

Vol. 13 No. 77, March 2021

ISSN : 0975-1386

Wesleyan Journal of Research

An International Research Journal

HUMANITIES, SOCIAL & APPLIED SCIENCES

Multidisciplinary | Peer Reviewed | Refereed

UGC Care Listed



Bankura Christian College
Bankura-722101
WEST BENGAL, INDIA

Wesleyan Journal of Research

Vol. 13 No. 77 March 2021 (ISSN: 0975-1386)

Impact
2021
Factor: 6.58

UGC Care Listed

Articles

1. A Study of Relationship Between Internet Usage and Study Habits of Higher Secondary Students 01-12

Author(s) By :- Mitali Baishya, Dr. Bibhuti Bhusan Panda

2. A study on Industrial Wastewater, its Types and its Effects and Physical and Chemical Technologies used in Treatment of Industrial Chemical Wastewater of River Tawi Jammu 13-22

Author(s) By :- Jagdeep Kumar Sharma, Dr. Rekha Israni and Dr. Sanjay Kumar Karupia

3. A Study on Parent-Adolescent's Relationship on the basis of Gender Differences 23-30

Author(s) By :- Bhupamani Choudhury and Prof. (Dr.) Kaberi Saha

4. Influence of Academic Stress on Academic Achievement of IX standard students of Kamrup (Rural) District of Assam 31-40

Author(s) By :- Manisha Majumdar and Prof. Kaberi Saha

5. Land Utilisation Pattern in Humid Alluvial Flood Prone Villages in Nalbari District, Assam, India 41-49

Author(s) By :- Binita Devi and Dr. M. Gopal Singha

6. Political Consciousness of Women and Rural Development of North East India with Special Reference to Assam 50-61

Author(s) By :- Riva Duarah

7. A Brief Description of Aravind Adiga's Novels 62-65

Author(s) By :- Priyanka Singh and Dr. Piyush Shukla



Political Consciousness of Women and Rural Development of North East India with Special Reference to Assam

Riva Duarah

Moridhal College, Dhemaji, Assam, India.

Abstract: Political consciousness may be described as a person's awareness of politics. Political conscientiousness closely communicates with political behavior; it can be preparatory stage in political behaviors, it can fill political behaviour with meanings; also can create possibilities in political interactions between subjects of political processes. We can describe the Political conscientiousness like "internal" political behaviors which influences to "external" behaviour of human, in other words influence to activity and working of human.

Political consciousness is subjective measurement of politics. It is realized in the two levels of political reflections: ideological and psychological. In the first level politics reflects own reflections like as abstractions ideas and definitive theoretical models (ideological doctrines). In the second level politics reflects in the forms of psychological settings, values and feelings. (Osimbayeva Indira Sultanobna, Kazakh National Pedagogical Abaya University). In the article "Political Consciousness of women like as theoretical and methodological problem". Political consciousness defines as whole of intentional phenomenon which express perception of politics as individual subject of political process.

Political conscientiousness of rural people is highly essential for rural development and success of Indian democracy. Rural development is the dynamic process of development through various programmes and projects so that rural people can become self reliant citizen of the country. The work is done by involving various agencies and organizations and above all the local people themselves. The development of rural people is essential for development of the people vis-à-vis whole country. These shall give economic, political and social stability to the country. In view of liberalization and globalization of the economy Rural India provides and unlimited market for buying and selling of national and international products and services.

Keywords: Political Consciousness of Women.

Article History

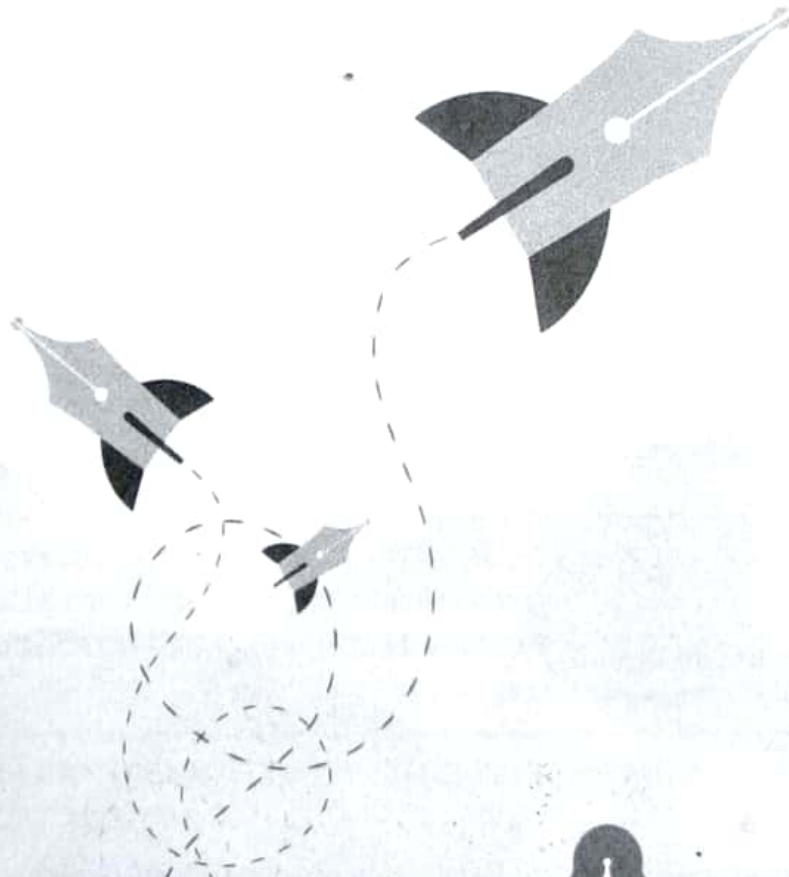
Received: 20/02/2021; Accepted: 21/03/2021

UGC Approved Care Listed Journal

Shodh Sarita

An International Multidisciplinary Quarterly
Bilingual Peer Reviewed Refereed Research Journal

Vol. 2 • Issue 29 (II) • January to March 2021



Editor in Chief

Dr. Vinay Kumar Sharma

D. Litt. - Gold Medalist



sanchar
Educational & Research Foundation

CONTENTS

S.No	Topic	Page No.
1.	THE COMMENCEMENT OF SCHOOL COUNSELLOR AT EARLIER STAGE Abdullah	127-130
2.	A STUDY OF JOB SATISFACTION OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT S. Muthu Krishnammal Dr. S. Ganesan	131-135
3.	AN APPRAISAL OF LIBRARY FACILITIES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF DHAKUAKHANA BLOCK, LAKHIMPUR ASSAM Anindita Borgohain	136-139
4.	GITANJALI: THE EVERGREEN SONGS OF OFFERING Mr. Nandeswar Deori Mr. Ramen Lagachu	136-139
5.	POWER & FUNCTION OF MISING AUTONOMOUS COUNCIL IN ASSAM: NEED TO REFORM IN PRESENT CONTEXT Probin Doley	143-146
6.	THE MORPHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF GANGTOK MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AREA, SIKKIM HIMALAYAS: USING QGIS TECHNIQUES Ajay Chhetri	147-152
7.	COALITION POLITICS IN INDIA SINCE 1970 Narender Kumar	153-155
8.	A HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT ASSAMESE SOCIO-CULTURAL ELEMENTS UPON THE MISING TRIBES Durlav Raj Taid	156-158
9.	GLIMPSES OF GUILDS AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION IN THE MEDIVAL SOUTH INDIA FROM THE LIGHT OF EPIGRAPHICAL SOURCES Dr.A.Sintha Mathar Dr.V.Manikandasethupathy	159-162
10.	THE GROWTH OF URBANISATION IN MEDIEVAL ASSAM : A HISTORICAL STUDY Riva Duarah	163-165

The Growth of Urbanisation in Medieval Assam: A Historical Study

□ Riva Duarah *

ABSTRACT

Medieval Assam inherently enjoyed a number of urban places originated by the socio-economic and political condition of the respective localities in the course of time. Particularly, in some centre places which were important for administration, commercial transaction, religious congregation changed to be township by medieval standard. Some places or areas, on the basis of strategic importance, military significance or being headquarters of divisional administration gained some importance for which they were thickly populated and as well going to be a character. In the Brahmaputra valley, mainly the administrative centres occupied leading township, viz., Jorhat, Garhgaon, Rangpur etc. The towns did not fulfill the requisite criteria of modern urbanization where the set up and economic structure of the people were similar to the rural areas. The medieval Assam to be discussed here confines the geographical region that was ruled by the Ahom power and so the discussion is to be confined in the Brahmaputra valley. An attempt is made to study on the growth of urban centres of medieval Assam. It is an empirical study.

Keywords: Growth, Urbanisation.

Introduction:

Urbanization is an important aspect of the social condition of any civilization. A city is looked upon as an arena for the development of different forms of great traditions. In India, since ancient civilizations flourished at different periods in the past, the traditional cities reflect the organization and economic development on the basis of historical experiences.

The township or urbanization in traditional times does not mean in the sense of a town having equipped of required infrastructure such as water supply, transport, lighting etc. The term urban is used in the sense of an area which is of its political or other importance. In the places where the population were started adopting the trade and commerce of agriculture, a central place of administration and religious activities were going to be an urban centre. Such a concentration of population in certain places usually occurred when military or high officers of the state with

their establishments were stationed permanently to look after their assigned works. These places or areas, on the basis of strategic importance, military significance or being headquarters of divisional administration gained some importance for which they were thickly populated. It may be mentioned that places having strategic importance were not only well protected but also connected with other important places by roads and water ways. In view of the absence of some important criteria of an urban settlement, they should not be considered as towns by the modern standard.

With this brief introduction, an attempt is made to study on the growth of urban centres of medieval Assam. It is an empirical study. The data are collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary sources include the buranjis written during the Ahom period and the archaeological sources mainly the historical monuments of the period found in some places where the township emerged in the past. The medieval Assam to be discussed in this paper confines the geographical