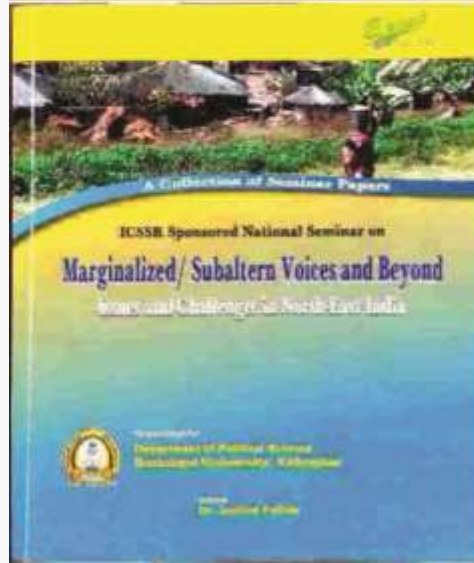


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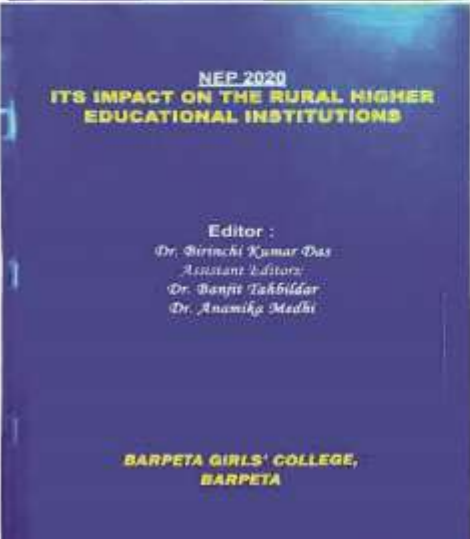
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE  
GAUHATI UNIVERSITY  
Guwahati, Assam, India



**Tribal Identity, Autonomy and Conflict Dynamics in North-east India—Revisiting Bodo Autonomy, Bodo Ethno-territoriality and Conflict in Assam**

**Dhrubajyoti Das**

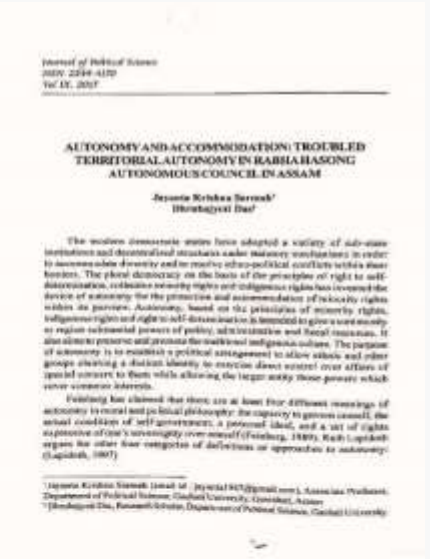
**INTRODUCTION:**  
This research paper explores the complex interplay between tribal identity, autonomy, and conflict in the North-east of India. It focuses on the Bodo community in Assam, which has long struggled for recognition and self-determination. The paper examines the historical context of Bodo identity and the impact of state policies on their autonomy. It also discusses the recent developments in Bodo ethno-territoriality and the challenges they face. The paper concludes by highlighting the need for a more inclusive and participatory approach to governance in these areas.



**NEP 2020  
ITS IMPACT ON THE RURAL HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

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**BARPETA GIRLS' COLLEGE,  
BARPETA**



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2020, 22(4): 4127  
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**AUTONOMY AND ACCOMMODATION: TROUBLED TERRITORIAL AUTONOMY IN BARHA HASING AUTONOMOUS COUNCIL IN ASSAM**

**Jayanta Krishna Baruah\***  
**Dhrubajyoti Das†**

The modern democratic states have adopted a variety of administrative and territorial structures under different conditions in order to accommodate diversity and to resolve ethno-political conflicts within their borders. The plural democracy on the basis of the principle of right to self-determination, collective autonomy rights and indigenous rights has received the device of autonomy for the protection and accommodation of locally rights within its purview. Autonomy, based on the principle of minority rights, indigenous rights and right to self-determination is limited to give sovereignty to regional level powers of political, administrative and fiscal autonomy. It also allows preserve and promote the national indigenous culture. The purpose of autonomy is to maintain a political arrangement to allow ethnic and other groups exercising a distinct identity to exercise direct control over affairs of local concern to them while allowing the larger society those powers which serve common interests.

\*Jayanta Krishna Baruah (Email id: jkrishna1973@gmail.com), Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam.  
†Dhrubajyoti Das, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Gauhati University.



**THE NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 AND THE RURAL HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

**Dr. Dhrubajyoti Das**  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Political Science  
Mahajyoti College, Guwahati, Assam

**ABSTRACT**

A well-defined and flexible education policy is a must for every country because education is the key driver of economic and social progress. Taking into account their respective conditions and needs, different countries have adopted varied education systems. Recently, the Government of India took a giant leap forward by announcing its new education policy. The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP) 2020, drawn three months after the last major revision was made to the policy in 1986. The NEP 2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century in India and replaces the long-standing old National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986. Built on the foundation policy of Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability and Accountability, the policy is aligned to the SDG Agenda for Sustainable Development and aims to transform India into a vibrant knowledge society and global knowledge superpower by making both school and college education more holistic, flexible, multidisciplinary, rooted in 21st century needs and global standards. In spite of the many imperatives in its implementation, the new education policy is a positive re-orientation of India's existing education system. Research extension of this policy will be strategic re-orientation of decision-making structure and re-orientation of policy outcome to involve and raise its voice.

**Key Words:** Higher Education, Higher Educational Institutions, National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, Issues, Challenges

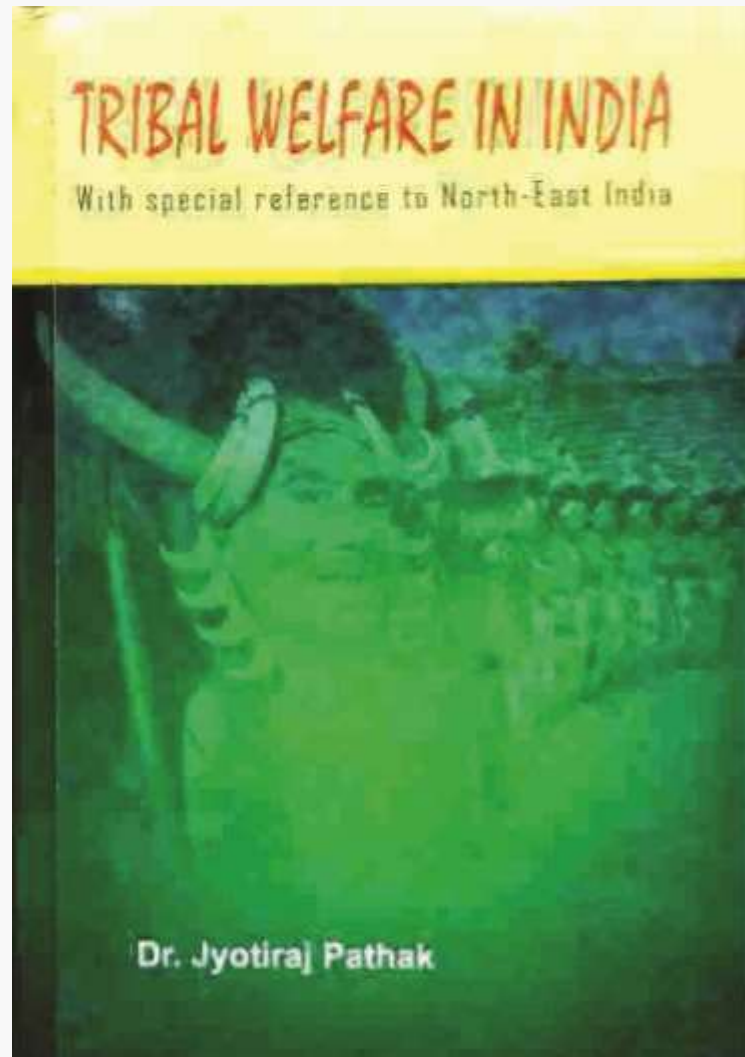
**Introduction:**

The National Education Policy 2020 is a welcome and ambitious re-orientation of India's education system into a modern, progressive and equitable one. The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP) 2020, which was approved by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020, replaces the existing of India's education system. The new policy replaces the previous National Policy on Education, 1986. The policy is a comprehensive framework for secondary education in India.

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<b>Edited/Translated Books</b>	Indigenous tribal land alienation and crisis of indigenous ethnic identity: understanding the process of migration, indigenous tribal land alienation and politics of ethnic identity in Assam	Supernova	978-81-939714-5-1	Author	Young publications	Local Publishers	Dr. Abdul Kader Ahmed	Jun 17, 2019
<b>Edited/Translated Books</b>	Exploring the demand for ethnic autonomy in North-East India: A study on the ethnic autonomy movement of the Rabha tribe in Assam	Tribal welfare in India with special reference to North-East India	978-93-81563-33-5	Author	Global Publishing House	National	Dr. Jyotiraj Pathak	Jun 9, 2014

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**Exploring the Demand for Ethnic Autonomy in  
North East India: A Study on the Ethnic  
Autonomy Movement of the Rabha Tribe in  
Assam**

*Dhrubajyoti Das,*

**Abstract**

The politics of Northeast India has been increasingly shaped by movements of various ethnic communities for safeguarding and maintaining their distinct ethnic identities. Movement for ethnic autonomy has become a strong force through which the different ethnic groups in North-East India try to fulfil their aspirations, protect their ancestral soil or ethnic homeland as well as to create a political space for themselves within the existing polity in order to safeguard and maintain their distinct ethnic identity. The ethnic autonomy movements of different ethnic groups have changed the socio-political structure, demographic composition as well as the changed and moulded the nature of politics of this region. Identity has been observed as central to the process of demand for ethnic autonomy. The demand is either for greater political autonomy under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India or separate state within the Indian union or extends to secession from India. The paper deals with the movement for ethnic autonomy in North-East India with special focus on the movement for ethnic autonomy of the Rabha tribe in Assam.

**Keywords :** Ethnicity; Ethnic Identity; Ethnic Autonomy Movement; Rabha Tribe

**Introduction**

The concept of 'Ethnic Autonomy' occupies a significant place in modern democratic theory and practice. The term 'Autonomy' derives from two Greek words: 'auto' meaning 'self' and 'nomos' meaning law or rule, that is, the right to make one's own laws is therefore the basic meaning of autonomy (Benedikter, 2009).