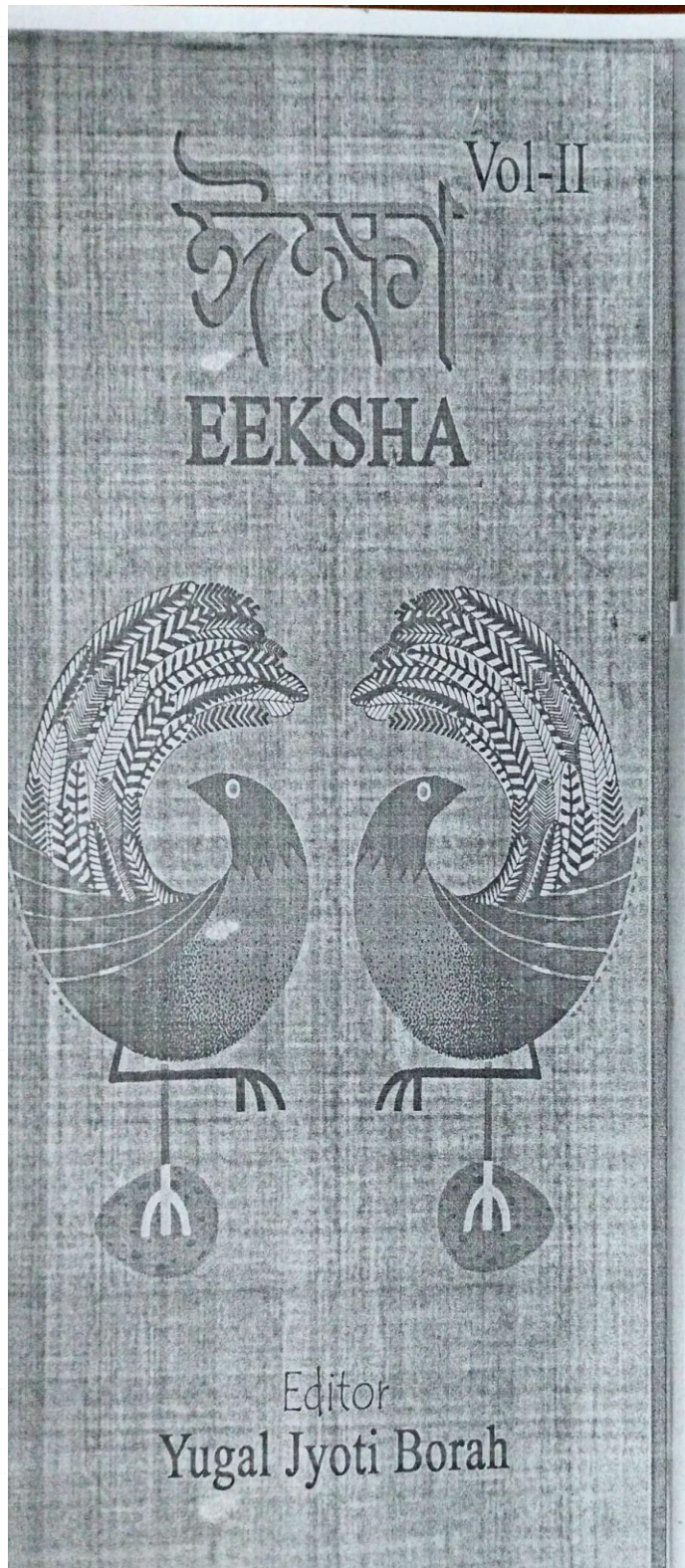


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1. Jayanta Borah

*Role of women in Politics and Power: A Study Under Khumtai constituency, Golaghat.*



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EESHASHA  
Vol-II  
A collection of bilingual research based articles

Editor  
Mr. Yugal Jyoti Borah

Publisher  
Jonak Printers  
On behalf of  
Teachers' Unit, Marangi Mahavidyalaya

*Signature*  
PRINCIPAL, 1/2023  
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"Hold fast to dreams,  
For if dreams die  
Life is a broken-winged bird,  
That cannot fly."  
- Langston Hughes

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## Editorial

### Society and Literature

Literature is the mirror of human thought and feelings. It attracts the readers in two ways—the matter and manner of expressing thoughts and ideas and adds to their fund of knowledge and experience.

We live in a society. As social being we like to hear about our fellow men who live in society, their thoughts and feelings, their likes and dislikes. The persons who have the power of language to express human feelings, can be regarded as litterateur who are well on the way to creating literature. In other words, the subject matter of literature is society in some form or other. A novelist portrays his story of a specific or we may say multi-specific background, a poet expresses his feeling on various heart touching world of human emotion, anxiety etc. and we who read their works are interested and feel at one with him and ourselves. After all, society is this bond of fellowship between man and man through communication that the poet or writer seeks.

If literature expresses social sympathies, naturally it is bound to exercise some positive influence on our mind and attitude. Society reacts to literature in a living way. Any inspiring piece of literary work creates general influence on society. It rouses our feelings and enthusiasm for welfare.

Mathew Arnold says that more and more mankind will discover that we have to turn to poetry to interpret life for us, to console us, to sustain us. Shelley has also called

poets the unacknowledged legislators of mankind. The function of a legislator is to lay down the law, a settled course of action that men may follow. Poetry and literature generally do this in a quiet and unobtrusive way. Novels are known to have changed the direction of the human mind and set in motion movements that have altered our ways of life. The novels of E. M. Forster indicates humanist view of life. He tries to focus on human relationships and the need for tolerance, sympathy and love between individual human beings from different parts of society and different cultures.

The influence of literature on society is felt directly or indirectly. Thus Miss Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was directly responsible for a movement against slavery in literature and life in USA of those days. The novels of Dickens had an indirect influence in creating in society a feeling for regulating and removing social wrongs, calling for necessary reforms. Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" is a vivid reflection of the social and moral degradation of the eighteenth and nineteenth century England. It is truly a symbolic representation of the disintegration of the English peasantry which can be regarded as the realistic outcome of the Industrial Revolution.

Thus, society creates literature. From this point of view, literature may be regarded as the mirror of the society. But the quality and nature of the reflection depends upon the writer's attitude of mind, whether he is progressive in his outlook or reactionary.

Naturally, conservative-minded writer will stress those aspects of social life, which put the traditional ways

of life in the best possible way. On the other hand, a progressive writer will tend to show how old ideals act as restraints on the natural freedom of the human mind, cripple the free movement of man and women in an unrestricted atmosphere, set for liberating new ideals and moving society that looks forward to newer ways of life.

We expect such a pragmatic perspective from the writers. It is strongly expected that only the value base literature may fill up the readers world with positive vibes to change their personal as well as social attitude in order to sprinkle warm light to the society we live.

*Yugal Jyoti Borah*  
Editor,  
EEKSHA, Vol-II

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MARANGI MAHAVIDYALAYA

# Role of women in Politics and Power : A Study Under Khumtai Constituency, Golaghat

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## INTRODUCTION:

Khumtai is a village situated under Golaghat district of Assam, North East India. It is located 6 KM towards North from Golaghat, district head quarters Golaghat. According to 2011 Census its total population is 1350. Female Population is 47.9% and 53.1% male population. Its literacy rate is 78.5% and the Female literacy rate is 36.3%. And Khumtai Assembly constituency is one of the 126 assembly constituencies of Assam Legislative Assembly. It also forms a part of the Kaliabor Lok Sabha constituency. Women from Khumtai Village play an active role in politics but least in number. The political participation of women of this constituency will be discussing below.

## OBJECTIVES:

1. To highlight active women's participation in politics especially under Khumtai constituency.
2. To focus on the problems of social, economic and political issues of Khumtai assembly.

## METHODOLOGY:

This study paper will be an analytical based on collection of both primary and secondary data. Interviewed different local people under Khumtai Constituency.

## ANALYSIS:

Women and politics have a strong combination from early times in India or can see right from Indian independence period. Participation of women in politics is a fundamental prerequisite for gender equality and genuine democracy. It shows women's direct engagement in public decision- making and is a means of ensuring better accountability to women. 'Political Participation' term has wide meaning as it does not only mean for 'Right to Vote' but also participation in decision making process, political activism, political consciousness, etc. So to combat gender inequality in politics, the Indian government has instituted reservations for seats in local government. The women's Reservation Bill (108<sup>th</sup> Amendment) has been introduced in Indian National parliament to reserve 33% of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha seats for women. Indira Gandhi becomes a reality for active political participation which stands for gender equality after the India got freedom from the British.

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