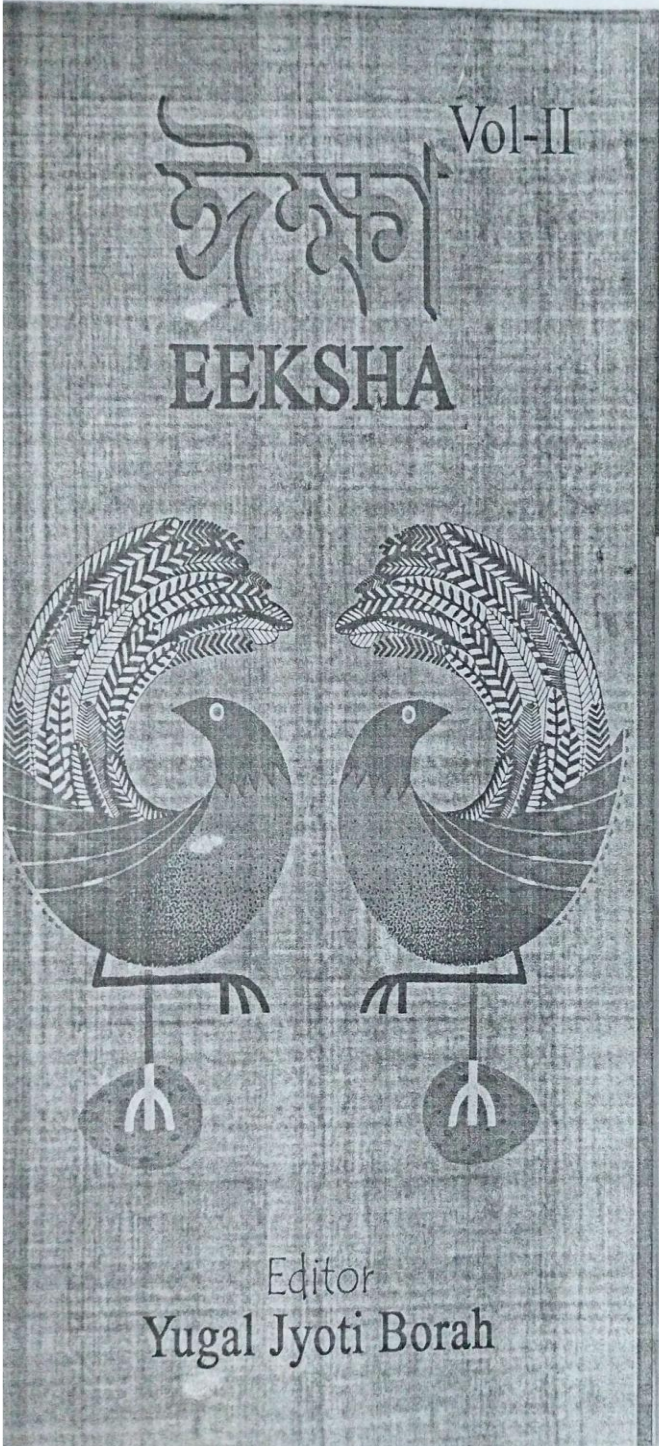


2022-2023

Articles Published in Books

1. Rujmai Begum

Sufism and its Impact on Assam.



ইক্ষা
EekSHA
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, 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

Contents

- ❖ Editorial/4
- ❖ Bhupen Hazarika : The perspective of intertwined thoughts and challenges: Manoj Kr. Saikai/9
- ❖ Disintegration of English Peasantry in Thoma Hardy's 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles'
:Yugal Jyoti Borah/18
- ❖ Influence of British Education System and Contribution of 'Kiran Bala Bora' in Freedom Movement of Assam: *Dr.Daisy rani Chutia*/33
- ❖ Role of Agriculture as the means of Economics Development of Assam:Mrs. Dipty Tamuly /42
- ❖ Roll of Self-Help Group in Economic Empowerment of Rural Women:Dr Akhil Borah/49
- ❖ Sufism and its impact on Assam:Rujmai Begum/62
A Study on the Economic and Environmental Impact of Numaligarh Refinery: Monikankona Bodo/75
- ❖ Role of women in Politics and Power: A Study Under Khumtai Constituency, Golaghat
:Jayanta Borah/88

M Mahanta
21/11/2023
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Mahavidyalaya

Sufism and its impact on Assam

Rujmai Begum
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Department of History
Marangi Mahavidyalaya

Abstract:

Sufism occupies a prominent place in the religious as well as cultural History of India. Sufism was the mystical movement within Islam. Sufi Philosophy based on the atmosphere of religious tolerance and echoed spirituality and cultural refinement in Islam. It aims at establishing direct communion between God and man through personal experience of mystery which lies within Islam. The word Sufi which in Arabic means purity. In Medieval age some religious people in Persia turned to asceticism due to the increasing materialism of the Caliphate. They came to be called the Sufi. After the entering of Sufism in India, highly flourished in different parts of the India by different Silsilah or Order like Chisti order, Suhrawardi order, Nagsbandi order, Qadiri Silsilah. Some of the Sufi Silsilah highly patronized by the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal emperor. Sufi saints spread the ideology of Sufism by the Khanqah, dargah mazar, literature, Zikir and Sama. Even still dargah and Khanqah were playing a vital role in the development of Sufism in India including Assam. The monastic organization of the Sufis, and some of their practices such as penance, fasting and holding the breath are sometimes

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influenced to the Buddhist and Hindu Yogic influence. Initially Azan Faqir who popularized Sufism in Assam stayed at Hajo and later came to Upper Assam and settled down at Soraguri Bopori in Sivsagar District. Azan Faqir popularized the ideology of Sufism as well as Islam in Assam by composing Zikir. Zikir become popular among the Muslims as well as non Muslims.

Key words:- Silsilah, Sufism, development etc.

Introduction:

Islam entered Indian Sub continent through Arab traders in the Seventh Century AD. Islam entered northern India in the eight Century when Muhammad Bin Kasim conquered Multan and Indus. This was followed by the arrival of Sufis in the Indian Sub continent. Sufism spread in various parts of India within a very short period of time.

Sufism is a mystical movement in Islam. While accepting the Sharia they did not confine their religious practice to formal adherence and stressed cultivation of religious experience aimed at direct perception of God. The doctrine was based on union with God which can be achieved through love of God, prayers, fasts and rituals. There are so many definitions of Sufism. According to K.D. Bhargava "Muslim mysticism or Sufism may be regarded as love of supreme beauty. The thought of the East and the West converges in the fundamentals of love." The view of Prof. K.A. Nizami, "Sufism is an independent high standard thought."

Methodology: This study is mainly based on secondary sources, such as books, article and Internet. This study is carried out on descriptive mode of analysis.

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2. Rujmai Begum

Role of Subhash Chandra Bose: Towards the Freedom Struggle in India

MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

AN OVERVIEW

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Editorial

*"Live as if you were to die tomorrow.
Learn as if you were to live forever"*

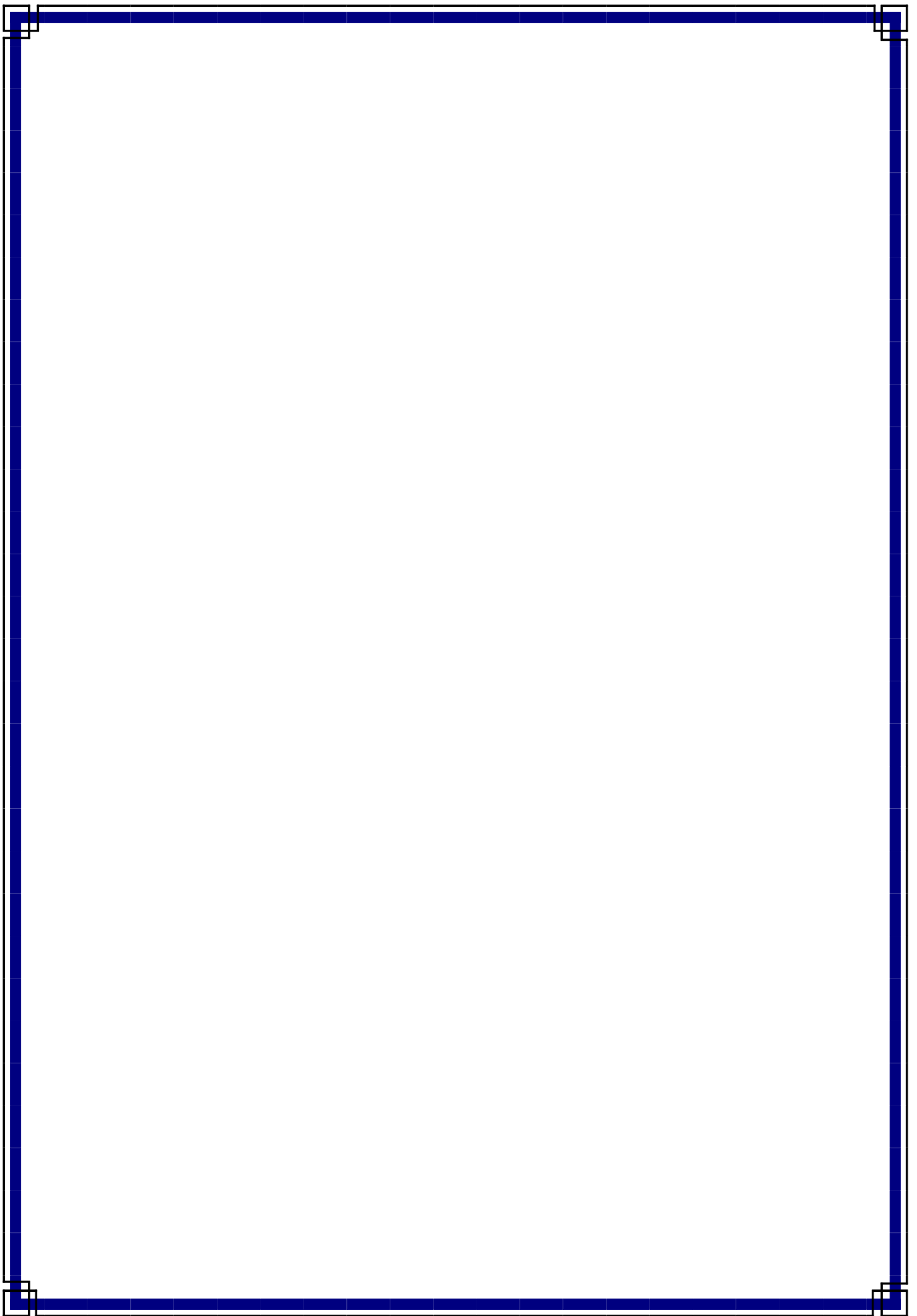
-Mahatma Gandhi

This book is an attempt to provide an original perspective on range of issues in educational social and cross-sectional research studies. The multidisciplinary and mixed method of research design involves all the subject areas of social sciences such as political science, sociology, history, economics literature etc. The editors of this book have organized a delightfully inclusive collection of chapters from various authors representing different disciplines. The topics included in the book highlighted *teacher education, teaching approaches, role of libraries, distance education, public sector enterprises, micro, small and medium enterprises, pandemic public health and good governance, economic and environmental impact on industries, discussion relating to government schemes, Dalits of India, Indian freedom struggle, role of women in War, Assamese and English literature, and other related chapters from different subject areas.*

The chapters of the book incorporate interesting questions concerning educational policies, higher education, transactional strategies, political awareness, role of government, and in the field of Assamese and English literature etc. This is an era where an increasing academic engagement has been seen that includes several disciplines under one subject. With the help of multidisciplinary research numerous specialized branches of research is team up having a common aim to contribute something new to the existing stock of knowledge. It refers to the collaboration of peoples from different disciplines which can be considered as collaborative research team. In the words of *Molteberg and Bergstrom "Multidisciplinary research addresses current, actual, problems focusing on solving them-*

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it tends to be applied and action or policy-orientated". In India the *National Educational Policy-2020* envisaged to transform higher education to more inclusive holistic and multidisciplinary in nature. This will represent a unique educational approach that will allow students to construct and explore knowledge from different curricular and co-curricular areas. The education policy endorsed that multidisciplinary curriculum comprises arts, science, humanities, and health and well-being. Multidisciplinary approach reflects the *Man-making education of Swami Vivekananda, Integral education of Sri Aurobindo and Basic education of Mahatma Gandhi* in the true sense. Moreover, this book has tried to represent varieties of research areas under one umbrella. Effort has been made to present the search of new knowledge by various researchers of different subject areas. It is best mentioned by *Peter Sondergaard, Information is the oil of the 21st century and analytics is the combustion engine.*

December, 2022

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12. Social Exclusion and Its Impact on Dalits in India

■ *Pubali Sharma*

✓ 13. Role of Subhash Chandra Bose Towards the Freedom Struggle in India

■ *Rujmai Begum*

14. Attitude of Higher Education Students Towards Distance Education

■ *Gitali Das*

15. The Ahom State and Neo-Vaishnavite Movement: A Historical Study on Religious Policy of Ahom's

■ *Abhishikha Bailung*

16. Migration in Assam: Trend and Socio-Economic Impact

■ *Dr. Akhil Borah*

17. Socio-Economic Perspectives on Digital Learning in India

■ *Antara Dutta and Indina Senarpi*

18. The Illegal Migration to Assam : An Economic Study

■ *Durlove Borah*

19. বড়োসকলৰ কৃষি পদ্ধতি : পৰম্পৰা আৰু আধুনিকতা

■ *নয়নতৰা ভূঞা*

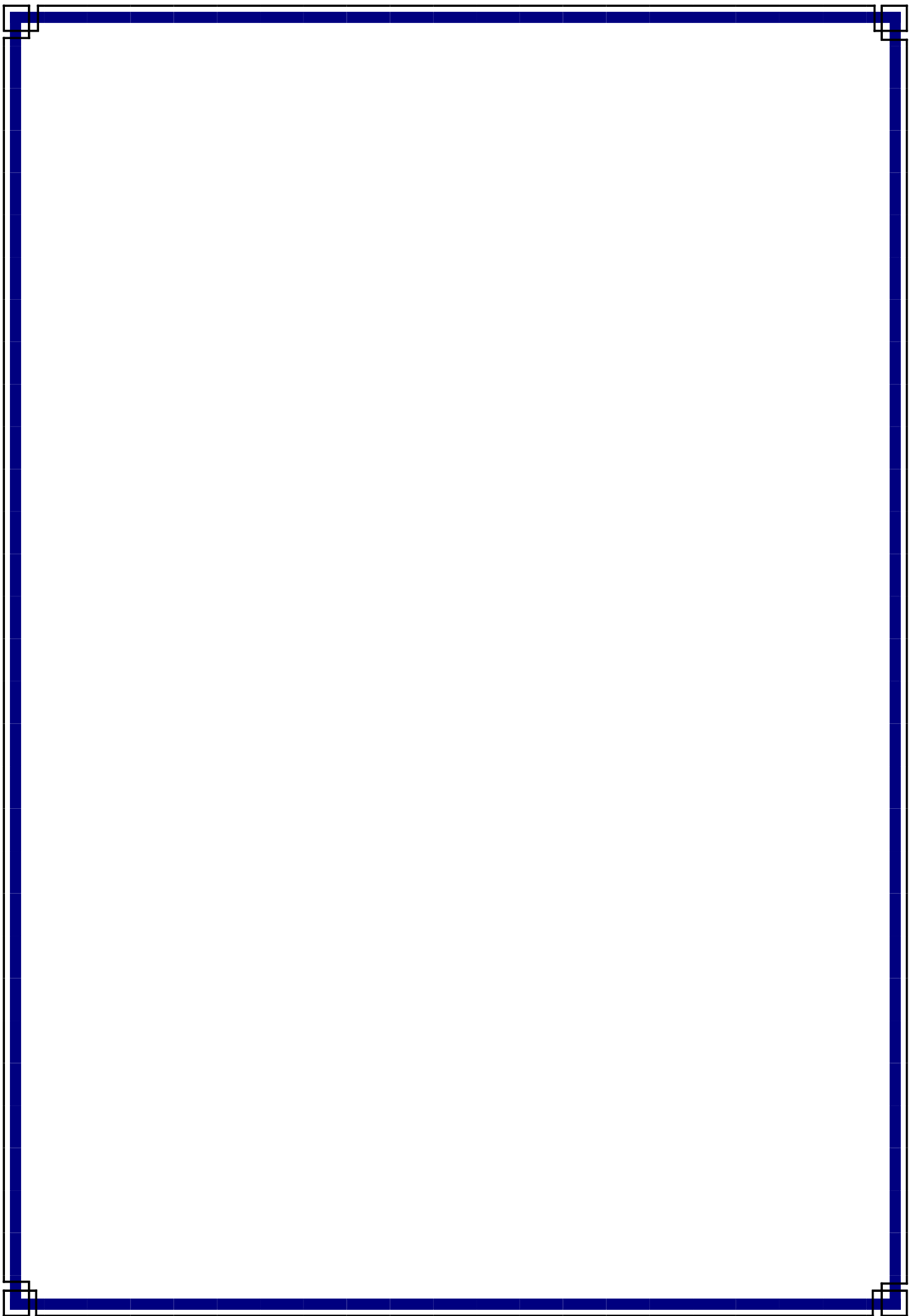
20. লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱাৰ শিশুসাহিত্য আৰু বৰ্তমানৰ প্ৰেক্ষাপটত ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্ব : এক চমু অধ্যয়ন

■ *হিমলতা বৰুৱা*

21. অসমৰ চাহ বাগিচাত নামঘৰৰ অৱস্থিতি

■ *ড° ছেৱাবী শৰ্মা*

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21/1/2023
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Role of Subhash Chandra Bose Towards the Freedom Struggle in India

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Abstract

Subhash Chandra Bose is not only a national hero but a true patriot who took very active role in the freedom struggle of India. After completing higher education, he was entering in the field of Indian politics and dedicated his life for Indian freedom struggle. Initially Subhash worked with Chitra Ranjan Das who was political Guru of him by the advising M.K Gandhi. He was a keen observer of not only Indian society but also Japanese and European societies he started the newspaper *Swaraj and Forward*. For the participation of non-cooperation movement, he was jailed for six months. In 1925 he was also arrested due to national activities at Calcutta session Indian National Congress demanding dominion status constitution for India but Bose was unsatisfied and he demanded full independence for India. He had been twice elected as the *President of the Indian National Congress* but he resigned from the responsibility of the president of INC. Hereafter he activated Forward Bloc that was formed in 1939. He has escaped from house arrest on the eve of second world war and founded Indian National Army (*Azad Hind Fauj*) to overthrow British empire from India. He also announced the formation of the Independence League. Even a woman regiment, named *Rani of Jhanshi* regiment formed to fight with British for independence India.

Keywords: *Struggle, Independence, Congress, S C Bose and INA* etc.

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