

Role of Social Media for Promoting SDGs: A Case Study of Two NGOs—Limitless Stree and Eternal Bliss

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ABSTRACT

The term ‘Sustainability’ has been in the news in recent days. While some may have been taught about this word in their Environmental Science classes, it might still be a mystery for many. The main objective of sustainability is for people to live in peace and harmony on Earth for an extended period of time. To maintain this objective and create a balance on Earth, the United Nations in the year 2015 adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or simply SDGs. A unifying framework for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, both now and in the future, is provided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was accepted by all United Nations Member States in 2015. The 17 SDGs, which are an urgent call to action for all nations to step aside all the disparities and work towards a stronger and brighter future. While SDG is relevantly still a new concept, the power of social media in spreading the idea of SDG simply cannot be neglected. The following paper will try to answer how social media is playing its role in propagating the idea of Sustainability and online advocacy by taking help of doing case studies on two NGOs namely ‘Limitless Stree’ and ‘Eternal Bliss’. The article shall focus on SDG 5 which stands for Gender Equality and SDG 13 which asks for Climate Action to understand with conviction about how the two NGOs are using their social media platforms to spread the idea of the mentioned Goals. The methodology of the article will focus on social media pages analysis and interview of the members of these two NGOs.

Keywords: SDG, Gender equality, Climate action, Social media, NGO

INTRODUCTION

There comes a time when we need a particular call. A call to remind ourselves about who we are and what we are. How can we challenge ourselves and bring out the best for the world?

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A STUDY ON SOCIO ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF BETTER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES BMPS IN *LITOPENAEUS VANNAMEI* CULTURE

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ABSTRACT

In India, *Litopenaeus vannamei* has been approved for commercial production, and as a result, approval has been granted for the development of strict biosecurity-mandated hatcheries for this foreign species. Vannamei shrimp are the largest cultivated shrimp in terms of output and productivity, and commercial farming of them has just begun. The largest vannamei farming region in India is in Andhra Pradesh, which also has the highest area dedicated to culture and production. In terms of total fish and shrimp output, the state of Andhra Pradesh (AP) is first, and it supplies more than 70% of the nation's farmed shrimp. The leading exporter of shrimp in the nation, AP contributed 1.18 percent of worldwide and around 21% of domestic seafood production in 2014–15. Aside from the problems with bifurcation, the *L. vannamei* aquaculture in the state of Andhra Pradesh is also dealing with a number of sustainability problems, such as disease outbreaks, a lack of good seed, high feed costs, unauthorised farming, fluctuations in international prices, a decline in domestic demand, and others. Sustainability is seen to be possible if farmers apply Better Management Practices (BMPs) and biosecurity in *L. vannamei* culture, supported by government policy initiatives. Many small-scale farmers still need to adopt BMPs in order to ensure the preservation of vannamei culture, even if many farmers in AP have been using them in their farming operations. The state government of Andhra Pradesh has thought about providing incentives and subsidies to promote aquaculture and its sustainability because the state has the potential to become an aquaculture hub in India. The present study, which was carried out in 2020–21 in a number of districts of the newly reorganised, was designed to examine the socio-economic and environmental advantages of BMPs in *Litopenaeus vannamei* culture.

KEY WORDS: *Litopenaeus vannamei*, commercial production, cultivated shrimp.

Effect of different salinity on growth, digestibility, nutrient retention & survivability of *Scylla Serrata*

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Abstract: An experiment was conducted for a period of eight weeks under laboratory conditions to determine the effect of different salinity levels on the survival and growth of crablings of mud crab, *Scylla serrata*. The differences in growth increment in terms of body weight (BW) were significant ($p < 0.05$) among different salinity treatments. The specific growth rate (SGR%/day) values of 2.67, 2.85, 4.07, 4.39 and 4.46 at 5 ppt, 10 ppt, 15 ppt, 20 ppt and 25 ppt, respectively were found significant ($p < 0.05$). The survival rates of crablings were found to be the highest (47.67%) at 25 ppt and lowest (10%) at 5 ppt ($p < 0.05$). The results indicated that increase of salinity from 5 to 25 ppt had significant effect on the survival and growth of mud crablings. To enhance enterprise enchantment and homestead rehearses, describing the consequences of temperature and saltiness on crab performance is fundamental.

Keywords: Salinity, Nutrient, *Scylla Serrata*

1. Introduction

For estuarine organic entities, saltiness is a pivotal natural element since it has various critical physiological and biological ramifications (Minagawa 1992, Outrage 1991, Christiansen & Cost low 1975). It is likewise a critical natural component for estuarine crabs since it might affect food consumption, energy transformation, and action, which are all vital components of the bioenergetics spending plan and can possibly impact development. It is notable that the MC: SS. is an oceanic species that requires salt water to exist.

In view of this, saline water conditions have been utilized to develop this economically huge crab species. Concentrates continuously the improvement of MC hatchlings and the increase of their seeds have been directed, with an emphasis on saltiness (1992 by

**A CASE STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS OF BETTER
MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP'S)IN *L. VANNAMEI* CULTURE**

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ABSTRACT

BMPs are not a certification standard. BMPs improve product quantity, safety, and quality while also taking into account animal health and welfare, food safety, environmental, and socioeconomic sustainability. BMPs will assist in meeting quantifiable requirements and indicators established by international agencies and third-party certifying bodies. The reliance on clean water is a major element of aquaculture production. Water quality is a critical aspect in the economic viability of any enterprise that produces shellfish, finfish, or other aquatic life forms. Furthermore, aquaculture farmers understand the link between their products and the state's natural resources. These BMPs provide a voluntary set of rules and processes for boosting output while also contributing to environmental preservation. They're an important part of what's become known as 'sustainability,' a desirable state that insures a company's long-term effectiveness.

KEY WORDS: Environmental,Socio-Economic,Issues, *L. Vannamei*Culture, sustainability.

INTRODUCTION

ENVIRONMENTALANDSOCIO-ECONOMICISSUES

Apart from progressive growth, the aquaculture business faces additional multifaceted hurdles that could stymie its development. White Faeces Syndrome (WFS), Loose Shell Syndrome (LSS), Black Gill Disease (BGD), Running Mortality Syndrome (RMS), and White Muscle Disease (WMD) are the most common diseases that have impacted *L. vannamei* in West



Studies on protein requirements of growing *Scylla serrata* under field conditions

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Abstract: The protein requirement of juvenile mud crab *Scylla serrata* (body weight=0.25±0.051 g, carapace width=9.3±0.04 mm) fed with different iso-energetic, iso-lipidic diets with graded protein levels (15–55% crude protein at 5% intervals) was determined. The feeding trial was conducted for a period of 63 days to determine the minimum and optimum protein requirement of juvenile *S. serrata*. The crabs fed with 15% and 20% dietary protein levels showed 100% and 12.5% of mortalities respectively. The mortalities observed in the above treatments were associated with the prolonged intermoult duration (46 and 32 days respectively). All other treatments recorded 100% survival. The best growth performance as well as the nutrient turn-over was recorded in crabs fed with 45% crude protein in the diet.

Keywords: protein, *Scylla serrata*

Introduction:

It depends generally on the catching and stuffing of youthful crabs that are viewed as in nature. In any case, in current times, MC cultivators additionally raise crab lets to offer to different ranchers. It tends to be tracked down in estuaries and salty waterfront waters, and it has a ton of commitment for hydroponics. In South Asia, be that as it may, CC and swelling are motionless in the trial phase (Samarasinghe 1992).

MC cultivating is drilled in certain locales of the Philippines, however, as they have viewed it as beneficial. Crab cultivating has benefited enormously from its notoriety as an item for send

SURVEY AND ROLE OF MANGROVES IN DISASTER MITIGATION IN NAMKHANA, WEST BENGAL: PROTECTION OF COASTAL ZONE

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Abstract

The Mangroves provides support in various ways regarding the safeguarding of the coastal section from the exasperation of environmental disasters instigated due to alteration of weather pattern, specifically providing so as to fight against the consequences like rising sea level, invasion of salt water, seaside soil weathering, superstorm upsurge, and devastation due to cyclone. Altogether, they behave as a line of defence to the coastal areas where they endure. The cyclone exerts a lesser amount of destruction due to the presence of the mangrove delta.

Keywords-Mangroves, coastal area protection, tropical cyclone, salinity rise, mangrove species.

Introduction

Mangroves are a spread of littoral plant formations that are found along tropical and subtropical shielded coastlines. Mangroves are halophytic shrubs that germinate underneath the highwater mark of spring tidal flow and have an intriguing capacity for saltwater forbearance. Mangroves are salt-defiant and heat-defiant plant genres that developed in tropical and subtropical seashore areas. Mangrove families, predominantly the mangrove forests in India, have a spread of adaptations in their anatomy, morphology, and physiology to enable them to measure in wet soils, high salinity, storms, and tide surges. Mangrove forests are especially found round the equator in tropical and subtropical latitudes. The mangroves show extraordinary characteristics like pneumatophores which stand up straight and creep on the ground. They serve humans for both economic purposes and their daily livelihood needs like wood, medication, and honey (Tabuchi, 2003). They also play a crucial role in providing shield to human life and their property and belongings from the hands of various marine catastrophic events like cyclones and floods.



Impact of COVID- 19 Pandemic on Undergraduate Life Science Teaching-Learning: A Gender- Based Qualitative Student Survey

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Abstract

A qualitative survey was carried out on undergraduate students of Life Sciences (*viz.* Botany, Zoology, Biochemistry, Microbiology, Environmental Science) of different colleges of Kolkata metropolis to study the impact of COVID-19 on the teaching-learning of Life Science. The gender-based survey revealed that lady students are more sensitive to environmental challenges and crises than men. They adapted to online teaching-learning of Life Science, comprehended and understood the theoretical matter better than their male counterparts and did their best to connect with the surrounding natural environment. The results of this study might provide useful guidelines and information for framing future teaching-learning strategies in Life science.

Keywords:- Gender, Life Science teaching, Pandemic, Sustainability education.

Introduction

COVID-19 posed several challenges to the academia and teaching-learning was no exception. Subjects which require practical exposure, hands-on training, field study etc. were the most affected. Online classes could not entirely fulfil the needs of the students and they lost out immensely in the process. Teachers tried to fill the vacuum with online practical demonstration classes, virtual field tours, informative and activity-based teaching-learning materials and others. Through webinars and online presentations, teachers tried their best to enhance the teacher-student interaction and communication. Many academicians felt that there were certain advantages of the online mode and that post-pandemic a blended mode would perhaps be the best form of teaching-learning that could be executed.

Objectives

Post COVID, it was found necessary to conduct a qualitative gender-based survey on the overall paradigm shifts in the life style and teaching learning process caused by the pandemic on the Life Science UG students. The present study intends to study the following –

- i. To assess whether the UG students of Life Sciences faced technological problem in the form of inadequate smart phone and data, lack of internet connection, poor network or connectivity during online mode of education.
- ii. To assess if the principles/theories/facts/problems were explained well by teachers on online mode.

THE EVOLUTION FROM BIOPHILIA TO TECHNOBIOPHILIA

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Abstract

Struck by COVID, Biophilia has gained momentum both at the individual and societal level. Human attraction for Nature must serve as the foundation for building a positive and life-affirming relationship with the environment, thus creating a human-planet-environment continuum. Technobiophilia is the harmonious integration of the natural with the virtual world through dual love of nature and technology and technobiophilic practices integrate nature with technology, maintain harmony and stability through a tech-nature balance and support future pro-environment practices bridging nature and technology.

Keywords: sustainability, pro-environment, climate change, landscape design, nature-tech balance

The Rise of Biophilia

The concept of nature as restorative is central to the study of ‘ecopsychology’ which the American Psychological Association terms ‘environmentally focused psychologies’. This novel paradigm called ‘ecopsychology’ was coined by eminent historian Theodore Roszak in 1992 and consists of a transdisciplinary field with the aim to focus on human-environment reciprocity in terms of development and behaviour. The human-planet-environment continuum is key to Ecopsychology.

Erich Fromm, a renowned psychologist was the first to use the term ‘biophilia’ to describe human inclination towards everything with life and living. His system of thought originated at the peak of the environmental movements of the 1970s. Fromm opined that human attraction for Nature must serve as the foundation for building a positive and life-affirming relationship with the environment.

E.O. Wilson, the acclaimed biologist proposed that Biophilia or human affinity for environment is not only at the level of psychology, but is rooted in our genetic make-up, that is in our very biology. **E.O. Wilson defined biophilia as “the innate attraction to life and lifelike processes”**. Wilson’s pathbreaking book on Biophilia is the source of schools of thought in conservation ethics.



A Critical Review of the Increasing Participation Rate in MGNREGA Programme during the Paddy Harvesting Season: A Case Study in Rampurhat CD Block, Birbhum, West Bengal

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MGNREGA,
Agricultural Labourers,
Combine Harvester,
Employment.

Abstract

The MGNREGA program is designed to provide supplementary livelihood opportunities to the rural population. It has been observed in the study area that the demand for work under this program is increasing during the rice harvesting period. The harmful effects of combine harvesters on agricultural workers are significantly higher than other agricultural machinery in the study area. This study also analyses the factors responsible for the shifting demand of MGNREGA works from lean to peak agricultural season of paddy cultivation. The importance of the MGNREGA programme to reduce the detrimental impact of a combine harvester on employment is discussed here. The problems and prospects of this programme are also being analyzed here.

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Introduction

To reduce the unemployment rate and incidence of poverty, the Government of India introduced the world's largest public works program i.e. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in 2006 to guarantee 100 days of wage employment to rural households whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual workers (World Bank, 2015). About 60 percent workers of in the study area are mainly dependent on agriculture. The Rampurhat-I block is in a transitional stage of agricultural mechanization (Halder and Mukhopadhyay, 2019). This study analyses the impact of agricultural mechanization on rural employment in recent years and identifies the effectiveness of MGNREGA to lessen the unemployment rate of the study area.

Objectives

1. To find out the total person-days loss due to the use combine

harvesters in the study area.

2. To identify the impact of MGNREGA on employment generation among agricultural laborers in the study area.

The Study Area

The study was conducted in the Rampurhat-I block of Birbhum district, West Bengal from 2018 to 2019. Four villages, namely Balia-Mrityunjyapur and Narayanpur of Narayanpur Gram Panchayat, Panisail village of Ayas Gram Panchayat and Garia village of Mashra Gram Panchayat were selected for survey (Fig.1).

Database and Methodology

The study is based on primary and secondary data. Secondary data is collected from the MGNREGA portal, District Statistical Handbook of Birbhum District, Census Report of Birbhum District, etc. Ground-level data were collected through structured questionnaires, observations, semi-structured interviews, and

Transforming Communications: The Importance of Media Literacy and Social Well-Being

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It is no wonder that today's consumers are demanding more than just their favourite brands. They have higher expectations - they want more than just a discount or exclusive offer. They want a relationship with a brand, and they expect more from the companies with which they do business. This transformation has made the media industry more challenging than ever before, especially for businesses that have not fully grasped the power of digital technology.

With so many different forms of media, it is important that businesses understand how these different platforms work and how to implement them effectively to reach today's consumers. For example, if you want to engage with your target market through social media but are not sure how to start, you need to first establish your target audience and find the right platform for each of your niche audiences. The same applies to advertising: if you target a specific type of user with ads on YouTube, you need to know what makes them tick and how to specifically target them using relevant keywords and video placements.

This digital era is unique. Not only has it altered how we interact but also the way we think. By enabling the free online publication of books, it has upended traditional media and even the book-publishing sector. The Internet has democratized access to knowledge and made it available to anyone willing to work.

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Privacy: A myth in online gaming?

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Abstract

While online games have become an essential aspect of 21st-century entertainment, it must be remembered that this sometimes comes at the expense of one's privacy. It is well known that games capture and retain user data, which might be abused by other parties.

This exposes the video gaming business to hackers, who can exploit the exposed data to target individuals. This throws into question gaming businesses' ethical obligation to secure their consumers' privacy and data.

The researchers will investigate this by using case studies of the online battle royale game PUBG, Pokémon Go, and Angry Birds, as well as conducting interviews with gamers. It will discuss why gamers are vulnerable to hacking, the ethical and security considerations associated with sensitive data collecting, and what actions users may take to protect themselves and their privacy. It was discovered that in the gaming sector, ethics and user privacy must go together.

Keywords: Online gaming, privacy, PUBG mobile, pokémon go, angry birds

1. Introduction

This is the age of the internet, where nearly five billion people stay connected as they engage, communicate, and interact while disregarding geographical barriers. With its host of information and communication facilities, the internet has fostered the growth of an online environment that constitutes the actions and interactions of billions of beings across the globe. As people begin to interact and communicate with others in this online environment, individuals with similar interests and views congregate in groups. These groups are the stepping stone to the formation of virtual communities, where individuals transcend geographical and political barriers and pursue common goals and interests. In virtual communities, the members share a bond of commonality and connect through specific channels of media. This may include social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter, or messaging social platforms such as Discord and WhatsApp.

The catch to this nigh-instantaneous connection with billions across the globe is the threat to the privacy of users. In a world where everything is connected, it is difficult to keep anything "private" as every individual connected to the internet are under constant surveillance (Mekovec, 2010) ^[18]. Not only does it render the individual vulnerable to companies that monitor their online activity, but it also leaves their personal data at risk.

And there lies the crux of the matter. Data is the "clay" with which companies build the "bricks" to offer what they call a better experience for users on the internet. One of the most common ways in which companies utilize user data is using them for targeted advertising (Ng, 2021) ^[29]. Targeted advertising serves a specific audience and is based on their demographics, interests, preferences, location, behaviours, and other factors (Natividad, 2020) ^[28]. Google, for one, is known to utilize this method with data harvested from its considerable user base.

Facebook, regarded as the king of social media, collects notorious amounts of user data – ranging from personal data such as their locations, names, and ages, to their preferences and online footprints. This goes directly to its data machine, and its algorithm determines what to show those users based on the same data.

It all comes back to the same – data. In an age of digital connections and virtual worlds, where people engage in activities ranging from business and managing their finances to staying connected, relaxing, or shopping, data is the central element that keeps things up and running.

Short Review

Review of Curcumin and Its Different Formulations: Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics and Pharmacokinetic-Pharmacodynamic Interactions

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Abstract

Curcumin, the yellow principle of the Indian Turmeric, 'Haldi' has recently attracted renewed interest in the field of experimental medicine with pleiotropic activity. This review has emphasized three pharmaceutical studies of interest: the pharmacokinetics, pharmacology, and pharmacodynamics of curcumin. In this review, we attempted to review the general pharmacokinetics profile, pharmacokinetic interactions, and pharmacokinetic-



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POVERTY, LOVE, AND POLITICS IN MAHASWETA'S *STATUE*

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ABSTRACT

The story, *Statue*, by Mahasweta Devi, satirically focuses on the strong political will for revival of a long-forgotten memory about the death of some Dindayal Thakur of Chhatim village for looting of a train to serve the colonized mother land and it wittily shows how the political leaders neglect the long-standing demand of the poorest villagers for construction of a road that could lead to the economic development of the most deprived villagers. Establishments like school, market, health centre etc seem to be secondary, the making of a statue at the expense of public money seems to be of the utmost importance to play to the sentiment of the public and arouse in them patriotic zeal to gain political mileage. Nabin who symbolizes dream of the young generation for a better and healthier life is finally used and deceived by the political leaders. As he walks in darkness with his pishi, Dulali, the Chhatim village also moves to darkness and gets devoured by it gradually.

Keywords: Dindayal Thakur, Dulali, political will, patriotic zeal, road

Mahasweta Devi, one of the eminent Bengali writers, is a famous name in India and abroad for her relentless fight for the rights of the deprived and the oppressed people. She started her literary career from the mid-1900 and in order to expose to the world the plights of the dispossessed communities through her works, she journeyed very extensively on foot and spent days and nights with them to gather firsthand experiences about their daily struggles. In 'The Author in Conversation' of *Imaginary Maps* Mahasweta says to Spivak:

'I think a creative writer should have a social conscience. I have a duty toward society. Yet I don't really know why I do these things. This sense of duty is an obsession, and I must remain accountable to myself. I ask myself this question a thousand times: have I done what I could have done? My house is full of them, they write to me, they come and stay with me, I go and stay with them. And this journalistic exposure is very necessary. The government officials admit that they are afraid of me. What will I write next?'(ix)

The opening lines are very significant –'THE DECISION TO RAISE A BRONZE STATUE of Dindayal Thakur, the Freedom Fighter, in Chhatim village, and to dedicate-unveil it with enough pomp and circumstance, and soon, was taken at Calcutta Secretariat, and the announcement appeared in every newspaper. Naturally, the people of Chhatim village didn't know this' (1). Like many other villages in our country, Chhatim was completely separated from the main stream of life. The village was lived by the poor people – Santhal, Munda, Bhunya, Harhi, Muchi, Shunri, Bauri etc and the population of Chhatim and seven other neighbouring villages was less than 3000 and out of that population less than 30 persons were literate who were occupied with filling their



CORRELATION BETWEEN HUMAN LIFE AND NATURE IN MAHASWETA DEVI'S WORKS: A STUDY

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Abstract

With the faster strides of commercialization and consumerism, environment has remained least cared today and thereby most neglected area. The materialistic tendency of mankind has led to the destruction of environment threatening the very sustenance of life-forms. Human rapacity for worldly pleasures has led mankind towards the portal of virtual annihilation through deforestation. Mahasweta Devi has pointed out to the innocent life style of the tribals in her texts and has taught us to be the friend, philosopher and guide to the healthy protection of environment. Considered uncivilized by the so-called modern urban, these tribals are ready to sacrifice even their life for the safety of the ecosystem. One gets a clear message that humans are expected to be participants and not conquerors in the ecosystem. The objective of this research is to focus on the correlation between human community and nature for the abiding sustenance of life in general.

Keywords: sustenance, ecosystem, commercialization, tribals, deforestation

The creator made nature to support and sustain the creatures like man, birds, beasts without discrimination. Human with a special gift of wisdom began the misuse of it and for instant pleasures he began to destroy the environment without caring a fig for his own survival. Authors like Wordsworth, Ruskin and Morris in England and Thoreau and Emerson in America advocated in favour of nature in their writings. Great Indian humanitarians like R. N. Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi also voiced for a life close to the lulling lap of Nature. To their own awe and agony, human beings have moved far away from the bounty of nature which forms an inevitable part of the environment.

The ceaseless degradation of our environment has greatly influenced both the human and the non-human entities on this planet. Unplanned destruction of nature and unrestrained resource exploitation in the name of development

and urbanization have proved to be fatal to all life-forms. Because of the rapid deforestation the humankind has been repeatedly facing some natural calamities like frequent earthquakes, tsunamis, floods and volcanic outbursts. The modern life is now confined to a small apartment where human beings are caged like zoo-animals. The humans' constant battle against the environment has reached such a height that no rational human being is assured of a life full of oxygen and other holy blisses of mother-earth. The varieties of species created by heaven as an integral part of environment are under serious threats of becoming a part of history like dinosaur. The relation between human and environment has declined in the speed of a rocket in the age of urbanization and gross materialism where instant comfort seems to be most covetous thing in life. In our country, after the Second World War the intelligentsia showed a path

Roles of Humanitarians in Mahasweta's *The Glory of Sri Sri Ganesh and Water*

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Abstract: *Mahasweta Devi has delineated the roles of the major characters elaborately along with the discussions of the social and political perspectives, but she has not ignored the roles of minor characters who try to apply balm to the wounds of the most neglected tribals who are stigmatized as untouchable in the society and in doing so they do not hesitate to resist the tyrannies of the powerful jotedars and money lenders. In *The Glory of Sri Sri Ganesh and Water* there are Pallavi, Abhay, and Jiten who work like humanitarians to the disinherited tribals. They do try to provide primary needs of life to the poorest people, uplift living-standards, teach what is Indian Constitution, educate the children, solve the problem of untouchability.*

Key Words : *untouchable, humanitarian, jotedars, tribals.*

The world of the tribals was not only filled with the maliks-mahajans, there were also some people who had struggled hard against these very powerful jotedars to bring some relief to the life of the tortured and evicted tribals. Although, the main emphasis is laid on the major characters and main themes, the roles of the minor characters cannot be underestimated. The minor characters who ceaselessly work as humanitarians take the plot or development of story forward, reveal more about the major characters, play crucial roles and help readers understand the story better. The humanitarians in Mahasweta's *The Glory of Sri Sri Ganesh and Water* do not only stand by the wretched ones in weal and woes, they also fight with the corrupt oppressors for the rights of these people. Dr. Anjani Sharma writes: 'Devi's writings act as an eye opener for everyone as she records and criticizes the far-reaching consequences of the politics and the pathetic conditions of the tribal, dalits, bonded labourers, landless peasants and women.....Her extensive research work shows the actual state of affairs in which the poorest in India survive. These are tales of poignant misery, and at the same time of admirable courage' (Sharma, 171). The deprived and exploited people of the state of West Bengal participated voluntarily in the naxalite movement around 1970 to snatch away their minimum rights to life from the jotedars and money-lenders.

Pallavi Shah in *The Glory of Sri Sri Ganesh*, a twenty three year pampered daughter of a rich, Mumbai-based business man, Tejal Shah, reached Barha to serve the bhangis who were the lowest of the low. It was the consequence of an advice by Edwin Krishnatma who introduced her to Gandhi Mission and told 'Go amongst those who are the most deprived, the lowest of the low. Serve society.' The local administration and organizations tried desperately to make Pallavi understand the real threats she was going to face. The SDO told several times-'If you go, you might get into some trouble, then my job will be on the line.' She stuck to her goal-'You're trying to scare me off. I'm telling you, I'm dedicating one year to the poor and the oppressed. A few bhangi families here live in inhuman conditions. I shall serve them.' Finally she reached Barha and experienced the poorest living conditions of the bhangis. When the SDO asked her what she planned to do there, she said-'Find out what they need. I can tell right away that they don't have proper houses, health centres, schools, drinking water facilities. They must be very, very poor.'

Pallavi reached Barha in a Jeep and Abhay Mahato accompanied her. He left her in the bhangi locality and returned. Mahasweta writes-'The Bhangi *toli*, so foul-smelling and filthy, the dirt-poor Bhangis, gave Pallavi a sensuous pleasure.' Pallavi ate boiled corn in dirty plates, slept on bamboo platform, made notes with notebook and pencil what the Bhangis needed. She sincerely explained Indian Constitution to Mangalal's wife and told 'There was no such thing as a malik, because in independent india, Mangalal and his malik were considered equals.' Ganesh felt an another kind of hunger at the sight of Pallavi and when she did not act according to Ganesh's order, Ganesh put the bhangi *toli* on fire. The bhangis looked at Pallavi with hatred because she was only responsible for that. She wanted to help them with money, but it seemed useless. Mohan said-'No land, no savings, if you rebuild your huts in the village, they'll only burn them down again.' Pallavi met the SDO and informed him everything about the damage caused by Ganesh, but the SDO did not take any action. When Abhay met her, she burst into tears as she knew that the bhangis were extremely scared of the malik and their huts were put on fire for her independent attitude. She told Abhay-'I still have a lot of money. Money. I couldn't give anything else. Will you give it to them? To rebuild their houses?' Pallavi's mission was great, but because of the lawlessness at Barha, she could not do anything.

An Overview of International Terrorism

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Abstract:

The origin of terrorism can be traced to the French Revolution. International terrorism can be described as warfare without territory, waged without armies. Every terrorist act contains the use of violence, and deliberate targeting of non-combatants and must have a political goal. During the days of the cold war both the superpowers employed terrorism against each other to intercept the spread of their respective ideologies and influence. International terrorism exacerbated the blatant display of carnage when Osama Bin Laden-led terrorist group destroyed the World Trade Center on 11th September 2001. Religious fundamentalism, low rate of socio-economic development, exploitative trends of globalization, brutal repression of petty offenders by the security personnel, growth of separatist groups, and overall degradation of moral values and humanism among the citizens of the global world are responsible for the emergence and acceleration of terrorism. Almost all the countries of the world have come under the all-embracing influence of terrorism. Though the United Nations at the global level have adopted various Conventions to curb terrorism, they have not produced desired results on account of a lack of unanimity among the member states and big powers. Despite a ban on a country's territory to be used by terrorist groups, the terrorist groups are taking shelter and conducting training camps in the territory of a country at the indulgence of the ruling regime and when the opportunity comes, they kill innocent people and shatter the foundation of national symbol elsewhere.

Keywords: Violence, Political goal, Exacerbated, World Trade Center, Religious Fundamentalism, Training camps.

International terrorism: It is very difficult to define terrorism because a person or a group of persons may be terrorists to some people, on the one hand, again the same group may be freedom fighters to some other people. But in general, it has some political traits. Specifically, some political and socio-economic elements act behind individual terrorism. George Rosie while explaining the traits of terrorism said that it is very complex in nature and assumes a multidimensional form which sometimes makes people perplexed and numbed. Terrorist groups emerge, crumble, and even sometimes vanish, but within a very short period, they rejuvenate themselves and carry on their brutal activities. That is why common people lack an idea of their future course of action.

According to Bruce Hoffman, "Terrorist is fundamentally a violent intellectual, prepared to use force in the attainment of his goals". Though terrorism is identified as a crime against humanity yet the terrorists do not think it is so because they viewed terror as a political strategy. In fact, this political characteristic of terrorism has made them ordinary criminals. They think that national interactions cannot produce desired results which they think produce terror at a very rapid pace.

India-Russia Relations through the Ages

Debarshi Khamrui

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Abstract

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in a speech said when Indian kids are asked to mention the most valuable friend of India, they without any hesitation say it is Russia. From the very beginning of our foreign relations, we have Russia who stood beside us through thick and thin. Russia is an all-weather friend of India. Enunciation of the policy of non-alignment by India received accolades from the Soviet Union but ruffled the feather of America. After independence when India had a tussle with Pakistan on the issue of Kashmir only the Soviet Union had extended much required political support to India. During the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war and in particular, the 1971 war with Pakistan Indian sovereignty was threatened by America and Pakistan. Pakistan being a member of the US-led NATO alliance immediately sought help from America in the wake of an outbreak of war with India. Being a soft power, it was beyond India's military capability to rebuff the possibility of joint aggression by Pakistan and the USA. Considering this, India concluded Peace, Friendship, and Co-operation Treaty with the Soviet Union in 1971. This treaty proved to be a boon for India when the Indo-Pak war broke out and America and China the two most powerful countries backed aggressor Pakistan. The decision of the Soviet Union to move its fleet to the Indian Ocean area was considered an effective deterrent to the decision of the US to deploy its Seven Fleet from the Gulf of Tonkin to the Bay of Bengal during the Indo-Pak war.

After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, India's growing friendship with America created rifts in the Indo-Russia relationship. Shifts from a socialist planned economy to liberalisation and opening of the Indian market to the outside world and foreign private investment in the Indian market and deepening cooperation with America have led to a tumultuous relationship between two old friends. Dilapidated relations somehow improved when India decided to release the five pilots of Russian origin sentenced to life for their involvement in the Purulia arms drop case. Russia extends its support to India for its claim of permanent membership in the Security Council of UNO. Presently Russia is the second-highest defence supplier to India. In the pandemic situation of covid 19, Russian President Putin visited India ignoring his health concern and promised to give medical aid in India's effort to fight covid 19.

Keywords: Non-alignment, Accolade, Soft power, Joint aggression, Deterrent, Tumultuous relationship.

Introduction:

Since the time India secured its hard-earned independence it made an endeavour to promote friendly relations with the Soviet Union. Indian Prime Minister Nehru was impressed by Fabian Socialism. In the course of time, it became more intense and intimate in view of the adoption of non-aligned principles by Pandit Nehru, the late Prime Minister of India. After independence, India had a dispute with Pakistan over the Kashmir issue. In this dispute, America supported Pakistan. As a result, India's relations with the US became strained and conflicting. During the Korean crisis, India did not take sides with Western alliances and adopted a neutral role in this crisis. These two incidents compelled the Soviet Union to change its

An Overview of Fake News Syndrome amid COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

In the current digital media landscape, fake news has established a permanent footprint. The quick spread of false information about numerous Covid-19 concerns was something that the world was battling while simultaneously fighting a pandemic. In such a scenario the researchers have identified the fake news during the period from March 2020 to February 2021. A fact-checking website provided the information that was gathered and examined. The article consists of four parts. The literature part discusses how the media in India and across the globe have evolved. There was also a discussion of fake news from a historical standpoint. Data about Internet and social media use is included in the review of the literature. Then the methodology part describes how the data were identified and categorised. The data analysis and conclusion are included in the third and final sections. On the basis of 223 false news pieces, which were primarily shared on social media, data analysis is conducted. The goal of the conclusion is to emphasise the significance of an initiative to promote digital literacy in order to combat the fake news phenomenon.

Keywords: Fake news, Covid-19, Internet, Social media, Digital literacy

INTRODUCTION

Fake news has been the subject of numerous discussions recently. The constant growth of social media is commonly pointed to as a significant contributor to the prevalence of fake news. The syndrome has spread across the world and troubled societies on many levels. The concern is not debatable. Researchers working in the field of the Internet and social media have expressed concerns about the consequences if digital platforms are used without proper training and knowledge. In the case of health news, this risk can be life-threatening. A report states that keeping updated with news and events ranks third when the reason for using the Internet

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Politics of Presence in India: An Analysis

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Abstract

*Politics of presence is a contested concept in democracies around the world. Politics of presence refers to accommodation of hitherto excluded groups in especially ethnic minorities and women in democratic decision-making bodies. These measures included also use of gender quotas in the same bodies. Anne Philips in her celebrated book *The Politics of Presence* (1995), has been central arguments for increasing the number of women in formal politics. Politics of presence inspires many scholars of democratic theory, political representation, citizenship and multiculturalism world over. Indian government guaranteed various measures for women and minorities especially Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe communities in democratic bodies. For women two third reservation of seats are reserved in democratic decision making bodies in local governance. Despite of that fact, they remain excluded from their effective representation of the same bodies. They have been faced various discriminatory practices in their life cycles. Against this backdrop, the present paper explores that the politics of presence as a conceptual tool for analyzing the position of minorities and women in Indian context and how they accommodate in democratic decision making bodies.*

Key words: politics, presence, excluded, women, democracy, representation.

Politics of presence is a contested concept of socio-cultural experience. Notion of presence hinge on the relationship between the lines and mediated, on notions of authenticity and originality. Presence raises questions of the character of self-awareness, of the presentation of self. Interaction is implicated---presence implies being in someone's presence. Celebrated scholar Anne Philips in her book *The Politics of Presence* (1995), arguing for increasing the number of women in formal politics. The politics of presence also being questioned because of the fact requirement of representation of disadvantaged groups in the elected assemblies. What is the role of presence of disadvantaged groups in democracies? Is their representation effective one? Are they asserting their voice for their respective groups? What is their accountability in the democracies?

On the contrary, deliberative democrats are usually neglected to groups' representation, criticize models of politics that rely on the aggregation of individual or group interest, and reject strict mechanisms of accountability that would make it impossible for political representation to change their minds in the presence of deliberation. We can say that deliberative democracy is the right to challenge for the cause of accountability. It needs to

DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR'S VISION FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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Abstract:

Dr. Ambedkar is popularly famous as the chairman of the drafting committee of the Indian constitution, and also as an icon of a messiah of Dalit rights movements in the country. He was a great thinker in 20th Century and also a great freedom fighter, political leader, a revivalist for Buddhism in India. Ambedkar believed that women have a key role to play in the emancipation of oppressed communities, and this could be done by ensuring their own rights to property and education. His main effort was to liberate Indian women from various social and religious ties and provide access to necessities which they were deprived of education and inheritance rights. He enacted many statutes for the betterment of women's lives based on social justice. Ambedkar was a great supporter of emancipation of women. He felt that everybody should be treated equal irrespective of the caste, creed, gender and religion. He started work for the liberation of women and their equal rights in the society. He made enormous efforts to make sure that society follows a path of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. There is no doubt that the ill treatment, humiliations and caste based barriers which Ambedkar faced right from his school days to the end of his life, still exists in the society. He not only traced the roots and evils of Indian society in his lifetime, but also offered suggestions and remedies for eradicating them. This paper focuses on Dr. B. R. Ambedkar perception on gender equality in India. The paper also analyzes the contribution of Dr. Ambedkar's thoughts and perceptions towards women empowerment. The endeavour was also given to highlight the relevance of Ambedkar at present day India.

Index Terms: Gender Equality, Women Empowerment, Social Justice, Religion, Caste.

INTRODUCTION

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the principle architect of Indian Constitution, a valiant fighter and a national leader, was a successful revolutionary to raise a voice against underprivileged women in the society. In ancient India, women enjoyed a very high position but gradually their position degenerated into merely objects of pleasure meant to serve certain purpose. Empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social or economic strength of individuals and communities. Empowerment is a multi-faceted, multi-dimensional and multi-layered concept. Empowerment and autonomy of women and the improvement of their political, social, economic and health status is both a highly important end in itself and necessary for the achievement of sustainable human development. Ambedkar's view on women glitches in pre and post independent India, his role in empowering and emancipating not only Dalit women but other sections of the society through various constitutional safeguards. He was a chairperson of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution, has left imprint on the social tapestry of the country after independence, and shaped the socio-political

MEANS CLASSIFIER FOR BIG DATA ANALYSIS

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Abstract: We use center-defined and arbitrary-shape-based clustering techniques under the unsupervised machine learning paradigm for a system's data-driven algorithm design. A class of K-Means clustering is a center-defined and most common for the methods defined in the Euclidean Space. After data driven training, we finish the learning process with a K number of centers for different groups in the system space, which we now use to classify the previously unseen object given as input based on similarity measures. In supervised learning, sampled training data of system in the Euclidean space have earlier defined class labels, so the classes' centers are straightforward to determine. Hence, the classification by similarity is a trivial task. Single incremental traversal of input training data is sufficient for this center-defined classifier design. Thus it is a non-memory resident type classifier highly suitable for big-data analysis. Our successful design, implementation, experimental results on several real-world systems, and comparative studies with existing techniques all show the effectiveness of this means-centers-based simple classifier.

Keywords: k-means, balanced k-means, Mean Classifier, Confusion Matrix, Classifier Accuracy, Disk Resident Data, Big-Data Analysis.

1. Introduction:

With the help of different sensing organs, our body is continuously taking other inputs signals from its current context. The brain i.e., the body's decision-maker, is also continuously classifying these combinations of sensed data to identify the different objects and incidents always happening in the surroundings and taking actions accordingly. In the human development process, several formal and informal studies are going on an automated perception. Due to the advancement of science, technology, and other studies, it is now possible to develop artificial classifier machines that are very accurate, efficient, highly reliable, and robust. Artificial classifiers have several fields like medicine, health, molecular biology, manufacturing, productions, financial analysis, banking, budgetary services, maintenance services, etc. Designing an automated and efficient classifier is the main objective of this study.

AN APPRAISAL OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF SLUM DWELLING WOMEN—A CASE STUDY ON KOLKATA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

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Abstract: Women play important role in the overall development of a country constitutes half the human resources of a nation. In India, socio-economic status of women is one of the most important emerging areas requiring the urgent attention of planners, policy makers and all other concerned. It is well-known that women have occupied equal space in a society rather in human race. Therefore, it is obvious that her contribution, duties, liabilities, importance, position, rights etc. that is her status should be the prime matter of society. The present study assess the educational levels among the slum dwellers and analyze the social status of slum dwelling women also examine the occupational engagement of the slum dwelling women. This paper deals with the problems faced by the slum dwelling women's also.

Keyword: *Dwellers, Urbanisation, Women Empowerment.*

Introduction:

According to the UNESCO report (1952) "a slum is considered as an area characterized by overcrowding, deterioration in sanitary conditions or absence of facilities or amenities which endanger the health, safety or morals of its inhabitants".

The slum areas are defined as densely populated area of substandard housing, usually in a city, characterized by unsanitary conditions and social disorganization (Britanica, 2006). The concept of slums and their definition vary considerably across the States depending upon the socioeconomic conditions or local perceptions prevailing in the society. There are regional differences in the names by which these slums are known in India. In Delhi, slums are commonly called "Jhuggi Jhopri" whereas in Mumbai "Zopadpatti" or "Chawls" are the names for slums.

Slums have become worldwide phenomena in urban areas and 31 percent of the world urban population lives in slums. In India, 15 percent of total urban population has no option but to get their shelter in slums. In Kolkata this percentage is quite high near about 32 percent of the urban population resides in slums. Slums are the physical and spatial manifestation of increasing urban poverty and intra-city inequality.

CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE BRUNNER -MUNZEL TEST

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Abstract: The present paper considers the problem of interval estimation of the generalized treatment effect in a nonparametric setup without assuming that the underlying distribution functions are continuous. Two confidence intervals are constructed based on the generalization of the Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney statistic, as in Brunner and Munzel (2000), so that they are also applicable for count or ordered categorical data. The performance of the two confidence intervals are compared in terms of the coverage probabilities and the expected lengths through a simulation study. The confidence intervals are illustrated with the help of a data from a study relating to the effect of an anti-depressant drug on radicular back pain.

Keywords: *Confidence interval; Coverage probability; Expected length; Generalized treatment effect; Reliability function; Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney statistic.*

1. Introduction:

Over the past few decades, considerable attention has been given in the literature on statistical inference about $P(X < Y)$, where X and Y are independent random variables with distribution functions F and G , respectively. Statistical inference about $P(X < Y)$ can be found in various fields, including engineering, medicine, psychology and many others. In the context of mechanical reliability of a system with stress X and strength Y , the system fails if X exceeds Y at any time. So, the reliability of a system is defined as the probability that its strength exceeds the applied stress. It is therefore necessary to draw inference about this reliability function. This model was first considered by Birnbaum (1956) and has been extensively used in different areas since then (see, for example Weerahandi and Johnson (1992)). This measure also corresponds to the area under the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve. In the context of clinical trials, $P(X < Y)$ may be interpreted as a measure of the treatment effect where X refers to the response for a control group while Y denotes that of the treatment group.

Some researchers considered statistical inference about $P(X < Y)$ under certain parametric assumptions on X and Y . Owen *et al.* (1964) suggested confidence bounds for $P(X < Y)$ where X and Y independent normal random variables. Owen *et al.* (1964) also considered the same problem under the assumption that X and Y have a joint bivariate normal distribution.

GEOMORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS IN BASIN SCALE THROUGH GEOMATICS: A CASE STUDY OF UPPER BALASAN WATERSHED, DARJEELING, WEST BENGAL

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Abstract: The present paper is focussed on the upper catchment of Balasan (tributary of Mahananda river) basin, which is lying over the Darjeeling Himalayan foothills terrain. The Balasan channel creates a significant break of slope at Dudhia, after which it comes down over the piedmont surface. The upper catchment area under this basin up to Dudhia is considered as the upper Balasan basin, which holds 233.7 sq. km area. The tributary networks of Dudhiajhora, Marina nadi, upper Rangbang nadi, upper Phulugdung nadi, Bhimkhola, upper Jorekhola, Ghattanadi provide feedback and supply water to upper Balasan channel. The main objective of this paper is to observe the geomorphological characteristics of the upper Balasan watershed by using a few morphometric techniques in RS-GIS environment. Upper Balasan is a 6th order stream at Dudhia. Results of morphometry refers that the Balasan is passing through the mature stage of cycle of erosion, where it holds steep basin slope within the range of 15° to 30° and relative relief crosses the threshold of 2500 m. at few places. Highly dissected vallies are observed along channel through rugged undulating topography. Hypsometric integral reaches at 0.74 at the northern end, which indicates the river is still under its youthful stage, whereas HI comes down at 0.20 at the southern end of the studied basin near Dudhia Bridge and adjacent areas. It refers the southern fringe near piedmont is maturely dissected and may reach near equilibrium.

Key words: Basin morphometry, RS, GIS, NDVI, NDWI, SAVI, Hypsometry.

Introduction:

Geomatics provides a great opportunity to study the geomorphological properties of watershed in basin scale by using the satellite images (Rai et. al., 2018). It provides immense opportunity to observe the geomorphological character of a watershed in basin scale (Singh et. al., 2013). It is quite effective and more accurate than the traditional technique of basin morphometry (Angillieri and Fernández, 2017). The outcomes of the morphometry analysis are more scientific and matches with ground reality which may more suitable for future watershed planning (Hamad, 2020). Das et al. (2021) worked on the lower Balasan basin by

PEOPLE IN LOCAL DEMOCRACY: PERSPECTIVES FROM PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract:

The panchayati raj institutions is a system by which people can take in democratic decisions making bodies. It deals the administrative apparatus for implementation of the programmes of rural development. The primary objective of Panchayet raj is to evolve a system of democratic decentralization and devolution powers, functions and authority to the rural people with the aim of ensuring rapid socio-economic progress and speedier and inexpensive justice. At this outset, this paper tries to explore important of panchayeti raj institutions after independence and how it accommodate people as well as women in democratic decision making bodies with the aim of their rural development as well as empowerment.

Keywords: *democracy, women, people, empowerment, panchayeti raj institutions.*

Objective of the study :

The first objective is to study about the panchayati raj institutions of India after independence.

The second objective is to examine its evolution, structure and development.

The third objective is to analyze the historical impact of panchayati raj on Indian society.

The fourth objective is to explore women's empowerment through Panchayati raj institutions.

Methodology :

For the comprehensive knowledge of the subject, the present paper is based on secondary data collected from the secondary source i. e published literature including books, journals etc.

Evolution of Panchayati Raj system : A study

In India, panchayati raj institutions played a major role for democratic decentralization and people's participation at the lowest level, it is the gift of India's own talent and nature (Kashyap & Gup, 2009:11). The first mention of rural administration i.e, "gram panchayats" is find in ancient Indian literature only, the word panchayat is derived from the the Sanskrit language Panchayatan, which literally means a group of five persons. This

যোগ মানবীয় কর্তব্যবোধের প্রধান ধাপ

ড: সোমনাথ দাস

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পৃথিবীতে সকল জীবের মধ্যে মানুষ উন্নত চেতনাশীল জীব। এই উন্নত বিচারবুদ্ধি এবং চেতনামূলক ভাবধারা মানুষকে সর্বদাই উন্নতির পথে এগিয়ে নিয়ে চলে। মানবসেহের উন্নত ভাবধারা শুধুমাত্র যে আধুনিককালে পরিলক্ষিত হয় তা কিন্তু নয়। সুপ্রাচীন কাল থেকেই মানুষ সারা বিশ্বে শিক্ষার আলোয় আলোকিত করার জন্য জ্যোতির ধারার মতো পথ দেখিয়ে চলেছেন। বৈদিক সময়কাল থেকেই ভারতীয় মনীষীগণ বিভিন্ন দিক থেকে পরিপক্ব ভাবে আমাদেরকে নানান রকম ভাবে পূরণ করার প্রচেষ্টায় সদা সচেষ্ট ছিলেন। ভারতীয় মনীষীগণ কেবলমাত্র মানসিক সুস্থতার কথাই বলে যাননি সাথে সাথে দৈনিক সুস্থতার কথাও উল্লেখ করে গেছেন। এই উল্লিখিত নিদর্শন খুব সুন্দর এবং সাবলীল, যা মানসিক এবং শারীরিক উভয়ই একে অপরের সঙ্গে ওতপ্রোতভাবে সম্পর্কিত। মানুষের মানসিক সুস্থতা এবং দৈনিক সুস্থতার অতি আবশ্যিক। এই সুস্থতার জন্য মানুষকে যেমন মানবিকভাবে সুস্থতা রূপ পরিকাঠামোর জন্য তৎপর হতে হয় তেমনি শারীরিক সুস্থতাও প্রয়োজন। বৈদিক সময়কাল থেকেই মানুষের এই উভয়মুখী সুস্থতার জন্য যে প্রবাহমান ভাবধারা আমাদের মধ্যে আজও বিরাজমান তাহলো যোগাসন। এই যোগাসন রূপ যোগাভ্যাস এর দ্বারা মানুষ নিত্যকর্মের মত যদি তার শরীর চর্চা অনুশীলন করতে থাকে তাহলে তার উভয়মুখী কল্যাণ হয়।

সূচক শব্দ: ভক্তি, ন্যায়পরায়ণ, আধ্যাত্মিক শাস্ত্রে মনোনিবেশ, পরিবেশ সমন্বয়।

ধর্মান্ব ভারতবাসী পরম্পরা ক্রমেই ধর্মের ছত্রছায়ায় নিজেকে আশ্রয় করে রেখেছে। এই ধর্মীয় ভাবধারা শুধুমাত্র যে তাকে ধর্মের পথেই এগিয়ে নিয়ে চলে তা কিন্তু নয়। কেননা ধর্ম হল যা ধারণ করা হয়। আর এই ধারণ করার মধ্য দিয়েই লুকিয়ে রয়েছে এক সংস্কার। এই সংস্কার জীবনকে অতিবাহিত করতে হলেই আমাদের অতি আবশ্যিক বিষয় হলো ভক্তি। যার মধ্যে কোন রকমের ভক্তিভাব নেই সে কিন্তু কখনোই সংস্কারের মধ্য দিয়ে তার জীবনকে অতিবাহিত করতে পারে না। এই ভক্তিহীন মানুষের মধ্যে ক্রমশই দানা বাঁধতে থাকে অহংকারের। এরকম জনপ্রবাদ রয়েছে যে অহংকার মানুষের পতনের কারণ। এই অহংকার এর সূত্রপাত খুঁজতে গেলে যে তথ্য আমাদের সামনে উঠে আসে তাহলে তার মধ্যে ভক্তির অভাব। কেননা ভক্তি মানুষকে মুক্তি দেয়। ভক্তিহীন মানুষ কিন্তু কখনোই মুক্তি লাভ করতে পারে না, শুধুমাত্র মুক্তি নয় কোন মানুষের কাছেও সমাদৃত হতে পারে না এবং সম্মানের ও হয়না। তাই মানব জীবনে কোন কর্মের প্রতি অগ্রসর হতে গেলে অবশ্যই তাকে ভক্তি বৃক্ষের নিচে আশ্রয় নিতে হয়। এই ভক্তি মানবজীবনকে অনেক নৈতিক এবং মূল্যবোধকে জাগরিত করে তোলে, যা প্রকৃতপক্ষে মানবিক হতে সহায়তা করে। যদি আমাদের জীবনের পরম লক্ষ্য প্রকৃত মানুষ হওয়া হয় তাহলে তো একথা স্বীকার করে নিতে হয় ভক্তি বিনা এ কর্মসূচি কখনোই সম্ভব হয়না। মানব জীবন কর্মজীবনে ব্যাপ্ত। এই কর্ম জীবন থেকে কখনোই বিমুখ হওয়া যায় না, কেননা কর্মহীন মানুষ সমাজের কাছে মূল্যহীন। শ্রীমৎ ভাগবত গীতায় আমরা এরকম নির্দেশ পাই যে কর্মহীন মানুষ ভালবাসতে পারে না তাই তাকে নিঃস্বার্থভাবে কর্ম করতে হয়। কর্মের মধ্যে লুকিয়ে রয়েছে ভক্তি

OVERVIEW OF ONLINE EDUCATION IN THE TIME OF COVID 19

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Abstract: Online classes are a new paradigm for teaching and learning. Online learning has replaced the traditional way of classroom teaching in the hour when a fatal and little-known virus was posing risk for us all. Since the inception of the Internet, the world hasn't seen such a wide application of the same in the education sector. India too is no exception. Online education offers several advantages to the new generation. Besides all the advantages there are many disadvantages of this form of education. Developing countries like India where the majority of the population depends on agricultural activities for their livelihood and resides in the rural villages cannot afford such expensive electronic gadgets and good quality internet connections for online classes.

This is high time to evaluate the pros and cons of online education. This study involves the Media students of a Metropolitan city in India. Mass Media is different from other social science subjects. Mass media includes both theoretical and practical knowledge, unlike other social subjects which are mainly theory-based. This particular study has gone through a detailed analysis to find the real picture of online education among Media studies students.

Keywords: *Digital Divide, E-learning, M learning, Media Studies, Online Education*

Being constantly online and dwelling on the digital world is nothing new to the Generation Z. The fact is that the Generation Z prompted online educators to start utilizing the opportunity to bring and set up an e-learning facility long before Covid 19, which can be accessed flexibly from any place and at any time. The sudden Covid outbreak which essentially made the entire teaching-learning scenario online, however, poses several pertinent challenges in front of us. On one hand, as Covid made social distancing and self-confinement an absolute necessity, there has been a high growth and adoption of technology in the field of education, and on the other, several families have come under new stressors in terms of including the internet in their list of basic amenities.

Online education, in its simplest term, is a procedure of gaining skills and knowledge through electronic devices like computers, mobiles, and laptops using the internet. Generally, it acts in two modes: e-learning and m learning. The Cambridge Dictionary defines e-learning as "learning done by studying at home using computers and

LANGUAGE CONTACT BETWEEN MIDNAPURI BANGLA AND ODIA: A PHONETIC-PHONOLOGICAL INTERFACE

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Abstract: An attempt has been made in this paper to make a Phonetic-Phonological interface study of Midnapuri Bangla and Odia through a comparative analysis under the framework of Generative Phonology. Midnapuri Bangla, a variety of Standard Bangla, belongs to Magadhan subfamily of Indo-Aryan language spoken in Midnapur District (East and West Midnapur) of West Bengal. Odia, an Eastern Indo-Aryan language, spoken in Odisha, is a sister language to Bangla according to Magadhan inheritance (both originating from Magadhi-Prakrit prototype), that came into contact with Midnapuri Bangla (geographically they are neighbouring states), giving rise to linguistic diffusion among both. In such a language contact situation, speakers of Midnapuri and Odia started sharing and borrowing words by adopting from each other, thereby adapting to their distinctive phonological features. A descriptive account of their phonemic inventories, native vocabulary, their segmental and prosodic features will be given to show how the speakers tend to assimilate the segmental and prosodic features of borrowed words in a way that neither conforms to the morpho-phonology of the recipient languages nor the source languages. The study seeks to understand whether both Midnapuri and Odia speakers retain the phonological features of their native vocabulary or resort to borrowed words, whether they maintain a pattern congruity or apply the segmental and prosodic features of Midnapuri and Odia in the process of phonological nativization, by rearranging the segmental and prosodic features of borrowed words in a unique manner, contrary to both the source languages. To answer these questions, the study will investigate individual segments, syllables and the typical interface study will account for the phonological features, distinction between phonetic-phonological processes, their phonetic grounding, juxtaposing the assumptions on their morpho-phonemics and proving how these assumptions configure the interface.

Keywords: *language contact, phonetic-phonological interface, segmental features, borrowing.*

Introduction:

The present paper deals with the phonemic reconstruction of two languages: Midnapuri

FISH IN RECONSTRUCTION OF SKIN – FISH IS NOT A FISHY THING! IT CAN DO MIRACLES

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Abstract: Once upon a time, it was out of the knowledge that fish is edible and enriched with proteins. With time and experience humans have experienced (even other animals) that fish is not only the source of protein but also tasteful to consume. Later it has been discovered that by products of fish are also high in demand. After that fish has been introduced as water quality

detector. Recently in Brazil, for dressing of wounds and treatment of burnt skin fish skin has been used and yes, it was a miracle in medical science, successfully progressed.

Keywords: *Fishskin, wound healing, Medical science, miracle,*

Introduction:

Surprisingly, nowadays fish is playing a vital role in medical science. It has been done in Brazil by the help of Nile Tilapia fish skin. Preliminary the experiment was done on the wounded skin of a donkey. Fish skin dressing has reduced microbial growth of the wound. Miracle happened. Dressing by fish skin has accelerated the process of healing and has inhibited microbial infections. After the successful trial on donkey, human burnt cases (Brazil) have been treated and succeeded.

Background:

A study has been done on donkeys in Brazil. It is based on healing progress of skin wounds. Fish skin of Nile Tilapia has been obtained and sterilised by silver solution without any collagen content. After that the processed fish skin has been applied on the wound of metacarpels of donkeys. Magically healing process has been accelerated alongwith reduction of bacterial infections. Hence, primarily it is has been accepted.