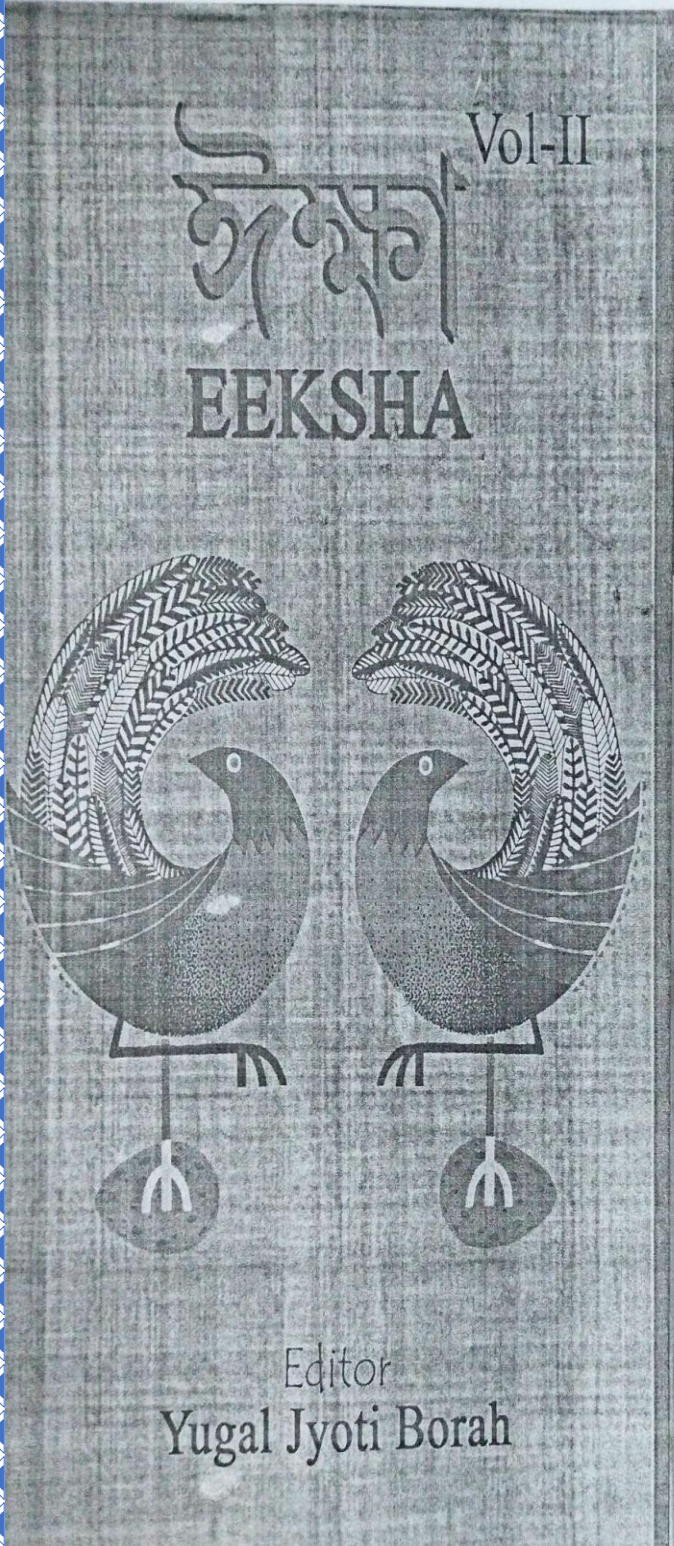


2022-2023

Articles Published in Book

1. Moni kankona Bodo

Study on the Economic and Environmental Impact of Numaligarh Refinery



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EESHAKHA
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, 17/02/23
Marangi Mahavidyalaya

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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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A STUDY ON THE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF NUMALIGARH REFINERY LIMITED ON THE LOCAL AREAS OF NUMALIGARH, GOLAGHAT DISTRICT

Monikankona Bodo
Assistant Professor in Economics
Marangi Mahavidyalaya

ABSTRACT:

Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) is located at Numaligarh in the District of Golaghat, Assam. NRL is a Government of India Enterprise which was set up in accordance with the provisions made in the historic 'Assam Accord' signed on 15th August, 1985. It was incorporated on 22nd April, 1993 and designed to process 3 MMPTA. The company started commercial operations from the month of October, 2000. NRL is a group company of Oil India Limited and the present shareholding pattern of NRL is: Oil India Limited -80.16%, Govt. of Assam (GoA)-15.47% and Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)-4.37%. NRL is a Category-I Mini Ratna PSU and it is the 4th Oil Refinery in Assam.

Numaligarh Refinery Limited has excellent track record and progressive outlook in terms of production, financial results, energy conservation, safety etc. by regularly upgrading its technology and undertaking expansion programmes. Many employment opportunities

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of NRL attract people of different places and, therefore, a large number of people from other districts, states migrate to Numaligarh area to take employment opportunities. It has both positive and negative economic impacts as well as negative environmental impacts on the entire Numaligarh area.

So, this paper tries to analyze the economic and environmental impacts of NRL on Numaligarh area of Golaghat district. This paper is based on both primary and secondary sources of data.

(Key Words: Refinery, Economic development, Expansion, Enterprise, Employment opportunity, Migrate, Environmental impact)

INTRODUCTION:

Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL), a subsidiary of M/S Bharat Petroleum Limited, is a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) in Oil and Gas Sector. The Numaligarh Refinery Limited is located at Numaligarh in the District of Golaghat, Assam. NRL was conceived as a vehicle for speedy industrial and economic development of the region and it was set up in accordance with the provisions made in the historic 'Assam Accord' signed on 15th August, 1985. It was incorporated on 22nd April, 1993 and designed to process 3 MMPTA. The company started commercial operations from the month of October, 2000. NRL is a Government of India Enterprise and it is a group company of Oil India Limited. The present shareholding pattern of NRL is: Oil India Limited -80.16%, Govt. of Assam (GoA)-

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47% and Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)-4.37%. NRL is a Category-I Mini Ratna PSU and it is the 4th Oil Refinery in Assam.

Numaligarh Refinery Limited has excellent track record and progressive outlook in terms of production, financial results, energy conservation, safety etc. by regularly upgrading its technology and undertaking expansion programmes. Many employment opportunities of NRL attract people of different places and, therefore, a large number of people from other districts, states migrate to Numaligarh area to take employment opportunities. It has both positive and negative economic impacts as well as negative environmental impacts on the entire Numaligarh area. So, this paper tries to analyze the economic and environmental impacts of NRL on Numaligarh area of Golaghat district.

OBJECTIVE:

The major purposes of this paper are:

1. To know about Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.
2. To find out the causes of migration in the Numaligarh area.
3. To analyze the economic and ecological impacts of NRL in its local area.
4. To find out the measures to reduce negative economic impacts.

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দীপ্তি তামুলী

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NARIKATHA: A collection of articles on women issues edited by Mrs. Dipty Tamuly, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Marangi Mahavidyalaya, published by Jonak Printers Merapani, Golaghat, Assam on behalf of Economic Forum, Department of Economics, Marangi Mahavidyalaya.

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জোনাক প্ৰিণ্টাৰ্চ

মেৰাপানী, গোলাঘাট, অসম

দূৰভাষঃ ৯১০১৮৪৪১৭০

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ঃ ড° গায়ত্ৰী বৰা কাকতি/৭৩
- ✍ মহিলা সবলীকৰণ আৰু শান্তি সাধনা আশ্ৰম
ঃ ড° তাছৰিণা হুছেইন/৭৮
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- ✍ বিষ্ণু প্ৰসাদ ৰাভাৰ গীতত নাৰী
ঃ ড° মৰমী চৌধুৰী/ ৮৯
- ✍ হস্ততাঁত বস্ত্ৰৰ অনলাইন ব্যৱসায় আৰু অসমীয়া নাৰীৰ স্ব-নিয়োজন
ঃ মনিকংকণা বড়ো/৯৬
- ✍ অসমীয়া নাৰী সমাজত ভাৰতীয় সংস্কাৰ আন্দোলনৰ প্ৰভাৱ
ঃ ড° মামণি মহন্ত /১০৩
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ঃ ড° দেইজী ৰাণী চুতীয়া/১০৯
- ✍ নাৰী সবলীকৰণত শিক্ষাৰ ভূমিকা
ঃ মনালিছা তামুলী/১১৫
- ✍ এছিয়া মহাদেশৰ প্ৰথম ছহিদ বীৰাঙ্গনা সতী সাধনী
ঃ গীতাজ্জলী ভৰালী/১১৯

হস্ততাঁত বস্ত্ৰৰ অনলাইন ব্যবসায় আৰু অসমীয়া নাৰীৰ স্ব-নিয়োজন

মনিকংকণা বড়ো

নাৰী সবলীকৰণ বৰ্তমান সমগ্ৰ বিশ্ববেই এটা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা শব্দ। নাৰী সবলীকৰণ মানে মহিলাৰ মানসিক, বাজনৈতিক, সামাজিক তথা অৰ্থনৈতিক সামৰ্থ বঢ়াই তোলা এক অৱস্থা। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত নাৰী আৰ্থিকভাৱে সবল হ'বলৈ নিয়োগৰ প্ৰয়োজন। কিন্তু সম্প্ৰতি আমাৰ দেশখনত নিবনুৱা সমস্যাই গুৰুতৰ ৰূপ ধাৰণ কৰিছে। অসমো ইয়াৰ পৰা বাদ পৰি যোৱা নাই। শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰসাৰৰ লগে লগে যিদৰে শিক্ষিত হাৰ বৃদ্ধি পাইছে, ইয়াৰ সমান্তৰালভাৱে শিক্ষিত নিবনুৱা সমস্যাটোও বৃদ্ধি পাবলৈ ধৰিছে। ৰাজ্যখনত পৰ্যাপ্ত নিয়োগৰ সুবিধা নথকাৰ বাবে এই সমস্যাটোৱে অসমৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক প্ৰগতিত বাধাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। গতিকে এই শিক্ষিত সম্ভাৱনাপূৰ্ণ মানৱ সম্পদৰ সংস্থাপনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত স্ব-নিয়োজনৰ বিষয়টোৱে গুৰুত্ব লাভ কৰিছে।

প্ৰাচীন অসমীয়া সমাজত আৰ্থিক দিশটো টনকিয়াল কৰি পৰিয়ালক ভৰণ-পোষণ দিয়াৰ দায়িত্ব প্ৰধানকৈ পুৰুষসকলৰ ওপৰত ন্যস্ত আছিল। মহিলাসকলে কেৱল ঘৰুৱা কাম-কাজ, পথাৰত ৰোৱা-তোলা কৰা, সন্তান জন্ম দিয়া তথা লালন-পালন কৰা আদি কৰ্মসমূহতে নিজকে আৱদ্ধ কৰি ৰাখিছিল। নিজাববীয়াকৈ মহিলাসকলে আৰ্থিক স্বাৱলম্বিতাৰ বাবে কিবা কৰাৰ হাবিয়াস থাকিলেও পুৰুষতান্ত্ৰিক সমাজৰ হাতোৰাত সেই হাবিয়াস কলিতে মৰহিছিল। কিন্তু সময়ৰ আগ্ৰগতিৰ লগে লগে শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰসাৰ আৰু বিজ্ঞান তথা প্ৰযুক্তিবিদ্যাৰ উত্তৰণৰ ফলশ্ৰুতিত মহিলাসকলো আৰ্থিক স্বাৱলম্বিতাৰ প্ৰতি সচেতন হ'বলৈ ধৰিলে। নাৰী শিক্ষাৰ সম্প্ৰসাৰণে মহিলাসকলক চাকৰিজীৱি হোৱাত সহায় কৰিলে। অৱশ্যে বহুতো যোগ্য মহিলাই চৰকাৰী। নাৰী কথা।। ৯৬