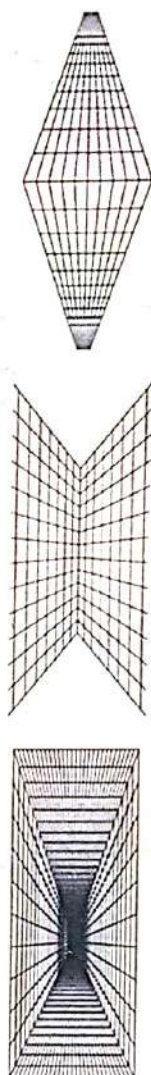
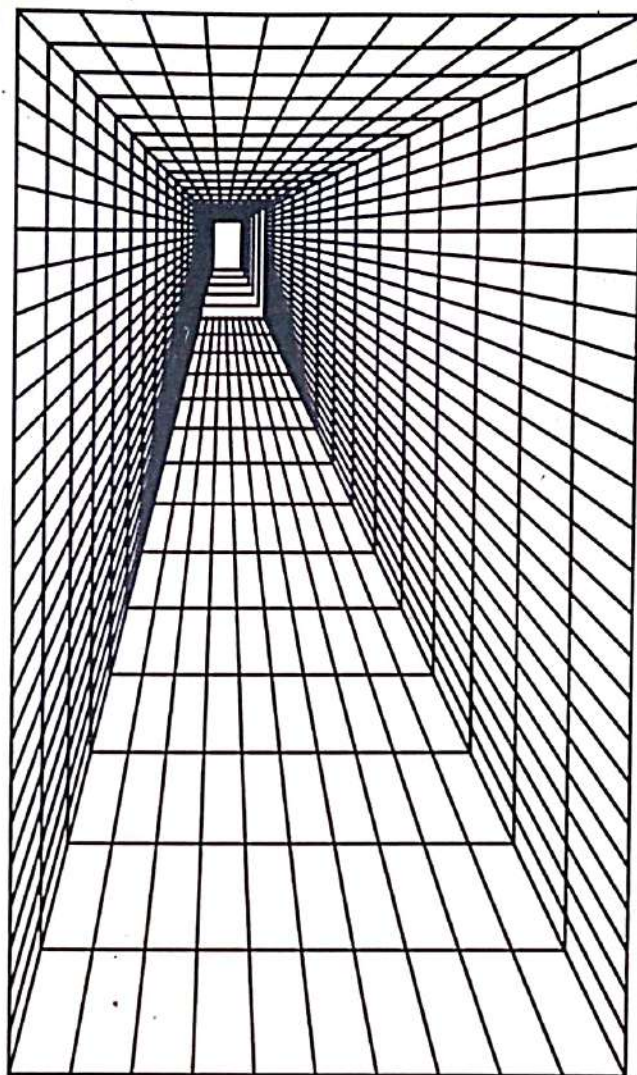
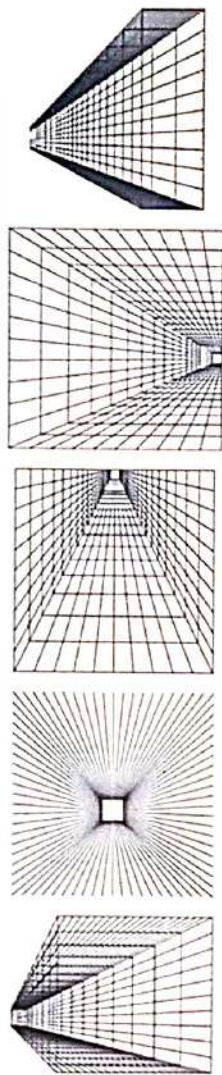


Perspective

Book of Multidisciplinary Studies



Volume-II :: Part-I

Edited by
Dr. Nandita Goswami
Dr. Safiqur Rahman



PERSPECTIVE

Book of Multidisciplinary Studies

(Research Papers and Articles)

Volume-II :: Part-I

Edited By :

Dr. Nandita Goswami

Dr. Safiqur Rahman

Perspective (Volume : II Part : I) : Research Papers & Articles- A Collection of Research Papers, Articles on Arts, Humanities, Management & Social Science. Perspective is a research based Book of Multidisciplinary Studies with Peer reviewed book. Published by Sanjib Jyoti Haloi, Kaziranga Printing House, Guwahati.

Editorial Board

Chairman : Adv. A. S. Tapadar, *East London University, UK*
Editor : Dr. Nandita Goswami, *Raha College, Nagaon*
Dr. Safiqur Rahman, *Guwahati College*

Members and Papers Reviewers :

Dr. Mujibul Hasan Siddiqui, *Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh*
Dr. Rupa Rani Sonowal, *Central University of Karnataka*
Dr. Nurjahan Rahmatullah, *Cotton University*
Dr. Machunwangliu Kamei, *Usha Pravin Gandhi College of Arts Science and Commerce, Mumbai*
Dr. Jedidah Nyawira Kimathi,
Teachers Service Commission, Nairobi, Kenya
Dr. Golok Chandra Deka, *Guwahati College*

Published By : Kaziranga Printing House, Guwahati

First Published : March 2022

ISBN : 978-81-956183-2-3

Price : INLAND : 1000/-

Printed at : Kaziranga Printing House, Chandmari, Guwahati-21

Disclaimer : Opinions expressed in this book do not reflect the policies or views of this organisation, but of the individual contributors. The authors are solely responsible for the details and statements in thier Research Papers.

Editorial :

We feel great pleasure to present this issue of 'PERSPECTIVE' which contains research paper, Articles on Arts, Humanities, Management and Social Science by research scholars and teachers for our emineat readers base. As we know Teaching, Research and extension are the basic dimensions of higher education, the present volume "PERSPECTIVE" is such an effort to bring multidisciplinary studies in our compendium to gain and to disseminate knowledge. This is our small contribution from Unity Education Foundation to provide a platform for various research and studies to bring forth their ideas and thinkings before the society. The ultimate goal of the book is to draw knowledge, information & understanding of various discipline to attain certain accomplishment.

We express deep sense of gratitude to Adv. AS Tapadar, Chairman Unity Education Foundation and other members for there all round help & encouragement in this regard. We are thankful to all the authors for their support & timely cooperation with us. We are also thankful to Jedidah Nyawira Kimathi, Kenya for helping & encouraging us in different ways during the course of this work.

The editorial board consists of prominent academicians from reputed Institutions and Universities. We are greatfull to all the esteem members for their constant support & cooperation to prepare this book.

Lastly, We hope that the book would be of great use to those who are working on the areas of expertise of their respective fields of research and expertise as well as to those who want to gain insight into the different subjects. We also welcome your comments & suggestions. We wish the readers many moments of happy & informative reading.

Dr. Nandita Goswami
Dr. Safiqur Rahman

Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Community and Vocabulary of the African Society in Chinua Achebe's novels: A Postcolonial Perspective | |
| <i>Salma Begum</i> | 1 |
| 2. COVID-19 and the Rise of Scepticism in the Extrapolation of the World Political Order | |
| <i>Rashmi Rekha Taye</i> | 12 |
| 3. Indian Biodiversity and Its Conservation | |
| <i>Monmayuri Devi</i> | 17 |
| 4. Biomagnification: An Unseen Threat | |
| <i>Bhaswati Kakati</i> | 22 |
| 5. Management of Household Waste in Leimakhong, Manipur : Problems and Prospects | |
| <i>Deepankar Medhi</i> | 29 |
| 6. Christianity and The Role of Garo Women | |
| <i>Chandamita Goswami</i> | 42 |
| 7. Digital Dementia: Re-Thinking and Re-Positioning The Lessons With Future Challenges | |
| <i>Silpi Sikha Laskar</i> | 50 |
| 8. Geo Historical Changes of Palashbari Town, Kamrup Assam, A Study on Geographical Perspective | |
| <i>Jitu Rajbongshi</i> | 54 |
| 9. Parsee : A Community In Population Crisis | |
| <i>Nazima Hussain Borbora</i> | 64 |
| 10. Tagore's Idea of Education and Contemporary India | |
| <i>Kabita Medhi</i> | 74 |
| 11. Role of Institutional Support Systems For The Welfare of Elderly Population in India | |
| <i>Rima Devi</i> | 78 |
| 12. Role of The Public Works Department in Public Utility During The Ahom's Rule in Assam | |
| <i>Tirtha Baruah</i> | 83 |
| 13. Discussing Mahapurush Srimanta Sankardeva as an Educator | |
| <i>Snigdha Rani Dutta / Dibya Jyoti Khatanar</i> | 89 |
| 14. Woman and The Nature: From Klidsa's Abhijñānakuntalam | |
| <i>Dr. Anamika Sarmah</i> | 93 |

| | | |
|---|--|-----|
| 15. Circular Economy and It's Role in Post COVID-19 Sustainable Economic Development. | <i>Pallabi Hazarika</i> | 98 |
| 16. Women Education in India | <i>Deepa Gohain</i> | 103 |
| 17. Wetland As a Means of Resource | <i>Dorsana Bora</i> | 106 |
| 18. Association of Financial Literacy, Financial Planning, and Investment: A Case Study of Women In Assam | <i>Himakshi Bharadwaj</i> | 112 |
| 19. "Beloved" As an Anatomical and Semiotic Narrative | <i>Chandan Saikia</i> | 122 |
| 20. Traditional Health Care Practices of The Bodo Women of Baghdoba (Naramari) Area In Goreswar, Assam | <i>Rani Deka</i> | 127 |
| 21. Relevance, Similarity and Applicability of Rabindranath Tagore's Chalantika to 21st Century Mobile Library System | <i>Shafikul Islam</i> | 134 |
| 22. Role of SHGs in Women Empowerment: A Study in Dhemaji District, Assam | <i>Mukhyajit Sonowal</i> | 141 |
| 23. Suicidal Behavior Among Adolescents, Its Risk Factors and Preventive Measures | <i>Samprity Bhuyan</i> | 147 |
| 24. Sufism: Understanding Its impact On The Socio-Economic And Political Processes of Medieval India | <i>Sukanya Gogoi</i> | 152 |
| 25. Growth and Employability of MSME Sector of India : An Assessment During Covid Pandemic | <i>Dr. Ankita Borbora / Farbin Sultana Begum</i> | 157 |
| 26. An Overview on Performance of Mgnrega In India : 2007-08 To 2016 - 17 | <i>Bikash Borthakur /Dr. Ranjit Kumar Boruah</i> | 173 |
| 27. Act East Policy and Its Impact With Special Reference to Mizoram | <i>Rosemary Lalzarkim Hmar</i> | 183 |
| 28. A Study on Role and Attitude of Elementary School Teachers' in Mathematics With Special Reference to Balijana Education Block in Goalpara District, Assam | <i>Gobinda Ch. Das</i> | 189 |
| 29. ন্যায়িক সমীক্ষা আৰু ন্যায়িক সক্ৰিয়তাৰ ভিত্তিত কাৰ্যপালিকা আৰু ন্যায়পালিকাৰ সম্পৰ্ক | <i>বিক্ৰমণি দাস</i> | 195 |
| 30. “আলি-আয়ে লুগাং” উৎসৱৰ সাংস্কৃতিক আৰু সামাজিক গুৰুত্ব : এটি পৰ্যালোচনা | <i>মুনমী মৰাং</i> | 200 |
| 31. নমশূদ্ৰ সম্প্ৰদায় আৰু চড়ক পূজা : এটি বৰ্ণনাত্মক আলোচনা | <i>ধন্য ৰাম বয়</i> | 205 |

Geo Historical Changes of Palashbari Town, Kamrup Assam, A Study on Geographical Perspective

Jitu Rajbongshi

Abstract : During 16th century palashbari of kamrup district (Assam) was a tiny chunk having few population, covered dense forest of Palash trees and riverine shrubs (Jhung) nearby the bank of river Brahmaputra. It was a centre of Shyamarai Shatra, Place of Krishna culture, river port and central place of dakshinkol that expanded into a busy commercial place, emerged as a town of south kamrup in 1918. It became an educational center, a town crowded with Assamese traders (Mahajan), marowaries, bengalis, biharis, manipuries and Gujaratis, with a cosmopolitan character of all people lived here very peacefully.

Locally this place was named as palashbari during the beginning of 20th century but officially, "palashbari" name was unknown till 19th century because British published a cadastral Map in 1856 where area of palashbari was shown in Hudumpur village (Kamrup) map, did not mention the name of a place like palashbari. Later it became the head quarter of chayanimouza.

There were few famous landmark villages surrounded old palashbari namely Jaipur, Bamunijhar, Naradpara (Dakhala), Barkukuria, Hudumpur, Sadilapur etc. had a historical background of settlement, all were completely eroded by river Brahmaputra before devastating Palashbari town. Palashbari town reached to the peak of prosperity (1930-1953), Brahmaputra started to erode its town area since 1930 onwards to 1954, core area of the town or 80% of the town areas were eroded.

It was the great negative impact of natural environment upon the lives of people of Palashbari town and its surrounding, nature enforced people to evacuate their belongings and settle other safer places and the most promising town areas had been submersed under water by the process of river erosion. At present the river become wide enough occupying the old town area, no sign of old town but looking into the river from palashbari river bank only oldest persons might sigh, and say "There was a town here that lost and now the mighty Brahmaputra is flowing over the old town".

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, JN College, Boko, Kamrup, Assam

The glory of Palashbari was ruined, but still the challenging people of palashbari struggling hard to revitalize its glory back and to overcome all natural challenges. Still the existence of palashbari town has not putted off.

A task to be executed to study on old palashbari town and its glory to preserve it very cautiously so that it never lost in future. Meeting some senior citizens, related books, souvenirs, research articles, Stories, thesis, dissertations etc. to be collected to have some findings, besides to make it clear that how environment impact in human

Key Words: Parganas, kol, Brahmottor,

Introduction:

Palashbari is the single town of palashbari revenue circle and, a part of kamrup district, Assam, located in the south bank of river Brahmaputra with 26°7' north latitude and 91°32' east longitude, which is also the only town of the whole south kamrup region as well. Palashbari had a long history, a pre independent India's town constituted in 1918. It was an ancient river port of Rani rajya. From a tiny village near the river bank had grown up to a busy town, a village having 'satra' in its River bank during 16th century, a centre of British Sahabs, a commercial hub with different people from India (Marowari, Bengali, Bihari, Gujarati, Manipuri etc.) with Assamese people, made it a cosmopolitan town expanded its trade and commerce till 1950-1954, that town ultimately destroyed by the river (Brahmaputra) bank erosion (south bank erosion). The river bank erosion process was continued since long back in 1920, it was rather very slow but during 1924, 1930, 1948 it was in a massive form of erosion and in 1950-1954, it was in devastating form that eroded and ruined the almost the whole town (80%) Palashbari, a town with its 8 K.M² town area was almost eroded and submersed under water. Upto 1961 the main town was destroyed but still it had outskirts toward south, where some palashbari people resettled again accepting natural challenges, they were the people who lived for the existence of palashbari town and the other people moved to Mirza (New Palashbari) 4 km south of palashbari, Uparhali (Bijaynagar), Guwahati and other places.

At present, again palashbari town is emerging as an industrial town, government recently took initiative (2015) to control river erosion and it seems to be controlled in future. Industries are locating in the low lying areas around palashbari town and roadside to Guwahati, Mirza and Bijaynagar. The people of Palashbari getting new source of income, opening new jobs, doing good business but people may also face negative impact of industries.

Ancient Palashbari:

In 1663-1681, kamrup was divided into four regions (sarkar) 1. Sarkar Kamrup, 2. sarkar dakhinkol, 3. sarkar dhekeri and 4. sarkar bangalbhum. These sarkars were

further divided into some parganas (Adhikary, Gajendra Dr.) In "Prachya Sasanavali" by Dr. Maheshwar Neog mentioned the different parganas of sarkar Dakshinkol where found some name of villages like Jaipur, Maniari, Bamunijhar, Jiakur, Solesala, Sadilapur, Haligaon, Satrapara, Kokjhar etc. Here, jaipur village was located 6-7km north west of palashbari and bamunijhar, Kukuriasadilapur, kokjhar etc were the outskirts villages of palashbari.

Sarkar Dakshinkole in 18th century

| Parganas | Villages |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Chayani Parganas | Solmari (present solesala, Bangra), Huglijan, Bagharbeel (Uparhali) Hudumpur, Kukuria, Kokjhar, Bamunijhar etc. |
| 2. Saru Bangeshwar Parganas | Jaipur, Hathidia, Karipara, Jlakur, Amtala etc. |
| 3. Ramcharani Parganas | Sadilapur, Kochpara (dharapur) etc. |
| 4. Chamariaparganas | Gumi, Hathipara, Chamaria etc. |
| 5. Barhanti Parganas | Rangamati |

In Dr. Maheshwar Neog's "Prachya Sasanavali" It was cited (41 nos. copper plate) that Ahom king Siva Singha's Minister Tarun Duwara Barphukan allotted 31 puras (4 Bighas a pura) of land, categorized as Brahmottor Land in 1749 at Jaipur village of Bangeshwar Parganas for the Brahmins who were brought from Kaunoj (UP). This jaipur village, 6-7 KM north west of present palashbari was become the home of Brahmins. gradually eroded during the last of 18th and first of 19th century (1780-1840), the Brahmin Families were shifted to kandalpara, Bartari, Poshoria, majirigaon and sadilapur etc. villages (Sarma Ratnakanta, PIR, 2007). Presently, Original bartari, kandalpara sadilapur etc villages also had been eroded. At present also, name of these villages remain but it was renamed by the river eroded families, as an identity who settled down in other places.

During the ahom rule (1228-1826), and the period of mughal conquer assam (1615-1682) never referred the name of Palashbari, even the history book of Mirza Nathan's, "Baharistan-E-Ghaibi" referred the villages - monieri, haligaon, garal, ranihat, kokjhar but did not refer Palashbari.

"In katha Guru Charita" a satra named as 'Palashguri' was cited. Francis Bushanan Hamilton's (1762-1829) "Account of Assam" referred to a satra of Assam as 'Palasvari'. But Palashguri and palashvari belong to same place, it had no evidence.

It was that palashbari, a centre of satra culture, a place of growing settlements, a central place of water transport of south kamrup during 18th century to 19th century. Palashbari was a part of Chayani Parganas. Parganas were the administrative division of a district. During the Mughal emperor of Delhi, Sultan Jahangir of Delhi (1605-1627), administrator Sheikh Ibrahim Karori of Delhi, introduced the new administrative division as 'parganas' and Dakshin Kol was named of present south kamrup. During the rule of Mann (1817-1826) officially Chayani Pargana was introduced (Das, Jiten Dr.:2007). From 1819 to 1824, Harkanta Baruah Sadramin, in his biography, mentioned "During the rule of Ahom King Swargadeo Chandrakantasingha officially formed Chai-Ani-Pargana". Later Mann (Burmese rule) started collection of Land Revenue (khajana) of six (6) Ana (16 ana=1 rupee). That was the annual land revenue (6 Annas) of the central part of Palashbari region named Chai ani (6 annas) or chayani. But this Chayani word upto 1818, Neither in Ahom history nor mughal's 'Ghaibi' of Mirza Nathan was found. In 'Sadramin Biography' of Harkanta Baruah further Classified the word 'Chayani', a tax named 'Kharikatana' was imposed by Mann at Palashbari region with six (6) annas annual Kharikatana. Sir A.J. Moffatt. Mills used the term 'Cheyanee' in 1853 (Assam Publication Board 1984) he also mentioned, 'it will be observed that the pargunnah chayani pays the largest revenue (Mills Report 1853). According to Harkanta Baruah (Sadramin Biography), a new land settlement drive was started in 1860-1861 in which the history of Parganas were overturned into 'Mouza', palashbari welcomed the mouzadary system of 1860. In 1911-1912, Kaliram Baruah was the Mouzadar of Chayani Mouza.

Palashbari, as a name of an important place of Assam, did not mention anywhere in the history of Ahom and Mughal and even in the official revenue documents under British rule India. In 1885-1886, a cadastral survey map was published by British in which Barhanti, Hudumpur, Sadilapur, Parli, Bamunijhar, Barkukuria etc. villages were placed but did not Palashbari. But in 1925-1926 another map was published in which palashbari town was shown. Earlier it was called Mothurahat, Harahat etc. It clarifies that Palashbari name as an important place came into existence during the beginning of 20th century. Palashbari name may be derived from Palashguri, a place flourished with dense palash tree. Secondly, there was a vaishnavite Satra near the south bank of Brahmaputra at Goroimari, named 'Palashguri Satra' may be the cause of origin of Palashbari. Again, another Satra was established at Palashbari near the river bank called it Shyamara Satra, around the satra dense palash trees were there which behind the name of palashbari.

There was a satra near the bank of river Brahmaputra at ancient palashbari called Shyamarai Satra established approximately during 1530-1545 (Sarma, Ratnakanta: 2007). Later, ahom king Siva Singha (1714-1744) patronized the Satra. Neighbourhood of Shyamarai Satra was called gosain para of palashbari during 19th century. Freedom fighter of palashbari (baratuli) late Debendramohan Goswami (gosain) mentioned, "I born on july, 1899 at sabek (permanent) Palashbari Satra, later shifted to baratuli of hudumpur (outskirt village of palashbari then) as the river Brahmaputra eroded our original home land" (Bikash, 2015).

Jaipur village was the home of Brahmins, later became the famous river port and commercial center (1714-1808) of sarubangeshwar pargana (south kamrup) that began to erode and kukuria near palashbari became the commercial centre. F. Hamilton (1808-1816), his book 'Accounts of Assam' mentioned about the famous kukuria market.

In 1821 to 1826 Burmese (Mann) ruled in Assam. Burmese were very tyrannical and played plundering and other barbaric actions against Assamese. Later, Mann were partially defeated here (palashbari) by the alliance force of Local king of Rani, Beltola, Luki, Dimoria at the moorage of Palashbari of Brahmaputra River and the moorage was named as Haraghat and nearby it had a market place called harahat. Upto 1826 Harahat was the ancient name of Palashbari.

Modern Palashbari:

In 1824 British entered in Assam and fought with Burmese on 24th February 1826 (Anglo-Burmese War), Burmese were not only defeated here but also Britishers uprooted Burmese legacy here in Assam, Assam was ceded to British by Burmese under Yandaboo treaty of 1826. So, Britishers also arrived at palashbari from 1826 onwards. In 1840 British constructed a big bungalow near the bank of Brahmaputra at palashbari. American missionaries M.B. Comfort in 1869 lodged a night here and shared his experience, "I spent the night at palashbari, finding very good quarters in a bungalow created by government for accommodation of travelers, have the necessary articles including a servant for preparation, they may have meals as if at home". In 1847, at palashbari, British navigation company "Royal steam and navigation company" started water transport facilities over the river Brahmaputra, Guwahati to palashbari (to and fro), 1847, Calcutta to Guwahati (to and fro), in 1856 Calcutta to Dibrugarh (to and fro). Water transport service at palashbari was the landmark of fast growth of palashbari in those days. Again in 1868 Assam public works department was constituted who constructed a road to Rajapara from Palashbari (35 KM length) opened a linkage to extreme south kamrup villages and Khasi hills. In 1842-1843, Dakshin trunk road (National Highway) was constructed connecting palashbari to Goalpara (130 KM). Trader community of India, Marowaris came

at palashbari around 1840, Bengalis around 1860-1870. Prior to 1900, Palashbari transformed into a prime business centre of south kamrup having home of marowary, Bengali, Gujarati, Bihari, Manipuri, and Assamese people living here very peacefully.

In 1918, British India authority declared Palashbari a town. It was a town of pre independent India, categorized as Town Union. In 1918 Palashbari had a less than 2500 numbers of population in its town area but British knew it as a promising area rich in forest and agricultural resources. British also established and developed a navigable port at palashbari that made possible to easy accessibility to other parts of india First Chairman of Palashbari town union was Late KaliramBaruah(1918-1923)

List of Chairman Of Palashbari Town Comittee

| Sl. NO | Name of Chairman | Year | Status | Remark |
|--------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|
| 1 | KaliramBaruah | 1918-1923 | Town Union | Selected |
| 2 | Mahendra Sing | 1923-1924 | Town Union | Selected |
| 3 | Mahendra Sing | 1924-1928 | Town Committee | Selected |
| 4 | RamlalMazumdar | 1928-1031 | Town Committee | Elected |
| 5 | Krishna k Goswami | 1931-1933 | Town Committee | Elected |
| 6 | Abala K Goswami | 1933-1934 | Town Committee | Elected |
| 7 | Purna Nanda Paul | 1934-1936 | Town Committee | Elected |
| 8 | Narendra N Baruah | 1938-1946 | Town Committee | Elected |
| 9 | Abhay Ch. Thakuria | 1946-1951 | Town Committee | Elected |
| 10 | Dharmeshwar Das | 1951-1953 | Town Committee | Elected |
| 11 | Gondho Ram Kalita | 1954-1960 | Municipal C(MC) | Elected |
| 12 | Dharmeshwar Das | 1961-1975 | MC | Elected |
| 13 | Narayan kumar Das | 1979-1983 | MC | Elected |
| 14 | Dharmeshwar Das | 1984-1985 | MC | Elected |
| 15 | Kamaleshwar Das | 1986-1989 | MC | Elected |
| 16 | Dharmeshwar Das | 1992-1996 | MC | Elected |
| 17 | Mahendra Sing | 1997-2002 | MC | Elected |
| 18 | Rebati Das | 2004-2009 | MC | Elected |
| 19 | Rebati Das | 2010-2013 | MC | Elected |
| 20 | Mrs. Binu Das | 2013-2015 | MC | Elected |
| 21 | Sri RatulSarma | 2015-2020 | MC | Elected |

Source: Palashbari Municipal Committee Office.

The following were the neighborhoods of palashbari during the late 19th century to early 20th century-

1.Ojapara, 2. Gosaipara, 3.Sutradhar para, 4.Balapara, 5.Dowapara, 6. Janapara, 7.Satupara 8.Sadagarpara, 9.Gandhipara, 10.Bharalipara, 11.Namusudrapara and 12.Dewriapara. Other colonies like Harijon colony and Marowarypatti etc. were also emerged during 20th century.

In 1928, Shyamarai Satra premises and its surrounding was threatened by river erosion and the tattered Satra was re-established at baratuli village adjacent to Palashbari town (south west) in 1933.

Since 1918 onwards palashbari town was expanded fast, as a education center, center of wholesale trade houses, a town having more than 100 two storied buildings, Government offices ie. Forest office, flood control office, police station (1923), town committee office, Public and government bus station, oil pump, club house, river port, inland water office, state health center, Post office etc. It was the chief trade center of south kamrup and special center of Handloom, Jute, Lac, Timber, Furniture, Raw Mugasilk, Eri, Rice, Mustard Oil seeds, Spices etc..

S.M.Ali, 8th January 1947 (ADC Kamrup) reported that upto 1947 town committee provided amenities to the people like 27 tube wells, 48 lamp post (used petromax and kerosene) constructed 3.476 km of pucca road inside the town and 4.023 km. gravel road linked around the town. Upto 1945 10th February, according to D.N. Dutta report 11 sweepers (4 woman sweepers) cleaned the town twice in a week, it had 20 dustbins inside the town (Sarma, Ratnakanta). It was a big town than having different agglomerations of trade houses, famous of which were Hatkhola, Marowarypatti, Old Market, Puja mandap center, Tariapattigali, Gourilalbaburgoli, Jahajghat road, New Market etc. It had famous bi-weekly local market on Saturday and Tuesday.

Conclusion:

That important town palashbari was gradually eroded by the river Brahmaputra year after year. S.C. Dutta assistant director, public health department, Assam Valley sub division prepared a report on palashbari on 17th January 1939, Dutta reported, "AS the destruction action of the mighty Brahmaputra is very great (about one third of the town has been eroded), this is the high time that the committee should chalk out a plan for a new town on the other side of the road complete with schemes for drainage, public place etc." Major erosion was taken place at palashbari in 1924 (reached the bankline to Shyamarai Satra), 1939 and 1954-1960. In 1954 erosion, it was a devastating one that almost destroyed the town (80%)

The cause behind the massive river bank erosion was conceived as Earthquake of Assam in 1950 that resulted with the uprising of river bed up to 2 meter to 3 meter. People noticed then the impact of earthquake, flowing of muddy water, floating of big trees and animals that also continued for several days. Geographers also guessed the possibilities of sloping down the bed of the river Brahmaputra here from its north bank to south bank as the Brahmaputra Channel migration towards north to south was also started here during this period onwards. The destruction of river erosion in 1954 was too massive, almost 80% of the town was washed away by river Brahmaputra and the picture of palashbari town, its residential and commercial buildings, Schools, Offices, Clubs, playground, important roads Puja mandap, festivals celebrations sites, wards and neighborhoods all had vanished in a short span of time. The situation was so disastrous that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here at palashbari, addressed public, "I am sorry for Palashbari, please shift the town to nearest hilly place and make a planned town there".

Table: population structure of palashbari town.

| year | Total population | Male | Female | Decadal growth (%) |
|------|------------------|-------|--------|--------------------|
| 1921 | 2733 | 1542 | 1191 | |
| 1931 | 3454 | 1958 | 1496 | 26.38 |
| 1941 | 3692 | 2129 | 1563 | 6.89 |
| 1951 | 4706 | 2748 | 1958 | 27.46 |
| 1961 | 3939 | ----- | ----- | -16.29 |
| 1971 | 4162 | 2315 | 1847 | 5.66 |
| 1981 | ----- | ----- | ----- | |
| 1991 | 4741 | ----- | ----- | |
| 2001 | 5554 | 2936 | 2618 | 17.14 |
| 2011 | 4925 | 2469 | 2456 | - 11.33 |

Source: census of India

In the table it becomes clear that there is a relationship between river erosion and growth of population. Impact of flood and river bank erosion controlled the population growth at Palashbaritown(kamrup). From 1921 to 1951 it took the positive growth of population (highest growth of population recorded in 1941 to 1951 that was 27.41%) but all of a sudden it recorded the negative growth of population in 1961 (-16.29%) due to total damage of Palashbaritown by river bank erosion in 1954, considerable numbers of inhabitants became homeless and moved to other places. Again, the total population of 1951 (4706) and the population of 1991 (4741) was almost similar, a very static growth of

population was recorded within four decades which was very exceptional. In 1950 to 1961 palashbari reached the climax of development in its all aspects with as high as 1500 population around and out of which 3000 population were belongs to Marowary communities. (Das.JogenDr.). As soon as massive river erosion started Population decreased and recorded 3939 numbers of population in all total in 1961.

The total geographical area of the town also reduced with time due to river bank erosion. In 1918, it had an area of 3.33 KM² that was expanded to 6.00 KM² in 1950, again reduced to 2.67 KM² in 1971 and in 1991 it was only 1.03 KM² remained.

With the devastating river bank erosion at Palashbari from 1950-54, buildings were demolished, national highway (A T Road) that passing through palashbari town was eroded. 70% to 80% of town area was eroded, neighborhoods were submersed, erosion affected people took temporary shelter here and there and ultimately shifted to mirza 3 KM south of palashbari with the government allotted land of 2.5 kathas each of erosion affected families including assamese speaking, marowaries, and bengalies. Marowaries did not find the place mirza as suitable for them. Ten marowary families shifted to Guwahati, two to goalpara and the remaining marowary families settled down at Uparhali and named the place as Bijaynagar. Four Bengali families got allotment of land at mirza, few moved to Guwahati and west Bengal and the remaining were remained at palashbari. Assamese speaking people of palashbari settled down at mirza and around, other stayed at Palashbari around with the determination of struggling with river erosion. Initially people of palashbari who migrated to mirza named mirza as new palashbari but did not last long this name.

Following points may be summarized with Palashbari town.

1. Growth of a small settlement area into a busy town.
2. Nature destroyed a town.
3. Nature enforced most of the people to move away leaving their original homes permanently.
4. Nature controlled the rapid growth of population of a town.
5. It was the failure of mankind in technological aspects, economical aspects and emotional aspects.
6. Likewise the change of the earth with time, name of a place also may change with time.

From a small homestead and a 'Satra' near the south bank of Brahmaputra (26.152644 North latitude, 91.535051 East longitude), from haraghat to palashbari into a busy town had undergone many changes, the town (palashbari) almost destroyed by the river and with the remaining little part of the town (uneroded) gradually reemerging the existence of palashbari town again with the struggling hands of palashbari people and as of

now it seems that the remaining palashbari be preserved and be protected through Flood and River Erosion Management Agency (Ministry of water resource ,government of Assam) a project to protect town but it took more than 70 years to protect the heritage town.

References:

1. Goswami, Debendra M.: "EriOhaDinbor", Souvenir, platinum jubilee celebration PSBB, Palashbari, 2016.
2. Sarma, Ratnakanta: Palashbari itihashor rengoni, PSBB palashbari , 2007.
3. Das, Dr. Jiten: "Palashbari jetiaasilchayaniparganaransha", Souvenir Rashkriya PRM, palashbari, 2007.
4. Adhikary, Dr. Gajendra, : "Palashbari gurikatha" ", Souvenir, platinum jubilee celebration PSBB, Palashbari, 2016.
5. Kumar, Rohini: Palashbari eksmritigatha, Palashbari sahitya sabha, 2020.
6. Choudhury, Bhabanikanta: " Palashbari itihashar rengoni", Souvenir, Palashbari rash mohotshav (PRM), 1996.
7. Data census of India.
8. Informant: Jadab Chandra Das.

