Journal Publications

Title of the Paper	Journal Name	Year	ISSN	Link to the Publication
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Right to Education Brings a ray of Hope For The Rag - Picker Children	Ajanta	2019	2277-5730	
Bamboo Industry and Potential for Sustainable Economic Development in Assam	Dogo Rangsang Research Journal	2019	2347-7180	
MOOCs with special reference to SWAYAM : A study based on recent development	Social Science Journal of Gargaon College	2019	2320-0138	82.pdf (gargaoncollege.ac.in)
Development Prospects and Problems of Bamboo Industry of Assam	Kanchioli	2022	2583-0740	
Women Participation in Indian Politics: A study to evaluate the position of women in politics	Research Journal of Social and Life Sciences	2019	0973-3914	<u>Merina-Ahmed.pdf</u> (nabajyoticollege.ac.in)
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পাঞ্চালী বৈশ্য

সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা, অৰ্থনীতি বিভাগ নৰজ্যোতি মহাবিদ্যালয়, কলগাছিয়া, বৰপেটা

ড° কাকলী হাজৰিকা সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা, অৰ্থনীতি বিভাগ নৱজ্যোতি মহাবিদ্যালয়, কলগাছিয়া, বৰপেটা

সংক্ষিপ্ৰসাৰ ঃ

পৰ্যটন উদ্যোগ সমগ্ৰ বিশ্বৰ ভিতৰতে অতি ক্ষিপ্ৰগতিত বিকশিত হোৱা এক উদ্যোগ। এই উদ্যোগে প্ৰত্যক্ষ আৰু পৰোক্ষ ৰুই ধৰণেৰে কৰ্মসংস্থাপনৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব পাৰে। বিশেষকৈ মহিলা আৰু যুৱ প্ৰজন্ম পৰ্যটন উদ্যোগৰ দ্বাৰা যথেষ্ঠ স্বাৱলস্বী হোৱাৰ তথ্য পোৱা গৈছে। অতীজৰে পৰা অসম তথা উত্তৰ-পূৰ্বাক্ষলৰ সেউজীয়া প্ৰকৃতিয়ে প্ৰতি বছৰে লাখ লাখ পৰ্যটকক আকৰ্ষণ কৰি আহিছে। অসমৰ চাহ উদ্যোগ এই আকৰ্ষণৰ অন্যতম কাৰণ। পৃথিৱীত প্ৰথম চাহৰ উদ্ভাৱনৰ পৰাই অসমৰ নাম সমগ্ৰ বিশ্বতে পৰিচিত। বৰ্তমান চাহ উৎপাদনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অসমৰ স্থান সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰতে প্ৰথম। নিজৰ প্ৰিয় চাহ কাপৰ বিষয়ে জানিবলৈয়ো দেশী বিদেশী বহুত পৰ্যটক অসমলৈ আহে। ইংৰাজৰ দিনৰে ধুনীয়া ধুনীয়া চাংগুলা তথা শাৰী শাৰী চাহ গছৰ সৌন্দৰ্যই চাহ পৰ্যটনৰ ধাৰণাটোক দিনে দিনে অধিক গুৰুত্ব প্ৰদান কৰি গৈ আছে। যদিহে এই ক্ষেত্রত অধিক প্রশালীবন্ধভাবে আগবঢ়া যায়, নিশ্চিতভাবে চাহ পৰ্যটনৰ পৰা চৰকাৰে এক বৃহৎ পুঁজি লাভ কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হ'ব।

অৱতৰণিকা

চাহৰ লগত জড়িত প্ৰতিটো বিষয় বুজাৰ বাবে এই বিশ্ব পর্যটন ক্ষেত্রখনত চাহ পর্যটন এক নতুন ক্ষেত্রখনত সোমাই পৰে। এই পর্যটনত এজন পর্যটকে সংযোজন। একবিংশ শতিকাৰ আৰম্ভণি ভাগতহে এই প্ৰকৃতিৰ সৌন্দৰ্যক ওচৰৰ পৰা হৃদয়ংগম কৰিব পাৰে। ধাৰণাটোৱে গা কৰি উঠিছিল। চাহৰ বুৰঞ্জী, উপভোগ ব্যস্ত চহৰৰ কোলাহলৰ পৰা বহুত দৃত শাৰী শাৰী চাহৰ আৰু এই উদ্যোগৰ লগত জড়িত কলা-সংস্কৃতি তথা বাগান আৰু তাৰ মাজে মাজে থকা ওখ ওখ শৃংখলাবদ্ধ এতিহাই চাহ পৰ্যটনক আশ্তাৰই লৈ গৈছে। এজন পৰ্যটক গছৰোৰে পৰ্যটকসকলৰ মানসিক অৱসাদ দুৰ কৰাৰ

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39. Right to Education Brings A Ray of Hope For The Rag-Picker Children

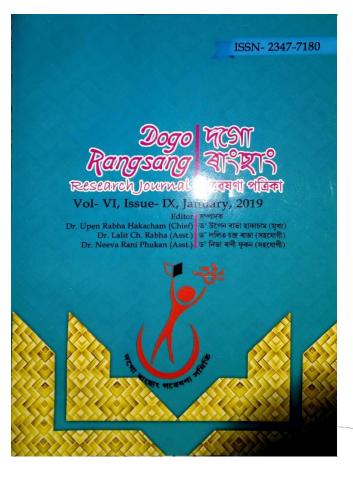
> Panchalee Baishya¹ Merina Ahmed² 1. Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Nabajyoti College 2. Librarian, Nabajyoti College

INTRODUCTION :

Education is an Institution that typically is established through a collective social desire to have civil and supportive societies. And if one considers the social dynamic found in many countries around the world, there is the suggestion that usually the more education people have better off they can be. With this in mind, many societies traditionally view education (at least primary and secondary education) as a genuine public good that adults and educators provide for children until such time that they outgrow their childhood. Many existing international covenant on Economics, social and cultural Rights (ICESCR), and the convention on Rights of the child (CRC), UDHR. These documents have helped to establish viable legal mechanisms from which nation states can and have implemented, supported and assessed effective social structures necessary to provide for appropriate educational opportunities. The goal of a human rights -based approach to education is simple, to assure every child a quality education that respects and promotes her or his right to dignity and optimum development. Achieving this goal is however, enormously more complex. The right to education is high on the agenda of the international community. It is affirmed in numerous human rights treaties and recognized by governments as pivotal in the pursuit of development and social transformation. This recognition is exemplified in the international goals, strategies and targets that have been set during the past 20 years. In the Millennium Development goals, established in 2000, the world's governments committed to achieving Universal access to free, quality and compulsory primary education by 2015. In 1948, when education was recognized as a human right, only a minority of the world's children had access to any formal education, now a majority of them go to school, and participation in formal education beyond the elementary stages has increased. However, the progress made to date is far from adequate. UNSCO Statistics on enrolment indicate that 77 million children 2004 were still not enrolled in school. According to UNICEF sources this figure may be as high as 90 million children for 2005-2006 in terms of school attendance figures from household surveys. Poverty is a key factor impeding enrolment, primary and secondary completion and learning outcomes and children from ethnic minority and indigenous communities consistently underachieve. The challenges to the achievement of quality in education are even greater. Most international attention has been focused on helping children get into

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(১২) অসমৰ ডাকৰ বচন আৰু বংগ, উৰিয়া, উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশৰ এটি তুলনামূলক অধ্যন্ধ

- (১৩) প্ৰকাৰতাত্ত্বিক অধ্যয়নৰ তাত্ত্বিক বিচাৰ (হাজং ভাষাৰ বিশেষ উল্লেখেৰে) * ডলী চুতীয়া /৮১
- (১৪) ভাৰীগান আৰু খুলীয়া ভাউৰীয়া ঃ এটি আলোচনা * ড° তৰুলতা ডেকা /৮৭
- (১৫) মহাকাব্যিক যুগৰ সমাজ ব্যবস্থাঃ এটি অধ্যয়ন * উৎপলা দাস /৯৬
- (১৬) অসমৰ স্থাপত্য-ভাস্কৰ্যৰ প্ৰথম নিদৰ্শন ঃ তেজপুৰৰ দ-পৰ্বতীয়াৰ শিৱ মন্দিৰ * ড° ৰূপম বৰঠাকুৰ /১০৪
- (১৭) উত্তৰাকাণ্ড ৰামায়ণ'ৰ সীতা চৰিত্ৰ পুনৰনিৰ্মাণ (শংকৰদেৱ আৰু কৃষ্টিবাসৰ হিৰু উল্লিখনসহ) * নীতামণি ডেকা /১১৪
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Bamboo Industry and Potential for Sustainable Economic Development in Assam

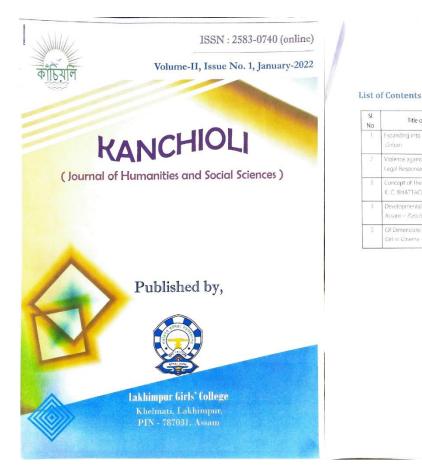
Panchalee Baishya*

INTRODUCTION:

Bamboo is one of the major resource of Assam whose full ecological and economic potential needs to be recognised, developed and promoted in a manner ensuring ecological security for all round sustainable development of the state and the livelihood security of its people. As per some recent survey conducted, the bamboo has over 1500 documented uses in India, it is primarily meant for making paper pulp (35%), apart from uses like housing (20%), non residential uses (5%), rural uses (20%), fuel (8.5%), packing, including baskets (5%), transport (1.5%), furniture (1%) other wood industries (1%), other (3%). Total bamboo area in Assam is about 2.23 million hectares under bamboo. Assam is naturally abundant in the ' Green Gold'. The main bamboo growing areas of Assam are the districts of Cachar, Karbi Angling, North Cachar Hills , Nagaon and Lakhimpur. Bamboo is a raw material of great versatility and forms an internal part of the culture, life style of the people and the economy of Assam since time immemorial. There is mention in History about Green Gold made products of Assam during the time of Bhaskar Varman (early part of the 7th Century AD) the king of Assam. In the 21st Century also, bamboo products of the State are made mainly at cottage industry level, as no value addition or diversification in a major way has taken place. Assam has ample scope for bamboo based industries like paper manufacturing industry, since the region has the highest concentration of bamboo i.e around 60% of the total bamboo of the country. Out of the 130 bamboo species available in India, 34 species are available in Assam. The raw stock of bamboo is valued at about Rs. 400 crores. Unfortunately, uses of bamboo have been local and traditional. With value additions of even two times about Rs 8000 crore can easily be generated in Assam from bamboo on an annual basis. Bamboo has the potential to replace wood on many grounds. Not only huge economic potential, it has many other potential too. Bamboo flooring is a trend in vogue, stain resistant, environmental friendly. Bamboo is also increasingly used for making cabinets and panels. Bamboo charcoal has found extensive use in personal and healthcare products. Many nutritious and active minerals can be extracted

* Asst. Professor, Department of Economics, Nabajyoti College.

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Developmental Prospects and Problems of Bamboo Industry of Assam

¹Author Panchalee Baishya ²Co-Author Mrinmoyee Baishya

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
RECEIVED 23 DECEMBER 2021 ACCEPTED 15 FEBRUARY 2022	The bamboo industry of Assam has great potential. Bamboo and cane products are universal of all the crafts practiced. The
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	not got proper attention as it deserves yet. These industries need ed to these industries need proper vocational training to help the
industries flourish. Skill de	velopments of the employees related to these industries are the
utmost need of the hour.	Because of its eco- friendly characteristic it is seen as a new way o
sustainable development.	And in the era of globalisation we should definitely look up to the
sustainable products for a	better future. In spite of all the bamboo industry still today also lack

behind. In 2019, the Assam cabinet approved the Assam Bamboo and Cane policy for better utilisation of these resources but there are still many loopholes in the path to of development of such industry.

Keywords: Sustainable, development, globalization, need, flourish.

¹ Corresponding Author : Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Nabajyoti College Email – <u>unanchales basisyna @gmail.com</u> . Contact No. 7086083356 ² Corresponding Author : Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Nabajyoti College Email – <u>memmoryanbalstyna (@gmail.com</u> . Contact No. 8864557505

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Mother : The Crusader of Human Capital Making in a Society

Mrinmoyee Baishya Assistant Professor, Department of Economics. Morigaon College

Panchalee Baishya Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Nabajyoti College, Kalgachia

Abstract : Mothers are the real shape-giver of child's future. Like a tree needs sunlight, water, fertilizer; a child needs mothers' attention and affection not only their early age but also throughout their lifespan to grow. Again, today's children are the future humancapital of a country. For any economy to boost, there is a need of physical capital along with the human capital. Again, in a country like India, where population abundance exists, making and shaping of human capital is the utmost urgency. Human capital is one of the main parameters of economy's prosperous health. Stronger the human capital formation, stronger will the economy's health. So, as mothers are the real shape giver of children, so indirectly they are raising those human capital of the economy. So, any economy's future more or less is dependent on how mothers are