

SOUTH SALMARA COLLEGE, SOUTH SALMARA

P.O.-South Salmara, Dist- South Salmara, Assam, Pin: 783127

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Criterion-III

Research, Innovations and Extension

Research Publications and Awards

3.3.2.. Total number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/international conference proceedings year wise during last five years

First Cycle NAAC Accreditation 2024

Submitted to



THE NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL

Office of the Principal
SOUTH SALMARA COLLEGE

P.O.-SOUTH SALMARA , DIST.-SOUTH SALMARA-MANKACHAR(ASSAM) :: PIN 783127

From: Joyanal Abedin Ahmed, M.A.
Principal i/c,
South Salmara College



Contact No. 9957091984
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Ref.No.

Date 13/06/24

UNDERTAKING

I hereby undertake and certify that the following information and documents as regard to Number of Books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and paper published in National/International/Conference proceedings (Metric No. 3.3.2) during the academic year 2018-2023 is true to the best of my knowledge.

Principal
South Salmara College
South Salmara
Principal i/c
South Salmara College

Name of teacher	Name of Book/Journal	Editor/ Athor	Year
Dr. Mozibor Rahman	Bohagi, An Yearly Jurnal	Editor	2019
	Bohagi, An Yearly Jurnal	Editor	2022

ব'হাজী

দক্ষিণ শালমাৰা-মানকাচৰ জিলা বিহু
সন্মিলনীৰ স্মৃতি গ্ৰন্থ
২০১৯ বৰ্ষ



সম্পাদক
মজিবৰ বহমান



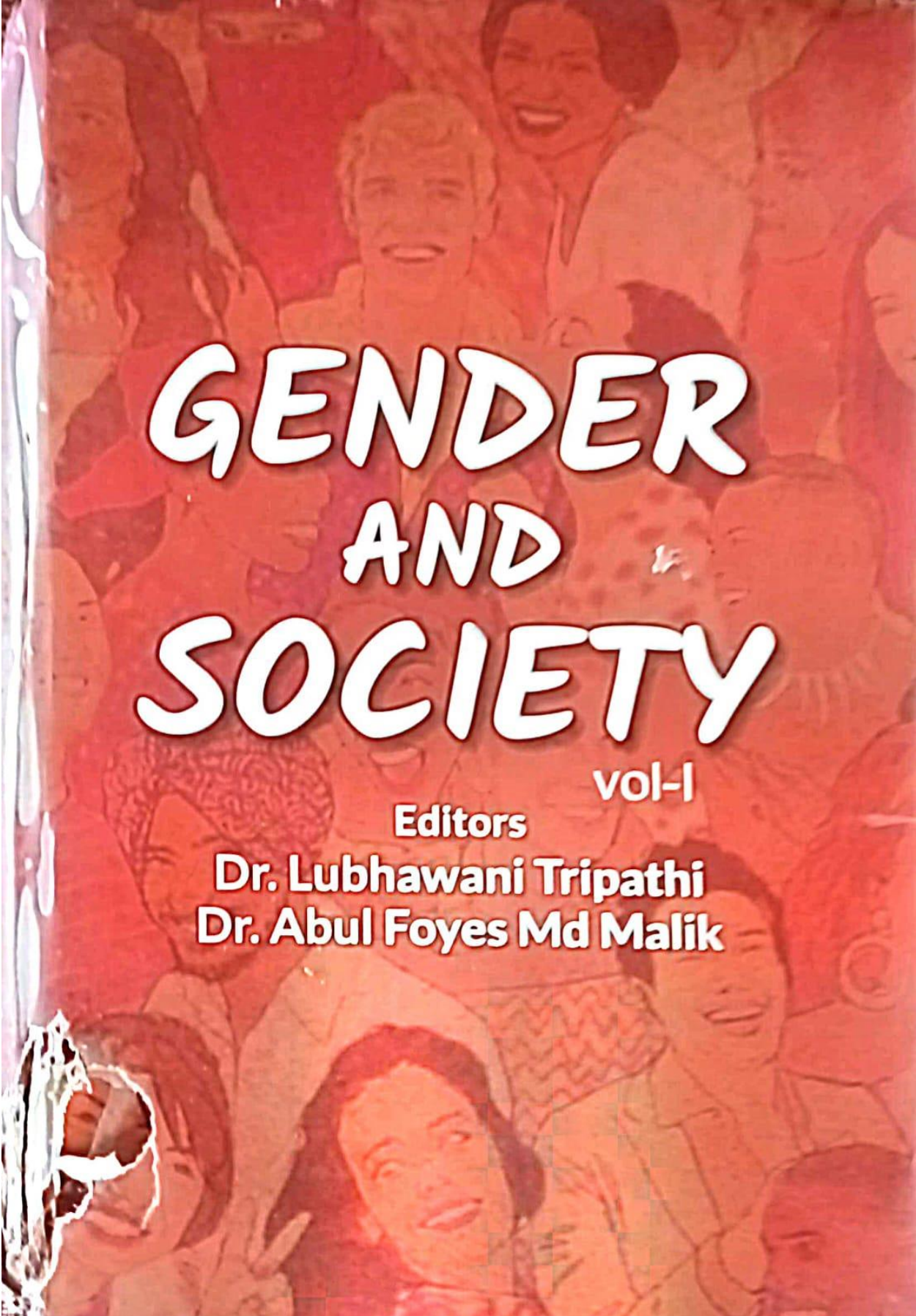
দক্ষিণ শালমাৰা-মানকাচৰ জিলা বিহু সন্মিলনীৰ
স্মৃতিগ্ৰন্থ

ব'হাগী

২০২২ বৰ্ষ



সম্পাদক
ড° মজিবৰ বহমান



GENDER AND SOCIETY

vol-I

Editors

**Dr. Lubhawani Tripathi
Dr. Abul Foyes Md Malik**

Study the Engagement of Women in Muga Culture in Goalpara District of Assam

Dr. Hamida Khatun

Introduction

Indian rural sector is one of the biggest rural sectors in the world after China, with over 74% population living in rural areas. Sericulture is a rural and semi-urban farm based enterprise highly suited both for large and small land holdings, low capital investment, provides employment, alleviates poverty, conserves the nature, earning foreign revenue in India (Thapa and Shrestha, 1999). The silk fabric produced by rural people but largely purchased by the urban rich and middle class which are estimated around 57% final value goes to rural areas (Gangopadhyay, 2009). Women constitute more than 50% of the world's population. The total female population of India is 586.46 million (Census of India 2011). Women are overwhelmingly concentrated in agro-based / house-hold based activities such as dairying, fisheries, small animal husbandry, handlooms, handicraft, social forestry and sericulture. In major silk producing countries, like China, Japan, and Korea power looms are run by women (Mitra, 1990). Sericulture is one of such activity, where most of the activities are carried out by women alone *viz.*, working in raising food plants, leaf collection, silkworm rearing, reeling/spinning and weaving, contributing about 60% of work force input (Venkatesh *et. al.*, 2010). More than 60.00 lakh persons are employed as

