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डॉ० राहुल सांकृत्यायन का भाषिक चिंतन



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डॉ० राहुल सांकृत्यायन बहुमुखी प्रतिभा सम्पन्न व्यक्ति थे। उनके पास जितना बड़ा कवि हृदय था, उतना ही बड़ा एक इतिहासकार और आलोचक का मस्तिष्क भी। आचार्य रामचन्द्र शुक्ल के शब्दों में कहे तो उनके चरित्र के निर्माण में 'बुद्धि और हृदय' का मणि-कांचन संयोग हुआ था। हम यहाँ उनके भाषिक चिंतन का जायजा लेंगे।

राहुल जी जन-जीवन की भाषाओं पर अधिक ध्यान देते थे। उनके अनुसार जन-जीवन की भाषाओं में रचा हुआ साहित्य ही उत्कृष्ट साहित्य है। हिन्दी की मूल भाषा कौरवी बोली है, सिद्ध कवियों की भाषा, हिन्दी में पारिभाषिक शब्दों का निर्माण, साहित्यकार का दायित्व, साहित्यिक प्रगति की बाधाएँ। आदि ये उनके कुछ लेख हैं जिनमें हम उनके भाषिक चिंतन को देख सकते हैं।

डॉ० राहुल सांकृत्यायन अपभ्रंश साहित्य को विशेष महत्त्व दे रहे थे, इसलिये अपने इतिहास में अपभ्रंश साहित्य को उन्होंने विशेष महत्त्व दिया। वैदिक संस्कृत के स्थान पर अपभ्रंश जैसी अव्यवस्थित भाषा पर उनके चिंतन-मनन दरअसल उनके जन-भाषा के प्रति रुझान को साफ दर्शाता है। क्योंकि उनका साफ मानना है कि वैदिक संस्कृत समय में संस्कृत लोक-भाषा नहीं थी, उस समय आमजन में पालि-प्राकृत-अवभ्रंश प्रचलित थी। अपभ्रंश भाषा-साहित्य, हिन्दी साहित्य के लिये नवीन नहीं है। आचार्य रामचन्द्र शुक्ल का 'प्राकृता भास', गुलेरी जी की 'पुरानी हिन्दी', इन नामों से हम भलि-भांति परिचित हैं। राहुल जी ने सिद्धों और नाथों के साहित्य को हिन्दी से इतर नहीं समझा, साथ ही सिद्धों, नाथों और जैनों से प्रभावित होकर उन्होंने आदि काल का नामकरण 'सिद्ध सामंत' युग रखा। आज अगर हम हिन्दी साहित्य के अंतर्गत स्वयंभू देव, सरहप्पा, शबरपा, कन्हप्पा, लुईपा जैसे कवियों को पढ़ते हैं, तो इसके पीछे राहुल जी जैसे लेखकों के योगदान को हम नहीं नकार सकते हैं। हिन्दी काव्यधारा में राहुल जी ने 47 अपभ्रंश कवियों का संकलन किया है। राहुल जी ने स्वयंभू को केवल अपभ्रंश का ही नहीं बल्कि भारतीय साहित्य का उत्कृष्ट कवि घोषित किया है। जैनों के अवदानों पर चर्चा करते हुए राहुल जी कहते हैं- राजस्थानी और गुजराती ही नहीं बल्कि द्रविड़ वंश की कन्नड़ जैसी भाषाओं के भी प्राचीनतम साहित्य जैनों के द्वारा सिले गये और उन्हीं के द्वारा सुरक्षित हुए। जैन धर्म और अपने भारत में रहते समय बौद्ध धर्म भी, लोक भाषा का बहुत आदर करता रहा, उसमें साहित्य निर्माण कर उसे सुरक्षित करता रहा। (राहुल निबंधावली, पृ०-32)

एक मार्क्सवादी आलोचक होने के नाते राहुल जी के भाषा चिंतन में हम समाजवादी दृष्टि को पाते हैं। किन्तु यह भी एक सत्य है कि, अपनी इन्हीं भाषा-दृष्टि के चलते राहुल जी को कम्युनिष्ट पार्टी से निकाल दिया गया था। 1947 में हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के मंच से दिये गये राहुल जी के भाषण के कारण तात्कालीन कम्युनिष्ट पार्टी के महासचिव पी० सी० जोशी ने उन्हें पार्टी से निष्काशित किया था। प्रश्न यह उठता है कि राहुल जी ने ऐसा क्या कहा था कि, बाद में इतना कोहराम मच गया। राहुल जी समेत कम्युनिष्ट पार्टी का एक खेमा ऐसा था जिनका मानना था कि, जिन प्रदेशों की भाषा में मुसलमानों का बहुमत है, अगर वे अलगाव की मांग करते हैं, तो उसे हिन्दुओं को मान लेना चाहिए। बस फिर क्या था, तुरंत ही राहुल जी को देशद्रोही करार दिया गया और पार्टी से निकाला भी। डॉ० रामविलास शर्मा राहुल जी की भाषण पर टिप्पणी करते हुए लिखा है- हिन्दी भाषा जनता की ऐकता की तरफ राहुल जी का दृष्टिकोण मुख्यतः विघनकारी रहा है। इसका पहला कारण यह है कि वह हिन्दू संस्कृति और मुस्लिम संस्कृति की धारणाओं से अपने को मुक्त न कर सके।

हिन्दी को वह हिन्दुओं की भाषा और उर्दू को मुसलमानों की भाषा मानते रहे हैं। गौरतलब है कि बंगला भाषा के नाम पर बंगलादेश निर्माण में ऐसे कम्युनिष्टों को कोई परेशानी नहीं हुयी, किन्तु उर्दू के नाम पर पाकिस्तान निर्माण से कुछ खफा। राहुल जी हिन्दू-मुस्लिम की इस धर्मान्धता को समझ रहे थे। आगे चलकर डा० नामवर सिंह अपने लेख 'बासी भात में खुदा का साझा' में भाषा के प्रश्न को अस्मिता से जोड़ देते हैं। वे लिखते हैं- उर्दू का सवाल भाषाई सवाल नहीं है, सवाल मुस्लिम अस्मिता का है और वह सवाल मूलतः राजनीतिक है जिसकी जड़े इतिहास में हैं। (हंस, मार्च-1987)

महात्मा गांधी ने 'हिन्दुस्तानी' भाषा का समर्थन किया था। ये वही भाषा थी जिसे पहले 'रेखता' कहा जाता था। यानि ऐसी भाषा जिसमें सभी जन-भाषाओं की बोली हो। किन्तु बाद में सरकारी हिन्दी जनपदिय जड़ों से कट कर संस्कृत के रेगिस्तान में गुम हो गयी। संविधान की धारा 351 का जरा जायजा लिए इसमें कहा गया है कि केन्द्र का कर्तव्य होगा कि वह हिंदी भाषा के प्रसार को बढ़ावा दे, इसका विकास करे ताकि यह भारत की संश्लिष्ट संस्कृति के सभी अंगों की अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम बन सके, हिन्दुस्तानी तथा अन्य भाषाओं में प्रयुक्त रूपों, शैलियों और व्यंजनाओं के सम्मिलन द्वारा इसकी समृद्धि का प्रबंध करें। और इसके शब्द भंडार का स्रोत प्राथमिक रूप से संस्कृत

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रामविलास शर्मा की आलोचनात्मक दृष्टि



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मेरे इस लेख का मुख्य आलोच्य विषय नवीन परम्परा खास कर मार्क्सवादी दृष्टि को लेकर है। साथ ही इस दृष्टि को प्रसिद्ध विचारक, आलोचक डॉ० रामविलास शर्मा किस रूप में देखते और समझते हैं। कुछ हद तक मैं अपने लेख का दायरा हिन्दी क्षेत्र तक सीमित भी रखुंगा। मुख्य विषय को मैंने दो भागों में बांटकर देखा है।

1) मार्क्सवादी दृष्टि (भारतीय संदर्भ में)

2) रामविलास शर्मा की मार्क्सवादी दृष्टि

समाज और संस्कृति पर पैनी निगाह रखने वाले डॉ० रामविलास शर्मा की दृष्टि मार्क्सवादी रही है। उन्हीं के शब्दों में 'प्राचीन साहित्य के मूल्यांकन में हमें मार्क्सवाद से सहायता मिलती है।' डॉ० शर्मा मार्क्सवादी दृष्टि को भारतीय संदर्भ खासकर हिन्दी जाति के संदर्भ में व्याख्यायित करते हैं। शुद्ध रसवादी दृष्टि को वह ग्राह्य नहीं करते हैं। डॉ० शर्मा मार्क्सवादी दृष्टि से परम्परा के महत्त्व को समझते हैं। भारतीय परम्परा पुरातन है और नवीन भी। संस्कृत काल से ही इस देश में बड़े-बड़े सामाजिक चिंतक पैदा हुए हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी दृष्टि से लोगों को प्रभावित किया, इन महापुरुषों की दृष्टि आज भी हमारे लिए आलोचना का विषय बना हुआ है। दूसरी तरफ हमारे पास नवीन सामाजिक विचारक हैं, ये भी उतने ही प्रभावी रहे हैं, जितने की पुरातन। पुरातन एवं नवीन दृष्टियों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन शोधकर्ताओं के लिए आज एक बड़ी उर्वरक जमीन बनती जा रही है। अतः अपने लेख के शुरुआत में ही मैंने कहा है- 'भारतीय परम्परा पुरातन है और नवीन भी।'

मेरे इस लेख का मुख्य आलोच्य विषय नवीन परम्परा खास कर मार्क्सवादी दृष्टि को लेकर है। साथ ही इस दृष्टि को प्रसिद्ध विचारक, आलोचक डॉ० रामविलास शर्मा किस रूप में देखते और समझते हैं। कुछ हद तक मैं अपने वक्तव्य का दायरा हिन्दी क्षेत्र तक सीमित भी रखुंगा। सीमित रखने का प्रमुख कारण आलोच्य आलोचक डॉ० रामविलास शर्मा ही है। क्योंकि उनकी स्थापना 'हिन्दी क्षेत्र- हिन्दी जाति' को लेकर ही है। तो आईए सर्वप्रथम नवीन परम्परा यानि 'मार्क्सवादी दृष्टि' पर चर्चा करते हैं।

भाग-1

मार्क्सवादी दृष्टि (भारती संदर्भ में)

मार्क्सवादी दृष्टि वस्तुओं को वैज्ञानिक, वैचारिक और वस्तुवादी दृष्टियों से दृष्टिपात करती है। तथ्य और तर्क इसकी मूल कसौटी है। मार्क्सवादी विचार धारा एक तरफ जहाँ समाज के निम्नवर्ग जैसे किसान, मजदूर, दलित के पक्ष में खड़ी होती है, वहीं संभ्रांत वर्ग के विरुद्ध विद्रोह का जयघोष भी करती है। वर्तमान सांस्कृतिक संकट के मद्देनजर मार्क्सवादी दृष्टि अत्यधिक प्रासंगिक भी है। आज का सांस्कृतिक संकट इसलिए और खतरानक है क्योंकि भारतीय समाज के वे सारे संकट जिनका समाधान नहीं ढूँढा गया, नहीं ढूँढने दिया गया और नहीं ढूँढा जा सका वे सब आज शासक वर्गों की शह पाकर स्थिति को अनुकूल पा रहे हैं और सिर उठा रहे हैं, क्योंकि शासक वर्ग स्वयं संकटग्रस्त होने के कारण अपने शत्रुओं अर्थात् मेहनतकश जनता (किसान, मजदूर आदि) को भारमाए-भटकाए रखने के लिए स्वयं अपने शत्रुओं से हाथ मिलाकर उन्हें खुलकर खेलने दे रहा है। एक उदाहरण देकर मैं अपनी बात स्पष्ट करना चाहूँगा- सामन्तवाद पूंजीवाद का प्रकृत्या शत्रु है पर मेहनतकश से लड़ने के लिए फ्रांस की क्रांति के समय ही पूंजीवाद ने सामन्तवाद से समझौता कर लिया और आज सारी दुनिया में भारत जैसे पिछड़े देशों में तो विशेष रूप से, सामन्तवाद को जीवन दान पूंजीवाद ही प्रदान कर रहा है-अपने रक्षार्थ, चाहे वह अर्थतंत्र में हो, राज्यतंत्र में हो या समाजतंत्र में। इतिहास के समस्त संकटों में आ जुड़े हैं नए संकट।

पूँजीवाद, आज के युग में विजयी मंत्र बनता चला जा रहा है- वह अपने अलावा अन्य सभी का अन्त घोषित कर रहा है। किन्तु पूँजीवाद इस बात से अनभिज्ञ नहीं है कि उसका अंत भी प्रकृति और इतिहास में निहित है। पूँजीवाद यह भी जानता है कि वह जिनके भी अंत की घोषणा कर रहा है वास्तव में उनका अंत हो ही नहीं सकता न इतिहास का, न कविता का, न विचारधारा का -ये सब मानव समाज की अन्तहीन यात्रा की अमर उपलब्धियां हैं। ये मनुष्य के सपने को, संघर्ष को कभी मरने नहीं देंगी। आधुनिक समाज भले ही एकाकी, अजनबीपन, आत्म केन्द्रित, नियतिवाद, व्यक्तिवाद और संकीर्णता की बात करता हो, किन्तु यह ध्यातव्य होना चाहिए कि इसी समाज में 'कब्बटस' की तरह ऊगे एक वर्ग ऐसा भी है जो एकजुटता, चेतनशीलता, संघर्षशीलता की बाते भी कह रहा है। टेकनॉलॉजी

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तुलनात्मक साहित्य : अर्थ एवं महत्त्व

डॉ. जोतिमय बाग

देशबन्दु महाविद्यालय

चित्तूरजन

शोध-आलेख सार

'तुलनात्मक साहित्य' पर बात करते हुए रेने वेलेक पर बात न हो तो इस पद्धति के साथ अन्याय होगा, वेलेक उन लोगों में से है- जिन्होंने इस पद्धति के नीव को मजबूती प्रदान की। उनका कथन है कि-'तुलनात्मक साहित्य' साहित्य के समग्र रूप का अंतरराष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में अध्ययन करता है। जिसके मूल में यह भावना निहित रहती है कि साहित्यिक सृजन और आस्वादन की चेतना जातीय एवं राजनैतिक, भौगोलिक सीमाओं से मुक्त एक रस अखण्ड होती है। आज ग्लोबलाइजेशन के इस दौर में वेलेक का यह कथन और अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण हो जाता है।

मुख्य-शब्द : तुलनात्मक साहित्य ।

वैसे तो तुलनात्मक साहित्य की प्रवृत्तियाँ अभी तक स्थिर नहीं हो पायी हैं, इस पर अभी भी शोध-कार्य प्रगति पर है। पर संक्षेप में कहे तो यह अध्ययन एक 'सर्वभौम साहित्य' की ओर ले जाती है। 'तुलनात्मक' शब्द अंग्रेजी के "Compare" शब्द का हिन्दी रूपांतरण है। इसका अर्थ है- "To bring together or side by side in order to note points of difference and more especially likeness to note an express the resemblance between"- (Oxford) तुलना शब्द से विदित है कि तुलना में एकाधिक का होना आवश्यक है। इस पद्धति की विशेषता यह है कि यह दो साहित्य, दो साहित्यकारों, या दो विधाओं को करीब से जानने का साधन है, जिसमें इसकी विशिष्टता उजागर होती है। 'मेक्समूलर' का कथन है- "All higher knowledge is gained by comparison and rests on comparison."

अन्वेषण करते वक्त तथ्यों पर मूल्यांकन करने की अनेक पद्धतियाँ हैं जैसे आलोचनात्मक पद्धति, ऐतिहासिक पद्धति, भाषा वैज्ञानिक पद्धति, समस्यामूलक पद्धति और साथ ही 'तुलनात्मक पद्धति' शोध जगत में इस पद्धति का महत्त्व दिनोदिन बढ़ रहा है। प्रसिद्ध आलोचक टी० एस० इलियट को इस संदर्भ में याद किया जा सकता है, उनका कथन है- तुलना और विश्लेषण आलोचक के प्रमुख औजार हैं। मूल्यांकनपरक आलोचना की श्रेष्ठता को मापने के लिये तुलनात्मक पद्धति का लाभ उठती है।

'तुलनात्मक साहित्य' पर बात करते हुए रेने वेलेक पर बात न हो तो इस पद्धति के साथ अन्याय होगा, वेलेक उन लोगों में से है- जिन्होंने इस पद्धति के नीव को मजबूती प्रदान की। उनका कथन है कि-'तुलनात्मक साहित्य' साहित्य के समग्र रूप का अंतरराष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में अध्ययन करता है। जिसके मूल में यह भावना निहित रहती है कि साहित्यिक सृजन और आस्वादन की चेतना जातीय एवं राजनैतिक, भौगोलिक सीमाओं से मुक्त एक रस अखण्ड होती है।" आज ग्लोबलाइजेशन के इस दौर में वेलेक का यह कथन और अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण हो जाता है।

An Overview on Impact of Electromagnetic Radiations on Environment and Human Health

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ABSTRACT

Electromagnetic radiation, emitted by various natural and human-made sources, has become an integral part of modern life. The article gives an overview on dual impact of electromagnetic radiations on both the environment and human health. On the environmental front, concerns center on electromagnetic pollution, with potential disruptions to wildlife and ecosystems. Studies indicate that electromagnetic fields may interfere with the navigation abilities of birds and insects, raising questions about their impact on biodiversity and ecological balance. Additionally, the energy consumption associated with electromagnetic radiation-emitting devices contributes to the broader conversation on climate change. The abstract emphasizes the importance of regulations, guidelines, and technological innovations to mitigate potential risks, emphasizing the need for continued scientific exploration and public awareness to strike a harmonious equilibrium between technological progress and the well-being of both humans and the environment.

Introduction

The ubiquitous presence of electromagnetic radiation in our modern world has become a subject of growing concern, prompting extensive research into its potential impact on both the environment and human health. Several publications in the scientific literature have raised concern about the individual and public health impact of adverse non-ionizing radiation from electromagnetic field (EMF) exposure emanating from certain power, electrical and wireless devices commonly found in the home, workplace, school and community¹. As our reliance on these technologies intensifies, so does our exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMFs), raising questions about their long-term consequence. Studies have indicated that prolonged exposure to high levels of electromagnetic radiation may have adverse effects on the environment. For instance, it has been observed that certain wildlife species are sensitive to electromagnetic fields, affecting their behavior, navigation, and reproductive patterns². Additionally, the electromagnetic pollution generated by human activities contributes to the alteration of natural electromagnetic environments, potentially disrupting ecosystems and biodiversity³. Human health is another focal point of concern, given the omnipresence of electronic devices and wireless communication. The increasing use of mobile phones, Wi-Fi networks, and other wireless technologies exposes individuals to varying degrees of electromagnetic radiation. Some research suggests a potential link between prolonged exposure to EMFs and health issues such as sleep disturbances, headaches, and an increased risk of certain cancers⁴. Furthermore, the evolving landscape of technology introduces new challenges as 5G networks are deployed, intensifying the debate on their potential health implications. As we delve into this intricate web of electromagnetic fields, it is imperative to critically examine existing data and research findings to better comprehend the

multifaceted impact of electromagnetic radiation on both the environment and human well-being. This exploration is crucial in formulating informed policies and adopting technologies that strike a balance between the conveniences of modern life and the preservation of environmental and human health⁵.

Electromagnetic Radiation

A wide range of energy waves, from radio waves with large wavelengths to gamma rays with very small wavelengths, are together referred to as electromagnetic radiation. With oscillating electric and magnetic fields perpendicular to each other and the direction of motion, this radiant energy travels across space like a wave⁶. The spectrum is made up of a variety of waves with varying frequencies, wavelengths, and energies. These waves include visible light, ultraviolet, X-rays, gamma rays, infrared, and radio waves. Surprisingly, every element of this spectrum has a specific function: radio waves transmit information, microwaves heat objects, visible light is important for photosynthesis in biology and X-rays may be used for medical imaging diagnostics. Fundamentally, electromagnetic radiation comes from a variety of natural sources, including the sun, stars, and Earth itself. However, human activity also produces a significant quantity of electromagnetic radiation, particularly from power lines, wireless communication, and technological equipment⁷. Although radiation plays a vital part in both natural processes and technology, prolonged exposure to certain types of radiation, such as ionizing radiation or UV radiation from the sun, may be harmful to health. It can damage DNA and raise the chance of developing certain types of cancer⁸. Comprehending and using the characteristics of electromagnetic radiation has not only transformed communication and technology but also significantly contributed to scientific research and medical progress⁹.



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Synthesis and characterization of nano-zinc wire using a self designed unit galvanic cell in aqueous medium and its reactivity in propargylation of aldehydes

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ABSTRACT

Electrochemistry is used for propargylation of carbonyls in aqueous ZnCl₂ medium. For electrochemical process we designed a unit galvanic cell. ZnCl₂ is used as stoichiometric reagent and causes electrochemical deposition of zinc in cathode. Wire shaped nano zinc architecture has been formed in cathode during electrochemical process which is the active reagent. Homopropargylic alcohols are synthesized in good yields. After the organic reaction is over aqueous solution containing zinc salts can be reused up to 5th cycle without significant loss of reactivity.

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1. Introduction

Electrochemical methods can eliminate or dispose the waste materials and recycle the metal reagents [1]. For that reason electrochemical methods are excellent approach to green synthesis. On the other hand, aqueous reactions have been widely studied in order to reduce the use of flammable, toxic, or carcinogenic organic solvents [2]. A combination of aqueous and electrochemical conversion will be an excellent green synthetic approach [1,3].

During the electrochemical process new metal nano architecture is formed that can create interest as the new material. Due to higher surface area of the deposited nano-material reactivity on electrode will also be increased. Nano architecture with particular size and shape can be synthesized by electrodeposition. Because of their applications in nanotechnology material chemists will be interested with these newly synthesized nano architecture. Metallic nano-wires also have huge technological applications like

electronic displays, touch screens, and solar cells [4,5]. To the best of our knowledge, electrochemical synthesis of wire like nano architecture of metallic zinc from aqueous ZnCl₂ solution was first reported from our laboratory [6]. Here we wish to report propargylation of carbonyls using electrochemical process when nano wire architecture of pure metallic zinc is formed on cathode. Aqueous ZnCl₂ solution is used as starting material for the electrochemical process. In situ formed zinc nano wire is the active reagent for propargylation. Synthesis of homopropargylic alcohols by propargylation of carbonyls is synthetically very important in organic chemistry because of their use as building blocks in natural product synthesis. Metal-mediated propargylation reactions are well-known examples of green aqueous reactions [7,8]. But in most of the cases over stoichiometric amount of metal is used and the corresponding metal salt is generated as waste material. Lots of research has been done on developing metal mediated propargylation reactions in aqueous media. But direct use of ZnCl₂ is new and reported for the first time from this laboratory for Barbier type propargylation [6]. Among the successful metals zinc is very cheap and low toxic to mediate the Barbier-type reactions [9]. In most of the cases, physical or chemical activation is necessary.

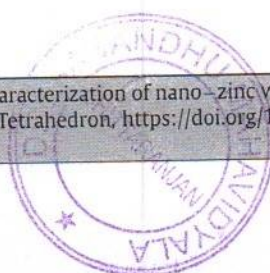
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multifaceted impact of electromagnetic radiation on both the environment and human well-being. This exploration is crucial in formulating informed policies and adopting technologies that strike a balance between the conveniences of modern life and the preservation of environmental and human health⁵.

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122.a


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LIFE AND WORKS OF MM. ANANTALAL THAKUR

UJJWAL SARDAR

Mahamahopadhyaya Anantalal Thakur, an uncommon name in the study of Sanskrit and Sanskrit Nyāyaśāstra in the twenty-first century. He was dedicated to promoting and developing of Indian culture. In the field of Manuscriptology the place of Anantalal Thakur was just after the reputed pioneers of Bangladesh like Haraprasad Sastri, Rajendralal Mitra and Chintaharan Chakravarti. Anantalal Thakur was born on Thursday 23rd Kartik of 1323B.S. (1916 A.D) in the line of Sadhak Krishna Jivan Thakur Chakrabarty in Unashia village, a famous cultural center of Kotwalipara Pargana of Faridpur district of undivided Bengal. The *Yajana-Yājana-Adhyana-Adhyāpana* was the occupation of his father Pandit Gobinda Chandra Thakur. He was greatly influenced by his father's simple and austere life, patriotism and deep knowledge. Mother Soudamini Devi was a wonderful wife of diverse qualities. She was born in the family of line of Dikpala Pandit Madhusudan Saraswati.

From infancy, Anantalal had strong knowledge of wisdom. His talents and craft were extremely high quality. In addition to school education, infant Anantalal had studied the Kalāpa Vyākaraṇa in the Grāmin Catuspāthī. He was forced to leave his house under political pressure when he was involved in the svadeśī movement in his adolescence. Anantalal passed matriculation examination in first division (1936 A.D) from Kotalipara Union Institution a local school. After passing matriculation examination he came to Calcutta for higher studies and took shelter in house of his sister-in-law, professor Chintaharan Chakravarti, noted Indologist of all India repute. The next education he got in Sanskrit College. He passed Intermediate with 1st Division (1938) and passed B.A in Sanskrit Honours in 1941. Taking Nyāya Vaiśeṣika as a special paper he passed M.A. with first class first from Calcutta University in 1944. After passing M.A. he earned a scholarship for Indo Tibetan Studies. In 1945, he got the special title of Kābyatīrtha from the Vangīya Saṃskṛita Śikṣā Pariṣat. He was a direct disciple of the two-Mahamahopadhaya Professor MM. Yogendranath Tarkasāṃkhya-Vedāntatīrtha and MM. Dr. Phaṇibhūṣana Tarkavāgīśa. During his college days he was the most affectionate of renowned Ācāryas like Prof. Dr. Surendranath Dasgupta, Dr. Dakshinaranjan Bhattacharya, Dr. Dinesh Chandra Bhattacharya, MM.Kalipada Tarkyācārya, Pandit Sakal Narayana Sastri, MM. Haranchandra Bhattacharya and so on. During College and Uni-

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102.0

Municipal Waste Management: Issues & Challenges

2018-19

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Abstract:

The increasing industrialization, rapid pace of urbanization and significant changes in the life styles along with the process of economic growth and development are mainly responsible for the generation of waste in the municipal areas in our country. All types of wastes are causing threats to sustainable development. In recent years, technologies are being developed globally in order to reduce the waste considerably as well as generating substantial quantity of decentralized energy.

However, municipal waste management is a relatively recent development in India. In our present study, we will address relevant issues and challenges which are being mainly confronted by the municipalities in the urban areas. We will showcase various challenges in the process of municipal waste management and their probable solutions.

Keywords: Municipal waste management, Sustainable development, Municipalities, Issues, Challenges, Solutions.

Prelude

The rapid industrialization, urbanization and changes in life style, etc. have given rise to generation of huge quantum of waste leading to increased threats to the environment. In recent years, technologies are being developed and demonstrated globally that not only help in reducing the quantum of waste considerably, but also could generate substantial quantity of decentralized energy.

However, solid waste management is a relatively recent development in Indian context. According to India's Constitution, Solid Waste Management (SWM) falls within the purview of the State Government. The activities are entrusted to Urban Local Bodies (ULB) through state legislations. In most of the Indian cities, the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) collection, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal is carried out by the respective municipal corporations and the State Governments enforce regulatory policies from time to time.

Management of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is one of the most neglected areas of urban development in India. Magnitude and density of urban population in India is increasing at an alarming rate and consequently

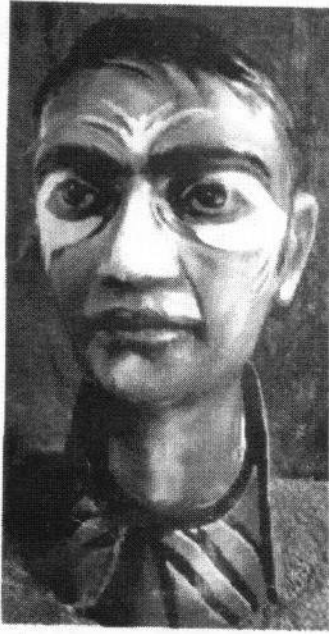



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लमही

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तीसरा प्रभावशाली बिन्दु फ्रिदा कालो का संघर्षपूर्ण जीवन है जिसने मात्र 47 वर्ष की उम्र में विपरीत परिस्थितियों में महत्त्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों को हासिल कर लिया। फ्रिदा की कला पर उपनिवेशवाद के विरोध का भी प्रभाव स्पष्ट रूप से देखा जा सकता है। फ्रिदा कालो का जीवन उन सभी के लिए प्रेरणास्रोत है जो छोटे-छोटे जीवन संघर्षों में अपने को अकेला और पराजित महसूस करते हैं। उसका सम्पूर्ण जीवन संघर्ष, विपरीत परिस्थितियों में अपने को संभालने का जज्बा और चित्रकारी को समर्पित उनका व्यक्तित्व ऐसे कलाकारों के लिए प्रेरणास्रोत है जो छोटी-छोटी बाधा आने पर परिस्थितियों को दोष देते हुए अपना रास्ता बदल देते हैं। फ्रिदा की चित्रकारी नारीवादी आन्दोलन को नये आयाम देती हुई दिखाई देती है—'फ्रिदा के चित्रों में अनेक नये विमर्श उभर रहे हैं। नारीवाद एक महत्त्वपूर्ण विमर्श है जिसके अन्तर्गत फ्रिदा की नई और सारगर्भित व्याख्याएँ की जा रही हैं। माना जाता है कि फ्रिदा ने नारी जीवन में छिपे यथार्थ को पहली बार निर्भीकता से चित्रित किया है।' (अतीत का दरवाजा, पृष्ठ-95)

वैवाहिक जीवन की असफलता और माँ न बन पाने का दर्द उनकी चित्रकारी में उभर कर आता है। 'मेरा जन्म' (1932) नामक चित्र में एक बच्चे को दिखाया गया है। यह इसलिए महत्त्वपूर्ण माना जाता है क्योंकि पश्चिम में प्रजनन विषय पर इससे पूर्व ऐसे चित्र नहीं बनाये गये थे। यह चित्र नारी शक्ति का सबसे बड़ा आयाम उद्घाटित करने वाला चित्र माना जाता है। असगर वजाहत का मानना है कि—'फ्रिदा के चित्रों में 'स्व' की रक्षा के लिए नारी संघर्ष की भावना भी दिखाई पड़ती है। नारी शक्ति और नारी अधिकार के स्वर फ्रिदा की कला में एक-दूसरे से मिल गये हैं। उनके चित्रों में 'नारी-पीड़ा' के बहुत मार्मिक प्रसंग भी दिखाई पड़ते हैं।' (अतीत का दरवाजा, पृष्ठ-95)

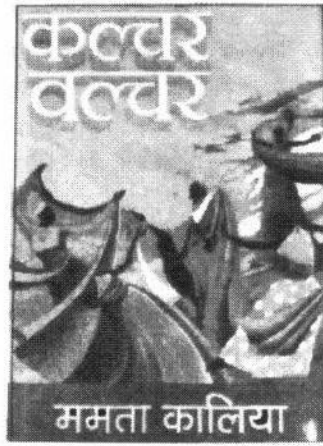
फ्रिदा कालो को देखकर अहसास होता है कि उसका घर पर्यटन के रूप में विकसित हो सकता है तो क्या हमारे देश में भी यह संभव नहीं हो सकता है? हमारे यहाँ भी बड़े-बड़े रचनाकार, वैज्ञानिक, गणितज्ञ, शिक्षाविद् आदि के घर आज खण्डहर में तब्दील हो चुके हैं और उनकी ओर ध्यान देने वाला कोई नहीं है। क्या इन्हें देश के पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में नहीं विकसित किया जा सकता जो देश के आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक उन्नयन का माध्यम बन सके।

अंततः कहा जा सकता है कि असगर वजाहत ने हिन्दी जगत को एक महत्त्वपूर्ण यात्रा-संस्मरण दिया है। इसमें यात्राओं के करने के तरीके के साथ ही यात्रा साहित्य लिखने की कला के कुछ महत्त्वपूर्ण बिन्दु लेखक ने सुझाये हैं। भाषा में सहजता विद्यमान है जिससे पाठक रोचकता के साथ इसे पढ़ कर विवेच्य स्थलों की जानकारी ले सकता है। ■

पता : सहायक आचार्य, हिन्दी एवं तुलनात्मक साहित्य विभाग, केरल केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय
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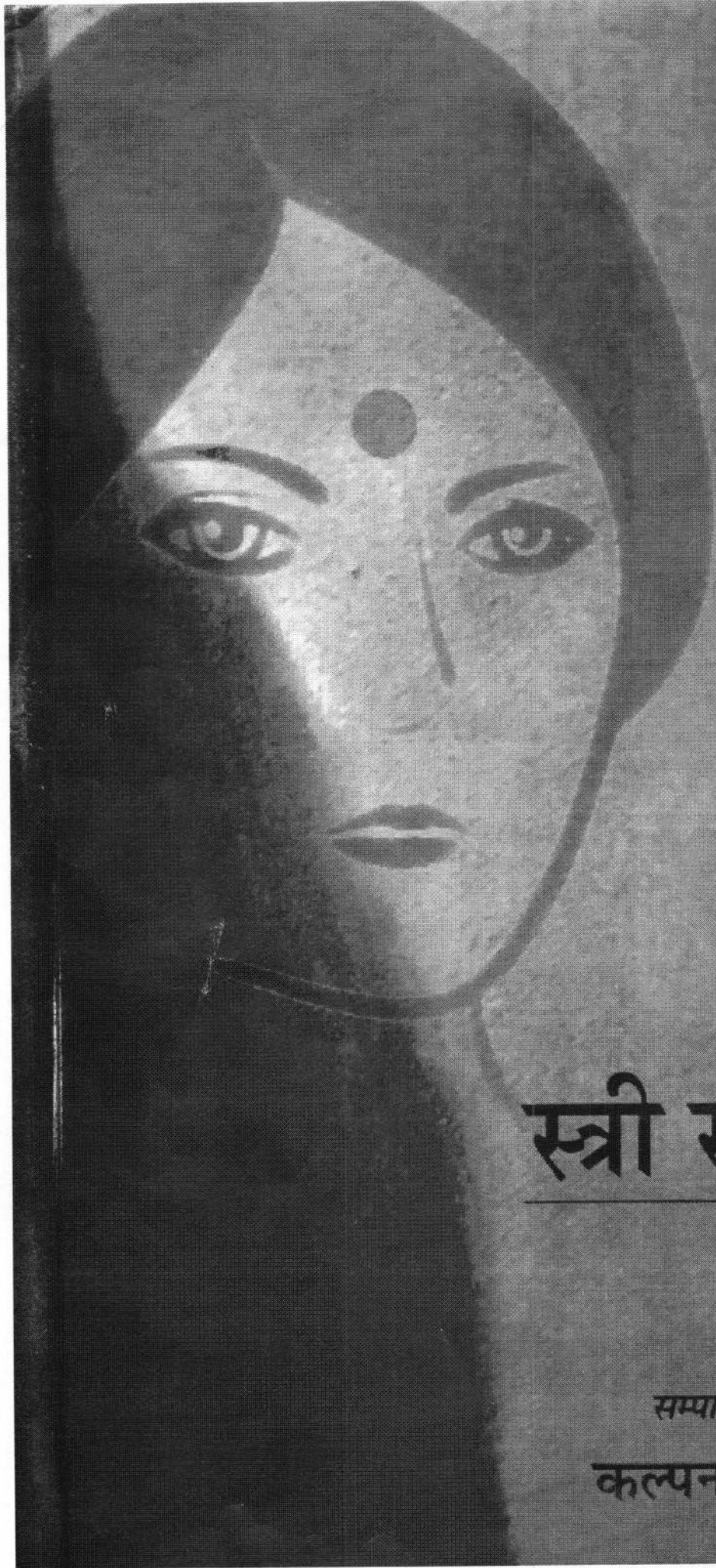
■ कल्पना पंत

कोई भी रचना न केवल अपने समसामयिक हो रही विभिन्न घटनाओं से प्रभावित होती है अपितु उसमें उस समय विशेष की तमाम सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक घटनाओं के सजीव चित्र भी किसी-न-किसी रूप में मौजूद रहते हैं। साहित्य केवल समाज का आईना भर नहीं होता है बल्कि उसमें सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य पर घटित हो रही घटनाओं के प्रति प्रतिक्रिया के साथ-साथ पाठकों को सचेत करने एवं उन परिस्थितियों में सुधार हेतु तीव्र इच्छा का भाव भी स्पष्टतः निहित रहता है। ममता कालिया के नवीनतम उपन्यास 'कल्वर वल्वर' के केंद्र में कोलकाता शहर है। इस उपन्यास में आए प्रमुख पात्र मसलन सुषमा अग्रवाल, नवीन मिश्र, बाबूलाल माहेश्वरी, सुधा देवी, बोस दा, उमा और कल्याण घोष, तारकेश्वर आदि के माध्यम से 'साहित्य संस्कृति भवन' के वास्तविक उद्देश्यों के क्षरण की कथा कही गयी है। यह उपन्यास देश में साहित्य, संस्कृति के संवर्धन हेतु स्थापित संस्थाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति को तो उजागर करता ही है साथ ही इन संस्थाओं की कार्यशैली से जुड़ी अन्य गतिविधियों का भी यथार्थ लेखा-जोखा प्रस्तुत करता है।

साहित्य संस्कृति भवन प्रतीक है उन तमाम साहित्य संस्कृति से सम्बंधित संस्थाओं का, जो बाहर से भव्य, विशिष्ट और समृद्ध नजर आते हुए भी भीतर से खोखले हो चुके हैं। साहित्य संस्कृति भवन की बाहरी भव्यता तथा भीतरी खोखलेपन को उजागर करते हुए उपन्यासकार लिखती हैं 'कोलकाता के बीचोबीच मुख्य सड़क पर स्थित भवन की विशाल इमारत और व्यापक परिसर ऊपर से पक्का लगते हुए भी अंदर से खोखला होता जा रहा था। साहित्य संस्कृति भवन से दिन पर दिन साहित्य और संस्कृति, दोनों गायब होती जा रही थीं।' (पृ. 7)

हिन्दी साहित्यतिहास की सुदीर्घ परंपरा में साहित्यिक-सांस्कृतिक संस्थानों की भूमिका स्पष्ट नजर आती है। साहित्य को समृद्ध और बहुसंख्यक लोगों की अभिरुचि बनाने में इन संस्थानों की महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है। किन्तु वर्तमान परिदृश्य में ऐसे

2018-19



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कल्पना पन्त

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अनुक्रम

भूमिका

7

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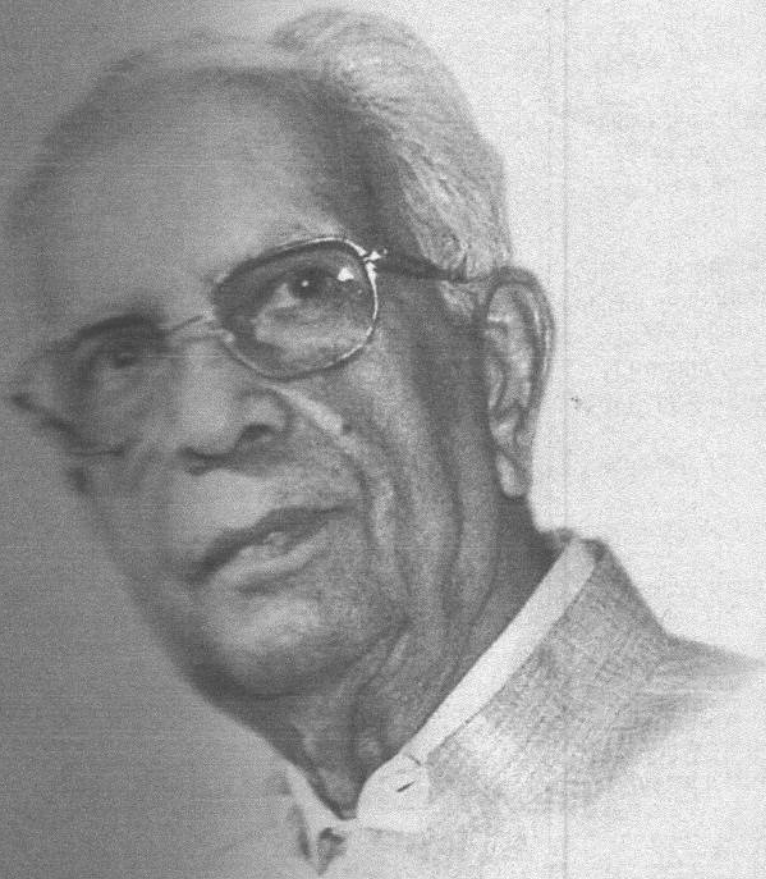
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2018-19

The Many Dimensions of Keshari Nath Tripathi's Poetry

(A Collection of Seminar Articles)



The Many Dimensions of
Keshari Nath Tripathi's Poetry

Chief Editor
Dr. Tushar Kanti Banerjee



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Dr. Tushar Kanti Banerjee

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কবি কেশরীনাথ ত্রিপাঠীর ভাবনায় আধ্যাত্মিকতা ও দার্শনিক

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কবি কেশরীনাথ ত্রিপাঠীর 'উন্মুক্ত' কাব্যগ্রন্থ এক জীবনমুখী কাব্যগ্রন্থ। এই কাব্যগ্রন্থের মধ্যে কবির বহুমুখী প্রতিভার পরিচয় প্রকাশিত হয়েছে। কবির বিচিত্র ভাবনা যেমন জাতীয়তাবাদ, দেশাত্মবোধ, প্রাচ্য আর পাশ্চাত্যের প্রেম, অসীম আর সসীম-এর মেলবন্ধন, মানুষের নানা সমস্যা, সমাজের, জাতির, প্রকৃতির অবক্ষয় সবকিছু এক সূতোয় গেঁথে ফেলেছেন। 'উন্মুক্ত' কাব্য এক পাওনার হিসাব মিটিয়ে তথা মনের দ্বন্দ্ব ঘুচিয়ে শান্তির নীড়ে বাস করার আহ্বান।

'উন্মুক্ত' কাব্যে কবি বলেছেন মনের কোন বয়স নেই, যে কোন বয়সেই মানুষ সজীব হয়ে উঠতে পারে। 'উন্মুক্ততা' হলো মনের এক প্রবৃত্তি। তার একটা গতি আছে, আর আছে চপলতা। মনের অসীম ক্ষমতা রয়েছে। তাকে বশ করে সামনের দিকে এগিয়ে যেতে হবে। এই প্রক্রিয়া যদি কেউ করে তাহলে সে একদিন না একদিন অসীমে পৌঁছে যাবে, কিন্তু মানুষের মন বড় চঞ্চল—গীতায় অর্জুন বলেছেন—প্রভু আমার মন বড় চঞ্চল। প্রভু বলেছেন এটা দোষ নয়, এটা গুণ। চঞ্চলতা যার মধ্যে নেই সে কোন কিছুই উপলব্ধি করতে পারবে না। প্রভু বলেছেন যে দৌড়াতে পারে সে স্থিরও হবে।

মন দু-জায়গায় স্থির হয়। এটা আমার কথা নয়— গুরু পরম্পরায় সংস্কার কথা। মনকে স্থির করতে হলে সংস্কার করতে হয়। এক জীবনে যা আকর্ষক মহত্বপূর্ণ লাগে সেখানেই মন স্থির হয়। যেমন কোন যুবতীর যদি কোন যুবককে আকর্ষক লাগে তাহলে মন কিন্তু সেখানেই স্থির হয়। এখানে এ প্রসঙ্গে বিস্তারিত আলোচনার প্রয়োজন নেই। আবার যে ব্যক্তির বিষয়-সম্পত্তি আকর্ষক লাগে বা মহত্বপূর্ণ লাগে সেখানেই তার মন স্থির হয়। কবির কাব্য

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SANSKRIT STUDIES”

REVIEWED

NATIONAL SEMINAR PROCEEDINGS
21ST-22ND JANUARY, 2019

Edited by

Anupam Dutta

Lokesh Mondal

Department of Sanskrit
RANIGANJ GIRLS' COLLEGE
2019


Teacher-in-charge
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MESSAGE

I'm immensely delighted to learn that Raniganj Girls' College in collaboration with Sallajandanda Fulgani Smriti Mahavidyalaya is going to publish the Seminar Proceedings entitled "EMERGING POSSIBILITIES IN SANSKRIT STUDIES" in the shape of a book. The book is to be edited by Shree Anupam Datta and Shree Lokesh Mandal jointly. Hence the book is going to be enriched with multifarious contributions of a lot of Scholars and academicians.

In this regard, however, I like to extend my heartfelt congratulations to the people of this sort of academic interest the endeavour of whom is laudable and encouraging.


(Professor Gopalchandra Misra)



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Neshabandhu Mahavidyalaya
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জ্ঞানশ্রী মিত্রের নিবন্ধাবলী ও মহামহোপাধ্যায় অনন্ত
লাল ঠাকুর

উজ্জ্বল সরদার

সহঅধ্যাপক, দেশবন্ধু মহাবিদ্যালয়, চিত্তরঞ্জন


Teacher-in-charge
Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya
Chittaranjan

চলচ্চিত্তং চলবিত্তং চলজ্জীবনযৌবনম্ ।

চলাচলমিদং সর্বং কীর্ত্তিযস্য স জীবতি ॥

মহাভারতের এই বাণীর সার্থক নাম মহামহোপাধ্যায় অনন্তলাল ঠাকুর । তিনি ভারতীয় দর্শন ও সংস্কৃতির পর্যালোচনায় প্রবদপ্রতিম পুরুষ । ন্যায়-বৈশেষিক দর্শন থেকে বিদেশীয় দর্শন, বৌদ্ধদর্শন, বেদ, রামায়ণ, মহাভারত, সংস্কৃত নাটক-কাব্য-সাহিত্য তথা পুঁথিবিদ্যা নানা বিদ্যাক্ষেত্রেই তাঁর প্রবেশ ছিল সুগম । দ্যুতিমান ব্যক্তিত্বের অধিকারী অধ্যাপক অনন্তলাল ঠাকুর বৌদ্ধদর্শনের বহু প্রাচীন পুঁথি সম্পদনা করে গ্রন্থরূপে প্রকাশ করেছেন । পুঁথি সম্পদনার ক্ষেত্রে তাঁর অন্যতম কাজ হল-বৌদ্ধন্যায়চার্য জ্ঞানশ্রীমিত্রের রচনাগুলির দুর্লভ লিপি উদ্ধার করে প্রতিপক্ষদের অভিমত থেকে লুপ্ত ন্যায়দর্শনের পাঠ পুনঃপ্রতিষ্ঠিত করা ।

তিনি জ্ঞানশ্রীমিত্রের উপর কাজ করার প্রথম অনুপ্রেরণা পান গুরু ম.ম. ফণিভূষণ তর্কবাগীশ মহাশয়ের কাছে । তর্কবাগীশ মহাশয় বলেছিলেন, শংকরাচার্যের আবির্ভাবের পর আমরা বৌদ্ধদের তাড়িয়ে দিয়েছি, তাদের গ্রন্থ পুড়িয়ে দিয়েছি ।

কিন্তু খোঁজ করলে জ্ঞানশ্রীমিত্র এবং রত্নকীর্তির বই খুঁজে পাওয়া যাবে এবং এই দুজন বৌদ্ধনৈয়ায়িকের গ্রন্থ উদ্ধার করা গেলে ন্যায়শাস্ত্রের প্রভূত উপকার সাধিত হবে । দুঃখের বিষয় ঠাকুর অক্লান্ত পরিশ্রমে জ্ঞানশ্রীমিত্র এবং রত্নকীর্তির কাজ সমাপ্ত করলেও তর্কবাগীশ মহাশয় তা দেখে যেতে পারেননি ।

তিন্দ্রতীয় সংস্কৃত গ্রন্থমালার পঞ্চম গ্রন্থ 'জ্ঞানশ্রীমিত্র নিবন্ধাবলী' । এখানে বৌদ্ধদর্শনের উপর জ্ঞানশ্রী মিত্রের কাজগুলি নিবন্ধাকারে সংরক্ষিত রয়েছে । দ্বারভান্ডার মিথিলা বিদ্যাপীঠের প্রাধ্যাপক থাকাকালে তাঁর সম্পদনায় ১৯৫৯

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IASLIC 28th National Seminar 2018



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On

LIS Education in India : Current Scenario and Future Strategies

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MT- 4 CURRICULUM DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION PAPER

MT - 04 - 01

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE EDUCATION IN INDIA : AN OVERVIEW OF THE INTEGRATED MLIS COURSE RECENTLY INTRODUCED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN

Samayita Dutta¹

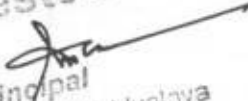
Abstract : Library and information science education is changing over time by extending the field of research in various dimensions of the study. Several committees have been set up to reshaping the subject idea and modernizing the syllabus. The courses such as certificate courses, BLIS, MLIS, Integrated MLIS, Diploma in Library and Information Science, Post Graduate Diploma in Library and Information Science, M. Phil, and PhD courses are being offered in the colleges and Universities in India. The first certificate course in Library and Information Science was conducted by Madras Library Association in the year of 1929. The post graduate diploma course was introduced by the Madras University, Banaras Hindu University, Bombay University, and University of Calcutta in the year of 1937, 1941, 1943 and 1945 respectively. Delhi University started the post graduate diploma course in the year of 1947. The advisory committee under the chairmanship of S.R Ranganathan was appointed in the year of 1960 to standardize the curriculum; Curriculum Development Committee (CDC) under the chairmanship of Prof. P.N Kaula for revision, modification of the curriculum; Karisiddappa Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. C. R. Karisiddappa for redesigning, suggestion and overall evaluation of the curriculum. These efforts have been undertaken in developing & modernizing the LIS education with the changing needs and technological advancements. The growth of LIS education was recognized significantly during the 1960s. The change in the content of the syllabus and inclusion of information science as a subject was required for the setting up of the information centers, documentation centers during the 1970s. Karisiddappa Committee (2001) suggested for the introduction of the integrated course of MLIS and draw attention on the infrastructural requirement and the course structure, credit requirement, teaching hours etc for the development of the integrated course. This study exhibit the advantages of 2 year integrated courses and specially highlighted the open courses recently adopted by The University of Burdwan.

Keywords : Library and Information Science education, MLIS Curriculum, Integrated MLIS Curriculum, LIS Curriculum, Open course.

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MT - 04 - 02

STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS CBCS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KALYANI

Sibsankar Jana¹, Anusua Bose²

Abstract : This paper tried to describe Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) in brief. The present work is basically a pilot study among the students of MLIS of University of Kalyani and students of other departments those who took LIS as CBCS subject in University of Kalyani. The main objective of this study was to know the satisfaction level about the choice of CBCS subject, teachers' effort in teaching the CBCS subject, matching between course covered in class and actual syllabus, and course content of CBCS subject. Besides the above, the other objectives are that to know the agreement level on the opinion 'getting opportunity of CBCS in each semester', appropriateness of CBCS in the Indian education system, and provision of online course as CBCS subject having equivalent credit. These all opinions and agreements options have been compared based on the factors gender, percentage of marks in 1st semester and CBCS subject.

A survey was conducted by distributing questionnaire among 50 students in which 15 are from the Department of Library and Information Science and remaining 35 students from other departments of the University of Kalyani. Only 46 responses are received through their filled-in questionnaires. In the present study, 14 null hypotheses (reverse to this null hypotheses are alternative hypotheses) are formulated about the satisfaction levels and opinion's agreement levels with respect to gender, percentage of marks in 1st semester, CBCS subject and in general perspective.

After analysis the data, it is found that 76% students in their CBCS subject, 67% students in 'teachers' effort in CBCS class', 41% students in 'course covered in comparison to curriculum' and 48% students in 'course contents of CBCS subject' are satisfied or highly satisfied irrespective of other factors like gender, percentage of marks in 1st semester and CBCS subjects. Again, it is also found that 17% students are in the opinion of 'There should be another opportunity to CBCS subject in each semester', 35% students are in the opinion of 'The CBCS is appropriate for the betterment of education in our Indian education system' and 59% students are in the opinion of 'The University must have the option for completing online course as CBCS subject having equivalent credits. In these case they are either agreed or strongly agreed irrespective of other factors.

Keywords : Credit Based Choice System, CBCS Curriculum, LIS education, University of Kalyani

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A novel Bengali Language Query Processing System (BLQPS) in medical domain

Article type: Research Article

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Abstract: Bengali is the seventh most widely spoken language in the world. Many researchers are working on developing Bengali language based information retrieval, question-answering, query-response systems. The proposed Bengali Language Query Processing System (BLQPS) is based on natural language query-response model. Bengali language has been used in the model to extract knowledge data from a default database. The system is based on scoring and pattern generation algorithm that is able to generate structure query language (SQL) from natural language query in Bengali with the help of a synonym database. The proposed system is domain based and a large number of words have been initialized in the synonym database. The SQL is formulated from semantic analysis. Further, the generated SQL has been used to extract knowledge data in Bengali language from the default database.

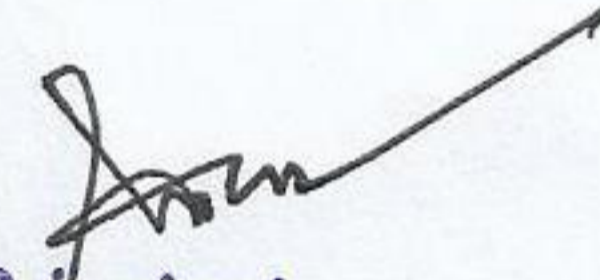
Keywords: Query-response, scoring and pattern generation based algorithm, Structure Query Language (SQL), Semantic analysis, Bengali Language Query Processing System (BLQPS), Natural Language Processing (NLP)

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फसल जैसे— चना, बाजरा, ज्वार, कोदो, कुटकी आदि बोते है। वही मध्यम वर्ग के कृषक मुख्य फसलो के साथ एक या दो फसलो को बोते है जैसे— सोयाबीन के साथ मक्का, गेहूँ के साथ चना आदि और वहुद कश्क अधिक लाभ कामाने वाली फसलो को बोते है गन्ना, साग—भाजी,आदि इन तथ्यो से स्पष्ट है की बैतूल जिले की कृषि शस्य संयोजन का स्वरूप स्पष्ट दिखाई देता है और इसमें परिवर्तन भी देखने को मिल रहा है।

सन्दर्भ सूची:—

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स्त्री स्वाधीनता का प्रश्न और

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पश्चिमी शिक्षा के प्रचार—प्रसार ने स्त्रियों के विचारों को काफी आंदोलित किया दृढ़ता के साथ डटे रहने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ी। न में होने वाले इस जागरण का परिणाम यह एक प्रबल जनमत नारियों के पक्ष में उभर जो ब्रिटिश सरकार भारतीय प्रथा को समर्थ संस्था को प्रभावित करने वाले किसी कानून में रुचि नहीं रखती थी, उन्हें भी इस प्रबल उपेक्षा करने का साहस नहीं हुआ, परिणाम एसेम्बली में समय—समय पर ऐसे कानून जिनके कारण नारी—वर्ग को न्यायोचित अधिकार करने की सुविधा हुई। ऐसे कानूनों में हिन्दू इनहेरिटेन्स अमेन्डमेंट ऐक्ट सन् १९२९ और मैरिज रिस्ट्रीक्सन ऐक्ट १९२९ विशेष रूप हैं। सन् १९२९ के उत्तराधिकार विधायक विशेषता इस अर्थ में है कि अब पारिवारिक नतिनी, बहन और बहन की संतान को प्राप्त हुआ। इन्हीं दिनों विवाह की अनुसंध में कानून बनाने के लिए भी आंदोलन था। बाल—विवाह निषेध के विषय में एक सम्मान पूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त हो और उसे मिले इस विषय में भी आंदोलन चल रहा सन् १९३७ में हिन्दू—विमेन्स राइट्स एक्ट हुआ। इससे ही आगे बढ़कर तो आजादी के लिए सन् १९४६ में हिन्दू सेपरेट मेन्टिनेन्स एंड रेसिडेन्स ऐक्ट भी



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वर्ष 62

दिसम्बर 2020

अंक 4

सिनेमा और साहित्य : 'परम्परा की खोज'

डॉ. जोतिमय बाग

सिनेमा' की यात्रा लगभग सौ साल पुराना है, और आज की दुनिया में यह एक महत्वपूर्ण मन का साधन होने के साथ-साथ एक शक्त सामाजिक चेतना का माध्यम भी बनता चला जा रहा है। शायद बन चुका है। निःसंदेह इस छोटी सी समय में सिनेमा ने एक लम्बी यात्रा तय की है। तय में सिनेमा का दखल अब अस्वाभाविक नहीं रह गया है। आज सिनेमा का बढ़ता कदम इस प्रश्न जन्म दे रहा है, कि 'हिन्दी साहित्य में सिनेमा है या हिन्दी सिनेमा में साहित्य'। आज यह प्रश्न भले लघुकार हो पर...

जहां तक मनोरंजन का सवाल है, आज साहित्य से सिनेमा काफी आगे है। आज शायद इस प्रश्न उत्तर सबके पास है कि "साहित्य के पास पाठक अधिक है या सिनेमा के पास दर्शक।" हमारा हिन्दी साहित्य काफी समृद्ध है और पुरानी भी। आदिकाल-भक्तिकाल, रीतिकाल और आधुनिक काल इतिहास का अंग ही नहीं बल्कि एक भव्य परम्परा भी है।

भक्तिकाल एक विशाल सांस्कृतिक जनांदोलन का विस्फोट है। इसमें हिन्दू-मुस्लिम, दलित-स्त्री सभी का योगदान है। एक तरफ हमें राम और कृष्ण साधक मिले तो दूसरी तरफ संत और सूफी। जीतनी लम्बी परंपरा राम और कृष्ण भक्त कवियों का है उतनी ही लम्बी परंपरा संत एवं सूफियों का रहा है। सूफी सम्प्रदायों का विकास चार पीरों से माना जाता है ये हैं- मुर्तजा अली, ख्वाजा-हसन बसरी, ख्वाजा ख्वाब आजमी तथा अब्दुल वहिद बिन जैद कूफी। ये सभी सम्प्रदाय हजरत मुहम्मद से अपने वजूद को जोड़ते हैं। सूफियों की दृष्टि से प्रथम चार खलीफाओं में हजरत अली ही सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। भारत वर्ष में चार प्रमुख सूफी सम्प्रदाय दृष्टिगोचर किया गया ये हैं- चिश्तिया, कादरिया, सुरहवर्दिया और नक्शबन्दिया। प्रथम तीन सम्प्रदाय हसन अल अबरी से सम्बन्धित है और चौथा अबू वक्र से।

चिश्ती सम्प्रदाय-भारतवर्ष में चिश्ती सम्प्रदाय का काफी प्रचार प्रसार हुआ इस सम्प्रदाय के आदि प्रवर्तकों में दो नाम मिलते हैं, ख्वाजा इसहाक शामी चिश्ति और उनके शिष्य ख्वाजा अबू अब्दाल चिश्ती। ख्वाजा मुईनुद्दीन चिस्ती ने इस सम्प्रदाय का प्रचार और प्रसार किया। हमें आज भी उनके नाम लोगों के जुवां पे मिलते हैं। ख्वाजा मुईनुद्दीन का जन्म सन् 1142 के आस-पास माना जाता है। इनकी मृत्यु सन् 1236 अजमेर में हुयी। अजमेर दरगाह आज भी इसकी शान और शौकत को बढ़ा रही है। शिहबुद्दीन, बाबा फरीद आदि इस सम्प्रदाय से जुड़े हैं।

सैय्यद मुहम्मद हाफिज के अनुसार चिश्ती भारत का सर्वप्रथम प्राचीन सूफी सिलसिला है। ख्वाजा मुईनुद्दीन चिश्ती सन् 1192 ई. में (12वी. शता.) शिहबुद्दीन गोरी की सेना के साथ भारत में आये और बाद में इन्होंने चिश्तियां परंपरा की नींव डाली। भारत में इन्होंने बहुत से हिन्दू रीति रिवाजों को अपना लिया। चिश्तियों की प्रकृति उदार थी। ईश्वर प्रेम और मानव की सेवा उनके प्रमुख सिद्धांतों में से थे। इस सिलसिले के सूफीसंत हिन्दू योगियों की भाँति जीवन व्यतीत करते थे। वे अद्वैतवाद के परंपरागत नियमों में विश्वास रखते थे तथा निजी संपत्ति के खिलाफ थे। वे समा में विश्वास रखते थे। मुईनुद्दीन चिश्ती ने अजमेर में अपना निवास स्थान बनाया। उनकी समाधि अजमेर में ख्वाजा साहब के नाम से

AgVO₃ Nanorods Decorated with Polypyrrole and Tetraphenylporphyrin as Ternary Catalysts for Oxygen Electrode Reactions

Papri Mondal, Uday Kumar Ghorui, Jit Satra, Sourav Mardanya, Divesh N. Srivastava, Gopala Ram Bhadu, and Bibhutoosh Adhikary*

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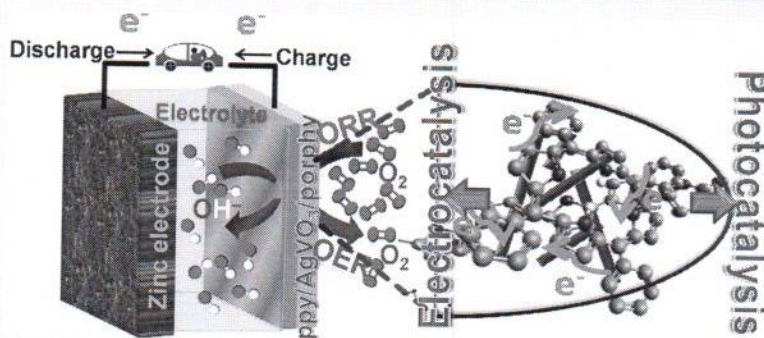
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ABSTRACT: Exploring a sustainable, cost-effective, and efficient bifunctional electrocatalyst for oxygen reduction reaction (ORR) and oxygen evolution reaction (OER) is very significant as well as challenging to develop an energy conversion–storage system. Herein, we demonstrate a fabrication technique of an organic–inorganic hybrid polypyrrole (ppy)/AgVO₃, and its surface was further modified by porphyrin (porphy) to boost its catalytic performances. The C,N-based ppy/AgVO₃/porphy nanocatalyst acts as a charge transport highway to accelerate the sluggish OER/ORR kinetics and results in its impressive bifunctional performances. It exhibits an outstanding four-electron ORR activity with higher onset potential (1.03 V) and remarkable OER catalytic performance carrying a lowest overpotential (η_{10}) of 220 mV, largely outperforming AgVO₃ and ppy/AgVO₃. Initially the very low ORR/OER activities of AgVO₃ nanorods come from poor O₂ and OH[−] adsorption on V⁵⁺ sites due to its extremely low electrochemical active surface area (ECSA) and poor electrical conductivity. The ppy loading has improved its catalytic performances by providing new active sites due to the presence of pyrrolic-N. Finally, the active site density was greatly enhanced after porphy loading over ppy/AgVO₃, as porphy offers additional pyridinic-N along with pyrrolic-N atom. Furthermore, developed mesoporous surface after porphy incorporation provides high electrical conductivity, large surface area, enhanced charge–mass transport, close electrolyte–catalyst contact, and improved stability. Considering its bifunctional activity, NComp has been further evaluated by integrating it into a prototype zinc–air battery (ZAB), where a low discharge–charge voltage gap (0.71 V at 10 mA·cm^{−2}) and a large peak power density (301 mW·cm^{−2}) were achieved. Moreover, the NComp-based rechargeable ZAB (RZAB) is efficient enough to be operated evenly for 100 discharge–charge cycles. Most importantly, our findings may offer a powerful yet easy fabrication method of corrosion resistant high-performance catalyst through regulating active sites for investigating catalysis.

KEYWORDS: polypyrrole/AgVO₃/porphyrin, bifunctional oxygen electrocatalyst, zinc–air battery, high current density, photocatalysis

1. INTRODUCTION

With the ever-growing concern about the surging global energy crisis and environmental pollution, the realization for renewable, green, sustained, and clean energy supplements have been unprecedented in the past few years. To ensure the prompt and salubrious development of economy and meet the demands of sustainable energy requirements,¹ numerous attempts have been urgently made for the development of novel and renewable energy storage devices such as metal–air batteries,² water splitting, and fuel cells,^{3–5} etc. Rechargeable zinc–air batteries

(RZABs) have caught worldwide attention due to their considerable energy density, large capacity, cost-effectiveness, environmental amity, and safety.^{6–10} The key oxygen reduction

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Sonochemically Synthesized Spin-Canted CuFe_2O_4 Nanoparticles for Heterogeneous Green Catalytic Click Chemistry

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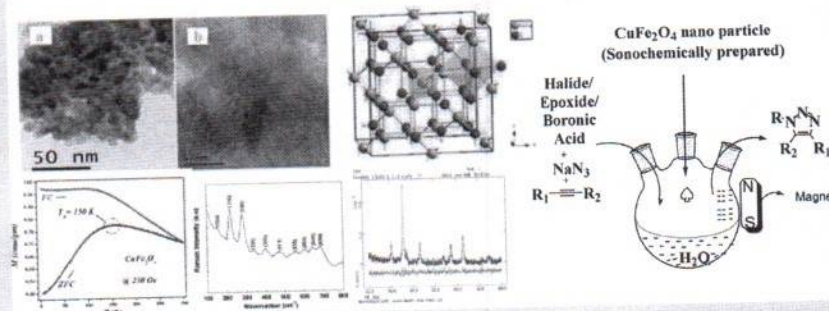
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Supporting Information

Catalytic Green Click Chemistry



ABSTRACT: Heterogeneous green catalysis by using magnetically separable nanometal–oxide catalysts has become a subject of prime focus recently. PXRD (powder X-ray diffraction), FESEM (field emission scanning electron microscopy), and HRTEM (high-resolution tunneling electron microscopy) with IR and Raman spectroscopy are applied to analyze the structural and microstructural properties of nanosized (~ 15.3 nm) CuFe_2O_4 synthesized by both sonochemical and mechanochemical processes. The sonochemical process provides a better uniformity of sizes of the nanoparticles (NPs). Rietveld refinement with the PXRD pattern reveals the inverse spinel-like architecture of CuFe_2O_4 NPs. The Raman spectra also indicate the phase purity of the synthesized material. The static magnetic measurements are performed at different magnetic fields and temperature ranges from 300 to 5 K, which confirms the existence of the ferrimagnetic phase mixed with some finer superparamagnetic (SPM) nanophases within the sample. Unsaturated magnetization is observed even at an applied 5 T magnetic field for the presence of spin-canting nature in the partially inverted copper ferrite phases at the surfaces of the nanoparticles. Now, these coupled magnetic CuFe_2O_4 NPs are used as a heterogeneous catalyst for three-component Huisgen 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition click reaction in aqueous media. By this catalyst system, we were able to couple alkyl halide, epoxide, or boronic acid with alkynes efficiently to furnish 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-triazoles in excellent yields within very short reaction time. The test for heterogeneity, reusability, and reproducibility of the catalyst has also been performed successfully without prominent decrease in yield up to the fifth cycle.

1. INTRODUCTION

Heterogeneous green catalytic click chemistry is very important from several perspectives: (a) green chemistry: the reaction proceeds without using any solvent only in the presence of the catalyst, (b) easy separation: the catalyst can be separated from the mixture by simple filtration, (c) click chemistry: click chemistry provides the maximum conversion.¹ Catalytic click chemistry is a unique approach for the conversion of reactant molecules to a particular desired product in a single step or consecutive steps. Several types of heterogeneous catalysts such as MOFs,² metal nanoparticles (NPs),³ and metal–oxide NPs⁴ are used for such click

chemistry, while usage of magnetically separable spinel ferrites for such application is relatively scarce.⁵ On the other hand, copper-catalyzed azide–alkyne cycloaddition (CuAAC) is an important “click chemistry” reaction which has been extensively applied in chemical biology, medicinal chemistry, and materials science. The CuAAC reaction of terminal alkynes provides a mild and efficient synthesis of 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-triazoles. However, such reaction in the

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Reactivity of electrochemically synthesised zinc nanofiber in facile reduction of nitro and azide compounds

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Electrochemistry is used in generation of metallic nano zinc wire from aqueous zinc chloride. For this electrochemical process we have designed a unit galvanic cell. During the electrochemical process both aliphatic and aromatic nitro and azide compounds undergo facile reduction to the corresponding amines. $ZnCl_2$ is used as stoichiometric reagent and causes electrochemical deposition of zinc in cathode. During the process wire shaped nano zinc architecture has been formed in cathode which is supposed to be the active reagent for reduction. The cathode deposited material has been characterised by powder XRD, XPS, FESEM, HRTEM, EDX, SQUID etc. The corresponding amines are prepared in good yields. Both zinc salts and aqueous solution can be recycled.

Keywords: Electrochemistry, Nano zinc, $ZnCl_2$, ITO glass, FESEM, SQUID, Nitro/Azide/Amine Reduction

With respect to sustainability electrochemical methods are well accepted because waste materials are eliminated and metal reagents can be reused¹. On the other hand, aqueous reactions have been widely studied in order to reduce the use of flammable, toxic, or carcinogenic organic solvents². A combination of aqueous and electrochemical conversion will be an excellent green synthetic approach^{1,3}.

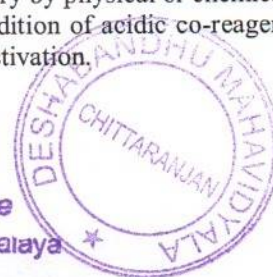
Nanomaterials are deposited on cathode during the electrochemical process. Due to higher surface area nanomaterials show higher reactivity compared to bulk⁴. Synthesis of nanoarchitectures of different metals of a particular shape and size is always important because of their applications in nanotechnology. Metallic nanofibers have a huge number of technological applications. Perhaps the most obvious use for nanofibers is in electronics. Some nanofibers are very good conductors or semiconductors, and could fit millions more transistors on a single microprocessor. As a result, computer speed would increase dramatically. Nanofiber networks exhibit precisely the properties required for MIS silicon solar cells. Closely spaced and conductive metal fibers induce a junction for homogenous carrier extraction, and simultaneously a high optical transparency. Electrochemically synthesized fiber like nanoarchitecture was known in literature because of its wide application in

nanotechnology⁵. Here we wish to report the temperature and agitation effect on electrochemical synthesis of metallic zinc nanofiber from aqueous zinc chloride solution (pH 2-2.5). The use of *in situ* generated zinc nanofiber for the facile reduction of nitro and azide functional groups was also explored. Process is efficient and a range of functional groups are stable in these mild reaction conditions. Cathode deposited zinc nanofiber was characterized by XRD, XPS, FESEM, HRTEM, EDX, SQUID.

Transformations of organic nitro and azide compounds to corresponding amines are very important processes in synthetic point of view because of their use as building blocks in natural products or multi step synthesis. Metal-mediated reductions are well-known examples of organic reactions in aqueous media⁶. But metal salts have been used in over stoichiometric ratio in many cases and subsequently end metal salts were generated as junk products. These junk metal by-products are also difficult to separate. In this respect zinc metal is very useful because of its low toxicity and cost. On the other hand lots of methods have been developed in aqueous medium because of its green nature. But, activation of zinc is necessary by physical or chemical methods. In many cases addition of acidic co-reagent is necessary for chemical activation.

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Dielectric response of ZrO_2 - CeO_2 nanocrystalline solid solution above room temperature

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ABSTRACT

Here we report the dielectric response of partially stabilized zirconia above room temperature. The conductivity increases with rise in temperature and frequency, obeying a power law type nature. The frequency exponent study shows that the Correlated Barrier Hopping model governs the conductivity process. The value of dielectric permittivity increases with increase in milling hour. It is observed that both free charge and space charge conductivities increase as the temperature increases. The complex dielectric permittivity is found to be increased with increase in temperature and decrease with frequency. Complex impedance study shows the grain boundary resistance is higher than the grain resistance. The current density-electric field characteristics show that the Poole Frenkel Emission model is the best suited model for the prepared samples and the trap height varies non-linearly with temperature.

1. Introduction

Recently zirconia has developed interest not only in fields of pure research but also in industrial applications. Four different chemical properties like basic, acidic, reducing and oxidizing properties have been observed in zirconia [1]. Also it shows three different temperature dependent polymorphs, namely monoclinic with space group $P2_1/c$ (Room temperature - 1440 K), tetragonal having space group $P4_2/nmc$ (1440 K–2650 K) and cubic phase having space group $Fm\bar{3}m$ (2650 K to melting point). Numbers of technical applications concern the cubic form of zirconia which is however not easily available. This engineered material is hard, wear resistant, show high fracture toughness and find applications in structural ceramic industries [2–4]. Apart from these, zirconia is characterized by high temperature ionic conductivity which enables to use this material in oxygen sensor, oxygen pumps and solid oxide fuel cells [5]. The partially stabilized zirconia (PSZ) is the mixture of cubic and tetragonal (or monoclinic) phases, and different methods have been extensively employed to develop PSZ at room temperature. Generally this is achieved by adding different dopants which act as stabilizer. The sol-gel method has been extensively

used to obtain nanocrystalline doped zirconia powders [6–8], but the main drawback of this process is high production cost, which makes it commercially unsuitable. In this study, we have developed nanocrystalline PSZ by ball milling method which is a very cost effective process [9,10]. The precursor passes through different mechanochemical phase transitions before reaching the desired state [11,12]. The key feature of this process is that the final product shows low temperature ductility and enhanced hardness. Earlier works suggest that room temperature stabilized cubic zirconia can be synthesized successfully by means of high energy planetary ball milling method either by adding dopant or even without adding dopant [13,14]. Structural and microstructural changes in different prepared samples have been evaluated by analyzing XRD patterns of different samples using Rietveld refinement method.

Further, grain and grain boundary play important role in determining the physical properties of the nanomaterials. So, we have studied the ac complex impedance spectroscopy to have an insight of the grain and grain boundary contribution. The electric modulus study provides information regarding the relaxation dynamics of the prepared samples. The ac and dc conductivity studies and I–V behaviour contain valuable information regarding the sample character. The electrical behaviour of

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Synthesis and characterization of nano-zinc wire using a self designed unit galvanic cell in aqueous medium and its reactivity in propargylation of aldehydes

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ABSTRACT

Electrochemistry is used for propargylation of carbonyls in aqueous $ZnCl_2$ medium. For electrochemical process we designed a unit galvanic cell. $ZnCl_2$ is used as stoichiometric reagent and causes electrochemical deposition of zinc in cathode. Wire shaped nano zinc architecture has been formed in cathode during electrochemical process which is the active reagent. Homopropargylic alcohols are synthesized in good yields. After the organic reaction is over aqueous solution containing zinc salts can be reused up to 5th cycle without significant loss of reactivity.

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1. Introduction

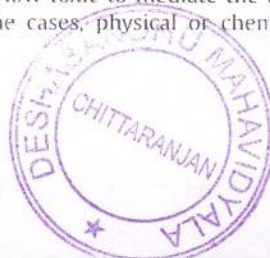
Electrochemical methods can eliminate or dispose the waste materials and recycle the metal reagents [1]. For that reason electrochemical methods are excellent approach to green synthesis. On the other hand, aqueous reactions have been widely studied in order to reduce the use of flammable, toxic, or carcinogenic organic solvents [2]. A combination of aqueous and electrochemical conversion will be an excellent green synthetic approach [1,3].

During the electrochemical process new metal nano architecture is formed that can create interest as the new material. Due to higher surface area of the deposited nano-material reactivity on electrode will also be increased. Nano architecture with particular size and shape can be synthesized by electrodeposition. Because of their applications in nanotechnology material chemists will be interested with these newly synthesized nano architecture. Metallic nano-wires also have huge technological applications like

electronic displays, touch screens, and solar cells [4,5]. To the best of our knowledge, electrochemical synthesis of wire like nano architecture of metallic zinc from aqueous $ZnCl_2$ solution was first reported from our laboratory [6]. Here we wish to report propargylation of carbonyls using electrochemical process when nano wire architecture of pure metallic zinc is formed on cathode. Aqueous $ZnCl_2$ solution is used as starting material for the electrochemical process. In situ formed zinc nano wire is the active reagent for propargylation. Synthesis of homopropargylic alcohols by propargylation of carbonyls is synthetically very important in organic chemistry because of their use as building blocks in natural product synthesis. Metal-mediated propargylation reactions are well-known examples of green aqueous reactions [7,8]. But in most of the cases over stoichiometric amount of metal is used and the corresponding metal salt is generated as waste material. Lots of research has been done on developing metal mediated propargylation reactions in aqueous media. But direct use of $ZnCl_2$ is new and reported for the first time from this laboratory for Barbier type propargylation [6]. Among the successful metals zinc is very cheap and low toxic to mediate the Barbier-type reactions [9]. In most of the cases, physical or chemical activation is necessary.

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Sonochemically Synthesized Spin-Canted CuFe_2O_4 Nanoparticles for Heterogeneous Green Catalytic Click Chemistry

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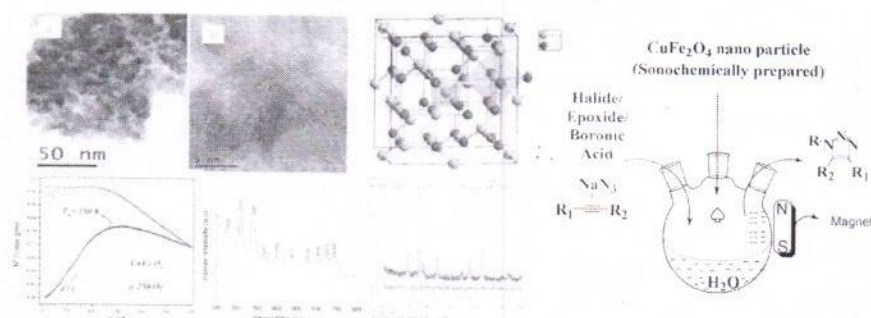
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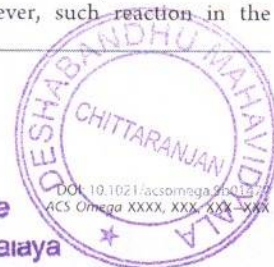
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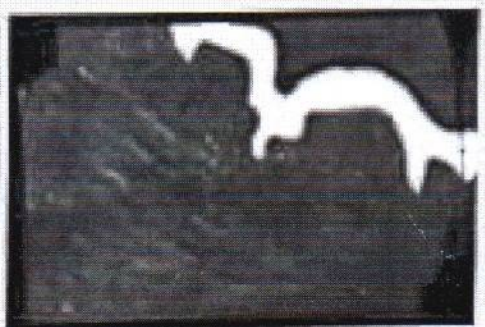


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पुस्तकालय



অন্তর্জাতিক পাঠশালা

জুলাই-সেপ্টেম্বর, ২০১২

প্রথম সম্পাদক
অমিত ভায়

দ্বিতীয় সম্পাদক
কনোহাসুখী সূত্র
ওতেন্দু লক্ষ্মণনী



পাঠশালা প্রোডাকসন

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সর্বস্বত্ব সংরক্ষিত

রচনাকর্ম এবং স্বত্বাধিকারের লিখিত অনুমতি ছাড়া এই পত্রিকার কোনো অংশেরই কোনো রূপে পুনরুৎপাদন বা প্রতিলিপি করা যাবে না এবং কোনো যান্ত্রিক উপায়ে প্রোক্সি, ইন্সপেক্টিং বা অন্য কোনো মাধ্যমে, যেমন ফটোকপি, ডিস্ক, টেপ, স্ক্যানিংয়ের মাধ্যমে বা পুনরুৎপাদনের সুযোগ সংবলিত যন্ত্র-সজ্জা করে কোনো পত্রিকার অন্তর্ভুক্ত প্রতিলিপি করা যাবে না। এই পত্রিকায় প্রকাশিত যে কোনো লেখা অন্যত্র বা অন্যভাবে প্রকাশ করতে হলে লেখকদের স্বত্বাধিকারী বা প্রকাশকের লিখিত অনুমতি নেওয়া বাধ্যতামূলক। এই পত্র লিখিত হলে উপযুক্ত অর্থনি বাধ্য করা হবে।

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'পাঠশালা প্রোডাকসন'-এর পক্ষে অমিত্য ভায় কর্তৃক প্রথম প্রকাশ, ২০০৭, কলকাতা-৭০০ ০০৪ থেকে মুদ্রিত ও প্রকাশিত।
২০০৭, ২০০৮, ২০০৯, ২০১০, ২০১১ থেকে প্রকাশিত।

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প্রকাশনার ও প্রকাশকের জ্ঞান ইতিহাস ৪৭

**সাপকথার নির্মাণে রবীন্দ্রনাথ-
অবনীন্দ্রনাথ : কিছু কথা**

বৌদ্ধিক লোককথার উৎসেবু থেকে বাংলা
রূপকথার এক নতুন সাজেশ্বর সজ্জা করতে
সেমেছিলেন রবীন্দ্রনাথ, সঙ্গে পেরেছিলেন অক্ষুণ্ণ
অবনীন্দ্রনাথকে। তাঁরা শুধু সৃজন করছিলেন না,
ভাগ্যেই চাইছিলেন, সন্ধান করছিলেন এরা এক
অস্পর্শক। সেই স্ফটিকের আলোচনার
সেবানীরা চৌধুরী।

পশ্চিম প্রদেশ-ভাগের ঠাঁর 'মহিলাগা' গল্পে রূপকথার একটি ঐক্যবোধ উদ্ভব করে
সেখানে যে, যিথাকৈ সঁচি করে হেলেসে নাইই হল প্রেমজন। আর সেমাজের হুতার
কশী হল রূপকথা। এই রূপকথার এক ঐক্যবোধ। সেগুলির মধ্যে অনেক হল, এর
যেটুকু। এই যেটুকু মনে অন্টার অকস্মিক হল রূপক-রূপকথার কিংবা সুযোগ্য-
দুঃসংবাদ। এইসব বৌদ্ধিক নির্মাণে বিভিন্ন পদ্ধতিক উপলক্ষে সেক্ষেত্রিক বিজ্ঞানগত
পথে লিখিয়েছেন।

রূপকথার নির্মাণ এবং চৌধুরী

কাল প্রেক্ষাপটের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে রূপকথার একটি অধ্যয়ন লিখ—লিখি অর্থাৎ
এই রূপকথার বিভিন্ন উপকরণ হিসেবে অধিকারবোধের মধ্যে রূপকথা করে একে
রূপকথার নির্মাণে করে লুপে করে রেখেছিলেন। এই রূপকথার মধ্যেই রূপকথার গায় কয়
হয়। সেসবগণা যেসবই ঠাঁর হল লিখ করণীয়। অর্থাৎ কথিত হইলে হইলে
সেইসব ঠাঁর ঠাঁর মন লক্কায় কথা সেসবের তুল করে। ঠাঁরকথার অর্থসেই একটি
কথিত হইলে হইলে ঠাঁর মন লক্কায় কথা লিখ করণীয়—

কুং রূপকথার গায়, লিখি ঠাঁর : ... এ ঠাঁর একসঙ্গে গায়টি রূপকথার,
গলে হইলে পরোক্ষভাবে রূপকথা এর সেসব। অন্টার গায় তখন হইলে হইলে
কয় এ মনেসে সেসবের কথিত হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে
পারিতোষিক সন্ধান লক্কায়ের গায় থেকে লক্কায় করে সেসব হইলে হইলে।

এইসবই এর উপরে অন্টার একটি হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে
হইলে, অন্টার অন্টার হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে
হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে হইলে

রূপকথার ঠাঁর এই রূপকথার গায়টি সমস্ত শিতসমিতির নির্মাণে লক্কায় করে
সমিতির লক্কায় করে লিখি করেছিলেন এক অর্থাৎ অন্টার লক্কায় করে লিখি করে
লিখি করেছিলেন ঠাঁরকথার গায়টি সমস্ত শিতসমিতির নির্মাণে লক্কায় করে

রূপকথার অর্থাৎ লিখিয়েছেন কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয়
অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয়
অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয়

এসবই লিখি করেছিলেন লক্কায় করে লিখিয়েছেন কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয়
অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয়
অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয়
অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয়
অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয়

অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয়
অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয়
অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয়
অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয়
অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয়
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লিখি করেছিলেন লক্কায় করে লিখিয়েছেন কয় অর্থাৎ কয় অর্থাৎ কয়
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CHANGING AGRICULTURAL LAND USE PATTERN IN BIRBHUM DISTRICT : A TEMPORAL STUDY

Palash Kumar Mondal*

ABSTRACT

In any world's agrarian economy based country like India, changes in agricultural land use patterns over time have an impact on its different aspects of agricultural development and sustainability. The present study attempts to identify a decadal change in land utilization and land use pattern in Birbhum district, West Bengal from 2005-06 to 2015-16. The study reveals that an increase in the area under non-agricultural uses, net sown area and the area sown more than once; and besides declines in the area under current fallow to reporting area which all are the clear indications of agricultural growth. The study also indicates that an increase in the area under both food and non-food crops to the net sown area is also a good sign for growth, diversification and sustainability of agriculture.

Keywords : Land Use, Agricultural Growth, Agricultural Diversification and Sustainability.

INTRODUCTION :

The study of land use patterns is the foremost concern to the geographers to discover the trends of ecosystems particularly the relationship between man and their surrounding environment (Tripathi & Vishwakarma, 1988). "Land use pattern is the right and balanced allocation of land between rival claimants" (Stamp, 1969, p. 65), and it deals with the study of problems between altered (by man) and natural land uses (Sharma, 2013).

Simply, land use refers to the exterior exploitation of all occupied and unoccupied land in the temporal dimension of various activities on a specific point of space (Mandal, 1990).

This "leads one back to the village farm and the farmer, to the fields, gardens, pastures, fallow land, forests and to the isolated farmstead" (Freeman, 1968, p. 74).

The utility, functionality, serviceability and acceptability of land use is continuously changing as a result of changes in magnitude and pattern of human activities and growing demand.

Nevertheless, proper study and investigation of land use are essential for sustainable agricultural development. Indeed, agricultural land use is the result of the dynamic interaction between man and their surroundings for crop production (Hahvey, 1966; Hassan et al., 2016; Weng, 2000). In addition to various natural factors, agricultural land use is also keeping pace with various socio-economic and dynamic technological factors (Kanianska, 2016; Li et al., 2016; Yesuph & Dagneu, 2019). Farmers' decisions regarding the choice of crop and methods of production are an important concern in this perspective (Kinuthia et al., 2018; Simola, 2019). In the study on land use change, it is crucial to determine the relationship between land use changes and its driving forces which provides essential information about land use planning and sustainable management of resources (Veldkamp & Fresco, 1996). These driving forces are generally influenced by the existing environmental conditions and socio-economic setting which lead to changes in land use through the manipulation of the biophysical conditions of the land (Turner et al., 1995).

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A Comparative Study on Temporal Changes in Lulc Between Darjeeling District and West Bengal

Palash Kumar Mondal,

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Abstract

Land use is the surface utilization of all developed and vacant land on a specific point, at a given time and space. The changes in land use and land cover (LULC) of a region take place by the interaction of human activities and physical setting over time. Due to industrialisation, urbanisation and immense demographic pressure, land is becoming a scarce resource. So, the study on land use and land cover is an urgent necessity at present for economic and environmental sustainability of a country. The present paper adequately demonstrates the utility of Remote Sensing and GIS Data to detect and record the land use and land cover of the region and its changes over time. Here, satellite data (Resourcesat-1, LISS-III) are used for different sensor for the year 2005-06 to 2011-12 to detect the land use and land cover changes of Darjeeling District and West Bengal. Hence, information on land use and land cover change is essential for their optimal use as well as for successful reflection, planning and implementation of land use scheme to meet the increasing basic demands of growing population and for raising welfare. The study reveals that built-up area is an important land use pattern because of its contrast increases between the district and state. A positive change of agricultural land for the state and district also is the good sign of agricultural growth. The negative change of the proportion of land area committed to forest, grazing and water bodies is also of concern for the district and state also.


Key Words: LULC, Remote Sensing, GIS, Urbanisation, Demographic Pressure, Detection

Introduction

The anthropogenic activities have significantly changed the natural landscape of the earth with the passage of time (De *et al.*, 2014). A change in land use and land cover is thus being increasingly recognised as critical factors for influencing the global change (Sharma *et al.*, 2008). However, the terms 'land use' and 'land cover' are seemingly used in the same sense, however, there is a slight difference between them. Land use is the functional dimensional use of land for different human purposes and economic activities and is often shaped by human, socio-economic and political influences (Sharma *et al.*, 2008), while land cover may be defined as the bio-physical coverage of the earth surface. Study of LULC change is needed to recognise the prior practices, present land use pattern and also the


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Mahatma Gandhi's View on Gram Swaraj and Panchayati Raj System in India

2019-20

Sanchita Hazra

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Abstract: "India lives in village. The village should grow to make India global power in the world as it is a leader in spiritual sphere"----

M.K. Gandhi

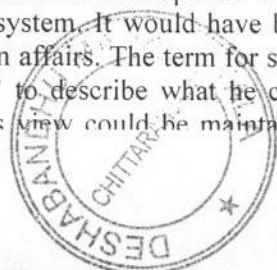
Mahatma Gandhi firmly believed in democracy in grassroots. The 73rd amendment to the constitution is a step in the right direction to meet the general level of desire of the public. He advocated decentralized governance to participate in the formation of a nation of the poor and at the same time to exclude the state's intervention in the routine life of the people. Gandhiji wanted to see the villagers as the "Bengali garden of Eden" from "black necklace". During his non-cooperation movement the Panchayat Raj system acquired more significance. It aims to replace the court by the panchayat. He believes that real democracy can be realized by Panchayats and some people do not realize through the Panchayat and not sitting by the few men in the center. Ganges announced the hard work of the villagers for the development of rural areas. The people of the village should be aware of "miracles, non-violence, truth, arrogance, intellectualism, lack of access, physical labour, control of wealth, fearlessness and equal respect of all religions." He believed in a proper institutional framework such as self-reliance. The women self-help group is a good example in India. Panchayats should have basic unit of democratic decentralization and higher units should cooperate with them. Nowadays people are very fast in competitive environment. Today, multinational companies have entered India; therefore, the government has to be encouraged to take care of rural and urban populations. The new panchayati raj system aims to decentralize governance at the grassroots level and to empower rural men and women. The new panchayati raj system was very important. The results of the global movement for the liberation of the new government and the whole state system of the new panchayat raj and this is one of the new policy options of Rajiv Gandhiji, which can connect the political and economic activities of our society with the activities of the developed society. The decentralization of power or the empowerment of the people or the new system of decentralization of power is to make people commit to the simplicity of man or the removal of people and the role of a helper from the role of a provider and its role and function equivalent. The government will be reduced and in the present context the government will have to rearrange the role. The new panchayat raj will beware of the full impact of the new system to be vibrant and active. New systems realize more power than power and authority.

Key Words: Mahatma Gandhi, 73rd amendment of constitution, gram swaraj, panchayati raj system, role and function.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Mahatma Gandhi strongly believed in democracy in grassroots. Gandhiji was a complex, multi-dimensional personality. He was a religious saint, a politician, a patriot and a nationalist, and an economist and a great freedom fighter. He was one of the most profound and original thinkers of the modern era. He has expressed his views in most cases of his life and what he said is still significant. The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution is a step in the right direction to meet the general level of public will. He supported the decentralized regime for the formation of a nation of the poor and at the same time to exclude state interference in regular public life. Gandhiji wanted to see villagers as "Bengali garden of Eden" from "black necklace". During his non-cooperation movement the Panchayat Raj system gained more significance. The goal of the panchayat to replace the court, he believed that real democracy can be realized by Panchayats and some people do not realize through the Panchayat and do not sit with some people in the center. Gandhiji announced the hard work of the villagers for the development of rural areas. The people of the village should be aware of "miracles, nonviolence, truth, pride, intellectualness, lack of access, physical labour, wealth control, fearlessness and equal respect for all religions". He believed in a proper institutional framework that women self-reliant in self-reliance is a good example in India. Panchayats should have basic unit of democratic decentralization and higher units should cooperate with them. Mahatma Gandhi promoted Panchayat Raj as the foundation of India's political system. It would have been a decentralised form of Government where each village would be responsible for its own affairs. The term for such a vision was Gram Swaraj ("village-self-Government"). He preferred the term 'Swaraj' to describe what he called true democracy. This democracy based upon freedom. Individual freedom in Gandhi's view could be maintained only in autonomous self-reliant communities that offer

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PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF GRAM SWARAJ AND PANCHAYATI RAJ
SYSTEM IN POST INDEPENDENCE ERA: THROUGH THE LENSES OF
GANDHI

2019 - 20

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Abstract

In the present era of globalization one cannot be kept in isolation. There are number of linkages. The small places that is remote /rural areas of the country are linked with region / state /nation and with the world. Thus the concept of 'Global Village' by Marshall McLuhan(1960) was intended to account for new cultural situation and the world had become one place. And in this line of changing situation in our country the village panchayat play a key role. Gandhiji wanted to share political power in the Indian state's villages. To describe how he had described true democracy, the word 'Swaraj' can be quoted. This democracy is based on freedom. He dreamed of the village republic during the tenure of Independent India. He said, "Panchayat Raj represents true of democracy realized. In matters of social reconstruction no amount of administrative innovation is a substitute for intelligent public participation. Agencies skilfully devised by the Welfare State may founder on the rocks of public apathy and ignorance. After the independence Gandhi's concept of Swaraj was not included in the Indian constitution. Political, social and industrial organizations of India are generally "top down" instead of "bottom up". Gandhi focused that villages should be organized in the form of countless oceanic cycles for political and industrial life. There has been a shift of emphasis in our thinking about the Panchayati Raj. After independence, in the 1950s, the policy makers and intellectuals thought off panchayati Raj as a necessary step towards 'Development Administration' and the 'Process of Nation Building'.

Key Words : Gandhi, Gram Swaraj, Nation Building, Panchayatiraj , Problem and Prospects , New Panchayatiraj System

Introduction:

In the present era of globalization one cannot be kept in isolation. There are number of linkages. The small places that is remote /rural areas of the country are linked with region / state /nation and with the world. Thus the concept of 'Global Village' by Marshall McLuhan(1960) was intended to account for new cultural situation and the world had become one place. And in this line of changing situation in our country the village panchayat play a key role. The mainstay of our country is agriculture which are fostered in village /rural areas. Mahatma Gandhi strongly believed in democracy grassroots. Gandhiji was an ideal, multi-faceted personality. He was a religious saint, a politician, a patriot and a nationalist, and an economist and a great freedom fighter. He was one of the most profound and original thinkers of the modern era. He had expressed


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■ डॉ. कल्पना पंत

सृजनात्मक लेखन कलागत अभिव्यक्ति की उत्कृष्ट शैली है। उपन्यास, नाटक, कहानी जैसी तमाम सृजनात्मक विधाएँ यथार्थ और कल्पना के समझन का महत्वपूर्ण उदाहरण हैं। वस्तुतः सृजन की इस प्रक्रिया में स्त्री लेखन का अपना विशिष्ट पक्ष है। विधागत रूप से कहानी जीवन के किसी एक विशिष्ट पहलू, घटना अथवा मुद्दे को कम स्पेस में स्पष्टतः अभिव्यक्त करने की सशक्त विधा है। स्त्री लेखिकाओं ने अपनी कहानियों के जरिए जीवन के प्रत्येक पहलू से सम्बंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों एवं समस्याओं को सहज एवं स्पष्ट अभिव्यक्ति दी है। इस दृष्टि से निर्मला भुराडिया कहानियाँ उल्लेखनीय हैं।

पितृसत्तात्मक सामाजिक ताने-बाने के भीतर स्त्री जीवन से संबंधित कई ऐसे छोटे-बड़े पहलू हैं जिन्हें अमूमन नजरअंदाज कर दिया जाता है या तबज्जो नहीं दी जाती है, जबकि स्त्री जीवन के यही मुद्दे उनके जीवन की दशा और दिशा तय करते हैं। निर्मला भुराडिया के कहानी संग्रह 'मत हँसो पद्मावती' में संग्रहित कहानियों को यदि सूक्ष्मता से परखा जाए तो ये कहानियाँ स्त्री जीवन के इन्हीं छोटे-छोटे मुद्दों को बेहद बारीकी से बयान करती हैं। पितृसत्तात्मक मान्यताओं ने समाज की मानसिकता को इस कदर अपने अनुरूप निर्मित किया है कि अपराध अथवा गलती पुरुष की ही क्यों न हो किन्तु कटघरे में सदैव स्त्री को ही खड़ा किया जाता है। निर्मला जो की कहानी 'मत हँसो पद्मावती' इस पक्ष को बखूबी बयान करती है। पत्नी के रहते हुए राणा दूसरी स्त्री के प्रति आकृष्ट है। वह अपना सुख-दुख अपनी प्रेयसी से साझा करता है, किन्तु राणा की पत्नी अकेलेपन, कुंठा और ऊबयुक्त जीवन जीने के लिए अभिशप्त है। राणा को पुनः अपनी ओर आकर्षित करने के लिए वह कभी खूबसूरत दिखने की कवायद करती है तो कभी सहानुभूति अर्जित करने के लिए आत्महत्या का प्रयास।

पुरुष का एकतरफा मनमाना व्यवहार कोई नई बात नहीं। चूँकि निर्णय का अधिकार पुरुष के पास है इसीलिए स्त्री-पुरुष अथवा पति-पत्नी के संबंध में सर्वोपरि स्थिति भी पुरुष की ही है। इसीलिए पति द्वारा दूसरी स्त्री से संबंध बनाने और धोखा देने के कारण स्त्री जीवन तनाव, अविश्वास और बेवफाई से उपजी मानसिकता का अनंत संजाल ही क्यों न बन गया हो किन्तु सामाजिक दृष्टि पितृसत्तात्मक मानदंडों की ही आग्रही रही है। राणा के अवैध संबंधों के चलते जब उनकी पत्नी अवसाद की स्थिति में चली गयी तब भी लोगों ने यही कहा 'बेचारे राणा साहब। उन्हें दूसरी शादी कर लेना चाहिए। या फिर कोई...' (मत हँसो पद्मावती, पृ.17) स्त्री-पुरुष संबंधों के प्रति पितृसत्ता का आग्रह आज भी कमोवेश इसी रूप में संचालित दिखाई पड़ता है।

लड़की के विवाह को उसकी शिक्षा के मुकाबले हमेशा तबज्जो दी जाती रही है। इसीलिए तलाकशुदा होने या विधवा हो जाने पर उनका जीवन दुरुह हो जाता है। हमारी सामाजिक व्यवस्था का ताना-बाना कुछ इस प्रकार निर्मित है कि ऐसी स्त्रियों का ही नहीं अपितु उनके बच्चों का जीवन भी अधिक सामंजस्यवादी, अभावग्रस्त और समझौतावादी हो जाता है। कहानी 'सोनू के लिए बन्दूक जा तो रही है' तथा 'सलामत रहे नन्हें का संसार' जैसी कहानियों के जरिए लेखिका ने इस मुद्दे को बड़ी गंभीरता से कथा में पिरोया है। 'सोनू के लिए बन्दूक जा तो रही है' कहानी में वैधव्य के थपेड़े झेलती हुई मायके में



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अप्रैल-सितम्बर : 2019


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जीवन के खुरदुरे यथार्थ की कहानियाँ

■ डॉ. कल्पना पंत

साहित्य की विभिन्न विधाओं में कहानी लेखन का विशिष्ट स्थान है। कहानी आवश्यकतानुरूप अपने छोटे या विस्तृत फलक में सम्पूर्ण विषय को समेटने की क्षमता रखती है। चूँकि कहानी में जितना महत्व कथातत्व अथवा मूल मुद्दे का होता है उतना ही महत्व कहन शैली का भी है। इसीलिए कहानी अर्थ गाम्भीर्य के साथ-साथ रोचकता को भी समेटे रखती है, जो उसके कैनवास को मूल मुद्दे से भटकने से बचाती है। स्त्री लेखिकाओं में भी स्त्री जीवन की तमाम समस्याओं को उजागर करने, उन पर विचार किये जाने हेतु कहानी विधा को अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सहज पाया है। इस दृष्टि से अल्पना मिश्र की कहानियाँ बहुआयामी एवं प्रासंगिक हैं।

समकालीन कहानी लेखन में कहानीकार अल्पना मिश्र की कहानियाँ जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं को विस्तृत फलक पर रेखांकित करती हैं। पत्रात्मक शैली में लिखी गयी उनकी कहानी 'सुनैना तेरे नैन बड़े बेचैन' एक बेहतरीन कहानी है। परिवर्तन जीवन का अदृश्यभावी नियम है। उम्र के हर पड़ाव में परिवर्तन अपना रुख स्वयं तय करते हैं। इस दृष्टि से स्त्रियों के सन्दर्भ में विवाह कई बार उनके अस्तित्व को एक नई दिशा प्रदान करता है तो अधिकांश मर्तबा नये रिश्ते बनाने, समझने-समझाने और एडजस्ट करने में ही सारी ऊर्जा और समय व्यय हो जाता है। विवाहपूर्व जो लड़की अकेले सबकुछ अपनी मुठ्ठी में कर लेने की उड़ान भरती थी, सर्वत्र व्याप्त दोहरे मानदंडों को बदल देने की बैचैनी से ओतप्रोत थी और अपनी छोटी बहनों की आदर्श थी, विवाह पश्चात् वही लड़की कहीं गुम हो गयी है। प्रगतिशील विचारों से युक्त 'दुनिया को दुरुस्त' करने की चाह रखने वाली अपनी बड़ी बहन से छोटी बहन प्रश्न करती हुई कहती है "शादी क्या हुई, सब कुछ इस तरह बदल गया आपका। भावहीन सूनी आँखें लिए कहीं देखे जा रही हैं आप।" यह कहानी मात्र अल्पना और अर्चना की नहीं है बल्कि यह उन करोड़ों स्त्रियों की भी कहानी है जो विवाह पश्चात् वैवाहिक संबंधों के ताने-बाने के भीतर समझौतावादी जीवन व्यतीत करते हुए, अपने अस्तित्व की सार्थकता तलाशती हुई कहीं गुम हो जाती हैं। वास्तव में यह कहानी 'सब कुछ बदल डालने' की भावपूर्ण और अर्थपूर्ण बेचैन आँखों के 'भावशून्यता' में तब्दील हो जाने की कहानी है।

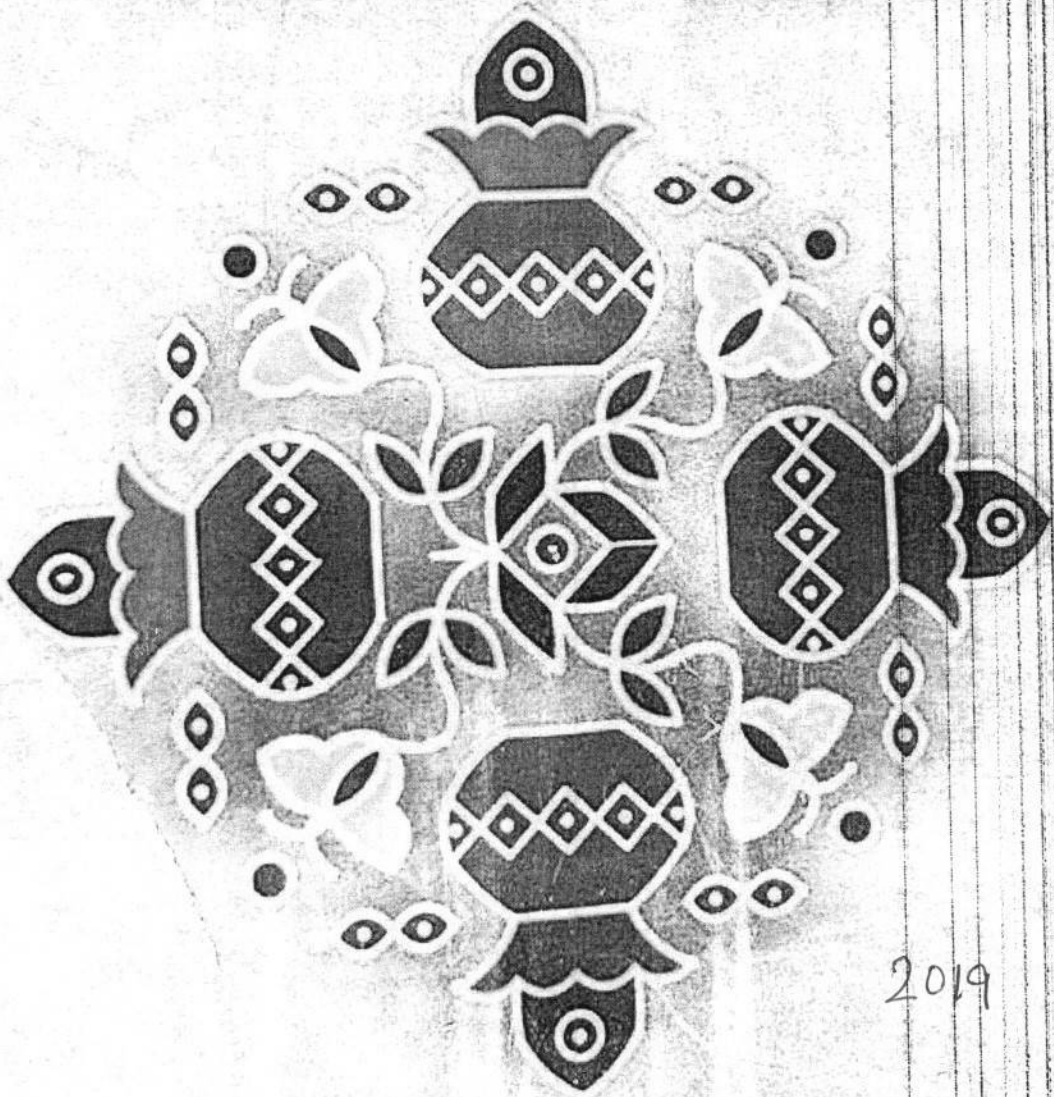
स्त्रियों के सन्दर्भ में 'घरेलू हिंसा' एक गंभीर मसला है। इसके खिलाफ कई कानून बनाये जाने के बावजूद आज भी इस पर रोक लगा पाना संभव नहीं हुआ है। वर्तमान में लोकतंत्र का चौथा स्तंभ मीडिया अत्यंत शक्तिशाली हो गया है और उसकी आम जनता तक पहुँच सहज हो गई है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप आए दिन ऐसी घटनाओं की यथार्थ, गंभीर और हृदयविदारक रिपोर्टिंग देखने को मिलती हैं। अल्पना मिश्र की कहानी 'उसकी व्यस्तता' में इस मुद्दे को बेहद सटीक ढंग से उठाया गया है। विवाहपूर्व जो माता-पिता अपनी शर्तों पर जीने वाली लड़की के व्यवहार पर गर्व करते हैं, विवाह के पश्चात् वही माता-पिता उसे परिवार को बचाए रखने, सहन करने, एडजस्ट करने और एक 'समझदार औरत' बनने की सलाह देते हैं। आखिर यह दातरफा व्यवहार क्यों? क्या औरत केवल लेन-देन की वस्तु है? या फिर केवल उपभोग की सामग्री भर, जिसकी अपनी कोई इच्छाएं नहीं हैं। मीडिया में आए दिन औरतों का मारने-पीटने, घर में कैद कर रखने, बलात्कार और यौन शोषण जैसी रिपोर्टिंग कुछ देर के लिए लड़कियों के प्रति संवेदनशीलता जगाती हैं, बचैन करती हैं, फिर इसे लड़कियों की नियति मानकर भुला दिया जाता है। जो औरतें इन भयानक हादसों से किसी तरह निकल आईं, उन्होंने अपनी दास्तों मुनाई। हालांकि मीडिया में दिखाई जाने वाली ये तस्वीरें कुछेक औरतों की ही कहानियाँ हैं, न जाने कितनी औरतें न तो भाग पाती हैं न समाज और मायके वाले उनका साथ देते हैं, न ही मीडिया की सनसनी रिपोर्टिंग ही सामने आती है। स्त्रियों से सम्बंधित बेहद गंभीर समस्या को अल्पना जी ने अपनी कहानी के जरिए विस्तृत फ़्रम में दर्शाया है।

निर्णय लेने की अधिकारसम्पन्नता के प्रश्न को सूक्ष्मता से रेखांकित करती है कहानी 'इस जहाँ में हम'। आर्थिक सक्षमता 'स्त्री मुक्ति' की दिशा में पहला



अल्पना मिश्र

हिन्दी साहित्य विविध आयाम



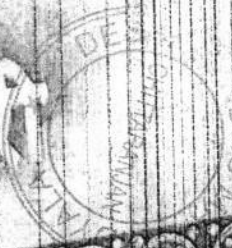
2019

प्रथम खंड

संपा.

ड. सत्य प्रकाश तिवारी

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शरतचन्द्र के उपन्यासों में नारी-मुक्ति संघर्ष

डॉ. जोतिमय बाग

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसरा, देशबंधु कॉलेज, चित्तरंजन, पश्चिमबंग, भारत



शरतचन्द्र ने अपने समय में समाज की सामंती नियमों से घिरा हुआ पाया। सारी रूढ़ प्रवृत्तियां समाज को पतन की ओर ले जा रही थीं। जातिवाद, अंधविश्वास, स्त्री-पुरुष भेद-भाव आदि सभी अपना प्रभाव बिखेर रहे थे। सामंती समाज में नारी एक बंदिनी माना थी, खुले आसमान में सांस लेना तो दूर वह पारिवारिक जीवन में भी विशृंखलित होकर बिखर गयी थी। पर्दा प्रथा, और अशिक्षा ने तो नारियों के मानसिक विकास में भी रोक लगा दी।

जब शरतचन्द्र ने बांगला साहित्य में पदार्पण किया, तब यूरोप में नारी, अपने अधिकारों के लिए संघर्षरत थी। नव-जागरण की चेतना वहां की नारियों पर साफ देखी जा रही थी। कैथलिक चर्च के विरुद्ध प्रोटेस्टेन्ट आंदोलन जोर पकड़ चुका था। नारी-मुक्ति संघर्ष पर इसका व्यापक प्रभाव पड़ा। निश्चित ही यहां के आंदोलनों से भारत भी प्रेरणा ले रहा था। नवजागरण की चेतना से प्रभावित एक वर्ग संघर्षरत था। ईश्वरचन्द्र विद्यासागर, बंकिमचन्द्र राममोहनराय, माइकेल मधुसूदन आदि नामों का उल्लेख इस संदर्भ में किया जा सकता है। बंगाल के नवजागरण से यहां सदियों से दबी-कुचली गयी नारियों की मुक्ति संघर्ष के लिए बल मिला। राममोहन राय ने पाश्चात्य संस्कृति से प्रभावित होकर 'ब्रह्म समाज' की नींव रखी। स्वयं राममोहन राय बाल-विवाह, बेमेल विवाह, बहु विवाह आदि के प्रबल विरोधी तथा विधवा विवाह, स्त्री शिक्षा आदि के प्रबल समर्थक थे। बंगाल के शिक्षित मधुसूदन भी अब थोड़े-थोड़े जाग्रत हो रहे थे और नारी-शिक्षा की आवश्यकता को समझ रहे थे।

गांधी जी के आगमन ने तो समाज में एक हलचल मचा दी। गांधी जी ने राष्ट्र-मुक्ति के साथ-साथ सामाजिक मुक्ति की आवश्यकता को भी समझा। उन्होंने आंदोलन को एक संगठित रूप प्रदान किया। छोटे-छोटे अधिकारों के लिए संघर्षरत आंदोलनकारियों को उन्होंने संगठित कर राष्ट्रीय मुक्ति आंदोलन से जोड़ दिया और स्वाधीनता आंदोलन को एक व्यापक अर्थ प्रदान किया।

भिवानी शोध पथ

2019

प्रधान सम्पादक
विनोद कुमार शर्मा

सम्पादक
डॉ. नरेश कुमार सिहाग


Teacher in-charge
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अंधायुग : नाटक का पुनर्पाठ

-डॉ. ज्योतिमय

सहायक प्राध्यापक एवं विभागाध्यक्ष, देशबंधु महाविद्यालय, चित्तरंजन।

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आचार्य भरतमुनि ने नाटक को पंचम वेद कहते हुए उसे तीनों लोकों के म
का अनुकरण से जोड़ते हैं। आधुनिक अर्थों में नाटक को एक खेल (मंचीकरण)
अर्थों में भी समझा जाता है। परन्तु यह कोई साधारण क्रीडा नहीं है। इसमें क
धर्म का समावेश है, तो कहीं ज्ञान का, कहीं शांति तो कहीं हास्य, कहीं युद्ध है तो क
काम। पौराणिक युग से अगर संदर्भित होना चाहे तो यह (नाटक) खल आचरण
सुधार कार्यों की भी व्यवस्था करता है। यदि दुर्निति, धृष्टता, मूर्खों की मूर्खता
विलासप्रियता, आदि दुष्प्रवृत्ति का संज्ञान भी लेता है।

नाटक शब्द की उत्पत्ति 'नट्ट' धातु से हुयी है, जिसका तात्पर्य नृत्य से है
अर्थात् यह काफी अवयवों को अपने में संजोए हुए है क्योंकि, इसमें गीत है, संगीत है
कथा (जव तल) है, गाथा है, काव्य है, और गद्य भी। अपने प्रत्येक उत्थान में नूतनता
लिए यह आज पराकर्षण की दहलीज पर दस्तक दे रहा है। निश्चित समस्त विधाओं
का जनक नाटक-नट्ट- 'नटराज' की ही तरह समस्त कलाओं का भी नटराज है।
अतः यह (नाटक) जितना नवीन है, उतना ही पौराणिक भी।

अंधा युग नाटक पौराणिक कथाओं पर आधारित नयी सभ्यता को व्यक्त
करती एक 'काव्य-गाथा' हैं। अंधायुग में काव्य तत्व और रूपक तत्व का मणि-
कांचन संयोग हुआ है। काव्य मानव के जीवन के रागतत्व को मूर्त करता है और
नाटक तत्व बाह्य जीवन के संघर्षों को दर्शाता है। भारतीय साहित्य में नाटक और
नाटक में काव्य का होना स्वतः सिद्ध है। प्रशाद का सम्पूर्ण नाट्य साहित्य इसका
उदाहरण है। प्रसिद्ध लेखक विलियम नाइट नाटक में विम्बों के कार्य व्यापार को ही
स्वीकारते हैं। यहाँ तक की 'मिलर' और 'इलियट' भी नाटक में काव्य तत्वों क्रमहत्व
को स्वीकारते हैं।

**Right to Education and Its
Infringement in India with Special
Reference to School Dropout**

By
Sanchita Hazra

h
Teacher-in-charge
Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya
Chittaranjan



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উদ্বাস্তু অভিবাসন

Teacher-in-charge
Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya
Chittaranjan



মহামারি



মহামারি

আধুনিক সাহিত্যে মহামারি চর্চা:

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কথাসাহিত্যের মানচিত্রে মহামারি আর অতিমারির ছবি
বিশ শতাব্দীর শুরু থেকেই। বিদেশীয় সাহিত্য থেকে দেশীয় সাহিত্যে
তার বিবিধ পন্থার কথ্য করে পোনালেন **সেকালের ঠোঁটুটি**।

চক্কর করা যত জ্বলেটে ত্রেণ উপন্যাসটি নিয়ে। এটি ১৯১২ সালে প্রকাশিত ঔপন্যাসিক জ্যাক লন্ডনের লেখা একটি উপন্যাস, যেটি আধুনিক সাহিত্যে অনির্ভরিত মহামারিকেন্দ্রিক উপন্যাসের একটি নির্দিষ্ট উদাহরণ। 'স্রেত তেথ' - এই মহামারিতে বেঁচে যাওয়া করেকজনের মধ্যে একটি চরিত্র জেমস হ্যাওয়ার্ড শিথ ওয়াকে 'গ্রানসার' - খিনি পেশায় ছিলেন একজন ইংরেজ অধ্যাপক। ২০৭০ সালে, সেই ভয়াবহ মহামারির প্রায় ছ'ট বছর পর, তিনি তাঁর লন্ডনের সেই মহামারি সম্পর্কে তাঁর অভিজ্ঞতা এবং জ্ঞানকে অভিজ্ঞতার করিনি জনিয়েছেন। সেই ভয়ানক মহামারির কালে খণ্ডে খণ্ডে সারা বিশ্বে ছড়িয়ে পড়েছিল। সেইসঙ্গে ছড়িয়ে পড়েছিল যুদ্ধের প্রতি জনগণের এক অস্বাভাবিক ভয়: বিভিন্ন বিষয় নিয়ে তৎকালীন সমাজের ভিন্নধর্মী প্রতিক্রিয়াও তিনি তাঁর স্মৃতিস্মারক তুলে ধরেছেন। যদিও এটি এক শতাব্দীরও বেশি আগে প্রকাশিত, তবুও জ্বলেটে ত্রেণ সমসাময়িক মানসিকতার উদ্ভাবনকেই প্রাসঙ্গিক করল এটি আধুনিক পর্যবেক্ষণের বিশ্বব্যাপী মহামারির ভয় সম্পর্কে একটি বাস্তব অনুভূতি দান করে।

মহামারিকেন্দ্রিক সাহিত্যের ঐশ্বর্যের জিহ্বাতে বিক্ষুব্ধিতো লন্ডনের এই উপন্যাস একটি সক্রমক গোপের প্রতি মানুষের উদ্ভিক্তে তুলে ধরেছে। প্রাচীন বিশ্ব, মহামারির পাপাংশি অন্তরন বন্ধ নিপর্ঘর ছিল। কিন্তু মহামারির প্রভাব ছিল সর্বব্যাপী। যখন সে ছড়িয়ে পড়ে, তখন কোনো ওপুধই অক্রমকে সাহায্য করতে পারে না, এক কোমোতিতুই একে আঁতড়া করা থেকে বিরত রাখতে পারে না; এর থেকে পালানোর একমাত্র উপায়, অক্রমক ব্যক্তি এক ভূমিত বস্তুর সঙ্গে যোগাযোগ এড়িয়ে চলা। এই ভাবাতিক উদ্ভি মহামারির অভিজ্ঞকৃত উপন্যাস সম্পর্কে সমাজের একটি অস্বাভাবিকের নিকট তুলে ধরে, যা কিনা এর আগেও বিভিন্ন জেয়ে ধরা পড়েছিল। মানুষের পাশের জ্ঞান এই মহামারিকে উপরোধে পত্তি হিসেবে বিবেচনা করে এর বিরোধের উদ্ভিক্তক বর্ণনাকে বৈভিক্ত জ্ঞানপন পালনের জন্য একটি সতর্কবাই হিসেবে বহীত তরকে সাখা করা হয়। এই ধরনের সাখা গ্রিক সাহিত্যেও লেখা যায়, যেমন হোমারের ইলিয়াড এবং সোফোকলের এডিপাস না কিং। এর বিপরীতে জ্বলেট কেনে কোনো গ্রিক এবং শাস্তি ঐতিহাসিক এই ধরনের গোপের অভিজ্ঞকৃত উপন্যাসের সাখাটি প্রকরণ করেন। এইসব লোককদের হতে, মহামারি জালো এক মন্দোর মধ্যে বৈষম্য মূলক সাধারণ করেনি। সে যাই হোক, লন্ডনের এই উপন্যাস মহামারি সম্পর্কিত পূর্ববর্তী লেখা থেকে অস্বাভাবিক ভিন্ন কারণ এটিতে পুই পাত্তর এক তর্কাত কোলের মত বিজ্ঞানীদের দ্বারা জীববুজ্জিতিক বৈজ্ঞানিক অভিজ্ঞকৃতের নিখাটি পঞ্জীরভাবে তুলে উঠতে দেখা যায়। বিশ শতাব্দীর প্রথম দিকে, মহামারিকে আর ঐশ্বরিক পত্তি বা অভিজ্ঞকৃত ঘটনা হিসেবে বিবেচনা করা হত না; এই সমস্ককার মাকটোরিয়া বিজ্ঞানীদের পৌঁছিয়েছেন যে, এইসব মহামারি আসলে জীবপু দ্বারা সৃষ্টি, যা তুলুকে সাক্রমিত করে। পাপাংশি মহামারি বিশেষকর এবং জনস্বাস্থ্য বিশেষকর গোপ সাক্রমণের পদ্ধতির উপর আশেপাশত করেছেন, যা হলে রয়েছে মহামারি সীমিত করার জন্য সাধারণ প্রতিরোধমূলক ব্যবস্থার পরামর্শ। এই উপন্যাসে, মহামারির শুরুতে, জনমানসে উদ্বেগের পরিচয় পাওয়া যায় নি। কারণ সাধারণ মানুষ নির্ভিক্ত ছিল যে জ্বলেটেরিকিনরা এই নতুন জীবপুকে পরজিত করার একটি উপায় খুঁজে পের করবে, যেমন তাঁরা বহীতে অন্তরন জীবপুকে পরজিত করেছেন। কিন্তু এই বৈজ্ঞানিক অগ্রপত্তি সত্ত্বেও, লন্ডনের সময়ে, অনুভূতির অনুপা

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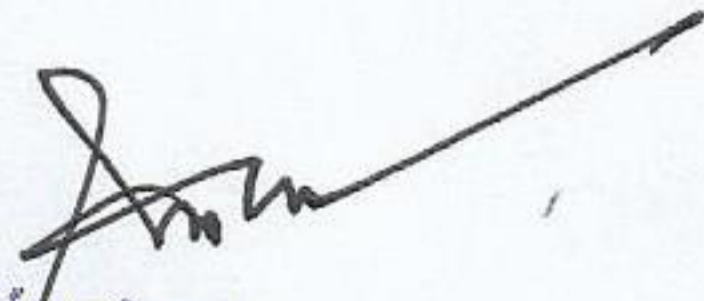
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4. Articles

Part of Speech Tagger for Natural Language Queries in Bengali

- Dipa Mondal, Prasenjit Mukherjee, Atanu Chattopadhyay, Manish Godse, Baisakhi Chakraborty

Abstract

This paper proposes a Part-of-Speech (POS) tagger in Bengali language using some predefined syntactic rules which are resident in a default database. The proposed system shall accept an arbitrary Bengali text (typed in Bengali font) to produce a Bengali POS tagged output in Bengali language which may be directly applied to Natural Language Processing (NLP) applications using Bengali Query-Response Interface Systems. Since the POS Tagger is based on syntactic rules, it does not require any training data set and hence there is no need for storage of huge amount of training data and the response of the system is also very fast. Whenever an input string in Bengali language is fed to the POS Tagger, rule patterns are generated using a sliding window. Each of the rules pattern is compared with the syntactic rule base and whenever there is a match, the POS tag of each corresponding token in the input string is extracted. The designed POS Tagger is generic, domain independent and accepts Bengali strings in structured format as input.


Principal
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Natural language query handling using extended knowledge provider system

Article type: Research Article

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Correspondence: [*] Corresponding author: Prasenjit Mukherjee, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal, India. Tel.: +91 800 102 1188; E-mail: prasen.mscit09@gmail.com.

Abstract: Extraction of knowledge data from knowledge database using natural language query is a difficult task. Different types of natural language processing (NLP) techniques have been developed to handle this knowledge data extraction task. This paper proposes an automated query-response model termed Extended Automated Knowledge Provider System (EAKPS) that can manage various types of natural language queries from user. The EAKPS uses combination based technique and it can handle assertive, interrogative, imperative, compound and complex type query sentences. The algorithm of EAKPS generates structure query language (SQL) for each natural language query to extract knowledge data from the knowledge database resident within the EAKPS. Extraction of noun or noun phrases is another issue in natural language query processing. Most of the times, determiner, preposition and conjunction are prefixed to a noun or noun phrase and it is difficult to identify the noun/noun phrase with prefix during query processing. The proposed system is able to identify these prefixes and extract exact noun or noun phrases from natural language queries without any manual intervention.

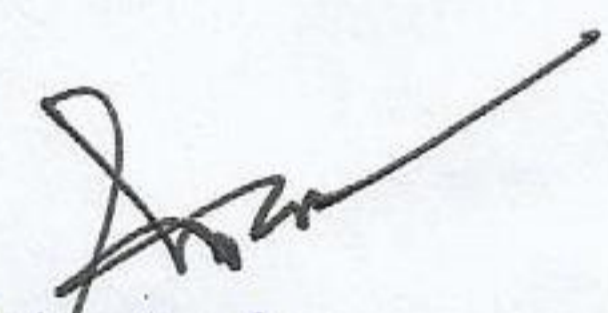
Keywords: Extended KPS, NLQ, combination based knowledge provider system, semantic analysis, natural language processing

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Indium(I)/CuFe₂O₄ Reagent for Allylation of Carbonyls and Epoxide Rearranged Carbonyls

M. Kundu^a, S. P. Mandal^a, B. Mondal^{a,b,*}, and U. K. Roy^a

2020-21

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Abstract—Indium(I)/CuFe₂O₄ reagent for carbonyl allylation and epoxide rearranged carbonyl allylation is proposed for formation of homoallylic alcohols. The In(I) reagent in combination with catalytic amount of CuFe₂O₄ support *in situ* formation of nucleophilic allylic indium from allyl halide in THF medium. Nucleophilic allylic indium species react with carbonyls to form homoallyl alcohols in good to excellent yields. Under the presented reaction conditions arylepoxides undergo smooth rearrangement into aldehydes that are also allylated with formation of homoallyl alcohols. The process is highly efficient and tolerates different functional groups.

Keywords: indium(I)chloride, catalyst, copper ferrite, carbonyl allylation, arylepoxides, homoallylic alcohols

DOI: 10.1134/S1070363220110274

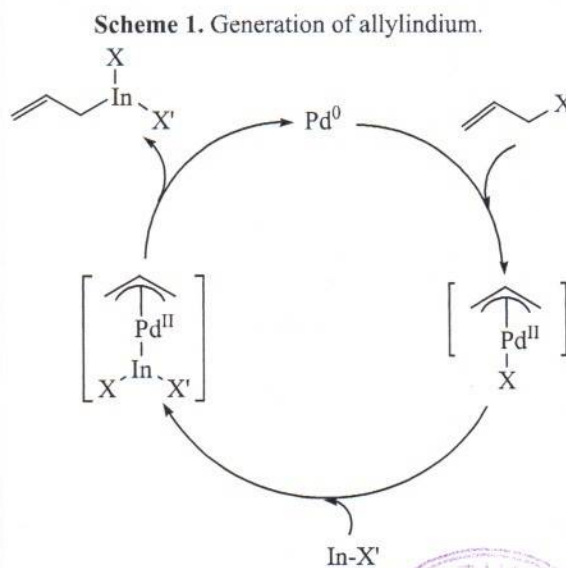
INTRODUCTION

Allyl indium compounds bearing the C–In bond are the most widely used indium compounds in organic synthesis [1]. Among their unique properties is tolerance towards water. Allyl indium derivatives *in situ* were generated by reductive transmetalation of allyl transition metal complexes that could be accumulated from allyl bromide and transition metal catalysts in combination with In(0) and In(III) chloride. These are efficient nucleophilic partners in different multicomponent allylation reactions with a variety of electrophilic reagents [2, 3]. Such reactions lead to the new C–C bonds formation with the desired regio- and stereo-selectivity, that are of particular importance in synthesis of various natural compounds [4–7].

Allyl halides, their derivatives, as well as allenes and dienes are easily activated by a reactive Tm(0) catalyst (Tm = Pd, Ni) to give rise to the corresponding π -allyl-Tm(II) intermediates. Allyl transfer from the latter to In(I) or In(0) generates reactive allylindium intermediates, that are utilized *in situ* for the subsequent C–C bond formation. The allylindium species react with carbonyl compounds to give the corresponding homoallyl alcohols. Oxidative addition of allyl halides, esters, carbonates, ethers, cyclic amines, and alcohols to Pd(0) leads to well-known π -allylpalladium(II) intermediates (Scheme 1). Subsequent insertion of In(I) halides provides the corresponding π -allyl-Pd^{II}–In^{III} intermediates. The

follow-up reductive elimination affords allylindium(III) derivatives. The overall reaction may be interpreted as a redox transmetalation. It is noteworthy that indium(I) halide (In–X') may be used directly or generated *in situ* by mixing indium metal and an indium trihalide.

The above strategy for the Barbier allylation of aldehydes using InI and catalytic amount of Pd(PPh₃)₄ in organic solvent leads to formation of homoallylic alcohols with high regioselectivity and varying diastereoselectivity [8, 9]. Such strategy has been extended to the regioselective allylation of aldehydes in aqueous-organic medium using



Indium(I)/CuFe₂O₄ Reagent for Allylation of Carbonyls and Epoxide Rearranged Carbonyls

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Abstract—Indium(I)/CuFe₂O₄ reagent for carbonyl allylation and epoxide rearranged carbonyl allylation is proposed for formation of homoallylic alcohols. The In(I) reagent in combination with catalytic amount of CuFe₂O₄ support *in situ* formation of nucleophilic allylic indium from allyl halide in THF medium. Nucleophilic allylic indium species react with carbonyls to form homoallyl alcohols in good to excellent yields. Under the presented reaction conditions aryepoxides undergo smooth rearrangement into aldehydes that are also allylated with formation of homoallyl alcohols. The process is highly efficient and tolerates different functional groups.

Keywords: indium(I)chloride, catalyst, copper ferrite, carbonyl allylation, aryepoxides, homoallylic alcohols

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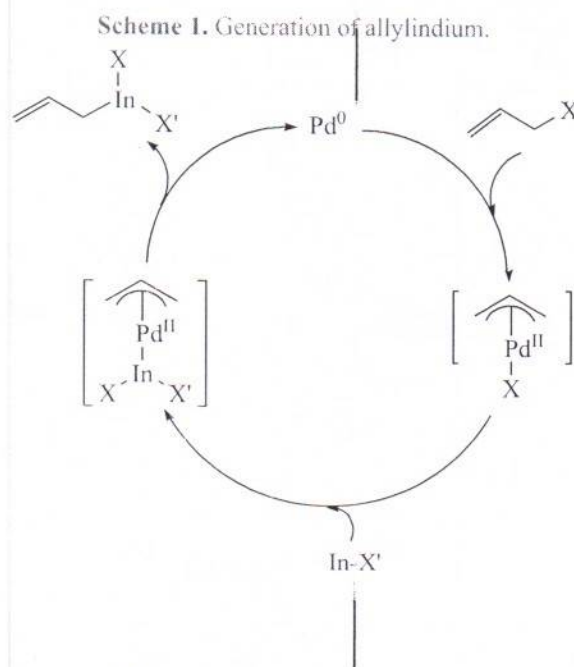
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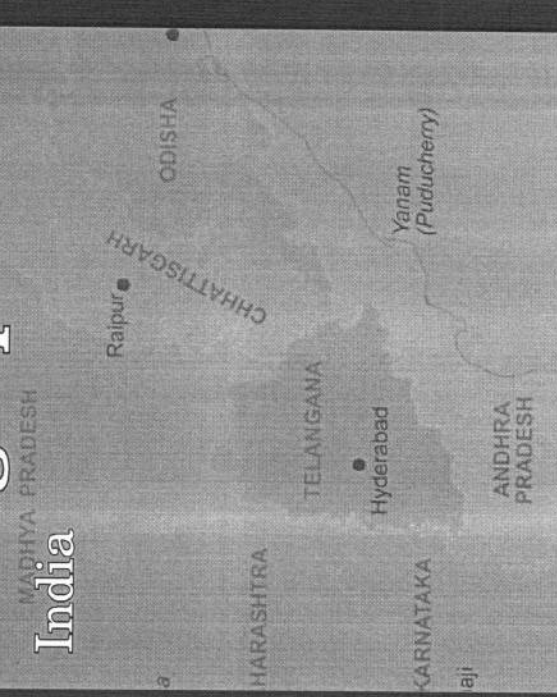




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GEOGRAPHICAL BASIS OF CONFLICT BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

DR. SUDEEPTA ADHIKARI¹ AND DR. MUKUL KAMLE²

ABSTRACT


For greater control over space and power continuous struggle occurring between different human groups and/or nations ultimately leads to conflict and war. The present paper is concerned with the conflict between India and Pakistan which is the longest conflict in the World Geopolitics with no end in the foreseeable future. The main objective of this paper is to study the geographical bases of India-Pakistan conflict. The paper is based on historical, political, economic, strategic and media sources. In methodological sense it is descriptive as well as analytical in nature. As the study is concerned with geographic influences upon the changing power relationship between India and Pakistan, thus, it is of great significance in the geopolitical studies. The study reveals some geographical bases of the conflict between India and Pakistan such as territorial (border disputes), strategic (importance of Jammu and Kashmir as buffer region), resource (water and maritime water disputes), religion or ethnic (displacement of large scale population from India to Pakistan or vice-versa) geography (geographical unity of a state or a nation in terms of physical and human phenomenon; e.g. Akhanda Bharat) and proximity (close proximity to Jammu and Kashmir to India and Pakistan). In conclusion, the study confirms that the conflictuality between India and Pakistan is geography stimulated.

Keywords: *Geopolitics, Conflict, India-Pakistan disputes, Line of Control, Political dynamism.*

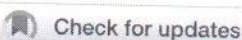
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Graphitic carbon nitride embedded-Ag nanoparticle decorated-ZnWO₄ nanocomposite-based photoluminescence sensing of Hg²⁺†

Uday Kumar Ghorui,^a Jit Satra,^a Papri Mondal,^a Sourav Mardanya,^a Arpita Sarkar,^a Divesh N. Srivastava,^b Bibhutosh Adhikary^{b,*a} and Anup Mondal^{b,*a}

The adverse effects of the advancement of civilization have damaged the environment significantly by heavy metal ion toxicity, empoisoning soil, water, food, etc. In this work, Ag loaded metal tungstate-organic framework-based nanomaterials (g-C₃N₄/Ag/ZnWO₄) which can generate more and more oxygen defects have played a crucial role in detecting selective toxic metal ions in solution. The PL intensity of the samples increases with compositing ZnWO₄ with g-C₃N₄ and Ag, as the recombination of excited electrons with the holes at the oxygen vacancy sites increases. Here, a novel strategy has been adopted to develop a nanocomposite assembly of Ag-loaded ZnWO₄ nano-rods with π conjugated sp² hybridized g-C₃N₄ for fluorescence detection of Hg²⁺. The prepared nanocomposites have displayed great fluorescence catalysis for Hg²⁺ sensing in terms of selectivity, sensitivity, activity, and reaction kinetics. A linear relationship in the range of 0 nM to 2 μ M has been obtained for the detection of Hg²⁺ in a buffer solution of pH = 7.2 (phosphate buffer) by the fluorophore g-C₃N₄/Ag/ZnWO₄ and the minimum detection limit was found to be 0.23 nM. Furthermore, the synthesized nanocomposites were applied for Hg²⁺ detection in few real samples (pond water, sewage water, etc.), signifying their potential application in routine Hg²⁺ analysis. The probable mechanistic pathway for the sensing of Hg²⁺ by grafting the metal ion has also been studied in detail. Based on this mechanism an electronic computing system using an Implication circuit device has been constructed from the molecular information processing and a probable fluorescence mechanism (Jablonski diagram) was explored in which the material was found to possess some room-temperature phosphorescence (RTP).

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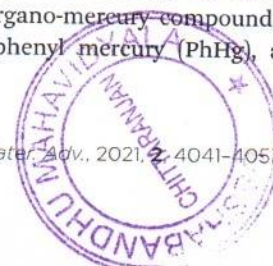
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E-mail: bibhutosh@chem.iests.ac.in, bibhutoshadhikary@gmail.com, anupmondal2000@yahoo.co.in, anup@chem.iests.ac.in; Fax: +91-033-2668-2916; Tel: +91 8902524532, +91 9681420714, +91-033-2668-4561-64 ext. 512

^b Department of Analytical Science, Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Gijubhai, Badheka Marg, Bhavnagar 364002, Gujarat, India† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Materials, synthesis of the g-C₃N₄/Ag/ZnWO₄ nanocomposite, sample characterization, FESEM, EDX and table of EDX results, BET and table of BET results with ICP data, quantum yield calculation plot and table, fluorescence lifetime comparison table, PL emission plot of g-C₃N₄/Ag/ZnWO₄ with other metal ions, fluorescent quantitative detection of Hg²⁺, Stern-Volmer plot, fluorescence lifetime, comparison table for fluorescence lifetime, discussion of lifetime, PL spectra of different pH and the corresponding histogram, overall XPS scan for the g-C₃N₄/Ag/ZnWO₄ nanocomposite after the addition of Hg(II) salt, UV-Vis pH effect and quantitative plot, PL emission spectra at different excitation wavelengths, time resolved fluorescence stability, fluorescence excitation and emission spectra with the phosphorescence emission spectrum, binding constant and binding site calculation, Jablonski diagram for the PL mechanism with PL emission, excitation and phosphorescence plot, recyclability test and verification of morphology (TEM image and FESEM image) and composition (EDX) for nanocomposites, and a comparison table for Hg²⁺ sensing efficiency. See DOI: 10.1039/d1ma00211b

Introduction

Extensive contamination of water, soil, food, etc. by toxic heavy metal ions is a global environmental concern.^{1,2} With the advancement of civilization, industrial activities have increased rapidly which has affected biodiversity through the entry of toxic metal ions into the environment. It is well known that heavy metals such as Hg, Pb, As, Cd, etc. are very toxic and carcinogenic, even at trace levels.^{3,4} They are non-biodegradable and can be stored in the food chain and drinking water, carrying a severe threat to living species. Among these toxic metals, all the three oxidation states of mercury (0, +1, and +2) are extremely harmful. Moreover, Hg²⁺ is highly soluble in water.^{5,6} The ever-increasing uses of batteries, pesticides, paper, fluorescent lamps, etc. in developing countries are the main cause of the growing possibilities of mercury exposure to humans and animals and are mainly responsible for Hg²⁺ contamination in the environment. Again, organo-mercury compounds such as methyl mercury (MeHg), phenyl mercury (PhHg), and ethyl



Renewable energy technologies impact on environment: A Review

2020-21

*Siba Prasad Mandal

Department of Physics, Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya, Chittaranjan 713331, India

ABSTRACT

This article gives an idea of the impact of renewable energy technologies on the environment, aiming to explain the complex relationship between sustainable energy solutions and ecological considerations. The paper explores five key renewable energy sources - solar, wind, hydropower, bioenergy, and geothermal, providing a thorough analysis of their environmental implications. In the domain of solar energy, both photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies are scrutinized, emphasizing life cycle assessments and ecological footprints. Wind energy's onshore and offshore applications are explored, addressing wildlife impacts, noise pollution, and technological advancements. The environmental consequences of hydropower, encompassing river ecosystems and socio-economic dimensions, are thoroughly examined. Bioenergy's intricate relationship with land use change, biodiversity, and greenhouse gas emissions is investigated, emphasizing the need for sustainable practices. Lastly, geothermal energy's extraction methods, subsurface fluid management, and resources sustainability are reviewed. This review aims to contribute valuable perspectives to the ongoing discourse on the role of renewable energy in environmental sustainability.

Keywords: renewable energy sources, climate change mitigation, sustainability issues, carbon footprint, Photovoltaic, Technological innovations.

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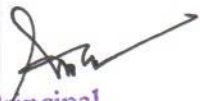
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1. Introduction

The rapid global demand for energy is transforming our world into a closely interconnected community, driven by the essential daily energy needs of the global population. Despite the Earth maintaining its inherent structure, the escalating necessity for energy and its associated services has become a paramount factor in supporting human social, economic development, welfare, and health.¹ The imperative role of energy extends across all societies, catering to fundamental human requirements such as health, lighting, cooking, space comfort, mobility and communication.² On the path to a sustainable future, the energy sector faces two overarching challenges: ensuring a secure energy supply and mitigating the contribution of energy to climate change. Addressing these challenges is crucial for fostering a sustainable and resilient global community.³

The relentless pursuit of sustainable energy solutions has emerged as a pivotal response to the burgeoning challenges posed by climate change and the finite nature of conventional energy resources. In this context, renewable energy technologies have assumed a prominent role in the global transition towards a cleaner and more environmentally responsible energy paradigm. This research paper endeavours to provide a comprehensive review of the intricate relationship between renewable energy technologies and the environment. By scrutinizing the environmental impacts of various renewable energy sources, ranging from solar and wind to hydropower, bioenergy, and geothermal, we aim to shed light on the multifaceted dynamics shaping the ecological footprint of our quest for a sustainable energy future.

As nations worldwide grapple with the imperative to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and curtail environmental degradation, understanding the nuanced repercussions of renewable energy technologies becomes imperative. This paper delves into the intricate web of environmental consequences associated with each major renewable energy source, navigating through the complexities of life cycle analyses, ecological disruptions, and potential trade-offs inherent in their deployment.⁴


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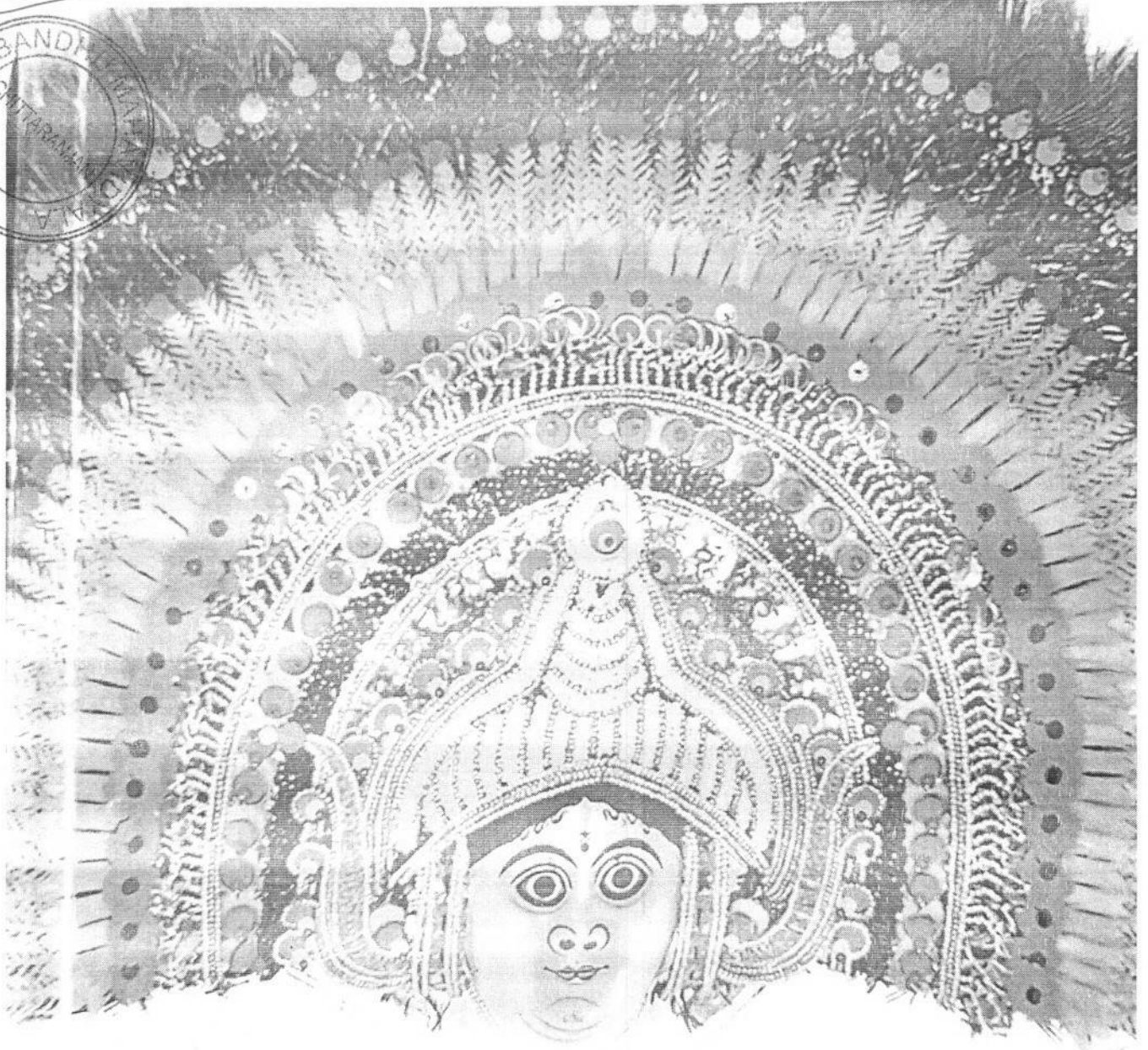
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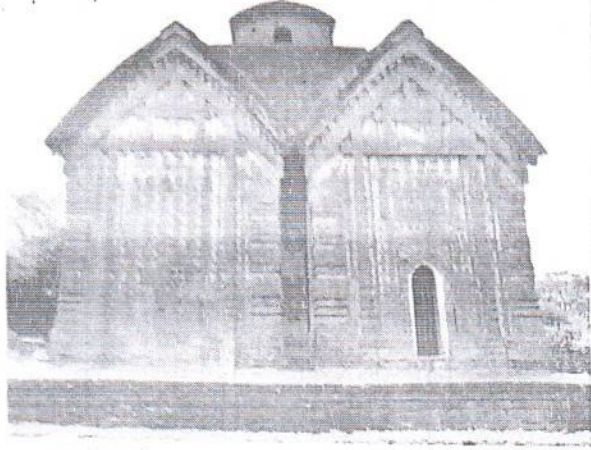


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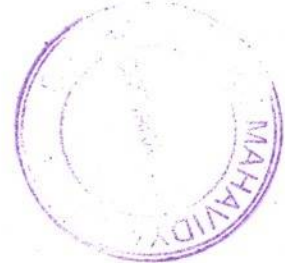
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শাশুড়ি-বধু সম্পর্কিত লোক প্রবাদ : প্রসঙ্গ বরাক উপভাস
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দেবলীনা চৌধুরী

বাগ্দিপাড়ায় বাগ্দিদের ছেলে বিছানায় শুয়েছিল। সেখান দিয়ে এল ঘুমপাড়ানি মাসি-পিসি, তাঁচল ভরা ঘুম নিয়ে: ঘুম থেকে উঠে খোকা বেরোল বেড়ু করতে নৌকায়। সে মলমলের খান পরল, গায়ে দিল সোনার চাদর, পায়ে দিল লालা জুতুয়া। ঘরে ছিল কোনো বেড়াল, কোমর বাঁধল সে খোকাক সজ্জে যাবার জন্য। তাই দেখে ল্যাজঝোলা টিয়াপাখিও উড়ল তাদের সজ্জে সজ্জে।

ঐ অদ্ভুত সুন্দর একটি ছবি। সুখলতা রাওয়ার উপরিউক্ত গল্পে রূপকথার গল্পের মতোই ছোটবেলার ছড়ার দেশে ফিরে যাওয়া যায় যেন। ঠিক এর পরের ছবিতেই দেখা যায় নদীর ঘাটে একটি নৌকো বাঁধা রয়েছে। বেড়াল আর খোকা—দুজনেই যখন সেই নৌকোতে উঠতে যাবে, ঠিক সেই সময়ই শিবঠাকুর এলেন। তিনি খোকাকে 'খোকাভাই' সম্বোধন করে নদী পার করে দেওয়ার অনুরোধ জানালেন। এই অংশেই এসেছে যমুনাবতী-সরস্বতীর কথা। তাঁদের বিয়ে উপলক্ষ্যে শিবঠাকুরকে মা তলব করেছেন। অতএব তাঁকে যেতেই হবে ওপারে। এই অংশের চরিত্র নির্বাচনে রবীন্দ্রনাথের 'লোকসাহিত্য' প্রবন্ধের কথা মনে পড়ে পাঠকের। এদিকে বিয়ের খোকাও বেশ আগ্রহী।

এর আগে টাপুর-টুপুর বৃষ্টির মধ্যে খোকাক 'শিবদাদার' বিয়ে হয়েছিল তিনকন্যার সাথে, সেই বিয়ে দেখা হয়নি খোকাক। অতএব সেই তিন বউকেও দেখার প্রবল ইচ্ছে তার। শিবদাদাও জানালেন, সেই বউরাও সকলেই বাড়িতেই আছে দিবি। অতএব নৌকো দিল ছেড়ে। কোনো বেড়াল দাঁড় বাইতে লাগল সেখানে আর টিয়া ধরল হাল। এই গল্পে আরও পাওয়া যায় হরগৌরীর মাঠ কিংবা তিরপূর্ণীর ঘাটের কথা। এছাড়াও আছে ডিমের গল্প। যে ডিম ফুটলে বেরোয় শিং-ওলা মাথা, যা দেখে খোকা বলে ওঠে 'হাট্টিমাটিম টিম্'। 'কমলাপুলির টিয়ে'-র কথাও আসে এখানে। গল্পের কাহিনি যত এগোয়, ততই লোককথার নতুন পুরোনো নানা ছড়া আর তাদের গল্প নতুনভাবে ধরা পড়ে পাঠকের সামনে। আর এইভাবেই রূপকথা আর ছড়ার অপূর্ব সংমিশ্রণ গল্পটিতে এক নতুন মাত্রা যোগ করে।

আর একটি গল্প 'শঙ্খমালা'। সেখানে আছে সমুদ্রের কথা, যে সমুদ্রের নীচে রয়েছে রাজার বাড়ি। প্রবাল কিন্নক দিয়ে গড়া রাজার প্রকাণ্ড প্রাসাদ। অনেক লোকজন রয়েছে সেখানে। রাজার মাথায় সোনার মুকুট, সাত-লহরী হার, পায়ে রয়েছে হীরের মল। রাজার ছোট্টো মেয়ে শঙ্খমালা, মা-বাবার আদরে মানুষ হয়ে উঠছে সে। গায়ের রং তার শঙ্খের মতোই

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स्याही में सुर्खाब के पंख : ख्वाब स्त्री मुक्ति का

डॉ० कल्पना पन्त*

शोध सारांश

अल्पना मिश्र की लम्बी कहानी 'स्याही में सुर्खाब के पंख' अपने विस्तृत फलक में भारतीय समाज में नारी से जुड़े कई मुद्दों को एक साथ कथासूत्र में समेटे हुए है। यह कहानी इस मायने में भी भिन्न है कि इसकी लेखन शैली विशिष्ट है। कई उपशीर्षकों में विभाजित कहानी में मूलतः तीन कहानियाँ एक साथ चलती हैं लेकिन तीनों के कथा-सूत्र एक दूसरे से जुड़े हुए हैं। यद्यपि कहानी कई शीर्षकों में बँटी हुई है लेकिन अंततः ये शीर्षक भी एक-दूसरे में गुंथे नजर आते हैं। तीन कहानियाँ तीन स्त्रियों के जीवन संघर्ष का रेखांकन है। पहला, सोनपति बहनजी और उनकी बेटियों की कहानी, दूसरा, डॉ. सारस्वत की बेटी वैशाली सारस्वत का अपने प्रेमी के साथ भाग जाने का प्रसंग और तीसरा निरुपमा दी और सूरज कुमार (डॉ. सारस्वत का बेटा) का प्रेम प्रसंग। ये सभी प्रसंग पितृसत्तात्मक समाज में स्त्री की स्थिति, उसके लिए निर्धारित मानदंडों और इन तयशुदा नियमों के प्रति सचेत स्त्री के प्रतिरोध को बखूबी दर्शाते हैं।

Keywords: स्त्रियाँ, पितृसत्ता, स्त्री-शिक्षा, अर्थतंत्र, नौकरी, रूढ़ियाँ, जाति व्यवस्था, प्रेम, विवाह, अधिकार, एकता, स्त्री-मुक्ति।

समकालीन हिंदी कहानी में कल्पना के साथ-साथ समसामयिक सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक परिस्थितियों का यथार्थ समंजन भी प्रखरता से अभिव्यक्त हुआ है। कहानी विधा अपनी रूपरेखा और अभिव्यक्ति में वैविध्यपूर्ण है। समय के साथ कहानी लेखन के उद्देश्य, रचनात्मकता एवं शैली में परिवर्तन होते रहे हैं। नामवर सिंह लिखते हैं "अब कहानीकार भी अन्वेषण, प्रयोग, नयी संवेदना, सांकेतिकता, संप्रेषणीयता, जटिलता, दुरुहता, बिम्ब, प्रतीक वगैरह की बातें करने लगे हैं।" कहानी का फलक विस्तृत हुआ है और लेखन अधिक अर्थगंभीर। आज हम आधुनिकता या यूँ कहें कि तथाकथित उत्तर आधुनिकता के जिस दौर में जी रहे हैं, उसकी अंदरूनी सच्चाइयों से रूबरू कराती है अल्पना मिश्र की कहानी 'स्याही में सुर्खाब के पंख'। कहानी न केवल लम्बी है अपितु स्त्री केन्द्रित कई मुद्दों को कथासूत्र में समेटे हुए है।

हमारी समाज व्यवस्था पितृसत्तात्मक नियम-कायदों की एक सघन बुनावट ही है। जिसमें सदियों से पुरुष वर्चस्व हावी रहा है। इसीलिए सारे नियम-कानून भी पुरुष के हक में ही निर्धारित किए जाते रहे हैं। स्त्रियाँ हमेशा से निचले पायदान पर खड़ी दायम दर्जे की नागरिक के रूप में ही देखी और समझी जाती रही हैं। सोनपति बहनजी माचिस लिए रहती हैं शीर्षक के तहत सोनपति बहनजी पढ़ी-लिखी हैं। यद्यपि वह पढ़ना नहीं चाहती थीं लेकिन उन्हें पकड़ कर स्कूल ले जाया गया "जोर-शोर से

चलाए जा रहे स्त्री-शिक्षा के अभियान के चक्कर में उन्हें घर से पकड़कर एक रोज़ स्कूल में बैठा दिया गया।" जिसके परिणामस्वरूप आगे चलकर उन्हें प्राइमरी पाठशाला की नौकरी भी मिल गई। लेकिन क्या इतना ही काफी है? अर्थतंत्र और सम्पूर्ण व्यवस्था पर पुरुषों का कब्जा इस तरह जमा हुआ है कि वहाँ अधिकांश मामलों में औरतें 'मूढ़' समझी जाती हैं। सोनपति मुनाफा कमाने के लिए, आगे बढ़ने के लिए चलाये जाने वाले तमाम दांव-पेंचों से बिल्कुल अनभिज्ञ है। इसीलिए उसने स्वयं अपने कानों से ये कड़वे शब्द सुने "ये औरतें! अकल नहीं है लेकिन नौकरी करने चली आयेंगी। अपनी तो अपनी दूसरों की कमाई की भी पहरेदार बनी फिरती हैं।" सुनाने वाले ने आगे थोड़ा और छौंक मारी- "देखा नहीं, अभी पुराने बस अड्डेवाले स्कूल की सोनपति बहनजी आई थीं। चपरासी को कुछ खिलाने की बात पर अपना टिफिन निकालकर देने लगी। मूढ़ औरत।" घर से बाहर निकलकर नौकरी-पेशा करने वाली स्त्रियों को कई बार पुरुषों के ऐसे व्यवहार का सामना करना पड़ता है। वास्तव में अर्थतंत्र के एक बड़े हिस्से पर पुरुषों का वर्चस्व कायम है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार "पुरुषों के बराबर आर्थिक और राजनीतिक सत्ता पाने में औरतों को अभी हजार वर्ष लगेंगे। दुनिया की 98 प्रतिशत पूंजी पर पुरुषों का कब्जा है।" स्त्री को कमजोर और मूढ़ मानने, उसे कमअवल साबित करने और उसकी समझदारी को कमतर आंकने का सिलसिला पितृसत्तात्मक समाज

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नाट्य सहचरी

2020



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संगीत
जैनेन्द्र चौहान
संगीता कुमारी पासी

‘अंधा युग’ नाटक का भविष्य और भविष्य का नाटक

डॉ. जोतिमय बाग

आचार्य भरत मुनि ने नाटक को पंचम वेद कहते हुए उसे तीनों लोकों के भावों के अनुकरण से जोड़ते हैं। आधुनिक अर्थों में नाटक को एक खेल (मंचीकरण) के अर्थों में भी समझा जाता है। परंतु यह कोई साधारण क्रीड़ा नहीं है। इसमें कहीं धर्म का समावेश है, तो कहीं ज्ञान का, कहीं शांति तो कहीं हास्य, कहीं युद्ध है तो कहीं काम। पौराणिक युग से अगर संदर्भित होना चाहें तो यह (नाटक) खल आचरण के सुधार कार्यों की भी व्यवस्था करता है। यानि दुर्नीति, धृष्टता, मूर्खों की मूर्खता, विलास प्रियता, आदि दुष्प्रवृत्ति का संज्ञान भी लेता है।

‘नाटक’ शब्द की उत्पत्ति ‘नट’ धातु से हुई है, जिसका तात्पर्य नृत्य से है। अर्थात् यह काफी अवयवों को अपने में संजोए हुए है। आज इसका क्षेत्र सबसे व्यापक और विस्तृत है, क्योंकि इसमें गीत है, संगीत है, कथा है, गाथा है, काव्य है और गद्य भी। अपने प्रत्येक उत्थान में नूतनता लिये यह आज पराकाष्ठा की दहलिज पर दस्तक दे रहा है। निश्चित समस्त विधाओं का जनक नाटक—नट ‘नटराज’ की ही तरह समस्त कलाओं का भी नटराज है। अतः यह (नाटक) जितना नवीन है, उतना ही पौराणिक भी।

‘अंधायुग’ नाटक पौराणिक कथाओं पर आधारित नयी सभ्यता के व्यंजित करता एक ‘काव्य-गाथा’ है। ‘अंधायुग’ में काव्य तत्व और रूपक तत्व का मणि-कांचन संयोग हुआ है। काव्य मानव जीवन के राग तत्व के मूर्त करता है और नाटक तत्व बाह्य जीवन के संघर्षों को दर्शाता है। भारतीय साहित्य में नाटक और नाटक में काव्य का होना स्वतः सिद्ध है। प्रसाद के संपूर्ण नाट्य साहित्य इसका उदाहरण है। प्रसिद्ध लेखक विलियम नाइज़ नाटक में बिंबों के कार्य व्यापार को ही स्वीकारते हैं। यहाँ तक कि मिलर और इलियट भी नाटक में काव्य तत्वों के महत्त्व को स्वीकारते हैं।



In
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Chittaranjan

भाषा, साहित्य और समाज : समकालीन परिप्रेक्ष्य



प्रधान संपादक
डॉ. शैलेन्द्रकुमार शर्मा

संपादक
डॉ. मोहन वैरागी
डॉ. बी. एल. मालवीय
डॉ. ख्याति पुरोहित

अक्षरवार्ता पब्लिकेशंस

अनुक्रम

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स्त्री स्वाधीनता का प्रश्न और प्रेमचंद

डॉ. जोतिमय बाग

सहायक प्राध्यापक, हिन्दी, देशबंधु महाविद्यालय, चितरंजन, पश्चिम बंगाल

पश्चिमी शिक्षा के प्रचार-प्रसार ने भारतीय स्त्रियों के विचारों को काफी आंदोलित किया। उनमें दृढ़ता के साथ डटे रहने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ी। "नारी समाज में होने वाले इस जागरण का परिणाम यह हुआ कि एक प्रबल जनमत नारियों के पक्ष में उठ खड़ा हुआ। जो ब्रिटिश सरकार भारतीय प्रथा की समाज और धर्म संस्था को प्रभावित करने वाले किसी कानून के बनाने में रुचि नहीं रखती थी, उन्हें भी इस प्रबल जनमत की उपेक्षा करने का साहस नहीं हुआ, परिणाम हुआ कि एसेम्बली में समय-समय पर ऐसे कानून पास हुए जिनके कारण नारी-वर्ग को न्यायोचित अधिकार प्राप्त करने की सुविधा हुई। ऐसे कानूनों में हिन्दू ला-ऑफ़इनहेरिटेन्स अमेन्डमेंट ऐक्ट सन् 1929 और चाइल्ड मैरेज रिस्ट्रीक्सन ऐक्ट 1929 विशेष रूप से ध्यातव्य हैं। सन् 1929 के उत्तराधिकार विषयक कानून की विशेषता इस अर्थ में है कि अब पारिवारिक संपत्ति में नतिनी, बहन और बहन की संतान को उत्तराधिकार प्राप्त हुआ। इन्हीं दिनों विवाह की आयु बढ़ाने के संबंध में कानून बनाने के लिए भी आंदोलन खड़ा हुआ था। बाल-विवाह निषेध के विषय में सरकार ने इसी आंदोलन पर कानून बनाया। नारी को अपने परिवार में एक सम्मान पूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त हो और उसे संपत्ति में भाग मिले इस विषय में भी आंदोलन चलता रहा। अंत में सन् 1937 में हिन्दू-विमेन्स राइट टू प्रोपर्टी ऐक्ट पास हुआ। इससे ही आगे बढ़कर तो आजादी के बाद हिन्दू कोडबिल उपस्थित हुआ। नारी के अधिकार की संरक्षा करने के लिए सन् 1946 में हिन्दू विमेन्स राइट टू सेपरेट मेन्टिनेन्स एंड रेसिडेन्ट ऐक्ट भी पारित हुआ था। हिन्दू वैवाहिक संस्था अंतर्जातीय विवाह के विषय में उदार नहीं थी। नई विचार चेतना के फैलने के बाद अंतर्जातीय विवाह की कानूनी स्वीकृति की उपेक्षा दृष्टिगत हुई।"

निश्चित रूप से प्रेमचंद पर इन सभी आंदोलनों का व्यापक प्रभाव पड़ा था। वह एक सचेत लेखक थे, उनकी निगाह समस्याओं से घिरी भारतीय स्त्रियों पर थी। प्रेमचंद ने नारी संबंधी पुरातन घिसी-पिटी वासनात्मक धारणा को न केवल चुनौती दी, बल्कि उन्हें वहां से निकालकर विराट आदर्शवादी धरातल पर प्रस्तुत किया, जहां पाठक नारी की महानता, उदारता आदि के दर्शन कर सकें। प्रेमचंद पूर्व उपन्यासकार नारी के कामुक वर्णन

Mixed Farming and Sustainable Development

Swarup Akhuli

ABSTRACT

Agriculture is the most important primitive occupation of human beings. It is also the most important and man's oldest industry in which climate, soil and topography are dominant factors. Now a days we can see the various agriculture pattern are introduced Though the people had changed their cultivation pattern from time to time. But mixed farming is one of the most appropriate sustainable agricultural systems. Mixed farming system provides the majority of the various domestic products for households in developing countries like India. We know that mixed farming as the integration of crops and livestock. This integration is vital for a healthy, sustainable farm system because it builds soil fertility without the need for chemical fertilizers, and increases diversity, which is beneficial for both people and environment.

The paper focus attention to the practices of mixed farming is one of the most suitable sustainable agricultural system.

Keywords: Agriculture, Mixed Farming as an agricultural system, Sustainable Development.

INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture, the primary form of economic activity, includes not only cultivation but livestock ranching, dairy, forestry, lumbering, irrigation and host of other activities. To define agriculture Prof. E.W. Zimmerman said: "Agriculture covers those productive efforts by which man settled on land, seeks to make use of, and, if possible accelerate and improve upon the natural genetic or growth processes of plant and animal life, to the end that these processes will yield the vegetable and animal products needed or wanted by man". So, agriculture is a human activity involving planned utilization of land or soil and water for the growth of plants and animals to meet the basic requirements of food and clothing.

Mixed farming is the wonderful admixture of cereal production and livestock ranching. The main objective of this agriculture is to minimize the risk of cultivation, i.e., if the crop failure



occurs, farmers are to some extent compensated by livestock sale, and vice versa. Practically, it is a transitional agricultural system between cultivation and livestock ranching. Contrary to other agricultural systems Mixed farming is one of the most important sustainable agricultural system. The farming of crops can be both subsistence and commercial in nature. Sometimes crops are grown to feed animals, sometimes for commercial sale and, sometimes, for consumption of the cultivators themselves – or to fulfill all of them. We view mixed farming as the integration of crops and livestock. This integration is vital for a healthy, sustainable farm system because it builds soil fertility without the need for chemical fertilizers, and increases diversity, which is beneficial for both people and wildlife. As Richard Young explains in his presentation, the complementarity of crops and livestock means the farm system functions in a much more healthy, holistic way, for example by breaking weed, pest and disease cycles which reduces the need for pesticides, wormers and antibiotics. Sustainable development is the organizing principle for meeting human development goals while simultaneously sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services upon which the economy and society depends. Sustainable development has been defined in many ways, but the most frequently quoted definition is from Our Common Future, also known as the Brundtland Report: "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

Objectives of the study:–

The present study is based on following specific objectives –

- (1) To identify the relationship between Mixed Farming and Sustainable Development.
- (2) How Mixed Farming is to minimize the risk of cultivation.
- (3) Find out the relationship between Cultivation and Livestock ranching.
- (4) Prove the statement that "Mixed farming is one of the most important ways of Sustainable Development".

Data source and Methodology:–

The study is based on the farmer's traditional wisdom on agriculture as well as Mixed farming was initiated through non random selection of respondents from some different communities of the villagers who are directly and indirectly related to the activities.

Study area:–

The village Kendrabona (locally known as Kendbona) is situated within the extension from 23° 24'11''N to 23°24'45''N latitude and 86°03'45''E to 86°04'10''E longitude. The village is under Gangajalghati Gram Panchayat of Gangajalghati Block of Bankura district in West Bengal. Gangajalghati CD block is located in the north western part of the district. The Main

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- (11) Increased biodiversity means less risks of pests and diseases outbreak in the farm. Outbreak usually occurs in monoculture where there is uniformity of species especially over a large area.

CONCLUSION:

Mixed farming has a very important role to play in the sustainability of farming. The ability to include a pasture phase or green manure into the system is paramount in building the soil and the profitability of the farm. Adding livestock to this simply means there is a return on the money invested in these tools immediately. So, the farmers and peoples of Kendrabona village are directly and indirectly benefits by the processes of Mixed farming system.

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RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY

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Edited by Bijoy Prasad Das

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HINDU SCRIPTURES AND TEXTS

THE VEDS,

AND

VEDIC LITERATURE.

BY

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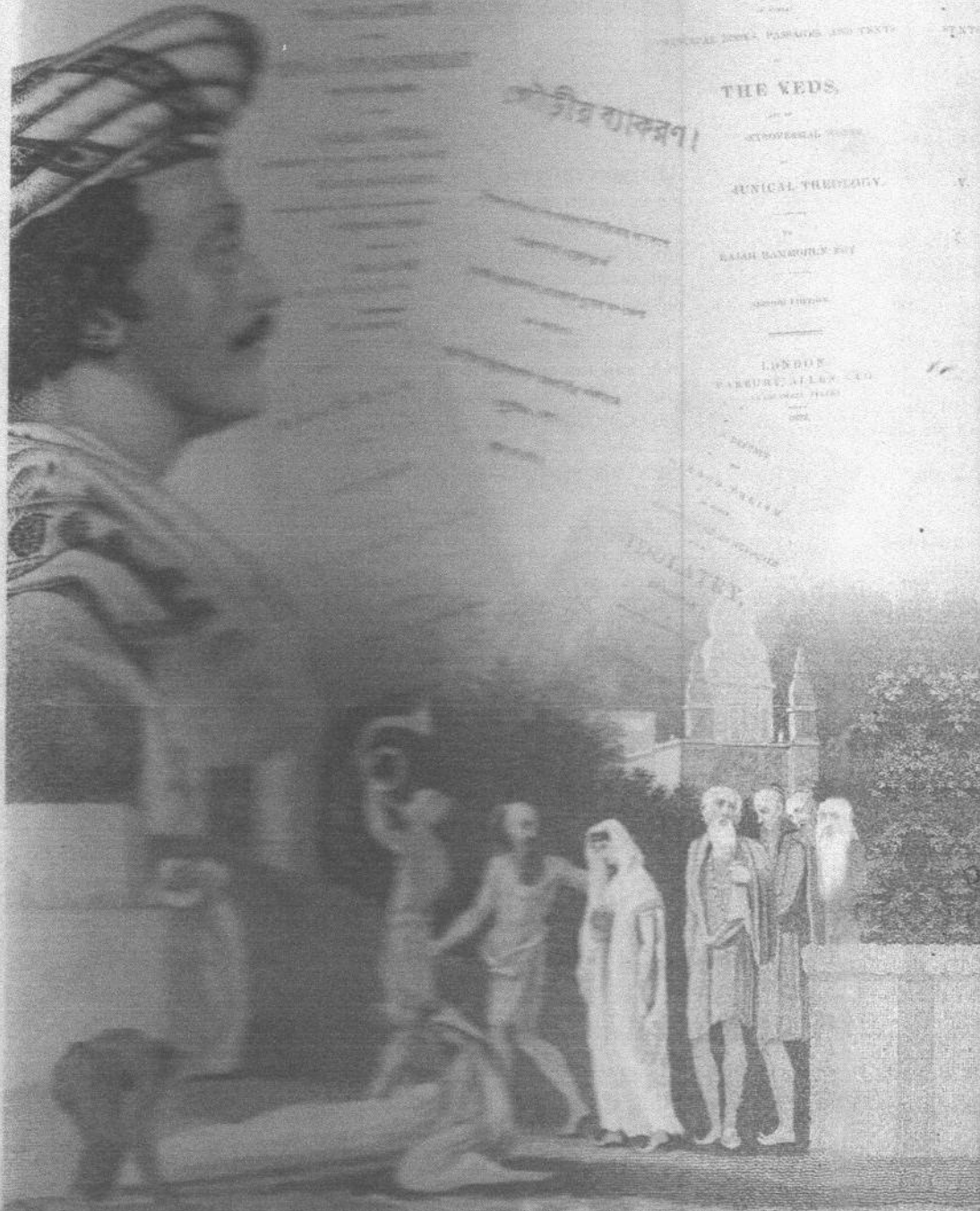
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RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY : The Father of Bengal Renaissance

Edited by Bijoy Prasad Das



Teacher-In-charge
Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya
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Socialist Feminism

Shrabani Basu

Definition and Background

Socialist Feminism, though often considered interchangeable with Marxist Feminism, bears certain differences from it. While Marxist Feminism historicizes reproduction as a form of uncredited labour and as one of the principal ways in which women's exploitation and systematic oppression functions, Socialist Feminism, inherently rising as a reaction to both Radical and Marxist Feminism, concentrated more on the social and economic dependence of women that patriarchy facilitates. According to Elisabeth Armstrong, "for socialist feminism, patriarchy overlapped but differed from the Marxist emphasis on the primacy of capitalism and class exploitation (Armstrong 2020, 2)." Socialist Feminism as a critical understanding is one that combines Marxist Feminism's preoccupation with capitalism as a root of all oppressive mechanism, with the Second Wave's argument of patriarchal power play and socio-economic conditioning:

Currently there are two ideological poles, representing the prevailing tendencies within the movement. One is the direction toward new lifestyles within a women's culture, emphasizing personal liberation and growth, and the relationship of women to women. Given our real need to break loose from the old patterns—socially, psychologically,

have already been constitutionally realized, though the penetration of such legalities across culture and class, is stillpartial. Hence, the pervasive movement of Socialist Feminism has trickled down to the grassroots activities where activists attempt to address smaller targets to ensure legal and social penetration of injustice and discrimination.

End-note

- 1 Historical materialism or the "materialist conception of history" conceptualized by Marx, is a perspective that argues that history is the result of material conditions rather than ideals. It is predominantly a way of looking at history which believes that the material conditions of a society's mode of production, or in Marxist terms the union of a society's productive forces and relations of production, fundamentally determine society's organization and development.

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संस्कृत

21वीं सदी का
संक्रमणकालीन
नाट्य साहित्य

2021



[Signature]

Principal

Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya

मुंबई

डॉ. विजय गणेशराव वाघ

आषाढ़ का एक दिन : 21वीं सदी के मानवीय हृदय के अंतर्द्वन्द्वों की नाटकीय अभिव्यक्ति

-डॉ. ज्योतिमय बग

दी नाट्य परंपरा में मोहन राकेश का आगमन एक महत्त्वपूर्ण एवं उल्लेखनीय ना है। मोहन राकेश ने हिन्दी नाटक को अपने युग की संवेदनाओं का वाहक माने हुए नाटक तथा रंगमंच के बीच दूरियों को समाप्त किया। 'आषाढ़ का एक दिन' में मोहन राकेश इतिहास का सहारा लेते हैं। किन्तु वह प्रसाद की तरह इतिहास की प्रामाणिकता को महत्त्व नहीं देते हैं। राकेश जी इतिहास का आश्रय लेकर आधुनिक संवेदना और मानवीय द्वन्द्वों को प्रस्तुत करते हैं। उनके नाटकों में प्रसाद जी की भक्ति का गौरव ज्ञान एवं सांस्कृतिक पुनर्जागरण का लक्ष्य नहीं है बल्कि वे इतिहास के प्रसिद्ध पात्रों को मानवीय धरातल पर स्थापित करते हैं।

'आषाढ़ का एक दिन' में आधुनिक मानव के अंतर्द्वन्द्वों को रेखांकित करने से पहले आधुनिक मानव की विशेषताओं पर दृष्टिपात करना आवश्यक है। आधुनिकता का प्रादुर्भाव यान्त्रिक एवं वैज्ञानिक जीवन पद्धति के विकासक्रम में हुआ है। आधुनिक चरित्र यान्त्रिक जीवन से उत्पन्न विसंगतियों को अच्छी तरह पहचानता है। आज के बदलते समाज में मानवीय संबंधों की जटिलता, पुराने संबंधों का घुटना, संबंधों की अर्थहीनता एवं एहसास इत्यादि आधुनिकता की पहचान है। आधुनिक चरित्र में घुटन, अर्न्तमुखता, अजनवीपन, तनावपूर्ण मानसिक स्थिति, आशा, संत्रास, क्षोभ इत्यादि से उसकी स्वाभाविकता छीनकर उसे यंत्र में बदल दिया है। जीवन में मूल्य और भावनाओं का कोई मायने नहीं रह गया है। इसलिये सर्वत्र ही की टकराहट ही नजर आती है।

'आषाढ़ का एक दिन' में समकालीन जिन्दगी के तनावों और सम्बन्धों को ही देखा है। ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य का सहारा लेकर आधुनिक व्यक्ति के अंतर्द्वन्द्वों

प्रेमचंद के साहित्य में प्रतिरोध के स्वर



2021

Principal

Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya
Chittaranjan

डॉ० कल्पना जैन

डॉ० रत्नेश कुमार जैन, डॉ० नारायण

तीर्थकर महावीर विश्वविद्यालय, गुराणगढ़



7

प्रेमचंद के स्त्री पात्र

डॉ ज्योतिमय बाग

विभागाध्यक्ष हिंदी

देश बंधू महाविद्यालय चितरंजन

पश्चिमी शिक्षा के प्रचार-प्रसार ने भारतीय स्त्रियों के विचारों को काफी आंदोलित किया। उनमें दृढ़ता के साथ डटे रहने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ी। "नारी समाज में होने वाले इस जागरण का परिणाम यह हुआ कि एक प्रबल जनमत नारियों के पक्ष में उठ खड़ा हुआ। जो ब्रिटिश सरकार भारतीय प्रथा की समाज और धर्म संस्था को प्रभावित करने वाले किसी कानून के बनाने में रुचि नहीं रखती थी, उन्हें भी इस प्रबल जनमत की उपेक्षा करने का साहस नहीं हुआ, परिणाम हुआ कि एसेम्बली में समय-समय पर ऐसे कानून पास हुए जिनके कारण नारी-वर्ग को न्यायोचित अधिकार प्राप्त करने की सुविधा मिली। ऐसे कानूनों में हिन्दू ला-ऑफ इनहेरिटेन्स अमेन्डमेंट ऐक्ट सन् 1929 और चाइल्ड मैरेज रिस्ट्रीक्सन ऐक्ट 1929 विशेष रूप से ध्यातव्य हैं। सन् 1929 के उत्तराधिकार विषयक कानून की विशेषता इस अर्थ में है कि अब पारिवारिक संपत्ति में नतिनी, बहन और बहन की संतान को उत्तराधिकार प्राप्त हुआ। इन्हीं दिनों विवाह की आयु बढ़ाने के संबंध में कानून बनाने के लिए भी आंदोलन खड़ा हुआ था। बाल-विवाह निषेध के विषय में सरकार ने इस आंदोलन पर कानून बनाया। नारी को अपने परिवार में एक सम्मान पूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त हो और उसे संपत्ति में भाग मिले इस विषय में भी आंदोलन चलाया रहा। अंत में सन् 1937 में हिन्दू-विमेन्स राइट टू प्रोपर्टी ऐक्ट पास हुआ। इससे ही आगे बढ़कर तो आजादी के बाद हिन्दू कोडबिल उपस्थित हुआ। नारी के अधिकार की संरक्षा करने के लिए सन् 1946 में हिन्दू विमेन्स राइट टू सेपरेट मेन्टिनेन्स एंड रेसिडेन्ट ऐक्ट भी पारित हुआ था। हिन्दू वैवाहिक संस्था अंतर्जातीय विवाह के विषय में उदार नहीं थी। नई विचार

MP

2020-21

Right to Education and Its Infringement in India with Special Reference to School Dropout

Sanchita Hazra



Tinidhi Santapan Kunder
Principal
Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya
Chittaranjan



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Media, Society and Culture

Interrelations and Changing Scenario

Tridib Sanjayakumar



Principal
Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya
Chittaranjan

Dr. Subhrajit Chatterjee



The Role and Importance of Media in Indian Democracy

Sanchita Hazra,

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Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya,
Chittaranjan, Paschim Bardhaman,
West Bengal, India.*

Introduction

Democracy is generally defined as the government of the people by the people and for the people. Freedom and democracy work together. Indian society recognizes democracy where the media plays a leading role in Indian democracy. The media is being considered as the fourth pillar of a democratic society after the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. The media sometimes goes beyond or beyond the control and limitations of vital organs of government in the wider interests of the people. India is considered a quasi-federal democratic republic. From the 1980s to the present day, the Indian media has been embellished with various modes and methods and it too continues to burn with the instructions of various media giants. Truth always brings flying in different skies. Starting from newspapers, magazines, radio, television, movies, mobile, internet based web sites (social media, new media) as well as Indian media. The media of different developed countries are promoting themselves with time and situation.

The media acts as a watchdog of the government, carrying out reports of every activity of the administration and informing the public about the daily happenings around them. The Constitution has given massive freedom to the people and indeed a vigilant and free media is essential for the smooth running of the government. Not only economic progress but also human-social relations and other issues affecting the people are being covered by the media. That is why the media and Indian democracy have become accustomed to it and its effective functions cannot be imagined without independent media.

The media acts as a bridge between the people and the government and is an extremely powerful tool with the power to create and break public

opinion. It has the ability to manage perceptions or blow up emotions. That is why it has gained the trust of the people. It controls people's hearts and minds through media, various magazines, television and movies. Transparency was strictly considered personal and accountability as the most appropriate function of a democratic system seems to have led the country into a hand of peace and tranquility in a coalition of administrations involved in politics.

Media democracy gives people the right to participate in the media, it expands the media's relationship with the media, where information is collected and people can view and share. The media is described as a network of public relations information and perspectives, which is reproduced through communication activities to the public. Media democracy and mass communication are spread across various mediums such as social media and mainstream media to help people communicate with each other through digital media and share the information they want to disclose to the public. Media democracy suggests that corporate ownership and commercial pressures affect media content, limiting access to fast news, opinions and entertainment citizens receive. As a result, they called for a more equitable distribution of economic, social, cultural and information resources, which would create more enlightened citizens as well as more enlightened representative political discourses.

This paper shows that media plays a big role in people's lives and it plays a colossal task in Indian Democracy.

Evolution of radio in India

Mass communication technology started its journey in colonial India in the 1920s. Radio clubs were started in 1933 in Calcutta and Bombay. The British Indian government had several established methods for managing emerging technologies and the policy was formulated on the advice of British officers engaged in the same policy. Radio broadcasting networks were seen as a means of imitating and propagating an indigenous Indian culture (Ghosh, 1998). The story of Prasar Bharati's (Broadcasting Corporation of India) bill is a good example of the paralysis that has plagued Indian political parties since coming to power. The first committee was formed in 1964 to even ask about the possibility of future broadcasting. Radio broadcasting began in 19227. However, in 193737 it was renamed as All India Radio. And since 1957 it has been known as Akashvani. Prachar Bharati was a public service broadcast in 1997 as an autonomous body under the Campaign Act

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to
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Changing Life of Teachers, Learners and Administrators during COVID 19 Pandemic in India

Tridib Sontopanda
Principal

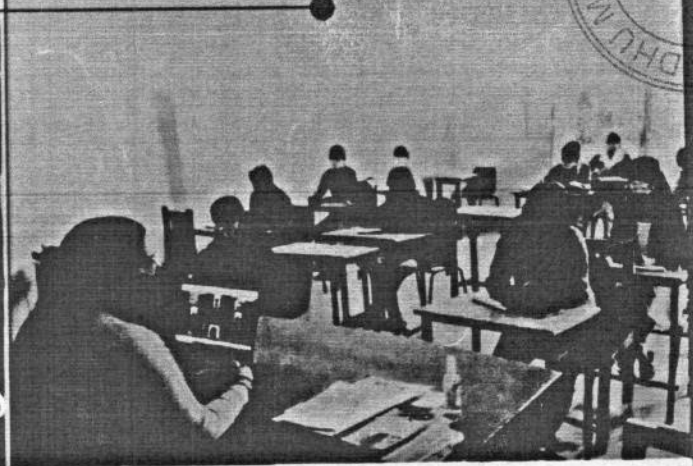
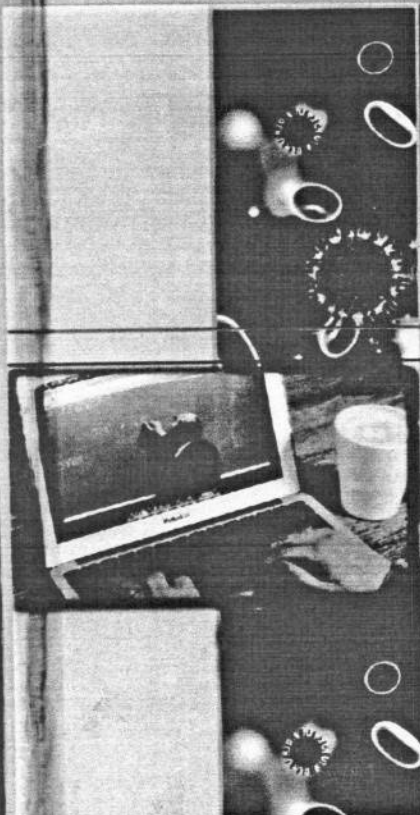
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Sanchita Hazra

Associate editor

Bhaskar Jyoti Sarkar



**Changing Life of Teachers, Learners and
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in India**

*Prof. Sanchita Hazra
Chief Editor*

*Dr. Bhaskar Jyoti Sarkar
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Preface

It is indeed a great pleasure for us to publish the book entitled “*Changing Life of Teachers, Learners and Administrators during COVID 19 Pandemic in India.*” The articles of the book are very significant considering the vital problems of the contemporary world. The book is primarily designed to address various dimensions and issues related to Online Education during COVID 19 situation. A modest attempt has been made to write in a comprehensive and consolidated form.

Amar Ghosh in his article discussed about how terrible pandemic situation has devastated almost every aspect of our life in West Bengal. He analyzed the lessons which we learned in this pandemic situation.

Arindam Mukherjee in his article discussed about the current positive and negative impact of the latest pandemic on the youth community of West Bengal.

Bhumnidhar Roy in his article discussed about the online education and barriers in E-communication in this pandemic situation due to covid-19. The author also discussed about the various barriers in communication in online education, social economics barriers etc.

Bijoy Prasad Roy in his article discussed about the problems and prospects of online education in India in this covid pandemic situation. He questioned about the efficiency of online education system in this pandemic situation due to lack of proper infrastructure.

Chinnoy Nandi in his article discussed about the prospects and challenges about the online education system in new normal situation due to covid pandemic. His paper focused on the motivational factor behind the attraction of the online mode of education and also the severe challenges that will have to take into consideration.

Dr. Devdas Rakshit and Ananya Paul in their article focused on teachers’ perception of E-learning approach in covid-19 pandemic situation in West Bengal. This paper also discussed about the popular online tools for different academic activities. This study highlighted

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Raja Rammohan Roy
The Father of Bengal Renaissance

First Edition : 28 June 2021

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Principal
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ONE DAY



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On

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begun in India was a symbol of a civilization that was the inventor of modern science, art and technology in the modern age. That is why he wanted to turn the country towards the west. The feeling that we will not be able to adapt to the modern age if we cannot equip the country in the light of Western knowledge and science makes him interested in the Western education system. A.R. Desai says that, "Raja Rammohan Roy was the pioneer of progressive modern education in India. He hailed the English education as the key to the treasures of scientific and democratic thought of modern west." (Tripathy, 1967). Rammohan made it clear that the permanent establishment of the ancient Indian system of education meant the perpetuation of superstition and authoritarianism. In this context, in a letter to Lord Amherst in 1823, he compared the two systems of education - the medieval Indian and the modern West. He said, there is no need to set up a new Sanskrit school proposed by the government in Calcutta with government approval and funding for teaching in the ancient toll-quadrant. In the modern age, the ancient education system is unable to lead the country on the path of progress without the contact of science. In the context of the modern education system in England, he says, "If it had been intended to keep the British nation in ignorance of real knowledge the Baconian philosophy would not have been allowed to displace the system of the Schoolmen, which was the best calculated to perpetuate ignorance. In the same manner the Sangscrit system of education would be best calculated to keep this country in darkness if such had been the policy of the British Legislature." (Bandhyopadhyay 2013). He clearly emphasized the importance of a new epoch-making teaching method. Even Rammohan discusses the curriculum of this teaching method in his letter. According to Rammohan, since the advancement of nationalists is the desire of the British government, it is necessary to introduce a liberal and enlightened education system. Talented people educated in Europe will be employed here as teachers.

Rammohan Roy: A Progressive Educationist of Modern India

Sanchita Hazra

Introduction

"The first contact with the modern western culture through new education was electrifying"—Dr. A.R. Desai.

The first and deepest positive effect of the introduction of English education in India was that it gave rise to a rational curiosity in the Indian mind. The educated youth of India were the main tool of their newly acquired Western education in the logical exploration of the country's customary and religious customs, rituals and customs of judgment and various socially meaningless lifeless activities. This atmosphere of experimentation, exploration and rational practice gave birth to the extraordinary personality of the pioneer and pioneer of modern India, who is said to be the leading man of the epoch. In the words of Rabindranath Tagore, the Bharat Pathik, that Rammohan Roy, laid the foundation of modern India through the medium of the Brahma Samaj movement. Jawaharlal Nehru, a metaphor for modern India, says, ".... In the eighteenth century another towering personality had risen in Bengal, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, who was a new type combining in himself the old learning and the new." While living in Rangpur, he became acquainted with the thoughts of philosophers, scientists, and historians like Bacon, Locke, Hume, Newton, and Voltaire. With the foreknowledge of ancient Indian learning, he understood that the foreign rule that had

8019-20

RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY

The Father of Bengal Renaissance

Edited by Bijoy Prasad Das

TRANSLATION
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AND THE
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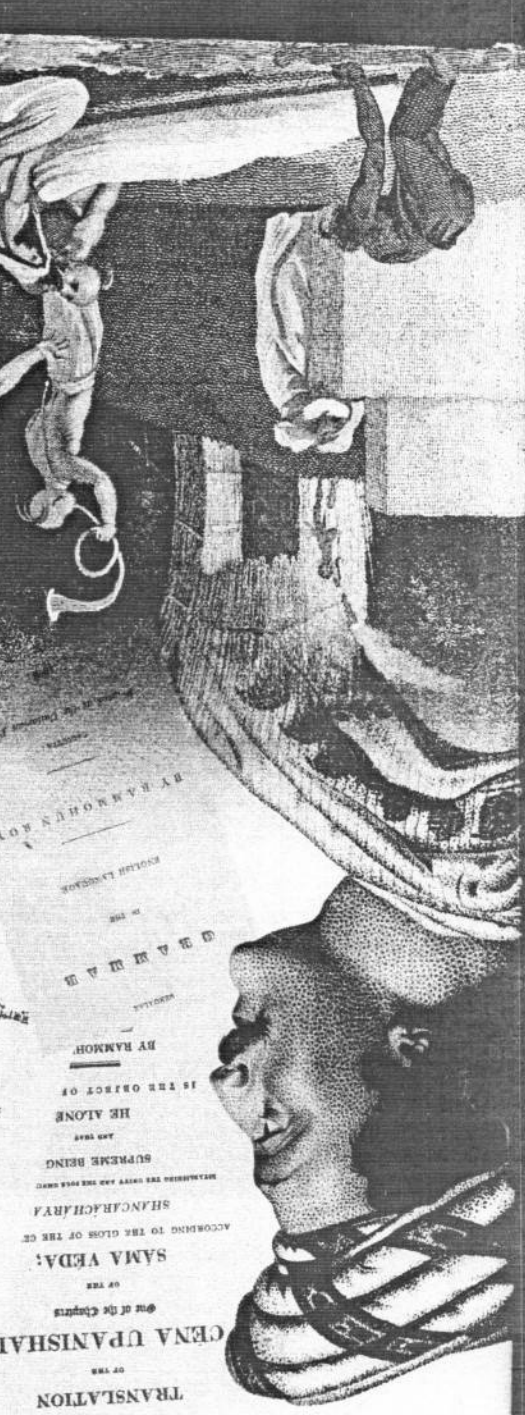
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BY RAMMOHAN ROY
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
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2020-21

India Public Finance and Policy Report

Health Matters

Edited by
Jyotsna Jalan, Sugata Marjit, and Sattwik Santra



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Chittaranjan



Inexpensive and Effective Healthcare?

Koushik Kumar Hati, Kalyan Khan, and Biswajit Mandal

2

A LOOK AT HEALTH PRICING POLICIES IN INDIA

Social insurance schemes in India, whether implemented by the Central or state governments, primarily cover the poor in society (below poverty line [BPL] households, contractual government workers, and so on). Yet, there is a vast population not covered by government-sponsored health insurance schemes which requires affordable quality healthcare. A large proportion of this segment of the population goes to private sector health facilities for their healthcare needs.

India's public expenditure on health, at less than 1.5 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP), is among the lowest in the world, lower than the average among low-income countries. Sri Lanka spends four times more than India in terms of per capita public health expenditure, and Indonesia twice as much. 'Yet India ranks among the top 20 of the world's countries in its private spending, at 4.2% of GDP. Employers pay for 9% of spending on private care, health insurance 5–10%, and 82% is from personal funds' (Sengupta and Nandy 2005).

The above trend is despite rumblings about oft-unchecked corrupt practices—overbilling, unnecessary diagnostic testing and surgical procedures—by private healthcare providers.

This is because the public alternative is so much worse, with interminable waits in dirty surroundings with hordes of other patients. Many medicines and tests are not available in the public sector, so patients have to go to private shops and laboratories. Each harassed doctor may have to see more than 100 patients in a single outpatient session. Some of these doctors advise patients, legally or illegally, to 'meet them privately' if they want more personalised care. In a recent survey carried out by Transparency International, 30% of patients in government hospitals claimed that they had had to pay bribes or use influence to jump queues for treatment and for outpatient appointments with senior doctors, and to get clean bed sheets and better food in hospital' (Sengupta and Nandy 2005, p. 1158).

The growth of the private health sector has had tacit support of governments by way of subsidized land for building hospitals, tax concessions on imported drugs and machines, and so on. There is a clause about treating a certain percentage of patients free of cost—a rarely met nor monitored requirement. Given that the private health sector is an integral part of health provisioning in India, it

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उज्ज्वल-सर्दारः

सरस्वत्या मानसपुत्रो ज्ञानतपस्वी अध्यापकोऽनन्तलालः स्वजीवनेन 'अनन्तवीर्यामितविक्रमस्त्वमि'ति गीतोक्तवाणीमन्वेति। विंशैक-विंशशताब्द्योः संस्कृते तथा न्यायशास्त्रचर्चायां प्रातःस्मरणीयेषु महामहोपाध्यायो अनन्तलाल-ठक्कुरोऽर्णवायते। न्यायवैशेषिक-बौद्धदर्शनेषु पुंथिविद्यायां रामायण-महाभारतयोर्व्याख्यायाञ्च अध्यापकमूर्धन्यस्य ठक्कुरस्य अवदानं वङ्गवासिभिस्तथा भारतीयैः अवश्यमेव ज्ञातव्यम्। परं महदौर्भाग्यं यत् वर्तमानकालीनाध्येतारश्च नूनमपि अस्य महतो विदुषो कृतिततिविषये न जानन्ति।

अद्यतनीयवांलादेशस्य कोटालीपाड़ाजनपदस्य ऊनशियानामके ग्रामे भरद्वाजगोत्रीयस्य वाक्सिद्धवैदिकमुनेः कृष्णजीवनठक्कुरस्य प्रपूते चक्रवर्तिवशे १३२३-वङ्गाब्दस्य कार्तिकमासस्य त्रयोविंशतिदिनाङ्के अनन्तलालठक्कुरो जनिं लेभे। पिता चास्य गोविन्दचन्द्रठक्कुरः। तस्य वृत्तिरासीत् यजन-याजनाध्ययनाध्यापनादिकर्मेति। पितुर्विद्यानुशीलनेन परोपकारप्रवृत्त्या चानाडम्बरजीवनयात्रया शैशवस्थायां बालकोऽनन्तलालोऽभूत् प्रभावभावितः। माता सौदामिनीदेवी धीमती विविधगुणोपेता चासीत्। कोटालीपाड़ाया विद्वत्संसदि पण्डितप्रवरेभ्यः रामनाथसिद्धान्तपञ्चानन-चन्द्रकान्तन्यायालङ्का-कालीपदतर्काचार्यादिभ्यश्च परं महामहोपाध्यायोपाधिभाग् अनन्तलालः स्वप्रतिभया वङ्गदेशस्य दर्शनशास्त्रचर्चा उदीयमानारुणवत् आलोकयतीति ध्रुवम्।

प्रथमविश्वयुद्धस्य भयावहपरिस्थितिकारणात् आशैशवादेव अयं ज्ञानतापसः अतीव दुःखेन जीवनं यापितवान्। पारिवारिकपरम्परानुसारं विद्यालय-शिक्षालाभाय 1938 ईशवीयाब्दे कलिकातास्थात् राष्ट्रियसंस्कृतमहाविद्यालयात् इण्टरमिडियेट् इति परीक्षाम् उत्तीर्य चिन्ताहरणचक्रवर्तिनः गेहं स्थित्वा अध्ययनं कुर्वन्नासीत्। तदनु 1941 ईशवीयाब्दे तस्मादेव महाविद्यालयात्

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Library & Information Science Education in the Universities of India : growth and development of research


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**Library & Information Science Education in the Universities of India:
Growth and development of research**

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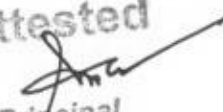
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Abstract: The scenario of LIS education and research in India and its overall development is very much progressive today. The number of library and information science departments has been increasing from 1960s and over time this subject has gradually emerged as a stream. In this study we will review the state and institutional distribution of the subject over time. As on 2017 the review has been done on total 1225 number of theses. Research in this subject has been steadily increasing since the 1980s and has so far been largely in the states of West Bengal, Karnataka & Maharashtra. Karnataka University has highest number of theses among all the universities in India. This paper also highlighted on the total number and distribution of theses on the basis of subject content on LIS education since independence constituting all the Universities and institutions of India and also depicts the scope of interdisciplinary work of this subject field of study. The research growth and subject category wise distribution of the PhD theses of The Universities of Burdwan also taken into account. Community Information Service, Information System, Sources and Services and Bibliometrics study receives sheer percentage of work. The findings show that in The University of Burdwan the major work also have been done on the same field of study.

Attested

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Keywords: LIS education, LIS research, LIS theses in Universities of India, LIS theses in The University of Burdwan, LIS Theses in states of India, PhD theses of LIS education.

Introduction: Library and Information Science Education nowadays has become an interdisciplinary field of study. The research work in this field of study was first started in the year of 1950. D.B Krishna Rao was the first who registered as a PhD scholar in the year of 1952-53 under the supervision of Prof. S.R. Ranganathan and was awarded the PhD degree in the topic "Facet analysis and depth classification of agriculture" in the year of 1957 from the Delhi University. The 2nd PhD degree was awarded to Suraj Kant Pandey Sharma in the year of 1977 from the Panjab University. He was under the guidance of Prof. Jagadish S Sharma and working on "Expansion and modification of Dewey Decimal Classification (Ed. 18) for classifying Indological books with special reference to Indian philosophy and Indian religion". Since then the number of works has been increasing over time. From the year of 1960s the subject discipline has been expanding its research scope and merging with different subject ideas making it as a major discipline of study. The work on basic field of study combining with other subject such as Economics, Commerce, Statistics etc. and recently the Information and Communication Technology put a thrust on the field of research work and help the library by broadening its goal to entering into the new world of information age with the rapid change of technology.

History of development of LIS Education: William. C. Borden first started the library school in the year of 1911. Asa Don Dickinson started a training program at Panjab University in the year of 1915. The certificate course was first introduced by Madras Library Association in the year of 1929. This certificate course was converted into one year post graduate diploma course by Madras University in the year of 1937. The post graduate diploma course was also started by the universities such as Banaras Hindu University, Bombay University, University of Calcutta, and University of Delhi etc. The 2year Master's Degree course in Library & Information Science was introduced by the University of Delhi in the year of 1949. The M.Phil. programme first started in the year of 1978 by the University of Delhi. University of Delhi was also the first to start PhD programme in the year of 1948. Trend of research in LIS education shows that initially the growth rate was slow as the PhD programme first started in the 1950s and there was 20 years gap to award the theses which was regarded as the 2nd theses awarded in the year of 1977 by the LIS department of Panjab University. There were theses made in between 60s and 70s in India but the departments those are awarded the theses was the other than the Library & Information Science department. UGC appointed the committees act as

nodal agencies in revision, updation and modifying curriculum in several times. Review Committee appointed by the UGC under the chairmanship of S.R Ranganathan in the year of 1965 recommended the standardization and up gradation of the course content; so that it can serve the purpose of changing needs of advancements of science and technology. Two national level seminars were organized by the Delhi University in the year of 1973 & 1977 also points out the needs for redesign syllabus to include the course of information science, computer application as the component part of the curriculum. These seminars also put emphasize on the need of research in LIS field of study and infrastructural development in this regard. Kaula Committee (1992) Curriculum Development Committee recommended the revision and up gradation of the course content, necessary changes in admission procedure, faculty requirement and enhancement of the infrastructure of LIS department as with the other disciplines. The report of Karissiddappa Committee (2001) advised to make necessary change in curriculum to restructure it by introducing module curriculum and also recommended the nomenclature of syllabus of integrated 2year MLIS course by suggesting the marking pattern, credit requirement, teaching hours etc. Thus, the committees of UGC, MHRD, taking a major role in the formation of the subject, uplift the course as an independent subject stream and also put emphasize on the research & development of the subject.

Literature Review: Baradol, A.K &Kumbar, S.S (1998) in their study analyze the data of review publication, *Advances in librarianship* by taking the volume 13th to 17th constitutes total 41articles in order to reveal the interdisciplinary nature of the field of LIS. Result shows that 29 subject ideas are interrelated among which Telecommunication Technology ranked first. Computer Technology, Information Storage Technology, Management Science occupies 2nd, 3rd, 4th position accordingly. Gupta, K Dinesh & Bharadwaj Kavita (2010) in their article analyzed the chronological trend of research on Library Management field of study by taking the 167 doctoral dissertations from the Vidyanidhi and Inflibnet databases. This analysis is based on thematic distribution of the field of study and also categorizes the theses institution wise to reveal the growth of research in this field of study. Deka, Dipen & Mazumder, Nirmal Ranjan (2016) in their study emphasize on the interdisciplinary and interinstitutional approach for the skill and competency development of the LIS professional. This study highlighted on the merging of various subject ideas with the LIS field of study such as the Economics, Law, Commerce, Business Administration, Mass Communication and Journalism, Psychology, Statistics etc. This study also highlighted on the skill development programme i.e. the field-based study of different libraries enhances the knowledge of the professional about the practical

skill and technological progress of the institutions. Satija, M.P(1999) in his study depicts an overview and background of research in the field of LIS education from its very beginning. The study not only keep account the growth of research but also criticizes the quality and topicality of research done on this subject field of study. He also enlightens the lack of uniformity, standardization, inadequacy of number of teachers and infrastructural bottlenecks in order to conduct the courses of library and information science. In another study of Singh, S P and Babbar, P (2014) analysis was done on the overall scenario of the LIS education on its very completeness of the 100 years of education in India. Their study based on the data of 81 departments located in 22 states of India measuring year wise, university wise and state wise distributions of research productivity. The study also aims to point out the major areas of research and its emerging trends. Pandita, R and Singh S (2017) has been conducted their study on doctoral dissertations awarded to the LIS education in India during the period of 2010-14, especially highlighting the university wise and state wise distribution of theses between the period. Result found that maximum (16.38 %) theses have been awarded by the institutions of the state of Gujarat and the highest (9.6%) theses made by the Baba Bhim Rao Ambedkar University Marathwada during the period. The study also highlighted the major research areas and scope of research although the percentage of research in LIS field (3.05 %) in total stream of social science is found to be low.

Objective of the study is

1. To find out the total research output and chronological trend of research in LIS Education across the Universities in India.
2. To find out subject category wise distribution of theses in LIS Education in the Universities in India and the extension of interdisciplinary study.
3. To analyze the overall development of theses and subject category wise distribution of theses of the University of Burdwan.

Collection of data: The study has been done on total 1225 theses on LIS education of the Indian Universities starting from the year of 1950 to recent year 2017. The theses are divided into 134 subject categories in order to enlighten the space of research work covered by the researchers. Total 34 theses of The University of Burdwan within the same period are also taken into account. (K, Kanchan, 2018)

The growth and development of research work in LIS Education in India:

Present study shows that the number of PhD theses in LIS Education has been increased over time in India. The study has been done on 1225 no of theses covering the time period 1950-2017. Research work has a significant impact on the expansion of the field of study. Research output added various ideas and knowledges and thus playing a major role in the formation of the subject.

Chronological trend and University wise distribution of theses of LIS Education in India:

The research work in LIS Education has been increasing over time in India. The study clearly points out that a noticeable change occurred during the period of 1980-89 and thereafter the growth of research output has been increased. A Largest number of theses have been found during the period of 2000-09. Still now a steady progress has been found in this field of study in India.

Table1: Total No of theses in LIS Education over the period in India:

Year	No of Theses	Cumulative No of Theses	Percentage in total
1950-59	2	2	0.163
1960-69	2	4	0.163
1970-79	12	16	0.979
1980-89	103	119	8.408
1990-99	273	392	22.285
2000-09	477	869	38.938
2010-17	356	1225	29.061

The year 1950 recognize the first research work done by the Manindranath Basu under Dr. V. Venkata Rao from the University of Calcutta. He was not from the Library Science department so D.B Krishna Rao was regarded as the first scholar who was awarded PhD degree in LIS. (Singh, S. P & Babbar, P, 2014). It has also been seen that 2 theses have been

Table 2: Year & University wise distribution of theses covering the period 1950-79

Year	Name of University	No of Theses
1950	Calcutta University	1
1956	Delhi University	1
1963	Calcutta university	1
1966	Allahabad University	1
1971	Gauhati University	1
1972	Makhanlal Sukhadia University	1
1973	Ranchi University	1
1976	Panjab University	
1977	Tilak Manjhi Bhagalpur University	1
	Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University	2
1978	Guru Nanak Dev University	1
	Gujarat University	1
	Sabitribhai Phule Pune University	1
	Panjab University	1
1979	Sabitribhai Phule Pune University	1

done in the field of LIS study from the year of 1963 and 1966 from the Calcutta University and the Allahabad University respectively. Among total 12 theses, 3 theses were done on the year of 1971,1972 and 1973 from the Gauhati University, Makhanlal Sukhadia University and Ranchi University respectively.

Table 3 : Total number and annual growth of each 5 year of theses

Year	No of theses
1980-84	47 (9.4 per year)
1985-89	56 (11.2 per year)
1990-94	151 (30.2 per year)
1995-99	122 (24.4 per year)
2000-04	185 (37 per year)
2005-09	292 (58.4 per year)
2010-14	256 (51.2 per year)
2015-17	100 (20 per year)

The first five-year of 80s, (1980-84) consists of total 47 theses and the last 5-year (1985-89) of the same decade have 56 theses in total. The year (1995-99) reveal low growth rate than the previous years of (1990-94). The highest growth rate i.e. 58 theses per year have been found during the period of (2005-09). (2010-14) also has been noticed a higher growth rate of 51 theses per year.

Table 4 : University wise distribution of theses of top 25 University in LIS Education in India (1950-2017)

Sl No	Name of University	No of theses
1.	Karnataka University	80
2.	University of Delhi	51
3.	Jadavpur University	47
4.	Jiwaji University	47
5.	Andhra University	46
6.	Calcutta University	45
7.	Gauhati University	44
8.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathawada University	43
9.	Panjab University	43

10.	University of Rajasthan	43
11.	Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University	34
12.	The University of Burdwan	34
13.	Osmania University	30
14.	Gulbarga University	26
15.	Vikram University	26
16.	Annamalai University	23
17.	Gujarat University	23
18.	University of Madras	23
19.	Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University	21
20.	Manipur University	20
21.	Banaras Hindu University	19
22.	University of Calicut	19
23.	North Eastern Hill University	19
24.	Sambalpur University	19
25.	Alagappa University	17
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
106.	Utkal University of Culture	1
106.	Total	1225

Total 106 universities, deemed universities, institutions under UGC & other apex body including the open universities conducting research in LIS Education in India are taken into account. A good percentage of theses; total 80 number of theses has been done by the Karnataka University on LIS education. After that come the name of Delhi University, Jiwaji University and Andhra University contains 51, 47 and 46 no of theses respectively. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Panjab University and University of Rajasthan produced 43 number of theses accordingly. 47, 45 and 34 theses have been done by Jadavpur University, Calcutta University and University of Burdwan in the states of West Bengal.

Table 5 : State wise distribution of theses in India:

Sl No	States of India	No of University	No of Theses
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	64 (5.224)
2.	Assam	2	46 (3.775)
3.	Bihar	4	6 (0.489)
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	22 (1.795)
5.	Delhi	5	56 (4.571)
6.	Gujarat	9	63 (5.142)
7.	Haryana	1	10 (0.816)
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	15 (1.224)
9.	Jharkhand	1	1 (0.081)
10.	Karnataka	8	145 (11.836)
11.	Kerala	4	31 (2.530)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10	109 (8.897)
13.	Maharashtra	11	118 (9.632)
14.	Manipur	1	20 (1.632)

15.	Meghalaya	1	19 (1.551)
16.	Mizoram	1	16 (1.306)
17.	Odisha	4	42 (3.428)
18.	Panjab	5	65 (5.306)
19.	Rajasthan	4	67 (5.469)
20.	Tamil Nadu	9	73 (5.959)
21.	Telangana	2	32 (2.612)
22.	Uttarakhand	1	1 (0.082)
23.	Uttar Pradesh	9	52 (4.244)
24.	West Bengal	6	152 (12.408)
Total		106	1225

West Bengal have highest 152 number of theses among all the states in India during the entire concerned period 1950-2017. Karnataka is the 2nd highest states regarding the total number of theses holding total 145 number of theses. Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are also not far behind having 118 and 109 number of theses accordingly.

Subject Catagoriwise distribution of Theses in LIS Education in India:

The LIS Education comprised of various subject field of study. Present study is based on the 134subject category/subject content wise division of the theses according to the data source (each subject category /subject content is considered as micro subject in the data source).

Table 6: Total Number and Percentage distribution of higher ordered theses according to the subject category of the universities in India

SI No	Subject Category	Total theses	Percentage Share
1.	Community Information Service/User Study/Use Study/User Satisfaction	149	12.163
2.	Information System, Sources and Services	106	8.653
3.	Bibliometric Studies	103	8.408
4.	Academic library	91	7.428
5.	Information and communication Technology	71	5.795
6.	Change Management/Library & Information Management/Total Quality Management/Knowledge Management	65	5.306
7.	Library Consortium/Library Networking/Resource Sharing	52	4.244
8.	Public Library	46	3.755
9.	Library Profession and Professionals	36	2.938
10.	Special Library	36	2.938
11.	E-Resource/E-Resource Use & Management	33	2.693
12.	Collection Development, Management & Evaluation	27	2.204
13.	Webometric Analysis/Scientometric Analysis/Informetric Analysis	26	2.122
14.	Library and Information Science Education	25	2.040
15.	Library Classification/Knowledge Organization	24	1.959

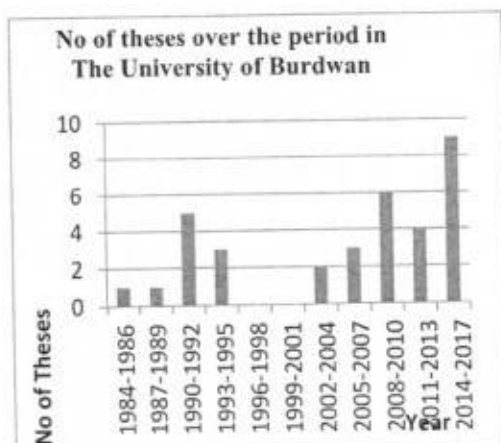
16.	Cataloguing/Online Cataloguing	16	1.306
17.	Indexing/Web Indexing	16	1.306
18.	Library Automation	16	1.306
19.	Digital Library/Institutional Repository	15	1.224
20.	Bibliography	14	1.142
21.	Information Retrieval System	13	1.061
22.	Human Resource Management	11	0.897
23.	Library Legislation	11	0.897
24.	Library Preservation/Conservation/Digitization	11	0.897
25.	Role of Library/Librarians	11	0.897
26.	Information Literacy	10	0.816
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
134.	Web based Library Service	1	0.081
134.	Total		100.000

This analysis shows that out of 1225 theses up to the year of 2017, highest percent of work i.e. 12.163% is related to Community information services / User Study/ Use Study. Information System, Sources and Services, Bibliometrics Studies, Academic Library, Information Communication Technology constitutes 8.653 %, 8.408 %, 7.428 % and 5.795 % of total work respectively. Total 65 theses have been done on Change Management /Library & Information Management/Total Quality Management/Knowledge Management that take 5.306 % of total theses. Library Consortium/Library Networking/Resource Sharing; Public Library; Library

Profession and Professionals share the 4.244 %, 3.755 %, & 2.938% of total work respectively and the study reveal that recently a number of works has been done on these field of study.

This picture clearly depict that the LIS field of study is correlated with several subject discipline and it's expanding its scope of research over time. If we analyze the study subject category wise then we have found that the Community Information Services field of study, which receives highest percentage of total work that may help to study the different socio economic groups/community groups in various way and can also help in keeping account of several development of this field and thus help the researchers and others for their study and other works. A number of theses have been covered by the Management, Commerce, Economics subject stream. Total 71 theses have been done on Information and Communication Technology and it is one of the recent priority fields of research in LIS education. Total 26 works has been done on Webometrics Analysis/ Scientometrics Analysis / Informetrics Analysis. Presently research work has also been conducting on web related studies i.e. Web Content Analysis, Web 2.0/Web 3.0/Web 4.0/, Web Technology, Website Development and Evaluation, Web Indexing etc.

Research trend and subject category wise distribution of theses in LIS Education in The



University of Burdwan

The first theses were awarded in the year of 1984 in The University of Burdwan. The first theses were awarded to Manoranjan Mahapatra under the supervision of Bijoy Nath Mukherjee and his work was on the topic of "Growth of literature and citation pattern among the Indian journals in the field of Botany, 1950-1980". Total 34 theses have been submitted during the period 1984-

2017. Total nine theses have been awarded during the 2014-2017 and it constitutes 26.47 % of total work. Bibliometrics studies receive 18% of total work. Community Information Sources & Services, Information Communication Technology, Library Consortium constitutes 12 %, 9% and 9% of total work respectively. The other areas of studies are, Information System, Sources and Services, Change Management, Public Library, Role of Library and Librarian etc.

Table 7: Total Number and Percentage distribution of theses according to the subject category in The University of Burdwan

Subject	Total No of Theses	% of Theses
Academic Library	1	3.00
Bibliography	1	3.00
Bibliometrics Studies	6	18.00
Change Management	2	6.00
Community Information Services	4	12.00
Digital Library	1	3.00
Information & Communication Technology	3	9.00
Information System, Sources and Services	2	6.00
Library Consortium	3	9.00
Library Legislation	1	3.00
Library Outsourcing	1	3.00
LIS Education	1	3.00
Marketing of Library & Information Science Product	1	3.00
Performance Audit	1	3.00
Public Library	2	6.00
Role of Library & Librarian	1	3.00
Special Library	2	6.00
Webometrics	1	3.00
Total	34	100.00

Findings:

1. The number of works in LIS education can be categorized into different subject content that reflects its outreach of several aspects of knowledge and expanding it as a multidisciplinary subject.
2. Community information services/User Study/Use Study, Bibliometrics Study, Academic Library, Information Sources & Services and Information Communication Technology receives the sheer percentage of total PhD theses across the Universities of India. These subject categories also receive the highest percentage of work in The Universities of Burdwan.
3. Although total 34 numbers of theses have been awarded in The University of Burdwan up to the year of 2017 but it shows a rising trend from the year of 2008.
4. The total number of PhD theses in Academic Library, Public Library, Special Library and Digital Library is 91, 46, 36 & 15 respectively. The work on Library Professions, Role of Library and Librarian are also taken place.
5. The management study along with Change Management/ Library & Information Management /Total Quality Management/ Knowledge Management ;Collection Development ,Management & Evaluation ;E-Resources Use and Management ;Human Resource Management ,Staff Management, Content Management ,Database Management ,Digital Resource Management & Financial Management are taken place.33, 27 and 11 no of work has been done on E-Resource Use and Management, Collection Development Management & Evaluation and Human Resource and Management.
6. Theses on Use study/User Study, User Education, Reading Habits, Information Literacy also has been found in total work.
7. Total 35 works has been found on Indexing, Web Indexing and Information Retrieval system.
8. The studies on Web Content Analysis, Web 2.0/Web 3.0/Web 4.0/Web Technology, Website Development and Evaluation, Web Indexing has been conducting recently as the emerging field of study.

Conclusion:

A large number of institutions in India running with number of courses in LIS education since independence. The growth of research output in the field of study and with the progress of technology this field of study entering into the new era of information age. The contribution of the nodal body, professional associations ILA, IASLIC, IATLIS, organizations and scientific institutions DRTC, INSDOC, DESIDOC, NISSAT/DSIR have a significant impact in manpower development, training program and research & development of the subject. At present total research work and number of theses shows the progressive nature of the subject and it is expected that it will be encompassed with many other subject ideas that will enrich its scope to expand as an independent subject field of study.

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Use of e-journals under INFLIBNET in The University of Burdwan (2015-2019): Analysis with INFISTATS

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Use of e-journals under INFLIBNET in The University of Burdwan (2015-2019): Analysis with INFISTATS

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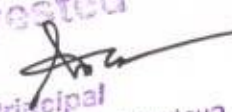
Abstract

The e-journal facility introduced in Burdwan University for its scholars is known as INFLIBNET which is under the e-sodhsindhu consortium. INFLIBNET e-journal provides with high quality content among University libraries. This study shows the popularity of e-journal with the help of INFISTATS in the optional usage period during 2015-2019. JSTOR had the maximum usage (26.8%) of total download over the period 2015-2019. 7 of the top listed e-journals had the highest percentage of use (86.33%) proving that the popularity of e-journals is in growing use in the University of Burdwan.

Keywords: INFLIBNET; e-Resources; e-journal; Burdwan University.

Introduction

Universities are appraised as the highest seats of learning. Therefore, university teachers are stand at higher support than the teachers of other educational institutions. University teachers are predicted to teach post-graduate students, guide and research scholars as well as to provide to increase the outlook of their subject disciplines. Developments in information and communication technologies (ICT) and hurricane to electronic information resources make these attempts easier. In 2003, UGC (University Grants Commission) and INFLIBNET jointly launched UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium for providing excellent quality e-resources. The consortium became much approved because it linked all the universities in the country with the state-of-the-art technology with distinctive access to 5,790 journals for 160 universities covered by UGC's 12B

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Act. Based on an expert committee's advice, MHRD merged UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium, N-LIST and INDEST-AICTE Consortium and changed its name to E-ShodhSindhu Consortium for Higher Education. The e-ShodhSindhu will be sustained to provide current and authentic access to more than 15,000 core and peer-reviewed journals and various bibliographic citations in different streams. Currently, 139 State Universities, 40 Central Universities, 22 Deemed Universities, 15 law schools, 6 UGC IUCs, 72-Technical Institutions support by AICTE and 60 CFIs are members of this e-ShodhSindhu

University of Burdwan Library

Established in 1960, Burdwan University is one of the West Bengal-India's oldest universities. The University Library is the knowledge center for the entire university-related academic group. INFLIBNET has played a significant role in initiate the University of Burdwan library users to the e-journal facility. The University Library was established in 1960 across with the establishment of the University to meet the academic and research desired of teachers, research scholars, and students. Since the University commencement library has served the different needs of the university group. The library has accelerated a rich collection in all branches of Science, Arts, Commerce, Law, Computer Science, and Management. The library is a member of the e-shodsindhu consortium for online subscriptions of journals. The university library connected with LAN on the university campus; accredit the academic group of various branches to access online documents and information from their house. The library serves as a resource station for all scholars and has a print collection of around 3, 00,000 textbooks including back volumes of journals, theses, and dissertations.

Objective of the study:

- To make an overview of the trend of total downloads of e-journals under INFLIBNET by the University of Burdwan in the last 5 years from 2015 to 2019.
- To find out the usage of respective e-journal under INFLIBNET by The University of Burdwan over the period 2015-2019.
- To find out the list of e-journal according to their percentage of total downloads in each corresponding year and their related comparison.
- To find out the usage of the bibliographic databases in terms of total downloads & percentage of total downloads over the same period.
- To know the maximum and minimum download period during the last five years
- To know the maximum e-resources used by the University of Burdwan respective user group.
- To know the year wise total usage of e-journals of the University of Burdwan under INFLIBNET during last five years

Literature Review:

Sinha¹, et al. reveal that the utilize of the internet and electronic resources have had a prime influence on the research and growth work of Assam University. The immediate advancement in ICT has accelerated the meeting of new electronic devices and formats. The information has been embedded into various types of electronic resources in a different method and form.

Pandey⁸, his paper presented in the research study, the impact of INFLIBNET on the development of university libraries in a study conducted by the researcher in selected university libraries in U.P. The impact of INFLIBNET is sustained by coordinate surveys in select university libraries in Uttar Pradesh in northern India. The study discloses that the majority of libraries have used INFLIBNET's services to reach their automation and e-resource requirements.

Soni & Shrivastava⁷ assemble the survey was an endeavor to regulate and regulate the current status of awareness, accessibility and use of electronic resources among library and information science research scholars at Jiwaji University Gwalior. The study managed to recognize the challenges, benefits, and progress that research scholars obtain while retrieving e-resources.

Trimukhe⁶ reveals the resources of data have also progressed in the form of e-resources like publisher's database, e-Journals, e-books, consortia of special libraries, etc. To encourage the e-resources there are different agencies of the Government of India who supply funds and subsidies to the educational institutes to expand their collection of digital books and to expand the digital form of education.

Methodology:

Until 2020, data has been collected directly from the infiStats website (usage statistics portal for e-resources) and few data collected from the INFLIBNET website, University staff, INFLIBNET Annual Report.

Data Analysis of the study

Table 1: No of downloads over the period in The University of Burdwan

Name of Journal	Year Wise No of Download				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
JSTOR	15755	17500	15110	21929	5157
Springer Link	14972	13336	10693	7189	9430
American Chemical Society	10040	5469	8118	7207	6889
Royal Society of Chemistry	6454	3151	3592	2439	543
Wiley Blackwell	6129	5802	5790	6276	-
Taylor & Francis	3448	3860	3596	7626	4282

Oxford University Press	1779	1770	1206	2660	2164
APS	1613	1233	785	883	856
Nature	1493	2516	2224	2439	2619
American Institute of Physics	1306	943	1269	1190	1139
Institute of Physics	1115	1367	1581	847	713
Emerald Publishing	925	1019	1388	1615	314
Project Muse	648	1005	592	799	11
Cambridge University Press	370	188	-	-	-
Annual Reviews	125	332	286	193	283
AIP Nov Dec	-	56	-	-	-
Palgrave Journals	-	-	-	4	-
Nature-MP 8-Jan-Aug	-	-	-	1894	-

Data Source: Inflibnet Usage Statistics Portal <https://infistat.inflibnet.ac.in/>

Table2: Year- wise total download in The University of Burdwan

Year	Total Download
2015	66172
2016	59547
2017	56230
2018	65186
2019	34400

Data Source: Inflibnet Usage Statistics Portal <https://infistat.inflibnet.ac.in/>

Table 3: Data analysis from the year 2015-2019

Total download	2,81,535
Mean download	56,307
Highest download	66,172
Lowest download	34,400
Range	31,772
Median	59,547
s.d	11,546.2119

We have calculated the Mean, Range, Median and Standard Deviation of the values of total download of each year (from the table 2: Year wise total download in The University of Burdwan). $x_1=66,172$, $x_2=59547$, $x_3=56,230$, $x_4=65,186$, $x_5=34,400$. $n=5$

Mean download = $\mu = \frac{x_1+x_2+x_3+x_4+x_5}{n} = 56,307$. Range = Highest download-Lowest download = $66,172-34,400=31,772$. Median value is the value corresponding to middlemost value

after arranging the values in increasing order of magnitude. $Sd = \sqrt{1/n \sum_i^n (x_i - \mu)^2} = 11,546.2119$.
 Where the total download between the period is $\sum x = 2, 81, 535$.

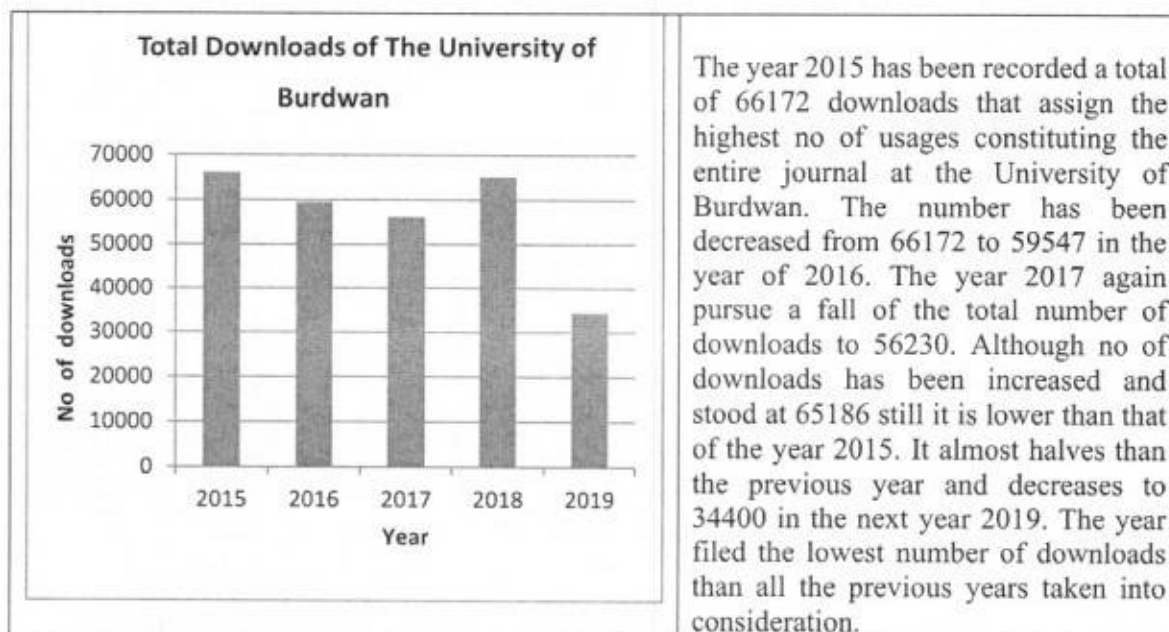


Table 4: List of journals according to no of downloads over the period 2015-2019 in The University of Burdwan

SL No	Name of Journal	No of downloads	Percentage of downloads in total
1	JSTOR	75451	26.80
2	Springer Link	55620	19.76
3	American Chemical Society	37723	13.39
4	Wiley Blackwell	23997	8.52
5	Taylor & Francis	22812	8.10
6	Royal Society of Chemistry	16179	5.74
7	Nature	11291	4.01
8	Oxford University Press	9579	3.40
9	American Institute of Physics	5847	2.07
10	Institute of Physics	5623	1.99
11	APS	5370	1.90
12	Emerald Publishing	5261	1.86
13	Project Muse	3055	1.08
14	Nature MPS Jan Aug	1894	0.67
15	Annual Review	1219	0.43
16	Cambridge University Press	588	0.20
17	AIP Nov Dec	56	0.02
18	Palgrave Journals	4	0.00

Data Source: Inflibnet Usage Statistics Portal <https://infostat.inflibnet.ac.in/>

Table 4 reveals that the journal JSTOR topped the list with a total of 75451 no of download during the period 2015 -2019. After that comes the name of the journal Springer Link and a total of 55620 no of download has been taken place. American Chemical Society is the 3rd listed journal having 37723 no of download in total. Wiley Blackwell and Taylor & Francis took the 4th and 5th positions in the ranked list with a total of 23997 and 22812 no of download respectively. JSTOR constitutes 26.8% of total downloads 281535 over the year 2015-19. The Palgrave journal has a minimum percentage of almost 0% of total downloads. Table 5: List of Journals according to the percentage of total downloads in respective years

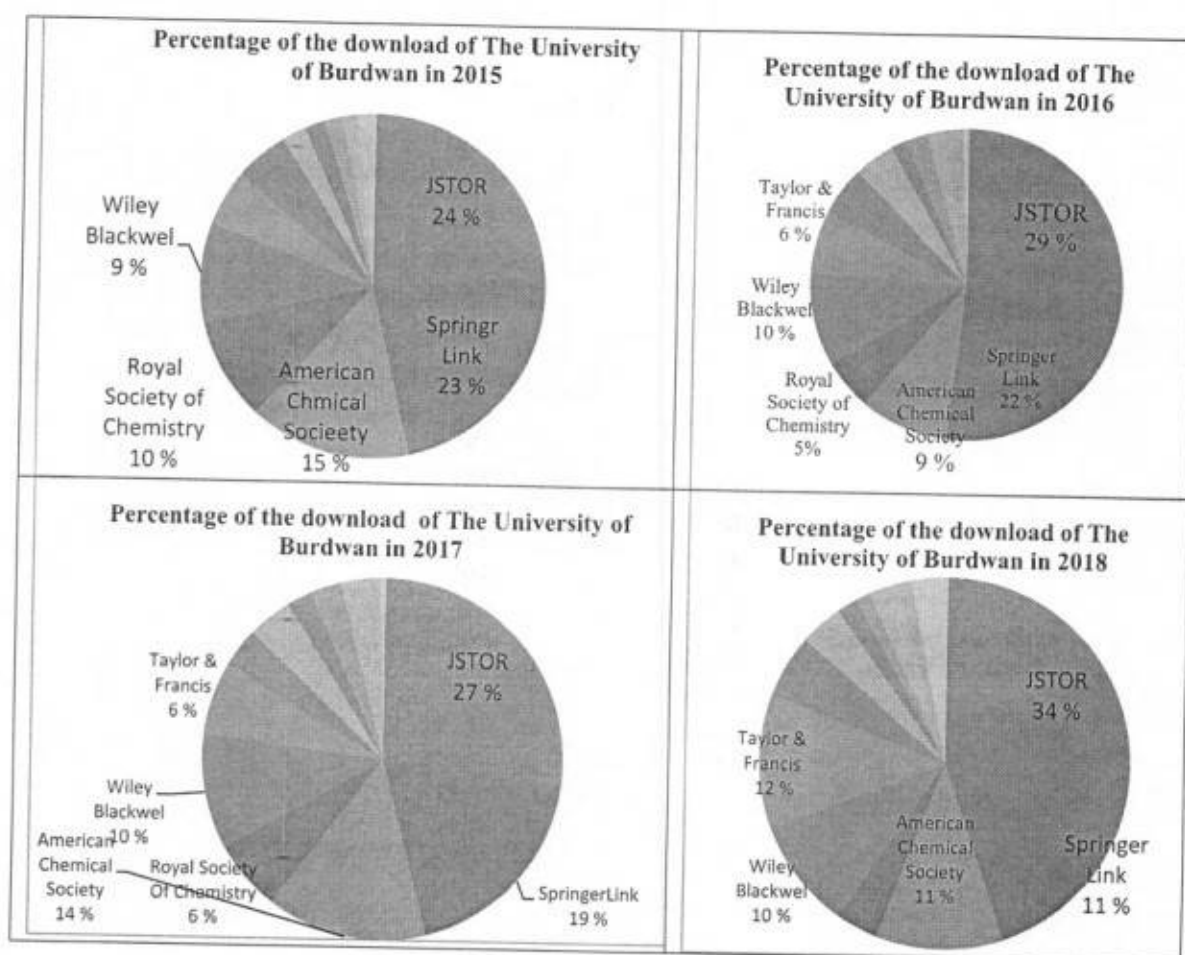
Table 5 Percentage of the download of The University of Burdwan in 2015 to 2019

SL NO	Name of Journal	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	JSTOR	24	29	27	34	15
2	Springer Link	23	22	19	11	27
3	American Chemical Society	15	9	14	11	20
4	Royal Society of Chemistry	10	5	6	4	2
5	Wiley Blackwell	9	10	10	10	-
6	Taylor & Francis	5	6	6	12	12
7	Oxford University Press	3	3	2	4	6
8	APS	2	2	1	1	2
9	Nature	2	4	4	4	8
10	American Institute of Physics	2	2	2	2	3
11	Institute of Physics	2	2	3	1	2
12	Emerald Publishing	1	2	2	2	1
13	Project Muse	1	2	1	1	0
14	Cambridge University Press	1	0	-	0	-
15	Annual Review	0	1	1	0	1
16	AIP Nov Dec	-	0	-	-	-
17	Palgrave Journal	-	-	-	0	-
18	Nature MP 8 JAN -AUG	-	-	-	3	-

Data Source: Inflibnet Usage Statistics Portal <https://infostat.inflibnet.ac.in/>

Table 5 reveal that JSTOR topped across all the year except the year 2019 in terms of the percentage of total downloads. Springer Link got 27 % in the year of 2019 and ranked first. The journal JSTOR gets 34 % in the year of 2018 that is not the highest percentage occur in that year but remains the highest percentage throughout the year 2015 to 2019. Springer Link being 3 times 2nd largest percentage with 23, 22 and 19 % of total downloads in the year 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. It is observed that Taylor & Francis the 2nd ranked journal based on the percentage of downloads having 12 % of total downloads differ significantly lower than the 1st listed journal JSTOR having 34 % of total downloads. The journal American Chemical Society and the journal

Royal Society of Chemistry having area of coverage of Chemistry and Chemical Sciences; the former took 3rd position in the year of 2015, 2017 & 2018 with 15 %, 14% & 11 % of total downloads respectively whether Royal Society of Chemistry got 10% in the year of 2015 & after that the percentage of downloads has been declined over the year. American Chemical Society ranked 2nd with 20 % of total downloads in the year 2019. The journal Wiley Blackwell have been got around 10 % of total download during 2015-2018 but in 2019 it did not get any attention. Among the other important journal, the percentage of total download has been increased from the year 2015 to the year 2019 for the journal Oxford University Press, Nature.



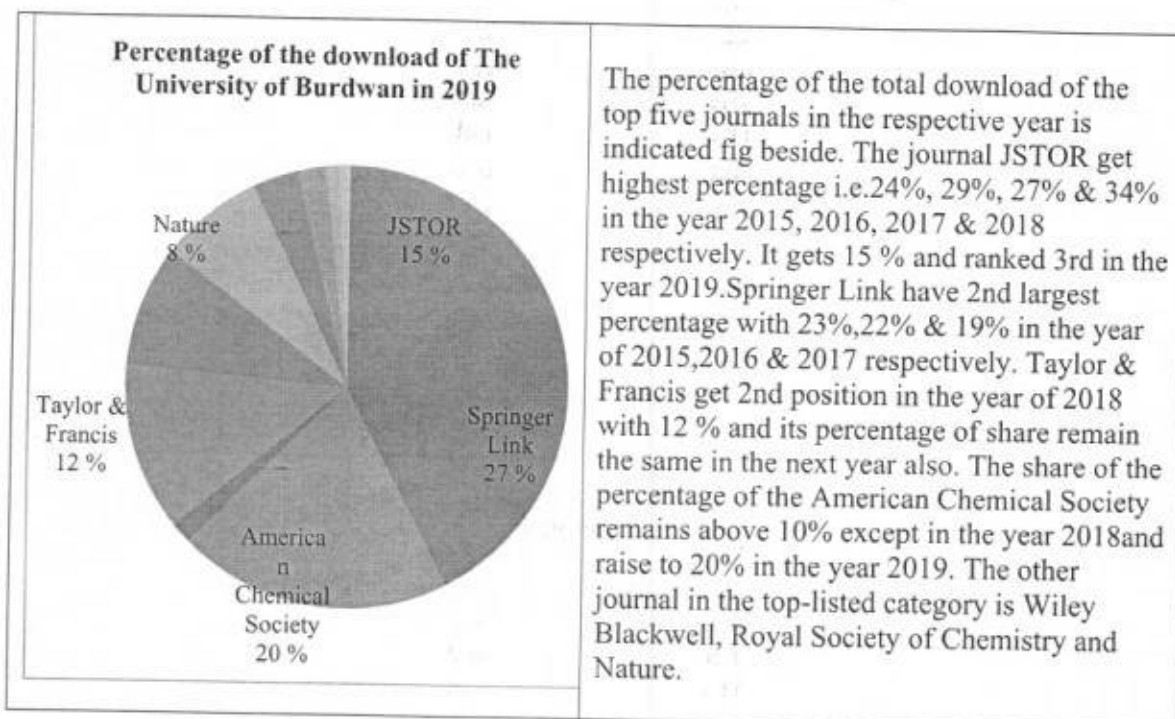


Table 6: Total no of downloads of the databases in the University of Burdwan from 2015-19

Name of database	Year wise no of downloads				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Web of Knowledge	81	342	664	1885	1980
MathSciNet	1907	7395	2899	-	-
JCC	69	144	3587	261	2624

Table 6 shows the percentage of downloads is highest i.e. 92.7% for MathSciNet in the year 2015 than the other two Web of Knowledge and JCC. MathSciNet receives again a large percentage of 93.83% & 80.37 % of the total download of the year 2016 and 2017 respectively. The percentage of downloads increases for the database Web of Knowledge in the year 2018.87.84 % of total downloads has been taken place whether for MathSciNet no download exists for the year 2018 and 2019. The percentage of downloads is lower for JCC throughout the year 2015-18. It receives 56.99% of total downloads in the year 2019.

Conclusion:

The usage of e-resources remains more or less the same over the period except the year 2019. It is notified that the number of downloads becomes relatively poor in 2019 than in previous years. The total download is fallen by 21,907 in the year of 2019 from the mean download. The range of the values of the observation of total downloads is 31,772 i.e. the difference of the total downloads is high. The number of downloads diminishes significantly for the journal JSTOR in the year of 2019 by 76.48 % than earlier the year 2018. No downloads are found in the year of 2018 & 2019 in the case of the databases MathSciNet although previously the download was high. It is necessary to find out the actual reason behind the decreasing nature of downloads and should take several attempts to promote the user group or researcher so that usage of the e-resources again can increase.

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EMERGING TRENDS IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES IN DIGITAL ERA

The information and communication technology (ICT) have extensively impacted the libraries and its services. Similarly, it has been very difficult to make bibliographical control by the libraries due to information explosion, literature flood in various forms, publication deluge, rapid innovation and growth in computer and communication technologies, internet etc. Earlier, the libraries were offers manual information resources and services to its users but now the libraries have had to force to shift from the traditional library operations to the automated operations with latest state-of-the-art infrastructure. The impacts of emerging technologies have been felt by the libraries in every aspect of its resources and services. Technology has made wide impact on collection building, technical activities, budgetary provisions, manpower development and the way of providing important library services.

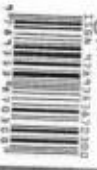
The main objective of the present book is to bring all the relevant issues on one platform, which is related with library and information services, such as impact of emerging technologies on libraries and its services, role of internet in collection building and information services, quality of library services, and users' satisfaction, etc. The aim of the present book is to help all the library and information science professionals to acquaint with the areas of emerging trends and technologies, which are affecting library and information services widely in this digital era. The book will be useful for those library and information science professionals, who want further development in their professional knowledge and career.

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EMERGING TRENDS IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES IN DIGITAL ERA



EMERGING TRENDS IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES IN DIGITAL ERA

Bhanu Partap
Priyanka Neogi
Rajinder Kumar



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Chapter 9

Role of Information Literacy Models in Shaping Information Literacy Framework at Modern Age

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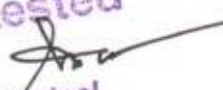
ABSTRACT

Information literacy imparts knowledge of the appropriate source and handling of information to meet the demands of the present information age. The models and standards build a structural framework that guides us and provides a directional way to deal with the management and dissemination of information. Several projects have been undertaken throughout the world that concern with different information literacy and information literacy models. Various associations and institutions are working in this respect. The librarian should have proper training, skill and a technology-equipped library that is necessary to meet the challenge of the modern information world.

Keywords: Information Literacy, Information Literacy Model, Information Literacy Standard, SCONUL 7 pillars model, ACRL standard.

Introduction

Information literacy is an emerging skill empowered with information and communication technology to develop the nation in a modern world demanding information in a more specific and organized form, tailoring in such a way to cater to the need of the people in daily life as well as in professional life. Information literacy is a broader concept encompassing with basic literacy, functional

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literacy, computer literacy, media literacy, technological literacy and much other literacy-related to acquire information. With the advancements of knowledge and its multidimensional nature information packaging and consolidation is essential to serve the purpose of the educational institutions, business firms, industries, government organizations, various information center and many more. The government has undertaken various steps to connect rural masses providing ICT facilities so that they can actively participate in socio-economic progress aiming at reducing the digital gap. Increasingly use of the internet reveal the fact that people becoming information literate throughout the world. Difficulties often arise to search and locate the information that serves the purpose. The information literacy standards and models mark the way and deal with the concept and major terms of information literacy; how to get information from proper sources and how to make information useful. The librarian should take the major initiative in imparting information literacy skills to the learner so that they can meet their educational needs and also future challenges entering into the new horizon of knowledge with the changing needs of the society.

The Objective of the study

The study aims to:

- Analyze the development of the information literacy concepts, information literacy standards and related efforts undertaken over time.
- Find the implications of the models of information literacy in developing skills that underpin the librarian towards the goal of achieving information management and dissemination.

Literature review

Christine Susan Bruce (1999) conducted a study on the growing use of information and application of information and communication technology in education purposes as well as in the practical workplace. Emphasize was given on the development of the idea of information literacy by experiencing it in 7 ways to make the correspondence between the individual and organizational framework to identify the problem facing in the work field and meeting the information needs of various types of professions. James W. Marcum (2002) criticized the basic model of the information process paradigm concerned with

the transmission of information to knowledge. This paper identified several gaps in the role of language, content meaning, perception and the inadequacy of the cognitive approach of considering human-computer interaction. Some discussion on different types of literacy to become expertise in workplace competency was also taken into account. Christine Bruce(2004) in his paper discussed the role of information literacy and information and communication technology literacy among the learner to transform the information society by reviewing and analyzing some models and standards use for curriculum design, assessment of the student, helping teacher education, staff development, etc. He raised some key issues and studied some cases that analyze the parts of information literacy and expand the ideas, evaluate it and help to progress the information literacy model. Justin Martin (2013) critically analyzed 4 models of information literacy interviewing 11 individuals involved in the development of the models after codifying the collected documents related to the models. The information landscape should be received prime importance in which a person belongs and emphasis should be given on the multidimensional learning process; behavioral, cognitive, metacognitive and affective to assess the model in terms of holistic and flexibility. It needs to evaluate the model of information literacy with the progress of science and technology. Several practitioners opined to include the emotional side of information literacy developments. It also aims to refresh the information literacy practices of the learner of higher education based on the evaluation of the models and several findings. Allen Foster (2004) developed a nonlinear interdisciplinary information-seeking behavior model examining 45 researchers among the 100 researchers groups and analyzes the concepts and themes of the researcher's problems with the help of Atlas-tie software. The concepts were categorized into 3 core process opening, orientation and consolidation considering the 3 stages of behavioral activities within external, internal and cognitive contextual framework interrelated in a nonlinear manner. This model is immensely helpful in future assessment of the existing model, theory and the development of the information literacy curricula.

Some achievements and initiatives to promote information literacy movement

Paul Zurkoswki first coined the term information literacy in the year of 1974. This is an emergent concept with the beginning of the

21st century realizing that one should become an effective learner solving a critical problem in an addition to his/her field of knowledge and should be a lifelong learner. American Presidential Committee's report on information literacy was released on Jan 10, 1989, in Washington D.C. This report draws attention to the importance of information literacy to citizenship, business, and the opportunities to develop information literacy and information age school. This report mainly proposed 6 recommendations made on various aspects of information literacy. The American library Association Presidential Committee on information literacy published its final report on March 1998. This is the progress report of the 6 recommendations made earlier and also mentioned the further progress requirement. One of the recommendations was the need for the formation of a forum to direct information literacy initiatives. The National forum on information literacy was the outcome of the recommendation operational since 1989. Over time several models and standards were developed on information literacy. Eisenberg and Berkowitz Big 6 model of information literacy (1990), Bruce's 7 faces of information literacy (1997), Doyle's attributes of information literacy (1992) and so on. The information literacy standard for student learning was published in 1998 by the American Association of school libraries (AASL) and the Association of Educational Communications and Technology. The Association of College and Research libraries a division of ALA released information literacy competency standards for Higher Education in the year of Jan 18, 2000. In 1999 the Society of College, National and University Libraries (SCONUL) in the UK published 7 pillars of information literacy. Australian and New Zealand Information Literacy framework (2004) based on 4 principles frame 6 standards that keep pace the work on information literacy. Information literacy an evolving concept that has been enriched by various works undertaken by several associations, organizations such as IFLA, UNESCO, CILIP, and many other institutions across the world. A guideline was constructed by IFLA that aims to develop an information literacy program for school and academic libraries. The guidelines were based on the earlier developed models and standards on information literacy. Information literacy remains one of the focal points was highlighted on IFLA general conferences arranged in several years. CILIP emphasized on digital inclusion, reduction of the digital gap and the role of the public library in this respect. The code of principles and ethical use of information was also considered by CILIP. With the recent development of models, standards and various efforts,

information literacy emerges as a concept fostering the professional skills and competency in the present information age.

Analysis of two information literacy models-SCONUL 7 pillars model and ACRL Standard

SCONUL 7 pillars of information literacy the basic standard of information literacy constitutes of the core concepts identify scope, plan, gather, evaluate, manage, and present. If one can understand the needs and implication of the core concepts divided into 7 pillars of information literacy then

- ❑ One can capable of locating the specific information needs, can understand the range, gap of knowledge within a reasonable time.
- ❑ One can access recent and valuable information by identifying proper sources with the help of search tools and present them in a suitable format.
- ❑ One can able to provide appropriate keywords, concepts, language setting limits by narrowing their search for finding information.
- ❑ One can use the resources and search technique effectively to meet the information requirements according to demand and also take help from the expert.
- ❑ One can differentiate information resources among various resources to estimate the value, currency, accuracy, relevancy, biasness, reputation and credibility.
- ❑ One can able to identify suitable citing patterns, can use bibliographic software, data management software and technique, become familiar with the ethics, data protection, copyright, plagiarism, and other intellectual property issues.
- ❑ One can able to develop an effective skill to present and disseminate data and information in a suitable format & can acquire knowledge about appropriate publication media and proper networking to communicate.
- ❑ The ACRL standard for higher education constitutes of 5 standards that capture 22 performance indicators and related outcomes. The performance indicators mainly explained the

following criteria. The information literate student can identify the needs of producing new information, the types, and formats of potential sources of information.

- Being information literate one can identify a proper method to retrieve information, can develop an effective search strategy, can collect or gather information and data from field or other sources and acquire knowledge regarding extracting, recording and managing information and its sources.
- The information literate student can assess the selected information and its sources, analyze, interpret and furnish knowledge according to their knowledge system to apply in the practical field of study and disseminate it.
- The information literate student can able to design product or can communicate & perform effectively to solve several purposes.
- The information literate student can aware of laws, ethics, and socio-economic issues related to security, preservation, and dissemination of information.

SCONUL 7 pillars of information literacy models determine the needs and quality of information sources by identifying proper search techniques of data handling and knowledge creation that deals with the behavioral, cognitive, metacognitive approach of the learning process. The ACRL standard enlightens the same in some different way. The standard follows Bloom's taxonomy of "higher-order" and "lower-order" thinking skill those are strongly associated with the learning outcomes. The performance indicators focus on underlying factors of assessing the students learning behavior, the crucial factor that helps the librarian and faculty member to construct an institutional goal in setting an information literacy framework in fulfilling several objectives.

The role of the librarian to manage the library in the present information age

A library cannot be operated without proper networking facilities and infrastructure in the recent information era. Librarian is playing a major role in association with library authority and administration in proper management and functioning of a library. To develop the modern library services librarian should be concerned about:

- The total number of students visiting the library and their information needs.
- The specific information demand of students, research scholars, teachers, and other staff.
- The changing needs of library services from traditional library services to digital reference services.
- The needs of virtual reference services in both synchronous and in asynchronous mode.
- Collection and preservation of digital resources and management of e-resources connecting with resource consortia.
- A recent development in information technology and should undergo the training of different software and other skills of library management.
- Development of information and communication technology skills to the students, scholars, and teachers.
- An additional role of the librarian to help the student in preparing class notes, digests, essays, abstracts, citation patterns, seminar presentation and also assist in finding literature and information from various sources.
- The arrangement of meeting to consult with the students, teachers & research scholars taking opinion in resource building by fixing time.
- The display of various library activities and various programs has been arranged by the library.
- Arrangement of user education programs, conferences, workshops, seminars, etc.

Conclusion

The shift of traditional library services to modern information literacy expertise over information fluency, locating, searching, handling and presenting information in a suitable format to support workplace competency is receiving prime importance today. The standards and models put impetus to produce information literacy skills of library professionals to meet the challenges in the practical field of knowledge and also draw attention to the collaboration and

willingness of the faculty members and library members to work together to fulfill the goal of the information literacy program. IFLA standard emphasizes the assessment of the learning process to integrate information literacy programs in curricula development. In this context, it should be mentioned that budget is one of the important factors in modernizing the library services should be notified first and one should not overlook the other obstacles faces by the librarian in solving the purpose. Well trained librarians, modern library facilities and the cooperation of teachers' librarians instigate to achieve the goal of information literacy with the progress of information and communication technology.

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Impact Of Women's Empowerment On Sustainable Food Security: A Case Study Of Gobindapur Village, Uttar Dinajpur District, West Bengal

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Abstract: Sustainable food security is an emerging research topic and interest among the researchers, global leaders, institutions and scientists. Food security is related to access and availability of nutritious food irrespective of gender, class and religion. The Second Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) adopted by the UN (2015) under Agenda 2030, promotes the need to end hunger or zero hunger by adopting food security and sustainable agriculture. Globally food insecure population has increased since 2014 and in 2017, it was 821 million, among which worst affected are rural women. (www.fao.org)

This paper concerns with the role empowerment of rural women in achieving sustainable food security. The study investigates the relation between the household food securities in terms of nutritional status and health status of women and children corresponding to the levels of women's empowerment by considering their education level, family income, access to credit and banking, participation in self-help groups, mobility etc. To arrive at a conclusion, association between the variables of food security and level of women empowerment has been studied. The whole study is based on primary field survey of rural women of Gobindapur village under Islampur Block of Uttar Dinajpur District, West Bengal. The study indicates higher level of empowerment is positively associated to better nutritional status and food security.

Keywords: Sustainable food security, Nutritional status of Women, Sustainable Development Goals, Empowerment of Rural Women, Agenda 2030.


Introduction:

Food security has been a global concern and a topic of extensive deliberation among the global leaders, organizations and scientists; especially in the face of burgeoning population growth and excruciating population pressure on the limited agricultural resources. (Shaw, 1992) The Second Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) adopted by the UN (2015) under Agenda 2030, recognizes and promotes the need to "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. (Babatunde & Sophia, 2017).

8520 | Dr. Mukul Kamle

Impact Of Women's Empowerment On Sustainable Food Security: A Case Study Of Gobindapur Village, Uttar Dinajpur District, West Bengal




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A Review on Properties and Applications of Fly Ash

2021-22

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Abstract

This article is an overview on the key properties and applications of fly ash. Fly ash, a byproduct of coal combustion, possesses diverse properties that make it a valuable resource with various applications. The chemical composition of fly ash includes oxides and trace elements, influencing its suitability for different applications. Physical characteristics such as particle size distribution and density play crucial roles in determining its behavior in various environments. Fly ash is widely utilized in concrete production, enhancing both strength and durability. Its applications extend to agriculture, where it improves soil quality and enhances crop yields. Innovative applications, including nanomaterial synthesis and alternative construction materials, showcase the potential for future research and development in the field of fly ash utilization. This article highlights the multifaceted nature of fly ash, emphasizing its significance in both current applications and future trends.

Keywords: Coal combustion, Byproduct, Chemical composition, Physical characteristics, Construction industry & Concrete production

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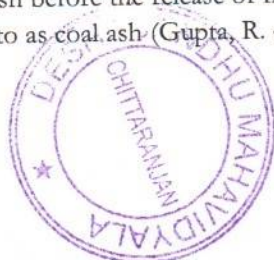


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Introduction

The utilization of fly ash, a byproduct resulting from the combustion of coal in power plants, has garnered significant attention due to its versatile properties and diverse applications (Smith et al., 2018). As an abundant and environmentally consequential material, fly ash holds immense potential for addressing both industrial and environmental challenges. This introduction provides a brief overview of the origins and production of fly ash, emphasizing its significance in contemporary research and industry. Fly ash is characterized by its complex chemical composition, comprising various oxides and trace elements (Johnson et al., 2017). The physical properties, including particle size distribution and density, contribute to its behavior in different applications (Brown et al., 2016). Furthermore, the mineralogical composition, encompassing crystalline and amorphous phases, influences its reactivity, particularly in the context of pozzolanic activity (Wang et al., 2015). The classification of fly ash into Class F and Class C types further underscores its diversity (ASTM C618-21). This paper explores the wide-ranging applications of fly ash, spanning the construction industry, agriculture, and environmental remediation, shedding light on its pivotal role in sustainable development and resource utilization (Garcia et al., 2019).

In India, fly ash, alternatively known as flue ash, coal ash, or pulverized fuel ash, represents a substantial byproduct of coal combustion in power plants. It comprises fine particles that are expelled from coal-fired boilers along with flue gases. Similar to global practices, ash settling at the bottom of the combustion chamber is termed bottom ash. Modern coal-fired power plants in India typically employ electrostatic precipitators or other particle filtration methods to capture fly ash before the release of flue gases into the atmosphere. When combined with bottom ash, it is commonly referred to as coal ash (Gupta, R. et al., 2017).



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Review

Synthesis and Reactivity of Copper and Copper Containing Magnetically Separable Catalysts

Mousumi Kundu, Bibhas Mondal, Debjit Das, Ujjal Kanti Roy

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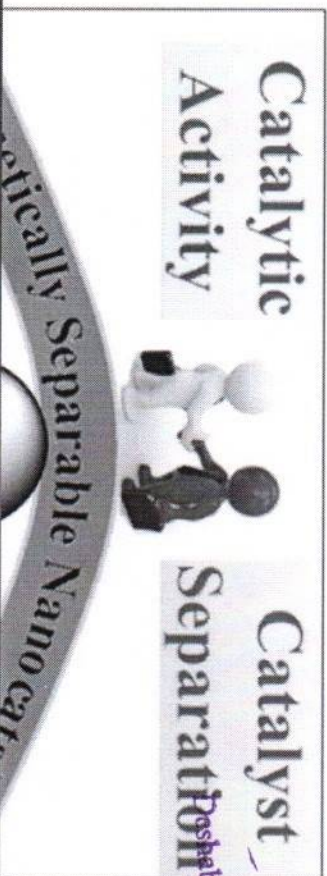
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Graphical Abstract

Magnetically separable materials are the emerging applicant in the field of material science, nanotechnology and catalysis. Co-precipitation, solvothermal, sol-gel and sonochemical methods are very common for the synthesis of copper containing magnetic nanoparticles which cover extensively different catalytic reactivity for C-C and C-Heteroatom bond formation reactions.

C-C bond formation C-B bond formation C-Se bond formation C-O bond formation



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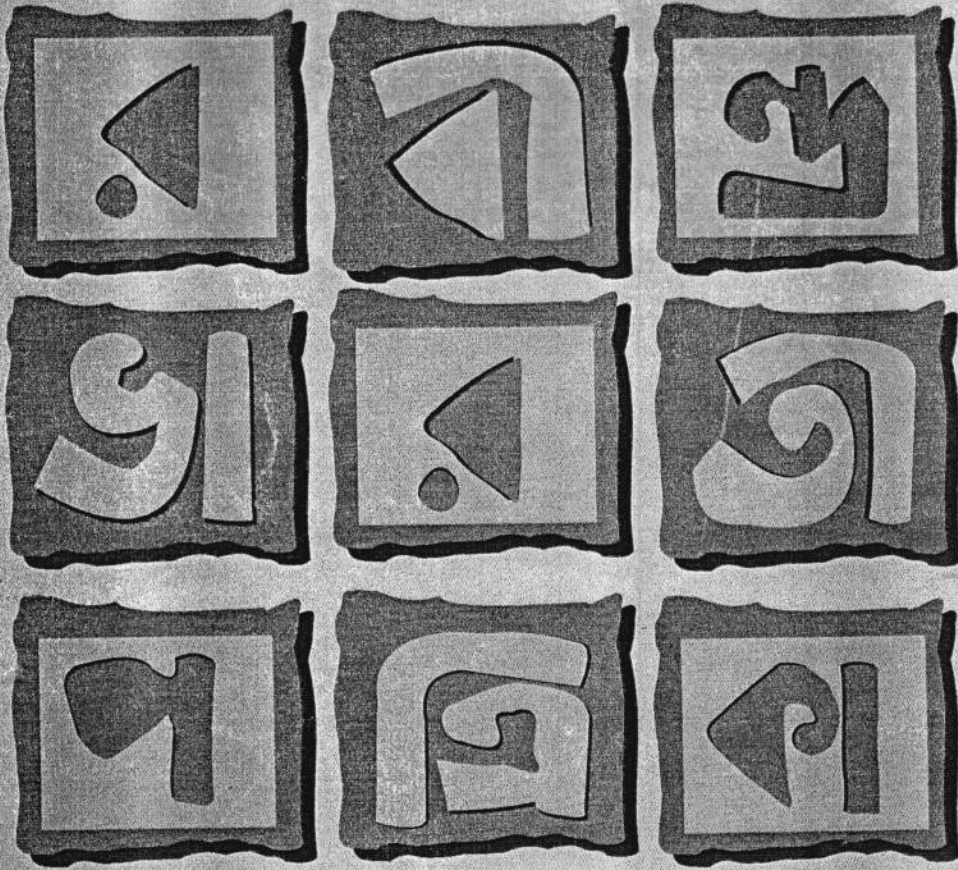
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সূচীপত্র

● সাময়িকপত্রে বঙ্কিম-জীবনচর্চা (১৮৭২ - ১৯২২ খ্রিঃ)	রাজেশচন্দ্র মণ্ডল	১
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বঙ্গদেশে ন্যায়চর্চা ও মহামহোপাধ্যায় অনন্তলাল ঠাকুর উজ্জ্বল সরদার

দর্শন চর্চায় বাঙলা ও বাঙালীর দান ব্যাপক ও বহুমুখী। ন্যায়শাস্ত্র চর্চার ক্ষেত্রে প্রাচ্য ও সকল পণ্ডিতবর্গ অসামান্য অবদান রেখে গেছেন তাঁদের মধ্যে বঙ্গদেশীয় অধ্যাপক মহামহোপাধ্যায় ঠাকুরের নাম স্বমহিমায় প্রোজ্জ্বল। নবদ্বীপবাসী কান্তিচন্দ্র রাঢ়ী 'নবদ্বীপ মহিমা', যশোরের ফণি (১৮৭৬ খ্রিস্টাব্দ) বঙ্গীয় সাহিত্য পরিষদ গ্রন্থমালায় ন্যায়দর্শনের পাঁচটি খণ্ড এবং কুমিল্লার ডঃ দী (১৮৯০ খ্রিস্টাব্দ) 'বাঙালীর সারস্বত অবদানঃ বঙ্গে নব্যন্যায় চর্চা' গ্রন্থ রচনার মাধ্যমে বঙ্গ ইতিহাসকে বিলুপ্তি হতে রক্ষা করে চিরস্মরণীয় হয়ে আছেন। যোগেন্দ্রনাথ তর্কসাংখ্যবেদান্ত তর্কবাগীশ অধ্যায়ের অবসানের পর বিংশ ও বিংশোত্তর শতকে ন্যায়ের ভবিষ্যৎ অর্পিত হয় মহামহোপাধ্যায়ের প্রত্যক্ষ ছাত্র অনন্তলাল ঠাকুরের হস্তে। তাঁর সময়কালে বঙ্গে ন্যায়চর্চা ন্যায়শাস্ত্রচর্চায় তাঁর অবদান এবং ন্যায়ের ভবিষ্যৎ সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা করা হয়েছে আলোচ্য প্রবন্ধে।

অবিভক্ত বঙ্গের ফরিদপুর জেলার প্রসিদ্ধ বিদ্যাতীর্থভূমি কোটালিপাড়ার উনশিয়া গ্রামে বাকসিদ্ধ বৈদিক ঋষি কৃষ্ণজীবন ঠাকুর চক্রবর্তীর বংশে ১৩২৩ বঙ্গাব্দে (১৯১৬ সাল) বৃহস্পতিবার অনন্তলাল ঠাকুর জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। পিতা গোবিন্দচন্দ্র ঠাকুরের বৃত্তি ছিল যজন-অধ্যাপনা। পিতার সরল অনাড়ম্বর জীবনযাত্রা, বিদ্যানুশীলন, পরোপকারপ্রবৃত্তি, দেশভক্তি ইত্যাদি প্রভাবিত করে। মাতা সৌদামিনী দেবী অসাধারণ ধীমতি ও নানা গুণসম্পন্ন। দিকপাল পণ্ডিত ম. বংশে তাঁর জন্ম। কোটালিপাড়ার পাণ্ডিত্যগণনে ম. ম. রামনাথ সিদ্ধান্তপঞ্চানন, চন্দ্রকান্তন্যায়াল কালীপদ তর্কচার্যের পর ম. ম. অনন্তলাল ঠাকুর কোটালিপাড়ার নব উদীয়মান সূর্য রূপে প্রা

অধ্যাপক ঠাকুর ছিলেন বংশের প্রথম যিনি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের শিক্ষা অর্জন করেন। স্বদেশী আয়ুক্ত থাকায় রাজনৈতিক চাপে কলকাতায় স্বনামধন্য অধ্যাপক পিসেমশায় চিত্তাহরণ চক্রবর্তীর ম্যাট্রিকুলেশন পরীক্ষায় ১৯৩৬ খ্রিস্টাব্দে প্রথম বিভাগে উত্তীর্ণ হন। সংস্কৃত কলেজ থেকে ইন্টার বিভাগে উত্তীর্ণ হন ১৯৩৮ খ্রিস্টাব্দে। বি. এ. পরীক্ষায় সংস্কৃত অনার্স নিয়ে দ্বিতীয় বিভাগে উত্তীর্ণ হন ১৯৪০ খ্রিস্টাব্দে। এরপর কলকাতা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় থেকে ন্যায়-বৈশেষিক দর্শনকে বিশেষ পত্ররূপে গ্রহণ করে ১৯৪৫ খ্রিস্টাব্দে এম. এ. তে প্রথম বিভাগে প্রথম স্থানাধিকার লাভ করেন। তিনি বঙ্গীয় সংস্কৃত শিক্ষা বোর্ডের ১৯৪৫ খ্রিস্টাব্দে কাব্যতীর্থ বিশেষ উপাধি লাভ করেন।

কলেজ ও বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে যে সমস্ত স্নেহজন্য প্রথিতযশা অধ্যাপকের নিকট তিনি শাস্ত্রানুশীলন মাঝে উল্লেখযোগ্য হলেন—ডঃ সুরেন্দ্রনাথ দাশগুপ্ত, ডঃ দক্ষিণারঞ্জন ভট্টাচার্য, ডঃ দীনেশচন্দ্র সচ্চিদানন্দ ভট্টাচার্য, ম.ম. কালীপদ তর্কচার্য, পণ্ডিত সকলনারায়ণ শাস্ত্রী, ম.ম. যোগেন্দ্রনাথ তর্কসারথী, ম.ম. হারানচন্দ্র ভট্টাচার্য শাস্ত্রী, ম.ম. চিত্তাহরণ চক্রবর্তী, ম.ম. বিধুশেখর শাস্ত্রী, ম.ম. ফণিভূষণ শাস্ত্রী, ম.ম. পঞ্চানন তর্কবাগীশ, ডঃ শ্রীজীব ন্যায়তীর্থ, ডঃ সাতকড়ি মুখোপাধ্যায় প্রমুখ। অনন্তলাল ঠাকুর কৃষ্ণনগর গভঃ কলেজে সাময়িক অধ্যাপক হিসেবে কর্মজীবন শুরু করেন। কলকাতার কাতরাসগড়ের প্রসন্ন চৌধুরী কলেজ, আসামের বরপেটা কলেজ এবং অল্প সময়ের ব্যবধানে ব



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SOME RESULTS OF INVARIANT SUBMANIFOLDS OF (k, μ) -CONTACT MANIFOLDS USING CURVATURE TENSOR

Sagarika Nandy

Department of Mathematics, Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya, Chittaranjan, Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal, India, E-mail: dbmsagarika@gmail.com

Abstract: The object of this paper is to study of the invariant submanifolds of (k, μ) -contact manifolds satisfying $Q(\sigma, W_1) = 0$, $Q(\sigma, W_2) = 0$, $Q(\sigma, W_3) = 0$, $Q(\sigma, W_4) = 0$ and $Q(\sigma, W_5) = 0$ where W_i 's are curvature tensors ($i = 1, \dots, 5$) and σ is the second fundamental form.

Keywords: (k, μ) -contact manifold; invariant submanifold; totally geodesic.

MSC2010: 53D35, 53D20.

1 Introduction

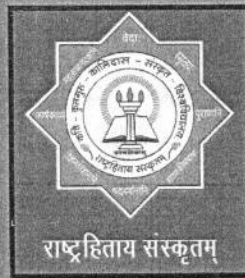
Blair, Koufogiorgos and Papantoniou [4] initiated contact metric manifolds in 1995 such that the (k, μ) -nullity distribution containing the characteristic vector field ξ and this particular type of contact manifold is called a (k, μ) -contact manifold.

In modern mathematics contact manifolds and invariant submanifolds of various types of contact manifolds are interesting parts to many researchers. M. M. Tripathi et al. [10] introduced invariant submanifold of (k, μ) -contact manifold. M. S. Siddesha and C. S. Bagewadi [12] recently studied invariant submanifold of (k, μ) -contact manifold to be geodesic under some conditions of the second fundamental form. M. M. Tripathi and et al. [9] initiated the new type of curvature tensor called τ -curvature tensor. Some known curvature tensors were the particular cases of the τ -curvature tensor. Nagaraja and Somashekhara [7] studied τ -curvature tensor in (k, μ) -contact manifold.

The invariant submanifold of Kenmotsu manifold was studied by the authors in [15] satisfying the conditions $Q(\sigma, R) = 0$ and $Q(S, \sigma) = 0$. Also, the invariant submanifold of (k, μ) -contact manifold was studied by the authors in [12] satisfying the conditions $Q(\sigma, R) = 0$, $Q(S, \sigma) = 0$ and $Q(\sigma, C) = 0$ with an example. In [5] the authors have studied the necessary condition for the invariant submanifold to be geodesic satisfying the conditions $Q(\sigma, R) = 0$ and $Q(S, \sigma) = 0$ and $Q(\sigma, C) = 0$ on invariant submanifolds of $(LCS)_n$ -manifold. Here R , S and C denote the curvature tensor, Ricci tensor and concircular curvature tensor respectively.

Motivated by the above, the invariant submanifold of (k, μ) -contact manifold satisfying $Q(\sigma, W_1) = 0$, $Q(\sigma, W_2) = 0$, $Q(\sigma, W_3) = 0$, $Q(\sigma, W_4) = 0$ and $Q(\sigma, W_5) = 0$ are considered in this article, where W_i 's are curvature tensors ($i = 1, \dots, 5$) and σ is the second fundamental form.

This paper is arranged as follows. Section 2 deals with some preliminaries. The first subsection of preliminaries contains the basic and essential results of the (k, μ) -contact manifolds and W_i 's are curvature tensors. The second subsection of preliminaries, invariant submanifolds of (k, μ) -contact manifolds are discussed. The main results of this paper are discussed in section 3.



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Block Level Status Of Educational Attainment In Uttar Dinajpur District

Palash Kumar Mondal Assistant Professor, Dept. of Geography, Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya, Chittaranjan, Paschim Bardhaman. Email Id: palashgeography@gmail.com

Abstract:

This paper is attempting to assess the role of education as a development indicator particularly to evaluate the level of educational attainment for the blocks of Uttar Dinajpur District for the year 2010-2011. This is done based on the methodology had been used by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in its Human Development Report (1995). Two reliable and available indicators i.e., gross enrollment ratio (GER) and adult literacy ratio (ALR) have been used to calculate the EI (Education Index) for the blocks of Uttar Dinajpur District. The highest EI is found in the block Kaliaganj (0.7220) followed by Raiganj, Hemtabad, Karandighi, Itahar, Chopra and Islampur blocks while the lowest EI is found in the block Goalpokhar-I (0.4524). Based on computed EI, all the blocks are categorized into three groups i.e., developed, developing and under-develop. Two blocks namely, Kaliaganj and Raiganj are experiencing high EI; five blocks namely, Hemtabad, Karandighi, Hemtabad, Itahar, Chopra and Islampur are experiencing moderate EI; and two blocks namely, Goalpokhar-I and Goalpokhar-II are experiencing low EI.

Keywords: Education; Gross Enrollment Index; Adult Literacy Index; Education Index.

1. Introduction:

Education is one of the important indicators of Human Development Index (HDI) and backbone of the society. It is used to increase economic efficiency and social consistency of a region or a country (Burchi, 2006; Ozturk, 2001). Education measures the social development directly and economic development indirectly at both micro-level and macro-level. It imparts multi-facet role to improving the socio-economic conditions of a region or a nation. For example, education accelerates the agricultural output by increasing agricultural efficiency (Behrman, 1990), helps to reduce income inequality by increasing the per capita income of the people (Dabla-Norris et al., 2015; Sicular et al., 2008), increases health awareness among the people in the society (Michael & Chuen, 2012; Samuel et al., 2020) and so many. In the contemporary perspective, education is perhaps the single most important means by which individuals develop their own skills, abilities and overcome various limitations and, above all, improve their quality of life.

4651 | **Palash Kumar Mondal**
Uttar Dinajpur District

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डॉ० राधेश्याम मौर्य

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डॉ० शिवेन्द्र कुमार मौर्य

प्रकाशक : जन सेवा एवं शोध शिक्षा संस्थान, प्रतापगढ़, उ०प्र०

— आधुनिक मानव के अंतर्द्वन्द्व की नाटकीय अभिव्यक्ति डॉ० ज्योतिमय बग*

*असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, देशबन्धु महाविद्यालय, चित्तरंजन

सारांश : हिन्दी नाट्य परंपरा में मोहन राकेश का आगमन एक महत्त्वपूर्ण एवं उल्लेखनीय घटना है। मोहन राकेश ने हिन्दी नाटक को अपने युग की संवेदनाओं का वाहक बनाते हुए नाटक तथा रंगमंच के बीच दूरियों को समाप्त किया। 'आषाढ़ का एक दिन' में मोहन राकेश इतिहास का सहारा लेते हैं। किन्तु वह प्रसाद की तरह इतिहास की प्रामाणिकता को महत्त्व नहीं देते हैं। राकेश जी इतिहास का आश्रय लेकर आधुनिक संवेदना और मानवीय द्वन्द्वों को प्रस्तुत करते हैं। उनके नाटकों में प्रसाद जी की भौति अतीत का गौरव ज्ञान एवं सांस्कृतिक पुनर्जागरण का लक्ष्य नहीं है बल्कि वे इतिहास के प्रसिद्ध पात्रों को मानवीय धरातल पर स्थापित करते हैं।

मुख्य शब्द : संवेदन, आधुनिक, मानव, घुटन, अन्तर्मुखता, अजनवीपन, तनावपूर्ण मानसिक स्थिति, निराशा, संत्रास, क्षोभ आदि।

'आषाढ़ का एक दिन' में आधुनिक मानव के अंतर्द्वन्द्वों को रेखांकित करने से पहले आधुनिक मानव की विशेषताओं पर दृष्टिपात करना आवश्यक है। आधुनिकता का प्रादुर्भाव यान्त्रिक एवं वैज्ञानिक जीवन पद्धति के विकासक्रम में हुआ है। आधुनिक चरित्र यान्त्रिक जीवन से उत्पन्न विसंगतियों को अच्छी तरह पहचानता है। आज के बदलते समाज में मानवीय संबंधों की जटिलता, पुराने संबंधों का टूटना, संबंधों की अर्थहीनता एवं एहसास इत्यादि आधुनिकता की पहचान है। आधुनिक चरित्र में घुटन, अन्तर्मुखता, अजनवीपन, तनावपूर्ण मानसिक स्थिति, निराशा, संत्रास, क्षोभ इत्यादि से उसकी स्वाभाविकता छीनकर उसे यंत्र में बदल दिया है। जीवन में मूल्य और भावनाओं का कोई मायने नहीं रह गया है। इसलिये सर्वत्र मूल्यों की टकराहट ही नज़र आती है।

'आषाढ़ का एक दिन' में समकालीन जिन्दगी के तनावों और सम्बन्धों को ही दर्शाया है। ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य का सहारा लेकर आधुनिक व्यक्ति के अंतर्द्वन्द्वों को उभारा गया है। इस संदर्भ में लेखक के ही शब्दों को उद्धृत किया जा सकता है। — "साहित्य इतिहास के समय से बँधता नहीं, समय में इतिहास का विस्तार करता है, युग से युग को अलग नहीं करता, कई-कई युगों को एक साथ जोड़ देता

कालीदास और मल्लिका नाटक के केन्द्रीय सम्पूर्ण नाटक इन दोनों के इर्द-गिर्द घूमता है। नाटक का नायक है, किन्तु उसका चरित्र प्राचीन अवधारणाओं के अनुकूल नहीं है। वह एक आत्म व्यक्ति है। कथन की पुष्टि अम्बिका के शब्दों द्वारा "वह व्यक्ति आत्म-सीमित है। संसार में अपने सिवा किसी से मोह नहीं है।"²

शायद इसलिये अम्बिका कालीदास को नायक है। "मैं ऐसे व्यक्ति को अच्छी तरह समझती हूँ। तुम उसका इतना ही सम्बन्ध है कि तुम एक उपादन के आश्रय से वह अपने से प्रेम कर सकता है।"³

शुरू से ही कालीदास को दुविधा में पाते हैं। बारे में कोई भी निर्णय नहीं ले पाता है। राज्याधीन मिलने की घोषणा होने के बाद, कालीदास राज्याधीन नहीं इस पर स्वयं कोई फैसला नहीं ले पाता है। शब्दों में— "फिर एक बार सोचो, मल्लिका! प्र और राज्याश्रय स्वीकार करने का ही नहीं है। बड़ा एक प्रश्न मेरे सामने है।" एक अन्य स्थिति कालीदास कहता है "मैं अनुभव करता हूँ कि यह मेरी वास्तविक भूमि है। मैं कई सूत्रों से इस भूमि को उन सूत्रों में तुम हो यह आकाश और ये मेघ हरियाली है, हरिणों के बच्चे हैं, पुरापातल है।" तरह मल्लिका जाने के लिए तैयार कर लेती है। कि 'नयी भूमि तुम्हारे व्यक्तित्व का पूर्ण निर्माण किन्तु ऐसा नहीं हो पाता है। नयी भूमि कालीदास का पूर्ण निर्माण करने में असमर्थ होता है। राज्याधीन नये नाम के साथ-साथ नया रूप भी धारण कर यह साहित्यकार से शासक बन जाता है और शासन करने निकल पड़ता है। रास्ते में वह रुकता है पर मल्लिका से मिले वगैर ही चल क्योंकि उसके मन में अंतर्द्वन्द्व और दुविधा अब भी मातृगुप्त के रूप में कालिदास जीवन के दृष्ट पहुँचता है। जैसा कि प्रियमंजरी के इस कथन "साहित्य उनके जीवन का पहला चरण था। चरण में पहुँच चुके हैं।" कालीदास का मातृगुप्त चरण को दर्शाता है।

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परिवर्तन


साहित्य, संस्कृति एवं सिनेमा की वैचारिकी

डॉ. सागर : व्यक्तित्व और कृतित्व



ए साहित्य लोग...!

ए हाकिम लोग


Principal
Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya
Chittaranjan



संपादक : महेश मिह



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परिवर्तन
त्रैमासिक ई-पत्रिका

डॉ. ज्योतिमय बाग

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जेएनयू का 'सागर' आज मुम्बई का महासागर है

सन् 2000 बंगाल से स्नातक की उपाधि प्राप्त कर जेएनयू दाखिला लेने पहुँचा, 'प्रेसिडेंसी कॉलेज' में पढ़ने के दौरान आए दिन दो बातें बहुत सुनाई देती थी, 'इनकलाब जिन्दाबाद' और दम है तो 'जेएनयू प्रवेश' उत्तीर्ण करके दिखाओं। नारे बाजी मैं कर चुका था। अब जेएनयू। एक सपना सा मन में घर कर गया था। मेरे लिए अब जेएनयू मतलब भारतीय ऑक्सफोर्ड।

हाथ में एन्ट्रेंस परीक्षा में पास हुए पत्र को बार-बार निहार रहा था। इंटरनेट की सुविधा उन दिनों घर-घर पर नहीं थी, अतः बार-बार अलग-अलग साइबर कैफे जाकर अपना नाम देख रहा था। बहरहाल वह दिन आ चुका था जिसका इंतजार था। 30 जून सन 2000 पूर्वा एक्सप्रेस से दिल्ली के लिए रवाना हुआ। दूसरे दिन सुबह मैं दिल्ली में था। मेरे साथ मेरी सहपाठी बीनिता थी। हम साथ ही कोलकाता से जेएनयू प्रवेश उत्तीर्ण हुए थे, अतः साथ-साथ एक साथ जेएनयू पहुँचे।

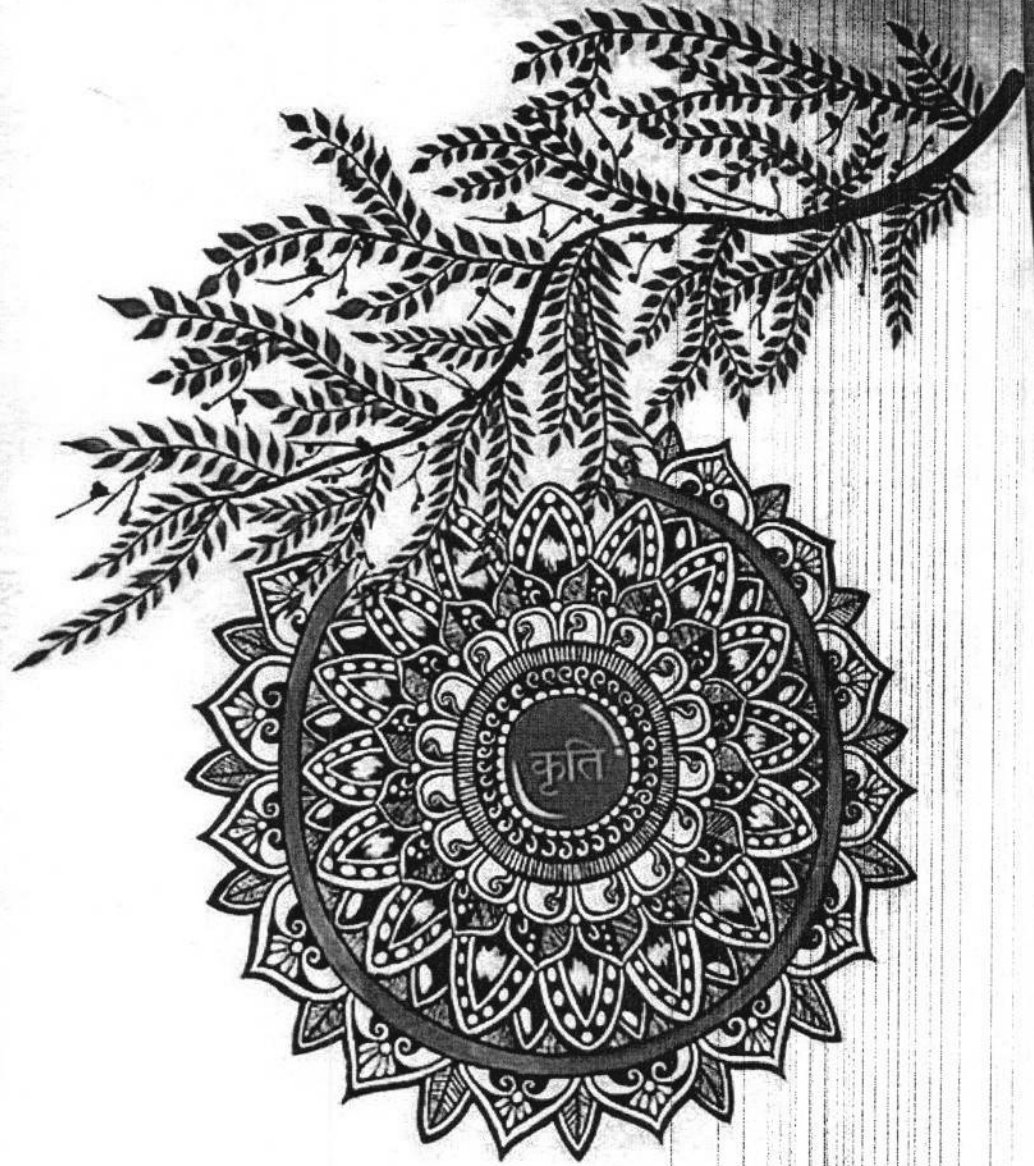
सबसे पहले 'ताप्लि हॉस्टल' पहुँचा जहाँ बीनिता की दीदी 'ब्रिजिट' जो जेएनयू में ही SSS यानि 'स्कूल ऑफ सोशल साइंस' में विद्यार्थी थी, मेरे लिए रहने का इंतजाम अपने क्लासमेट के रूम पर कर दी थी। पहला दिन पूरा दाखिला लेते-लेते चला गया, जेएनयू में दाखिला का प्रक्रिया काफी बड़ा है। एक ही इन्फॉर्मेशन लगभग छः

बार अलग-अलग फोलियो में भरना होता है इसमें काफी वक्त लगता है। शाम हो चुकी थी। दाखिला पूरा नहीं हुआ। दूसरे दिन सुबह-सुबह पहली बार हिन्दी विभाग पहुँचा 'भारतीय भाषा केन्द्र' वही कोर्स एडवाइजर डॉ. वीरभारत तलवार से पहली बार मुलाकात हुआ। किसी जेएनयू के शिक्षक से ये मेरी पहली भेट थी। अपना फार्म आगे बढ़ा कर उनको हस्ताक्षर करने का अनुरोध किया तो बोले- 'इसमें गलत इन्फॉर्मेशन है', स्कूल का नाम ठीक से बाहर जाकर बोर्ड में देख कर फिर से भरो इतनी भारी आवाज़ रूह कांप उठा। किसी तरह खुद को संभाला और स्कूल का पूरा नाम पता करने नीचे बोर्ड की तरफ भागा, पूरा नाम पता किया, 'स्कूल ऑफ लैंग्वेज' की जगह 'स्कूल ऑफ लैंग्वेज, लिटरेचर एंड कल्चरल स्टडीज़' लिखना था, सो लिख दिया। लिखते-लिखते सोच रहा था, इतना सा इन्फॉर्मेशन अगर सर ही रूम पर बता दिये होते तो तीन मजिल नीचे और फिर ऊपर न करना पड़ता। पर आज बारह साल बाद इस लेख को लिखते हुए समझ पा रहा हूँ कि अपने स्कूल का नाम अधूरा जानना क्या होता है। इसके लिए एक बार तो क्या एक सौ बार ऊपर-नीचे करने की सज़ा भी कम है। शाम तक मेरा दाखिला पूरा हो गया। रात हो चुकी थी, खाना खाने कैप्टीन पहुँचा, जेएनयू वाले उसे 'टेफला कैप्टीन' कहते हैं। हॉस्टल न मिलने के कारण मेस की

सत्राची

संयुक्तांक

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2021-22

संपादक

आनन्द बिहारी

प्रधान संपादक

कमलेश वर्मा

Principal

Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya

Chittaranjan



सिनेमा और साहित्य : परंपरा की खोज

○ जोतिमय बाग

'सिनेमा' की यात्रा लगभग सौ साल पुरानी है। आज की दुनिया में यह एक महत्वपूर्ण मनोरंजन का साधन तो है ही एक सशक्त सामाजिक चेतना का माध्यम भी बन चुका है। या शायद बन चुका है। निःसंदेह इस छोटे-से समय में सिनेमा ने एक लम्बी यात्रा तय की है। साहित्य में सिनेमा का दखल अब अस्वाभाविक नहीं रह गया है। आज सिनेमा के बढ़ते कदम इस प्रश्न को जन्म दे रहे हैं कि 'हिन्दी साहित्य में सिनेमा है या हिन्दी सिनेमा में साहित्य। आज यह प्रश्न भले ही लघु हो, पर है महत्वपूर्ण।

जहाँ तक मनोरंजन का सवाल है, आज साहित्य से सिनेमा काफी आगे है। आज शायद इस प्रश्न का उत्तर सबके पास है कि "साहित्य के पास पाठक अधिक हैं या सिनेमा के पास दर्शक।" हमारा हिन्दी साहित्य काफी समृद्ध है और पुराना भी। आदिकाल-भक्तिकाल, रीतिकाल और आधुनिक काल इतिहास का अंग ही नहीं बल्कि एक भव्य परम्परा भी है।

भक्तिकाल एक विशाल सांस्कृतिक जनांदोलन का विस्फोट है। इसमें हिन्दू-मुस्लिम, दलित-स्त्री सभी का योगदान है। एक तरफ हमें राम और कृष्ण साधक मिले तो दूसरी तरफ संत और सूफी। जितनी लम्बी परंपरा राम और कृष्ण भक्त कवियों की है उतनी ही लम्बी परंपरा संत एवं सूफियों का रहा है। सूफी सम्प्रदायों का विकास चार पीरों से माना जाता है ये हैं- मुर्तजा अली ख्वाजा-हसन बसरी, ख्वाजा हबीब आजमी और अब्दुल वहिद बिन जैद कूफी। ये सभी संप्रदाय हजरत मुहम्मद से अपना वजूद को जोड़ते हैं। सूफियों की दृष्टि से प्रथम चार खलीफाओं में हजरत अली ही सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। भारत वर्ष में चार प्रमुख सूफी संप्रदाय हैं- चिश्तिया, कादरिया, सुहरावर्दिया और नकशबन्दिया। प्रथम तीन संप्रदाय हसन अल अबरी से सम्बन्धित हैं और चौथा अबू वक्र से।

चिश्ती संप्रदाय :

भारत वर्ष में चिश्ती संप्रदाय का काफी प्रचार प्रसार हुआ। इस संप्रदाय के आदि प्रवर्तकों में दो नाम मिलते हैं, ख्वाजा इसहाक शामी चिश्ती और उनके शिष्य ख्वाजा अबू अब्दाल चिश्ती। ख्वाजा मुईनुद्दीन चिश्ती ने इस सम्प्रदाय का प्रचार और प्रसार किया। हमें आज भी उनके नाम लोगों के जुबां पे मिलते हैं। ख्वाजा मुईनुद्दीन का जन्म सन् 1142 के आस-पास माना जाता है। इनकी मृत्यु सन् 1236 अजमेर में हुई। अजमेर दरगाह आज भी इसकी शान और शौकत को बढ़ा रही है। कुतुबुद्दीन, बाबा फरीद आदि इस सम्प्रदाय से जुड़े हैं।

सैय्यद मुहम्मद हाफिज के अनुसार चिश्ती भारत का सर्वप्रथम प्राचीन सूफी सिलसिला है। ख्वाजा मुईनुद्दीन चिश्ती सन् 1192 ई. में (12वीं. शता.) शिहाबुद्दीन गोरी की सेना के साथ भारत में आये और बाद में इन्होंने चिश्तिया परंपरा की नींव डाली। भारत में इन्होंने बहुत से हिन्दू रीति रिवाजों को अपना

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प्रधान संपादक
प्रो. नन्द किशोर पाण्डेय

Principal

Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya

Chittā संपादक

प्रो. नरेन्द्र मिश्र

जुलाई-सितम्बर तथा अक्टूबर-दिसम्बर 2021

अंक 3-4

आषाढ़ का एक दिन : आधुनिक मानव के अन्तर्द्वंद्व की नाटकीय अभिव्यक्ति

डॉ. जोतिमय बाग

हिन्दी नाट्य परम्परा में मोहन राकेश का आगमन एक महत्वपूर्ण एवं उल्लेखनीय घटना है। मोहन राकेश ने हिन्दी नाटक को अपने युग की संवेदनाओं का वाहक बनाते हुए नाटक तथा रंगमंच के बीच दूरियों को समाप्त किया। आषाढ़ का एक दिन में मोहन राकेश इतिहास का सहारा लेते हैं। किन्तु वह प्रसाद की तरह इतिहास की प्रामाणिकता को महत्त्व नहीं देते हैं। राकेश जी इतिहास का आश्रय लेकर आधुनिक संवेदना और मानवीय द्वन्द्वों को प्रस्तुत करते हैं। उनके नाटकों में प्रसाद जी की भाँति अतीत का गौरव ज्ञान एवं सांस्कृतिक पुनर्जागरण का लक्ष्य नहीं है बल्कि वे इतिहास के प्रसिद्ध पात्रों को मानवीय धरातल पर स्थापित करते हैं।

आषाढ़ का एक दिन में आधुनिक मानव के अन्तर्द्वंद्वों को रेखांकित करने से पहले आधुनिक मानव की विशेषताओं पर दृष्टिपात करना आवश्यक है। आधुनिकता का प्रादुर्भाव यान्त्रिक एवं वैज्ञानिक जीवन पद्धति के विकासक्रम में हुआ है। आधुनिक चरित्र यान्त्रिक जीवन से उत्पन्न विसंगतियों को अच्छी तरह पहचानता है। आज के बदलते समाज में मानवीय सम्बन्धों की जटिलता, पुराने सम्बन्धों का टूटना, सम्बन्धों की अर्थहीनता एवं अहसास इत्यादि आधुनिकता की पहचान है। आधुनिक चरित्र में घुटन, अन्तर्मुखता, अजनबीपन, तनावपूर्ण मानसिक स्थिति, निराशा, सन्त्रास, क्षोभ इत्यादि से उसकी स्वाभाविकता छीनकर उसे यंत्र में बदल दिया है। जीवन में मूल्य और भावनाओं का कोई मायने नहीं रह गया है, इसलिए सर्वत्र मूल्यों की टकराहट ही नजर आती है।

आषाढ़ का एक दिन में समकालीन जिन्दगी के तनावों और सम्बन्धों को ही दर्शाया है। ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य का सहारा लेकर आधुनिक व्यक्ति के अन्तर्द्वंद्वों को उभारा गया है। इस सन्दर्भ में लेखक के ही शब्दों को उद्धृत किया जा सकता है—“साहित्य इतिहास के समय से बँधता नहीं, समय में इतिहास का विस्तार करता है, युग से युग को अलग नहीं करता, कई-कई युगों को एक साथ जोड़ देता है। इस तरह इतिहास के ‘आज’ और ‘कल’ उसके लिए आज और कल नहीं रह जाते, समय की असीमता में कुछ ऐसे जुड़े हुए क्षण बन जाते हैं जो जीवन की दिशा-संकेत देने की दृष्टि से अविभाज्य हैं।”

कालिदास और मल्लिका नाटक के केन्द्रीय पात्र हैं। सम्पूर्ण नाटक इन दोनों के इर्द-गिर्द घुमता है। कालिदास नाटक का नायक है, किन्तु उसका चरित्र प्राचीन नायक की अवधारणाओं के अनुकूल नहीं है। वह एक आत्मकेन्द्रीत व्यक्ति है। कथन की पुष्टि अम्बिका के शब्दों द्वारा होती है, “वह व्यक्ति आत्म-सीमित है। संसार में अपने सिवा उसे और किसी से मोह नहीं है।”

2021-22



Media, Society and Culture

Interrelations and Changing Scenario

Dr. Subhrajit Chatterjee



Principal
Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya
Chittaranjan



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Democracy in Relation to Media & Civil Society

Tirtha Mondal

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KEY WORDS: Democracy, Media, Civil Society, Information, Public Opinion, Integrity

Introduction:

The term 'democracy' in its precise connotation has to signify universal participation of people at large in the decision making process. People, though apparently sounds like a mere conglomeration of human beings isolated from and independent of one another, has a deeper significance suggesting men/women as participants are conscious of their rights and duties. In a system of what is called modern democracy common human being, if considered from the post feudalistic point of view and in terms of the spirit of "fraternity, equality and liberty", has been offered the decisive role to play. This common human being, a refined and sublime entity, is supposed to have been elevated to the standard of practising rationality rather than getting carried away by blind passion and emotion. In a modern system of democracy decisive authority is nobody's monopoly. It is not anymore supposed to be anybody's prerogative. Human beings alone, irrespective of cast, creed, sex, hereditary background or any factor whatsoever, have the key role to play. The underlying principles in modern democracy are to ensure and to keep enhancing active and conscious participation of common human beings.

Statement of the Problem:

1. To elaborate the conception of democracy
2. To expand the scope and clarify the need of vibrant participation in democracy.
3. To define the role of Media and Civil Society in democracy.

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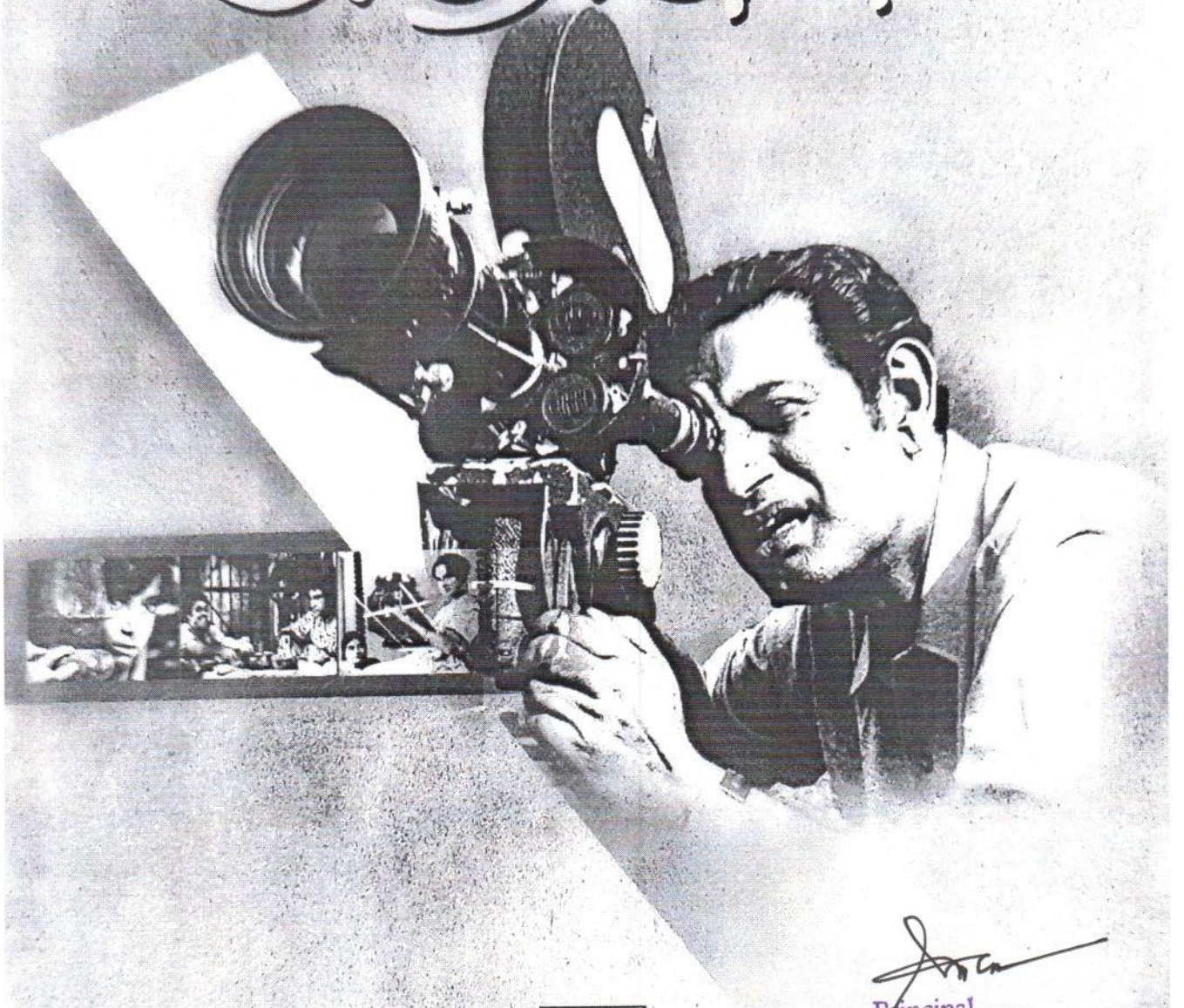
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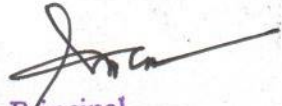
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Principal
Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya
Chittaranjan

বাংলা বিভাগ
কল্যাণী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়



বাঙালি হয়েও তিনি আন্তর্জাতিক।
ভূমি থেকে উখিত হয়ে যে চারাগাছটি সুদীর্ঘ আয়তনের
শাখা-প্রশাখা বিস্তার করতে পারে,
তার নাম আমরা অনায়াসে রাখতে পারি
সত্যজিৎ রায়। জীবন শতরঞ্জের এই বিজয়ী খিলাড়ি
যেন জলসাঘরের মজলিস। কাঞ্চনজঙ্ঘার মতো
অপরাজিত তিনি। সিনেমা বা সাহিত্য নয়
শতবর্ষের বাঙালি জীবনে আজও
তিনি অনন্ত পথের পাঁচালি।

আনন্দগোপাল হালদার	ছড়ার মেধা তাঁকে স্বতন্ত্র করেছে	১৬০
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 Teacher-In-charge
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রোমাঞ্চকর গল্পের পথপ্রদর্শক দেবলীনা চৌধুরী

সত্যজিৎ রায় যেমন ছিলেন একজন চলচ্চিত্র পরিচালক, তেমনই তিনি বাংলা সাহিত্যে তাঁর অনবদ্য কৃতিত্বের জন্যও বিখ্যাত। তাঁর সৃষ্ট চরিত্র হল গোয়েন্দা ফেলুদা, বৈজ্ঞানিক প্রোফেসর শঙ্কু ও তারিণীখুড়ো। এই তিনটি চরিত্র ছাড়াও তিনি অনেক ছোট উপন্যাস, গল্প রচনা করেছেন। এগুলির মধ্যে অনেকগুলিই 'সন্দেশ' পত্রিকায় অথবা বারোটি করে গল্পের সংকলন হিসেবে প্রকাশ পেয়েছে, যেগুলির মধ্যে রয়েছে বেশ কিছু রোমাঞ্চকর গল্প। গল্প হিসেবে এগুলির অধিকাংশই গুরুত্ব দিকে বেশ সাদামাঠা, কিন্তু সমাপ্তির ঠিক আগে অর্থাৎ ক্লাইম্যাক্সে পৌঁছে এগুলি পাঠককে এক অবিস্মরণীয় অনুভূতির আশ্বাদ দিয়েছে। অধিকাংশ গল্পেই দেখানো হয়েছে কিভাবে সামান্য কোনও ঘটনা কারোর জীবনে গভীর রেখাপাত করেছে, আবার কোনও কোনওটি রোমহর্ষক অনুভূতির জন্ম দিয়েছে। এমনই কিছু নির্বাচিত গল্প প্রসঙ্গে এই আলোচনা।

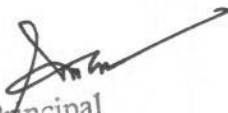
প্রথম গল্পটি 'খগম'। ভারতের এক প্রত্যন্ত কোণে ছুটি কাটাতে গিয়ে গল্পের লেখকের সঙ্গে ধূর্জটিবাবু নামের এক বাঙালি ভদ্রলোকের পরিচয় ঘটে। সেখানে থাকাবস্থায় স্থানীয় লোকজনদের কাছে ইমলিবাবা নামের এক সন্ন্যাসী আর তাঁর পোষা সাপের কথা শুনে তাঁরা তাঁকে দেখতে যান। সাধু-সন্ন্যাসীদের ওপর ধূর্জটিবাবুর আগে থেকেই সন্দেহ ছিল, আর তার ওপর সাধুবাবার সঙ্গে দেখা করার সময় এমন একটি ঘটনা ঘটে, যাতে ধূর্জটিবাবুর উল্লাস আর অবিশ্বাস আরও পাকা হয়। ইমলিবাবার পোষা সাপ বালকিষণের মৃত্যু ঘটে ধূর্জটিবাবুরই হাতে। আকস্মিক

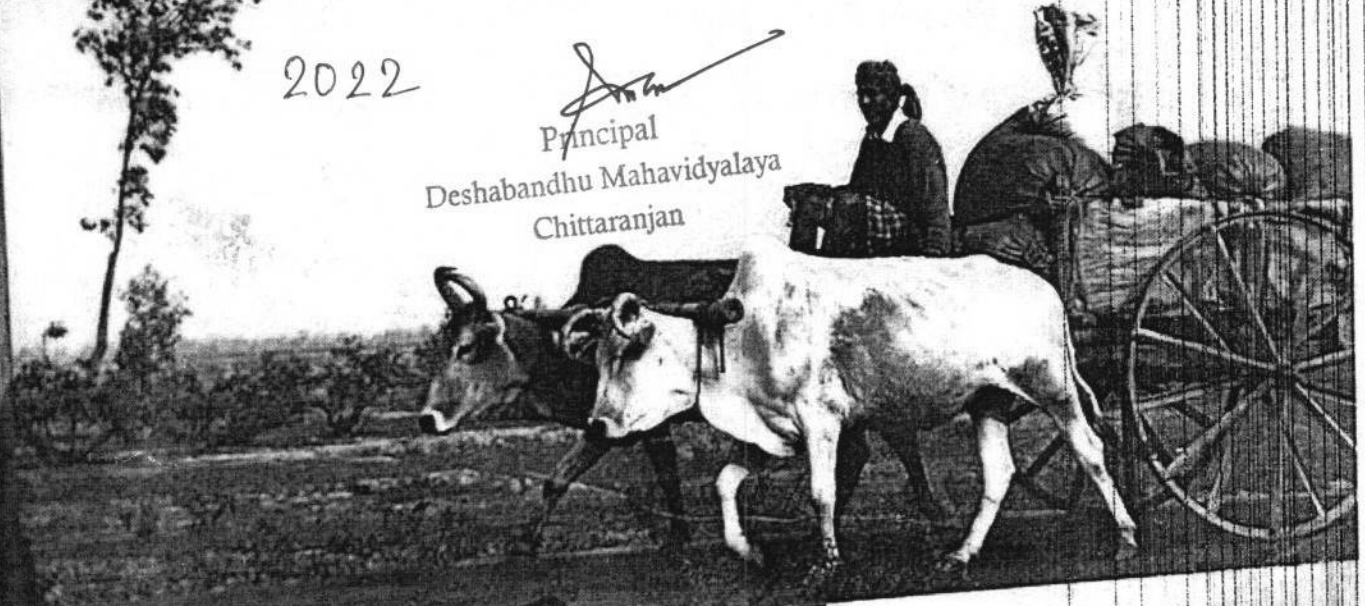


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डॉ. शशि कुमार शर्मा



मैला आँचल की 'शैली'

- डॉ. जोतिमयबाग

शैली शब्द का आधुनिक युग में तात्पर्य अंग्रेजी शब्द 'स्टाइल' (Style) से लिया जाता है। इस शब्द की उत्पत्ति लैटिन के 'स्टूलूस' (Stulus) शब्द से मानी जाती है। यद्यपि शैली का एक पौराणिक अर्थ भी है। भारतीय पौराणिक साहित्य में शैली पर काफी चर्चा मिलती है। सम्पूर्ण शैली विज्ञान का जिक्र इस संदर्भ में किया जा सकता है। हमारे संस्कृत आचार्य शैली का एक तात्पर्य रीति से भी लेते हैं। आगे बढ़ने से पहले हम शैली शब्द की व्युत्पत्तिपरक अर्थों पर एकबार शिष्टाचार कर लेते हैं। 'शैली' शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति संस्कृत के 'शील' धातु से मानी जाती है। 'शैली' शब्द की दूसरी भी उत्पत्ति मानते हैं कि, शील शब्द में अण प्रत्यय योग से शैली शब्द बना है। ये तो उपर्युक्त प्रयोग में शील-शैली से बहुत दूर हैं, और शैली शब्द का निर्माण कदाचित् स्वाभाविक प्रवृत्ति या अभिव्यक्ति की 'स्वाभाविक प्रवृत्ति' संकल्पना को अभिव्यक्ति देने के लिये हुआ होगा। शैली शब्द के अर्थ में यदि और पहले नहीं तो कम से कम दूसरी सदी ई. पू. में अवश्य होने लगा था।" वैसे शैली शब्द साहित्य ही नहीं साहित्येतर दुनिया में भी 'गीत', 'संगीत' तो इसके सबसे प्रचलित जगत है। वैसे हिंदी के कुछ 'रीति' और 'शैली' को अलग-अलग परिभाषित किया है, जैसा की डॉ. चन्द्रगुप्त ने लिखा है- 'लेखक पद्धति या अभिव्यंजना पद्धति की विशिष्टता कहते हैं, जबकि साहित्य की रीति का अर्थ- 'रचना पद्धति' या रचना रीति में पूर्व निश्चितता, पूर्व निर्धारण या पूर्व नियोजन होती है, जबकि ऐसा प्रायः नहीं होता या बहुत कम होता है। शैली मौलिकता पर विशेष होती है। रीति का लक्ष्य सामान्यतः सम्बंधित कार्य को पूर्ण वैध एवं शुद्ध बनाना करना होता है जबकि शैली का लक्ष्य उन कार्यों में नवीनता, चमत्कार विशिष्टता लाना होता है। रीति जहाँ चिरंतन और स्थायी तत्वों को, जुटाने,

22. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: As a Founder of Ideal Society

Sanchita Hazra

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Chittaranjan, Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal, India.
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ABSTRACT

Bhimrao Ramjee Ambedkar (14th April 1891-7th Dec 1956) was one of the great jurists, lawyers and political leaders of modern India. Ambedkar's rise eminence was facilitated by various social and political forces. Ambedkar found solace in the teachings of Buddha. (B.R. Ambedkar, The Buddha and His Dharma) As a sociological historian, Ambedkar did not accept the hypothesis of an Aryan assault of India. Ambedkar was the protagonist of a new social order. His views on social problems like caste, untouchability and women constitute the foundation of this social-political ideas. His own experience in life and his intellectual faculty made him skeptical about the Hindu religion and its social order. Dr. Ambedkar was a social prophet of the untouchables. He denounced the monstrous iniquities and outrageous calumnies which Braimanical Hinduism has heaped upon the untouchables and the bitterness of his fury against Hinduism is apparent in his works. During 1930's Ambedkar's Strategy of emancipation of the untouchables started getting more inclined towards legal-constructional methods in comparison to the radical methods of organizing satyagraha. Ambedkar once said, his ideal society or new social order would be a society based on liberty, equality and fraternity. He said, democracy is not merely a form of government, it is primarily a mode of associated living of conjoint communicated experience. It is essentially an attitude or respect of reverence for fellowman.

Keywords: Ambedkar, Concept of new social order, Caste system, Untouchability, Women

A. INTRODUCTION

"Dr. Ambedkar is my Father in Economics. He is true famous champion the underprivileged. He deserves more than what he has achieved today. However, it was highly controversial figure in his home country, though not the reality. His contribution in the field of economics is wonderful and will be remembered forever."

Amartya Sen.


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rary continues to be the essential and indispensable part of modern digital society by continuously accepting the challenge of change to provide customer-oriented services. Today's libraries are evolving through digital face and providing online access to scholarly information. To accomplish the changing goals in digital era, various management techniques are applied in libraries to create better opportunities for learning, logical thinking, reasoning, and generating innovative ideas. The LIS professionals must cope up with new technologies affecting information access. They need new skills and competencies to access wide range of networks and information resources. They also need new skills and competencies to manage, create and repackaging information. The libraries are moving from collection to connectivity to serve as unified borderless structure under the umbrella of internet.

Strategies of Library Management in Digital Era is a festschrift Volume in Honour of Dr. Purpima Kaushik. The articles are contributed by well-known LIS professionals from India and abroad. The articles are based on the experience and expertise of contributors who represent LIS Practitioners, Faculty, and Researchers.

The book is very useful for the undergraduate and post graduate students, Researchers and teachers of Library & Information Science. Besides, it will also be very useful for librarians, information scientists and information professionals.

ABOUT THE EDITORS



Dr. Sonal Singh is currently working as Associate Professor & Head of the School of Studies in Library & Information Science, Vikram University, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh. She did her M.Sc. in Zoology and secured V Position in university. Turning to Library Science, She completed M.Lib. Sc. and PhD in Library Science. She also did B.Ed. PGDCA, Sangeet Visharad in Kathak Dance, bachelor's degree in Vocal Music and Diploma Courses in Vastu and Fengshui. She has a teaching experience of 33 years in addition to 7 years' experience of Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central Govt.) librarianship. She has authored Four Books, edited Eight books and has contributed more than 90 papers in various LIS journals of repute, conference proceedings, subject books and newspapers.



Dr. Mill Bajpai holds 18 plus years of experience as an academic librarian and her last 11 years have been sheerly devoted to Dr. Robert Heilig Library being working as Deputy Librarian at SMS Medical College. She has accomplished her Ph.D from the University of Rajasthan and is a proud recipient of degree of M.A., M.Phil and MLIS as a potent Gold Medalist. She has contributed more than 50 papers in various journals and conference proceedings.

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STRATEGIES OF LIBRARY MANAGEMENT IN DIGITAL ERA

Editors
▶ Dr. Sonal Singh
▶ Dr. Mill Bajpai



STRATEGIES OF LIBRARY MANAGEMENT IN DIGITAL ERA

Festschrift in Honour of Dr Purpima Kaushik in Three Volumes
VOLUME-2

Digital Library Management : Social Media, Library Services And Information Literacy



Editors
Dr. Sonal Singh
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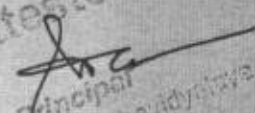
STRATEGIES OF LIBRARY MANAGEMENT IN DIGITAL ERA

(Festschrift in Honour of Dr Purnima Kaushik)

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Ankita Saloi

Virtual reference services: A Changing Trend of Connecting User in Virtual Learning Environment

*Samayita Dutta

**Debdas Mondal

[The analysis has been highlighted on the development of projects over time across the world. It depicts the changing trends of the provision of reference services from traditional to virtual in the modern technology-based world and also the reason behind it. The necessary guidelines and rules are required to set the goal of the librarian to fulfill the needs of the users.]

Keywords: Reference service, short range reference service, long-range reference service, virtual reference service, Ask-a-librarian service.

INTRODUCTION

Reference service is one of the valuable and important services as a part of the librarian changing its mode of giving services digitally with the rapidly changing world with technological advancement. Digitization of reference services cater to the needs of different types of users, reduces the barriers of distance, and serving various purposes more effectively and quickly to meet the challenges of the modern world of the information

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** Librarian D.A.V Model School LLT Kharagpur

software used and the guidelines, rules developed by them to carry out the projects. The guidelines and the standardizations of the virtual reference services were of main concernment by the associations and institutions to give it a directional way and implement it. The IFLA standing committee on reference work (2001) conducted the conference held in 2001 to decide on this matter. MARS Digital Reference Ad hoc committee developed the guidelines regarding the V.R.S originated from the workshop conducted on Jan 2002 and later updated by the RUSA (Reference and User Service Association) in the year of 2004. It is updated and revised several times and recently in 2017. It was prepared to take some strategies regarding the meaning, definition, cost, and financing of provision, its clientele to whom the service is given, training of staff, management, pricing policies, and the other issues. The article of Clevia Colvin (2003) also makes an important explanation of different software used and virtual reference services given by the various universities, colleges, and public libraries of the state of Florida. The growing needs of virtual reference assistance result in the cause of an increasing number of distant learners of those states. Question Point, introduced by LOC public services collection directorate and OCLC online computer library center in 2002 emerging as a collaboration network services provided by the reference librarian of the USA aiming at connecting the academic, public, private and national libraries all over the world.[2](Trix Baker,2001).Qadir, U., Zehra, S., and Lone, I.M.(2013) has conducted a study on the digital reference services in Indian libraries. The study makes a closure review on the present situation of digital reference service all over the India.E-mail service is the service receiving prime importance provided by the most (almost 100 %) of the library in India. Above 50% of the library is providing FAQ services and there exist also some libraries that provide digital reference services through web forums and chat services. No SMS services are given by the Indian library as a part of virtual reference services. Nester, L. Osorio(2012) in his article aims to find out the reasons for decreasing print resources by surveying some institutions and studying the issue regarding the selection, organization, and functionality of the searching

age. The world becomes concerned about the needs of virtual reference services by the end of the '90s although the e-mail services were found earlier by the end of the 1980s. Experimentation was going on the projects of virtual reference services of the libraries and the institutions of the countries across the U.S.A. "IFLA's discussion Group on Reference first met in 1998. It was created to address the efforts of new technology on reference work and user expectations." [5]With the information explosion and its increasing nature of complexity virtual reference services can become one of the major initiatives from which users can get immense help in finding information in this virtual learning environment.

OBJECTIVES

1. To make a discussion on different types of reference services given virtually across the world.
2. To make a closure view on the virtual reference services providing India recently.

IMPORTANCE AND NEEDS OF VIRTUAL REFERENCE SERVICES

1. To support the purpose of increasing the number of learners, especially distant learners.
2. To extend the library services to furnish any informational needs that cannot be served within the limited library hours.
3. Aim to solve the problem of information explosion and its multidisciplinary nature.
4. The problem regarding the growth of print collection and space management.
5. Advancement of technological innovation helps to spread the library services and connect a large number of users.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Judy Horn(2001) in his article made a study by surveying ARL libraries enlighten on the ongoing project of virtual reference services undertaken by the libraries and the institutions and the discussion was on the different kinds of services, the types of

technique of the digital reference collection and its ultimate use of the research work. Arya, H.B. & Mishra, J.K. (2012) in their article pointed out the advantages, disadvantages, and limitations of the virtual reference services and its recent development over traditional reference service.

REFERENCE SERVICES AND ITS DIFFERENT TYPES-CHANGING OVER PERIOD

The reference services whether it is long-range or short-range services can be classified based on time involved in answering queries, the reference tools used, and the nature of information query. [1](S.R Ranganathan, 1961).A query while answered by consulting ready reference tools required less time generally regarded as short-range reference services and on the other hand long-range reference service: -

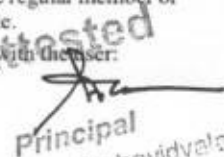
- It may be a short query but involve greater time to find out it by consulting various sources or may not be available currently within the library resources.
- And may require tailoring the information according to the needs of users to furnish the purpose of special users' needs especially for their research work.[1]

The virtual reference service in a recent period can become one of the major initiatives in providing types of services, real-time services, and long-range services. Ask a Librarian service the VRS aiming at connecting the clientele in both synchronous and in an asynchronous way. The users can access the services anywhere having internet facilities may be the regular member or the member receiving services in distant mode.

When the librarian is not directly connected with the user:

- e-mail service
- text messaging
- FAQs
- Web forms

When the librarian is directly connected with the user:


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- Live chat software
- Web contact center software
- VOIP [2],[3]

A virtual reference desk can help the user by personally meeting the reference librarian or information specialist to solve the problem of research, problems arising in library maintenance, or any technical problem. We can mention LOC Ask a librarian service, Ask a Librarian service provided by the University of Florida states, the University of Michigan, New York University division library, SFU library, etc. in this respect [11], [12], [13], [14], and [15]

THE NEW AGE REFERENCE LIBRARIAN AND THEIR CHANGING SERVICES

The expansion of reference service in broadening its reach can be identified from the RUSA Guidelines for Behavioral Reference was first published in 1996. The guidelines have recognized the need for modification of the 5 major areas that evolve the quality reference services those areas are 1. approachability 2. interest 3. listening/inquiring 4. searching and 5. follow up. These major areas would be modified by adding 3 distinct categories generally, in person, and remote while needed. [7] The RUSA guidelines for implementing and maintaining VRS mentioned how the staff would be trained in giving services in a virtual interface. [4] The IFLA (2002) in its draft guidelines also prepared the staffing policies key skills of the digital reference libraries and their training issues to serve the clientele virtually. [5] The responsibility and the services have been changing and they should consider the following thing in giving services virtually:

1. The information sources –
 - i. Authenticity ii. Currency iii. Types of information sources
2. The information queries-
 - i. Purpose ii. Types of queries iii. Types of users

3. The duration of time of providing services according to given instruction

4. The technological knowledge and expertise in providing services virtually.

5. The up gradation and training with the advent of new technology.

RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF VIRTUAL REFERENCE SERVICES IN INDIA

India is also not far behind in implementing virtual reference services. It has been receiving prime importance; reforms are in terms of developing the networking facilities and tools of information technologies to speedy access to the internet and digitization of the higher education system. Various projects on virtual reference services aiming at providing the educational programs in distant learning mode to enrich educational standards and capacity building. MHRD under the National Mission on Education through ICT (NME-ICT) brings several projects named e-pg pathshala, e-acharya, vidyamitra integrated e-content portal.

(i). SWAYAM the distant learning program of MHRD –AICTE aims to reduce the digital gap of learning by providing video lectures, preparing reading materials, online discussion forums, etc

(ii). SWAYAMPARBHA a free educational program communicating through GSAT-15 satellite by forming a group of 32 DTH channels

(iii). Talk to teacher free advice from the expert for career advancement

(iv). Virtual lab, a lab-based project student comes in contact with various tools using for scientific experimentation and also can access web resources, video lectures, and animated demonstration through distant learning mode

(v). Saksham another virtual helpline project of MHRD

(vi). The knowledge repository e-sodhsindhu containing more than 15,000 crores and peer-reviewed journals, e-books,

bibliographical citations, databases, etc is very helpful in accessing e-resources through this higher education consortium

(vii). National Digital Library a digital library providing journals, articles, several e-resources on broad coverage of field of interest, audio-video, lectures, notes, e-content connecting school students to PG students and also research scholars.

CONCLUSION

The virtual reference services are advantageous to reach the remote users and also serve the additional services to the students/scholar outside the library. The user can communicate with the librarian directly; can able to chat with the librarian, can co-browse simultaneously with the librarian to get the answer of the inquiry, ask a question through web forms, FAQ, instant messaging, receiving e-mail services and many others. The user can also receive virtual classes by the expert, the virtual laboratory classes, the suggestion regarding career advancement, guidance of project development, content writing, the facilities regarding harnessing information from e-resource databases, etc. through virtual reference services. The service can spread the educational system more widely and broadly to join the masses all over the world.

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Challenges and Opportunities for Public Sector Steel Companies in India: A Financial Performance Analysis

Tushar Kanti Ghosh¹, Dr.Chittaranjan Sarkar², Dr.Pratap Bannerjee³

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Abstract: - The public sector steel companies in India play a vital role in the development of the steel sector and the economy. However, they also face many challenges that affect their financial performance and profitability. This study aims to evaluate and compare the financial performance of 10 public sector steel companies in India using various tools and techniques, such as ratio analysis, descriptive statistics, trend analysis, benchmarking, etc. The study uses the financial data of the companies for a period of five years from 2018-19 to 2022-23, collected from various sources, such as annual reports, websites, databases, journals, etc. The results of the analysis reveal the strengths and weaknesses of each company and provide insights into their challenges and opportunities in the current scenario. The study also suggests ways to improve their performance and competitiveness.

Keywords: Financial performance analysis; Public sector steel companies; India; Ratio analysis; Descriptive statistics; Trend analysis; Benchmarking.

I INTRODUCTION

The public sector steel companies in India are mainly under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel, which formulates policies and plans for the development of the steel sector. The major public sector steel companies in India are:

- Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL): It is the largest steel producer in India, with an annual production capacity of about 21.4 million tonnes (MT) of crude steel. It operates five integrated steel plants, three special steel plants, and one subsidiary in different parts of the country. It produces a variety of steel products, such as hot and cold rolled coils, sheets, plates, bars, rods, wires, rails, structurals, etc.
 - Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL): It is the second largest public sector steel company in India, with an annual production capacity of 7.3 MT of liquid steel. It operates a single integrated steel plant in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. It produces long products, such as bars, rods, wires, angles, channels, beams, etc.
- Steel is one of the most important industries in India, contributing to the economic growth, employment generation, and infrastructure development of the country. India is the second largest producer of crude steel in the world, after China, and has a significant share of the global steel market. According to the Ministry of Steel (2023), India produced 111.2 million tonnes (MT) of crude steel in 2022-23, registering a growth of 7.6% over the previous year. The per capita consumption of steel in India was 74.1 kg in 2022-23, which was much lower than the world average of 229.3 kg. The steel sector in India is expected to grow further due to various government initiatives, such as Make in India, Atmanirbhar Bharat, National Infrastructure Pipeline, etc., which aim to boost the domestic demand and supply of steel and related products.

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International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications(IJACSA), Volume 13

Issue 7, 2022.

Abstract and KeywordsHow to Cite this Article{ BibTex Source**Abstract:** The digital India program encourages Indian citizens to become conversant with e-

services which are primarily English language-based services. However, the vast majority of

the Indian population is comfortable with vernacular languages like Bengali, Assamese,

Hindi, etc. The rural villagers are not able to interact with the Relational Database

Management system in their native language. Therefore, create a system that produces SQL

queries from natural language queries in Bengali, containing ambiguous words. This paper

proposes a Bengali Query Processor named Extended Bengali language Query Processing

System (XBLOPS) to handle queries containing ambiguous words posted to a Healthcare

Information database in the electronic domain. The Healthcare Information database

contains doctor, hospital and department details in the Bengali language. The proposed

system provides support for the Bengali-speaking Indian rural population to efficiently fetch

required information from the database. The proposed system extracts the Bengali root

word by removing the inflectional part and categorizing them to a specific part of speech

(POS) using modified Bengali WordNet. The proposed system uses manually annotated parts

of speech detection of a word based on Bengali WordNet. Patterns of noun phrases are

generated to detect the correct noun phrase as well as entity and attribute(s). Entity and

attributes are used to prepare the semantic table which is utilized to create the Structured

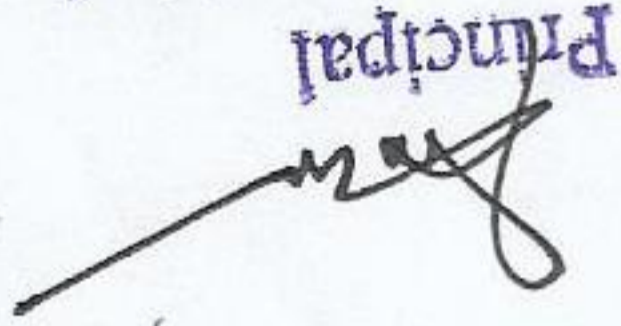
Query Language (SQL). The simplified LESK method is utilized to resolve ambiguous Bengali

phrases in this query processing system. The accuracy, precision, recall and F1 score of the

system is measured as 70%, 74%, 73%, and 73% respectively.

Keywords: Relational database management system (RDBMS); modified bengali WordNet;

LESK algorithm; structured query language (SQL); natural language query

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Microstructural investigation of sonochemically synthesized Zn substituted CuFe_2O_4 nanoparticles for heterogeneous green catalytic click chemistry and dye degradation

Bhaskar Jyoti Sarkar^a, Mousumi Kundu^b, Bibhas Mondal^b, Sunil Mukherjee^b,
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**CHANGING PATTERN OF POPULATION OF NALATI-I C.D. BLOCK, WEST BENGAL: A
SPATIO-TEMPORAL STUDY**

Palash Kumar Mondal

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Geography, Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya, Chittaranjan, Paschim Bardhaman, WB
Email Id. palashgeography@gmail.com

Abstract: Regional development planning is intensely associated with the study of human resources (Hoernig & Seasons, 2004; MacKaye, 1990). The socio-economic conditions of a region are reflected by the quantity and various attributes of the population of that region (Mahesha & Shivalingappa, 2012; Mondal & Roy, 2019). This paper analyzed how the diverse characteristics of population in the C.D. block Nalhati-I, West Bengal such as population distribution, population density, sex ratio, work composition, etc. have changed over space and time, based on available data collected from the District Census Handbook of Birbhum district for the year 2001 and 2011; using simple statistical tools and maps. It has been found that in most of the panchayats the sex ratio has increased except Bara, Kaitha-II and Paikpara panchayats. Though the female literacy rate is quite less than the male literacy rate, the decadal growth rate of female literacy is much greater than the decadal growth rate of male literacy. The study area dominated by male main workers and the female worker participation rate has decreased from 2001 to 2011.

Keywords: Demography, Population distribution, Density, Sex Ratio, Literacy Rate, Workforce

1. INTRODUCTION:

As a sub-discipline of human geography, population geography studies the various attributes of people. On the one hand, it discusses various characteristics such as the spatial distribution, growth, composition, density, sex ratio, etc. of the human population; on the other hand, it also sheds light on how much these various attributes have changed over time through the movements and processes of population (Bruce Newbold, 2017). The spatial pattern of population denotes the arrangement of various attributes of the population in space and geographic associations among them (Chou, 1995; Mondal & Roy, 2019), whereas the temporal pattern of population is the spatial pattern of the population that changes over time in a specific location. Socio-economic status and the planning, of a region or a country, are directly or indirectly associated with the study of population structure (Senetra & Szarek-Iwaniuk, 2020). At the present time, in terms of economy and human resource India is the first growing country (Mondal & Roy, 2019). In fact, it is very important to study the various demographic measures of the C.D block Nalhati-I in West Bengal, India to get the structure of the plan. Nalhati-I Community Development block is an administrative unit under Birbhum District of West Bengal, India. As the study area is agriculturally endowed and most of the population engaged in agricultural production which refers to the rural or agricultural economy. This paper analyzes how the diverse measures of demography in the C.D. block Nalhati-I, West Bengal such as population distribution, population density, sex ratio, work composition, etc. have changed over space and time.

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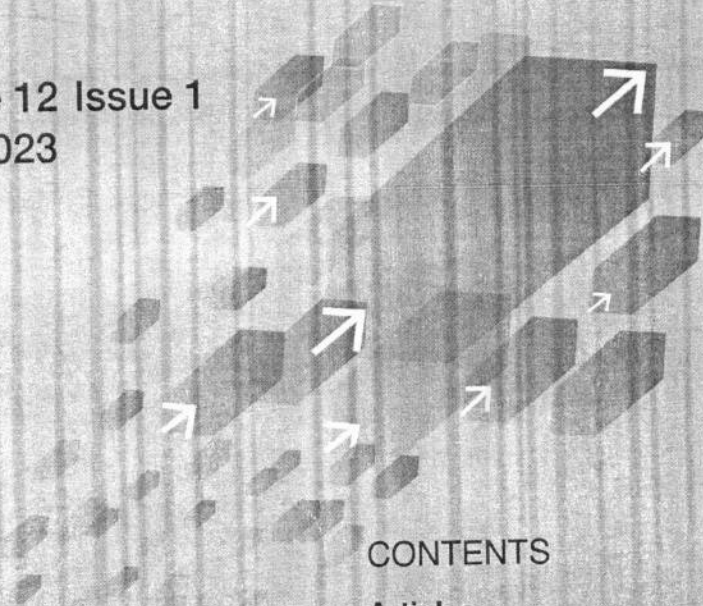
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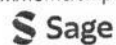
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Md. Moazzam¹ 

Abstract

This study empirically examines the mechanism that connects debt accumulation to exchange rate volatility through the lens of important macroeconomic variables in South Asian Countries. One of the most influential explanatory factors behind exchange rate volatility is deemed as the flow of external debt for these countries. Using data from the World Development Indicators for the period 1980–2020, it is shown that external debt increases exchange rate volatility, significantly. The model is identified via panel Granger tests for relevant variables, estimated for a wide range of covariates and tested for all possible sources of endogeneity via subsequent robustness analyses.

Keywords

External debt, exchange rate volatility, Granger causality, panel data analysis, system GMM

JEL Classification: C33, F31, H6, O53

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A study of Financial Performance of selected Indian Pharmaceutical Companies with the help of DuPont Analysis

Biplob Chowdhury

Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, The University of Burdwan.

&

Dr. Somnath Das

Assistant Professor of Commerce, Kabi Sukanta Mahavidyalaya, Bhadreswar, Hooghly.

Abstract

Indian Pharmaceutical Industry has gained tremendous momentum during last few decades. Considering its importance both in our daily life as well as in economy of our country a study has been endeavored to analyze the nature and movement of Return on Equity (ROE) of 9 selected companies listed in National Stock Exchange (NSE) in India during a period of 15 years from 2006-07 to 2020-21. This analysis has been conducted using DuPont. Step Regression analysis has also been used to measure to explain ROE by its predictors such as Operating Profit Margin (OPM), Interest Expense Ratio (IER), Assets Turnover Ratio (ATR), Tax Retention Ratio (TRR) and Equity Multiplier (EM). Study shows a substantial relationship between ROE and OPM in case of large cap companies. But most of the mid and small cap companies have shown a different relationship where other predictors such as ATR, TRR and EM are proved to be significant to explain ROE.

Key Words: *DuPont, ROE, OPM, IER, ATR, TRR, EM, DuPont*

JEL Classification: *C13; G10; M410*

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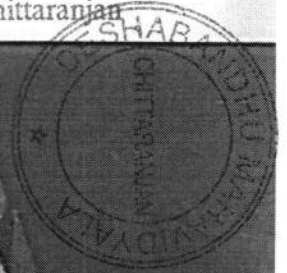
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ETHNIC IDENTITY CRISIS OF THE RAJBANSHIS

PRANKRISHNA BISWAS*

Abstract:

In India, ethnic identity has become an important field of study for social sciences. Ethnic identity movement generally occurs with an aim to preserve, protect and secure the community. The Rajbanshis are the indigenous people of colonial and post-colonial period of India. They had a princely past, but like many other ethnic groups the Rajbanshi community also have been facing different problems for a long time due to their history, partition, colonial interference, migration, geographical alienation, multi-names, etc. which led some of them towards identity crisis. They had been striving for safeguarding their identity, which was spearheaded by different associations and organizations. Their struggle now turned into the form of the Kshatriya Movement and Kamatapur Movement. Thus, it is undeniable that the ethnic identity movement of Rajbanshis is a long drawn battle and still continuing.

Keywords: Ethnic, Identity, Rajbanshi, Migration, Kamatapur Movement

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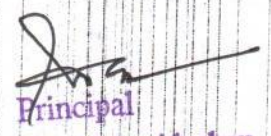
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Analysis of Liquidity and Profitability: A Study on select Pharmaceutical companies listed in Indian Stock Exchange

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ABSTRACT

The Pharmaceutical Industry in India witnessed a marvellous growth both in terms of its volume and value for the last few decades. Presently it has been coined as a significant and growing player in the global pharmaceutical sector. Liquidity as a key phenomenon in any business and the same also is true in Pharmaceutical industry. At the same time Profitability is the basic foundation for the growth of any business and there may have trade-off between two. Taking into consideration of this fact, this paper has been prepared to analyze relationship between Liquidity and Profitability of 10 large cap segment giant companies with the help of Motaal Comprehensive Rank test from Liquidity front and Rank of ROCE for profitability. This reveals that the postulate of inverse relationship between Liquidity and Profitability does not hold well all the time. While using Spearman Rank Correlation between Motaal Rank and ROCE Rank, it shows that 60% of the sample companies have positive correlation between Liquidity and Profitability, out of which in 30% cases strong and significant positive correlation exists.

Key Word: *Liquidity, Motaal Comprehensive Rank, Profitability, ROCE, Spearman Rank Correlation.*

1. Introduction:

Liquidity is one of the key phenomena for any kind of business. As this phenomenon is meticulously studied through the Working Capital position of a particular firm, this area is a matter of in depth cultivation both in academics and in business professional bodies. Liquidity is an important issue while managing the short term capital, rather, to be precise,



Crisis of Children: From A Different Perspective

Tirtha Mondal

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Abstract:

Human society, as a changing Reality along with its social, economic, political and cultural aspects, has to be at par with the need of human beings of the contemporary era. Nothing can remain eternal and stagnant. From this perspective the crisis of children has been dealt with. The crisis of children is not to be viewed exclusively in economic terms. A huge section of child population, especially those who belong to middle and upper middle-class families, by and large in the urban and semi urban areas, in the contemporary era, are the worst sufferers of emotional crisis. The diminishing number of joint families on the one hand and parents' irrational expectation on the other are predominantly responsible for their crisis. More importantly in such cases, children's autonomy and sense of dignity are in jeopardy. This is an uncalled-for scenario and undesirable for the future of a democracy and a nation. Today's children are tomorrow's responsible citizen. Proper upbringing with due emotional care is an important factor in this respect. But unfortunately, crisis of children generally is dealt with only in economic terms. Legislative measures barring child labour, Right to Education, Mid-day meal system in school—all these are few examples to confirm this point. But owing to emotional setback suffered by a huge section of child population, the crisis of children needs to be reviewed and redefined. This sort of emotional crisis, in view of its objective reality, has to be duly addressed. It needs recognition from the concerned authority. It needs a widespread debate in various forums. This social recognition which, in turn, may lead to constitutional and legislative measures to settle the issue.

Key Words: Crisis of children, Democracy, Dignity, Child upbringing, Parents, expectation

Introduction: Every human child irrespective of caste, religion, social or economic status of his or her family etc. is born with immense potentiality. Human prospect does, in no way, depend on hereditary aspect; The Right to equality as a fundamental right has been incorporated in the constitution of Free India on the basis of this Reality (Johari). There are directive principles in the constitution as an extra support.

Yet there are certain social phenomena which, though not within the purview of constitutional or legal framework, need to be addressed so that human prospect can flourish


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উন্নয়নের সন্ধানে: নারী শক্তি ও বিবেকানন্দ

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1* সহকারী অধ্যাপক, রাষ্ট্রবিজ্ঞান বিভাগ, দেশবন্ধু মহাবিদ্যালয়, চিত্তরঞ্জন

সারাংশ

নারী জাতির ক্ষমতায়ন বর্তমানে একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ আলোচনার বিষয় হলেও এর ঐতিহাসিক গুরুত্ব ও কারণ সুদূর প্রাচীনকাল থেকে আলোচিত হয়ে আসছে। এইভাবে 'উন্নতি-অবনতির' হাত ধরে উত্থান ও পতনের মধ্য দিয়ে বর্তমান অবস্থায় আমরা পৌঁছেছি।

"কিভাবে হবে নারী জাতির উন্নয়ন"-

এই সম্পর্কে বিভিন্ন ব্যক্তি, দার্শনিক, চিন্তাবিদ ও নারীবাদীদের মতামত থাকলেও যুবসমাজ পথিকৃত স্বামী বিবেকানন্দের মতামত ও ধারণা এখানে আমাদের আলোচ্য বিষয়।

নারীবাদী হিসাবে বিবেকানন্দের নাম বিশেষভাবে আলোচিত না হলেও নারী জাতির উন্নতির ক্ষেত্রে তাঁর চিন্তাধারাও যথেষ্ট গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। তিনি নারী জাতির উন্নতির মধ্য দিয়ে সমাজ ও দেশের উন্নয়নের কথা যেমন বলেছেন তেমনি নারী জাতি কিভাবে তাঁদের অবস্থান উন্নতি করতে পারে সে সম্পর্কেও অনেক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ পথের সন্ধান দিয়েছেন। তাঁর প্রদত্ত পথ যে আজও বর্তমানে সমভাবে প্রাসঙ্গিক সে কথা যে কোন বুদ্ধিজীবী মানুষ স্বীকার করতে বাধ্য। বিবেকানন্দ যুব সমাজের প্রতি যে আহ্বান দিয়েছিলেন তাতে তিনি নারী পুরুষের বিভেদ করেননি। 'যুব সমাজ' বলতে বিবেকানন্দ যুবক-যুবতী উভয়কেই বুঝিয়েছেন। নারী উপস্থিতি বিনা পুরুষ জীবন যেমন অসমাপ্ত তেমনি নারীর উন্নতি বিনা দেশের উন্নতি বা সমাজের অগ্রগতি অসমাপ্ত।

সুতরাং নারীজাতির উন্নয়নের কথা আলোচনা করতে গেলে স্বামী বিবেকানন্দকে কোনভাবেই অস্বীকার করা যায় না।

শব্দ সূচক: নারী জাতি, উন্নয়ন, ক্ষমতায়ন, যুবসমাজ, সমমর্যাদা, সমানাধিকার

ভূমিকা:

"যে দেশে যে জাতি নারীকে শ্রদ্ধা করেনা

সে জাতি বড় হতে পারে না।"

- (স্বামী বিবেকানন্দ)

স্বামী বিবেকানন্দের জন্মের প্রায় ১৫৮ বছর পরেও ভারতবর্ষের সমাজ জীবন খুব ইতিবাচক উদ্দেশ্যের দিকে অগ্রসর হচ্ছে, সেটি নিঃসন্দেহে এখনো আমাদের বিচার্য বিষয়বস্তু। একবিংশ শতাব্দীতে এসে বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তির অভাবনীয় উন্নয়ন ঘটলেও ভারতীয় সমাজ জীবনের বিকাশের পথে বহুবিধ সমস্যার পাশাপাশি নারী জাতির সমস্যাগুলি বর্তমান যেমন - লিঙ্গ বৈষম্য, নারী স্বাধীনতা, নারী নির্যাতন, পণপ্রথা, বাল্যবিবাহ, ভ্রূণ হত্যা, মেয়ে শিশুশ্রম, নারীর ক্ষমতায়ন, নারী শিক্ষা, ইত্যাদি। সুতরাং ভারতবর্ষের প্রকৃত তথা সার্বিক উন্নয়ন ঘটাতে হলে সমাজের এই বহুবিধ সামাজিক নারী সমস্যা গুলির অবসান ঘটাতে হবে। সর্বোপরি: স্বামী



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Threats to Indian Democracy and Possible Way Out

Tirtha Mondal

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Abstract:

The Indian polity, much hollered about as the largest democracy in the world, in recent decades, has developed certain trends which keep adversely affecting the inner core of the system. Particularly since the general election held in late 1989 the trend of pre-poll or post poll alliance based mostly on opportunism rather than consistent ideology has developed. This tendency coupled with the menace of money power and muscle power, both in national and state level keeps vitiating the political ambience claimed to be democratic. This reality is getting worsened day by day.

Hereditary trend often tantamount to dynastic rule is another trend cutting across almost all political parties. Secularism has been recognized in the 42nd amendment of the constitution of India. But the prominent political parties both in National and State level even go to the extent of resorting to religious fanaticism. Public Administration often gets menacingly intermingled with religion. These are the feudal trends overpowering the democratic norms. The reality is getting worsened when we come across that the menaces of religious fanaticism is countered with another form of religious fanaticism. That most of the prominent political parties subjugate to the big capital house is another trend uncalled for. Democracy, supposed to be a political system for the people, of the people and by the people, sounds a mockery in its trend to find an iconic or superman image projected as the savior of the people. All these are the alarming trends to be reckoned with.

Key Words: Indian Democracy, Political Violence, Secularism, Political Ideology, Dynastic Rule.

Introduction: The Indian polity, much hollered about as the largest democracy in the world, in recent decades, has developed certain trends which keep adversely affecting the inner core of the system. The Institution mostly affected is the legislature. The factors responsible for this are to be attributed to various social, economic and cultural issues. The individuals, supposed to be participating in democratic system must satisfy some preconditions to make the system successful. Adequately educated people alone are conscious enough to be significantly participators in a democratic system. A system can be

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বর্তমান সময়ের প্রেক্ষিতে ঈশ্বরচন্দ্র বিদ্যাসাগরের ভূমিকা: একটি পর্যালোচনা

তীর্থ মন্ডল

সহকারি অধ্যাপক, রাষ্ট্রবিজ্ঞান বিভাগ, দেশবন্ধু মহাবিদ্যালয়, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ, ভারত

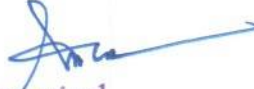
Abstract:

It scarcely needs to be mentioned that Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar is still relevant in the contemporary society of India. Against all odds and adversities. Vidyasagar had emerged as a pioneer of Bengal Renaissance by virtue of uncompromising and relentless struggle. All these were the outcome of his commitment to the society. He also contributed significantly to lead a country ravaged by medievalism and stagnancy. In order to grasp the significance of Vidyasagar's contributions, we need to refer to what he worked on to flourish Bengali language in general and Bengali prose to spread modern education in Bengal. He also carried out relentless struggle to eradicate superstitions and meaningless on the society in the name of religion.

Now a day there is a common trend to get the term "progressiveness" diluted according to one's convenience. But for Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar the term "progressiveness" had deeper, wider and truly significant connotation. Objective analysis of his life and works based on scientific methodology alone can bring out the true significance of Vidyasagar's contribution.

By virtue of progressive outlook Vidyasagar understood that Europe, enriched with its Renaissance and equipped with modern science and technology, could make progress in multiple directions. He had the realisation that orthodox Hindu traditionalism will not do to lead Indian towards modernity. What he prescribed was the exercise of reasoning. Scientific outlook alone can extricate a backward nation from the shackle of medievalism. Language is the vehicle of thought. He realised that Bengali as a language must be in parity with other modern languages as a necessary condition of modernity. He also played a leading role to include female education in his agenda. A nation can hardly prosper if women folk of a society at large are left illiterate. So, we may conclude that a comprehensive outlook of Vidyasagar had contributed to lead a back ward nation to advance towards the path of modernity.

Key Words: social consciousness, struggle, modern education, Female education, illiterate, progressiveness.

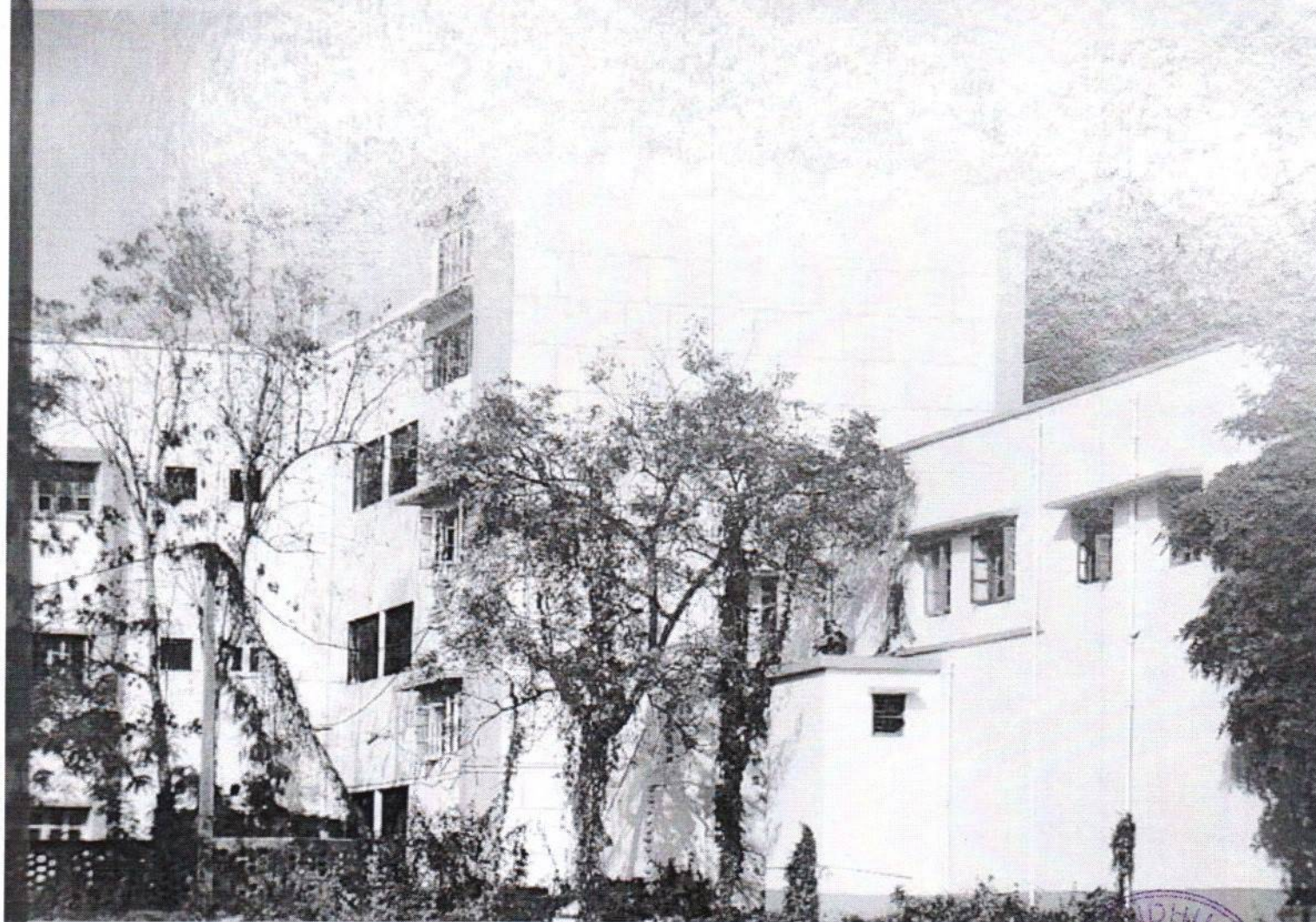

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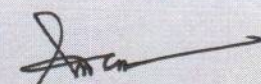
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An Effective Cyanide Sensor, Molecular Logic Devices and Blue Light Emitter Based on the Dipyridil-Imidazole-Terpyridine Conjugate

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Abstract

Development of ion-responsive molecular systems capable of mimicking the functions of logic gates is a subject of considerable contemporary research interest.¹ During last few years huge efforts have been devoted to demonstrate the functions of different fundamental logic gates as well as several high order functions such as half-adder/subtractor.^{2,3} In this work we have synthesized and structurally characterized a heteroditopic polypyridyl-imidazole system 4'-[4-(4,5-Di-pyridin-2-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-phenyl]-[2,2':6',2''] terpyridine (tpy-Hbzim-dipy), wherein the terpyridine moiety has been utilized as the cation binding site and imidazole motif as anion binding site. The chromaticity diagram of the receptor constructed by taking the emission spectrum in chloroform, methanol and solid state indicates that the system is an efficient deep blue emitter in chloroform with CIE coordinate of 0.14, 0.06. In addition, the emission color of the receptor has been finely tuned from deep blue (chloroform) to sky blue (methanol) to green (solid). On the other hand, based on the response profiles in terms of absorption or emission intensity and wavelength towards selected anions and cation, we developed a molecular system which can mimic sequential Boolean logic functions capable of integrating into "Writing-Reading-Erasing-Reading" combinational circuit. In this work, we also examined the effect of selective anion and cation on the optical properties of receptor by means of computational (DFT and TD-DFT) studies.

1. Introduction:

Development of molecular system that can recognize selective anions as well as cations simultaneously is of current interest for the detection of toxic anions and cations.¹ Considering this factor we have already synthesized and structurally characterized a heteroditopic polypyridyl-imidazole system 4'-[4-(4,5-Di-pyridin-2-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-phenyl]-[2,2':6',2'']terpyridine (tpy-Hbzim-dipy), wherein the terpyridine moiety has been utilized as the cation binding site and imidazole motif as anion binding site.² we have also reported the sensing of different cations and anions in organic medium. In this work we are mainly focusing on the sensing of cyanide ion in mix organic-aqueous media as cyanide is one of the extremely toxic anions to living organisms and is harmful to the environment and human health. Owing to the presence of imidazole NH proton the receptor is capable of detecting cyanide ion in mix organic-aqueous media both by visually and spectrophotometrically. Moreover, ion-responsive molecular systems capable of mimicking the functions of logic gates is a subject of considerable contemporary research interest.³ During last few years huge efforts have been devoted to demonstrate the functions of different fundamental logic gates as well as several high order functions such as half-adder/subtractor.³ On the other hand, based on the response profiles in terms of absorption or emission intensity and wavelength towards Fe^{2+} and CN^- we have developed a molecular system which can mimic sequential Boolean logic functions capable of integrating into "Writing-Reading-Erasing-Reading" combinational circuit. Also, many organic light-emitting devices (OLED) have been reported till date with red and green emitting colour but deep blue colour is essential for good colour rendering.⁴ The chromaticity diagram of the receptor

हमने जाती हुई दुनिया को पुकारा ही नहीं मैनेजर पाण्डेय को याद करते हुए...

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सम्पादक

प्रो. सरवरुल हुदा



मैनेजर पाण्डेय मेरे स्वप्न-पुरुष

डॉ. जोतिमय बाग

साल 2000 प्रेसिडेंसी कालेज कोलकाता से बी.ए. पास करके मैं जेएनयू पहुँचा। मन में अपार उत्साह और उम्मीदें थीं, जो कसर बी.ए. में रह गया था, उसको अब जेएनयू जैसे विराट संस्थान से पूरा करना चाहता था। अपने बी.ए. के अंकों से मैं खुश नहीं था, पर जेएनयू प्रवेश परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने की खुशी ने उसमें एक मरहम का काम अवश्य किया। 31 जुलाई, पूर्वा एक्सप्रेस पकड़कर दिल्ली पहुँचा। जेएनयू पहुँचकर एक अलग ही दुनिया में था। सभी लोग व्यस्त दिख रहे थे। किसी को एडमिशन करवाना था तो किसी को क्लास जाने की जल्दी। एक अलग-सा शहर बसा लग रहा था जेएनयू। एक दिन पूरा लग गया एडमिशन करवाने में, पहले दिन ही प्रोफेसर वीर भारत तलवार सर की डांट पड़ गयी। “इस फ़ार्म में स्कूल का नाम ग़लत लिखा है, नीचे जाओ और असली नाम देखकर फ़ार्म भरो।” उनकी वह भारी आवाज़ आज भी याद है। बहरहाल अगले दिन पहली क्लास के लिए तैयार हो गया, प्रोफेसर वीर भारत तलवार सर की जोशिली क्लास हुई, फिर दूसरी क्लास प्रोफेसर पुरुषोत्तम अग्रवाल जी की हुई। उनकी क्लास मध्यकालीन कविता और कबीर पर थी। पर मेरी आँखें जेएनयू पहुँचते ही किसी और को ढूँढ़ रही थीं। वह शख्स जिनके लिए मैंने जेएनयू तक का सफर तय किया था। वह शख्स जिनकी पुस्तक पढ़कर उनसे मिलने, देखने की ख्वाहिश लिये मैंने जेएनयू की प्रवेश परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण की। बी.ए. में वह पुस्तक मेरे लिए कई मायने में यादगार रही और आज भी है, उस पुस्तक का नाम है, ‘भक्ति आन्दोलन और सूरदास का काव्य’ लेखक मैनेजर पाण्डेय। यह नाम बी.ए. से ही मेरे दिल में छप गया था। प्रेसिडेंसी में रहे अपने सीनियर्स से उनके बारे में काफ़ी कुछ सुन चुका था। उनकी आलोचनात्मक लेखनी को भी मैं कई पत्रिकाओं में पढ़ चुका था। पर कक्षा में अभी भी उनसे मिलना नहीं हुआ था।



RACE, ETHNICITY AND MIGRATION IN POSTCOLONIAL LITERATURE

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The Blurred Circle: War cannot Bring Peace, Can Peace Stop the War?

Pritam Das

Abstract

War, violence and ethnicity these three terms amplify the gravity of circumstance very aptly. Ethnic conflict, political violence and wars that distress the world vastly have serious functional bases and reasons. Growing religious and ethnic anxieties over a progressive world often encourages the vile envy and malice among us and makes our society engaged with violent internal wars. It is undeniably true that nowadays one of the crucial threats is ethnic conflict that destroys international peace and security from the very beginning of our existence. As a consequence of ethnic violence, we experience frequent dissociations of different segments, counties, and in several cases, the entire community. Ordinarily we perceive the terms ethnic and ethnicity as something defines a community of collective descent. It is said that ethnic divisions are considered as inherent to multiethnic societies. Neither an individual person nor any group can abstain from the reality that we live with ethnic differences and those differences apprehend for themselves what to do with. Undeniably wars have severe human, economic, and social costs and it brings poverty and underdevelopment throughout the universe. Conflicts in the Balkans, Sri Lanka, and other developing countries like India are among the most remarkable and bloodcurdling instances in the current situation. Any conflict revolts when some groups compete to gain the identical goal and ethnic conflict is no exception. Craving for power, resources and territory is the common cause for such war and violence. Elite class interests play an important role to put together various ethnic groups in severe ethnic conflicts. This type of conflict leads to penury and insecurity for vast sectors of population. The impacts of war have been scarce on the whole civilisation.

Keywords: political violence, ethnic conflict, post-traumatic stress, social suffering.

In case of all the developing countries, social and economic deterioration, inaction of properties and deletion of the foundational structures guide to further impoverishment for



Nigamananda Biswas holds Ph.D. in Business Administration and has done MBA and M.Sc. from Assam (Central) University, Silchar. Dr. Biswas is presently serving as the Director In-charge of Aligarh Muslim University Centre Murshidabad (AMUCM), West Bengal. He is an Associate Professor in the Department of Business Administration, AMUCM. He has teaching experience for more than 18 years in various reputed organizations like Assam (Central) University, Silchar; National Institute of Technology, Silchar; and ICAI in MBA Level. Dr. Biswas has published many research papers/articles in various National and International Journals/Books and presented papers at many national and international seminars/conferences. His research interest is in the areas such as Marketing Management; Brand Management; Services Marketing; and General Management.



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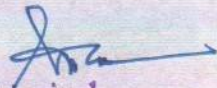
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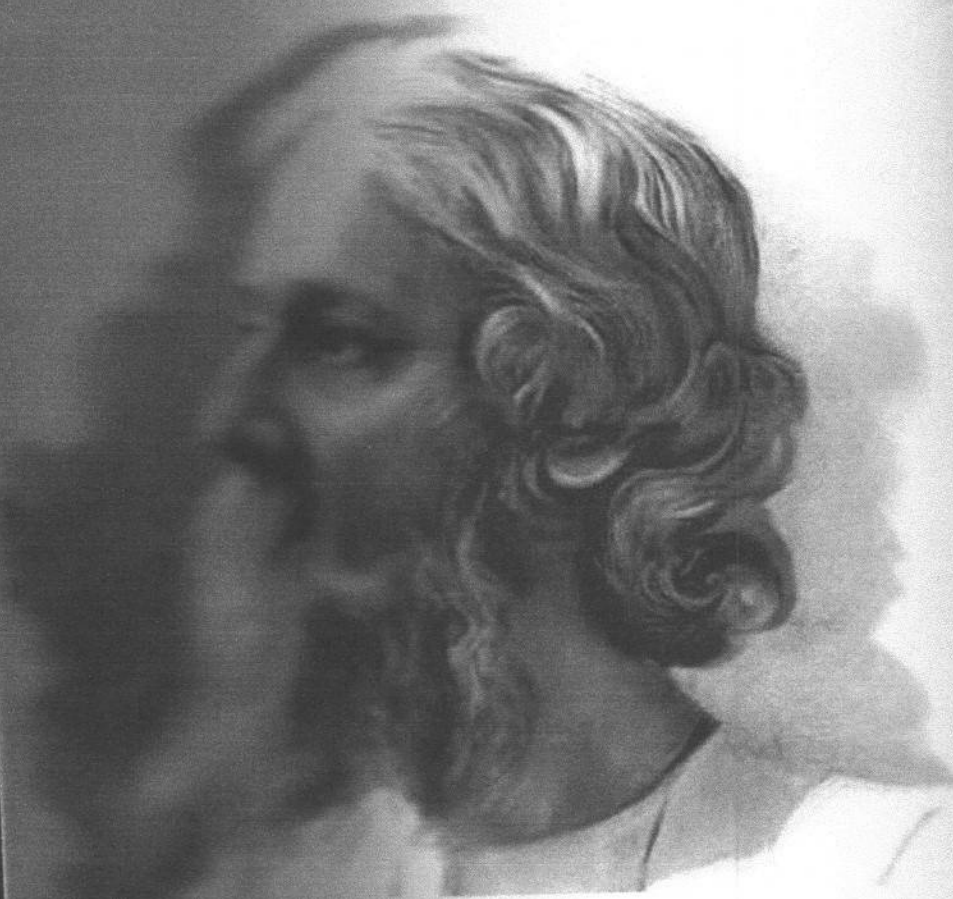
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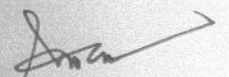
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অনুষ্ঠিত রবীন্দ্রনাথ : নতুন ভাষনা



সম্পাদনা

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Principal
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॥ রবীন্দ্রনাথের সমাজভাবনা: সাম্প্রতিক প্রাসঙ্গিকতা ॥

তীর্থ মণ্ডল

ভূমিকা: রবীন্দ্রনাথের জন্মের ১৬১ বছর অতিক্রান্ত হওয়ার পরেও বর্তমান ভারতবর্ষের সমাজজীবন ইতিবাচক উদ্দেশ্যের দিকে অগ্রসর হচ্ছে, তা এখনও আলোচনা যাপেক্ষ। বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তিবিদ্যার অভাবনীয় উন্নতি ঘটলেও ভারতীয় সমাজ জীবনে বিকাশের পথে সমস্যাগুলি বর্তমান—দেশজুড়ে অর্থনৈতিক পরিস্থিতি, দারিদ্র, নারী নির্বাহন, জাতপাত সমস্যা, ভাষা সমস্যা, আঞ্চলিকতা, সাম্প্রদায়িকতা, রাজনৈতিক অস্থিরতা ও দুর্নীতি, রাজনৈতিক হিংসা, গণতান্ত্রিক মূল্যবোধের অভাব ইত্যাদি। এতদ সত্ত্বেও সুস্থ সংস্কৃতি ও ঐক্যবদ্ধ ভারতবর্ষ গড়ার কাজটি কষ্টসাধ্য নয়। তাই ভারতের সামগ্রিক বিকাশের জন্য সমাজ জীবনকে আরো গতিশীল করতে যদি রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুরের সমাজ-ভাবনাকে বিশ্লেষণ করে বাস্তবে প্রয়োগ করার প্রচেষ্টা করা যায় তবে সেই স্বপ্নের ভারত বর্ষ প্রতিষ্ঠা করা মোটেই দূরহ নয়।

উনিশ শতকের ভারতীয় চিন্তায় এক শুদ্ধ ও বিশিষ্ট চিরস্মরণীয় অবদান হল রবীন্দ্রনাথের সমাজ ও রাষ্ট্র ভাবনা। রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর প্রধানত কবি বা লেখক হিসেবে পরিচিত হলেও সমাজ ও রাষ্ট্রচিন্তার দর্শনে তিনি স্বদেশপ্রেমিক, সমাজ সংস্কারক, মানবতাবাদী এবং অবশ্যই রাষ্ট্র দার্শনিক। কবির অখন্ড জীবন ধরা পড়েছে স্বদেশ, বিশ্ব, ঐক্য ও মানবতার গভীর চিরন্তন সত্য। তাঁর দৃষ্টিতে সমস্যার থেকে সমাধান ও সৃষ্টিতেই বেশি আনন্দ; ঐক্যের আর সংহতির বাণী মানুষের কাছে পৌঁছে দেওয়াই তাঁর কাজ।^১ স্বাধীনতার পূর্বেই তিনি অনুভব করেছিলেন ভারতের দুর্দশার প্রধান কারণ হলো ভারতীয়দের মধ্যে আভ্যন্তরীণ অনৈক্য, সামাজিক বৈষম্য, দারিদ্র, যুক্তিহীন আচার-অনুষ্ঠান এবং অবৈজ্ঞানিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি।^২ কিন্তু পরিতাপের বিষয় স্বাধীনতার ৭৫ বছর পরেও এই সমস্যাগুলি কমেনি বরং বেড়েছে।

অধ্যয়নের উদ্দেশ্য :

- (১) সুসংহত ও ঐক্যবদ্ধ আদর্শ সমাজ প্রতিষ্ঠা করা।
- (২) ভারতীয় সমাজের বিভিন্ন সমস্যাগুলিকে অনুসন্ধান ও অবসানের প্রচেষ্টা।

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সম্পাদনা

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রাজশ্রী বসু


Principal

Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya
Chittaranjan



॥ পনেরা ॥

ভাদুপরব: রাঢ়বঙ্গের একটি লোক উৎসব

তীর্থ মন্ডল

ভাদু উৎসব কে কেন্দ্র করে মানভূম অঞ্চলে বেশকিছু লোককাহিনী প্রচলিত রয়েছে। এই ভাদু গান পশ্চিমবঙ্গের অন্তর্গত পুরুলিয়া, বাঁকুড়া, বীরভূম, পশ্চিম মেদিনীপুর জেলা ও বর্ধমান জেলা এবং ঝাড়খন্ড রাজ্যের রাঁচী ও হাজারীবাগ জেলার কিছু অংশে লৌকিক উৎসব হিসেবে পালিত হয়ে আসছে। ভদ্রাবতীর আরেক নাম ভাদু। ‘ভাদু’কে স্মরণীয় করে রাখার জন্যই নীলমণি সিংহ দেওর ভাদু গানের প্রচলন করেন। কিন্তু এই কাহিনীগুলির ঐতিহাসিক কোন ভিত্তি নেই লোকমুখে প্রচলিত কাহিনীর উপর ভিত্তি করে রচিত হয়েছে। ‘ভাদু পরব’টি বাংলা পঞ্চম মাসের ভাদ্র মাসের প্রথম দিন থেকে শুরু হয় এবং শেষ হয় মাসের শেষ দিন অর্থাৎ সংক্রান্তির দিনে। আজ থেকে বহু বছর আগে থেকেই ভাদ্র মাসে ভাদু পূজা হয়ে আসছে। তবে ভাদু গান ভাদু কে নিয়ে অনেক বিতর্ক আছে, যেমন কেউ কেউ বলেন ভদ্রাবতী বা ভাদু বীরভূম জেলার রাজকন্যা। আবার কারো কারো মতে, পুরুলিয়া জেলার কাশি পুরের রাজকন্যা। তর্ক-বিতর্ক যাই থাক না কেন, এটা যে একটা বহুল প্রচলিত গ্রাম্য ঐতিহ্যবাহী সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান হিসাবে এখনো রাঢ়বঙ্গের গ্রামে গ্রামে সম্পূর্ণভাবে বিলীন হয়ে যায়নি এ বিষয়ে সন্দেহের কোনো অবকাশ নেই।^১

ভাদু পরবের ইতিবৃত্ত: ভাদু বা ভদ্রাবতী কাশীপুর রাজার কন্যা ছিলেন। বর্ধমান জেলার রাজপুত্রের সঙ্গে বিবাহের যোগাযোগ হয়েছিল। রাজকুমার বিয়ের দিন যখন লোকজন নিয়ে বিবাহ করতে আসছিলেন তখন জঙ্গলের মধ্যে রাজপুত্রকে হত্যা করা হয়। এই খবর যখন ভদ্রাবতী বা ভাদু জানতে পারে তখন সে আত্মঘাতী হয়। এই মর্মান্তিক পরিস্থিতিতে কন্যার শোকে শোকাহত রাজারও আত্মবলিদান দেওয়ার মতো অবস্থা হয়। আবার কেউ কেউ মনে করেন কাশিপুরের রাজকন্যা ‘ভাদু’ ছোটবেলা থেকেই একটা পুতুল নিয়ে রাতদিন খেলা করতো। যাকে সে ভাদু বলে নাম দিয়েছিল। ওই পুতুলকে কেন্দ্র করেই ছিল তার সব সাধনা-বন্দনা। একদিন হঠাৎ ঐ রাজকন্যা অসুস্থ হয়ে মারা যান। রাজার আর কোন কন্যা সন্তান ছিল না। এই শোকে রাজা খুব ভেঙ্গে পড়েন। একদিন স্বপ্নে ওই মেয়ে রাজাকে দেখা দিয়ে বলেন, “বাবা, তুমি ওই ভাদুকে লালন পালন করো”। এরপর থেকেই রাজ্যদেশ অনুযায়ী শুরু হয় তাঁর মেয়ের স্মৃতিতে ভাদু উৎসব।^২

লোকগাথা সূত্রেও কথিত আছে যে এক মাটির মূর্তি তৈরি কারিগর রাজাকে একটা ভাদুমূর্তি তৈরি করে দিয়ে যায় এবং রাজা সেই মূর্তি পূজা করে দিন অতিবাহিত করতে থাকেন। এরপর রাজার বয়স কালে রাজার মৃত্যুর পর থেকে ভাদু পূজা ও ভাদু গানের

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उज्ज्वलशास्त्रवैभवम्

(Ujjwala-Sāstra-Vaibhavam : Professor Ujjwala Jha
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Arun Ranjan Mishra
Anagha Joshi

Thinking of getting it done

Principal

*Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya
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Editorial

We are extremely thankful to the scholars of various fields of Indology who have kindly contributed their research papers to this Commemoration Volume prepared in memory of the Late Professor Ujjwala Jha, formerly Director, Centre of Advanced Study in Sanskrit, S. P. Pune University. Thanks are due to Mrs. Mili Saha and Miss Jayashree Dey, Research scholars in the Department of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit, Visva-Bharati (Central University) Santiniketan, who sincerely assisted us in readying the press copy of this book. We also express sincere thankfulness to our friend Sri Virendra Tiwari ji who published this Volume on behalf of Shivalik Prakashan so neatly in time.

Madam Prof. Jha was a brilliant scholar and a genuine teacher in several fields of knowledge including Mimāṃsā, Nyāya, Navya-nyāya, Dharmasāstra, Veda, Philosophy of Language, Manuscriptology and Textual Criticism. She taught at Pune University for more than thirty years. In addition, for more than two decades she was engaged in preparing, promoting and disseminating the age-old Indian wisdom present in the Sanskrit traditions along with her husband Prof. V. N. Jha through a non-profit educational trust named Rishi Riṇa Trust. She was instrumental in developing the website of the trust Vidya Vatika (<https://www.vidyavatika.org>). Her daughter Vedashree and son-in-law Kaustubh made the website and thus Madam's abstract idea became concrete. Besides devoting time to several scholarly books, research articles and projects, she was constantly engaged in delivering lectures for the general public.

In the said Centre, she was the symbol of ingenuity in the details-of academics. Very often she used to provide the grit to the descending atmosphere of torpor. Successfully taking the charge of publishing around ten volumes of the *Journal of Indian Intellectual Tradition*, she contributed to the spirit of the seraphs in Indology at the international level.

Her untimely departure has been felt by one and all as an irreparable loss to Indian academics and academia. Numerous research papers that arrived at our office as spontaneous tributes to her from different parts of the globe have really moved and humbled us. We present this Volume to that noble soul as a token of our love, respect and gratitude today on her first Punyatithi. May Lord Jagannath grant a glint of peace to her from His assuring smiles.

Santiniketan,
07/02/2023.

Arun Ranjan Mishra
Anagha Joshi

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Ujjwala-Śāstra-Vaibhavam

By : Arun Ranjan Mishra and Anagha Joshi

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Post-modern Life as Reflected in the first two Collections of Sanskrit Poems of A.R. Mishra

Dr. Sudhamoy Halder

Professor Arun Ranjan Mishra (A.R.M) has started the post-modernist stream of Sanskrit poetry since 2018 when his first book of Sanskrit poems came to the limelight. He has three more collections of post-modern Sanskrit poems. They are *नेत्रप्राप्ते निषन्दसमयः* (2019), *शुन्ये मेघगानम्* (2021), *करोनाकम्पशतकम्* (2022) and *कज्जलसूर्योर्ध्वदृश्या* (2023). In all those books A.R.M has a very new style and vision. His poetry can be studied from many dimensions. We however wish to make a study of the post-modern life reflected in his first two books.

A poet is always a seer of the society and life contemporary to him. The poems of A.R.Mishra always mirror his contemporary life. There is fear everywhere in the contemporary life which destroys the very identity of man. This is because man loses his personal opinion out of fear-

“स एव भयभीतो द्विप्रहरः

तमवालुका इव यस्य नीरवचीत्कारः

हृदयं परिचयहीनं करोति।”¹

The situation in the war-torn society is such that man's pride and individual value have been seriously impaired. Any conscious man feels as if his bed has turned into a funeral ground-

अयुताहङ्करो नीरवितः

शय्या श्मशानम्।²

Society is gradually been devoid of the long cherished values. Human love is also understood in terms of wine and wine-shops-

त्वं सैव मधुशाला, यत्र

रसः, चषकं, भाषा, उन्मादवाणी च

सर्वा दुर्वोद्ध्याः, अथचानन्दकरी।³

Post-modern man is eaten up by his own desires. As all the desires are not fulfilled his heart becomes a graveyard of desires. One who says to himself that his desires are fulfilled, he actually does not know the power of time which takes away everything from him. At the end of life he is a defeated prince robbed of all his once owned objects. Post-modern life is very much melancholic in this way —

हृदयं श्मशानभूमिः, यत्र

ज्वलति इच्छानां नित्यचितानलः।

कामना पूर्णा इति यो वदेत्

तेन कदाचिन्न श्रुतं

काचगवाक्षस्य परपारे रहस्यमयं

तत्रिशार्ङ्गगीतम्

यस्य श्लेषमयो गायकः

कदा वृक्षशाखायां कदा पुनः

समयसमक्षं

नतजानोर्वयसः स्कन्धे।

कदा पुनः पराजितनायकस्य

पतितशरीरे।⁴

Today's man is running after beauty. Right from cinema to the sea shore, man is playful to beauty and is falling in sinful thought. Even woman also are gradually reluctant to give time for the entrapped like marriage. So life in the post-modern society is very much deplorable—

त्वं वदसि समयो नास्ति संसारार्थम्।

संसारस्तव पदचिह्नमनुसरति।

तव मनः दृश्यान्तरे मग्नम्,

तत्रैव ज्योतिर्लोकै यत्र

मत्सदृशाः प्रार्थनापरायणा निवसन्ति।

यत्र त्वच्छयानुकारी शशी

पापचित्तायां स्वलति।⁵

Search for beauty now has become a lustful adventure, so also the whim of beautiful women beside the luck of playful men —

40. "वसामि चन्द्रभागासमुद्रारण्ये", तत्रैव, P.-66
41. "दीर्घयामा त्रियामा", तत्रैव, P.-78
42. "नवादानरेलस्य दृष्टसीत्कारः", तत्रैव, P.-79
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51. "कङ्कणस्य मुदुगानेन यन्त्रितसमयः", तत्रैव, P.- 111
52. "कञ्जलरेखाङ्किता पुष्परात्रिः", तत्रैव, P.- 120
53. "कञ्जलरेखाङ्किता पुष्परात्रिः", तत्रैव, P.-120

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Myth : A Proetic Instrument in Netraprānte Nispandasamayab

Sukanya Bhattacharjee

Abstract

Myth is a postmodernist poetic instrument used world-wide for conveying the meanings which cannot be easily conveyed as per the desire of the writer. It includes mythical incidents, characters and thoughts and also the legends, cultural pasts and historical incidents as well. In our present attempt, we wish to analyze the usage of myth in the collection of poems entitled 'Netraprānte Nispanda-samayab' (2019) of A. R. Mishra in order to assess its utility in suggesting deeper meanings and in generating refreshingly beautiful feelings.

A.R.Mishra who teaches Sanskrit in Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, is a postmodernist Sanskrit poet and the present book is his second one after the first one 'Tavajavādhara-manmaya-rekhasu' (2018). His poetic instruments like fancy, metaphor, symbol, *dhvani* and simile are extremely new and refreshing. In the present book, he uses myth as a great poetic instrument on which we wish to make a brief study.

I

Myth is a permanent source of inspirations to all poets and writers in general. They introduce the old myths to say something that words, images and figures of speech may not convey. While doing that they also make fresh interpretation or modifications of the myth they have at their hands for creating something. For example, in his novel 'Gauri' (1960) the author Mulk Raj Anand once writes in a letter that he has deliberately made some old myths "upside down, because many of them seem to be irrelevant to anyone who wants felt

2022-23

Shrabani Basu

Gendered Identity and the Lost Female

Hybridity as a Partial Experience
in the Anglophone Caribbean
Performances

Tinku Dey
Principal

Principal

Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya
Chittaranjan



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Gendered Identity and the Lost Female

Shrabani Basu
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Chittaranjan, India

ABOUT THIS BOOK

The book, in its most succinct form, is an exploration of Postcolonial 'hybrid' experience in the late twentieth century Anglophone Caribbean performance from a feminist perspective. By performance, I mean theatre, calypso, carnival and chutney music, and how they represent the post-colonial ideation of a 'hybrid' performer. Besides looking into the works of playwrights like Derek Walcott, Errol John, Trevor Rhone, Mustapha Matura and Michael Gikes, the study also examines identity polemics in the works of performers like the female calypsonians, the skimp *mas* dancers of Trinidad Carnival, and the Indo-Caribbean female singers of Chutney music.

The objectives of this book are to:

- Form a critical argument around the existing narrative of cultural hybrid experience in the Caribbean imaginary.
- Explore aesthetic representations of hybridity as a process of post-colonial identity construction of female participants in Caribbean performances.
- Comment on the nature of a gendered power equation in the hybrid experience of female characters in the plays, as well as female participants in the Anglophone Caribbean performances.
- Analyze certain theatrical texts, calypso and chutney lyrics of Caribbean Anglophone playwrights and performers, and also explore certain case studies, against particular cultural backdrops.

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- Question the pertinence of the ongoing practice of connecting the poetics of hybridity to a poetics of equality—particularly focusing on various performance practices.
- Signal at the present nature of things, and a possible future of the hybrid identity narratives. Where is the postcolonial identity polemics headed to? What new grounds are possible in any further study of these narratives?

The book intends to address a few questions germane to the multicultural narrative of contemporary Caribbean imaginary: how does hybrid experience differ across race and gender in the Caribbean postcolonial discourse? In an attempt to create a pan-Caribbean multi-cultural identity, is there a forced assimilation, glossing over differences? Does the hybrid experience in the Caribbean performance have a bias against female narratives? To address these concerns, I am consulting works of Homi K. Bhabha, Nederveen Pieterse, Shalini Puri and others in an attempt to approximate different facets of the hybridity discourse. This gendered study of postcolonial hybrid experience would be a hitherto unexplored consideration of Caribbean theatre and performance.

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एक शिनाख्त

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ঔপনিবেশিক কালপর্বে রবীন্দ্রনাথের শিক্ষাভাবনা

দেবলীনা চৌধুরী

অষ্টাদশ শতাব্দীর ভারতবর্ষ বদলে যাচ্ছিল একটু একটু করে। সামাজিক, অর্থনৈতিক, ধর্মীয় শিক্ষাগত সব ক্ষেত্রেই আসছিল যুগান্তর। ব্রিটিশ রাজত্বে এই আত্মবিশ্মৃত জাতি প্রায় বিনা প্রতিবাদেই ইংরেজদের পদানত হয়ে পড়েছিল। সেইসঙ্গে খ্রিস্টান মিশনারিরা ধর্মপ্রচারের স্বার্থে বিদ্যালয় প্রতিষ্ঠা করলেও শিক্ষাদানের অন্তরালে হিন্দুধর্মের ওপর শুরু করেছিল তীব্র আক্রমণ। কুসংস্কারাচ্ছন্ন হিন্দুসমাজে তখন এমন কেউ ছিল না যে এই আক্রমণের প্রতিরোধ করতে পারে। প্রাচীন ঐতিহ্য ও গরিমা বিশ্বৃত হয়ে সমগ্র জাতি তখন এক গভীর তমসায় আচ্ছন্ন। বেদ-বেদান্তের আলোচনা তখন বাংলাদেশ থেকে লুপ্ত হয়েছে। কিছু টোলে সামান্য সংখ্যক ব্রাহ্মণ সামান্য অধ্যয়ন-চর্চা করতেন। এমতাবস্থায় যিনি তদ্রাচ্ছন্ন বাঙালি জাতির মধ্যে চেতনার সঞ্চার করলেন, তিনি রাজা রামমোহন রায়। প্রাচ্য ও পাশ্চাত্যের সেতুবন্ধক হিসাবে তিনি বাংলায় আনয়ন করলেন নবজাগরণ। পরবর্তী সময়ে এরই সূত্র ধরে উঠে আসে বহু বুদ্ধিজীবী, সংস্কারকের নাম।

উপরোক্ত বিষয়ের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে তৎকালীন শিক্ষাব্যবস্থার টালমাটাল দিকটি পরিষ্কার হয়ে ওঠে। 'শ্রীরামপুর মিশন'-এর মাধ্যমে মিশনারিদের শিক্ষাপ্রচেষ্টার দিকটি জনস্বার্থের তুলনায় ধর্মপ্রচারের সংকীর্ণ উদ্দেশ্যকেই তুলে ধরে। পরবর্তী সময়ে ভারতের নিজস্ব টোল কিংবা পাঠশালার প্রচলিত শিক্ষাব্যবস্থাকে সম্পূর্ণরূপে বর্জন করে ইংরেজ সরকার যে শিক্ষাব্যবস্থার প্রবর্তন করেছিল তার সঙ্গে দেশের আত্মার কোনো যোগ ছিল না। ১৮১৩ খ্রিস্টাব্দে কোম্পানির 'সনদ আইন'-এ শিক্ষাসম্পর্কিত ধারাটি গৃহীত হবার পর দশ বছর সরকারের পক্ষ থেকে কিছু করা হয়নি। এই সময়কে শিক্ষাক্ষেত্রে সরকারি নিষ্ক্রিয়তার যুগ বলা হয়। ১৮২৩ খ্রিস্টাব্দে শুরু হয় 'প্রাচ্য-পাশ্চাত্য বিরোধ'-এর যুগ। এরপর ১৮১৩ খ্রিস্টাব্দের সনদ আইনের শিক্ষাধারার ব্যাখ্যা প্রসঙ্গে ১৮৩৫ খ্রিস্টাব্দের ২ফেব্রুয়ারি মেকলে তাঁর বিখ্যাত 'মিনিট' প্রকাশ করেন। এখানে আধুনিক শিক্ষার বিকাশে ইংরেজি ভাষার গুরুত্ব স্বীকার করে দেশীয় ভাষাগুলিকে তিনি "poor and rude" রূপে আখ্যা দেন। দেশীয় ভাষাচর্চার উন্নতির পাশাপাশি ভারতীয় সাহিত্য, পুরাণ সম্পর্কে তাঁর শ্রদ্ধাহীন উক্তিও বিশেষভাবে প্রণিধানযোগ্য। ইংরেজি ভাষা ও সাহিত্যের শ্রেষ্ঠত্ব প্রমাণে ভারতীয় ভাষা সম্পর্কে তাঁর এমন মনোভাব অত্যন্ত নিন্দনীয়। এছাড়াও তাঁর ইংরেজি শিক্ষা বিস্তারের পেছনে কোন মহৎ উদ্দেশ্য যে ছিল না সেটিও বিশেষভাবে লক্ষণীয়। এই বিষয়ে তাঁর বক্তব্য উল্লেখ্য —

At present we should create such a group of people who may work as a mediator between us and the

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Image, Insoluble: Filming the Cosmic in *The Colour Out of Space*

Shrabani Basu and Dibyakusum Ray

Adapting horror has always been a trial. While filmmakers struggle with recreating the unfamiliar, there is always a slippery possibility of losing suspense as the categories of reality collapse, with the human body projected as the recipient of the violence of the uncanny. While it seems easier with violence and the visceral, the celluloid often needs to rethink its representation methods when the source of the uncanny become elusive. Hence, when films deal with “the weird and the eerie”¹ rather than the visceral, the familiar boundaries implode as the distinctions between reality and the beyond dissolve. Thus, filmic texts since the 1980s are often sites where the known constructs crumble, any master narrative with a fixed isolatable source of crisis dissolves, themes of concern change into

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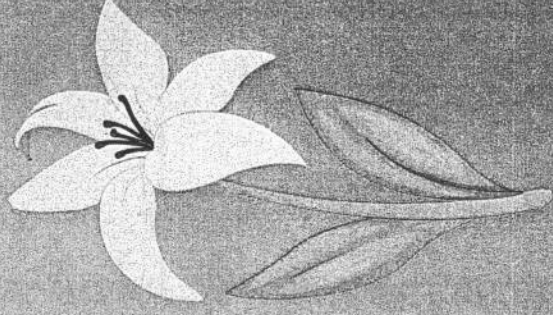
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&

Acharya Arun Ranjan Mishra

Dedicated to

My beloved Father and Mother
Sri Subal Halder

&

Smt. Late Malati Halder

Whose blessings have steered
my life

Towards a brighter direction.

Sudhamoy Halder

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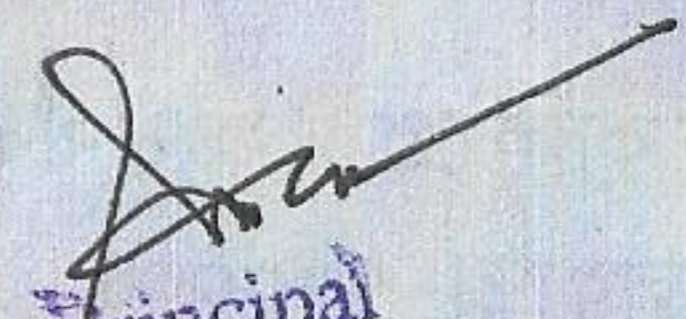
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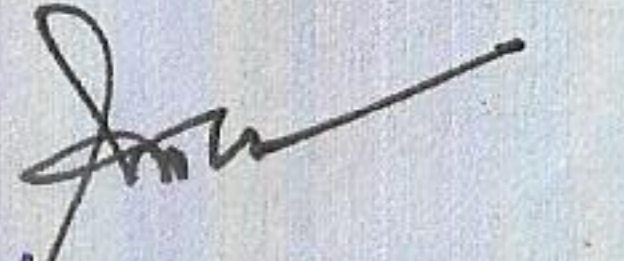
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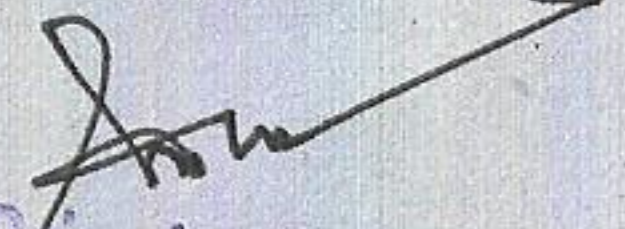
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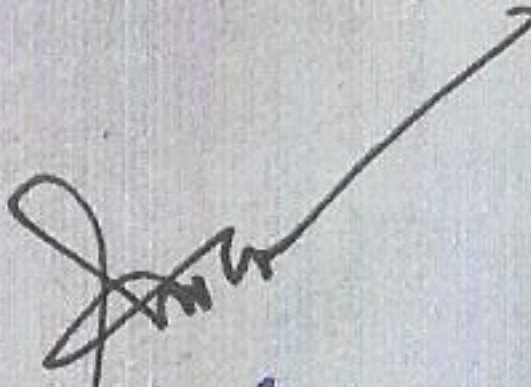
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ঘটি-বাঙালি দ্বন্দ্বের স্বরূপ সম্বন্ধে

- ড. ত্রিদিবসত্তপা কুণ্ড



দেশভাগান্তর পশ্চিমবঙ্গে পর্যায়ক্রমে যে বিপুল সংখ্যক উদ্বাস্তুস্রোত আহুড়ে পড়ে তাঁর অভিঘাতে পশ্চিমবঙ্গের সামাজিক জীবনে এক অভূতপূর্ব টানাপোড়েনের সৃষ্টি হয়। পশ্চিমবঙ্গের অধিবাসী ও নবাগত অধিবাসীদের মধ্যে আমেরিকা ও রাশিয়ার ঠান্ডা লড়াইয়ের মতো এক মানসিক দ্বন্দ্ব শুরু হয়েছিল 'ঘটি বাঙালি দ্বন্দ্ব' নামে অভিহিত করা হয়ে থাকে। তবে এই দ্বন্দ্বের চরিত্রটি ছিল খুবই অদ্ভুত এবং ব্যতিক্রমী। এই দ্বন্দ্বের যেমন একটি কঠোর আর্থ-সামাজিক বাস্তবতা ছিল তেমনই সেই আপাত কঠোরতাঁর গভীরে নিহিত ছিল একটি সংবেদনশীল স্তর যা দ্বন্দ্বটিকে অনেকটাই লঘু করে দেয় এবং দুই গোষ্ঠীর মধ্যে সামাজিক আদান-প্রদানের পরিসরটিকে প্রশস্ত করে। ঘটি বাঙালি দ্বন্দ্বের এই বিশেষ চরিত্রটিকে বুঝতে হলে বিষয়টি একটু তলিয়ে দেখা দরকার।

দেশভাগের আগে থেকেই বাংলার পশ্চিমাংশ ছিল যথেষ্ট ঘনবসতিপূর্ণ। চল্লিশের দাঙ্গা ও দেশভাগজনিত উদ্বাস্তু আগমন পশ্চিমবঙ্গকে আরও বেশি ঘনবসতিপূর্ণ করে তোলে। স্বাভাবিকভাবেই এর ফলে পশ্চিমবঙ্গের সীমিত প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদের উপর চাপ পড়তে পারে। দেশভাগের পর পূর্ববঙ্গ অবিভক্ত বঙ্গের সবচেয়ে উর্বর কৃষি অঞ্চলটি লাভ করে। এ ছাড়াও শিল্পনির্ভর পশ্চিমবঙ্গ তাঁর শিল্পের এক বিস্তৃত পশ্চাদ্ভূমি হারায় যা তাঁর শিল্পবিকাশের সম্ভাবনাকে অনেকটাই নষ্ট করে দেয়। সবচেয়ে বেশি ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয় চটকলগুলি যেগুলি তাঁর প্রয়োজনীয় কাঁচামালের জন্য বিশেষভাবে নির্ভরশীল ছিল পূর্ববঙ্গের পাট উৎপাদক

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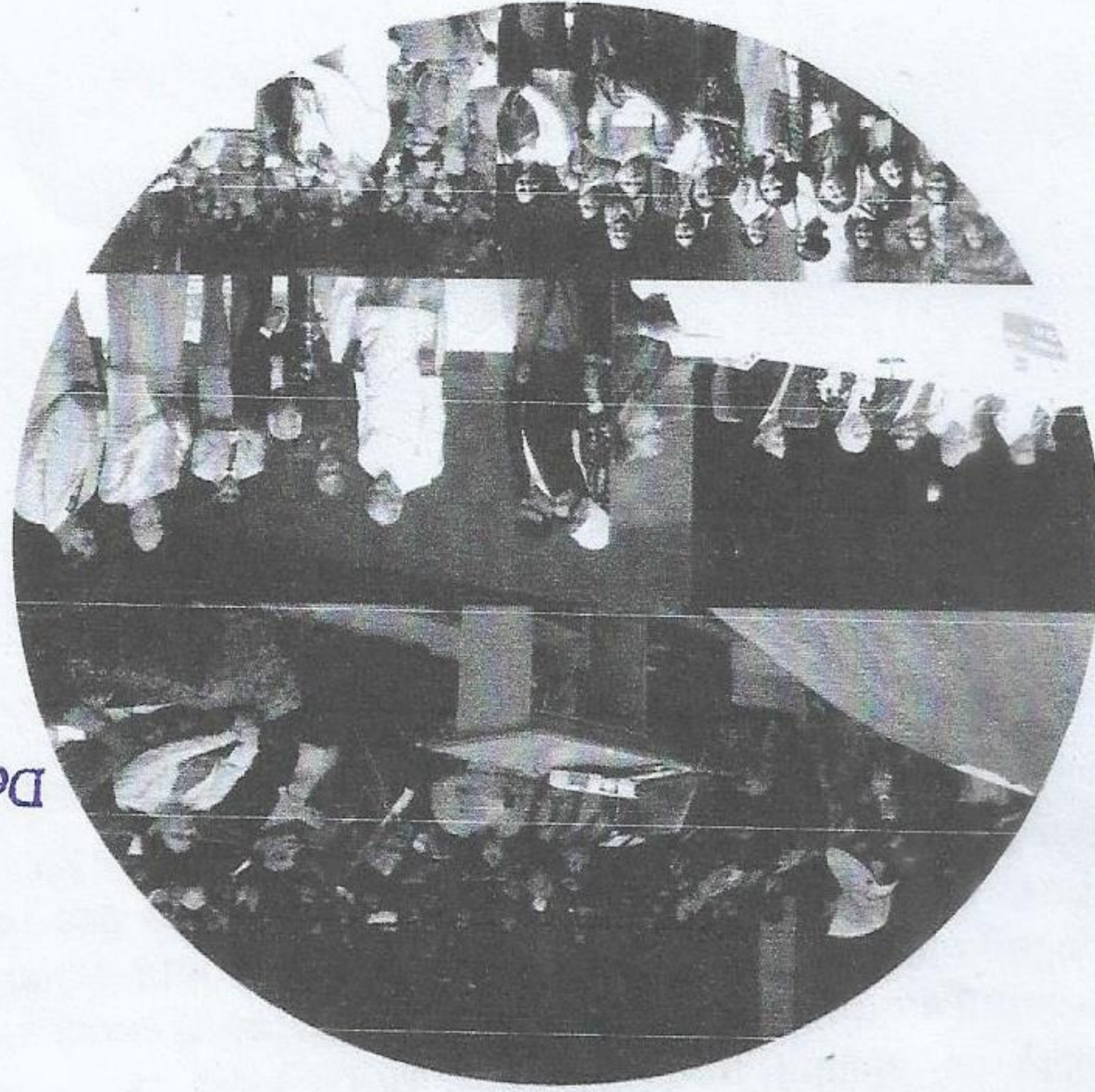
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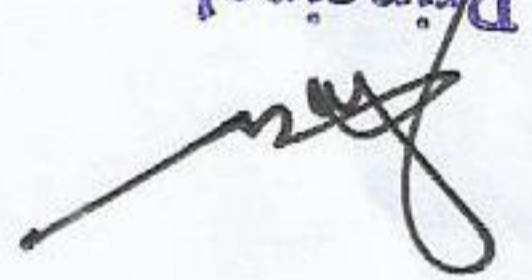


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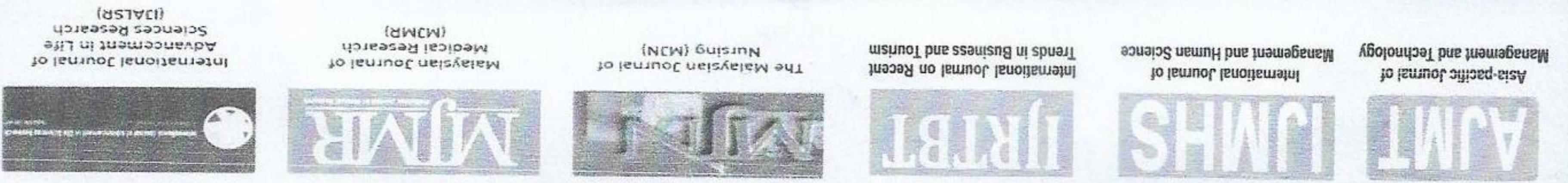
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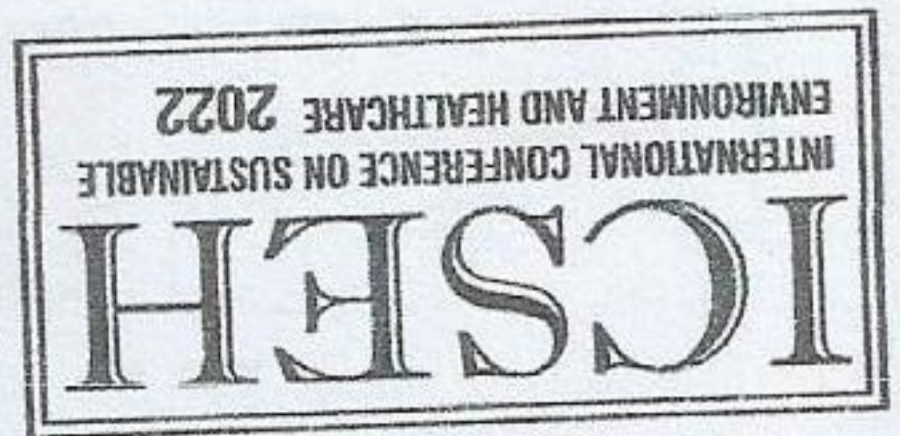

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**Succession planning and its Effect on
Job satisfaction of College Teachers
of Government and Government
Aided Colleges – A Study Based on
Literature Review**



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ABSTRACT

Succession planning is a key to help organizations for managing their talented workforce. Development throughout the organization depends on available talent at various levels in an organization. In today's competitive business scenario, succession planning plays a pivotal role for establishing connection between organizational plan with tight talent markets. It ensures smooth functioning of an organization by transferring leadership roles at the time of retirement, death, moving on to cater new assignments of an efficient leader. Today, most of the organizations are looking for alternatives/substitutes to fulfill important positions by right successor. Succession planning is a kind of replacement planning and it lubricates the regular activities of an organization by confirming availability of skillful and talented employees as substitutes of the predecessor. The present study focuses on the effectiveness of succession planning on job satisfaction of college teachers of Government / government aided colleges. Here, literature reviews have been conducted in order to inculcate the research gap by comparing best practiced succession plans with the existing plans for college teachers of West Bengal.

Keywords: Succession Planning, Job Satisfaction, College Teachers

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C. Paramasivan
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Succession Planning and Its Effect on Job Attitudes of College Teachers of Government / Government Aided Colleges – A Literature Review

Darpan Bhattacharyya*
Pranam Dhar**

Abstract

Succession planning is the blueprint of action plan for passing the buck of leadership roles and continues the smooth and uninterrupted functioning of an organization when the most important leader of the organization move on to certain new assignments, opportunities, gets retired or deceased or dead. An attempt has been made in this paper to evaluate the existing literatures on the effectiveness of succession planning on career attitudes of college teachers of Government / government aided colleges. There is a limited body of research available on the area of succession planning. This limited literature does not present sufficient coverage of all aspects of succession processes. Only a few studies exist that indicate connection among some variables. There is no such research on the succession planning of the college teachers in govt. / govt. aided colleges especially in West Bengal.

Key words: Succession planning, career attitudes, college teacher


Introduction

Today, Human Resource Management is struggling to retain talented workforce due to an imbalance between external equity and internal equity, scarcity of opportunity for career growth, Lack of manpower planning and Recent change in the talent market. In recent times business

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"Go ye, O Bhikkhus, and wander forth for the gain of the many, for the welfare of the many,

in compassion for the world, for the good, for the gain, for the welfare of gods and men

Proclaim, O Bhikkhus, the Doctrine glorious, preach ye a life of holiness, perfect and pure

- Mahavagga, Vinaya Pitaka

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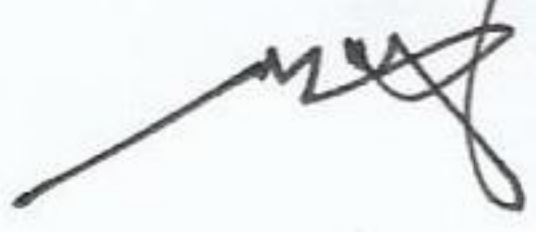
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Selling the Other: Buddha as a Christ Figure in *The Light of Asia*

Priyam Das*

Universally revered philosophical and religious figures have been the centre of intriguing literary production over the years. One such magnitudinous figure is 'The Buddha' whose life, teachings and philosophy have gained an importance of almost equal magnitude when it comes to literary representation. As Narada correctly notes, numerous priceless volumes on the life and teachings of the Buddha have been written by Eastern and Western experts (both Buddhists and non-Buddhists).

Among these one of the most popular works till today is *The Light of Asia* by Sir Edwin Arnold (Narada V). It is subtitled *The Great Renunciation*. Arnold's is a narrative poem in which he evidently seeks to depict, in a series of verses, the life, character and philosophy of the Buddha. Originally Prince Gautama of India, The Buddha later became a great reformer and the founder of Buddhism— "a moral and philosophical system which expounds a unique path of Enlightenment" (V). In this poem Arnold, who has adapted generously from the *Lalitavistara*, uses the medium of an imaginary Buddhist votary to present his own ideas about the Buddha. This has ever since been one of the first successful attempts to popularize Buddhism for the Western audience who, unlike the Asians, otherwise knew very little about the Buddha (and Buddhism). This paper, thus, attempts to study the representation of the Buddha and his philosophy or teachings, from the Westerner's perspective. Also, the central question to be argued in the paper is whether Arnold presents The Buddha as a 'Christ figure' and if so, then what are the factors working behind such a representation.

Millions of people of the world are living in the domain of Buddhism, and the enlightened soul extends his radiance to all over the world. We can obviously include India itself in this magnificent empire of belief. We have given the stupendous conquest of humanity to Gautama though he has declared himself, even when on the threshold of Nirvana, to be only what all other men might have become -- the life and soul of Asia.

This poem claims that the Buddha in question was born around 620 B.C. on the Nepal border and passed away around 543 B.C. There are prodigious controversies among the erudite on the question that why Edwin Arnold have put his poem into a Buddhist's mouth.

Later Arnold answered himself that it was to appreciate the spirit of Asiatic thoughts. He also claimed that they should be viewed from an Oriental perspective because else neither *Assistant Professor of English, Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya, Chittaranjan, Paschim Bardhaman, W.B.

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The Buddha brought the world a philosophy in which to navigate the world of suffering (11-12). In *The Light of Asia* there is a magnificent description about the life he lived and the experiences that led him to Siddhartha Gautama, known as of the Sakhyas, a region lying Nepal. It is said that Maya, wife of Suddhodana, had seen a dream that a transparent light illuminated in the sky, gradually approached her and emerged into her body. The happy queen told her husband about her dream, and they later met a sagacious man who explained what it meant. The wise man's explanation made them immensely glad and the king

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Backdrop

In today's dynamic business environment, change is the only constant. The primary challenge that the leaders in a global community must face is that, "one cannot manage change. One can only be ahead of it" (Drucker, 1999). Today, companies find that they can no longer enjoy the guarantee of

employee loyalty for the duration of their careers. Attrition, retirement, illness, and more lucrative job offers are factors that can create instability in a company's workforce. This instability can permeate through every level of the organizational hierarchy and can lead to gaps in the leadership structure of the company.

Keywords: Succession Planning, HEIs, EFA, Descriptive Statistics.

Succession planning is the attempt to plan for the right number and quality of managers and key-skilled employees to cover retirement, death, serious illness or promotion, and any new positions which may be created in future organization plans. Right identification of potential employees is very crucial in Higher Education Institutions which are characterized by interactive –sharing industry, catering to auspicious students across the globe. The lack of research creates a need for relevant studies that will assist Higher Educational Institutions effectively plan for succession of their faculty members. In view of the analysis of the above available literatures and after finding out the ultimate research vacuum, the following objectives were found to be pertinent for the study: to understand the best practices of Succession Planning by taking recourse to literature and published documents of companies who are best in this field in terms of its dimensions like, Management Support & Organization Policy like strategic view of SP, management commitment, implementation considerations; Selection of potential candidate and formation of talent pool; Identification of development plan for the successor in terms of executive coaching, mentoring, networking, job assignments and action learning and To study and understand the existing succession planning process in select Higher Education Institutions in West Bengal. The study is basically empirical in nature, based on Primary Data collected through scientifically designed structured questionnaire. Relevant statistical tools like Descriptive Statistics, Multiple Regression and Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) have been used for the analysis of data.

Abstract

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SUCCESSION PLANNING OF THE EMPLOYEES SERVING IN HEIS – A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO THE TEACHERS IN THE DISTRICT OF PASCHIM BARDHAMAN

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FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF SELECTED PUBLIC SECTOR STEEL COMPANIES IN INDIA-A POST LIBERALIZATION STUDY

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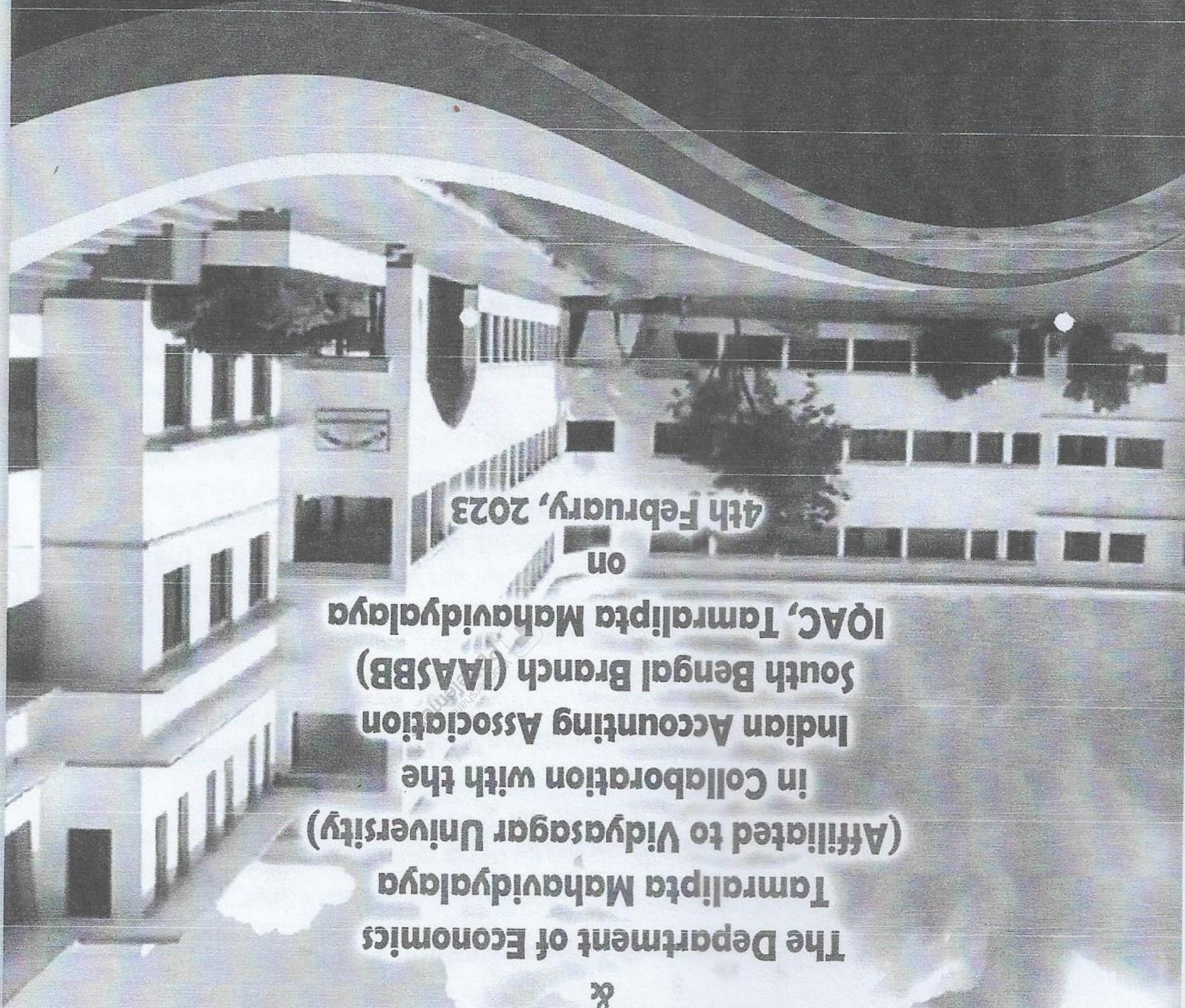
Abstract: The steel industry is one of the most important sectors of the Indian economy, contributing significantly to the industrial output, employment generation, and foreign exchange earnings. The public sector steel companies have played a vital role in the development of the steel industry in India, especially after the liberalization of the sector in 1991-92. The objective of this study is to analyze the financial performance of ten selected public sector steel companies in India for a period of ten years from 2011-12 to 2020-21, using various financial ratios and statistical tools. The study also compares the performance of these companies with the industry average and benchmarks. The results of the study reveal that the public sector steel companies have shown mixed performance in terms of liquidity, solvency, efficiency, and profitability. Some of the companies have performed better than the industry average, while some have lagged behind. The study also identifies the strengths and weaknesses of each company and suggests some measures for improvement.

Introduction: The steel industry is considered as a basic and strategic industry for any country, as it provides the necessary inputs for various sectors such as infrastructure, construction, engineering, defense, railways, automobiles, etc. Steel is also an indicator of the level of economic development and industrialization of a country. India is currently the second-largest producer and consumer of steel in the world, after China. The Indian steel industry has witnessed remarkable growth in the last three decades, especially after the liberalization of the sector in 1991-92. The liberalization policy removed the licensing and price control restrictions on the steel industry and allowed private sector participation and foreign direct investment (FDI) in the sector 2. The policy also encouraged technological upgradation, modernization, and capacity expansion of the existing units and facilitated the entry of new players in the market.



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scenario of phytases in improvement of plant growth and animal nutrition have been studied and the prospects of future discovery of phytases are also discussed. The complementary increases of phosphorus bioavailability through the more efficient utilization of soil phytase are currently appearing, these advantages of microbial phytase secreted into rhizosphere either by phytase producing microbes as bio fertilizers or genetically modified plants. There are more demand of research on phytase metabolites is soils and plants are needed to promote eco-friendly, more productive and sustainable agriculture.

Keywords: Phytase; Phytase; Biofertilizer.

SUCCESSION PLANNING AND ITS IMPACT ON MOTIVATION OF COLLEGE TEACHERS OF GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT AIDED COLLEGES – A STUDY BASED ON LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Succession planning plays a vital role to help organizations for managing their workforce. A steady development of organization mainly depends on available skills at various levels in an organization. In today's fast changing business scenario succession planning plays a pivotal role for establishing connection between organization plans with tight talent markets. It confirms smooth functioning of an organization transferring leadership roles at the time of retirement, death, moving on to career alternatives/ substitutes to fulfill important positions by right successor. Succession planning is a kind of replacement planning and it lubricates the regular activities of organization by confirming availability of skillful and talented employees as successors of the predecessor. The present study focuses on the effectiveness of succession planning on motivation of college teachers of Government / government aided colleges. Here, literature review have been conducted in order to inculcate the research gap by comparing best practice succession plans with the existing plans for college teachers of West Bengal. Key words: Succession planning, Motivation, college teachers.

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