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XII



CBSE

Physical Education

Including Practicals

Dr. Sanjib kumar Bhowmik | Dr. Raji Philip | M.K. Gulia

In accordance with the latest syllabus prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education,
New Delhi.

CBSE
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
(Including Practicals)

Class XII

Dr. Sanjib Kumar Bhowmik

Ph.D. [LNIPE, Gwalior]

Assistant Professor

Deptt. of Physical Education

Tripura Central University



M. K. Gulia

M.Phil., M.P.Ed

Head of Faculty [Sports and Activities]

The Lawrence School, Sanawar

Kasauli.

Dr. Raji Philip

M.Phil., Ph.D. [LNIPE, Gwalior]

HOD Physical Education

The Lawrence School, Lovedale, Ooty



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1/12, Sahitya Kunj, M. G. Road, Agra-282 002

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Edition : 2016

Price : ₹ 281/-

ISBN : 978-93-5178-162-2



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Phone : (0562) 2527771- 4, Fax : (0562) 2527775
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Printed at : Repro India Limited, Mumbai

Compare The Agility Ability Of Female Soccer Players Of Tripura

Paper ID	IJIFR/V3/ E12/ 030	Page No.	4533-4536	Subject Area	Physical Education
Keywords	Agility, Rhythmic Ability, Ninety Female Subjects, Sub-Division, District, Tripura State Soccer Player				

Dr. Sudip Das

Assistant Professor,
Department of Physical Education ,
Tripura University, Tripura

Abstract

The purpose of the study was to compare the agility ability of female soccer players of Tripura state at different level. The subjects for the study were from the state of Tripura. A total of ninety female subjects were selected. Thirty subjects were selected from each level i.e. Sub-Division, District and State, with the help of expert and scholar's personal understanding. The agility ability was measured by using 4 x 10 m shuttle run. The score was recorded to the nearest tenth of a second. To compare the agility ability of female soccer players of Tripura state at different level the mean, standard deviation and analysis of variance was applied at 0.05 level of significance. In the present study mean and standard deviation of agility ability Sub-Division 10.97 ± 1.12 , District 11.00 ± 0.92 State 11.24 ± 1.36 and Total 11.07 ± 1.14 and no significant difference was found in case of agility ability.

1. INTRODUCTION

During the modern times, sport has become a part and parcel of our culture. It is being influenced and does influence all of our social institutions including education, economics, arts, politics, mass communication and international diplomacy- its scope is awesome. Today sports have become mass participation; it is being adopted as fashion by some. It attracts the mass either for recreation or physical fitness, or as a profession. Women's association football is the most prominent team sports for women in the many countries, and one of the few women's team sports with professional leagues. Physical fitness: "A successful adaptation to the stressors of one's lifestyle". The insufficient training of coordinative abilities limits the performance ability especially at higher level. On contrary, better developed coordinative abilities provides an effective learning, stabilization and variation in technique and successful execution in game situation. The quality of performance of all fundamental mechanical skills, the system, flow, accuracy, amplitude etc



Available online through - <http://ijifr.com/searchjournal.aspx>

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Published On: 24th August 2016

Comparison Of Various Coordinative Abilities Among The Striker And Defender Soccer Players Of Tripura

Paper ID	IJIFR/ V3/ E7/ 096	Page No.	2619-2622	Subject Area	Physical Education
Keywords	Striker And Defender Soccer Players, Orientation Ability, Reaction Ability, Balance Ability And Rhythm Ability, Selected Coordinative Abilities				

Dr. Sudip Das

Assistant Professor,
Department of Physical Education,
Tripura University, Agartala-Tripura

Abstract

Perfectionism in sports skills or learning of sports techniques were mostly depends on the motor fitness along with coordinative abilities and for their continuous refinement and modification were occurs during the prolonged period of practice or training. Coordinative abilities play an important role in quick changing of the body position game and it required multiple abilities to execute the perfect movement. In some sports like soccer, coordinative abilities are very essential for better and effective movement for any execution of skills. **Objective** of the study was to analysis the various coordinative abilities among the striker and defender soccer players of Tripura. **Subjects:** twenty (20) strikers and twenty (20) defender national level soccer players were selected from Tripura state. **Test:** Various coordinative abilities like orientation ability, reaction ability, balance ability and rhythm ability test were administrated which was suggested by Peter Hintz. **Data:** The necessary data were collected from the national level soccer players of Tripura. **Statistic:** To find out the significant difference between striker and defender soccer players on various coordinative abilities a T-test were used and level of significance was set at 0.05. **Results:** The results of the study indicated that there was no significant difference between the striker and defender on various selected coordinative abilities (orientation ability, reaction ability balance ability and rhythm ability).

1. INTRODUCTION

We can understand the coordinative ability as comparatively steady state and generalized model of motor control and regulation process. Synchronization of the higher regulation centre of the nervous systems with the peripheral parts of the locomotor system is essential for the successful performance of a coordination task. These enable the athletes

to do a group of movements with better quality and effect. The working muscle groups along with the sensory organs when work together is called coordination. Perfect coordinate movements are helpful in sports situation, where variety of movements is performed together. We can say that it is the ability of an individual to perform the numerous motor actions simultaneously with perfection and accuracy.

The learning of the movements however has a positive effect on the coordinative abilities and vice-versa. It never be work in isolation, they are all closely connected and underlying the foundation for agility and the prerequisite for technical skills. Coordinative abilities are first and foremost depend on the motor control and regulation process of central nervous system (CNS). Every coordination abilities are central regulation process and specific mode of function. When one of the features of this function is improved then the athletes are in a fruitful position to perform a bunch of movement depends on function pattern of CNS.

In last few decades the training specialists and sports experts have together been used the terms technique and coordinative abilities as one of the key factor of achieving higher performance. In aerobic and anaerobic type of sports, coordinative abilities help to gain the optimum movement perfection, frequency and movement economy. Whereas in team game, coordinative abilities to play a vital role for effective use of technical and tactical abilities in the radical changing situations. Soccer is the game where changing the situation were fully depends on the players techniques, tactics and the body position over the ball. Different types of skills to be performed during the game where coordinative abilities are push them to execute the movement in a better way. As we know, the modern soccer game is a positional game and different positional players have different target in a match. With this view, the researcher is interested to compare the various coordinative abilities among the striker and defender national level soccer players of Tripura. On the basic of nature of the sport the following coordinative abilities were selected:

Orientation Ability, Reaction Ability, Balance Ability, Rhythm Ability

- i.) **Orientation ability:** Orientation ability is the ability to analyze and changes the position of movement of the body in space and time in relation to the definite field of action.
- ii.) **Reaction ability:** Reaction is the ability of an athlete to respond quickly or predicated on one's ability to react rapidly to a given stimulus and execute well directed action followed by a signal.
- iii.) **Balance ability:** Balance as the ability to maintain body position, which is necessary for the successful performance of sports skill.
- iv.) **Rhythm ability:** It is the ability to person the externally given rhythm and to reproduce it in motor action.

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The purpose of the study was to compare the various selected coordinative abilities among the striker and defender soccer players of Tripura.

3. DELIMITATION

The study was delimited to the striker and defender soccer players of Tripura. The study was further delimited to the following selected coordinative abilities:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| I. Orientation Ability | III. Reaction Ability |
| II. Balance Ability | IV. Rhythm Ability |

4. HYPOTHESIS

It is hypothesized that there will be significance difference on selected coordinative abilities among striker and defender soccer players of Tripura.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 Selection of subjects

For the requirement of the study twenty (20) striker and twenty (20) defender national level soccer players were selected from Tripura.

5.2 Criterion measures and administration of the test

The following are the coordinative abilities test were administrated upon the soccer players of Tripura. All the general instruction was elaborate by the investigator before the start of the final test.

5.2.1 Numbered medicine ball run test

In orientation ability test 6 medicine balls are required among them 5 medicine balls at a weight of 3 kg place in a semi-circle manner at a distance of 1.5 meters and the 6 number of ball at a weight of 4 kg were placed in front of the others medicine ball. The subject stand behind the 6 number of ball facing towards the opposite direction and when the investigator give the signal "Go", the subject turned and ran towards the number called by the by the investigator. Immediate after second and third number was called. The time taken to complete the course was recorded in second.

5.2.2 Ball reaction exercise test

Two wooden planks at a 4 meters length were kept inclined by a supporting stand having a height of 1.20 meters. The subject stands behind the starting line facing towards the opposite direction. On the signal 'Go' the subject turn and ran towards the planks from the top of the planks to the point where the subjects stop the ball. Reaction ability was measured in distance measured in centimeters.

5.2.3 Long nose test

The subject was asked to stand behind the starting line where one medicine ball at a 1 kg kept in strong hand and the other hand holding the opposite ear lobe. On the signal 'Go' the subject were move over the balancing beam. At the end of the balancing beam a 2 kg medicine ball which was kept at the other end of the beam and push the ball with any one of the foot without losing the balance. The time taken to complete the course was considered as score.

5.2.4 Sprint at given rhythm

In first attempt the subject ran a distance of 30 meters with maximum speed and the time was recorded. In second attempt the subject ran at a particular rhythm with maximum

speed through the eleven hoops arrange in a systematically. The arrangement of the hoops are like as three hoops are placed at a distance of 5 meters away from the starting position and another three hoops are placed at a distance of 5 meters from the finishing line and the remaining five hoops are placed in the middle of the running track. The time between the first and second attempt was recorded as score.

6. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

In order to determine the significant difference between the striker and defender soccer players of Tripura, the t-test was utilized and the level of significant was set as 0.05.

Table-1: Comparison of the means of selected coordinative abilities of striker and defender soccer players

Variables	Means of Striker	Means of Defender	DM	Σ-DM	T-ratio
Orientation ability	16.77	16.67	0.1	0.40	0.811
Reaction ability	1.63	1.68	0.05	0.71	0.47
Balance ability	6.99	6.90	0.09	0.32	0.787
Rhythmic ability	7.15	7.10	0.11	0.28	0.74

From the above table it reveals that there was no significant difference between the striker and defender soccer players on selected coordinative abilities (orientation ability, rhythm ability, balance ability and rhythm ability).

7. DISCUSSION OF FINDING

The finding of the study revealed that there was no significant difference between striker and defender national level soccer players of Tripura. The selected coordinative abilities (orientation, reaction ability balance and rhythm abilities) did not vary in performing the skills or techniques. The finding may be due to the fact that the striker and defender players movement-of-action up to some extent are identical and predicted to require equal amount of orientation, reaction, balance and rhythmic abilities.

Hence, the hypothesis which was stated earlier that there will be a significance difference on the selected coordinative abilities amongst the striker and defender soccer players of Tripura is to be rejected.

8. CONCLUSION

It was concluded that the striker and defender player movements may be in-some extend alike as required equal amount of orientation, reaction, balance and rhythm abilities.

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EDUCATION AND THE MUSLIM DIASPORA

IN SEARCH OF HOLISTIC APPROACHES FOR AN INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

About the Editors



Dr. Sahidul Ahmed is working as an Assistant Professor in Ambedkar College, Fatikroy, Unakoti, Tripura. He has completed his master degree from Gauhati University. He did his PHD from National Institute of Technology, Silchar, Assam. He has published many articles and research papers in journals of national and international repute.



Dr. Tinku De (Gope) is working as an Assistant Professor in Tripura University. She has done her master and PHD from Kalyani University, West Bengal. She did her B.Ed from Tripura University. She has published many articles and research papers in journals of national and international repute.

About the Book

This book consist papers on socio- economic and educational status of Muslims of India in general and Tripura in particular. This book will surely benefit the academicians and research scholars who are working or interested in Muslim study.



NEW ACADEMIC PUBLISHERS
4760-61, 23 Ansari Road, New Delhi - 110002
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ISBN : 978-8186772-90-4



₹695.00

EDUCATION AND THE MUSLIM DIASPORA

IN SEARCH OF HOLISTIC APPROACHES FOR AN INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

Education and The Muslim Diaspora
In Search of Holistic Approaches for an Inclusive Development

Sahidul Ahmed
Tinku De

Sahidul Ahmed
Tinku De

Teacher training is a crucial issues as teacher is responsible to impart quality education to students. As such 'Quality teacher training' is the need of hour.

This book on teacher education addresses all crucial issues and challenges. Based on the prescribed syllabus for graduate students, this book consists of the following chapters: **Who is a Teacher?; Teacher Education: Meaning and Aims; Training of Teachers; Main Agencies governing Teacher Education in India; Development of Teacher Education in India; Miscellaneous issues; Appendices; Glossary and Bibliography** etc.

Definitely, students, researchers, teacher-trainees and teacher-trainers will find this informative and useful.



Dr. Tinku De (Gope) (b. 1968) is a seasoned educationist and keen researcher. She earned her M.A. (Education) from University of Kalyani, B.Ed. from Tripura University and Ph.D. in Education from Kalyani University.

Having a long professional standing, currently she is Assistant Professor and Head (I/C), Department of Education, Tripura University.

She has attended many seminars, conferences and workshops and published many research papers in professional journals of repute.

A prolific writer, her books entitled **Understanding Teachers' Professional Stress (2013)**, **Education Today: Trends and Issues (2014)** and **Vivekananda on Teacher and Women (2015)** were widely acclaimed.

Her areas of interest are—educational philosophy, guidance and counseling, educational administration, management and educational psychology, sociological foundation of education and teacher education.

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ISBN 978-93-84471-12-5



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Teacher Education
Concept, Policies & Quality Guidelines

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Concept, Policies & Quality Guidelines

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This book is basically devised to cater the need of post graduate students of education at various Indian universities as a text-cum-reference work. Based on the prescribed syllabus, the vital information is gathered under the following chapters: **Introduction; Understanding Sociology of Education: Meaning and Aims; Education as a Sub System of Society; Social Functions of Education and Social Policy; Social Change and Modernization: Indian Perspective; Understanding Social Stratification and Social Mobility; Education and Democracy; Understanding Community Education; On Religion and Education; Socialisation of Children and Women Education in India; Understanding Constraints on Social Change in India; Equality of Educational Opportunities and Education of Deprived Classes; Appendix and Bibliography** etc.

Definitely, this will serve the purpose of all those for whom this is meant.



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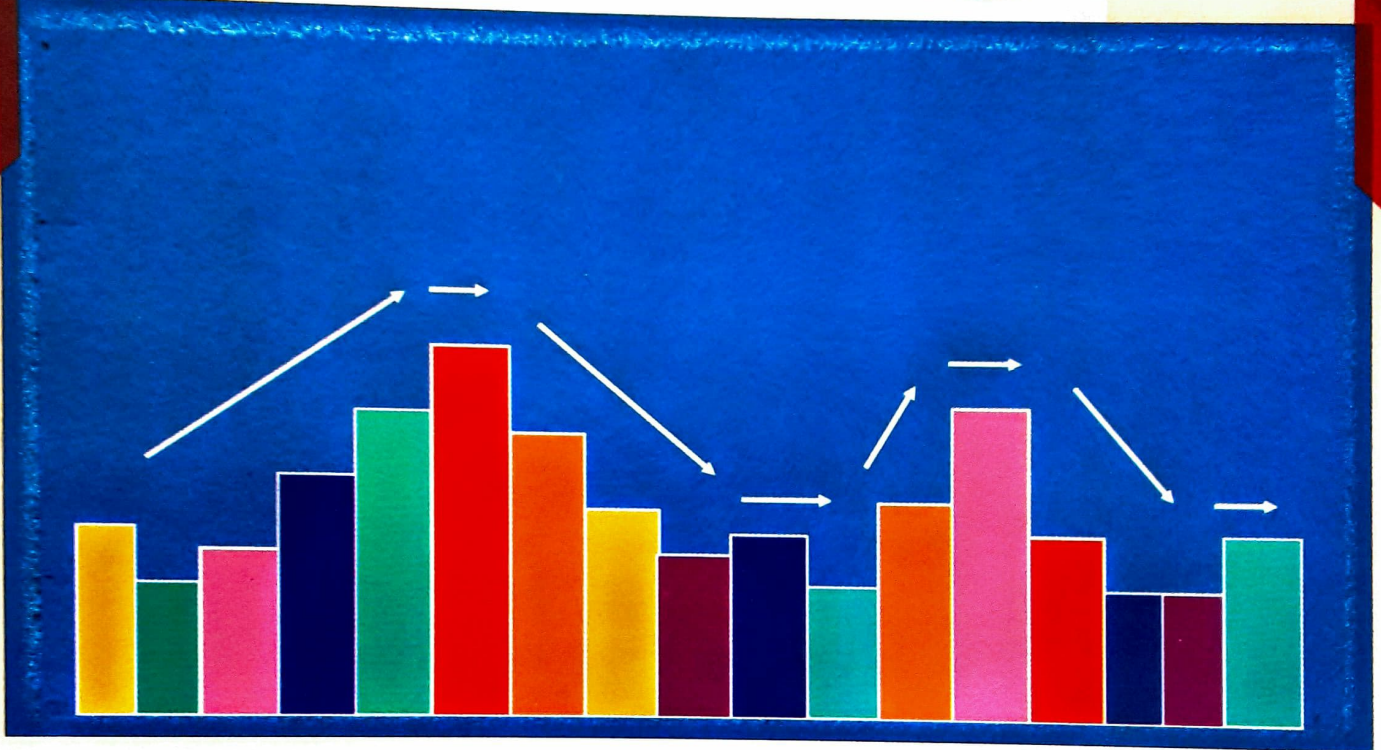
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Kabi Nazrul Mahavidyalaya

Govt. Degree College

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ISBN: 978-93-85447-23-5



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First Edition Published in 2016 by
TWENTYFIRST CENTURY PUBLICATIONS, PATIALA
#-79, Sheikhpura, P.O. Punjabi University, Patiala (PB) - 147002
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EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: VISION TO REALITY

by

Dr. Monika Sethi, Mrs. Suprerna Khanna, Dr. Manminder Kaur & Ms. Gagandeep Kaur

ISBN: 978-93-85447-23-5

Laser Type Setting
Roshan Dhindsa & Manpreet Singh

Printed in India at
Twentyfirst Century Printing Press, Patiala

सन्देश

प्रिय पाठको,

“सहर्ष बधाइ”



किसी भी राष्ट्र की प्रगति उस देश के देशवासियों की शिक्षा पर निर्भर करती है। निःस्वार्थ सेवा संस्थानों की यह चेष्टा होती है कि शिक्षा को अन्तिम व्यक्ति तक पहुँचाए और शिक्षा पद्धति को गति प्रदान करने के साथ ही शिक्षा को संप्रोषित करें। बी.सी.एम. कॉलेज ऑफ़ ऐजुकेशन के माध्यम से शिक्षा का प्रचार, प्रसार तथा पोषण होता रहा है। इसी श्रृंखला में ज्ञान कलश के समान हमारी संग्रह “शिक्षा द्वारा संपोषणीय विकास – दृष्टिकोण से वास्तविकता तक” आपके समक्ष प्रस्तुत है। इस कलश में अनुभवी अन्वेषकों के, शिक्षा सम्बन्धित विचारों को संकलित करने का कार्य, हमारा संस्थान ने किया है। साहित्य, शिक्षा, संस्कृति ये तीनों ही व्यापक विषय हैं। किसी भी व्यक्ति जाति, समाज, देश की उन्नति और गौरव, शिक्षा पर निर्भर करते हैं। शिक्षा जीवन में व्याप्त कारक को दूर करती है। ओजपूर्ण विचारों का यह संकलन तिमिरता से उजाले की ओर ले जा वाला साधन होगा। कर्मवाद के सिद्धान्त पर आधारित यह संग्रह समृद्ध शिक्षा को संप्रोषित करने का कार्य करेगा। दृढ़ संकल्प और पूर्णता से किए गए काम और चेतना को अनुगृहित करने की मैं अभिलाषा करता हूँ।

“धन्यवाद”

“सत्यानंद मुँजावत

Therefore, we should try to develop an educational literate society in which Sustainable Development is understood and appreciated within the context of the environment, basic needs and for promoting a better quality of life, now and for future generation.

Stepping towards the fulfillment of global concern of Sustainable living, I feel highly elated to share the success of the venture carried out by IQAC Cell of BCM College of Education in the form of publication of ISBN book entitled "EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: VISION TO REALITY".

I express my gratitude and owe my special thanks to Mahatama Satyanand Ji Munjal, Chairman, B.C.M. Foundation, Sh. S.K. Mehta Ji, Secretary, B.C.M. Institutions and Sh. R.B. Khanna Ji, Director Coordination, B.C.M. Institutions for their unassailable support, encouragement and for providing us the opportunity to edit this compilation. Last but not the least, I am highly thankful to all the academicians, policy makers and research scholars who contributed their papers to make this book a grand success.

My best wishes to all !

Dr. Monika Sethi
Offg. Principal
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4

CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS IN HIGHER EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Subhash Sarkar* & Jantu Das**

To talk about India's Higher education system, undoubtedly, we can say that world's first universities namely Nalanda, Taxila, Varanasi were founded in India, in which many studios from abroad used to learn. During the British rule in India, there were about eighteen universities in the country. By the time of post-independent period, Education was expanded almost at all levels, primary, secondary and university. The then government opened many universities and also was associated with the expanding and opening the colleges. Since the last three decades India Government has been providing and giving various amenities and opportunities for improving the level of higher education. As a result of which higher educational institutions and student's enrolments therein has increased. Consequently India's Higher Education has become the third largest in the world after U.S.A, China respectively. But in this expansion process, quality has miserably failed to keep up equality between quantity and quality or to match quality. For this kind of mismatch between two (expansion of quantity & quality the standards of Indian education have plummeted. So, how sustainable education will come into being up to mark? Hence it is necessary to know or to expand the limited knowledge about the miserable reason behind such decline. In the recent year's skill, quality, competitiveness and sustainability higher education have slackened. Nowadays, we need such development in higher education, where sustainability could be kept up in all possible way.

There have been a good number of committees and a commission for developing education system in India especially the Higher education but none of them is able to improve present slackened position of Higher education. It is required to have the ideas about educational problems as a whole or it is necessary to look upon the educational problem as a whole known to all that if we know about the problems regarding any phenomenon, then we may be able to find out the solution. Therefore we need the sufficient explanation and practical evidence about the challenges and barriers of higher education which interrupt in sustainable development of higher education.

Concept and Meaning of Sustainable Development

Various scholars have tried to define sustainable development in their own ways.

* Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Tripura University (A Central University) Tripura, India
* P.G Student, Department of Education, Tripura University, (A Central University), Tripura, India

BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY : A WAY OF WORLD WELFARE

Editor :
DINESH JARONDE



Buddhist Philosophy : A Way of World Welfare

Editor : Dinesh R. Jaronde

Published By
SSK Book Publishing Company
40 Maharashtra Street, Behind Lohar Samaj Bhawan
Sector Road, Nagpur-440027
Tel: 04223337095
Email: sskpubmnp@gmail.com

© Publisher

First Edition: 21st May 2016 (Lord Buddha Birth Anniversary)

ISBN: 978-93-84198-73-2

Composing
Shaili Graphic Nagpur
[M]08881712149

Printing:
Vansh Creation, Nagpur

Price: Rs. 500/-

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Vietnam Theravada Buddhist College
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Congratulatory Message

Appeared over 26 centuries ago, Lord Buddha, a great man of all time and culture, has sent the most humanity message among religions and beliefs regarding the capacity of release from human's pain. His teaching remains full of value, especially in the time of violent, religious, and social conflicts which are more and more severely today.

The idea of Indian educators and scholars on sharing knowledge of Buddha's teachings by international researchers through a common book in order to brighten his great message as one of the methods for human's mutual understanding and peace is an excellent and respectful initiative on the occasion of Lord Buddha 2600 year commemoration.

I would like to congratulate and hope this plan comes true very soon!

Yours sincerely,

Most Venerable Dhammavamsa
Principal of Vietnam Theravada Buddhist College



BUDDHISTIC SYSTEM OF EDUCATION: A GLORIOUS ERA

and introduced a noble tradition of truth-seeking. He said, "Do not believe in hearsay; do not believe in what is handed down through generations; do not believe in anything because it is accepted by many; do not believe because some revered sage or elder makes a statement; do not believe in truths to which you have become attached by habits; do not believe merely on the authority of your traditional teachings. Have deliberation and analyze, and when the result accords with reason and conduces to the good of one and all, accept it and live up to it. ^" Buddha was completely scientific and secular in ideology and urged people around him to follow the path of truth if they want to lead the life of a good human being.

Buddha tried to teach all peoples rationalism and secularism. He never justified totalitarianism in any sphere of life. He invariably stood for the common good and realistic values in order to raise the standards of human life; therefore his philosophy holds fundamental values of democracy. He believed in materialism rather than spiritualism or idealisms which makes us to depend on some supernatural forces or divine intervention for the salvation. Buddha makes us independent and self-reliant as far as worldly life is concerned. He never talks of the heaven or hell. He is all bent on teaching the lessons of self-making. That's why he urges us to be self-luminous- "Be light unto thyself." By going his philosophy anyone will indisputably come to conclusion that the Lord Buddha was the greatest democrat ever under the sun.

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Dr.Subhash Sarkar

Asst. Prof, Department of Education
Tripura University, (A Central University), Tripura, India.
Email : subhashsarkar@TripuraUniversity.in

Introduction

From the ancient Vedic age to the glorious era of epics, Indian religion, society as well as Indian education system followed a continuous and precise pathway. Later, from the glorious era till the religious campaign of Jainism and Buddhism, the streams of even somehow follow in a rudderless way. During that time, the ritualistic complication, communalism, animal sacrifice and the predominance of the priest society, begin to emerge in the Vedic society. In the 6th century B.C, strong resistance against those evils led to an intense revolution in the prevailing social norms and religious customs. During that period sixty three anti-Vedic doctrines were promulgated in the Indian society, among which the doctrine of Jainism and Buddhism were worthy to be mentioned. Among the last two, Buddhism was very popular in India and in abroad. Buddhism arose as a reply against the complexities of the Vedic period. But the philosophy of Buddhist doctrine is not entirely different from the Vedic philosophy. Rather, Buddhism can be termed as the extract of Upanishad theory, free from any complication.

Buddhism

According to Buddhism, religion means firstly fraternity or universal brother hood; secondly equality meaning to treat everyone equally; thirdly, sense of comparison i.e., showing pity or act of kindness to all; fourthly, ignorance i.e., ignoring or abstaining from earthly desires and fifthly, lack of interest or liking to one's materialistic human body. Buddhism emerged as a means of protest against the ritualistic complications and racial discrimination in comparison to the contemporary Brahmanian religious acts. Thus, Buddhism ignores and resisted all the Vedic doctrines.

Noble Eight fold Paths

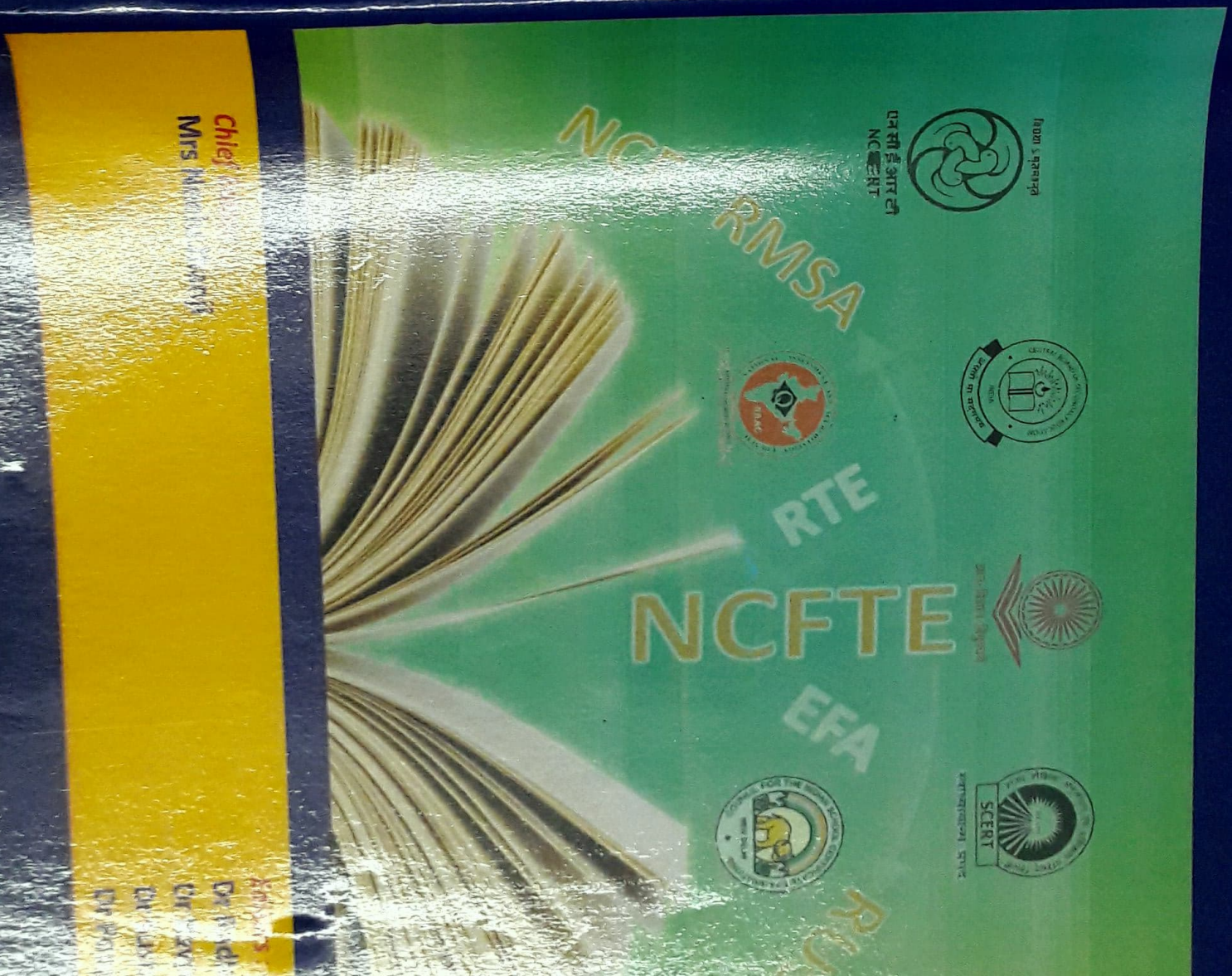
Buddhism gave importance to the attainment of the noble eight fold paths. The eight fold paths were as under:

1. **Right views (sammaditthi)**:- this means insight into the nature of existence and into the factors that produce craving and suffering.

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Our Addresses in India

PUBLISHED BY :
Evergreen Publications (INDIA) Limited

Evergreen Publications (INDIA) Limited
ND 200, Tanda Road,

ND 200, Tanda Road,
JALANDHAR CITY-144 008

JALANDHAR CITY-144 008
Ph. : 0181-5002021, 2280636 Fax : 0181-2280806

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Street No. 5, Lane No.1, HYDERABAD-500 029 Ph. : 040-27600888, 30789888
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4/43-C Pazzhukkatharayil, Lotus Lane,
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Maradu, ERNAKULAM-682 304, KERALA Ph. : 0484-2112483
JAIPUR

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H.N. 59, Shakti Nagar, Niwaru Road, Jhotwara,
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CHENNAI

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21/9, Subramanyam Nagar,
1st Street, Rangarajapuram

1st Street, Rangarajapuram
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ISBN : 978-93-5063-629-9

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First Edition : 2016

Role of RIEs

- To develop and provide a program of teacher education for the multipurpose schools and to prepare teachers for technical subjects and in crafts, agriculture, commerce, home science and fine arts.
- To provide in-service courses for the existing teachers of the practical subjects in the multipurpose schools.
- To provide in-service programs and field services for the teachers, supervisors and administrators concerned with the multipurpose schools in the region, in which it is located.
- To organize and develop a model demonstration multi-purpose school.
- To function as a regional centre for program or in-service education and field services for secondary schools in general.
- To undertake pilot studies and research projects in the methods of teaching, in relation to the multi-purpose schools as well as the general secondary school.
- To prepare and disseminate instructional materials for secondary schools in general and multi-purpose schools in particular.

So, SCERT, NCERT & RIE are concerned with pre-services and in-service training courses, research activity and other educational services which are integral phases of total teacher education program.

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AGENCIES OF TEACHER EDUCATION AND THEIR ROLE

Dr. Subhash Sarkar

Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Tripura University (A Central University) Tripura, India

Introduction

Teachers are the important social worker who leads the children from the darkness of ignorance to the light of knowledge. Teachers transfer the intellectual knowledge from one generation to the other generation. Teachers play the role in forming the future of the nation and hence it is important that a lot of attention is to be paid on the quality of the Teacher. And initiatives should be taken for the preparation of the good and competent Teacher. Teacher education is a programme delivered by several Universities, Affiliated Colleges, Private and Open Universities in India. Globalization, Explosion of knowledge, Rapid Technological development etc, leads to the spread of education not only in India, but all over the world. As a result of this change, social needs are also changing accordingly. To make the Teachers aware of all this new trends in education and face the global challenges, Training of the Teacher is very essential. Certain needs and reforms of the Teacher education programs are satisfied by these different agencies at different levels. Such as DIET, SCERT, IASE, NCERT, NUEPA, UGC, NCTE, MHRD, UNESCO, Colleges of Teacher Education etc. These agencies perform a lot of responsibilities regarding Teacher Education.

SCERT

SCERT stands for the State Council of Educational Research and Training. It is the Academic authority in the states, an important academic wing of the Department of Education. It deals mainly with the school sector which functions as an all purpose institutes concerned with diversified educational activities and aims at bringing about a coordinated strategy for all-round development in the state school educational sector. It aims at inculcating an ideal value system in the students as well as the teachers so that the classroom transaction takes place in a conducive climate and the learner consequently becomes a useful component of the wider society.

Function

As the academic wing of the Department of Education, the SCERT deals with academic aspects of the different levels of Pre-primary, Primary, Elementary Secondary and other academic related activities in the schools. The main functions of SCERT are :

- To act as an agent in School Education in general and Teacher Education in particular.
- To arrange for the in-service training of teachers dealing with Primary, Elementary, Secondary and Higher Secondary levels.



Prof. Dr. Jayanta Mete is an eminent teacher educator, distinguished author and research guide in the field of Tribal Education, Population Education, History of Education and Environmental Education. He is at present Professor, Department of Education, University of Kalyani, Faculty of Education, Kalyani, West Bengal. Dr. Mete obtained M.A in Geography and M.Ed with flying colours from Viswa-Bharati University, Santiniketan, West Bengal. He also obtained Ph.D from the same University. The author supervised 34 Ph.D scholars and published and presented more than 140 research papers in leading journals and seminars. He authored more than 25 books and edited 10 books on educational issues. He also edits Peer-Reviewed three journals entitled 'Journal of Education and Development', 'Journal of Knowledge', and 'Journal of Educational Thoughts'.



Dr. Gurkirat Kaur is a serving as Associate Professor & Off-rolling Director, School of Education, Desh Bhagat University, Punjab and Project Director, ICSSR sponsored major Research Project. Dr. Kaur holds post graduate degree in the disciplines of Botany and Education and has been conferred Doctorate in Education from Punjab University Patiala. The author has published 50 research papers and articles on perspectives in education and is serving as Editor/ Editorial board member/ advisory board member of 15 international journals. Dr. Kaur has supervised seven Ph.D. and seven M.Phil thesis and is currently contributing towards teaching, research and administrative arenas.



Professor Sujata Bhan (M.A., M.Phil., B.Ed., Ph.D.) Sujata Bhan is a trained psycho-educationalist, clinical psychology and a teacher educator. She has more than 23 years of experience in teaching, administration, and research in Dept. of Special Education, SNDT Women's University, Mumbai. She is involved in extensive research in special education, national and international projects. She has been an expert member of Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) for developing the two year M.Ed. and B.Ed. curriculum in 2015.

She is member of Academic Council of National Institute of Visually Handicapped. She is member Education Committee National Association for the Blind. She has been consulting in research projects in the Department of Education of Groups with Special Needs (DEGSN), NCERT. She is invited as a resource person in many seminars and conferences of national and international repute like the British Council and International Council for Education of the Visually Impaired. She has publications in National and International Journals and books to her credit. She has developed a standardized tool, 'Functional Skill Inventory for the Blind' (FSIB), for the functional assessment of the blind and has authored 'Understanding Learners- a Manual for Teachers'. Both the books are prescribed in RCI syllabus for B.Ed. She has developed course material for Special Education distance programmes for Bhoj University, Indira Gandhi Open University, and Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University. She is a referee of an international journal and is in the board of editors of a national journal. She conducts workshops for teachers, parents, and students in special schools and mainstream schools. She is recipient of UGC Educational exchange Scholarship to Mauritius in 2005 for a three month period. She has also received International Fellowship to Sweden in 2012 for a period of five weeks. She is a registered guide for Ph.D. She has been a tutor for Commonwealth Youth Development Programme. She believes the cognitive and conative domain of learning is incomplete without enhancing the affective domain. Her strength lies in influencing her student trainees to become better teachers.

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APH PUBLISHING CORPORATION
4435-36/7, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj,
New Delhi 110002. Email: apbookscs@gmail.com

ISBN 978-93-85876-68-4

9 789385 876684



Published by
S.B. Nangia
A.P.H. Publishing Corporation
4435-36/7 Ansari Road Darya Gari
New Delhi-110002
Phone : 011-23274050
e-mail : aphbooks@gmail.com

2016

© Editors

Typesetting at
S.K. Graphics
Delhi-110084

Printed at
S.K. OFFSET
Navin Shahdara Delhi-32

FOREWORD

Education is the only weapon through which we can remove all the darkness from the human mind. Teachers, parents, students, governmental as well as the non-governmental agencies are involved in the process of education. Education which put emphasis only on literacy, we don't need that education. We need proper quality education, as that literate individual can become proper human being. The entire world is working together to achieve Education for All. In the context of Inclusive Education our country is also taking initiative and working hard. Unfortunately we failed to achieve the target in 2015. India needs adequately qualified and competent teaching professionals in order to provide quality education at different stages of learning. The administration must be corruption free to make proper infrastructure and enrolment in the primary school level. The policy makers and educationist must frame curriculum for all level of students in the inclusive context. Only then we will be able to achieve 'Education For All'.

Consciousness at every level is essential, from a common citizen to researchers, from students to teachers, from street to policy makers.

This book in the present scenario is an important and just step to bring forward. I hope this book will help everyone to develop consciousness and increase knowledge regarding Inclusive Education.

The attempt made by Prof. Jayanta Metc, Dr.Gourjit Kaurand Prof. Sujata Bhan deserves appreciation. I am sure that this book will make a significant contribution to the academic world, and will prove to be of immense value to the educationists, teachers, students and the general public.

Prof. Mita Banerjee
Vice-Chancellor
'The West Bengal University of Teachers'
Training Education, Planning and Administration
Kolkata, West Bengal, India

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HISTORY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION POLICY AND INCLUSION IN INDIA

Dr. Subhash Sarkar* & Pinku Kundu**

Introduction

"Written in past fifty years, both Indian and foreign, have been poorly informed about Indian special needs education and disability care in the 19th century and for mental retardation and orthopedic disabilities, the developments up to 1947."

—Miles, 1994.

In connection with the above mentioned statement it becomes necessary to comprehend that there are various factors such as structural, historical, and religious which shape up the course of special education, inclusion and the development of legislation and policies in India. Between 1947 and 1857 India was colonized by Britain and her first constitution was created in 1950. Thus, it is important to mention that India has only been a republic for 65 years. With the experience of a complicated history and social structure the emergence efforts of India towards special education and inclusive policy are fairly remarkable for a 65 year old republic whose education system was (perhaps detrimentally) controlled by another country for over a hundred years.

In India, the Education, Rehabilitation and other services for persons with disabilities are extremely in an infancy stage as these have been seriously started from the nineteenth century. The first attempt of educating the children with special needs was made in the last two decades of the nineteenth century with establishment of the first school for the hearing impaired in Bombay in 1885, followed by the first school for the visually impaired in Amritsar in 1887. The growth of schools for the children with special needs was extremely slow and sporadic within sixty years until the advent of independence in 1947. Till the year of 1947 India had only 32 schools for the blind and the number increased to 170 in 1980. Now there are 400 schools for the visually impaired and 18 Braille presses available in the country. The number of schools for the hearing impaired has been raised to 180 by the year 1980 whereas it was only 35 in

1947. Today, there are 900 schools for Hearing Impaired students. In 1947, there were only 3 schools for the children with mental retardation which increased to 200 by 1980 and at present there are 1000 schools for the children with mental retardation. Teacher training programme, Rehabilitation etc. has also been started since 1981 by the efforts of govt. and NGOs. The historical move of India from special education towards inclusive education and the development of policy and legislations can be comprehend by focusing lights on pre-independence and post-independence era.

Pre-Independence

Before India's independence from Britain the documentation of the efforts for or against special education remains sparse. Archeologists discovered evidence of inclusion of people with disabilities in India from 2000 or more years ago in the form of adapted toys which were accessible to children with disabilities. These small pieces of evidence support the existence of the "gurukul" system of education in India for centuries before British rule. But there is not much documentation regarding students with disabilities in this system, the structure is seemingly inclusive. During this time period, the majority of children with disabilities were not in school. Before independence, the private or non-governmental organizations which were often religious in nature, made the limited services available for people with disabilities. The first special school for people with disabilities in India, set up for the blind, was opened in 1869 by Jane Leupot, with support of the Church Missionary Society. The schools exemplify the type of special education services offered during the 1800s and 1900s: specialized and segregated. By 1900, special schools began to spring up throughout the country. In 1912, the Indian Lunacy Act came out but with the unfortunate that it equated the persons with mental retardation with the persons with mental illness. The leader of the Satyagraha movement, Mahatma Gandhi attempted to reverse British influence over Indian education by introducing "basic education." Gandhi's idea of education catered to people with disabilities, many of whom were used to working with their hands and had not previously engaged in much academic work. This plan was introduced in 1937. Although his plan influenced governmental policy it ultimately became fail. 1909 marks the first piece of attempted legislation regarding inclusive education in India. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, professor of English literature, mathematics, and political economy, Poona Municipal Council, Bombay Legislative Council and the Imperial Legislative Council, introduced a bill under the Indian council act of 1909 to make primary education compulsory. This bill, if it would have been passed, provided funding for compulsory education for all. The policies and actions by the government of India regarding inclusive special education in the 1940s contradicted each other entirely. In 1944, the CABE report, written by



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Use of Social Media as a Communication Tool in Virtual Teams for Software Development Project: A Paradigm Shift

Nidhi Natrajan¹, Renu Luthra² and Debarshi Mukherjee³

INTRODUCTION

India is growing at the GDP of 7% and aggregate revenue generated by Information Technology (IT) sector according to NASSCOM is US\$147 billion in fiscal year 2014-2015. The contribution in GDP by this sector has improved from 1.2% in 1998 to 7.5% in 2012 and is expected to account for 10% of the GDP by 2020. Apart from its contribution in the growing Indian economy IT sector directly and indirectly contributes to the employment generation of around 10 million. This figure is expected to reach 20 million by 2020. IT sector has helped integration of Indian economy to global economy. In the current scenario all category of work whether personal or professional can be done at the online platform: shopping, ticket booking, tax filing, interview etc. With Indian Prime Minister launching Digital India project the future of IT and ITES sector is all the brighter.

Globalization, project based activities and need of specific talent pool has created an extremely profitable market for software development outsourcing in India. The management of on shore and offshore teams lead to the formation of virtual teams in the projects. The very nature of the project being dynamic was further complicated by the low face to face interaction in the virtual teams deployed for the software projects. The medium like emails, shared drives etc. we're not sufficient to overcome the complexities of virtual teams. A medium is required to substitute for the face to face interaction and since social media has started being considered as a new option for intra organizational communication medium, it will be suitable for virtual team management too. Apart from the social media tools like Facebook, Twitter, blogs, etc., present for the public arena there are enterprise wide social media based collaborative tools viz. Huddle, Yammer, Teambox etc. for software project management. Lot of software development companies have started using them for the better results and this has changed the face of the software project business. Through current paper the author propose to establish the dynamic change brought by the use of social media tools in the virtual teams deployed in the software projects empirically.

¹ Assistant Professor, Galgotias University, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh
E-mail: nidhi.natarajan@gmail.com

² Pro VC, Galgotias University, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh
E-mail: pvcluthra@galgotiasuniversity.edu.in

³ Associate Dean, IMS Noida, Uttar Pradesh
E-mail: mukherjeeassociates@gmail.com

PREVIOUS WORK

Software Projects

During 1950's importance of software was realized by business organizations and in 1960's project management frame work was incorporated in software development projects. In the present scenario no business organization can survive without digitization. Thus the software development project and the corresponding project success is an important field to study continuously (Nasir & Sahibuddin, 2011). The success of the project has been clearly defined as the one that perform well in terms of budget, time and functionality (PMBOK4).

Virtual Teams in Outsourced Projects

The world has become one global village and hence the competition has increased for all business firms. The software development projects are being outsourced to countries like India. India not only provides the intellectual capital for the software development sector but also the cost of work is low. India thus has become one of the favourite countries for software project outsourcing. Organizations have sought to outsourcing in order to gain competitive advantage and low cost leadership in this global era. The project teams are formed for temporary ventures for creation of specific software product. To manage these global outsourced projects virtual teams are formulated. Virtual project teams are temporary teams based on distribution of tasks across the globe. Virtual teams in software project have majorly three communication channel; upward channel, downward channel and lateral channel. The team members use the upward channel of communication through which they communicate to their manager the progress of the task and highlight issues, risks and exception. In case of any new idea the same channel provide them the platform to buy in from the top management. The downward channel of communication is mostly used by senior executives and project managers to provide direction to their team members. They also communicate regarding scheduled tasks, pending tasks and for other general briefings. Lateral communication channel is also very crucial to communicate and collaborate with clients, vendors and functional managers (Verma, et al, 2013). Choice of communication tool and right mix of online and face to face meeting is required as lateral communication also involves negotiation for resources, budget and time allocation. These factors govern the success of the software project and need lot of tact and diplomacy on part of project manager.

There are lots of communication and collaboration tools available but tools can be costly and require special training before full-fledged use. Since social media is already available in the personal platform same can be extended to the organizational platform. Social media is not only cost effective but user friendly too. Social media provides a platform for easy, frequent and meaningful communication to the project team thus leading the team to successful completion of the software project.

SOCIAL MEDIA FOR SOFTWARE PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Social media has not only proven its popularity and utility at the personal front but is also being considered at the organizational level. Social media is not only cost effective but user friendly too. Social media provides a platform for easy, frequent and meaningful communication to the project team thus leading the team to successful completion of the software project. Facebook has become a very popular social media platform not only for making personal social groups but also for business enhancement too. It provides a platform to reach lot of customers and engage them for competitive advantage. It helps in

creating a strong medium of internal communication coordination in the organization. The groups can be created for a project and subgroup for a task; the posts provide the necessary knowledge management and visibility of other members work status. Apart from this Facebook also facilitates connectivity with Project Management Institute (PMI) and other expert project managers for valuable advice. Blogs are an effective medium of communication for a larger audience and receive quick feedback from others. The project manager can utilize blogs to announce major milestones and motivate team members by recognizing their contribution in achieving those milestones. By posting the pictures of various stages of a project, everyone in the team is well informed regarding the project progress. The comment field, tags and rating features help project manager to understand the view point of team members. Google has provided a social network based facility in the form of Google+. It has an added advantage of familiarity as other tools like google drives are already popular for collaboration and information sharing. Google+ hangouts with features like invites, chat and apps make it suitable for the project management activities. It provides scheduling of meetings and invitation for the same and separate planner is not required for it. Face to face chats with the team members and making simultaneous updating on google Docs is possible too. Instead of using email to end one-liner messages Twitter can provide an easy alternate. Apart from this the enterprise collaborative tools like Yammer and Huddle a good project management facility by helping in sharing announcements, creating and updating project calendar while mentioning milestones. They also help in managing teams through posting team norms, comments of team members and videos or photographs of team events.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The relevant literature review indicates that effective communication is essential for virtual team's performance and subsequent software project success. The planning of project communication for all three channels of communication is important, namely upward, downward and lateral channels. The proposed research model given in the states that effective performance of the virtual teams is dependent on the three communication channels and use of Social media to communicate have a moderating effect of the virtual team performance. The research is causal in nature as it tries to find out the impact of communication channels used in a software project on the performance of the virtual team. A Likert scale of seven point was used to rate all the independent variables. And the use of social media was recorded as yes/no a categorical data. The questionnaire was sent to the software professionals through email. One hundred sixty completely filled responses were received. The data was collected from Delhi-NCR region in India and the respondents were from companies; TCS, IBM, Cognizant, Schlumberger and Accenture.

DATA ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

The model is significant with high R square value and since all coefficients are positive hence from the result it can be concluded that:

- With respect to the first hypothesis H1 the virtual teams deployed in the software projects perform better when the upward communication channel is managed with a proper structure and plan.
- With respect to the first hypothesis H2 the virtual teams deployed in the software projects perform better when the downward communication channel is managed with a proper structure and plan.
- With respect to the first hypothesis H3 the virtual teams deployed in the software projects perform better when the lateral communication channel is managed with a proper structure and plan.

- With respect to the first hypothesis H4 the virtual teams deployed in the software projects perform better if social media is used as the communication channel rather than using less effective tools like email and shared drive.

Thus it is evident that in this age virtual teams are inevitable for software development projects and use of social media helps in making best use of this as an online collaborative platform leading to a successful outcome of the software project. Social media is a disruptive technology which has changed the way people communicate in a dramatic way. The public forum of communication flavoured with the social touch has been further extended to project management. Apart from the public platforms the corporate based communication is available through collaborative tools which help in communicating, managing documents, sharing knowledge and managing task based work all under the environment of clear communication, trust and high level of satisfaction with in the project group. The Web 2.0 technologies help in engaging the distributed team by providing visibility across the team without compromising on the traditional aspects and components of a project. The social media use in software development provide a low cost collaborative platform which enhances group thinking, eliminates ambiguity of roles and responsibilities, helps in resolving conflict among the team and hence lowers down the time taken for all decision making. Thus it is evident that in this age virtual teams are inevitable for software development projects and use of social media helps in making best use of this as an online collaborative platform leading to a successful outcome of the software project.

FUTURE WORK

The study focused on the companies of Delhi- NCR region but the same can be extended to pan India. The feedback for the respondents should also be taken in the form of interviews to have the in-depth idea for capturing all the problems of virtual team members apart from team communication.

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The Indian Economic Journal

JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

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**CHANGING NOTION OF
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Value-Based Sustainable Development through Cultural Rejuvenation, Human Development and Economic Growth

Abhishek Kumar, Biswajit Das and Nirmalya Debnath

INTRODUCTION

The essence of development of any country lies in the development of its mankind. Improvement in the living conditions of the people, especially the ordinary people is supported by the process of development. In spite of the provision of basic human needs for all; it is relatively not working out with a positive note. Food, clothing, shelter, healthcare and education etc. are the essential elements for the sustainable development of a society. But concern for conventional economic advancement and search for material wealth; compel to forget this simple but powerful intention driving the society. Performance of the economic growth should not only be judged by the indicators of economic growth alone; but need to see whether the basic needs and growing aspiration of the people are met (Nayyar, 2006).

FACETS OF INTERPRETATIONS TO SUSTAINABILITY: COLONIAL URBAN PROCESS

Alfred Marshall believed that a society which holds with regards to its culture can only obtain all the needs which they require for existence. He then adds that the individual or social endeavor to obtain the material needs of life; which is merely one aspect of a larger canvas; is never the less important. It is about the study of human behavior per say (Marshall, 1980). Due to the effects of colonialism and neo-colonialism, currently India is still following the western dominated model of development. The effects of colonialism coupled with various conceptions of market, in relationship with policy makers and society has resulted in the mixed environment. This results in a dilemma. It is about 'Whether or not to proceed with western notions of market and progress, while slipping back with the era; where culture is experiencing its "golden age", being stagnant in some sense (Leon, 2014). Contextually at this juncture, implementing a sociological approach to economic activity shall presumably integrate this dilemma with a developmental model that reflects the means of a quest for a value-based sustainable development along with growth, prosperity

Associate Professor, School of Management, KIIT University (Bhubaneswar, Odisha)

Professor, School of Management, KIIT University (Bhubaneswar, Odisha)

Assistant Professor, Department of Business Management, Tripura University, (A Central University), Agartala, Tripura

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Bruise detection in apples using infrared imaging

Publisher: IEEE [Cite This] [PDF]

Sourav Day Roy ; Dipak Hrishi Das ; Mrinal Kanti Bhowmik ; Anjan Kumar Ghosh All Authors

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Abstract: Defects in apples cause food safety concerns touching the general public and strongly affect the commodity market. Due to the increasing incidence, the detection of bruises is a challenge now a day's especially when the bruises are not visible externally. Infrared imaging provides an important window for detection of bruises that are not visible externally. The study has been investigated on the infrared images of both fresh and bruised apples. For our investigation, a new dataset has been designed by maintaining standard acquisition protocol to improve the potentiality and accuracy of the thermograms. The contribution of the investigation includes systematic analysis of the acquired thermograms using first and second order

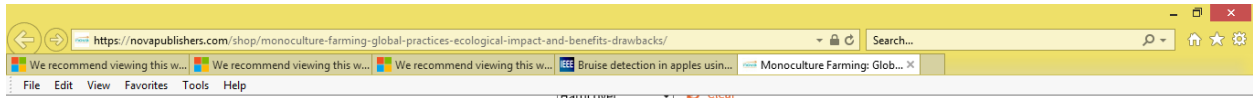
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EXAMINING THE EFFICIENCY OF MGNREGS IN NORTH EASTERN STATES OF INDIA USING THE DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS APPROACH

INDRANEEL BHOWMIK

Department of Economics, Tripura University (A Central University), Suryamaninagar, India (corresponding Author)

PRITAM BOSE

Department of Economics, Tripura University (A Central University), Suryamaninagar, India

ABSTRACT

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) operational in India since 2005-06 with the dual objective of providing employment to the rural households and creation of sustainable rural assets, is extremely important for the backward and less developed North Eastern region of India. The extent of the scheme among the 8 constituent states of the region is not uniform and though in aggregate the region has a greater share in the country's total. The present paper attempts to examine the implementation efficiency of the scheme in terms of multi-output and multi-input indicators using the DEA approach. The efficiency scores of the DMUs (districts) are pooled to obtain the state average which indicates wide variation. For the secondary stage of analysis OLS regression has been used for explaining the efficiency scores. Literacy rate, used as a proxy for the empowerment of the people is found to be highly significant positive contributor to efficiency. Pro-active governance is visible in the states with better implementation efficiency.

Keywords: MGNREGS; Employment; Efficiency

INTRODUCTION

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is the world's largest employment generation programme initiated by the Government of India in 2005 with the objective of enhancing livelihood security in the rural areas by providing a guarantee of 100 days wage employment to all the applicant rural households in a financial year irrespective of any conditionality save the willingness of the adult members to perform unskilled manual work. The enormity of the programme is evident in the fact that Rs 300000 crores (more than US \$ 50 billion) has been spent by the Central government since its inception. The scheme is revolutionary in providing a right based framework for wage employment and makes the government legally bound to those who demand it (Shah, 2012) and has the potential to serve as a 'big push' to those regions which are in distress and could be an important first step to a full employment strategy for India (Bhatia and Dreze, 2006; Ambasta et. al. 2008, Hirway, 2008). The rural poor across the country, bereft of viable income opportunities have certainly gained economic power through job creation activities undertaken at a grass root level (Dreze and Oldiges, 2007; Sarma, 2009; Ghosh, 2009). On the other hand the quality of works under NREGS is often been put to question by many researchers (Shrivastava, 2006). The World Bank Report (2011) observed that many of the public works has been washed away in the subsequent monsoon. The scheme has also been criticised for "turning out to be the officials' baby....." (CSE, 2008), being inflationary (Sethi, 2011), and breeding corruption (Mandavalli, 2010).

The 8 North eastern (NE) states of India accounting for 8% of area and 4% of population are linked to the mainland through the 27 km long Siliguri corridor (GoI, 2008), often known as the chicken's neck. These states, though heterogeneous in ethnicity, language, culture and religion and bound by the commonality of economic backwardness. Characterised by minimal industrialization, limited gainful employment opportunities, geo-physical isolation and infrastructure bottlenecks, these predominantly agrarian states are part of the 'Special Category States' earmarked for greater Central government support. The development pursuits have witnessed various extra-economic hurdles in the form of ethnic disturbances, insurgency and marginalization. The landscape is mostly hilly, though intermittent valleys provide opportunities for limited plain-land agriculture. The people, of which almost 34 % are from the scheduled castes and tribal communities, have higher poverty levels than the national average (GoI, 2008).

Naturally with this background the significance of programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) increases manifold for the region. The promise of 100 days of guaranteed employment per household per year would provide them not only additional income but will also serve as a safety net for people living in this region. This is evident from the fact that in 2013-14, the share of NE states among the MGNREGS job-card holders is 5.17%, much higher than the share of population. Further, the share of the region in terms of employment demand is even higher, 6.85% while the share of region in employment generation is 7.02% of the country's total. It is also observed that Tripura and Mizoram are on top position for creating highest average person-days per household per year from 2010 onwards, however, the extent of scheme and its implementation is not uniform across the region and we find that the average person days generated per household in the region as a whole, 43.9, is lower than the national average (45.86) in 2013-14. However, the region has a higher work completion rate, 31.60%, than the national average of 14.69%. Thus, with various indicators, it becomes tough to make an overall assessment of the performance of the various administrative units in the implementation of the scheme. A comprehensive indicator taking into account of the various objectives of the scheme becomes warranted. Thus it is in this background, the present study stems with the objective to undertake an efficiency analysis of implementation of MGNREGS using the Data Envelopment Analysis approach for the North Eastern States.

METHODS

The DEA is a linear (mathematical) programming based method first originated in the literature by Charnes, Cooper & Rhodes (1978) as a reformulation of the Farrell's (1957) single-output, single- input radial measure of technical efficiency to multiple- output, multiple-input case. The originators described DEA as a mathematical programming model applied to observational data (that) provides a new way of obtaining empirical estimates of relations- such as the production functions and/or efficient production possibility surfaces- that are cornerstones of modern economics. The Extended Pareto- Koopmans definition states that full (100%) efficiency is attained by any Decision Making Unit (DMU) if and only if none of its inputs or outputs can be improved without worsening some of its other inputs or outputs. Under this technique for each of the n decision making units (DMU) which consume m different inputs to produce S different outputs, technical efficiency is given by the measure- $\sum_r u_r y_{ro} / \sum_i v_i x_{io}$, where, y_{ro} = rth output of a particular DMU, O; x_{io} = ith input of that particular DMU, O; u_r is the weight associated with each kind of output & v_i

is the weight associated with each kind of input. The DEA method is applicable to identify a host of efficiency parameters. The technical efficiency score θ^{CRS} is called the overall technical efficiency (OTE) and is popularly known as CCR model. However, if the DMUs are not operating at an optimal scale, it can be decomposed into pure technical efficiency (PTE) and scale efficiency (SE). Symbolically, $PTE = \theta^{VRS}$ and is generally referred as the BCC model. Scale Efficiency for the i^{th} DMU, is obtained as $SE_i = \theta_i^{CRS} / \theta_i^{VRS}$, where $SE = 1$ indicates scale efficiency or constant returns to scale and $SE < 1$ indicates scale inefficiency. Further, in case of scale inefficiency, we identify increasing returns to scale when, $\theta^{VRS} \neq \theta^{NIRS}$; while for $\theta^{VRS} = \theta^{NIRS}$ the DMUs face decreasing returns to scale.

For the present purpose, we consider the districts as the decision making unit (DMU) as the major responsibility of implementation of the scheme (MGNREGS) falls on them. The total person-days generated in the district, and the number of assets created is considered as output; whereas, the availability of fund, the number of works undertaken and the total number of participating households are considered as inputs. The efficiency analysis is done for 2013-14 considering 83 districts (3 districts of Arunachal Pradesh was left out due to non-availability of data) spread across 8 states for an output oriented model since better efficiency means higher man-days generation and larger number of asset creation. Secondary data obtained from nrega.nic.in, the official website of the scheme has been used. The computed efficiency scores of the DMUs for each state have been pooled to calculate the average efficiency of each state. The second stage of analysis includes an OLS regression considering the PTE scores of the DMUs as the dependent variable. Literacy rates and the proportion of SC&ST population have been considered as independent variables being the proxy indicator of empowerment and backwardness, respectively. The expected signs for both the coefficients are positive because empowerment of the people is likely to foster effective governance while backwardness also warrants greater government action. The efficiency analysis has been undertaken using the EMS software, while the OLS regression analysis has been done using MS Excel Software.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1: Frequency Distribution & Descriptive of OTE, PTE & SE of Districts of North East India (2013-14)

Efficiency Scores	OTE	PTE	SE
$E < 0.5$	35 (42.17)	30 (36.14)	01 (01.20)
$0.5 \leq E < 0.6$	13 (15.66)	13 (15.66)	02 (02.41)
$0.6 \leq E < 0.7$	08 (09.64)	08 (09.64)	01 (01.20)
$0.7 \leq E < 0.8$	04 (04.82)	07 (08.43)	04 (04.82)
$0.8 \leq E < 0.9$	06 (07.23)	05 (06.02)	08 (09.64)
$0.9 \leq E < 1.0$	08 (09.64)	07 (08.43)	58 (69.88)
$E = 1.0$	09 (10.84)	13 (15.66)	09 (10.84)
Descriptive Statistics			
No. Of Districts (DMUs)	83	83	83
Mean	0.6092	0.6492	0.9299
Median	0.5648	0.5837	0.9694
Standard Deviation	0.2407	0.2307	0.1150
Minimum	0.0875	0.173	0.3178
Maximum	1	1	1

Source: Computed

Table 1 shows that more than 42% of the DMUs (Districts) operate with OTE levels below 50%, while in terms of PTE, the situation is marginally better. The average efficiency levels under OTE are 0.6092, while it improves to 0.6492 with PTE. Only 9 DMUs (10.84 %) are found to be efficient according to CCR specifications whereas with BCC model, the number of efficient DMUs increase to 13 (15.66%). Further on the basis of SE scores, we see that only 9 DMUs obtain the 100 percent score, while almost 70% of the DMUs have a score above 0.9 and the number of DMUs with a score less than 0.5 is only 1 (one). Among the 74 scale inefficient DMUs, only 5 (2 each from Sikkim and Tripura and 1 from Meghalaya) are found to exhibit decreasing returns to scale while the remaining 69 depicts increasing returns to scale. Further from Table 2, we find that Tripura leads in terms of both average OTE and average PTE, with scores being 0.9318 and 0.9418 respectively. That Tripura emerges at the top is not unexpected as in terms of the traditional performance indicators of the scheme- a] Average person days generated per household in a year, b] Proportion of households provided with 100 days of work & c] work completion rate, the state leads over the rest of its peers by a margin. Mizoram ranks second in terms of implementation efficiency with average OTE and average PTE scores of 0.8334 and 0.8458 respectively. Mizoram, it may be noted here also has the second highest rank in terms of the average person days per household and work completion rate, though it could not provide 100 days of work to any of the households demanding work. On the other hand, Arunachal Pradesh stands at the nadir in terms of both average OTE and average PTE, with scores of 0.3382 and 0.4887 respectively, because of the lowest work completion rate and provision of 100 days of work to households (along with Mizoram), though Manipur and Assam has lower average person days generated per household. The least efficient DMU, East Kameng district, also belong to Arunachal Pradesh. Expectedly, the average scores for SE increase and apart from Arunachal Pradesh, the scores are above 0.95 for all the other states. Interestingly, in terms of ranking under the average SE, we find that Manipur is placed at the 6th position ahead of Assam, which had been the 6th rank holder in terms of average OTE and average PTE. Further, to be noted that the two bottom ranked states in terms of SE are the two largest in terms of area among the North Eastern region of India. It may also be noted that, even though Tripura leads in average scores, the state has only 1DMU as efficient in the Meta frontier against 2 each from Mizoram and Assam under OTE. The number of efficient DMUs in terms of PTE increases to 4 in Assam, as also 1 DMU each from Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya emerges with score of 1.

Table 2: Average Efficiency of the State

States	Number of Districts (DMUs)	Average OTE	Average PTE	Average SE
Arunachal Pradesh	13	0.3382 [0]	0.4887 [1]	0.7259 [0]
Assam	27	0.5615 [2]	0.5901 [4]	0.9547 [2]
Manipur	9	0.5049 [1]	0.5178 [1]	0.9668 [1]
Meghalaya	7	0.7573 [1]	0.7733 [2]	0.9748 [1]
Mizoram	8	0.8334 [2]	0.8458 [2]	0.9795 [2]
Nagaland	11	0.6944 [1]	0.7085 [1]	0.9729 [1]
Sikkim	4	0.7820 [1]	0.7906 [1]	0.9880 [1]
Tripura	4	0.9318 [1]	0.9418 [1]	0.9897 [1]

Notes: Figures in parentheses indicates the number of efficient DMUs in the state

Source: Computed

The second stage of the analysis using OLS regression provides us with interesting results. The value of the ‘F’ statistic, 8.034, indicates the significant specification of the model. Rural literacy rates have a significant

positive impact ($p < 0.01$) on the efficiency of implementation of the scheme. Higher literacy rates are considered as a proxy for the empowerment of the people. Empowered people have greater capability to articulate their demand as well as are more effective in ensuring better governance. In this context, it may be noted that Mizoram has the second highest literacy rates in the country, while Tripura has had the highest improvement in literacy rate during the inter Census period of 2001 to 2011, in the country (RGI, 2012). Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest literacy rate among the North Eastern States, thus, the validity of the value of the coefficient for literacy rate is explained. On the other hand, the positive coefficient regarding the proxy variable for economic backwardness can be considered as welcome outcome for governance. Our expectation was that MGNREGS will have better implementation in backward areas, and the positive coefficient (though not significant), visible in Table 3, attest to it. Interestingly, the average PTE in districts with more than 50% of the population belonging to the scheduled communities is 0.6717 (N=47), while that of non-scheduled community majority districts, is 0.6198 (N=36). Interestingly, MGNREGS, though universal and not targeted in nature and had a latent objective of creating employment opportunities for the weaker sections of the society as part of the inclusive development strategy. In Tripura, the average person days generated per household in tribal majority areas has been higher mostly because of the lack of alternative opportunities (Bhowmik, 2013), however that cannot be generalised for the entire north eastern region right now, though such a cause cannot be ruled out, particularly for some of the hill districts of the region with shifting cultivation, the traditional livelihood strategy of the tribal people, in the wane.

Table 3: Results of OLS Regression

	Coefficients	Standard Error	T Stat	P- value
Constant	2.673	15.705	0.170	0.8653
SC & ST population (%)	0.089	00.069	1.311	0.1936
Rural Literacy rates (%)	0.807	00.209	3.870	0.0002
R Squared	16.72			
Adj. R Squared	14.64			
Observations	83			
F (2, 80)	08.03			0.0006

Source: Computed

CONCLUSIONS

The foregoing section shows that there are wide variations in the implementation efficiency of the scheme among the North Eastern states. States like Tripura and Mizoram have outperformed their peers by quite a distance, though there are a few districts across the states emerging as efficient. Arunachal Pradesh, the largest state in terms of area is by far the least efficient in the implementation of MGNREGS, which can be explained to an extent, owing to its lower rates of rural literacy, which makes the people less empowered to call for better governance in this issue. The exceptional scores exhibited by all the districts (DMUs) of Tripura can also be explained by the pro-active role played by the state government in implementation of the scheme. The Left Front government of the state has been a vociferous supporter of MGNREGS (Bhowmik & Bose, 2015) and has utilised the scheme effectively for mobilizing rural support and consolidating its political power in successive elections. However, the most encouraging conclusion that emerges is that better implementation efficiency is visible in regions dominated by the scheduled communities, which is absolute necessary for the North eastern region, which warrants greater state action owing to limited private sector economic activity.

APPENDIX: OTE, PTE & SE OF DMUs (DISTRICTS) (IN %)

DMUs	OTE	PTE	RTS	DMUs	OTE	PTE	RTS
Arunachal Pradesh				Assam			
Anjaw	44.33	63.72	IRS	Baksa	28.59	29.20	IRS
Changlang	27.10	37.37	IRS	Barpeta	47.62	49.83	IRS
East Kameng	8.75	17.30	IRS	Bongaigaon	43.15	45.28	IRS
East Siang	27.77	35.78	IRS	Cachar	67.31	71.16	IRS
Kurung Kumey	39.10	45.34	IRS	Chirang	60.03	62.05	IRS
Lohit	52.46	62.47	IRS	Darrang	40.52	42.55	IRS
Lower Dibang Valley	40.15	72.80	IRS	Dhemaji	46.31	47.99	IRS
Lower Subansiri	23.44	29.83	IRS	Dhubri	63.26	63.40	IRS
Papum Pare	37.28	43.14	IRS	Dibrugarh	48.76	49.56	IRS
Tawang	28.53	38.03	IRS	Dima Hasao	48.03	57.78	IRS
Tirap	36.14	42.42	IRS	Goalpara	44.44	46.15	IRS
Upper Dibang Valley	31.78	100.00	IRS	Golaghat	84.77	100.00	IRS
Upper Subansiri	42.87	47.10	IRS	Hailakandi	40.32	44.46	IRS
Manipur				Nagaland			
Bishnupur	100.00	100.00	CRS	Jorhat	56.48	56.59	IRS
Chandel	27.54	30.38	IRS	Kamrup	50.83	51.66	IRS
Churachandpur	58.17	58.37	IRS	Kamrup (Metro)	59.50	73.01	IRS
Imphal East	49.14	49.87	IRS	Karbi Anglong	39.82	41.90	IRS
Imphal West	34.66	36.28	IRS	Karimganj	100.00	100.00	CRS
Senapati	44.53	45.20	IRS	Kokrajhar	47.04	48.02	IRS
Tamenglong	53.14	56.28	IRS	Lakhimpur	53.06	55.55	IRS
Thoubal	29.26	31.31	IRS	Morigaon	56.79	56.94	IRS
Ukhrul	57.95	58.34	IRS	Nagaon	56.07	56.10	IRS
Meghalaya				Nagaland			
East Garo Hills	93.41	100.00	IRS	Nalbari	100.00	100.00	CRS
East Khasi Hills	80.06	81.45	DRS	Sivasagar	47.73	48.27	IRS
Jaintia Hills	55.86	56.53	IRS	Sonitpur	93.09	100.00	IRS
Ri Bhoi	65.73	67.80	IRS	Tinsukia	48.46	50.27	IRS
South Garo Hills	77.58	81.18	IRS	Udalguri	44.03	45.61	IRS
West Garo Hills	100.00	100.00	CRS	Nagaland			
West Khasi Hills	57.45	57.86	IRS	Dimapur	95.87	96.01	IRS
Mizoram				Nagaland			
Aizawl	91.05	91.34	IRS	Kiphire	66.66	69.93	IRS
Champhai	100.00	100.00	CRS	Kohima	100.00	100.00	CRS
Kolasib	41.35	45.25	IRS	Longleng	34.70	38.64	IRS
Lawngtlai	89.75	90.10	IRS	Mokokchung	76.48	76.68	IRS
Lunglei	85.69	85.78	IRS	Mon	57.23	58.88	IRS
Mamit	100.00	100.00	CRS	Peren	96.48	97.13	IRS
Saiha	66.03	69.66	IRS	Phek	45.52	48.21	IRS
Serchhip	92.85	94.52	IRS	Tuensang	43.98	45.34	IRS
Sikkim				Tripura			
East	69.59	71.59	DRS	Dhalai	93.97	97.59	DRS
North	100.00	100.00	CRS	North Tripura	90.23	90.60	DRS
South	70.97	72.28	DRS	South Tripura	100.00	100.00	CRS
West	72.24	72.37	IRS	West Tripura	88.53	88.54	IRS

Notes: OTE- Overall Technical Efficiency, PTE- Pure Technical Efficiency, RTS- Returns to Scale

Source: Computed

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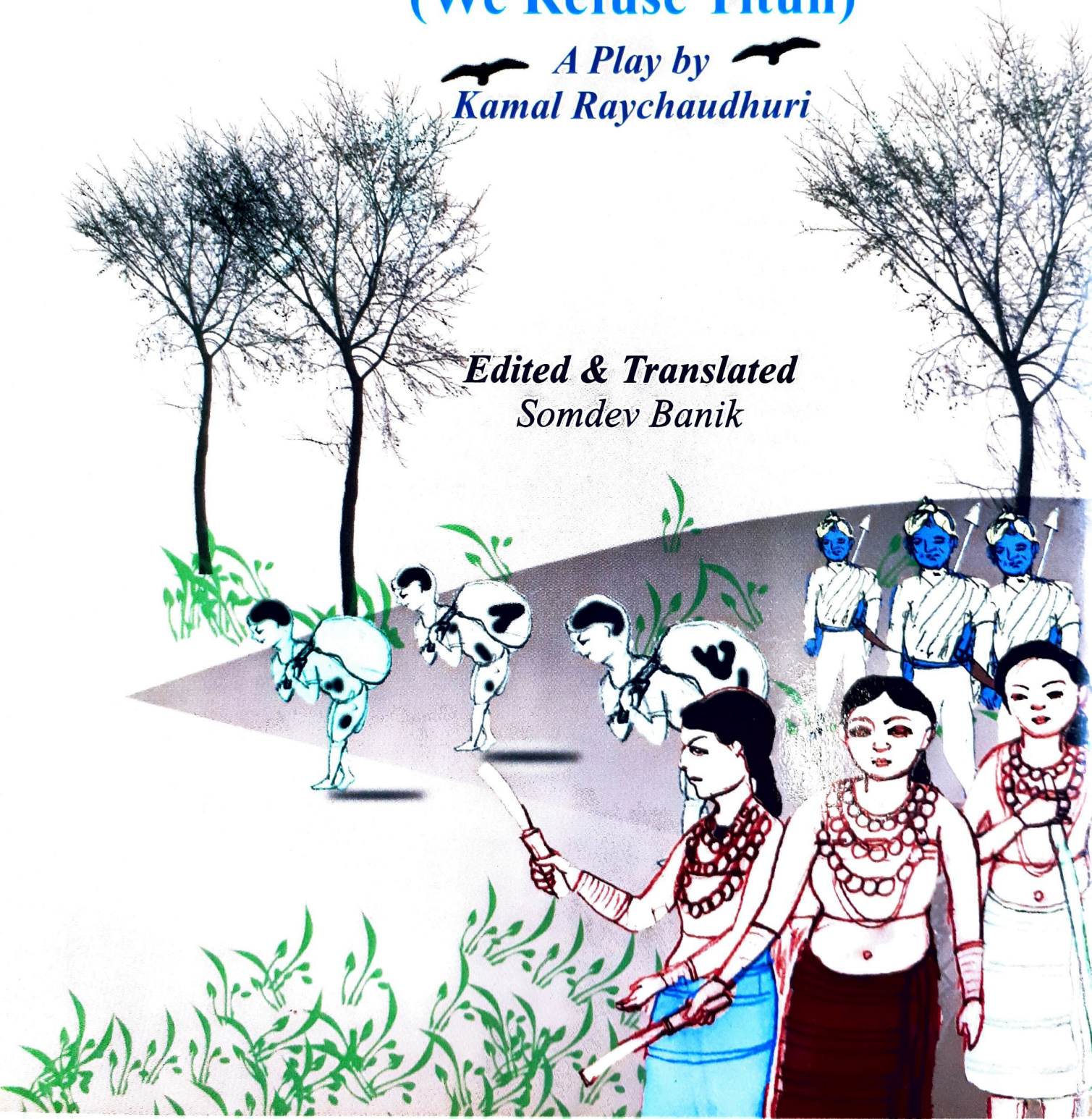
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(We Refuse Titun)

A Play by
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Published by :

Tribal Research and Cultural Institute,

Govt. of Tripura

Agartala.

ISBN : 978-81-932589-2-7

Cover Design by :

Samar Sen

Printed by :

Kalika Press Pvt. Ltd., Agartala

e-mail : kalikapressagt1@gmail.com

Price : 67.00

the fragrant joom
(a translation of kokborok poetry in english;
translated and edited by ashes gupta)

© Author and Publisher

ISBN No-81-89742-24-8

First edition : November, 2006

Second revised & enlarged edition : January 2017

Cover Design : Ashes Gupta

Type Setting & Printing : Caxton Printers, J. B. Road, Agartala, Tripura

Published by Subhabrata Deb from Akshar Publications,
Jagannath Bari Raod, Agartala, Tripura &
29/3, Sree Gopal Mallick Lane, Kolkata-700 012



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RESEARCH JOURNAL

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SUMMER

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Edited by

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Published by :

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BETWEEN CULTURAL CROSSROADS: TRADITIONAL INDIANS VERSUS ANGLICISED INDIANS IN SELECTED SHORT STORIES OF KHUSHWANT SINGH

- Dr. Chaitali Gorai

Abstract

Khushwant Singh has always been a favourite among English readers in India. Simplicity and witticism associated with the genial Indian ethos as evident in the narratives are among the primary reasons for his uncontended popularity. Wit and modest humour inform his short stories; to a considerable extent, these are developed through the picturesque portrayal of the Anglicized-Indians and English men. With a slight reservation he humours the imperial hangover that Indians had failed to break through in the post-imperial period. The present paper aims to study some short stories of Singh, especially those that depict the bipartite Indians in India; at one extreme are characters who represent the age old Indian customs and traditions and at the other end stand those who are victims of cultural admixture.

Keywords short stories, Orient(al), Occident(al), Indianess, cultural colonialism

Assistant Professor Department of English
Tripura University Suryamani Nagar- 799 022 West Tripura

expressed my frustration to my friend Rama (who on 27 May informed me by a four-word painful text message—**Mohitda is no more**) she told me to do it because that would be a tribute to Mohitda. I am still in anguish to remember that on the very 27th May I had sent my last text message to him praying for his speedy recovery. Who knew that he would never read it?

Mohitda will live within our hearts so long as we live. And I promise, friend, I shall try to pay my tribute to him. Wherever he be, he would certainly bless me as ever. May his soul rest in peace.

—Salam 1-7-2015

[Dr Abdus Salam Mullick, former Faculty Secretary (Arts), and former Director, DUE, Bardwan University; he did his Ph.D. under the supervision of Professor Ray]

A word for you, my teacher.... Chaitali

I saw the darkest of times, the engulfing darkness bellowing out soot choking all goodness out of the world. It was then that the Soul of Light took me in. From an urchin, who fled the street gazes, I was transformed into a ray of light itself. The Soul of Light who transformed me thus was my teacher Prof Mohit K Ray.

Without caring to know who I was, a Leftist or Rightist; an Einstein or a Chimney Sweep he carried me to his fold. He called me a part of his family. He had looked at my enquiring eyes and smiled: 'Family is of two kinds: one, biological, to beget offspring as is done by the entire animal race; the other, the bestowal of knowledge and tradition to the next progeny irrespective of who begets them. Wise men believe in the latter.' He had cited the entire Sanskrit sloka from the ancient Indian Veda. Such was his magnanimity.

As I was now a part of his homestead, with passing time I came to know his two daughters, the paragons of beauty and patience and the Lady of the light, my teacher Prof Rama Kundu. My years of training under their guidance helped me realize the vastness, simplicity, loveliness and the accessibility of knowledge. Today as I stand to face the world where literariness means distortion of facts and theoretical complexity, my teacher who was the master of Indian and Western Aesthetics decoded the most critical postulations to heighten our perception. He was a man with profound intellectual clarity and impressive simplicity.

My years of growing were never dull. I learnt when I played and played as I learnt. Anecdotes from his life, poems of Tagore, and passages from Shakespeare were discussed and recited between sipping of tea and crunching of biscuits. 'A good cup of tea is the secret of a good tea-cher,' he would continue with his boisterous heart warming laugh. He had an angelic voice — soft and sonorous. His recitations of "Ogo ma, rajar dulal jabe ki âji", "Âmi jodi dustumi kore" etc from Tagore's *Sanchaita* or "Tomorrow, tomorrow, and

THE TRAVELLER

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*“Thou in our wonder and astonishment
Hast built thyself a live-long monument.”*

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Sarup Book Publishers (P) Ltd.
New Delhi-110002

Publisher
Sarup Book Publishers (P) Ltd.

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Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110 002
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1st Edition-2016

ISBN: 978-93-5208-046-5

Laser Typesetting: Aadil Printographics, Delhi

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Edited by
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412/3, Jagriti Vihar,
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The 'Other' Side of Indian Independence and Khushwant Singh's *Train to Pakistan*

Chaitali Gorai

Abstract

The joy of independence and the trauma of separation occurred simultaneously in the historic phase of 1947. On the one hand, India became free from British domination, and on the other, a part of the country was cleft to form the new Islamic nation of Pakistan. Indians responded differently to the acquisition of freedom – some were jovial, some resented and some displayed a seer indifference. The time had come for India to establish herself politically, economically and militarily. Political parties clamoured for power to ascertain their system of rules and governance. Though India made encouraging advancement in many areas, there were also regrettable lapses in the socio-political and economic spheres. The present paper aims to analyse these issues as revealed in Khushwant Singh's *Train to Pakistan*.

Introduction

While the cultural life of India, the social codes and

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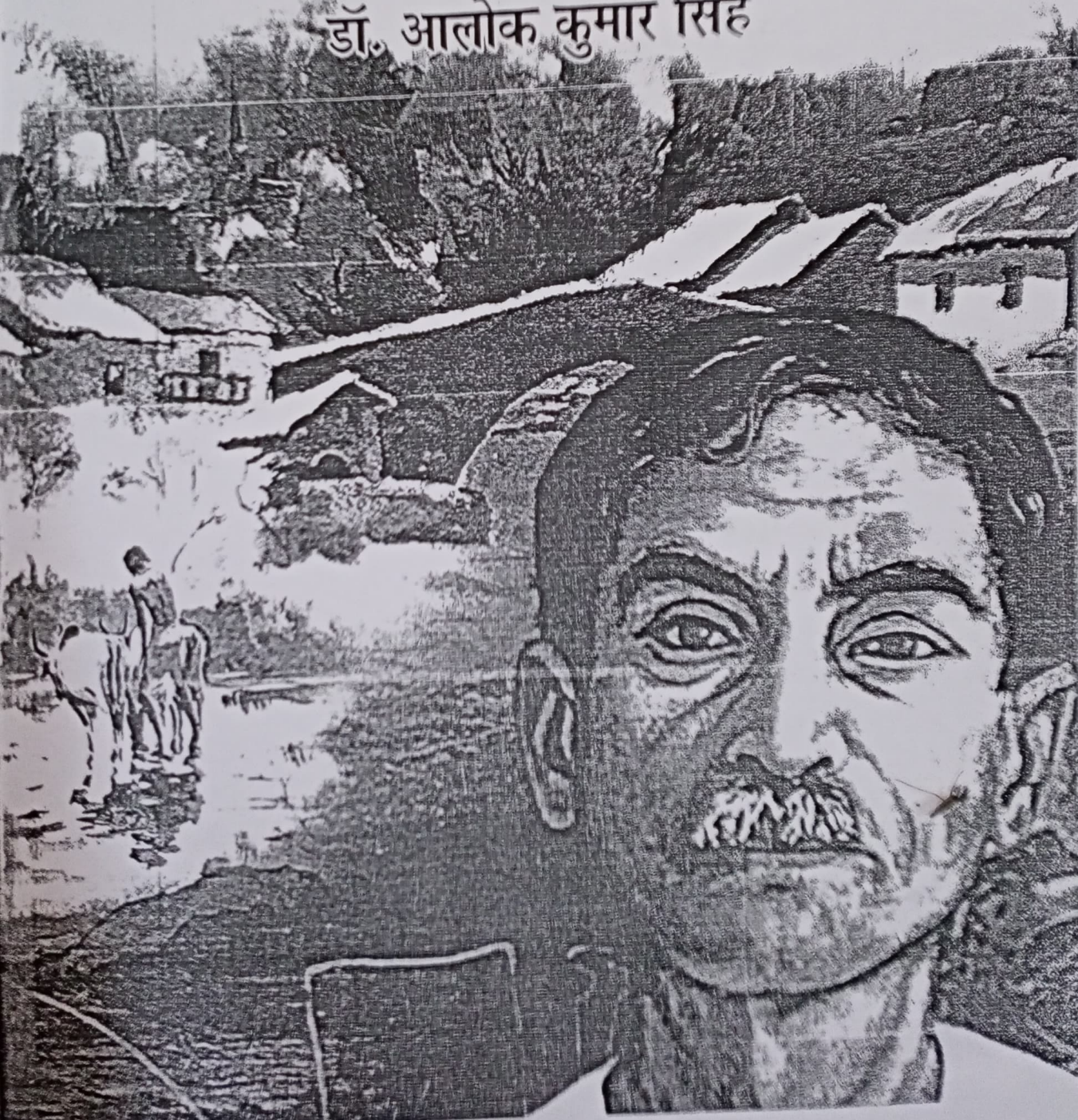
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मूल्य : रु. 250/-

प्रथम संस्करण : 2016

ISBN -978-93-82265-22-1

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दलित साहित्य के प्रतिपक्ष : प्रेमचन्द

डॉ. काली चरण झा

प्रेमचन्द हिन्दी साहित्येतिहास के उस दौर में लिख रहे थे जब भारत में राजनीतिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक तथा आर्थिक स्तर पर काफी उथल-पुथल मचा हुआ था। ब्रह्म-समाज, आर्य-समाज, हिन्दू महासभा, मुस्लिम लीग, डॉ. आंबेडकर, गाँधी, मार्क्सवाद सभी अपने-अपने लिए रास्ता तलाश रहे थे। हिन्दी-साहित्य के सन्दर्भ में देखें तो यह समय 'छायावाद' के नाम से जाना जाता है जिसमें जयशंकर प्रसाद 'प्रेम पथिक', 'झरना', 'आंसू', 'लहर' आदि से होते हुए 'ज्ञान, क्रिया और इच्छा' के समन्वय द्वारा 'आनन्द' की श्रृष्टि कर रहे थे तो पन्त 'प्रकृति की सुकुमारता' पर आत्म-मुग्ध होते हुए 'नौका विहार' में निमग्न थे। वहीं 'दुःख ही जीवन की कथा रही' का गीत गाने वाले निराला 'गहन है यह अंधकार' को कटाने के लिए 'शक्ति की मौलिक कल्पना' द्वारा राष्ट्रीय एवं सामाजिक समस्याओं को सामने ला रहे थे। वहीं कथा-साहित्य के क्षेत्र में प्रेमचन्द अपनी रचनाओं के माध्यम से साहित्य को समाज की कसौटी पर कस रहे थे। इस प्रसंग में उनका दो प्रसिद्ध उद्धरण दृष्टव्य है— "लेखक स्वभाव से प्रगतिशील होता है और जो ऐसा नहीं है वह लेखक नहीं है।" तथा "साहित्य देशभक्ति और राजनीति के पीछे चलने वाली सच्चाई नहीं बल्कि उसके आगे मसाले दिखाती हुई चलने वाली सच्चाई है।" हिन्दी कथा-सम्राट प्रेमचन्द के ये ऐसे सूत्र हैं जिसके द्वारा उनके सम्पूर्ण साहित्य को समझा जा सकता है। कहानी, उपन्यास, नाटक, लेख-निबंध, अनुवाद आदि गद्य-विधा के माध्यम से प्रेमचन्द न सिर्फ हिन्दी साहित्य बल्कि विश्व साहित्य में अपनी प्रगतिशील एवम् मानवतावादी दृष्टि से हस्तक्षेप करते हैं। वास्तव में लगभग सन् 1916 ई. से लेकर सन् 1936 ई. तक की कालावधि में लिखा उनका साहित्य आदर्श और यथार्थ के अंतर्द्वंद्वों को समेटता भारतीय समाज का यथार्थ चित्र प्रस्तुत करता है।

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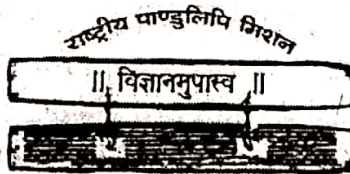
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Published by:

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Website: www.namami.nic.in

and Co-published by:

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2nd Floor, Prakash Deep,

22, Delhi Medical Association Road,

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Phone: 011 43572647

E-mail: devbooks@hotmail.com

Website: www.devbooks.co.in

ISBN 81-904029-6-X (Series)

ISBN 978-93-80829-39-5 (Vol. 10)

First published 2016

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IN SEARCH OF IDENTITY: EXPLORING THE HISTORY OF THE MOGS OF TRIPURA

SATYADEO PODDAR AND NIRMALYA KARMAKAR

There is a common belief that the name of Tripura has originated from "Tripura Sundari" - the presiding deity of the land which is famous as one of the fifty-one Pithas of Hindu Pilgrims. Apart from this traditional view it is believed that originally the land was known as "Tuipra" meaning a land adjoining the water. It is fact that in days of yore the boundaries of Tripura was extended up to the Bay of Bengal when its rulers held sway from Garo hills to Arakan. According to the "Rajmala", the rulers were known by the surname "Fa" which is meaning father. The rulers of Bengal helped the Tripura King in the fourteenth century when the king had to face frequent Mughal invasion. Another meaning of the Tripura has been coined from two Tripuri word "Tui" which is meaning water and "Pra" means near.

There were about nineteen different tribes living in Tripura, the *Tripuri, Jamatia, Noatia, Reang, Halam, Chakma, Mog, Garo, Munda, Lushai, Oraon, Santhal, Uchoi, Khasi, Bhil, Lepcha, Bhutia, Chaimal* and *Kuki* and they had their own cultural heritage. It is to be noted that 15 tribes out of 19 scheduled tribes in the state viz, *Tripuri, Jamatia, Reang, Noatia, Halam, Uchoi*, etc. share same linguistic chords and rich cultural identity. Tripura is the traditional home the

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Studies on nutritional status in rural Tripuri tribal adolescent boys of Tripura on the basis of Mid-upper arm circumference and BMI

Authors Sarkar SR, Sil SK
Publication date 2016
Book Nutrition and Health among Tribal populations of India: A bio-cultural Approach
Volume 1
Pages 285-293
Publisher B.R. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.

TITLE

Assessment
 SK Sil, SR Sarkar
 Indian pediatrics

Title	Citations	Year
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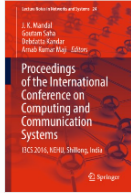
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Prospects of Mathematical Sciences in India

Shyamal Debnath

Department of Mathematics

Tripura University

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This article contains the prospects of Mathematical Sciences in India. We give some idea about the study for higher Mathematics and research programmes in Mathematics. We have compiled some of this information and it is hoped that it will be a source of inspiration for the students to choose Mathematics as career -the mother of all knowledge and the queen of all sciences.

1. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai, School of Mathematics:

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There is a scope for outstanding students to go abroad for Ph.D degree from developed countries. For details one may visit the website: <http://www.math.tifr.res.in/>

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Details are available in the website: <http://www.iisc.ac.in/>

Though women constitute half of the population. But they face discrimination in all walks of life since birth to last breath. Crime against women is rampant everywhere. Violation against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women and that violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men. Domestic violence particularly related to dowry is frequent in India. To curb this crime statutory measures are framed.

This book addresses the crime against women with reference to section 498A of IPC. Case studies are cited from Tripura State.

A reference book to academics and professionals alike.



Dr. Alak Bhattacharya is an Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Tripura University, Agartala.



Surajit Debnath is a Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Tripura University and also working as a Guest faculty in the Department of Sociology, Tripura University, Agartala.

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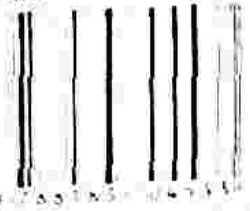
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PRINTED IN INDIA

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**Crime Against Women
with Reference to 498A:
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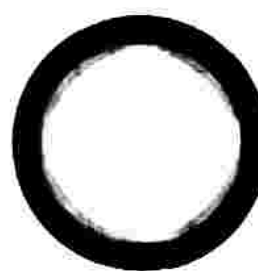


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**Alak Bhattacharya
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Jagannath K Dange

Quality and Quantity in Higher Education: Bridging the Gaps

Hema Raghavan

A Wish List for the New Vice Chancellors: Special Reference to University of Delhi

Rajeev Dubey and Rajendra Prasad

University-Industry Interface: Problems, Paradoxes and Possibilities

G Palanithurai

Students' Engagement is the Need of the Hour

R A Mashelkar

On Building Nirma Spirit: Value for Money and More
— Convocation Address



on completion of the courses should be authenticated by the University.

The Vice Chancellor is the Vice Chancellor for all colleges and departments affiliated to the university. Hence it is of cardinal importance that Vice Chancellor visits colleges and interacts with the students and faculty personally and through teleconference. This shall be a monthly programme lasting an hour and a half. With University of Delhi expanding to four campuses- the South, North, East and West this monthly schedule can by rotation address a cluster of colleges in a particular zone.

University of Delhi has become unwieldy for administration with Medical, Engineering, Law and Pharmaceutical colleges added to the liberal Arts and Science colleges. In some State Universities, the professional Colleges come under the umbrella of separate universities set up profession-specific such as Engineering University, Medical University etc. This is because one Vice Chancellor, however, well read and scholarly, cannot be omniscient to make policy decisions in respect of professional courses. University should not be treated as multiversity demanding total knowledge of all professional courses. University has to function as an idea generating institution and remain as an interface between academia and society. The new

Vice Chancellor should mull over the idea of shedding off professional institutions that are currently affiliated to it.

Lastly the Vice Chancellor has to move out of his ivory tower and interact with teachers and Principals beyond the group of university Heads and Professors and remain connected to the different segments of the university. These suggestions are not of a utopian order and therefore not difficult to implement. It only calls for a new approach where the Vice Chancellor functions both as a centripetal and centrifugal force, where from the centre, he opens his vision and strategies to the different stakeholders of the university, gives them ownership of those new ideas and enables them to converge to the Centre to implement them collectively with their consent and cooperation. I end with the song of hope that an Ancient Muse had written:

*The Road leads onward
As far as can be
I know not where
I feel in my heart
That we will be there
The journey goes on
There's no journey's end*

These are my dreams, so simple! □

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University-Industry Interface: Problems, Paradoxes and Possibilities

Rajeev Dubey* and Rajendra Prasad**

There is an agreement between the academia, administration and the policy makers that there is a wide gap between education and employability. Looking at the condition of employability of our graduates, the

National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) report, argues that only one fourth of India's engineering graduates and only 10% of its other graduates are employable (Harsimran and Mishra 2011). Another study by the Purple Leap reveals that only one out of ten students graduating from Tier II, III and IV engineering colleges are readily employable. And even more alarming fact is that one third of graduates from the Tier II, III and IV engineering colleges are not employable even after interventional training. Further, a recent news item in *The Times of India* (September 16, 2015) 'Height of Joblessness: 23 lakh applications for 368 peon jobs in UP' is an eye opener. In the state of U.P., and it is needless to state that conditions in other states is not much different, more than 23 lakh persons have applied against 368 posts of peon in the state secretariat. What is even more shocking is that over two lakh applicants are at least graduate with B.Tech., B.Sc., M.Sc. and M.Com degrees. Applications also include 255 candidates with a PhD degree in hand. Such a scenario necessitates reviewing education in general and higher education in particular. Unfortunately, this unemployment is not because of lack of demand of industry but it is despite that demand. This hiatus is because the skills needed by the industry and the education and skills imparted by the higher educational institutions don't match in many cases.

Therefore, we see a renewed thrust in accelerating the University-Industry interface to bridge the gap between education and skills imparted by higher educational institutions and skills needed by the industry. This concern has also been voiced in the consultation document of New Education Policy, which states that, industry academia linkages are essential to meet both

*Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Tripura University (A Central University), Suryamaninagar-799022, Tripura West, Tripura. dubeyrajeev.jnu@gmail.com

** Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Tripura University (A Central University), Suryamaninagar-799022, Tripura West, Tripura. jareduggu@gmail.com

the ends of increasing employability quo as research needs.

University Grants Commission (UGC) Five-Year Plan (2012-17) proposal 'Qualitative Expansion of Higher Education' the deliberations of the Working Group Education has proposed an active Univer interface to achieve the triple objectives o expansion, equity and inclusion, and excellence. UGC has proposed for establi University Complexes* in association private sector undertakings as a part of th social responsibility, on an industry-acac While assessing the enrolment profile in Universities, the draft report points out th possible reasons for such a situation is th programmes offered are losing rele changing requirement of the society, i employers, resulting in poor employal graduates.

While visualizing on newer mode sector participation in higher educatio proposal states that, 'In order to facilitat industry-institute interface and to ensu regional development of the areas, large ec could be created in different parts of anchored by large public/private secto funded through their allocations for cor responsibility with free provision of la essentials by the State governments conc 12th Five-Year Plan Proposal: 79-80). proposal also emphasizes on 'appointme from industry in universities and college In such exercise the proposed plan is t needs of the industry and impart those universities so that the graduates are er order to facilitate such an exercise th proposal and some universities are abre that direction to include industry repre the governing bodies of Universities; to and advice in formulating industry relev make their graduates employable. In thi it is pertinent to analyse the problems, i possibilities in intensifying the Unive interface.

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WOMEN AND RELIGION

Women in New Hindu Religious Movements: A Sociological Analysis

RAJEEV DUBEY*

Abstract

New religious movements (NRMs) are representation of resistance to the prevailing cultural and religious beliefs, practices, and values perpetuating gender inequality. This research paper raises the following issues- whether the new religions, competing with and sometimes explicitly challenging mainstream religions and secular society, have offered genuinely empowering alternatives to women or rather represent regressions into the patriarchy of the conservative mainstream? When given the opportunity in NRMs, do women exercise religious authority in distinctively different ways from men? Are women more drawn to one kind of religious world view than another? Do female, androgynous, or non-personal images of the sacred necessarily ensure equal access of women to authority? While dealing with three NRMs- Brahma Kumaris, Rajneesh movement and ISKCON, this paper argues that there are no universally applicable answers to these questions. To see any NRMs as either a paradise of freedoms and possibilities for women or a sinkhole of restrictions and degradations is to miss the nuances of realities women live out in new religions. There are paradox, problems and possibilities when NRMs negotiate combinations of resistance to and compliance with social and religious expectations concerning women's nature, women's bodies and women's roles.

Key words- new religious movements, androgynous, patriarchy, gender inequality.

Introduction

New Religious Movements (NRMs) are an outcome of rapid social change. The term New Religious Movements (NRMs) refers to, 'a bewildering variety of spiritual enthusiasms that had emerged in the West after 1960s, and was later used chronologically to refer to all religions that had established themselves in Western Europe, North America, India and Japan since 1945, and in Africa since the 1890s' (Clarke, 1988: 907). NRMs are representation of resistance to the prevailing cultural and religious beliefs, practices, and

values. New religions extend support to their devotees, often in a form of 'surrogate family' with the language of fictive/putative kinship. They also play an important role in resolving the cultural and religious tensions in a steadier and faster way than the established religions.

NRMs formulate questions and convictions about femaleness and its bearing upon how women might achieve spiritual fulfillment, salvation, or enlightenment; about relative spiritual significance of female and male bodies for the proper operating of the universe and the prospering of the human community; and about whether women and men are helpmates, hindrances, or of no ultimate consequence to each other on the spiritual path (Bednarowski 2005). Empirical studies pertaining to NRMs in general and participation of women in these NRMs in particular reveal that there are no universally applicable answers to these questions. In some NRMs, gender as an essential aspect of being is de-emphasised, thereby taking down traditional gender related barriers to women's participation in hitherto male dominated religious role as that of leaders and other publicly acknowledged positions of authority. In others, femaleness and maleness are intensified, These NRMs devise a cosmology which fosters women the leaders as a way of reflecting the feminine principle in the divine or the importance of the feminine nature of the working of universe. There are yet other NRMs that insist upon the traditional gender roles to the extent that they would ordinarily circumscribe women's access to public prominence and glare. There are, by contrast, NRMs that discourage women from living out traditional female roles (Bednarowski: 2005). Therefore, while studying women in NRMs one has to keep these complexities and variations in mind. To generalize any particular NRM as an ecstasy for women emancipation or to term a particular NRM as a den of traditional unequal gender beliefs and practices is to overlook the nuances of realities women live out in new religions.

Possibly the rise of NRMs are felt rather strikingly in modern western societies undergoing rapid social change and experiencing diverse anxieties and

ambiguities inherent in a hyper-modern and technological civilization. This paper seeks beyond the west, and examines how new Hindu religious movements are increasingly visible even in the Indian society as well. These NRMs have proliferated due to discursive production of its new image-inclusive, egalitarian and scientific in nature. These NRMs generate specific form of social currents and attracts specific categories of people which need to be sociologically examined. It is worth examining how far have these new Hindu religious movements have provided an alternative to the traditional organised religions in terms of providing an egalitarian space to women in the religious sphere? How and to what extent participation of women in these NRMs alter their traditional gender roles?

New Hindu Religious Movements in Contemporary India

It is argued that, 'the old religions are the soil from which the modern movements 'spring' (Farquhar, 1967:1). Therefore, the new Hindu religious movements in post-independence India had similarity in terms of orientations of pre-independence movements (Ambrose: 1982; Sharma: 1986). Ambrose had outlined the basic similarity of patterns in pre and post-independence India and termed them as 'orientation'. Developing the theme further, Arvind Sharma presents these patterns of orientation in a diagrammatic way (see Table 1).

with revelation'; 'willingness to assimilate from the West, but more markedly on one's own terms'; 'confidence in one's own tradition finding expressions in missionary activity' and 'a militant attitude towards other traditions'. The third 'orientation' rooted in Ramakrishna movement philosophy is characterised by - 'emphasis on rationality combined with mysticism'; and 'willingness to help assimilate material techniques of the West, offering in return the spiritual techniques of the East' (Ambrose, 1982: 371).

In post-independence India, a majority of NRMs largely followed the third orientation rooted in Ramakrishna movement philosophy. Some of them are following: Swaminarayana movement by Swami Sahajananda; Radhasoami Satsang by Swami Shiv Dayal; Self-Realisation Fellowship by Paramahansa Yogananda; Meher Baba Mandali by Meher Baba; International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON) in the 1960s by Prabhupada; Rajneesh movement by Chandra Mohan Jain, also known as Osho from 1989 onwards; Siddha Yoga movement by Swami (Baba) Muktananda; Spiritual Regeneration Movement or Transcendental meditation in the 1960s by Maharshi Mahesh Yogi; Satya Sai Baba movement by Satya Sai Baba; Divine Life society by Swami Sivananda (Dubey, 2015: 159-160). Among the better-known women-saints are Nirmala Sundari popularity known as Sri Anandamayee Ma (1896-1983), with establishments in Benares, Vrindaban and abroad. Shri Mataji Nirmala Devi (1923-2011), the founder of Vishwa Nirmala Dharma popularity

Table 1: Orientation of New Hindu Religious Movements

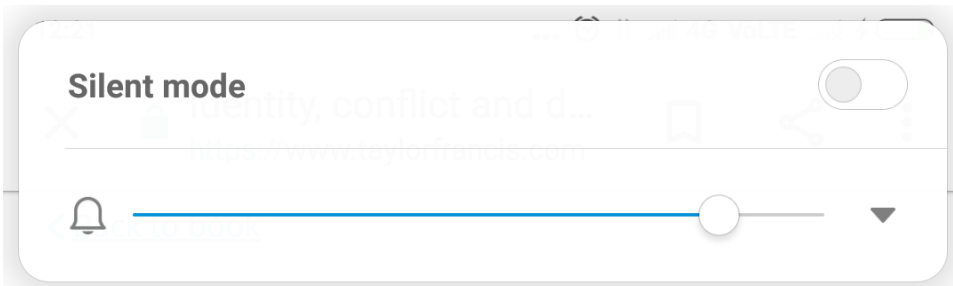
Orientation	Pre-independence	Post-independence
I	Brahma Samaj	
II	Arya Samaj	Hindu Mahasabha, Ariand Marg, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh
III	Ramakrishna Mission	Hare Krishna Movement, Divine Light Mission, Transcendental Meditation, Sai Baba movement, Rajneesh movement

Source: Sharma 1986: 221

The first 'orientation' rooted in Brahma Samaj philosophy is characterised by- 'emphasis on science and rationality'; 'willingness to assimilate from the West'; 'confidence in one's tradition' and 'absence of

antagonism towards, and even appreciation of, other cultures and religions' (Ambrose, 1982:367). The second 'orientation' rooted in Arya Samaj philosophy is characterised by - 'emphasis on rationality combined

*Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Tripura University (A Central University), Suryamaninagar-799022, Tripura, e-mail: dubeyrajeev.jnu@gmail.com



Chapter 9 | 22 Pages

Identity, conflict and development: a study of Borok community in Tripura

With MOHAN DEBBARMA

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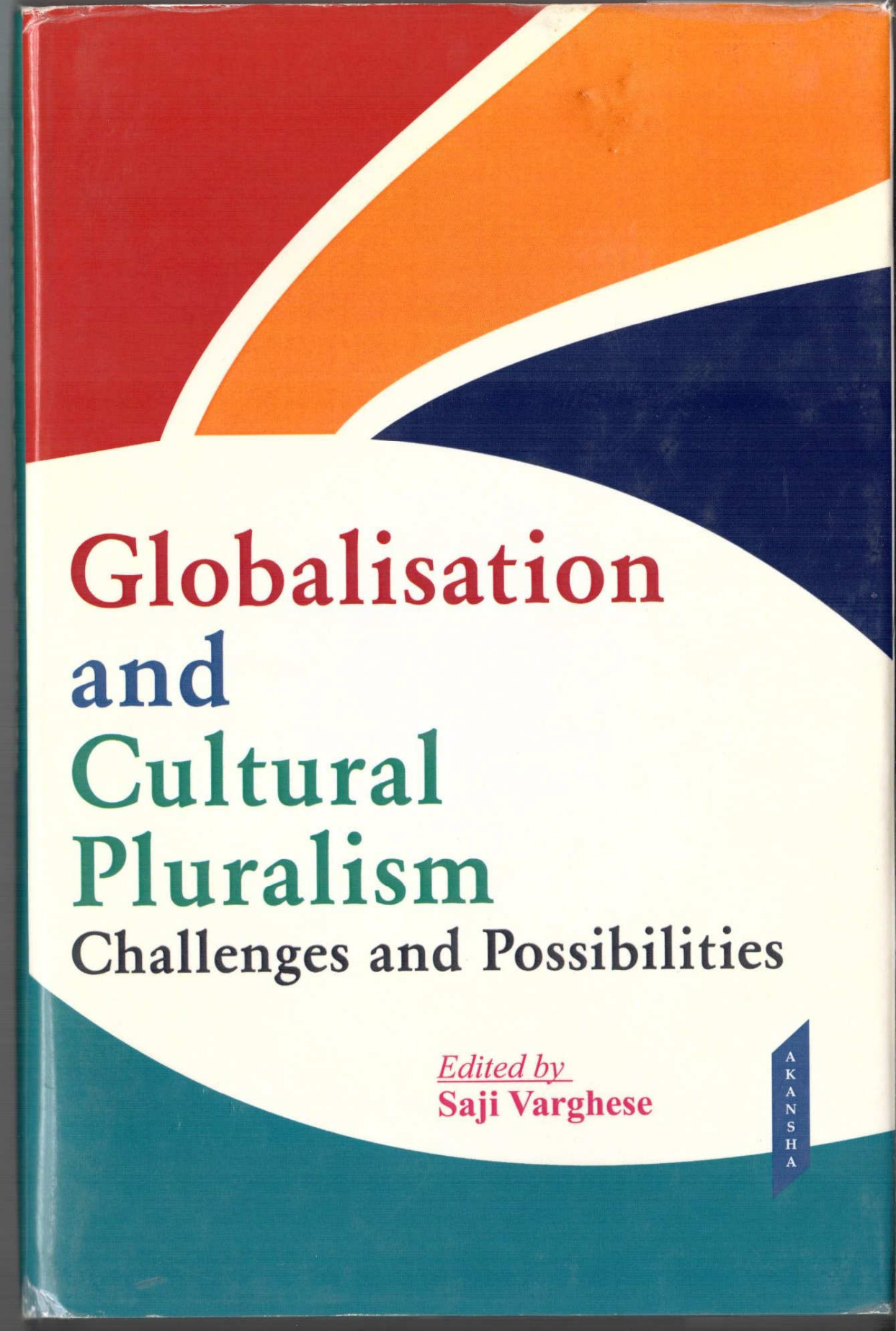
An attempt has been made in this study to show that the concept of identity is a cultural, linguistic and historical aspect. Further, the interconnectedness among the concepts of identity, conflict and development has also been discussed in this chapter. With the growth of cross-border Bangladeshi migrants, the Borok community – erstwhile a dominant community in Tripura has become a minority and has been pushed to the fringes of society in political, social and economic spheres in their own land. Ethnic identity issue and the political instability of Boroks are creating a challenge in the continued efforts to overall development of the community. Keeping this in mind, the Borok community has been taken for the study to explore how the ethnic identity conflict ransomed overall development of the community in

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**Globalisation
and
Cultural
Pluralism**

Challenges and Possibilities

Edited by
Saji Varghese

AKANSHA

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Insight

A collection of articles on various aspects, Edited by Dr. Pranjal Sarma and published by Purbayon Publication, Satmile, Guwahati-14, Assam on behalf of 109th Orientation Programme. (31st Oct. to 27th Nov. 2016); Human Resource Development Centre; Gauhati University, Guwahati

Email- purbayonindia21@gmail.com

First Edition : November, 2016

Rs. ₹ 300 /-

ISBN- 978-81-92955-45-2

Insight

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Advisors:

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Dr. Pranjal Sarma

Sub-Editors:

Dr. Ritimoni Bordoloi

Dr. Abhijit Bhuyan

First Edition: November, 2016

Price: ₹ 300/-

Cover: Sanjib Borah

Published By: Purbayon Publication

Satmile Bus Stop, Near Gauhati University

Guwahati: Assam: India

Email- purbayonindia21@gmail.com

☎ 9864422157, 7896573432

Since the articles of this book are collected from individual authors, the responsibility for the facts, views, conclusion and plagiarism, if any in this book is entirely that of the authors. The editors and the publisher bear no responsibility for that.

Insight

**109th Orientation Programme
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**UGC-Human Resource Development Centre
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Guwahati**

Editor

Dr. Pranjal Sarma



PURBAYON
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ISBN- 978-81-92955-45-2

Role of Music in Modern Society

◆Dr. Rabindra Bharali*

Music is an art form which has been influencing the human society since the very day of inception till date. Music has a direct impact on social affairs and vice versa. With the change of the social setup, Music as an art form also has undergone tremendous changes. In today's society everyone is exposed to music due to the technological advancement achieved by man. Music today can work as a catalyst to evolve strong beliefs and dis beliefs, emotions, thought and perception.

Though there is no comprehensive theory to know how music came into being, the social behaviors of mankind are surely responsible for the creation of Music. Therefore to study the role of Music in society is quite relevant. Music plays a pivotal role in our society as it has the power to resolve social and cultural conflicts or disputes among different kinds of people in society.

Music has become an integral part of our lives and we cannot think of our lives without music. Involvement with music in active or passive way makes everyone well behaved and honest. Though the primary role of music is to please the hearts of the listeners, music has travelled a long way beyond that. Music affects human behaviour because it teaches us to be humble and respectful to others.

We can cite so many examples how music has influenced the society, and the individual genius artists have taken the pride to influence the social happenings. For example, Bob Dylan, the Novelist is known for his songs about the African-American civil right movement during the mid of 20th Century .

* Assistant Professor Department of Music, Tripura University
e-mail: rabindra.bharali@gmail.com

We all are aware how the bhajan (devotional song) "Vaishnava Jana Toh" which was one of the favourite bhajans of Mahatma Gandhi inspired many people. Musical compositions of these types have empowered many people to fight for social rights.

The musical artists first dip into the ocean and get themselves purified and later purify the whole society. As said, Music is the food for soul, so Music has provided the spiritual and philosophical diet to the mass of the society.

Swami Vivekananda has rightly said that music is the highest form of Art and to those who understand is the highest worship.

The influence of music is to our society is so strong that Music has become a discipline of studies that Music has become a discipline of studies in all Countries of the World.

Listening to Music or being involved in producing it may not necessarily enhance the intelligence but the active involvement in music may enhance self esteem and intelligence. This is the reason why music has been introduced as a subject of study in all levels of Academies. New branches of study like Ethnomusicology, Cognitive musicology have emerged and have broadened the scope of musical research in the social sphere.

The modern society and the modern living in particular have yielded so many diseases, which can only be fought with music therapy. It is proved that Music works as a catalyst in healing different diseases, which are actually the outcome of modern social living. According to the American Music Therapy Association, music therapy is clinical and evidence based therapy that utilizes music to accomplish individual patient's goal. The ragas of Indian Classical music has also been proved to be very effective in healing diseases. The classical compositions of music (Ragas) have the power to create deep impact on our mind and emotions. Indian classical ragas are proved to be beneficial in curing psychological disorders. Ragas are of different nature due to the note combinations. Every raga has a different chalan or singing style, the impact of

different ragas on the minds of the listeners are also different. Ragas are influencing the listeners in different ways and some ragas are very useful in curing diseases.

**ASIAN JOURNAL OF
SPATIAL SCIENCE**

Vol. 4

2016

ISSN: 2347-7636



Centre for Studies in Geography
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Infrastructural Status of Railway Transport System in Northeast India: A Geographical Analysis

Stabak Roy¹ and Saptarshi Mitra²

¹ Research Scholar and ² Assistant Professor
Department of Geography and Disaster Management, Tripura University,
Suryamaninagar, Tripura 799022
Email : saptarshigeotu2000@gmail.com

Abstract

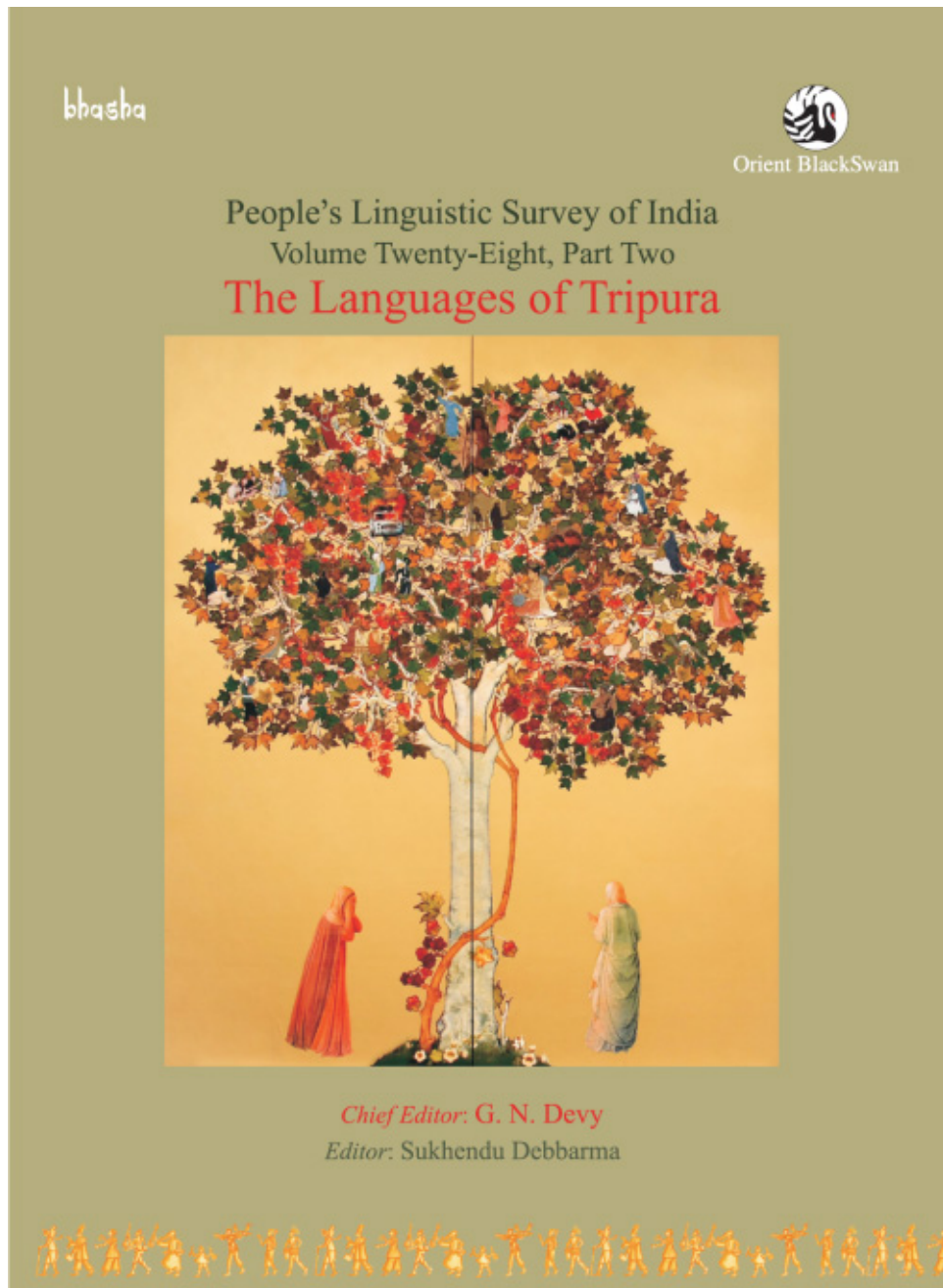
Indian Railway is the fourth largest railways system in the world. In India Railway is the cost efficient mode of mass public transportation. North Eastern region of India, uniquely located on the eastern fringes of Nationhood as well as the periphery of the Indian subcontinent due to locational isolation along with physical, social, economical, political factors like Central -State Relation, Political instability, Social unrest, Tribal movement, Cultural dynamics, Undulating topography, Security situation, land acquisition related issues etc of Northeastern States make this region lack behind. This paper deals with present conditions of railway transport system in North Eastern Region of India as well as developmental process involve and barrier of railway system within the region and highlight on the future prospect. Process of railway network development started since 1853 and in 1881, railway first came to Assam when Assam Railway and Trading Company set up meter gauge track in North East India. But later half this region was ignored politically and economically. Secondary data has been collected from office of the Zonal Railway Manager, Malegaon, Guwahati, Personnel Railway Manager, Northeast Frontier Railway, Malegaon, Guwahati, Chief Commercial Inspector, Lumding, Assam. A detailed examination of railway records was carried out to understand the developmental process of railway in this region. By analyzed of archived to recognize the role of Political, Social, Economical and Technological factors in the development railway transportation in North Eastern States. Cartographic technique is used for analysis topographic obstacles in the process of development of railway network. Findings suggest widespread inequality in railway infrastructure and service among the North Eastern States. Railway system of this region going through a challenging phase and railway network having a virtual space integrated regional development.

Key Words: Northeast India, Railway Transport, Transport Corridor, Regional Development

Introduction

Northeast India, uniquely located on the eastern fringes of nationhood as well as the periphery of the Indian sub-continent. Northeast India comprises of eight States, namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim covers four international borders with the country like China, Myanmar, Bhutan and Bangladesh (Mathura, 2011). Beginning with the impact

of partition, liberation war of Bangladesh, the influx of population from other countries and continuing conflicts based on caste, tribe, language, race and religion, there is also a flip-side to the bad governance and economic woes of the people of this region. Their geographical and socio- cultural proximity to the South-East Asian countries make the area to be of enormous economic importance in the future (Pandey, 2008). The



The Languages of Tripura (Volume 28, Part 2)-People's Linguistic Survey of India

Title : The Languages of Tripura (Volume 28, Part 2)-People's Linguistic Survey of India

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The People's Linguistics Survey of India tries to give an idea of the extant and dying languages of India. It is the outcome of a nationwide survey of languages that has been documented by linguists, writers, social activists, and members of different speech communities. This volume tries to acquaint the reader with the languages spoken in this north-eastern state of India. There are nineteen Scheduled Tribe communities in Tripura and Kokborok is spoken by a majority of these tribes. The linguistic data of the languages covered in this volume has been provided mostly by community elders and experts and we hope that this book will bring to its readers a comprehensive survey of the languages of Tripura

11 May 2016

Standardization of infrared breast thermogram acquisition protocols and abnormality analysis of breast thermograms

[Mrinal Kanti Bhowmik \(/profile/Mrinal.Bhowmik-134188\)](#), [Usha Rani Gogoi \(/profile/notfound?author=Usha_Rani_Gogoi\)](#), [Kakali Das \(/profile/notfound?author=Kakali_Das\)](#), [Anjan Kumar Ghosh \(/profile/Anjan.Ghosh-4697\)](#), [Debotosh Bhattacharjee \(/profile/notfound?author=Debotosh_Bhattacharjee\)](#), [Gautam Majumdar \(/profile/notfound?author=Gautam_Majumdar\)](#).

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[Proceedings Volume 9861, Thermosense: Thermal Infrared Applications XXXVIII: \(/conference-proceedings-of-spie/9861.toc\)](#), 986115 (2016) <https://doi.org/10.1117/12.2223421> (<https://doi.org/10.1117/12.2223421>).

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Abstract

The non-invasive, painless, radiation-free and cost-effective infrared breast thermography (IBT) makes a significant contribution to improving the survival rate of breast cancer patients by early detecting the disease. This paper presents a set of standard breast thermogram acquisition protocols to improve the potentiality and accuracy of infrared breast thermograms in early breast cancer detection. By maintaining all these protocols, an infrared breast thermogram acquisition setup has been established at the Regional Cancer Centre (RCC) of Government Medical College (AGMC), Tripura, India. The acquisition of breast thermogram is followed by the breast thermogram interpretation, for identifying the presence of any abnormality. However, due to the presence of complex vascular patterns, accurate interpretation of breast thermogram is a very challenging task. The bilateral symmetry of the thermal patterns in each breast thermogram is quantitatively computed by statistical feature analysis. A series of statistical features are extracted from a set of 20 thermograms of both healthy and unhealthy subjects. Finally, the extracted features are analyzed for breast abnormality detection. The key contributions made by this paper can be highlighted as — a) the designing of a standard protocol suite for accurate acquisition of breast thermograms, b) creation of a new breast thermogram dataset by maintaining the protocol suite, and c) statistical analysis of the thermograms for abnormality detection. By doing so, this proposed work can minimize the rate of false findings in breast thermograms and thus, it will increase the utilization potentiality of breast thermograms in early breast cancer detection.

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Pain related inflammation analysis using infrared images

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Medical Infrared Thermography (MIT) offers a potential non-invasive, non-contact and radiation free imaging modality for assessment of abnormal inflammation having pain in the human body. The assessment of inflammation mainly depends on the emission of heat from the skin surface. Arthritis is a disease of joint damage that generates inflammation in one or more anatomical joints of the body. Osteoarthritis (OA) is the most frequent appearing form of arthritis, and rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is the most threatening form of them. In this study, the inflammatory analysis has been performed on the infrared images of patients suffering from RA and OA. For the analysis, a dataset of 30 bilateral knee thermograms has been captured from the patient of RA and OA by following a thermogram acquisition standard. The thermograms are pre-processed, and areas of interest are extracted for further processing. The investigation of the spread of inflammation is performed along with the statistical analysis of the pre-processed thermograms. The objectives of the study include: i) Generation of a novel thermogram acquisition standard for inflammatory pain disease ii) Analysis of the spread of the inflammation related to RA and OA using K-means clustering. iii) First and second order statistical analysis of pre-processed thermograms. The conclusion reflects that, in most of the cases, RA oriented inflammation affects bilateral knees whereas inflammation related to OA present in the unilateral knee. Also due to the spread of inflammation in OA, contralateral asymmetries are detected through the statistical analysis.

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Abstract: Edge of a breast mass is one of the indicators of breast abnormality detection. In a mammogram, round and circumscribed masses indicate benign changes and malignant masses usually has speculated (irregular) boundary. The paper has encountered a fundamental problem of active contour model which was first proposed by Kass et al. The problem encountered here is generation of initial contour points manually selected by users. Thus the positions of initial contour points will vary with human perspective, which is very difficult to identify actual and accurate contour points. To overcome this problem to some extent, sobel edge detection method is used as a prior step of active contour model. Experiments have been tested on a dataset of 160 mammograms collected from Mini-MIAS benchmark database and compared with sobel edge detection method. In experiments, 92.5% segmentation accuracy has been obtained with sensitivity 93% and 85% specificity where the sobel edge detection method shown very less segmentation accuracy of 84% with 91% sensitivity and 50% specificity. Time complexity and detection error have been also analysed for proposed method, ideal high pass filter, sobel edge detection, hough transform and active contour model.

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Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 09 February 2017 DOI: 10.1109/TENCON.2016.7848209

Publisher: IEEE

ISBN Information:

Conference Location: Singapore,
Singapore

Electronic ISSN: 2159-3450

 **Contents**

I. Introduction

Cancer that forms in the breast is the most life threatening disease among woman. It has become a most important health issue in the world more than the past 50 years, and its occurrence has increased in recent years. It happens to over 8% women during their lifetime [1]. The necessity for early detection of breast cancer is highlighted by the fact that incidence rates for breast cancer is one of the highest among all cancers according to the American Cancer Society which quotes a morbidity of 2,30,000 and a mortality of 40,000 according to the latest figures gathered for the American population. Currently, the most frequently used method for breast cancer detection is mammography and also it is known as the gold standard for breast cancer detection. German surgeon Albert Salomon (1913) was the first researcher to use mammography to detect breast cancer. This method involves low-dose X-ray (30–150 kilo voltage peak) imaging of the breast. Screening mammography examinations are performed on asymptomatic women to detect early, clinically unsuspected breast cancer [1]. The sensitivity of mammographic screening differs with image quality and expertise of radiologists. To balance this variability and to make the diagnostic procedure standard, attempts are being made to develop automatic techniques for diagnosis breast cancer. Microcalcifications and masses are two important early signs of the diseases [2]. The characteristics of the edges of a mass are able to indicate the presence of an abnormality. It has been seen in the paper of Campanini et al. (2004) [4] that they used an SVM-based featureless approach for mass detection in digital mammograms. Instead of extracting features from ROIs, the authors used a multiresolution, the wavelet representation to codify the image with redundancy of information. Two SVM classifiers have been used in their approach. They conducted experiments with 512 images containing 312 malignant tumors and 200 normal images from the DDSM database. The authors reported that the algorithm achieved nearly 80% accuracy true positive detection with a false positive rate of 1.1 marks per image for malignant tumors. In the year 2004, Joo et al. [5] presented a computer-aided diagnosis (CAD) algorithm to detect malignancy on ultrasonography (US) features and artificial neural network (ANN). The accuracy of ANN classifier has been measured on 584 histologically confirmed cases containing 284 malignant mass and 300 benign breasts mass. The features have been extracted from US images through digital image processing with a relatively simple segmentation algorithm. And they applied to the region of interest, which has been selected manually. The ANN classifier was then used to classify depending on five morphological characteristics like edges, shapes and darkness of a nodule. Their obtained accuracy was 91%. In the year 2007 Yuan et al. [7] utilizes a geometric active contour model and RGI-based segmentation method for automatic delineation of lesion boundaries on digital mammograms. They have used a full-field digital mammography database with 739 images, and then compare their proposed method with normal region growing method. With the threshold value of 0.4, they showed that 85% images were correctly



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Abstract: Low visibility is regarded as the fundamental cause for increasing number of accidents. When bad weather condition exists mainly due to fog, haze, snow, darkness, etc., the driver is unable to observe a distinct view of route. Out of the bad atmospheric condition, fog is one of the major sources of the accident because the visibility of fog remains very low which is less than 1 km. It is the natural phenomenon that decreases the contrast and color fidelity of objects in the captured image and makes the object difficult to see through naked eyes. The main goal of this paper is to perform a comparative analysis of some well-known visibility enhancement techniques. This paper also implemented three well-known fog removal algorithms, and for assessing the efficiency of the methods used, qualitative assessment evaluation is accomplished along with comparative statistical analysis and algorithms efficiency comparison.

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Keywords	Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 09 February 2017	DOI: 10.1109/TENCON.2016.7848504
Metrics	ISBN Information:	Publisher: IEEE
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☰ Contents

I. Introduction

Analysing and estimating the appearance of outdoor scenes under arbitrary lighting and weather conditions is a serious problem in computer vision. Solutions to this problem have entanglement for several computer vision applications such as visual surveillance, tracking, intelligent vehicles, and remote sensing. The appearance of an outdoor image mainly relies on several atmospheric factors like clear air, mist, haze fog, rain, etc. This paper presented a comparative analysis of some classical fog removal algorithms and implemented these techniques on real time foggy images along with performance evaluation.

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CHAPTER - 18

SUCCESSFUL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER OF WASTE WATER FED AQUACULTURE FROM INDIA TO BANGLADESH: A CASE STUDY

Sufia Khanam^{1*}, Indranil Mukherjee^{1*}, Ashoke Ranjan Thakur²
Shaon Ray Chaudhuri^{1b,3*}

¹Centre of Excellence in Environmental Technology and Management, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad University of Technology, (Formerly known as West Bengal University of Technology), BF 142, Salt Lake, Sector 1, Kolkata-700064, West Bengal, India.

²Department of Natural Science, ³Department of Biotechnology
²Vice Chancellor's Office, Techno India University, EM4/1, Sector V, Salt Lake, Kolkata-700091, West Bengal, India.

³Department of Microbiology, Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Tripura-799022, India

*Corresponding author e-mail: shaonraychaudhuri@tripurauniv.in; coe.mtg.wbut@gmail.com ; shaon.raychaudhuri@gmail.com; Telephone-00919831034236; Fax: 03812374802

Abstract

This is a case study of successful transfer of traditional waste water aquaculture (Bheri) technology followed at East Kolkata Wetland from India to Bangladesh. The waste water aquaculture which has been failing for couple of decades in Bangladesh could be revived using the well explored pond preparation and

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CHAPTER - 12

A POLYPHASIC APPROACH OF SPECIES IDENTIFICATION FOR GENUS BACILLUS

**Madhurima Ghosh¹, Amrita Saha¹, Kamlesh Jangid²,
Amaraja Abhay Joshi², Shaon Ray Chaudhuri^{1,3*}**

¹Centre of Excellence in Environmental Technology and Management, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad University of Technology, Formerly known as West Bengal University of Technology, BF 142, Sali Lake, Sector 1, Kolkata-700064, West Bengal, India.

²Microbial Culture Collection, National Centre for Cell Science, Pune, 411007, Maharashtra, India.

³Department of Microbiology, Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Tripura-799002, India.

*Corresponding Author e-mail: shaonraychaudhuri@tripurauniv.in; shaon.raychaudhuri@gmail.com
Phone: +919831034236; Fax: +913812374802

Abstract

The genus *Bacillus* is diverse, can thrive in varied habitats and plays an essential role in the proper functioning of numerous life processes. The members belonging to this genus do not possess a familiar history in terms of evolution and are termed as a phylogenetically inconsistent family. The present day standardized techniques available for species level

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CHAPTER - 8

UNDERSTANDING PLANT MICROBE INTERACTION ON THE LEAF SURFACE

Sourav Ghosh^{1,2}, Livia Eliza Alex¹, Farha Khan¹, Jhumki Das¹,
Tethi Biswas¹, Sohini Basu¹, Pritam Basak¹, Ankita Nag¹,
Ashoke Ranjan Thakur³, M Sudarshan⁴, Christian Ulrich⁵,
Inga Mewis⁶, Shaon Ray Chaudhuri^{1,2*}

¹Centre of Excellence in Environmental Technology and Management, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad University of Technology, (Formerly known as West Bengal University of Technology), BF 142, Salt Lake, Sector 1, Kolkata-700064, West Bengal, India.
²Department of Microbiology, Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Tripura-799022, India
³Vice Chancellor's Office, Techno India University, EM4/1, Sector V, Salt Lake, Kolkata-700091, West Bengal, India.
⁴UGC-DAE Consortium for Scientific Research, Kolkata Centre, 3LB/8, Salt Lake, Kolkata-700098
⁵Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Faculty of Life Sciences, Division Urban Plant Ecophysiology, Lentzeallee 55-57, 14195 Berlin, Germany
⁶Institute for Ecological Chemistry, Plant Analysis and Stored Product Protection, Julius Kuhn Institut, Königin-Luise-Str. 19, 14195 Berlin

*Corresponding author e-mail: shaonraychaudhuri@tripurauniv.in; coe.mtg.wbut@gmail.com ; shaon.raychaudhuri@gmail.com
Telephone: 00919831034236; Fax: 03812374802

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Chapter 2

Developing Tailor-Made Microbial Consortium for Effluent Remediation

Shaon Ray Chaudhuri, Indranil Mukherjee,
Debabrata Datta, Chaitali Chanda,
Ganesh Prassath Krishnan, Swati Bhatt,
Paulami Datta, Shashi Bhushan, Sourav Ghosh,
Pinaki Bhattacharya, Ashoke Ranjan Thakur,
Debanik Roy and Parthasarathi Barat

Additional information is available at the end of the chapter
<http://dx.doi.org/10.5772/62594>

Abstract

The work describes a biotile-based soluble sulphate reduction system, which can treat up to 1600 ppm of soluble sulphate within 3.5 hours of incubation to discharge level under ambient condition using a well-characterized sulphate-reducing bacterial (SRB) consortium. This system ensures the treatment of 1500 litres of sulphate solution in 24 hours using a 220-litre bioreactor. Performance of the system during series operation was compromised, indicating the presence of inhibitor in solution at a toxic level. A single-unit bioreactor would be the ideal configuration for this consortium. Modified design of bioreactors were tested for optimization of the process using response surface methodology (RSM), where the system could function optimally at an initial sulphate concentration of 1250 ppm with a flow rate of 1.8 l/min/hour. The time-course of sulphate reduction yielded a parabolic profile (with coefficient of determination $r^2 = 0.99$ and p -value < 0.05). The rate of sulphate reduction was found to be independent of seasonal variation as well.

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8. Novel microbial system developed from low level radioactive waste treatment plant for environmental sustenance.

Chapter 8

Novel Microbial System Developed from Low-Level Radioactive Waste Treatment Plant for Environmental Sustenance

Shaon Ray Chaudhuri, Jaweria Sharmin,
Srimoyee Banerjee, U Jayakrishnan, Amrita Saha,
Madhusmita Mishra, Madhurima Ghosh,
Indranil Mukherjee, Arpita Banerjee,
Kamlesh Jangid, Mathummal Sudarshan,
Anindita Chakraborty, Sourav Ghosh, Rajib Nath,
Maitreyi Banerjee, Shiv Shankar Singh,
Ajoy Krishna Saha and Ashoke Ranjan Thakur

Additional information is available at the end of the chapter

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5772/63323>

Abstract

A packed bed bioreactor efficiently treated low-level radioactive waste for years with a retention time of 24 h using acetate as the sole carbon source. However, there was generation of dead biomass. This bioreactor biomass was used to develop a bacterial consortium, which could perform the function within 4 h while simultaneously accumulating nitrate and phosphate. The dead mass was negligible. Serial dilution technique was used to isolate the world's first pure culture of a nitrate accumulating strain from this consortium. This isolate could simultaneously accumulate nitrate and phosphate from solution. Its ability to form biofilm helped develop a packed bed bioreactor system for waste water treatment, which could optimally remove 94.46% nitrate within 11 h in batch mode while 8 h in continuous mode from waste water starting from 275 ppm of nitrate. The conventional approach revealed the strain to be a member of genus *Bacillus* but showed distinct differences with the type strains. Further insilico analysis of the draft genome and the putative protein sequences using the bioinformatics tools revealed the strain to be a novel variant of genus *Bacillus*. The sequestered nitrate and phosphate within the cell were visualized through electron microscopy and explained the reason behind the ability of the isolate to accumulate 1.12

9. Comparison of the response of albicans and non albicans group of candida isolated from different parts of West Bengal, India upon exposure to several stresses.

CHAPTER - 9

COMPARISON OF THE RESPONSE OF ALBICANS AND NON ALBICANS GROUP OF CANDIDA ISOLATED FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF WEST BENGAL, INDIA UPON EXPOSURE TO SEVERAL STRESSES

Anirban Mukherjee^{1,2} and Shaon Ray Chaudhuri^{1,3*}

¹Department of Biotechnology, Centre of Excellence in Environmental Technology and Management, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad University of Technology, (Formerly known as West Bengal University of Technology), BF 142, Salt Lake, Sector 1, Kolkata-700064, West Bengal, India.

²Department of Microbiology, Gurudas College, 1/1 Suren Sarkar Road, Beliaghata, Phoolbagan, Kolkata-700054

³Department of Microbiology, Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Tripura-799022, India

*Corresponding author e-mail - shaonraychaudhuri@tripurauniv.in; shaon.raychaudhuri@gmail.com, Telephone-00919831034236;

Abstract

Innumerable worldwide reports exist on the detailed characterization of several virulence factors of *Candida albicans* from clinical samples. However, this is the first attempt to compare one of the most potent virulence factors i.e. secreted aspartyle proteinase (SAP) of different albicans and non albicans species from environmental origin from different parts of West Bengal, India. Effect of several environmental stresses on these natural isolates and the activity of SAP has also been compared between these two groups of *Candida*. Several microbiological, biochemical and molecular biological approaches were used to characterize isolated samples and their secreted proteinase. We have isolated 37.5% *Candida albicans* and 62.5% *Candida glabrata* with the ability of producing secreted proteinase respectively. It was shown that *C*

7



Kokborok

Sukhendu Debbarma and Mousami Debbarma

INTRODUCTION

Kokborok is the language of the people who are known as the Boroks. The word Kokborok is a compound of two words *kok*, meaning 'language' and *borok*, meaning 'nation', 'man' or 'people'. The term *Borok* is used to refer to the identity of the Borok people. Examples of words used in everyday conversation can be cited. For example, *DaBorok* meaning 'the knife of the Borok people', *MuiBorok*, meaning 'the dishes of the Borok people'.

Whether the Boroks entered their present area of settlement through its north-eastern corner or the north-western corner is a topic of debate for researchers. In any case, they settled here and gradually expanded their settlement and suzerainty over the whole of Tripura, present Mizoram and Assam. Here, Tripura refers to both the hills and plain areas. The plain area of Tripura was known as Chakla Roshnabad to the British. The hill Tripura is the present day Tripura in India and the plain area (Tipperah/Chakla Roshnabad) is presently in Bangladesh. The places where the Boroks are settled in Bangladesh are areas in Chittagong, Comilla, Noakhali and Sylhet. The ruling dynasty passed through several vicissitudes of history and ruled Tripura for more than 2500 years and had 186 kings till the kingdom merged with the Indian union on 15 October 1949.

The Boroks are racially Mongoloids and Kokborok belongs to the Bodo group of the Assamese-Burmese group of the Tibeto-Burman sub-family of Sino-Tibetan language family (Grierson 1904/1969; Hutchinson 1906, Saha 1988). According to Grierson, the Bodo group comprises the languages spoken by the Mech and the Kacharis and the cognate languages spoken by the other tribes like the Boroks, Garos, Chutiyas, Dimasas, Lalungs, Rabhas and Morans. The Boroks refer to their language as Kokborok, 'the language of man'. The Kokborok speakers are settled in India and Bangladesh. Tripura has 8,14,375 Kokborok native speakers which is 25.46% of the total population of the state (Census 2001). The speakers of this language in Tripura are the Tripuris, the Jamatias, the Noatias, the Uchois, the Reangs, the Murasings and the two sub-tribes of the Halam community—the Kolotis and the Rupinis. These eight Kokborok speaking communities are all one ethnic family, speaking varieties

of the one language
speak Kokborok

Geographic

Kokborok is spoken
(Jacquesson 2001)
only, who are
people belong
speakers of the
Sonamura sub-
(Kailasahar, India)
part of the state

Jamatia,
of Tripura in
villages—Mou
Maharani, Sh

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areas—in the
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language of

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are found in
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The Kokborok
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state though
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The Murasings
They are a
the Sonamura

ESSAYS ON SANSKRIT STUDIES



Anil Kumar Acharya

STATUS OF SANSKRIT STUDIES IN TRIPURA - PAST AND PRESENT

Dr. Sipra Ray

Associate Professor, Department of Sanskrit, Tripura University

Earlier, Tripura was a princely state. At that time, the kings of Tripura used to 'culture' Sanskrit language and literature in spirit. They used to inscribe coins, inscriptions and copperplates in Sanskrit language and patronize Vedic scholars, e.g. *mahārāja* Ādihamaṇā had donated some land to five Vedic *brāhmana* scholars and had issued a record of donation which has been recorded in the following lines of Rājamañā.

"*tripura parvatādhiśi śrī-śrīyuktādihamaṇāpāhi
samājñam dattapatrañca mathileṣu tapasvīsu||
vatsa-vātsya-bharadvāja-kṛṣṇāreṣa-parāsarāhi||
śrīnandānanda-govinda-śrīpati-puruṣoṣottamāhi||
prāñcyāmunnarasvāñca vakragā krośirāmadī||
dakṣiṇāsyañca pūrvasvāñ hāṅkalā kokikā purī||
eramaḍhyā saśasyāñca teṅgarī kukikarjīñam||
pralabhya dattāñ tadbhūmih teṣu pañcatapasvīsu||
makarashe rayau śūklapakse pañcadaśī dine||
tripuracandravāñābde pradattā dattapatrīkai"*¹

Even today many inscriptions written in Sanskrit are found on the walls of many temples. For example, in the wall of Laxmi Narayan Temple, Agartala, there is a visible and readable Sanskrit inscription, which reads:

¹ Sen, Kaliprasanna, pp 50-51



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On

"Sanskrit Studies: Its Past, Present and Future, with Special Reference to Tripura"

ESSAYS ON SANSKRIT

Editor

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POETIC SPLENDOR OF ŚRĪRĀJARATNĀKARAM

Dr. Debaraj Panigrahi

Assistant Professor, Department of Sanskrit, Tripura University

INTRODUCTION:

Sanskrit has a distinct place of its own than other Indian languages and literatures. When most of the modern Indian languages grew and were used in particular localities in contrast to the Sanskrit has a Pan-Indian character to her credit. This language continued to be nurtured from hoary past under the patronage of various royal houses and scholars throughout the length and breadth of the country may be from Kasmir to Kerala or from Kutch to Kamrup. As such the role of Tripura can never be overlooked or undermined. In this pour of Sanskrit fostering we found *Śrī-Rājaratnākaram* is the most premier text written in Sanskrit language on the Royal family of Tripura. By nature it deserves to be designated as a *Mahākāvya* based on Royal History of Tripura. The text establishes its reflection of deep interest and devotion in the direction of Sanskrit language and literature by the royal family of this state erstwhile.⁷

Seldom, cause to say in the ancient time *Bhagavān Brahmadev* has built the place namely Tripura for pastime roaming land of Lord *Śhiva* and herein after the Royal family ruled in.

Śrī-Rājaratnākaram is an ancient text which narrates chronological History of Royal family approximately 600 year back.⁸ This is the creation of two poet brothers, Pandit Śukreśvar

⁷ मूलं यद्भगवता गेयं धीमन्स्त्रैपुरभाषया। शुक्र-वाणेश्वरौ तच्च तनुतां देवभाषया।।

⁸ Long, Jemes Rev., 1850, Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal

বিশ্বজোরা দ্রুপকথা

নির্মল দাশ



Biswasera Rupkatha
A Collection of Folktales of Various Countries
By, Dr Nirmal Das



Tulshi Publishing House

Krishnanagar, Nutan Palli, Agartala, Tripura - 799001

e-mail : tulshiph@gmail.com, Ph-9436563192

প্রকাশক

সুমন্ত সরকার

স্বত্বাধিকারী

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প্রাপ্তিস্থান

তুলসী পাবলিশিং হাউস, কৃষ্ণনগর, নতুন পল্লি, ছাত্র সংঘ, আগরতলা, ত্রিপুরা

প্রথম প্রকাশ

আগরতলা বইমেলা, ২০১৬

সর্বস্বত্ব সংরক্ষিত

প্রকাশক এবং স্বত্বাধিকারীর লিখিত অনুমতি ছাড়া এই বইয়ের কোনও অংশেরই কোনওরূপ পুনরুৎপাদন বা প্রতিলিপি করা যাবে না, কোনও যান্ত্রিক উপায়ের (গ্রাফিক, ইলেকট্রনিক বা অন্য কোনো মাধ্যম, যেমন ফোটোকপি, টেপ বা পুনরুদ্ধারের সুযোগ সংবলিত তথ্য সঞ্চয় করে রাখার কোনও পদ্ধতি) মাধ্যমে প্রতিলিপি করা যাবে না বা কোনও ডিস্ক, টেপ, পারফোরেটেড মিডিয়া বা কোনও তথ্য সংরক্ষণের যান্ত্রিক পদ্ধতিতে পুনরুৎপাদন করা যাবে না। এই শর্ত লঙ্ঘিত হলে উপযুক্ত আইনি ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা যাবে।

অক্ষর বিন্যাস

তুলসী পাবলিশিং হাউস ডি.টি.পি ইউনিট

প্রচ্ছদ ও অলংকরণ

প্রবীর চক্রবর্তী

বিনিময় : ৭০

ISBN: 978-93-85713-04-0

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মনে করেছিলাম তোকে সবার কাছ থেকে আলাদা করে রেখেছি — আর তুই কিনা আমাকে ঠকিয়ে চলেছিস্।” বলা মাত্র ডাইনি একটি কাচি বের করে সুন্দর চুলে গোছা বাম হাতে পেঁচিয়ে নিল। তারপর গোড়ার দিকে একেবারে কুচ কুচ করে কেটে দিল। র্যামপিওনকে আর এই দুর্গে রাখল না — নিয়ে এল মরুভূমির মাঝখানে।

আর সঙ্গে সঙ্গেই ডাইনি চলে এল দুর্গের মধ্যে। বিনুনির একটা অংশ আটকে দিল পর্দার আংটায়। আর বাকি অংশ নীচে ঝুলিয়ে দেবার জন্য অপেক্ষায় রইল। সন্ধ্যাবেলায় রাজপুত্র এল। সে বলল:

‘র্যামপিওন, র্যামপিওন,
খুলে দাও তোমার চুল।’

অমনি ঝুলে পড়ল চুলের বিনুনি। আর চুলের গোছা বেয়ে রাজপুত্র উঠে গেল উপরে। রাজপুত্র দেখল, র্যামপিওনের জায়গায় রয়েছে এক বুড়ি ডাইনি। ভীষণ রাগে হিস্ হিস্ করতে করতে সে বলল, “এসে গেছ বউকে দেখতে। কিন্তু সুন্দর পাখিটা এখন আর তার বাসায় বসে গান গাইছে না। একটা বেড়াল এসে নিয়ে গেছে তাকে। সাবধানে থেকো, বেড়ালটা না হলে তোমার চোখ উপড়ে নেবে। র্যামপিওনের দেখা আর পাবে না তাহলে।”

রাজপুত্র দুঃখে-শোকে পাগলের মতো হয়ে গেল। সে ঝাঁপ দিল সেই দুর্গের উপর থেকে। তারপরও রাজপুত্র প্রাণে বেঁচে গেল। কিন্তু ঝোপ-ঝাড়ের কাঁটায় তার দুটো চোখ রক্তাক্ত হল। অন্ধ হয়ে সে বনে বনে ঘুরতে লাগল। কোনমতে ফলমূল খেয়ে বেঁচে রইল সে। কিন্তু র্যামপিওনের জন্য সে কাঁদতে থাকল।

এভাবে রাজকুমার এক বছর ধরে কেবল ঘুরে বেড়াবার পর এসে পৌঁছুল এক মরুভূমিতে। এখানেই নির্বাসনে ছিল র্যামপিওন ও দুই যমজ পুত্র-কন্যা। এখানে র্যামপিওনের এক পুত্র ও এক কন্যা জন্মেছিল। ভীষণ কষ্টে কাটছিল তাদের দিন।

দুঃখে র্যামপিওন গান গাইছিল। আর সে কণ্ঠস্বর শুনে রাজপুত্র র্যামপিওনকে চিনতে পারল। দৌড়ে এসে রাজপুত্র র্যামপিওনের গলা জড়িয়ে ধরল। র্যামপিওনের দু’ফোঁটা চোখের জল গিয়ে পড়ল রাজপুত্রের চোখে। এমনি রাজপুত্রের চোখ ভালো হয়ে গেল। সে তার দৃষ্টিশক্তি ফিরে পেল।

রাজপুত্র এবার র্যামপিওনকে নিয়ে তার সন্তানদের নিয়ে ফিরে এল নিজের রাজ্যে। পুত্রকে সপরিবারে পেয়ে রাজারানি ভীষণ খুশি। রাজ্য জুড়ে আনন্দের বান ডাকল। তারপর তারা সুখে শান্তিতে দিন কাটাতে লাগল।



ত্রিপুরার
ওলে নাগা
লোক কথা

নির্মল দাশ

'tripurar valolaga lokakatha'
(loveble folktales of tripura)

Retold by Dr. Nirmal Das

ত্রিপুরার ভালো লাগা লোককথা : ড. নির্মল দাশ

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ISBN No-978-93-84079-34-5

প্রথম প্রকাশ : জানুয়ারী ২০১৬

প্রচ্ছদ ও অলঙ্করণ : পুষ্পল দেব



অক্ষর পাবলিকেশানস্-এর পক্ষে শুব্রত দেব কর্তৃক জগন্নাথবাড়ি রোড, আগরতলা, ত্রিপুরা এবং ২৯/৩, শ্রীগোপাল মল্লিক লেন, কলকাতা-১২ থেকে একযোগে প্রকাশিত।

আগরতলায় নিজস্ব বিক্রয় কেন্দ্র : ৫২৪৫/১১১১ : 'সঞ্জীব ভিলা' জগন্নাথবাড়ি রোড,

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দূরভাষ: ০৩৮১-২৩০-৭৫০০/২৩২-৪৫০০/০৯৪৩৬১২১১০৯

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নির্মল দাশ

বিবর্ণ সময়ের কথামালা

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(A collection of Bengali Short Stories)
Dr. Nirmal Das

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- গ্রন্থবন্ধ : সৌভিক দাশ
- ISBN. : 978-81-88997-85-5
- মূল্য : ৯০ টাকা

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চক্রব্যূহ

ভাবনার অনন্ত সমুদ্রে খাবি খাচ্ছে সম্প্রাই। কক্ষচ্যুত তারকার মতো ছিটকে এসে আদিম জীবনকে বরণ করে নিয়েছে সে। সম্প্রাই এখন অরণ্যের বাসিন্দা। বোধ-সম্পন্ন সম্প্রাই উপলব্ধি করে এই অন্ধকার জীবনকে। কিন্তু এছাড়া তার উপায় ছিল না। ভালোবাসার মানুষকে, এই আলোকোজ্জ্বল পৃথিবীকে ছেড়ে সে আসতে চায়নি এখানে। তাছাড়া তার দায়িত্বজ্ঞান আছে মা-বাবা-ভাই-বোনদের ভরণপোষণের দায়িত্বও তার। পড়াশোনার ফাঁকে সে মজুরি খেটে বাপের হাতে পরিশ্রমের অর্থ তুলে দিয়ে, বাপের ফোকলা মুখের হাসির দেখে তৃপ্ত হয়েছে সে।

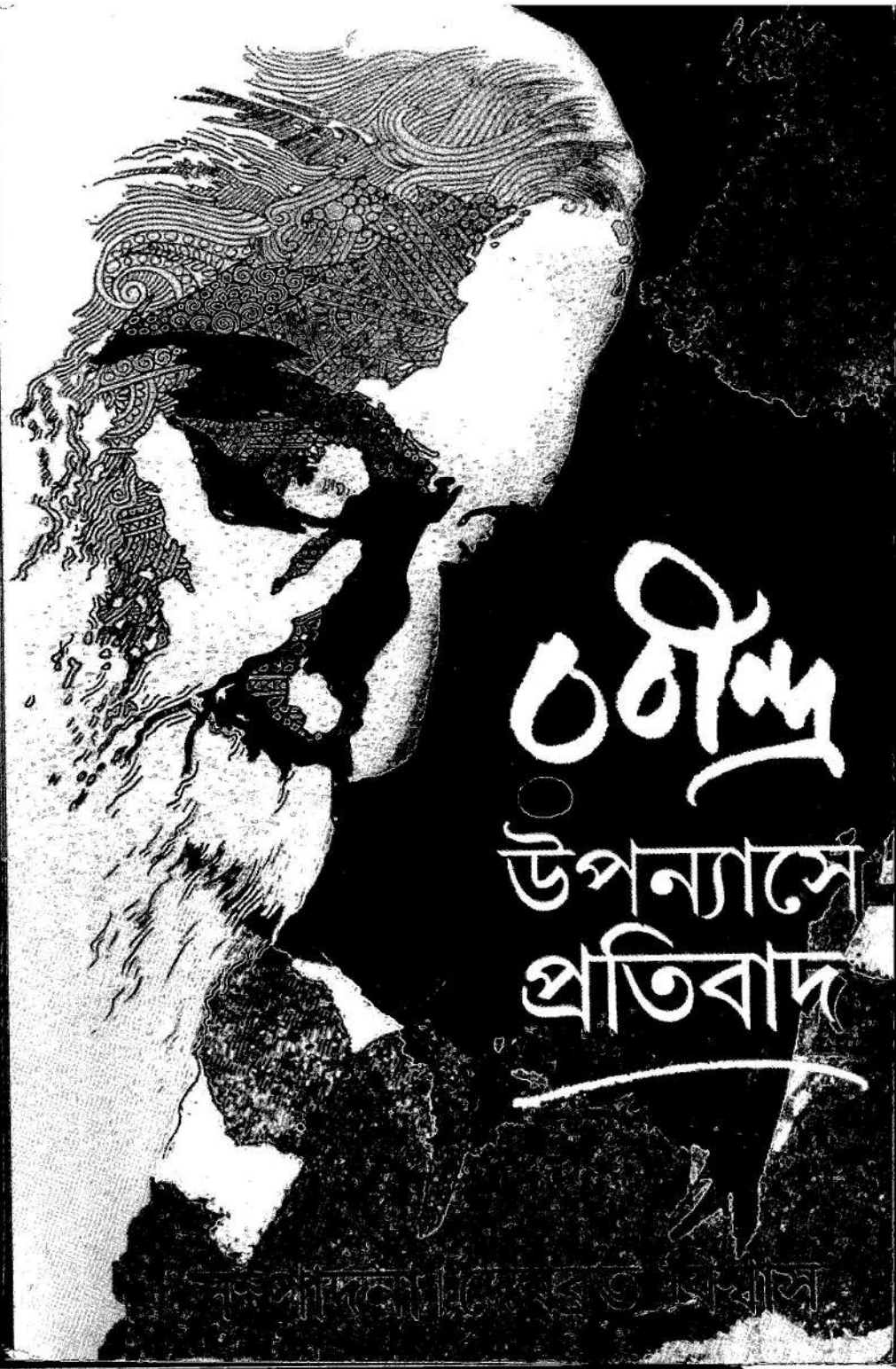
সম্প্রাই ভাবে, তার কাঁধে মরণাস্ত্রটির এক ছক্কার থেকে যদি গন্ধময় গোলাপ উপহার দিতে পারত এই পৃথিবীকে।

রাইফেল বাগিয়ে বসে আছে সম্প্রাই। দলের কাছে সে একজন দায়িত্ববান কর্মী, নিবেদিত-প্রাণ যোদ্ধা। হাইকমান্ডের নির্দেশমতো দলের অন্যান্যদের সঙ্গে মরণাস্ত্রটি উঁচিয়ে অপেক্ষমান তারা।

আজকের অভিযান সূর্যকে সাক্ষী রেখে। এ দিয়ে প্রমাণিত হবে, আক্রমণকারীরা ভয়ঙ্কর। সংখ্যায়ও তারা আজ অনেক বেশি। অন্তত জন-পনেরো অস্ত্রধারী সৈনিকের বিরুদ্ধে আঘাত হানতে হবে। শুধু তাই নয়, একজন বিশেষ লোককে জীবিত রাখতে হবে। তার চেহারা, পোষাকের বর্ণনা বলে দেওয়া হয়েছে। সেই ব্যক্তিটি অপহৃত হবেন মুক্তিপণের জন্য। সম্প্রাইকে আজ পরীক্ষা দিতে হবে। গাণ্ডীবধারী অর্জুনকেও হয়তো এমন কঠিন পরীক্ষা দিতে হয়নি। নীচের দিকে দৃষ্টি নিক্ষেপ করে সম্প্রাই। বাদুরের মতো কান পেতে, শকুনির মতো চোখ মেলে সম্প্রাই বুঝতে চেষ্টা করে, কোন ধরনের গাড়ি হতে পারে সেটি। ঘড়ির কাটা টিক্ টিক্ করে সময়ের জানান দেয়। সবাই সতর্ক। নাঃ এ গাড়িটি নয়। আচমকাই একটা গন্ধ এসে সম্প্রাই-এর

ধরে এগিয়ে চলেছে। এ পথটিকে এতোদিন সে পরিহার করে চলেছে। মনে মনে ঘৃণা করেছে রাজনীতির রাজময়বাবুদের। আজ রাজময়বাবুই তার ঈশ্বর। তিনিই একমাত্র তাকে বাঁচাতে পারেন। মিছিলের প্রতিটি মানুষের মুখে সে তার মুখের আদল দেখতে পায়। এ মিছিল তার গা বেয়ে আস্তে আস্তে বুক মাথা অতিক্রম করছে। তার শ্বাস বন্ধ হয়ে আসে। তার মনে হয় এখনো সময় আছে, এ মিছিলে সে ভিড়ে গেলে হয়তো তাদের দৃষ্টি অন্য দিকে ঘুরিয়ে দেয়া যাবে।

দৌড়ে এগিয়ে যায় অভি। মিছিলের সামনের সারিতে একটি যুবকের হাত থেকে পতাকা কেড়ে নেয় সে। তারপর যুবকদের সমবেত ধ্বনিকে অতিক্রম করে চাঁচিয়ে উঠে 'জিন্দাবাদ' বলে। তার উচ্চারিত শব্দ বুদ্ধবুদ্ধ হয়ে বায়ু সমুদ্রে ক্ষুদ্র ঢেউ তুলে, সে বুদ্ধবুদ্ধ তা ফেটে গিয়ে অনন্ত মহাশূন্যে অনু-পরমাণুর আকারে মিশে যায়।



চৌন্দ্র
উপন্যাসে
প্রতিবাদ

নন্দপাদিন্যাসে প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় অধ্যায়

Rabindra Upanyase Pratibad

Edited by : Debabrata Biswas.

গ্রন্থস্বত্ব : সম্পাদক

প্রকাশক :
ব্যঞ্জনবর্মা
৫৪/১এ, পটুয়াটোলা লেন
কলকাতা-৭০০০০৯
দূরভাষ-৯০৫১৬৩১২৩২

প্রথম প্রকাশ : অগাস্ট ২০১৬

প্রচ্ছদ : মৃগালকান্তি দাস

বর্ণবিন্যাস : সুশান্ত মহাপাত্র

মুদ্রক : জয়শ্রী প্রেস, কলকাতা।

ISBN : 978-93-84729-34-9

মূল্য : ৩০০ টাকা

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রবীন্দ্র উপন্যাসে অসংযম ও আসক্তির বিরোধিতা

রিন্টু দাস

সাহিত্য স্থান-কাল নিরপেক্ষ নয়। আবার বিষয়গত মিল থাকলেও একই অঞ্চলের ও একই সময়ের ভিন্ন লেখকের লিখিত সাহিত্যের মধ্যেও পার্থক্য দেখা যায়। আর সেই পার্থক্য হচ্ছে ব্যক্তিত্বের। যে-কোনো রচনার নেপথ্যে রচয়িতার নিজস্ব জীবনদৃষ্টি ও জীবনচিন্তা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করে। রবীন্দ্রনাথের দীর্ঘ সাহিত্য-জীবনেও ব্যক্তি রবীন্দ্রনাথের নিজস্ব জীবনদৃষ্টি ও জীবনচিন্তার প্রতিফলন স্বাভাবিকভাবেই লক্ষ করা যায়। বাংলা শিল্প-সাহিত্যের সমস্ত ক্ষেত্রেই যাঁর শিল্পী মনের স্পর্শ লাভ করেছে তিনি রবীন্দ্রনাথ। 'কল্পনাকে বাদ দিলে রবীন্দ্রনাথ মোট বারোটি উপন্যাস লিখেছেন। এই উপন্যাসগুলি রবীন্দ্র-সমকাল থেকে আজ পর্যন্ত নানাভাবে চর্চিত ও আলোচিত হয়েছে। কিন্তু উপন্যাসগুলিকে রবীন্দ্র জীবনদৃষ্টির সঙ্গে মিলিয়ে পাঠ করলেই এর সঠিক মূল্যায়ন সম্ভব। রবীন্দ্রনাথের জীবনদৃষ্টি ও জীবনচিন্তা স্থিতিশীল নয়। বিবর্তনের মধ্য দিয়ে তাঁর জীবনদৃষ্টি পূর্ণ থেকে পূর্ণতর হয়ে উঠেছে। তাঁর উপন্যাসগুলি সঠিক ভাবে অনুধাবন করলে এগুলির মধ্যে এক বিশেষ জীবনদৃষ্টির পরিচয় পাওয়া যায়। আর সেটা হলো অসংযম ও আসক্তির বিরোধিতা। তাই আমাদের অধিষ্ঠিত রবীন্দ্র-উপন্যাসে অসংযম ও আসক্তির বিরোধিতার অনুসন্ধান। এই অধিষ্ঠিকে সামনে রেখেই আমরা একে একে রবীন্দ্রনাথের উপন্যাসগুলির প্রতি আলোকপাত করব।

জীবনের উপাত্ত সীমায় এসে 'বউ ঠাকুরানীর হাট'-এর সূচনা (১৯৪০) লিখতে গিয়ে স্বয়ং রবীন্দ্রনাথ এই উপন্যাসের চরিত্রগুলি সম্পর্কে মন্তব্য করেছেন—

"চরিত্রগুলির মধ্যে যেটুকু জীবনের লক্ষণ প্রকাশ পেয়েছে সেটা পুতুলের র্ম ছাড়িয়ে উঠতে পারে নি। তারা আপন চরিত্রবলে অনিবার্য পরিণামে চালিত নয়, তারা সাজানো জিনিস একটা নির্দিষ্ট কাঠামোর মধ্যে।"^১

বাইশ বছরের তরুণ রবীন্দ্রনাথের উপন্যাস সম্পর্কে এই মন্তব্য প্রায় আশি বছরের পরিশত রবীন্দ্রনাথের। আর তাই এই উপন্যাসে নতুনত্ব ও স্বাতন্ত্র্য খুঁজতে যাওয়া

COMMUNICATION & Modern Indian Society



Edited By
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Door No. 13-1-1, Vigneshwara Enclave, Anthony Nagar,
Maharanipeta, Visakhapatnam-2, AP (India)

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ISBN : 978-93-81563-39-7

Published by

Global Publishing House India
Door No. 13-1-1, Vigneshwara Enclave,
Anthony Nagar, Maharanipeta, Visakhapatnam-2, AP (India)

Factors Affecting Mobile Banking Adoption in Agartala

Nirmalya Debnath
Dr. Abhishek Kumar

Abstract

We are living in an era of technology and innovation. Organizations like banks are investing heavily in mobile banking technology to provide banking services ubiquitously. Adoption of mobile banking services can synergize the way people do banking and other online financial activities. To reap the benefit of investment on mobile banking services; banks need to understand if the customers are facing any challenges while adopting this technology. The present paper has taken an attempt to understand the adoption behaviour of users and non-users of mobile banking services in Agartala.

Keywords: *Technology, mobile banking, adoption behaviour.*

Introduction

Technology plays a very significant role in our day to day life. This twenty-first century is an era of mobile and internet technology. Mobile phone has become a part and parcel of our life today; without which it seems that we do not have any existence in this earth. Mobile and internet technology has created an environment of connectedness between every individual wherever he/she may be. So, we cannot deny the fact that the very existence and utility of internet and mobile technology has a significant role in our life. It is such a powerful technology that can help us in many ways. This paper mainly focuses on banking transaction through a mobile phone especially through a smartphone device



Central Board of Secondary Education

People's Linguistic Survey of India
Volume Twenty-Eight, Part Two
The Languages of Tripura



Chief Editor: G. N. Devy

Editor: Sukhendu Debbarma

Francis U.
Haigham

People's Linguistic Survey of India

Volume Twenty-Eight, Part II

THE LANGUAGES OF TRIPURA

Chief Editor

G. N. DEVY

Volume Editor

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THE LANGUAGES OF TRIPURA

ORIENT BLACKSWAN PRIVATE LIMITED

Registered Office

3-6-752 Himayatnagar, Hyderabad 500 029 (Telangana), India

e-mail: centraloffice@orientblackswan.com

Other Offices

Bengaluru, Bhopal, Chennai, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kolkata

Lucknow, Mumbai, New Delhi, Noida, Patna, Vijaywada

Volume Twenty-Eight, Part II

© Bhasha Research and Publication Centre 2016

First published by Orient Blackswan 2016

ISBN 978-81-250-6396-4

Maps by

Sangam Books (India) Private Limited
Hyderabad

Typeset by

Ideal Publishing Solutions, Delhi
in Times New Roman 10.5/12.6

Printed at

Glorious Printers
Delhi

Published by

Orient Blackswan Private Limited
3-6-752, Himayatnagar, Hyderabad
500 029, Telangana, India
e-mail: info@orientblackswan.com



The People's Linguistic Survey of India is a project of Bhasha Research and Publication Centre, partly funded by the Sir Jamsetji Tata Trust, Mumbai.

The publisher has used its best endeavours to ensure that the URLs for external websites referred to in this book are correct and active at the time of going to press. However, the publisher has no responsibility for the websites and can make no guarantee that a site will remain live or that the content is or will remain appropriate.



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Darlong

Vanlalmuana Darlong

INTRODUCTION

The Darlong language belongs to the Kuki group of the Tibeto-Burman language family. The Darlong population in 1994 was 5,890 (Darlong, L 1995:51) and is presently reported to be around 10,000¹ scattered in twenty-four villages² in the North Tripura, Unakoti and Dhalai districts of Tripura. Although less in number, the Darlong tribe has a rich and distinctive history, culture, dialect and religious heritage. They are also considered one of the oldest tribes living in Tripura, especially among the Chin-Kuki-Mizo group.

Various opinions exist regarding the origin of the Darlong tribe. One commonly believed view is that according to the legends, the Darlong people identified themselves as *Hriam* or *Manmasi* both meaning 'man'. They are believed to be the ancestors of the Chin-Kuki-Mizo tribes. Legend also has it that they have originated from a place called Khurpui ('great cave') which is similar to the claim put forward by the elders of the tribe to be *Sinlung* or *Chhinlung*, which literally means 'closed stone', situated on the right bank of the Yalung river in south-west of China around 220-200 BC (Darlong 1995).

In course of their migration, this tribe is believed to have made a long halt at Darlong Tlang ('Darlong Hill') and thus came to be known by the name of the hill which is in Mizoram. Another interpretation of the origin of the appellation 'Darlong' is that it is derived from *Darhlaw*, where *dar* means 'forelegs of the animal killed' and *hlaw* means 'to receive'. In the past, the headman of the Darlong tribe had a tradition of receiving the forelegs of the animal killed by any villager under him. However, these are merely a speculation based on oral interpretation that passed from one generation to the next. Although, no conclusive research were made till date, nevertheless, the Darlongs ethnologically

1 As reported by Mr Neikhuma Darlong, President, Darlong Hnam Inzom (DHI) in the 60th Annual Conference, 2012 held at Tuingoi, Tripura. The DHI was established in 1935.

2 Each Darlong village established a Village Council which is recognised by DHI (The Darlong People's Apex Council) as a full-fledged village.

US FOREIGN POLICY

RISE

&

DECLINE



US Foreign Policy: Rise and Decline

Editor
Ravjeetsingh Atwal

 *White Falcon*
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CHOOSING BETWEEN 'HISTORY' AND 'GEOGRAPHY'? AUSTRALIA'S CONTRADICTIONS BETWEEN US ALLIANCE AND REGIONAL ENGAGEMENT UNDER JOHN HOWARD

Biplab Debnath

In 1996 John Howard, the newly elected Prime Minister of Australia, stated that his country does not face a choice between its 'history' and 'geography' – implying that there exists no contradiction between its alliance relationship with its great and powerful friend USA and geographical reality of its location in the Asian region requiring an highly adept regional diplomacy. The two terms used by the Prime Minister somehow brings into attention the overall direction of Australia's foreign policy that has undergone rapid transformations in the last century. Even after the country achieved independence, the country always necessitated a security guarantor of a great power. Initially its foreign policy was closely rooted on adherence to the strategic priorities of the British Empire. It was subsequently replaced by alliance with USA as Australia shifted from one powerful friend to another. Security guarantee particularly of the latter was Australia's primary means of survival amidst an uncertain regional environment complicated by the dynamics of the Cold War. With the waning of the Cold War

Knowledge Networking in India: A Case Study of National Knowledge Network

Mithu Anjali Gayan

ABSTRACT

The main idea of knowledge network is to enhance collective knowledge of an organization. Newer technologies have helped organizations to associate and collaborate with each other in an effective way. Different networks which use knowledge management applications to create and disseminate knowledge in a faster way can be termed as knowledge network. With the growing use of IT and its applications different knowledge networks have come to existence. The present study revolves around the National Knowledge Network, India. The main objectives of the study are to examine the services offered and applications provided by the National Knowledge Network. The study also gives an overview other knowledge networks of both national and international importance. It is found that the National Knowledge Network has already connected 1406 institutions and aims to connect over 1500 Institutions / Organizations / Laboratories under various categories throughout the country.

Keywords: Knowledge Network, National Knowledge Network, INFLIBNET, Knowledge Management

Introduction

Knowledge is the most important factor for today's organizational success or failure. The present era can better be termed as knowledge era as knowledge plays a very significant role in this technology driven information sensitive age. Knowledge networks are product of certain interrelated phenomena such as knowledge sharing, developing and evolving. Knowledge networks are built up with an aim to disseminate, apply and create knowledge more rapidly.

Before, going into deep about knowledge networks it is important to get the concept of knowledge right. Knowledge is information combined with understanding and capability; it lives in the minds of people. Typically, knowledge provides a level of predictability that usually stems from the recognition of patterns (Groff & Jones 2012). Knowledge is the most important weapon that today's organizations hold. The most useful knowledge resides in the minds of people of an organization. -

There are two main types of knowledge; the first and most common type of knowledge is called tacit knowledge. The second type is called explicit knowledge.

Strategic Marketing of Library and Information Service: A New Approach

Dr. R. K. Mahapatra

Dr. Mahaendr K. Sahu

ABSTRACT

Twenty first centuries is the era of information. Information is the key to all aspects of Business. Information has been accessible through libraries. Since a long time, Library has been perceived to be a nonprofit entity. Due to this conception Libraries are going to extinct as they can't fight with the competition by means of this nonprofit and weaponless notion. Sooner or later a time will come when Libraries will become Museums . Hence Modern Libraries need a paradigm shift in their operation to survive. And it is high time to make this weaponless entity to a weaponised entity. Therefore the User mindset is necessary to be changed to a customer mindset. Means users of a Library can no more be treated as users alone, they should be treated as "Customers". Hence Modern Libraries need to be well marketed about their existence, services and facilities. Marketing of library and information services are a blossoming concept in our country. The paper discusses and emphasizes the need for the adoption of marketing approach by the libraries to supplement their financial resources and exploit new information technology to provide better information support to the users. This article highlights the marketing concept and its various activities and how these activities can be successfully applied in the marketing of library and information services in University libraries/Public Libraries. Also discusses on the problems in implementing marketing concept to library and information services. It suggests promoting marketing of library and information services in university and deals with method of designing services and products. Finally concludes that the marketing policy of the libraries needs careful planning, structuring, execution and evaluation with regular review.

Keywords: *Library and Information Services, Marketing, Marketingmix of Library and Information Services and Strategies.*

Introduction

In the age of technology the importance of Information can never be neglected. Information has created a space for itself in the organizational business. Without having proper information organizations can no longer survive or compete. In this connection Libraries are the only entities which have an abundant resource of information. With the growing importance of information the scope of trading information is also increasing for

Knowledge, Library and Information Networking

NACLIN 2016

*Papers of the 19th National Convention on Knowledge, Library
and Information Networking (NACLIN 2016) held at
Tezpur University, Tezpur, Assam from October 26-28, 2016*

Edited by
H. K. Kaul
Mukesh Saikia
and
Sangeeta Kaul



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Developing Library Network
New Delhi

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Published by

DELNET - Developing Library Network
JNU Campus, Nelson Mandela Road, Vasant Kunj,
New Delhi 110070 Phone 91-11-26742222, 26741111
Web : www.delnet.nic.in
E-mail: hkkaul@gmail.com

ISBN 978-93-82735-08-3

Printed in India by

Kushal Graphics, 1805, Prasadi Gali, Kotla Mubarakpur,
New Delhi - 110 003. Tel.: 24697536

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Mendeley, Refworks and “.CSV” the File Format: A Comparative Analysis of Citation Management Tools

Kshirod Das

Senior Technical Assistant BPCI,
National Institute of Technology Rourkela, Odisha - 769008, India

R. K. Mahapatra

Principal. CLIS, SMIT, Ankushpur, Ganjam,
Odisha - 761100, India.

ABSTRACT

The use of citation management tools for recording of bibliographic citations is now insidious among researcher. This study compares the results between Mendeley, RefWorks and .CSV file format. The results were drawn, that Mendeley has imported more fields from SCOPUS then RefWorks and .CSV file format. The analysis also shows that, using these tools are more helpful then manual system for citing accurate information.

Keywords : Citation Management, Citation Imports, Reference Management Software, Bibliographic Management Software, Analysis

Evidence-Based Innovative Strategies in Library Marketing on Academic Business School Libraries in India: A Study

Mishra, C *

* Champeswar Mishra, Deputy Librarian, Tripura University (A Central University), West Tripura, Suryamaninagar-799 022, Tripura; Email: champeswarm@gmail.com

Mahapatra, RK **

** DrRabindra Kumar Mahapatra, Associate Professor, Department of Library and Information Science, Tripura University (A Central University), West Tripura, Suryamaninagar-799022, Email: dr.rkmahapatra@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Marketing is very vital to empower users in libraries. Libraries have to adopt evidenced-based innovative practices, strategies, and effective promotional techniques to attract users, to use the resources optimally and also to remain vibrant. The purpose of this paper is to discuss innovative as a survival strategy in marketing library services in Academic Business School Libraries in India. The study aims to explore and examine evidence-based, innovative strategies, and approaches being adopted by the librarians to promote collection and services to their clientele. The was conducted on a sample of 07 librarians working in the Indian Institute of Management. The results showed that innovation is considered one of the success factors in marketing library collections, and services in the changing scenario. The study also revealed that evidence-based, innovative techniques such as innovative library portal, virtual video, Search Engine Optimisation, use of social media are some of the innovative ideas that libraries should explore, and adopt for effective utilization of services, and update information.

KEYWORDS:

Innovation, Library Innovation, Management Library, Marketing, Innovative Strategy

1. INTRODUCTION

The expectations of users on libraries are tremendously changed due to the influences of ICT, new innovative tools, new products, and new services. Jantz (2012) proposes that libraries need to re-think, and re-look their operation to survive, and thrive in the 21st century. The process of collecting, organizing, and effective delivery of information need to be redefined by adopting innovative strategy through value-added services. It is the right time to identify and adopt evidenced-based innovative approaches, and best practices to enhance the visibility of libraries, and proof the existence before the patrons.

The libraries have to implement new ideas, new products, new process, services, and best practices to deliver high quality, and value-added services to their users. The libraries in India, especially Academic Business School Libraries (ABSLs) should adopt, and apply evidence-based Innovative approaches to promote libraries and encourage the users to access the resources and services of the libraries.

Globalisation and Cultural Pluralism

Challenges and Possibilities

Edited by
Saji Varghese



Lady Keane College
Shillong

Akansha Publishing House
Delhi • Guwahati

AKANSHA PUBLISHING HOUSE

4649/21-B, Ansari Road

Daryaganj, New Delhi - 110 002

Phones: 23263193, 9435116718

Email: ektabooks@yahoo.com

Visit us: www.akanshapublishinghouse.com

Globalisation and Cultural Pluralism: Challenges and Possibilities

© Lady Keane College, Shillong

First Published, 2016

ISBN 978-81-8370-471-7

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PRINTED IN INDIA

Published by Akansha Publishing House, New Delhi
Harmain Offset Press, Delhi

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Categories: Agricultural Economics and Resource Management, Agriculture, Science and Technology
Tags: 9781634851664, 9781634852128, Agricultural Economics and Resource Management

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