

Arts & Humanities Group sl. no. 79 page 32/106, In Indian Language  
sl. no. 226 page 95/106) অনুমোদিত তালিকার অন্তর্ভুক্ত।

# এবং মল্লয়া

(বাংলা ভাষা, সাহিত্য ও গবেষণাধর্মী মাসিক পত্রিকা)

২৪ তম বর্ষ, ১৫০ সংখ্যা, মে, ২০২২

সম্পাদক

ডা. মদনমোহন বেরা

কে.কে. প্রকাশন

গোলকুয়াচক, মেদিনীপুর, প.বঙ্গ।

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২৪ তম বর্ষ, ১৫১ সংখ্যা, জুন, ২০২২

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এবং মজুয়া - বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় যজুরী অল্লগ (UGC-CARE list 2021) অসুখাদিত অল্লিকর  
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# এবং মজুয়া

(বাংলা ভাষা, সাহিত্য ও গবেষণাধর্মী মাসিক পত্রিকা)

২৩ তম বর্ষ, ১৪২ সংখ্যা, ডিসেম্বর, ২০২১

( বিশেষ সাধারণ সংখ্যা )

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সম্পাদকীয়	পৃষ্ঠা
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● বাংলা থিয়েটারে প্রথম নির্দেশক	সুব্রত কুমার মাজী ২৬
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# Quality Concern in Teacher Education: Important Indicators & Quality Control Bodies

Priyanki Das, Guest Lecturer,  
S.R.F. College, Beldanga, Murshidabad.

## Abstract:

Quality is one of the important initiative in education in 21<sup>st</sup> century in India. Teacher Education is backbone of the Education system. Teacher Education provide good quality service to its customers in order to enable them to contribute significantly for development of the nation. Quality concern in teacher education is the area of our main interest of the present study. Teacher quality has produced voluminous studies that line many research library. Discussion on what it is, how it is developed? Various quality parameters in the field of teacher education have been identified and few major among them have been explained elaborately. This study has also discussed the important role of quality control bodies of Indian Govt.

**Key words:** teacher education, quality, quality parameters, organization bodies.

## Introduction:

Teachers play a important role in developing a nation. So the teacher education is most important for making a good teacher. Every child deserves a quality teacher. In an era of increasing quality and accountability in education, teacher quality and teacher training will be more important than ever. The purpose of teacher education is to produce teachers who have competencies in various fields. Teachers have to play a multi-tasking role in the context of various challenges emerging in the field of contemporary society. In this connection, the role of teacher education has also increased many folds. It has special roles to prepare future teachers who are socially responsible and conversant with unique features of cultural heritage and various socio-cultural ethos, have high commitment and the ability to lead society and nations shaping young minds of the learners. The existing teacher education model is inherited mostly from British system of education and is suffering a lot due to its inability to keep pace with time adopting necessary modification in its conceptual based theory and practices (Yadav et al., 2011). N.P.E (1986) and the subsequent program of action has realized that the program of teacher education in various stages requires a though reconstruction in its input, process and out put in order to make the system quality oriented. The International Commission on Education for 21<sup>st</sup> century has also recognized necessity of reshaping this program in order to enhance its quality in various aspects.

## Meaning of Teacher Education:

As stated by NCTE (1998) in Quality Concerns in Secondary Teacher Education, "The teachers the most important element in any educational program. It is the teacher who is mainly responsible for implementation of the educational process at any stage." This shows that it is imperative to invest in the preparation of teachers, so that the future of a nation is secure.

NCTE has defined teacher education as – A program of education, research and training of person to teach from pre-primary to higher education level. Teacher education encompasses teaching skill, sound pedagogical theory and professional skills.

Teacher Education = Teaching Skill + Pedagogical Theory + Professional Skill.

Teacher education is a continuous process and its pre-service and in-service components are complimentary to each other. According to the international Encyclopedia of Teaching and Teacher education (1987), "Teacher education can be considered as parts of a continuous process."

## Meaning of Quality of Education:

Quality is the motivating factor for educational planning and approaches.

Education quality as exceptionality: excellence is the vision that drives education, quality education is education that is exemplary. schools should maximize the pursuit of the highest potential in individual students.



## In 21<sup>st</sup> Century's Teacher Education Curriculum in Context of Information & Communication Technology (ICT)

Priyanki Das

Guest Lecturer, S.R.F. College, Beldanga, Murshidabad, India

### Abstract

ICT stands for Information and Communication Technologies. ICT is a part of our lives for the last few decades affecting our society as well as individual life. ICT which is now broadly used in educational world. Teacher, Student, administrator and every people related to education are popularly used ICT. Today's teachers need to update their knowledge and skills as the school curriculum and technologies are changing rapidly. Shift from Blackboard to Smart classroom and changed the facets of the modern classrooms. Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) can substantially support the education system if a teacher is enough competent to use the tools. For the curriculum of teacher education system should also contribute for preparing prospective teachers. In modern science and technological societies education demand more knowledge of teacher regarding ICT and skills to use ICT in teaching-learning process. The knowledge of ICT also required for pre-service teacher during their training programme, because this integrated technological knowledge helps a prospective teacher to know the world of technology in a better way by which it can be applied in future for the betterment of the students. So, the knowledge of ICT is very much essential for the both prospective teachers as well as in-service teacher also. This will help teachers to know integrated technology with classroom teaching. The objectives of this paper are to discuss the importance of ICT in 21<sup>st</sup> century in education and their implication to the world of work and highlight the role of the teacher in the use of ICT in Indian classroom setting.

**KEYWORDS:** ICT, Teacher Education, Technology, Multimedia, Teaching-Learning Process, Teacher Training, Curriculum, Indian Classroom Setting.

### Introduction:

Every aspects of life are related to science and technology. Huge flow of information is emerging in all fields throughout the world. Now information and technology is popularly using in educational field for making teaching learning process successful and interesting for students and teacher both. Teachers must have the knowledge and skills to use new digital tools to help all students achieve high academic standard. In 1998, UNESCO World Education report refers about students and teacher must have sufficient access to improve digital technology and the internet in their classroom, schools, teacher educational institutions. The quality of professional development of teacher education depends on the extent of ICT integration in teacher education programme. Technologies play an important role in training programme of teachers. Students' accesses knowledge and important role in training programme of teachers. Students' accesses knowledge and information through TV, digital media, cable network, internet and social media i. e. Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp, LinkedIn, Igo, Line, Wechat etc. ICT is very important for pre service teacher education programme in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Without proper knowledge of ICT teacher cannot perform in his/her classroom and it could not be said to be a complete one.



## Values in Teacher Education

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### Abstract

Human behaviour becomes empty and education became directionless without values. Education system today concentrates on providing "How to do" or "Why to do?" The present education system does not prepare students well for dealing with life. Primarily, it prepares for profession or jobs. So that values are depended on human need. Dealing with values and moral issues is recognised as an integral part of teachers' roles. Effecting teaching practices in imparting value education have ranges from storytelling, exhibitions, skits, one act play and group discussions to various other formats. In the information technology age, it can be hard to get a grip on the evolving roles of teachers. It can seem as if the role of teachers has grown immensely; they are now expected to be tech-savvy, computer literate and at the cutting edge of education. To inculcate values the necessary curriculum and skills required for a teacher educator. The role of the educators become more challenging and rewarding, in terms of the inculcating the values among the learners. The proper assimilation of these values by a teacher educator can be done through their positive role and prescribed means. Keeping in view the need of the value inculcation in prospective teachers, this article addresses the issue of teachers' training for value education, some changes that need to occur in pre-service teacher education in order to inculcate values for betterment of the next generation.

**KEYWORDS:** Values, Teacher Education, Education, Inculcate, Moral issues.

### Introduction:

Values are the guiding principles of life that contribute to the all round development of individual. Home is the first place to learn and be inculcated with values. The school is the second setting in which you can nurture and celebrate values. Teacher plays very important role in trans-mitting cultural values in the hands of the students by organizing various activities. As an integral part of education system, teacher education is intimately related to society. Pre-service teacher education programmes aim to prepare graduates to become quality teachers equipped with pedagogical practices. The inculcation of values in the teaching and learning is grounded in the cognitive and affective domains of Bloom's well-known taxonomy of educational objectives. The National Policy of Education (NPE), 1986, envisages the need to make education a dominant device for nurturing social and moral values in society. Programme of Action (1992) also emphasized on value education and made ten core elements integral part of school curriculum (Fyfe, 1993). Value education is essentially 'Man Making' and 'Character Building'. Teacher education is essentially a value-laden activity concerned with the overall development of teacher.

## ATTITUDE OF MUSLIM PARENTS TOWARDS CHILD EDUCATION IN RURAL DISTRICT OF NADIA IN WEST BENGAL- A STUDY

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### 1. Introduction :

Education is one of the major instruments of social change and it is the force, which brings changes in the traditional outlook of the people, and it develops insight for judging things in their context. It is assumed that more the percentage of educated people more had been the rate of development. As all we say that Education of a girl is like educating a family while educating a boy is merely educating a person. The importance of female education in a society and its spreading to all section of the life is well appreciated and documented to solve existing and emerging problems of the society

(<https://www.nic.edu.sg/higherdegrees/masters-by-coursework/master-of-arts-women-education>)

There is ample evidence that children from better educated parents more often go to school and tend to drop out less (UNESCO, 2010). Parents who have reached a certain educational level might want their children to achieve at least that level (Breen & Goldthorpe, 1997). For educational enrolment of girls, education of the mother might be especially important (Emerson & Portela Souza, 2007; Shu, 2004; Kambhampati & Pal, 2001; Fuller, Singer and Keiley, 1995). Mothers who have succeeded in completing a certain level of education have experienced its value and know that it is within the reach of girls to complete that level.

### 2. Review of Literature:

Family involvement is the strongest predictor of child educational outcomes. This dimension associated significantly with children's motivation to learn, attention, task persistence, receptive vocabulary skills, and low conduct problems. Family involvement in education has been identified as a beneficial factor in young children's learning (National Research Council [NRC], 2001; U.S. Department of Education, 2000). It is, therefore, a key component of national educational policies and early childhood programs. Much of the research on parent involvement, as it relates to children's outcomes, has emphasized the relationship between specific parent involvement behaviours and children's achievement. Parental involvement at school (e.g., with school activities, direct communication with teachers and administrators) is associated with greater achievement in mathematics and reading (Griffith, 1996; Reynolds, 1992; Sui-Chu & Willms, 1996). Higher levels of parent involvement in their children's educational experiences at home (e.g., supervision and monitoring, daily conversations about school) have been associated with children's higher achievement scores in reading and writing, as well as higher report card grades (Epstein, 1991; Griffith, 1996; Sui-Chu & Willms, 1996; Keith et al., 1998).

Other research has shown that parental beliefs and expectations about their children's learning are strongly related to children's beliefs about their own competencies, as well as their achievement (Galper, Wigfield, & Seefeldt, 1997). Parents who evidenced high levels of school contact (volunteering in the classroom, participating in educational workshops, attending Policy Council meetings) had children who demonstrated greater social competency than children of parents with lower levels of school contact (Parker et al., 1997).



## EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND DROP OUT RATE OF SCHEDULED TRIBE IN WEST BENGAL: A STUDY ON BIRBHUM DISTRICT

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### Abstract:

Scheduled Tribes in India are generally considered to be 'Adivasis,' meaning indigenous people or original inhabitants of the country. The tribes have been confined to low status and are often physically and socially isolated instead of being absorbed in the mainstream Hindu population. Psychologically, the Scheduled Tribes often experience passive indifference that may take the form of exclusion from educational opportunities, social participation, and access to their own land. All tribal communities are not alike. They are products of different historical and social conditions. They belong to different racial stocks and religious backgrounds and speak different dialects. Discrimination against women, occupational differentiation, and emphasis on status and hierarchical social ordering that characterize the predominant mainstream culture are generally absent among the tribal groups. Adivasis are not as a general rule regarded as unclean or polluted in the same way as the Scheduled Caste population is perceived by the mainstream culture. However, the mainstream Hindu population considers the general tribal population as primitive, technologically backward, and illiterate. Since the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the tribes have been perceived as sub-humans who live under primitive conditions. All the reasons are the route cause of the alienation of tribals in education and the Dropout. By giving more emphasis on other activities in the tribal hamlet, they are ignoring the value of education.

**Key words:** Adivasis, tribal culture, Dropout, Alienation, Mainstream culture

### Introduction

India is homeland to a number of tribal communities with diverse eco-cultural, socio-economic and geographical backgrounds. According to the 2001 Census, Scheduled Tribes (notified by the Government of India under Article 342 of the Indian Constitution) constitute 8.14% of the total population of the country, numbering 84.51 million. In the state of West Bengal, 1% of the total population is tribal population, comprising of 36 unique Scheduled Tribes (ST) whose livelihoods are also varied: hunting-gathering, shifting cultivation, settled agriculture, contract labour, etc., are some of them. According to the 2001 Census, the literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribes of India is only 47.10%. Against the National literacy rate of 65.8%, this is appalling. Even in the State of West Bengal with a high literacy rate at 90.92%, that of the Scheduled Tribes is far behind, at only 64.5%. Realizing that Scheduled Tribes are one of the most deprived and marginalized groups with respect to education, a host of programmes and measures have been initiated ever since independence of the country. Education of ST children is important not just due to a Constitutional obligation to equality of its citizen or special entitlements to ST, but because it is a crucial input in the nation's strategy of total development of tribal communities. However, despite nation's efforts to ensure constitutional equality, dignity and development that they themselves wish for, the tribal people have lagged behind in education owing to external as well as internal constraints, socio-economic and cultural background of the tribals and psychological problems of first generation learners etc.

The Scheduled Tribe population represents one of the most economically impoverished



## PROBLEM AND PROSPECTIVES FACED BY TEACHER EDUCATION THROUGH DISTANCE MODE: A STUDY

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### Abstract

As far as the word 'Education' in literal sense is concerned, learning is correlated to it, as learning develops one's knowledge, simultaneously enables him to transmit it to other students in future. Now, keeping in view the dearth of trained teachers in spite of having a good number of educational institutions, the educationists ponder over the problem which emerges the concept of B.Ed. learning courses through Open and Distance mode by National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE). However, Distance Learning mode reveals that the social, economic and the merits of today's Digital India, a teacher has affluent scope of acquiring B.Ed. degree in his locality at his convenient time and also has the access to be in touch with best educational faculties as well as can unveil his potentialities while proceeding for B.ED learning and thus be motivated for better career goals keeping his family commitment to remain besides them at their weal and woe. Distance education has also undergone a tremendous change – paper, pen to-mode. This paper attempts to bring out why these types of institutions are imperative if the country has to achieve the desired Gross Enrolment and to deal with shortage of qualified teachers and a strong discrimination against students and teachers graduating from such mode of education and their recruitment. However, like all matters this aspect also has its pros and cons. One of the lacunas in Distance Learning is to lose the scope of direct interaction vis-a-vis communication with classmates and teachers which creates alternatively one problem solving ingenuities side by side the avenues of focussing his innate potentialities in thoughts at the very situation. Save and except these, one may not have the resources to keep pace with modern technologies and electronically updated, like internet, world wide web(www), there may be budgetary deficiency and no immediate feedback can be expected. Whatsoever be the disadvantages in Distance Learning mode, the population rate and huge unemployment trouble have thrown challenges for the students who have the admission problems in regular course to go in for teacher education in B. Ed. through this mode in order to be self-dependent.

**Key words:** Teacher, Education, Distance mode, Problem and prospectives etc.

## Relationship of Total Fertility Rate, Birth Rate, Death Rate in West Bengal Among Muslims

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### ABSTRACT

Literacy is traditionally defined as the ability to read and write, with understanding, a short, simple statement about one's everyday life (United Nations, 2008). All the states and union territories of West Bengal have not achieved 100 per cent literacy, according to the census 2011. Literacy rate affects development of an economy. The paper aims to find out the correlation between total literacy rate and major demographic variables namely total fertility rate, birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate and life expectancy at birth in West Bengal. The paper uses secondary data of literacy rate (total) for the year 2011 and total fertility rate, birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate and life expectancy rate for 2013 to study their correlation with scatter diagram. It is found that literacy rate and total fertility rate are linearly negatively correlated, literacy rate and birth rate are linearly negatively correlated, literacy rate and death rate have a linear moderate negative correlation, literacy rate and life expectancy at birth have a linear moderate positive correlation and, literacy rate and infant mortality rate have a moderate negative correlation in West Bengal among muslims.

**Key words:** Literacy, correlation, demographic, scatter, muslims, West Bengal

### INTRODUCTION

Literacy is traditionally defined as the ability to read and write, with understanding, a short, simple statement about one's everyday life (United Nations, 2008). Beyond the traditional concept, literacy is now understood as a means of identification, understanding, interpretation, creation and communication in an increasingly digital, text-mediated, information rich and

## Disparities among Hindus in Infant Mortality Rates and Their Major Determinants in West Bengal

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### ABSTRACT

*This paper tried to examine the interdistrict disparities of infant mortality rate(IMR) and their major determinants in West Bengal among Hindus where the study based on cross sectional data in latest census,2011.In the present study, twenty seven Districts out of twenty eight Districts in West Bengal among Hindus has taken as a cross sectional units. The choice of Districts and socioeconomic as well as demographic variables are partly guided by availability of data. The IMR has been considered as most important indicators of health for the construction of human development index (UNDP, 1995) and it is taken as a proxy variable of the life expectancy at birth. In this paper we tried to capture inter district disparities of IMR by vertical bar diagram approach and next to explain the major determinants of IMR. We have run a robust multiple regression models by applying OLS technique. Before, running multiple regression the pair wide correlation coefficient between IMR and all explanatory variables separately as well as pair wide inter correlation among explanatory variables have been calculated. It is seen from bar diagram there is clear evidence of interdistrict disparities of IMR in West Bengal among Hindus in 2011.The findings of correlation coefficient indicates that the nature and degree of association between paired variables to be satisfying the a priori theoretical expectation in every case. It is found from robust multiple regression model the female literacy rate, net state domestic product at factor cost at constant prices and constant term are statistically significant at varying level.*

**Key Words:** Health, Infant mortality rate, Census, Socio-economic and Demographic variables.



'এবং মজুয়া' - নিউজিয়োলা স্কুলী অর্গান (U.G.C.- CARE I) মাসিক  
অনিসংগ্রহ অর্ন্তভূত। ২০২০ সালে প্রকাশিত  
অনিসংগ্রহ ৬০ পৃ. এবং ৮৩ পৃ. উত্তরীণ।

# এবং মজুয়া

(বাংলা ভাষা, সাহিত্য ও গবেষণাধর্মী মাসিক পত্রিকা)

২২তম বর্ষ, ১২৩ (ক) সংখ্যা, আগষ্ট, ২০২০

সম্পাদক

ডা. মদনমোহন বেরা

কে. কে. প্রকাশন

গোবর্দ্ধনচক, মেদিনীপুর, প. বঙ্গ।

১৪০	৩৭ অধিকার এবং কর্তব্য : পারস্পরিক সম্পর্ক :: রিপটু মহন্ত	১১৭
১৪১	৩৮ রবীন্দ্রসাহিত্যে উত্তোজাযাত্রা :: সুপ্রিয় ভট্টাচার্য	৩১০
১৪৩	৩৯ অ্যান্টি-ক্যান্সার উদ্ভিদ ও উদ্ভিদজাত ঔষধাবলি :: সুশান্ত কুমার গিহি	৩১৪
১৪৬	৪০ মানবসম্পদ মিমিত্তিকমে প্রাচীন শিক্ষা শাস্ত্র :: উদ্ভুল কর্মকার	৩১২
১৪৭	৪১ মুম্বই কোর্ট : একটি আঞ্চলিক ইতিহাস :: উত্তম দাস	৩৩০
১৪৮	৪২ বনভূমির গল্পে বিনয় প্রসন্ন :: দেবপ্রী পণ্ডা	৩৩৬
১৫০	৪৩ শালগিয়ার ডাকে : শেখক ইয়েরাজদের বিরুদ্ধে আদিবাসীদের ঐক্যবদ্ধ সংগ্রাম :: গণেশ হেমব্রুম	৩৪৪
১৫১	৪৪ অভিজিৎ সেনের 'সেবাশী' : সেবতার উর্ধ্বে মানবতার জয়গণন :: শৌলপ্রী দাস	৩৫২
১৫৩	৪৫ কুবের, মালা ও কপিলার সম্পর্কের টানাপোড়েন : 'পদ্মানদীর মাঝি' :: সুবর্ণা সিকদার	৩৫৯
১৫৬	৪৬ কলকাতায় সমীত চর্চা ও বাদ্যযন্ত্র নির্মাতাদের উত্তোরণ :: বিশ্বজিৎ ভট্টাচার্য	৩৭০
১৫৯	৪৭ বহুিম উপন্যাসে অপ্রধান নারী চরিত্র :: ড. শচীপ্রনাথ বাল্য	৩৭৪
১৬১	৪৮ কোচবিহার জেলার ক্ষুদ্রতম জনজাতি অসুর সম্প্রদায় :: ড. সঞ্জিত কুমার শীল শর্মা	৩৯০
১৬২	৪৯ পক্ষাতাসের প্রকারভেদ : একটি আলোচনা :: ড. সুনীল কুমার দাস	৩৯৬
১৬৪	৫০ সমীত দাস ও অমর মিত্রের কবি মধুসূদন দত্তের জীবনী উপন্যাস: 'মধুময় তামরস' ও 'দশমী দিবসে' :: গায়ত্রী আচার্য	৪০২
১৬৬	৫১ গতানুগতিক ও সামাজিক মাধ্যমের আয়নায় নারী :: পিয়া সিনহা	৪১৫
১৬৭	৫২ গল্প এবং ছোটগল্প উদ্ভবের ইতিহাস এবং স্বাতন্ত্র্য :: সারমিন রহমান	৪২০
১৬৯	৫৩ ভক্তি আন্দোলন ও শ্রীমন্ত শঙ্করদেব :: ড. অণু ওই ঠাকুরতা	৪২৬
১৭০	৫৪ রোহিলা ও রোহিলখন্ড : আফগান যোদ্ধা ব্যবসায়ীদের ভারতে স্বাধীন নবাবী প্রতিষ্ঠার আখ্যান :: রাজু মিত্তী	৪৩২
১৭১	৫৫ শান্তিপুত্রের রাস উৎসব :: সুমিত্র ঘোষ	৪৪২
১৭৩	৫৬ একওয়ার্ড টমাস, আলফ্রেড লর্ড টেনিসন এবং জীবনামল দাশের "পেঁচা" - বিশ্রাম-দুঃ-মৃত্যু ও মানুষ - মনুষ্যত্বের জীবনযুদ্ধের প্রতীকী আলিঙ্গন :: ইয়ামেনুর খাতুন	৪৫১

## শান্তিপূরের রাস উৎসব সুমিত ঘোষ

শ্রীকৃষ্ণের শ্রেষ্ঠলীলা রাসলীলা, দ্বাপর যুগে শ্রীধাম বৃন্দাবনে ভগবান শ্রীকৃষ্ণ বহুলীলা করেছেন। শ্রীধাম বৃন্দাবনে শ্রীকৃষ্ণের শেষলীলাও বলা যেতে পারে রাসলীলা। কারণ এরপর শ্রীকৃষ্ণ স্থূল শরীরে বৃন্দাবন ত্যাগ করেছিলেন। 'রাস' শব্দের উৎপত্তি হয়েছে মূলত রস 'শব্দ থেকে।

রাসলীলা শ্রীকৃষ্ণের কাম-বিজয়লীলা। বৃন্দাবনের বৃজগোপিনীরা মহান কাত্যায়নী বৃত্ত করেছিলেন শ্রীকৃষ্ণকে পাওয়ার জন্য, ভগবান তাদের ইচ্ছা পূর্ণ করেন (মা কাত্যায়নী) এবং রাস পূর্ণিমা তিথিতে বৃন্দাবনের বৃজগোপীদের নিয়ে রাসলীলা করেন। এই লীলার অন্যতম প্রধান শর্ত ছিলো লীলাঙ্গনে একমাত্র পুরুষ থাকবেন স্বয়ং শ্রীকৃষ্ণ। এরপর শুরু হলো মহা রাসলীলা। শ্রীমদ্ভাগবত অনুযায়ী শ্রীধাম বৃন্দাবনে রসরাজ শ্রীকৃষ্ণ ষোড়শ গোপিনীদের নিয়ে রাসলীলা করেছিলেন। 'এক গোপী এক কৃষ্ণ' অর্থাৎ প্রত্যেক গোপিনীদের সাথেই স্বয়ং শ্রীকৃষ্ণ উপস্থিত। ভগবান শ্রীকৃষ্ণ নিজের থেকেই আরও অনেক শ্রীকৃষ্ণ সৃষ্টি করলেন। তাই সব গোপীই শ্রীকৃষ্ণকে আলাদা আলাদাভাবে অন্তরঙ্গ ভাবে পেলো। দেবাদিদেব মহাদেবও অপূর্বলীলা দর্শন করার ইচ্ছা প্রকাশ করলেন। কিন্তু ভগবান শ্রীকৃষ্ণের শর্ত ছিল এই লীলায় তিনিই হবেন একমাত্র পুরুষ। তাই দেবাদিদেব মহাদেব মহিলার বেশে রাসলীলা দর্শন করতে গোপনে প্রবেশ করলেন। ভগবান শ্রীকৃষ্ণ শরৎকালে প্রস্ফুটিত ফুলের শোভা দেখে যোগমায়া কে আশ্রয় করে গোপীগণের সাথে রাসক্রীড়ায় মেতে উঠেছিলেন। অন্তর্মামী শ্রীকৃষ্ণ বুঝতে পারলেন মহাদেব প্রবেশ করেছেন এবং সাথে সাথেই পরমেশ্বর ভগবান শ্রীকৃষ্ণ রাসলীলা ত্যাগ করলেন। দেবাদিদেব মহাদেব প্রধাস্থিত হয়ে সেইসময় বলেছিলেন 'যে পবিত্র রাসলীলা তুমি আমাকে দর্শন করতে দিলে না, তা আমি অচন্ডালকে দর্শন করাবো'। দ্বাপরে বৃন্দাবনের রাসলীলা দর্শনে ব্যর্থ মহাদেবকে এভাবে আশ্বস্ত করা হয় যে তিনি পরের জন্মে কলিকালে শান্তিপূরে অদ্বৈত রূপে আবির্ভূত হয় রাসের অনুপম ঐশ্বর্য রসাস্বাদনে সক্ষম হবেন।

কলিযুগে দেবাদিদেব মহাদেব এবং বিষ্ণুদেব যুগলদ্বয় হয়ে ধরাধামে অবতীর্ণ হয়েছিলেন বৈষ্ণব চূড়ামণি শ্রীমৎ অদ্বৈত আচার্য। এই অদ্বৈত আচার্যই প্রথম শান্তিপূরের রাসলীলাকে উৎসব হিসাবে প্রকাশ করালেন আপামর

ভক্তমণ্ডলী

রাধারানিই  
উৎসব শুরু  
পেয়েছিলে  
থেকে রাধা  
আসেন।

অপরদিবে  
বৈপ্যরীতা  
মিশ্রণে এ  
বৈষ্ণবীয়  
অভিন্নতা  
আবির্ভূত  
তাই শান্তি

গোলক  
সাদা দি  
বিলিয়ে  
উৎস শ্রী  
নিত্যানন্দ  
গৌর আ  
দর্শন ক

রামানন্দ  
অদ্বৈত

আস্বাদ  
করেন  
গ্রন্থের  
চৌধুরী  
করেন



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## নদীয়ার ইতিহাস ও সংস্কৃতি

### সুমিত ঘোষ

ইতিহাস :

গঙ্গার সমতটে অবস্থিত নদীয়ার প্রাচীনকালের অবস্থানগত অঞ্চলের ভৌগোলিক নাম ও চতুঃসীমা বর্তমানকালে এতটাই পরিবর্তিত হয়েছে যে বর্তমান নদীয়ার সঙ্গে তার কোনো সামঞ্জস্য নেই। পৌরাণিক তথ্যানুযায়ী নদীয়া জেলার নবদ্বীপ ও শান্তিপুর প্রাচীন গৌড় রাজ্যের অন্তর্ভুক্ত ছিল। ৪২৮ খ্রিঃ বরাহমিহির কর্তৃক রচিত 'বৃহৎ সাহিত্য'য় বর্ণনা করা হয়েছে বর্তমান নদীয়া অঞ্চল প্রাচীন কালে কিছু সময়ে বঙ্গ এবং গৌড় রাজ্যের অন্তর্ভুক্ত ছিল। তবে নদীয়া যে সমসময়েই বঙ্গভুক্ত ছিল তা 'বৃহৎ সাহিত্য'য় স্পষ্ট করে বলা হয়নি। 'শেখ সুভোদায়া' ও 'পপ সনস্ জোনস্' থেকে জানা যায় ১১২৪ শকাব্দ বা ১২০২-১২০৩ খ্রিঃ ইখতিয়ার উদ্দিন মহম্মদ বিন বখতিয়ার খলজি বাংলার নওদিয়া বা নদীয়া আক্রমণ করেন। অর্থাৎ বলা যেতে পারে সেনরাজ লক্ষণ সেনের আমলে বা ১২০২-০৩ খ্রিঃ নদীয়া বঙ্গ ভুক্ত ছিল।

বর্তমান নদীয়ার নিকটবর্তী বাংলাদেশের ফরিদপুর জেলায় প্রাপ্ত চারটি তন্ত্রশাসনে তিনজন স্বাধীন একচ্ত্র অধীশ্বর গোপালচন্দ্র, ধর্মদিত্য ও সমাচারদেবের উল্লেখ আছে। অনুমান করা হয় এরা সকলেই বঙ্গ স্থপতি ছিলেন এবং কোনো না কোনো ভাবে নদীয়ার সঙ্গে সম্পর্কিত ছিলেন। কিংবদন্তি অনুযায়ী নদীয়ার কিছু অংশ শশাঙ্কের রাজধানী কর্ণসুবর্ণের অন্তর্ভুক্ত ছিল। নদীয়ার পাল রাজাদের শাসন সম্পর্কে কোনো নির্দিষ্ট তথ্য আজও পাওয়া যায়নি। নদীয়ার পাল রাজাদের কোনো নির্দিষ্ট লেখমালা আবিষ্কৃত হয়নি। যদিও পালরাজাদের বেশ কিছু সংখ্যক লেখমালা আবিষ্কৃত হয়েছে তবুও অস্পষ্টতা বা সাল তারিখ নির্দিষ্ট ভাবে উল্লেখ না থাকায় তা থেকে কোনো ঠিক সিদ্ধান্তে আসা যায় না। সাহিত্যগত কিছু তথ্য থেকে অনুমান করা হয় ৭৫০-৭৭৫ খ্রিঃ প্রথম পালরাজা গোপাল এবং তার পুত্র ধর্মপাল ৭৭৫-৮১০ খ্রিঃ পর্যন্ত নদীয়ার পাল রাজাদের আধিপত্য বজায় ছিল। পালরাজা ধর্মপাল ছিলেন বৌদ্ধধর্মের মহাবান শাখার মহান পৃষ্ঠপোষক, ত্রিভুজীয় লেখক লামা তারানাথ এর বিবরণ অনুযায়ী ধর্মপাল তার ৫০০ ধর্মীয় শিক্ষাকেন্দ্র স্থাপন করেছিলেন। এর মধ্যে উল্লেখযোগ্য একটি প্রতিষ্ঠান হল নদীয়া জেলার অন্তর্গত কৃষ্ণনগরের নিকটবর্তী সুবর্ণবিহার টিপি। নদীয়ার দুই প্রাচীন কালীগঞ্জের দেবগ্রাম ও রাণাঘাটের দেবগ্রাম ধর্মপাল পুত্র দেবপাল (৮১০-৮৪৭)



‘এবং মহুয়া’-বিদ্যাবিদ্যালয় মঞ্জুরী আয়োগ (UGC-CARE list-II 2021) অনুমোদিত তালিকার  
অন্তর্ভুক্ত। ২০২১ সালে প্রকাশিত ১৬ পৃ. তালিকার (৩১৯টির মধ্যে) ৩ পৃ. ৬০নং উল্লেখিত।

# এবং মহুয়া

(বাংলা ভাষা, সাহিত্য ও গবেষণাধর্মী মাসিক পত্রিকা)

২৩ তম বর্ষ, ১৩৭ সংখ্যা, আগস্ট, ২০২১

সম্পাদক

ডা. মদনমোহন বেরা

কে. কে. প্রকাশন

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## স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনে নদীয়া জেলার ভূমিকা সুমিত ঘোষ

“বণিকের মাগদও দেখা দিল

পোহালে শরীরী রাজদগুরুপে।”— রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর

ইংরেজ ঈশ্বর ইণ্ডিয়া কোম্পানীর উদ্ধতানুলক আচরণ, নবাবের সাথে কোম্পানীর বারবার প্রতিশ্রুতিভঙ্গ, নবাব পরিবারের অন্তর্কলহ, বড়য়র ও সিরাজের ব্যক্তিগত ক্রটির অনিবার্য পরিণতি ছিল ১৭৫৭ এর ২৩ শে জুন পলাশীর প্রান্তরে সংঘটিত হওয়া ‘পলাশীর যুদ্ধ’। বস্তুতঃ পলাশী ছিল অবিভক্ত বাংলার নদীয়া জেলার অন্তর্গত। পলাশীর যুদ্ধ সিরাজের দিক থেকে আয়তনমূলক যুদ্ধ, বাংলার চোখে এই যুদ্ধ দেশের স্বাধীনতা রক্ষার যুদ্ধ, ন্যায় যুদ্ধ। পলাশীর যুদ্ধে মীরমদন ও মোহনলাল প্রকল বিরুদ্ধে লড়াই চালিয়েও শেষ পর্যন্ত বাংলার স্বাধীনতাকে অক্ষুর রাখতে গিয়ে অমর শহীদের স্মৃতি বহন করেন। এবং পলাশীর যুদ্ধে পরাজয়ের পরে সিরাজ বন্দী হন এবং ইংরেজদের প্ররোচনায় তাঁকে হত্যা করা হয়। মীরমদন, মোহনলাল ও সিরাজের আত্মবলিদানের মধ্য দিয়ে ঔপনিবেশিক ইংরেজ সরকারের বিরুদ্ধে শুরু হয় পরবর্তী ভারতের প্রথম স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রাম। এক দিকে পলাশীর যুদ্ধের মধ্যে দিয়ে যেমন বাংলার স্বাধীনতার সূর্য অস্তমিত হয় অন্যদিকে এই পলাশী তথা অবিভক্ত বাংলার নদীয়া জেলা থেকেই স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের বীজ বপণ হয় বলা যেতে পারে।

আর প্রথম স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামী শহিদ হিসাবে সিরাজকে অবশ্যই চিহ্নিত করা যেতে পারে। যদিও ইংরেজ ঐতিহাসিকরা সিরাজ-উদ-দৌল্লাকে নিন্দিত করেছেন, তাঁর চরিত্র হনন করেছেন। সিরাজকে অত্যাচারী, লম্পট, বদমেজাজী, নেশাগ্রস্ত, দুশ্চরিত্র, নিষ্ঠুর (হলওয়ালের অন্ধকূপ হত্যা) বলে বর্ণনা করেছেন। হানিটনের বিখ্যাত খিয়রিতে দেখানো হয়েছে যে ইংরেজরা যা যা করেছে সভ্যতার মঙ্গলের জন্য করেছে। কিন্তু নবীনচন্দ্র সেন ঔপনিবেশিক শাসকের চাকুরীরত হলেও তাঁর ‘পলাশীর যুদ্ধ’ বইতে সিরাজকে নতুনভাবে পুনর্মূল্যায়ন করলেন। নবীনচন্দ্র সেন সিরাজকে স্বাধীনতা প্রেমী হিসাবে দেখালেন আখ্যান কাব্যে। তিনিই প্রথম সিরাজকে জাতীয়তাবাদী বীর বলে উল্লেখ করলেন। যদিও জাতীয়তাবোধ চেতনা সেই সময় আসেনি। কিন্তু তাঁর লেখনীর মধ্য দিয়ে সাধারণ মানুষ সিরাজের জন্য দুঃখ অনুভব করতে লাগল। স্বদেশ প্রেমে আগ্রস্ত হল। অক্ষয় কুমার দত্তও তাঁর গবেষণা গ্রন্থে ইংরেজদের দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীকে ভেঙ্গে দিলেন এবং সিরাজকে জাতীয়তাবাদী সংগ্রামী শহিদ



‘এবং মজুয়া’-বিষয়বস্তুসমূহের আলাপ (U.G.C.- CARE List) অনুসারে  
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অনিন্দনীয় ৬০ পৃ. এবং ১১১ পৃ. উল্লিখিত।

# এবং মজুয়া

(বাংলা ভাষা, সাহিত্য ও গবেষণার্থী বার্ষিক পত্রিকা)

২৩ তম বর্ষ, ১৩২ (ক) সংখ্যা, এপ্রিল, ২০২১

সম্পাদক

ডা. মদনমোহন বেরা

ডে.ডে. প্রকাশক

মৌলভীবাজার, মৌলভীবাজার, গ.স্বা।

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:: গাফফার আনসারী		৩৭. নতি
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:: ড. নির্মলেন্দু মঙ্গল		ড:
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## নদীয়া জেলায় উদ্ভাব্য প্রভাব : একটি সমীক্ষা সুমিত্র ঘোষ

১৯৪৭ সাল, ১৫ই আগস্ট সমগ্র ভারতবর্ষ স্বাধীনতা লাভ করে কিন্তু এই স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনের কাজিকত ছিলো না। কারণ আমরা স্বাধীনতা পেলাম বটে কিন্তু তা আমাদের হৃৎকণ্ঠকে মুভাগে ভাগ করে। প্রায়শত ১৯৪৭ সালের ১৫ই আগস্ট ভারতবর্ষ বঙ্গীনতা লাভ করলেও পশ্চিমবঙ্গের নদীয়া জেলা স্বাধীনতা লাভ করে ১৮ই আগস্ট। ভারতবর্ষ দেশভাগের ফলে যে দুটি প্রদেশ সবচেয়ে বেশি কতিয়ন্ত হইয়াছিলো তা হলো বঙ্গা এবং পঞ্জাব। আর এই দেশ ভাগের ফল ছিলো পশ্চিমবঙ্গে মারাত্মক। আর পশ্চিমবঙ্গের সবচেয়ে কতিয়ন্ত হইয়াছিলো নদীয়া জেলায়। ১৯৪৭ ষ্টিকটম্পে ১৫ই আগস্টের পর নদীয়ার আয়তন প্রায় অর্ধেক হয়ে গিয়াছিলো কিন্তু উদ্ভাব্যদের আগমন হইয়াছিলো বিপুল সংখ্যক। ১৯৫০ সালের পর থেকে পূর্ববঙ্গ থেকে সহায় সবলহীন লোকেরা ললললল এপার বাংলায় নদীয়া জেলায় আশ্রয় নিতে বাধ্য হয়। সরকারি হিসাব মতে, ১৯৫০ সাল পর্যন্ত আগত উদ্ভাব্য সংখ্যা ২৩, ০৪, ৫১৪ জন; ১৯৫২ সাল পর্যন্ত ২৫, ১৬, ৫০০ জন; ১৯৫৪ সাল পর্যন্ত পশ্চিমবঙ্গে সর্বমোট ২৬, ৬২, ৬০১ জন উদ্ভাব্য এসেছে, ১৯৬০-৬১ উদ্ভাব্য সংখ্যা ছাড়াই প্রায় ৬০ জনক। এই বিপুল সংখ্যক উদ্ভাব্য আগমনের ফলে পশ্চিমবঙ্গের অন্যান্য জেলার থেকে নদীয়া জেলায় চাল পেরেছিল মারাত্মক, কারণ নদীয়া জেলা ছিল বাংলারদেশ সীমান্তবর্তী।

এ বিপুল সংখ্যক উদ্ভাব্য আগমনের ফলে সরকারি ভাবে খোলা হতে লাগলো ঘর ও অস্থায়ী আশ্রয় পিবিবর। এছাড়া যেখানে যেমন জমি পাওয়া গেছে অধিগ্রহণ করা হলো, এই সব স্থানানো মানুষগুলোকে আশ্রয় দেবার জন্য কলোনি তৈরি হলো। শহর ভিত্তিক আদরবান কলোনি ও গ্রনিকাগড়ার কলোনি। এছাড়াও জবর দখল কলোনি। ফের উদ্ভাব্যরা কলোনো ক্যাম্পে ছিলো না তাদের জন্য আর একভাবে পুনর্বাসন দেওয়া হলে থাকে বলে বায়নানামা স্থিয়। এই স্থিমে উদ্ভাব্যরা খড়ফৎ বা জমির মাজিকনের কাছ থেকে জমি নিকটন করতেন। মাজিকরা উদ্ভাব্য পরিবারের কতরি নামে জমি রেজিষ্ট্রি করে জমির দখল নিতেন। সরকার জমির দখিলগুলি বন্ধক রেখে জমির মাজিকনের টাকা ধর নিতেন। পরে তারা নিজেদের ধার শোধ করে দখিল ফিরে পেতেন।

এইভাবে লেখা যায়, উদ্ভাব্যদের জন্য নদীয়া জেলায় সরকারি উল্ল্যেগে মোট ৪৪ টি উল্ল্যেগে স্থাপন করা হয়। তার মধ্যে সদর মহকুমায় ১৮ টি এবং রানামাটি মহকুমায়

\*এবং মজুয়া\* - বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় মঞ্জুরী আয়োগ (U.G.C.- CARE List) অন্তর্ভুক্ত  
তালিকার অন্তর্ভুক্ত। পত্রিকা ক্রমিক নং-৯৬ (জাতীয় ভাষার ১১৪ টির মধ্যে),  
বাংলা, কলা বিভাগের পত্রিকা ক্রমিক নং-৩২।

# এবং মজুয়া

(বাংলা ভাষা, সাহিত্য ও গবেষণার্থী মাসিক পত্রিকা)

১২ তম বর্ষ, ১২০ (ক) সংখ্যা, এপ্রিল, ২০২০

সম্পাদক

ডা. মদনমোহন বেরা

ডে.সে. প্রকাশক

শেখরপুর, মেদিনীপুর, প.খা।



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## বিজয়কৃষ্ণ গোস্বামী ও শান্তিপুর ব্রাহ্মসমাজ সুমিত্র ঘোষ

ঊনবিংশ শতকে বাংলার বুকে যে নবজাগরণের সূত্রপাত হয়েছিল সেই নবজাগরণে অগ্রণী ভূমিকা পালন করেছেন শান্তিপুর। সমসাময়িক তথ্য তারই প্রমাণ দেয়। ঊনবিংশ শতক ছিল বিপ্লবের যুগ। ধর্মীয় বিশ্বব ও সামাজিক বিপ্লব মানুষের মনে এনে দেয় যুক্তিবাদ। বলাবাহুল্য এই ধর্মীয় ও সামাজিক সংস্কার আন্দোলনের লেভুত দেয় ব্রাহ্মসমাজ। ব্রাহ্মসমাজের উদার, স্বাধীন মানবিক চিন্তাধারায় আকৃষ্ট হন বহু মানুষ। রাজা রামমোহন রায়ের 'বৃহসপতা' ভারতের বিভিন্ন ধর্ম ও ধর্ম সম্প্রদায়কে যেভাবে একসূত্রে বেঁধে ধর্মসম্পন্নকে শ্রদ্ধাশীল করে তুলেছিলেন, তাতে ভারতের জাতিীয় একতার পথ প্রশস্ত হয়েছিল। মানুষের সংস্কারাঙ্কন ধর্মভাবনাকে মুক্ত করতে ও রূপ নানক, ঈশ্বরতন্যদেব, কবীর, তুলসী দাস প্রভৃতি প্রাতঃস্মরণীয় ব্যক্তিত্ব ভারতের নর নারীকে প্রকৃত ধর্মপথের দিশা দিতে আশ্রয় চেষ্টি করেছিলেন। তবু অসংখ্য লোকের মন থেকে ধর্মের অজ্ঞানতা ও কুসংস্কার দূর হয়নি। হিন্দু ধর্মের মূল গ্রন্থ হল বেদ ও উপনিষদ। কিন্তু মানুষ অন্ধ সংস্কারবশে বেদ উপনিষদের সার কথা ভুলে গিয়ে পৌরাণিক দেব দেবীর পূজা নিয়েই বাস্তু। ব্রাহ্মসমাজ বেদ ও উপনিষদের ভাবনাকে নতুন করে প্রতিষ্ঠা করতেই পরিহার করে বেদ ও উপনিষদকে ভিত্তি করে বিওঙ্ক ব্রহ্মোপাসনা শুরু করেন।

ব্রাহ্মসমাজের আদিভাবি কালে সমাজের অবস্থান ছিল ভয়ংকর। মহর্ষি দেবেন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর "তথ্যবেদধিনী" পত্রিকায় লিখেছেন রামমোহন রায়ের সময় দেশের সামাজিক অবস্থা ছিল ভয়ংকর। ভাবলে হৃদকম্প হয়। তখন অন্ধকারের কাল। মানুষের বিচার শক্তি চিত্তশক্তি তলানিতে। সর্বত্র শিক্ষার অভাব। অবিদ্যার রাজত্ব। সামাজিক ক্রিয়া কর্মে তার প্রতিফলন নিত্য দিনের ঘটনা। সমাজের বুকে চলছে নারকীয় সতীদাহ প্রথা। গঙ্গার সন্ধান বিসর্জন করে দেবী গঙ্গাকে তুষ্ট করা। চলছে বাত্য বিবাহ, বহু বিবাহ, কৌতিল্য প্রথা। পণপ্রথা ও জাতিভেদ প্রথার যুগকাণ্ড-এ মানুষ অসহায়। নারী সমাজ শিক্ষা ও সম্পত্তির অধিকার থেকে বঞ্চিত। ইংরেজি শিক্ষার প্রতি অনীহা।

ব্রাহ্মসমাজ সমাজ সংস্কার এবং ধর্মসংস্কারের উদ্দেশ্য নিয়ে আন্দোলন করেছে এবং উপাসনা, প্রার্থনা, কীর্তনাদিও করেছে। লোকের ব্রাহ্মসমাজ প্রবর্তিত সমাজ সংস্কারে অধিকারশ গ্রহণ করেছে।



‘এবং মল্লয়া’ - বিবেচনাযোগ্য সফটওয়্যার (U.G.C.- CARE List) অনুযায়ী  
অনিন্দনীয় অমূল্য। ২০২০ সালে প্রকাশিত।  
ভবিষ্যৎ ৬০ পৃ. এবং ১৮০ পৃ. উল্লেখিত।

# এবং মল্লয়া

(বাংলা ভাষা, সাহিত্য ও গবেষণাধর্মী বার্ষিক পত্রিকা)

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সম্পাদক

ডা. মদনমোহন বেরা

কেন্দ্র প্রধান

আদর্শচাক, এমিনীপুর, পটুয়াখালী।

১৮. Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak এর আনুবাদে  
 শাহাৎশেতা দেবীর 'দ্বৌপদী' :: সন্দীপ টিকাইত  
 ১৯. শক্তি চট্টোপাধ্যায়ের কবিতায় প্রেমচেতনা :: সোমা মুখার্জি  
 ২০. বাংলা ছোটগল্প : বিপর্যয় বর্ধকের স্বরূপ সন্ধান  
 :: বিশ্বজিৎ যোদান  
 ২১. নন্দীয়ার মেলা :: সুমিত্র ঘোষ  
 ২২. সমন্বিত শিক্ষা সাংস্কৃতিক আগরণে ভেঙেছে হেয়ার  
 :: শ্যামলী মন্ডল  
 ২৩. শ্রমিক থেকে শ্রমিক-কবিতে উত্তরণ: কেই চট্টোপাধ্যায়  
 :: স্বপন প্রামাণিক  
 ২৪. কবিকঙ্কণ মুকুন্দের চতুর্মুখী শিঙ-বিশ্বের দুই ভুবন  
 :: তমালকুমার ব্যানার্জী  
 ২৫. জ্যোতিষ্ময়ী দেবীর ছোটগল্পে প্রতিফলিত বৈধব্যমন্ডল  
 :: সুজিত দেবনাথ  
 ২৬. স্বাতন্ত্র্যের রুক্ষস্বর: নলিনী বেরার গল্প ভুবন :: উজ্জল প্রামাণিক  
 ২৭. পর্যালোচনার আলোকে নবরত্ননাথ মিত্রের 'হারানো  
 মণি হারানো মন' উপন্যাস :: ড. জয় কুমার দাস  
 ২৮. সমতা ও বৈষম্য: নৈতিক সমীক্ষা :: বরুণ কুমার ঘোষ  
 ২৯. তিলোত্তমা মজুমদারের নিবাচিত গল্পে মায়েরা :  
 নিভেজল আশ্রয়ের আঁচল :: ড. আইরিন পারভিন  
 ৩০. লোকশিল্পের চর্চা কেন্দ্র: ছান্দারের 'অভিব্যক্তি'  
 একটি ঐতিহাসিক পর্যালোচনা :: ঝর্ণা মোদক  
 ৩১. অধর্বেবেদে চিকিৎসাবিজ্ঞান :: শশাংক শেখর পাত্র  
 ৩২. 'সত্যের পথ সোজা': প্রসঙ্গ শত্ৰু মিত্রের 'অরণ্যে'  
 :: ড. অক্ষিতা মুখার্জী  
 ৩৩. অধ্যয়নে ইতিহাসচর্চা :: ড. মধুমিতা মন্ডল বেরা  
 ৩৪. মানবেন্দ্র রায়ের মানবতাবাদী দর্শন: ষ্টেফিত ও প্রাসঙ্গিকতা  
 :: প্যাপি ডি মুখার্জী  
 ৩৫. সম্পর্কের উদ্ভূতন: প্রসঙ্গ অসীম রায়ের 'মা-ছেলে' ছোটগল্প  
 :: সুভাষ চন্দ্র দাস

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১৯১. নন্দীয়ার  
 :: আবু এর  
 ১৯৬. কাকিদি  
 ১৯৭. সীতল  
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## নদীয়ার মোগলা স্মৃতিতে ঘোষ

মেঘনা অর্ধ সপ্তাহেরশ । জয়, বিজয়, পুণ্যসংঘাস, ধর্মীয় ও সামাজিক অনুষ্ঠান  
লাগান মোগলর প্রধান উদ্দেশ্য । জিজ্ঞাস্য, লব্ধ, বিবৃথান, ও স্রেণির মানুষ একত্রে দ্বিগুণ  
হলে তাদের মধ্যে মোগলজন প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয় । ধর্মীয় কীটস্থান অধরা সাধুসন্ত ও হস্ত  
কাঙ্ক্ষির স্মৃতি বিজড়িত স্থান হলে বহু মানুষের মিলনক্ষেত্র । ধনী, গরিব, লম্বা পুরুষ,  
উচ্চ শ্রীচ, অল্পশা অল্পশা সকলে মিলে বিশেষ একাকার হয়ে যায় মোগলাতে । মেগ  
স্থান সার্বজনীন রূপ লাভ করে । মানুষের মানুষের ভেদভেদ মুছে যায় । গবেষণা  
এক মানব সংস্কৃতি ।

এক লোকসহিত জীবন ছাড়াই মোগলর জেগা নদীয়া । নদীয়া নামকরণেই  
ইতিহাস সম্পর্কে খেঁচু জানতে পারা যায় তা হলেঃ ফারাসী ভাষার 'নও' অর্থাৎ  
আর 'দিব' শব্দের অর্থ হলে বাসস্থান । বিদেশি ভাষায় এই 'নওদিয়াব' বা 'নোদিয়া'  
এর বাংলা অর্থঅর্থক্ষেপে ক্রমে নদীয়া শব্দের উৎপত্তি ।

শিখ, সাহিত্য, সংস্কৃতির আদিনায়া এই জেগা বরাবর স্মৃতি, স্মরণঃ  
একাত্তার অংশীদার । প্রকৃতক্ষেত্রেই এই জেগা মহামিলনক্ষেত্র । এই জেগ  
প্রতি রক্তে রক্তে প্রতিমিত্তে ধ্বনিত হয় ঐতিহ্যবাহী গ্রামীণ সংস্কৃতির নিঃশব্দ সঙ্গ  
সেই ঐতিহ্যবাহী গ্রামীণ সংস্কৃতি তথা লোক সংস্কৃতির উন্মুক্ত ধারক ও বাহক জে  
জুড়ে আঞ্চলিক আবেদে ছড়িয়ে ছিটিয়ে থাকে বিভিন্ন মোগা ও পুজো পাবে  
অন্যরূপেই ।

নদীয়া জেগার সপত শহর কুয়নগর । শহর হিসাবে কুয়নগর বহু প্রান্ত  
নয় । ইংরেজ শাসনকাল থেকেই প্রধানত এই শহরের আধুনিক ঘটতে শুরু করে  
আগে এই অঞ্চলের নাম ছিল রেউই । ফালগুন চৈত্র মাসে এখানে রাজবংশ  
মাঠে ধার এক মান ধরে মেলা বসে । এই বারোদোলে জেগার বারোটি অঙ্গ  
থেকে বারোটি বিঘের রাজবাড়ির মাঠে নিয়ে আসা হয় । এই বারোটি বিঘের  
রঙরাম, শ্রী গোপিনীকন, অক্ষীকান্ত, ছোটনাগায়ণ, বৃদ্ধগায়েব, গজের গোলে,  
অষ্টদোলের গোপিনীকান্ত, নদীয়া গোপাল, তেহেটের কুয়নায়, কুয়নচন্দ্র, শ্রীগোপিনীর  
মহামোগলা । মোগলাজার পর একমাত্র কুয়নগরেই এই বারোদোলের মেলা অনুষ্ঠিত  
হয় ।

এছাড়া এই শহরের অঞ্চলের রোগেছে দুটি চার্চ । পশ্চিমে ডিপেন্ডার দুটি

এবং মডেরা-নভের, ২০২০ । । ।

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নদীয়া জেগ  
ক্রেসবও বেশ  
পুজোপুঁরি শাক্ত  
করে রাসের মেলা  
লক্ষ্মীনন্দনকে থেকে  
মেলা চলে একমাস  
। তবে তা প্রধানত  
হতো করে সুসজ্জা  
নদীয়া জে

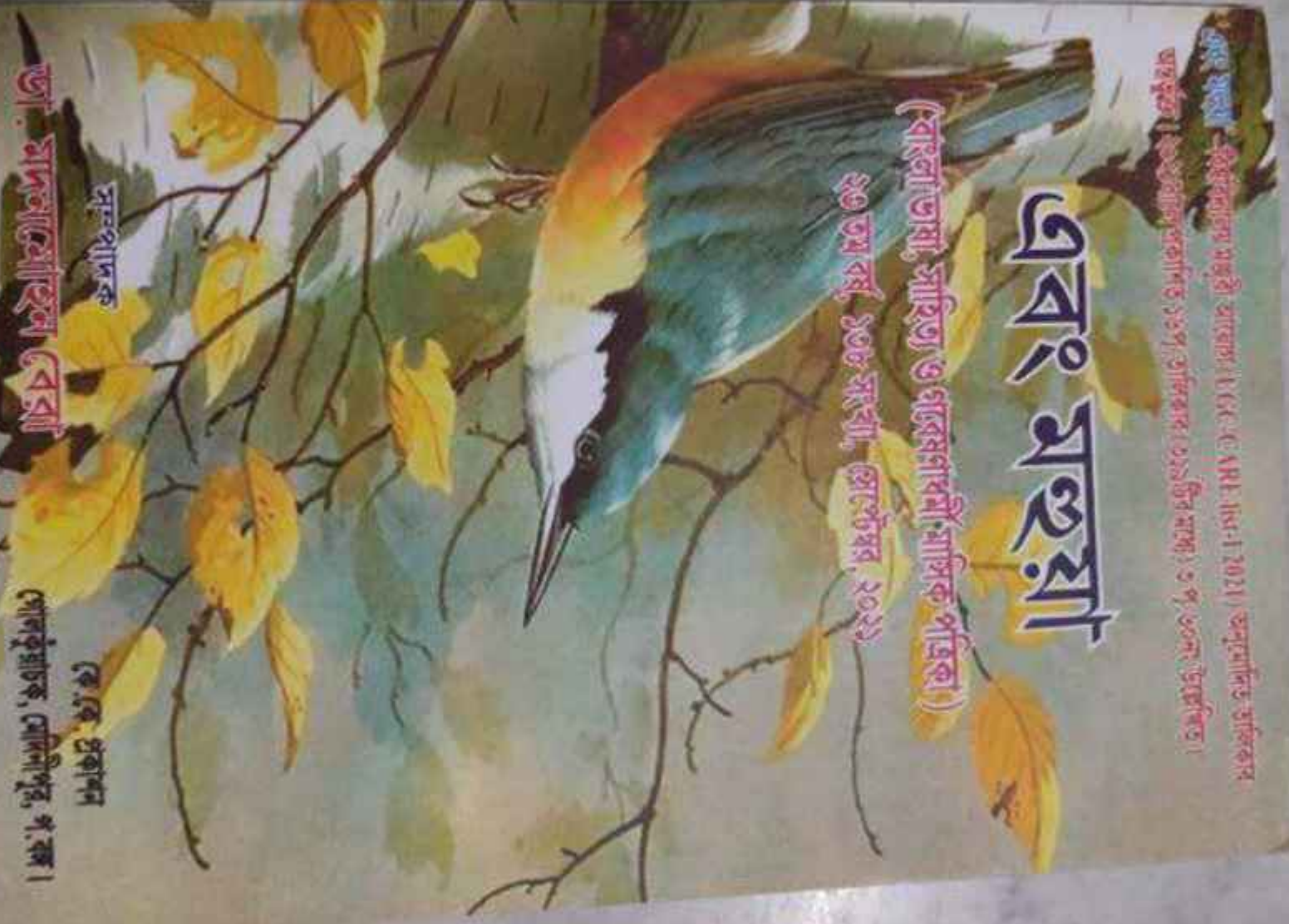
কেসব করে অনুষ্ঠিত  
ও মঠেই নবের যথ  
প্রতি শনিবার ও ম  
মন্দিরকে কেসব ক  
পুঁরিয়া পর্যন্ত এই  
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বহর বৈশাখ মাঠে  
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থেকে লোকজন ত  
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হিস্ব ও মুসলমান  
হিসাবে কাঁচামো  
শান্তি পু  
অনুষ্ঠিত হয় কুঁড়ি  
বাংলায় গব স্যার

পরে শিল্পী - কবিগোবিন্দ অম্বলী আশ্রম (DCCO:AME, Ist-1, 7021), অনুমোদিত অফিসের  
অনুমতি। কলকাতা, কলকাতা-১৩০০, অফিস নং: ৩২২ টিলা সড়ক, ৩ পং, ৩৩নং টিলাবিত্ত।

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(বৈজ্ঞানিক নাম: স্যামিত্র ও গুল্মবর্গাধারী মাসিক পত্রিকা)

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কে.কে. প্রকাশন

গোলাকুশাটক, মৌলিনীপুর, প.বঙ্গ।



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১৯০৫ খ্রীষ্টাব্দে ভারত স্বাধীনতার স্বপ্নকে পূরণের পথ দেখান করার জন্যে প্রচারণা করার পথের বঙ্গভঙ্গ বিদ্রোহী আন্দোলন শক্তিশালী ও সংগঠিত হয়ে ওঠে। স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের জাতীয়তাবাদী চেতনায় নেতৃত্ব গ্রহণ করে নেতৃত্বের পথে ওঠেন। জাতির "স্বদেশী জোট" এর। আন্দোলনের প্রাথমিক লক্ষ্যই ছিল বঙ্গভঙ্গ দল নির্ভিত্ত করা। কিন্তু দু'বছর এই আন্দোলন বৃহত্তর রাজনৈতিক ও সামাজিক বিষয়কে জড়িয়ে নিয়ে আরও বড় আকার ধারণ করে। পরিণতি হয় স্বদেশী আন্দোলনে। বাংলার স্বদেশী আন্দোলনে স্মৃতিতথ্য সরকার (১৯৩৩) চারটি ধারা বিহিত করেছেন। একেই হলে পরম্পর্কিত করা, গঠনমূলক স্বদেশী, রাজনৈতিক চরমপন্থা ও বৈষম্যিক ন্যায়বিচার। ১৯০৫ খ্রীষ্টাব্দে জাতীয় চেতনায় নেতৃত্ব গ্রহণের ঐতিহাসিক আন্দোলন বিবেচনায় রাজনৈতিক পন্থাটি যেহেতু কেবলমাত্র বঙ্গভঙ্গ বিদ্রোহী আন্দোলন ব্যাপকতর স্বদেশী আন্দোলনে পরিণত হয়।

১৯০৫ খ্রীষ্টাব্দের ১৭ই জুলাই কলকাতার এক জনসভায় সুরেন্দ্রনাথ বসুস্বামী বিশিষ্ট প্রবন্ধ ও প্রতিষ্ঠান ব্যাকটের জন্ম দেন। এই আন্দোলন কলকাতার টিউন হয়ে আরেক জনসভায় ব্যাকটের প্রস্তাব আনুষ্ঠানিকভাবে গৃহণ হয়। সেই থেকেই স্বদেশী আন্দোলনের সূচনা। এই প্রতিষ্ঠানীয় নতুন ধরনের বিকাশ ঘটে। জোর দেওয়া হয় অস্বাভাবিকতার জন্যে জরিপে তোলার ওপর। গ্রামের জুড়ে সর্বাঙ্গ পর্যন্ত তোলার ওপর। গঠনমূলক কর্মসূচি গ্রহণ করা হয়। উদ্দেশ্য, বিপন্নী হওয়ার ও প্রতিষ্ঠানের বিকাশ হিসাবে স্বদেশী হওয়ার ও প্রতিষ্ঠানের বিকাশ সাধন। স্মৃতিতথ্য সরকারের মতে, ১৯০৫ খ্রীষ্টাব্দের মধ্যে চরমপন্থী গঠনমূলক স্বদেশী। একেই সরকারে বেশি জোর দেওয়া হয় আর্থ উন্নয়নের বিকাশ সাধনের ওপর এবং কিছুটাটাই হলে রাজনৈতিক চরমপন্থা যার জোর ছিল নিম্নোক্ত প্রতিষ্ঠানের ওপর। প্রথম দিকে বাংলার চরমপন্থীদের গঠনমূলক কর্মসূচি গ্রহণের লক্ষ্যই বেশি লক্ষ্য ছিল। এইসব কর্মসূচির মধ্যে ছিল নিত্যপ্রয়োজনীয় সুযোগ তৈরীর আন্দোলনের উন্নয়ন। জাতীয় শিক্ষা, সার্জনালি আদায়ত একে গ্রামীণ সংগঠন। মেলা খেলার প্রসঙ্গ ও মোকাম পরিচয় স্বদেশী প্রবন্ধ বিপন্নানের উন্নয়ন দেওয়া হয়। এই পন্থায় আন্দোলনের আন্দোলনের সাথে আর্থনৈতিক জগতের আন্দোলন শুরু হয়। এই পন্থায় আন্দোলনের কার্যক্রমে চারটি জরুরী লক্ষ্য। একই হল— ১) বিশিষ্ট প্রবন্ধ ও প্রতিষ্ঠান ব্যাকট, ২) বিকাশ হিসাবে সেন্সিটিভ সুযোগ ও শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের বিকাশ সাধন, ৩) অস্বাভাবিক আইন সাধন এবং ৩) বিশিষ্ট প্রধান পীড়নের বিরুদ্ধে প্রয়োজনীয় বিপন্নানের আন্দোলন।



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# জোড়শ্রী

শাি ২০২৩, একাদশ বর্ষ, ২২তম সংখ্যা

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## শান্তিপুরের পূজো পার্বণ ও মেলা

স্মৃতিত মেলা

সহকারী অধ্যাপক, ইতিহাস বিভাগ,  
শিউনগরায়ণ ক্যাম্পাসর যশোতপুত্রিয়া কলেজ, মুর্শিদাবাদ

উৎসব মূখ্যে বাঙালি জীবনে প্রায় সব উৎসবেরই একটি বিশেষ অঙ্গ মেলা। পশ্চিমবঙ্গে এমন কোন উৎসব নেই যাকে কেবল করে মেলা বসে না। বাংলার কোকসাঙ্কৃতি তথা কোক জীবনের অজর বৈচিত্র্য ধরা পরে মেলাওগিতে। বাঙালি সংস্কৃতির ধারক ও বহক হল মেলা। এটি এমন এক মাধ্যমে যেখানে সর্বাধর্মের মানুষের সংস্কৃতির সননধা ঘটে। এই কারণেই মেলার অপর নাম মিলনক্ষেত্র। অতি প্রাচীনকাল থেকেই বাংলার গ্রাম গঞ্জে এবং মহাফল এককাকগিতে বিভিন্ন ধরনের মেলা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়ে চলেছে প্রতি বছর। বাংলার কৃষ্টি ও সংস্কৃতিতে এই মেলার ভূমিকা ও গুরুত্ব অপরিণীম।

মেলা অর্ধ সমাবেশ। কায়, বিক্রয়, পুণ্যসঞ্চয়, ধর্মীয় ও সামাজিক অনুষ্ঠান পালন মেলায় প্রচলন উৎসব। ভিন্ন মত, ভিন্ন পথ, বিশ্বাস, ও শ্রেণির মানুষ একত্রে মিলিত হলে তালের মতো মেলাকলন প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়। ধর্মীয় পীঠস্থল অথবা সাধুসন্থ ও মহান ব্যক্তির স্মৃতি বিভূষিত স্থান হল বহু মানুষের মিলনক্ষেত্র। ধর্মী, গরিব, নারী, পুরুষ, উচ্চ নীচ, স্পর্শ্য অস্পর্শ্য সকলে মিলে মিলে একাকার হয়ে যায় মেলাতে। মেলায় স্থল সর্বাঙ্গীন রূপ লাভ করে। মানুষে মানুষে ভেদভেদের মুছে যায়। পরে ওঠে এক মানব সংস্কৃতি।

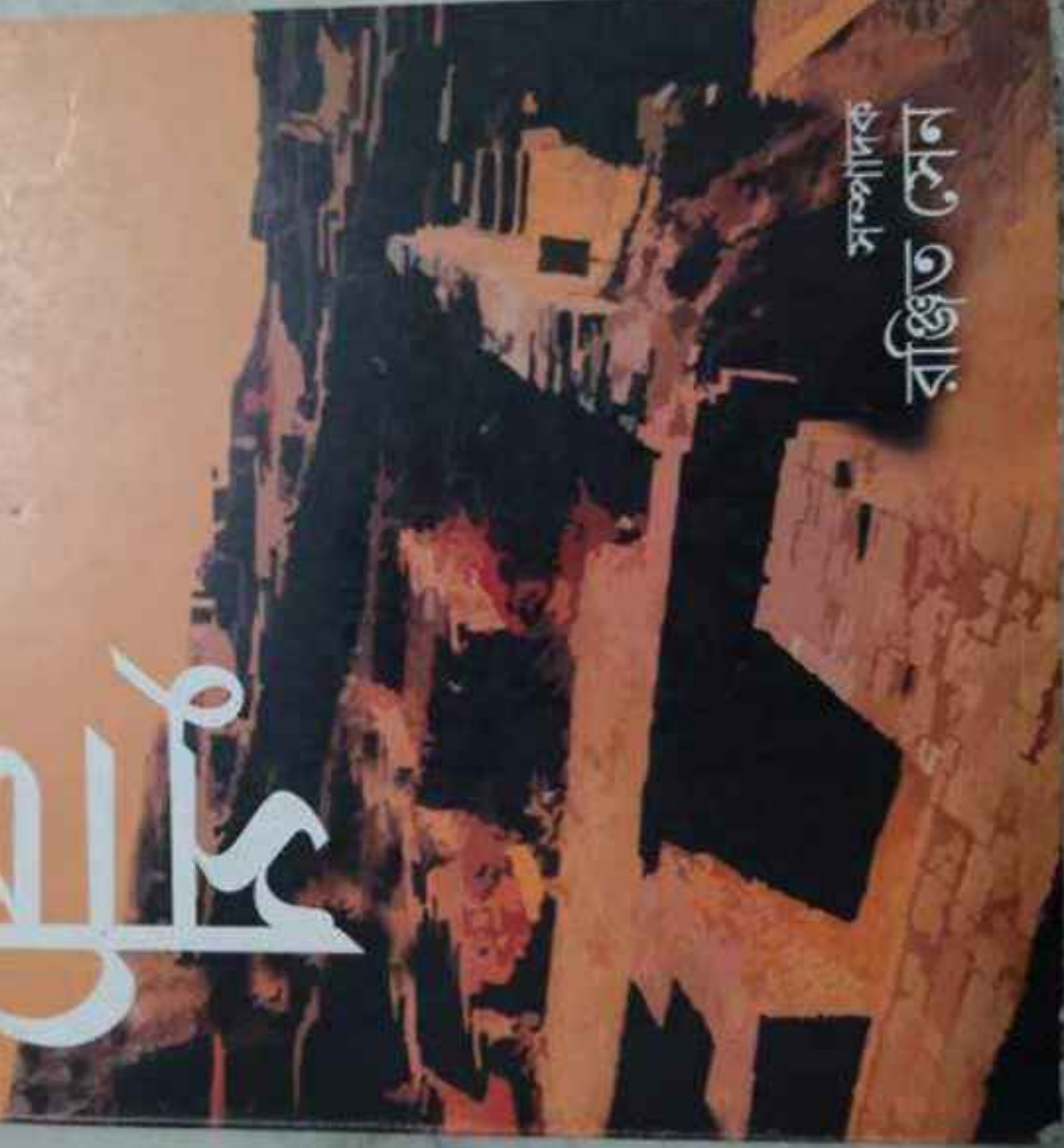
নারীরা মেলায় এক প্রসিদ্ধ অঙ্গ হল শান্তিপুর। এই শহরের রাস উৎসব বেশ প্রাচীন। তবে শান্তিপুরের রাস মূলত বৈষ্ণব সমাজের উৎসব। তবে পুরোপুরি শান্তি হতাবস্তুতে নয়। শান্তিপুরের রাস উৎসবই শান্তিপুরের প্রধান উৎসব, প্রায়ের উৎসবও

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# সুচিন্তা

সম্পাদক  
রঞ্জিত সেন





## সূচিপত্র

উমিশ শতাব্দীর সামরিকপন্থে স্বাধনবিজ্ঞান

ক্রমিক : জ্ঞানের স্থানান্তর ও সাপাত্তর

মধ্যযুগে বাংলায় সমাজী ভারনা

বাংলা লোকসংস্কৃতি চর্চার ইতিহাস :  
প্রসঙ্গ কেরি ও বিসলে

বাংলা গদ্য বিবর্তনের ইতিহাস : ডিটি-পত্র,  
দলিল ও বেশি-বিশেষের মনীষীদের হাতে  
(কোর্ট উইলিয়াম কলেজ পর্যন্ত)

শান্তিপূরের তত্ত্ববায় বিশ্রোহ : নদীয়াক্রমায়  
প্রান্তিক জনের প্রথম ব্রিটিশ নিরোধী বিশ্রোহ

উচ্চ সমস্যা সমাধানে ডায় বিধান চক্র রায়ের উদ্যোগ

যুক্ত দুর্ভিক্ষ মেয়োগের লড়াই : একটি পর্যালোচনা

রবীন্দ্রনাথের বিসর্জন : প্রথাগত সংস্কার বনাম  
প্রেমময় সত্য

দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধ ও ফ্যাসিবাদ বিরোধী আন্দোলনে  
বাঙালার বামপন্থী নারীদের ভূমিকা

১৯৪৩-এ দুর্ভিক্ষ মানবসৃষ্ট ঘটনা, যা ঐতিহাসিক

ছিটমহলের সমস্যা ও সমাধানে ভারত-বাংলাদেশের  
দ্বিপাক্ষিক সম্পর্কের একটি পর্যালোচনা

বাংলাদেশে বামপন্থী শক্তির উত্থানে শ্রমিক  
শ্রেণীর অবদান

শান্তিপূরের লোকসংস্কৃতি

সোহিনী সিনহা (কর্মকার)

সোহাগর মণ্ডল

মানোজ মণ্ডল

ডঃ সঞ্জয় প্রামাণিক

মমিনুর রহমান বিশ্বাস

জয়দেব মণ্ডল

ডঃ সমারেশ মণ্ডল

অঞ্জিতা ভট্টাচার্য

মিঠুন দাস

প্রাণ কুমার রক্তক

মেঘমিত্রা দে

ভবানন্দ রায়

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## শান্তিপুরের লোকসংস্কৃতি

### সুমিত গোস্বামী

সংস্কারী অধ্যাপক

এস. আর. এন্স কলেজ, কোলকাতা, মুর্শিদাবাদ

শান্তিপুরের সাংস্কৃতিক ঐতিহ্য বঙ্গ সংস্কৃতির একটি চরিত্র নির্ণয়ের একটি অন্যতম প্রসিক্ত স্থল। উচ্চ শাক্ত ব্রাহ্মণ্য বৈষ্ণব ও ইসলামীয় সংস্কৃতির প্রবল প্রভাব ও প্রতিপত্তি থাকা সত্ত্বেও শান্তিপুরের সাহিত্য শিল্প সঙ্গীত ধর্ম উৎসব প্রভৃতির প্রায় সবক্ষেত্রেই লোক সংস্কৃতির প্রত্যক্ষ বা পরোক্ষ ভূমিকা লক্ষ করা যায়। শান্তিপুরের বীরতন ঘরানা এবং উচ্চাঙ্গ সঙ্গীতের ঘরানা ছিল বিখ্যাত। উচ্চাঙ্গ সঙ্গীতের বৈশিষ্ট্যের জন্য সেকালে শান্তিপুরকে 'ছেটি দিল্লী' আখ্যায় অভিহিত করা হত। সকল দিক থেকেই শান্তিপুর বিদগ্ধ সংস্কৃতির প্রাণ কেন্দ্র হলেও এই উচ্চ সংস্কৃতির পিছনে লোকসংস্কৃতির বিশেষ ভূমিকা লক্ষ করা যায়। শান্তিপুুরে সুপ্রচলিত রাস, গোপাল, পূজা, ব্রহ্মপূজা, গাজন, জলেশ্বর, অষ্টক, পশ্চিম দিগের অনুষ্ঠান, তেরজা, ছড়া, কাপান, ময়ূরপঙ্কীর গান ইত্যাদির মাধ্যমে শান্তিপুুরের জনজীবন ও সংস্কৃতির প্রকৃত পরিচয় বোঝা যায়। শান্তিপুুরের লোক সমাজে প্রচলিত আচার ব্যবহার লৌকিক সাংস্কার, ব্রত অনুষ্ঠান ইত্যাদির মাধ্যমে লোকলৌকিক সমন্বয় মুখীনতা প্রতিফলিত হতে দেখা যায়। দেশভাগের পরবর্তীতে উচ্চাঙ্গ হাটমেলের ফলশ্রুতিতে সংস্কৃতির দম্পন সমন্বয়েও সমৃদ্ধি বিকাশ লক্ষ করা যায়। আঞ্চলিক লোক সংস্কৃতি যে কোন দেশের সাংস্কৃতিক ইতিহাসের এক অপরিহার্য অধ্যায়। আধুনিক লোক সংস্কৃতির সৃষ্টি বিশেষভাবে শান্তিপুুরের উচ্চ ও নিম্ন সংস্কৃতি বলা ভাল উপরিতল সংস্কৃতির চেয়ে নিচুতলার সাংস্কৃতিক ঐতিহ্য ভিত্তিক ও বিচিত্র বৈশিষ্ট্যের অধিকারী।

সাধারণ ভাবে লোকসাহিত্য বলতে বোঝায় কোন নির্দিষ্ট ভূখণ্ডের জনগণের দ্বারা রচিত মৌখিক সাহিত্য। কখনও বা কোন ব্যক্তি কখনও বা সমগ্র সমাজ এর রচয়িতা। জনসমাজের সাধারণ মানুষ যে ভাষায় কথা বলে সেই লোকসাহিত্যের ভাষা বলে ব্যবহৃত হয়। লোক সাহিত্যের উপজীব্য বিষয় হল— কোনো প্রাকৃতিক বিপর্যয়, দৈবিক ঘটনা রাজনৈতিক জিন্মাকলাপ, অর্থিক, সামাজিক বা কোন বিশেষ ঘটনা। এর বিষয়বস্তু ব্যাপক ও বৈচিত্র্যপূর্ণ,



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Sweta Prajapati

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**DESRATNA PANDIT LAKSHMIKANTA MOITRA****Sumit Ghosh**

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**Abstract:** Born in the very last part of the nineteenth century (1895), one such multifaceted child was Pandit Lakshmikanta Maitra. Who was a very brilliant student in one- Chemistry- English-Philosophy-Sanskrit-who had free and fluent movement in many streams of study.He was an eloquent Mp whose scathing and eloquent eloquence enriched the Indian Parliament in the pre-independence and post-independence eras.As a very high profile lawyer whose roles have been hailed beyond the confines of Krishnagar or Calcutta to the courts of Delhi time and again.Due to his versatile talent he has been appointed as a member of advisor to various government committees such as Railway Board , Telephone ,Postal and its departments , Food ,Education, Health and Salt , Road Development Transport etc. His role as one of the framers of the Constitution of India deserves special mention. His profound erudition in Hindu scriptures, law and economics was evident in his speeches on the Hindu Code Bill and the Budget. Above all, he was a very sensitive and compassionate person.He has repeatedly spoken out against communal divide inside and outside Parliament.He was pained by the plight of millions of refugees from East Bengal.He has strongly joined all possible efforts for their proper rehabilitation.

**Keyword:** Refugee, Government, Parliament, Education, Committee, Court, Rehabilitation, Independence , Board, Culture.

**Introduction:** The growth of any city largely depends on the improvement of its education,health,cultureand communication system etc. Pandit Lakshmikanta Moitra always engaged himself in theefforts to improve the education and culture of Santipur.It was mainly due to his efforts that a college was established in Santipur for the promotion of higher education.

Inspired by his father Rajnikanth's life-long pursuit of Parahitavrata and following his father's footsteps, the youngest son Lakshmikant devoted himself to Maitra Lokhitavrata. Committed to fulfilling people's aspirations, he engaged in public service. Lakshmikant was born on 23 July 1895 at Narayanganj in Dhaka district (present day Bangladesh). His father was staying there on business.

Lakshmikanta, the youngest child of his parents, was a brilliant student. After passing the entrance exam in the first division from Narayanganj, F.A and B.A passed from Dhaka Jagannath College.

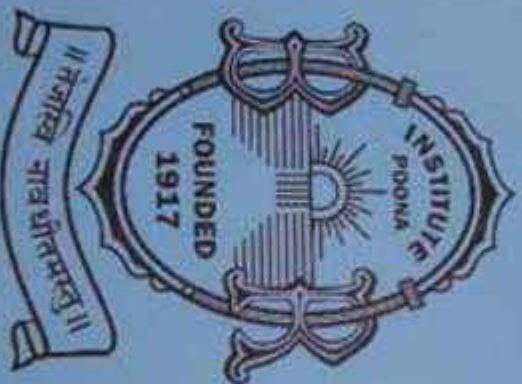
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THE ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN PROMOTING CULTURE AND EDUCATION IN  
SANTIPUR

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**Abstract:** The role of libraries in promoting education and culture is undeniable. Today digital libraries are considerable importance for the advancement of civilization but 100 years or so ago the number of libraries for education was extremely few and far between. Most of the libraries that were built were private enterprises. There was almost no government grant. These libraries were said to be the initiative of some educated liberal people. But the role of these libraries was undeniable. It is against this background that we discuss the role of libraries in promoting education in Santipur, one of the oldest towns in Nadia District of West Bengal at that time.

**Keywords:** Library, Education, People, Grant, Role, Government, Private, Spread.

**Introduction:**

Since ancient times, Santipur has its own identity bright and glorious from education and culture. Earlier, for the spread of cultural education, there were Tolls and Chatuspathis in Santipur like Nabadwip and students from different parts of India used to come and study in these Tolls and Chatuspathis. Later, as a result of the arrival of The English, the expansion of English education along with the native education, the kind-hearted education people of Santipur took great initiative in the spread English education along with the native education from other parts of the district. During this time schools, colleges were established one by one Government and Private initiatives, and libraries were built one by one by the initiative of local people. These libraries played an important role in the spread of education and culture. During this time, several libraries were established in Santipur, among which the most notable was the 'Balak Samaj' established in 1910 which later changed to 'Bangiya Puran Parishad' in 1917. In 1915 'Harihar Library' which was later transformed into 'Santipur Sahitya Parishad' in 1916. The 'Bandhusabha Library' was established 1<sup>st</sup> September, 1912 by the Bandhusabha which was established in 1864 Ad which later became known as 'Santipur Public Library' in 1916. Besides, more notable were 'Kantik Chandra General Library' established in 1909, 'Nur Muhammad Ul Islam Library' established in 1929, 'Nilharan Chandra Student's Library' established in 1929, 'Sadhana Pathagar', 'Vidyasagar Library', 'Suravi Library', 'Pathachakra Mahila Library' etc. Centuries old libraries are said to be one of the heart centers of education and culture.

There were many libraries and educational institutions at Santipur which had a great contribution towards the development of educational and cultural life of Santipur. In 1316 B.S., Sri Ajit Kumar Mukhopadhyay and Sachindranath Mukhopadhyay established "Balak Samaj" at Beipally. It was established as a center of Indology for the common people of Santipur. Many other persons of Santipur rendered financial assistance and also helped to establish this institution, namely Rajani Maitra, J.C. Maitra, Khilar Maitra etc. Among the students who first started learnings Purana were Panchan Bhattacharjya, Nilanjan Ghoshal, Namigopal Lahiri, Nrsihinga Prasad Dharamacharya.



## An Perspective on The Independence Struggle of Nadia Distinct In The Independence Movement of India

Suman Choudh

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### ABSTRACT

The foremost backbone of British East India Company's grip back on India, Company and personal leaders of India were the aristocratic classes of Patna who at the strength of Patna on 23 June, 1757. In point of fact, Patna belonged to the district of Nadia of undivided Bengal. After defeat in Patna war, Shree was captured and he was considered by the British British they had made - opened the path of first freedom movement of dependent India Against the colonial British Government. Although the aim of Shree's Freedom Movement had not done in the Patna war, it could be said that seed of freedom Movement had been rooted from Patna and undivided Bengal's Nadia District.

Nadia district has played a significant role in the independence movement of India. The movement spread from the fall of Nadia Raj in the eighteenth century to the independence in 1947. In the history of the eastern Indian struggle, Nadia district has an exciting role. This includes the perspective of independence from the fall of Nadia Raj and the rise of the British to the independence of modern education in Nadia district and the spread of mass education. There is the story of the universal suffering of higher education, the decline of the royal industry under British exploitation, Sufism and liberalism, the Faraji - Wabshi movement, the spread of modern education from Kashi and Bengal - the rise of nationalism.

**Keyword:** Administrative, Freedom, Control, Trade, Commerce, Education, Culture, Peace, Constitution

### Geography and Population

Geography: It was Nadia which was first and foremost concerned in the form of a district by the British administration in administrative system rather than other districts in Bengal. It is in the last north Indian state in and East Bengal in Nadia, under the British rule, was distinguished in the north and south-eastern borderlines of the province system. The districts of Ranchi and 24 Parganas formed the northern and southern boundaries respectively with the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, Chhittanagore, the west Bardhan and Hooghly and Patna were in the east of Nadia under the British rule. At the very beginning of the British regime the total area of Nadia was 3414 square miles.

That measure of time, the boundary line and the area of the district of Nadia Districtal trying of the act of partition of the parts of Nadia and the merger of the same with the neighbouring districts. It caused the increase of the number of villages of Nadia.

For instance in 1793, the prices in Buxar in the region of Awadh, Farangia and Agra were established from Nadia and included in the district of Farangia and 24 Parganas respectively. In 1882 Shreegan and in 1885 Agra were were established with the districts of Ganges and Bhadrachal respectively from the district of Nadia. (2) It is premature that the process of exclusion of places from Nadia commenced for a century with the execution of exclusion-inclusion of the British administration, the weight of population and the masses of the town of Nadia were being diminished although the number of such districts remained intact during this period of Nadia district incorporated of five 24th districts. They were Krishnagar, Mithapur, Kumbha, Chauldanga and Baranagar. Krishnagar was the headquarters of the State. (3) In accordance with the report of the first census in 1872, the total population being 1,800,387 in undivided Nadia was in the whole area of the district. (4) Subsequently, the government of population in 1872 failed to give the actual population figures of the district. The Census reports from 1881, 1891 and 1901 give the actual figures of population that was in 1,602,295, 1,642,108 and 1,661,991 respectively. The above figures give us an idea that in the period from 1872-1901, the figure of population was under a steady fall but the course and rate of change in some places. (4) So far as the movement of



## The Role of Women in Handloom Industry of Santipur

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### Abstract

The weaving industry is one of the most productive industries in which women have been involved since ancient times. In vedic society, there is a reference to the production of weaving cloth by performing 'Tana' and 'Pora' by two women. Kautilya also mentions women engaged in the art of weaving in his 'Arthashastra'. Later, the weaver community was one of the occupational castes and sub-castes. The weaving industry was generally linked by birth and marriage in the family lineage to the people of the numerous weaving communities. Since ancient times, the diversity of Santipur and Bengal weaving has gained a great reputation in the domestic and foreign markets for its fertile land and excellent quality. For some time in the meantime, the foreign rulers turned the Indian weaving industry into a heart of ruin, but since the independence of the country, the weaving industry of Santipur and Nadia districts has re-established itself in the domestic and foreign markets. Men as well as women have made outstanding contributions in the production of these high quality products. In fact, people all over India know about the weaving industry of Santipur in Nadia district in West Bengal, but many are unaware of the role of women in this industry. At present, women from local and refugee families have happily chosen weaving as another occupation to take care of the house as well as fulfil their family duties. Through this work they are trying to improve the socio-economic condition of their world.

**Keyword:** Handloom, Cotton, Women, Weaver, Industry, Socio-economic condition, Mahajan, Saree, Wheel, Charka, Santipur.



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### **EDUCATION: A NOBLE PERSPECTIVE**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Education is a much-discussed subject. And in this field, Sri Aurobindo's ideas deserve special attention while assigning the role of education in the making of a complete man. Sri Aurobindo was an eminent personality. He was a poet, philosopher, yogi and educationist also. His ideas on education were less discussed and known but important. Sri Aurobindo's life was a laboratory for formulating his ideas on education. Being a professor of Baroda College and Principal of Bengal National College, he had experience with the system of a British education. Then he felt that the system of education that prevailed in India was insufficient in character and that education denationalized, degraded, and impoverished the national mind, soul and character. He was not against accepting new ideas and knowledge from the West. But he was very critical of the nature of education imparted in Indian educational institutions. According to him, the then-existing education system was largely materialistic and ego-arousing.

He has not confined himself to criticizing the British education policy; moreover, he focused on the man-making aspects through education. It must produce men with all their faculties trained, mentally, morally, physically developed and full of patriotism. To him, 'all-round perfection' is the aim of education. To develop the inner capacity one should go through the training of the mind, training of the senses, training of the power of reasoning, the power of comparison and differentiation, the power of expression, skills of observation and moreover develop the yogic principles. To him, the aim of education should be to help the growing soul to draw out the inner potential power within every human being. Its aim is not to promote competition but to harmonious learning within himself and others. This education involves the integration of teaching and learning of the theory and practice of physical, vital, mental, psychic and spiritual aspects of human life. This education provides a free and creative environment to the child by developing his interests, creativity mental, moral and aesthetic senses. He focuses on the principles of integral education. Many may criticize these ideas as unrealistic. But this integral education may provide new light on the formation of the future human society.

**KEYWORDS:** All round perfection, integral education, training, soul, potential power, inner capacity.



## INTRODUCTION

Sri Aurobindo has a fascinating life in many ways. Discussion on Sri Aurobindo's life shows clearly that education was one of the most vital aspects of his whole life. He was brought up in the European classical tradition for over fourteen years (1879-1893). In 1893, he returned to India and joined at Baroda State Service. During the Baroda phase, he acclimatized himself to the tradition of classical India through the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Mahabharata, the Ramayana, etc. From 1897 Sri Aurobindo acted as a professor and in March 1905, as the Principal of Baroda College. In March 1906 Sri Aurobindo came to Calcutta on a privileged leave from the service of the Maharaja of Baroda and was involved in the Swadeshi Movement.

The Bengal National College at Calcutta opened on 14<sup>th</sup> August 1906 and he joined as the Principal on the 15<sup>th</sup> of August. He had the 'Bande Mataram' on his hand, besides his preoccupations with the nationalist party and the secret revolutionary party. Sri Aurobindo's two images are more prominent, as a political activist and as a spiritualist. But he was a philosopher-educationist also. He had his philosophy of education which makes his perspective on education different. He is regarded as a great synthesizer of the East and the West. Sri Aurobindo is famous all over the world as the creator of a profound and original system of thought. He was connected with the eastern and western cultures and attained two different types of educational experiences. On the basis of his experiences, his philosophy of education was formulated and developed. Innovation is observed in his thinking about education. He sees in man, the individual, a soul, a portion of the divinity which enwrapped in mind and body. According to him, this enwrapped power might be manifested through true education. Sri Aurobindo's views on true education may provide the way to the intellectual, moral and spiritual crisis of the present day. A real development for him is integrated growth in every aspect of human life, known as the model of 'integral education.' To him, the aim of education should be all-round perfection. This perfection leads man toward the Divinity. He showed that man is not only a living body but also includes physical nature, an ego, a mind, a reasoning attitude, feeling, willingness and so on. All these are no doubt different aspects of the human being but they constitute his outer being and do not represent his true nature. Individuals need the development and attainment of perfection of all the aspects of their beings – the physical, the vital, the mental, the psychic and the spiritual.

The study on Sri Aurobindo's ideas on education has gained considerable importance during the last few years in respect. Scholars have raised new questions and stimulated the urge for new studies of the theme. Sri Aurobindo Institute of Research in Social Sciences, Pondicherry, has undertaken the task of publishing the 'Integral Education Series' by way of expounding Sri Aurobindo's ideas on education. The series includes 'A New Approach to Education,' 'Education and the Growing Child', 'The True Teacher', 'Spiritual Education', 'Yoga and Education' etc. This series explores Sri Aurobindo's philosophy of integral education. Sri Aurobindo Education Society, New Delhi; in West Bengal, the Centre for Sri Aurobindo Studies, Jadavpur University published some books on different aspects of Sri Aurobindo and his educational thoughts. Thus curiosity in this subject has undoubtedly produced texts which contain some analysis of Sri Aurobindo's educational ideas. Still, there remains much to be discussed. It is necessary to analyze Sri Aurobindo's thoughts on education from the perspective of his philosophy of education. Which principles formulated his thoughts on education? What were the basic and vital requirements to prepare a learner's base according to him? What is integral education? How would a learner be educated through this education? This is a humble study to find out the answer.

In this article, both primary sources and secondary sources have been used. The writings of Sri Aurobindo and the Mother are considered the prime source. Only Sri Aurobindo's writings must be the basic and the most reliable sources to express Sri Aurobindo's ideas of education. The Complete Works of Sri Aurobindo published by Sri Aurobindo Ashram Publication, Pondicherry form the most dependable primary sources in analyzing his ideas on education. Secondary sources are also used. Writings of present-day scholars on Sri Aurobindo and particularly on Sri Aurobindo's ideas on education published by the Centre for Sri Aurobindo Studies, Jadavpur University; Sri Aurobindo Path Mandir, College Street, Kolkata published the journal 'Bartika' and other related books helped me to discuss Sri Aurobindo's thoughts on education.

To discuss the educational thoughts of Sri Aurobindo, it is essential to give a glimpse of focus on his philosophy of education. He focused on certain principles by which the goal of true education may be understood. "The first principle is that nothing can be taught. The teacher is not an instructor or task-master, he is a helper and a guide."<sup>1</sup> The student has an innate potential for physical, vital, and mental learning. Knowledge is inherent within. To bring out the knowledge, he needs help. Sri Aurobindo presents the teacher's role as a mentor. He helps the student to learn the process of accumulating knowledge for himself. The teacher guides the student on how he acquires knowledge, where it is, and how it can be habituated and applied in the real life. The teacher is not to impose knowledge on the student. He may show the student to find out their 'svabhav' and the process to develop it. The teacher should represent nine-tenth of his energy for education-related involvement. The teachers and parents can help the child to develop his inner power and that power helps him to educate himself. The second principle is that the idea of hammering the child into the shape desired by "the parent arrange beforehand that his son shall develop particular qualities, capacities, ideas, virtues or shall be prepared for a prearranged career"<sup>2</sup> is undesirable. The process of providing education to the child must be consulted with his own 'svabhav' and 'svadharma'. The attempt to ignore his uniqueness would not be regarded as proper education. Deviating from the learner's innate svabhav may do him permanent harm, obstruct his growth and deform his perfection. The third principle as stated by Sri Aurobindo is "to work from the near to the far, from that which is to that which shall be."<sup>3</sup> This idea is futuristic, not utopian. He also suggested that a man's actual development should be dependent on his surroundings, heredity, nationality, country, soil, air, sight, sound, habits, etc. which he habituated. If it is necessary to introduce any new ideas from outside, that must be offered, either accept or reject but not impose. Sri Aurobindo pleaded for free and natural growth. According to Sri Aurobindo, in the development of humans, "... there are three things which have to be taken into account in true and living education, the man, the individual in his commonness and in his uniqueness, the nation or people and universal humanity."<sup>4</sup> The development of each element maintains its own principle and is made of self-consciousness. There is no contradiction between these elements, moreover, they are interrelated and supplemented. They are the manifestation of the same reality at different stages.

According to Sri Aurobindo, "The chief aim of education should be to help the growing soul to draw out that in itself which is best and make it perfect for a noble use."<sup>5</sup> Education helps the child to bring out his natural abilities and build up his character. Education should evocate 'the powers of the mind and spirit of a human being'. He laid much emphasis on the training and development of the various faculties of the student. Sri Aurobindo wrote that the mind or 'antahkarana' consists of four layers; the first layer is citta or storehouse of memory, the second layer is manas or the mind proper, the sixth sense of Indian psychology, the third layer is buddhi or the intellect and the fourth layer is the attainment of wider development and

more perfect evolution. Identification and training of the layers of mind that are indispensable for a proper education. These activities are completely related to the inner maturation of a learner. He points out the necessity of training in the power of reasoning, the power of comparison and differentiation and the power of expression. "If not so brought out in youth, they become rusted and stopped with dirt, so that they cease to act except in a feeble, narrow and partial manner."<sup>6</sup> The skill of observation is one of the fundamental skills necessary for mental development. The power of imagination which includes the power of creating thoughts, images, the appreciation of the soul in things, beauty, charm, greatness, etc. should be developed. Correct reasoning is another essential aspect that needs to be trained. To awaken the interest of the pupil is an essential object of the true art of teaching that enables the student to master the subject. Moreover, yoga forms an important aspect of Sri Aurobindo's thoughts on education. Yoga aims at bringing out the best and the highest within the individual. It helps to develop and reveal the latent abilities of a learner. He encouraged the process of self-education. "... the best way is to put the child into the right road to his own perfection and encourage him to follow it, watching, suggesting, helping, but not interfering."<sup>7</sup> It can be said that according to Sri Aurobindo, proper education transforms the being in its entirety. Sri Aurobindo's thoughts on education get more matured during his stay at Pondicherry. The Mother who was the founder of Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, was involved in developing, implementing and practicing Sri Aurobindo's philosophy of education. This education does not promote competition rather it is coordinated learning that helps the individual to develop skills and cooperation with each other for the welfare of society. Sri Aurobindo and the Mother termed this type of education as 'integral education.' It assimilates western scientific rationalism with eastern metaphysical knowledge into a logical reality.

## **INTEGRAL EDUCATION**

Sri Aurobindo's thoughts on education got more mature during his stay at Pondicherry. The Mother, who was the founder of Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, was involved in developing, implementing and practicing Sri Aurobindo's philosophy of education. This education does not promote competition rather it is coordinated learning that helps the individual to develop skills and cooperate with each other for the welfare of society. This type of education Sri Aurobindo coined as 'integral education.' This education involves the integration of teaching and learning of the theory and practice of physical, vital, mental, psychic and spiritual aspects of human life. It assimilates western scientific rationalism with eastern metaphysical knowledge into a logical reality. According to the Mother, "Education to be complete must have five principal aspects relating to the five principal activities of the human being: the physical, the vital, the mental, the psychic and the spiritual."<sup>8</sup> These five aspects of integral education need to discuss. Sri Aurobindo laid much stress on physical education. It is the foundation of all other developments. To achieve total perfection of the being one cannot deny the physical part also. Total perfection leads to a great transformation. This transformation can be possible when the body's action and function attain a supreme capacity. The central aim of integral physical education would be to develop the body's inherent consciousness and capacities and to harness its enormous force for an evolutionary purpose. This education helps to attain a wholesome and methodical program, such as a sound and healthy body, strength and fitness, quick perception of different parts of the body, self-mastery and discipline, courage and confidence, cooperation, impartiality and fair dealings with others, etc. "To educate means to bring out latent possibilities to their fullest development, and the means and methods adopted relative to the power and capacities of the body and those of the powers of mind, will, character and action."<sup>9</sup> The education of the



vital is the most important and indispensable. Sri Aurobindo defined vital as 'prana', the life force and desire force of a man. "... the vital is the life-nature made up of desires, sensations, feelings, passions, energies of action, will of desire, reactions of the desire-soul in man and of all that play of possessive and other related instincts, anger, fear, greed, lust, etc., that belong to this field of the nature."<sup>10</sup> The aspects of the vital must be trained accurately because untrained elements lead to developing unrealistic emotions. Then one divorces from the practical life and his life go at risk. The physical development and vital development of the child are complementary. The development of the sense organs and other organs is intimately connected with vital development. Usually, this aspect remains untouched and unrefined because of the lack of proper observation of the functions of the vital. The third principle of integral education is mental education. It is considered significant because it prepares the child for a higher life. It helps the growing soul into the way of its own perfection. According to Mother, there are five principal phases of mental education that have to be developed – "power of concentration, the capacity of attention"; "capacities of expansion, wideness, complexity and richness"; "organization of ideas around a central idea or a higher ideal or a supremely luminous idea that will serve as a guide in life"; "thought control, rejection of undesirable thoughts, so that one may, in the end, think only what one wants and when one wants it"; "mental silence, perfect calm and a more and more total receptivity to inspirations coming from the higher regions of the being."<sup>11</sup> The objectives of integrated mental education consist of two parts - first, to perfect the mind's functioning within its present powers and capacities and second, to awaken and develop powers and capacities of the mind to make it an effective instrument for higher evolution. The capacities of the mind which are perception, reasoning, judgment, imagination, creative and critical thinking, and intuition can be developed and trained to perfection through systematic education and training. Sri Aurobindo opined that the training of the mental faculties is necessary, such as the power of reasoning, the power of comparison and differentiation, the power of expression, the power of memory, skills of judgment, the power of imagination, efficiency in dealing with language and so on. The skill of observation is another important aspect that needs to be fostered and perfected. "Full concentration of the faculty of observation gives us all the knowledge ..."<sup>12</sup> The fourth important aspect of integral education is psychic education. Psychic education is the process of attaining a 'higher realization upon the earth.' Psychic means 'belonging to the soul, or psychic.' The psychic being constitutes a Conscious Entity that is ensouled behind the trio – the physical, the vital and the mental. Sri Aurobindo calls the 'Psychic Being' "the spark of the Divine."<sup>13</sup> Usually, man is involved in the layers of physical, vital and mental. So he does not aware of 'the spark of the Divine.' To Sri Aurobindo, it is the little visible part of the being that is known as consciousness. A few can access to the depths and further depths and widths and ever wider widths which drive to the consciousness. The inconscient is greater, deeper, and more original than the conscient. The Mother described the consciousness as "like a light that shines at the centre of the being radiating through the thick coverings of the external consciousness."<sup>14</sup> The questions about the motive and purpose of human existence can be answered through the help of this education. This education helps one in being equipped in answering to questions about the motive of life or the purpose of human existence. This education helps the process of decentralization and learns to extend himself by beginning to live in all beings. According to the Mother, spiritual education "gives more importance to the growth of the spirit than to any religious or moral teaching or to the material so-called knowledge."<sup>15</sup> spiritual education aims to help a person to realize Divine Consciousness and become a perfect instrument of its manifestation. It also generates to the reorganization of an individual's material life in the light of consciousness. Generally, human life is an expression of the ego, the restless energy that keeps him always imperfect. Spiritual education would help man to fulfill his

age-long dreams of God, Light, Freedom and Immortality. "A greater whole-being, whole-knowledge, whole-power is needed to weld all into a greater unity of whole life."<sup>16</sup>

From the outline of integral education as conceived by Sri Aurobindo and the Mother, it is clear that the most important part of the educational thoughts of the great visionary lies in the nurture of the human soul. The forms of education like psychic education and spiritual education do not come as recognized subjects of education. Yet it is relevant to note that such an approach can at least give a humanistic turn to the present education system and prevent it from being entirely materialistic. Sri Aurobindo's ideas on education are important in the context of emerging human-oriented development. The balanced development of human personality through education is far different from a utility-cum-production oriented system of education. It is desirable to reconsider and evaluate the illuminating thoughts of Sri Aurobindo and the Mother in light of the present education system.

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## Multi-Objective Robust Fuzzy Analytics of Closed-Loop Supply Chain Management and Its Major Sustainable Application

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### Abstract

In this paper we explored the multi-Objective robust fuzzy analytics of closed-loop supply chain management and its major sustainable application. To build a CLSCN (Closed-Loop Supply Chain Network), a mixed integer programming (MIP) model is used, in which all three facets of sustainability (economic, environmental, and social) are configured simultaneously. The economic component is assessed in our paper by measuring the expense of the SCN, while the environmental dimension is assessed by the use of carbon caps. Finally, the societal component is modelled by reducing the number of days off owing to work-related injuries. The proposed model's instability parameters are split into two classes. Since evidence on missing working days is difficult to come by, ambiguous affiliation theory is used to calculate it. Customer demand and remanufacturing pace are two other forms of unknown parameters in our model, all of which would obviously affect the supply chain's tactical strategy. In this case, rigorous optimization is used to maintain network reliability to some degree, and finally, this paper presents a systematic study of the numerical findings to clarify the effects of



## Optimize the Supply Chain Problems Solving Features of Imperfect Quality Items Using EOQ Models Under Different Environment

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**ABSTRACT :** This paper is a supply chain problems comprising of supplier, manufacturer, and retailer have been thought of. Here supplier gets the crude materials in a ton and afterward the predominant quality items of the crude materials are sold at a more significant expense to the manufacturer after the screening the imperfect crude materials just as second-rate quality items of the crude materials are additionally offered to another manufacturer at a scaled down cost in a solitary cluster before the finish of penny percent screening process. A blend of great and imperfect quality items is created by the manufacturer. After some revise, some repairable bit of imperfect quality items is changed into immaculate quality items and some of non-repairable part of imperfect items are sold with marked down cost to the retailer. Retailer buys both great and imperfect quality items and offers the two items to the clients through his/her separate showrooms of limited limits at a commercial center. Here we utilized a diagnostic strategy and highlights of Supply Chain problems of imperfect items have been utilized to optimize the production rate and crude material request size for maximization of the normal benefit of the integrated model under various environments. At long last, a numerical example is given to illustrate the model.

**Keywords :** Supply Chain Management, Problems, Imperfect Items, Different Environment.

### 1 INTRODUCTION

Today Supply Chain Management (SCM) is one such strategy and issue confronting all business segments. It is a successful procedure and presents an integrated way to deal with settle issues in sourcing client care, demand flow, and distribution. The emphasis is on the client. The outcomes are as diminished operational costs, improved flow of provisions, decrease in deferrals of production, and expanded consumer loyalty. While the objective of supply chain management is to decrease cost of creating and arriving at the completed items to the clients, inventory control is the way to accomplish the objective. Analysts just as specialists in assembling ventures have offered significance to create inventory control problems in supply chain management. All means from supply of crude materials to completed items can be incorporated into a supply chain, interfacing crude materials supplier, manufacturer, retailer, lastly, clients. Late audits on supply chain management are given by Weng (1999), Munson and Rosenblatt (2001), Yang and Wee (2001), Khouja (2003), Yao et al. (2007), Chaharsooghi et al. (2008), Wang et al. (2010), and others. These days, it isn't unexpected to all businesses that specific levels of delivered or requested items are a blend of great and imperfect quality. It is additionally essential to supply administrator of any association to control and keep up the inventories of great and imperfect quality items. Salameh and Jaber (2000) built up an inventory model for imperfect quality items utilizing the economic production quantity (EPQ)/economic order quantity (EOQ) formulae and accepted that second rate quality items are sold as a solitary clump toward the finish of the absolute screening process. From that point, Goyal and Cardenas-Barron (2002) expanded the possibility of Salameh and Jaber's model and proposed a down to earth way to deal with decide EPQ for items with imperfect quality. Yu et al. (2005)

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## The implementation of carbon footprint modeling with supply chain

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**Abstract**---This study focuses at discussing the effect of emissions of carbon owing to the different stages in an industry's supply chain. A short overview of different environmental concerns, emissions, carbon footprints and carbon estimation methods will be discussed. The most common method -LCA - is discussed in depth, including its stages and procedure for estimating emissions. A sample of the manufacturing of oatmeal is carried out. The data are gathered for outcomes and evaluated. In the formulation of a model, the Balan et al method also is utilised to get results. Based on the findings, suggestions were received for improving the oats sector supply chain system. The benefits to be environmentally friendly and to make the supply chain of an industry green and improvise its sustainability are shown.

**Keywords**---implementation, carbon footprint, supply chain.

**Introduction**

Due to the increasing environmental consciousness of society, governments, regulators and companies are urged to prioritise environmental sustainability. One recent study revealed that 83% of people of the European Union choose to buy a product's environmental footprint (European Commission, 2009). In

## Analytic Features of Consumer Free Riding on Carbon Emission and Impact of Dual-channel CLSC on Environment

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### ABSTRACT

Consumer free riding and the environmental impact of Dual-Channel Closed Loop Supply Chain (CLSC) were explored in this article. There was an extensive examination of the literature and a statistical explanation of various conditions in which people either free ride or do not ride. Electronic commerce (EC) generates revenue for manufacturers, However, the production retailer's overall fossil fuels (SCE) increase, suggesting that is a government tax (GT) on EC could help reduce both client FR and overall carbon emissions (CE). E-tailers must also receive subsidies from the government, which will help ensure social security. Many intriguing research avenues have emerged from the findings. In an effort to address a need in the literature, this study examines CE in a CLSC system where a producer allocates products via traditional and e-tailer channels and purchases recyclable materials from customers for re-manufacturing. A retailer, an e-tailer, or a third-party or multi-party that collects old products might be the focus of future research. A new stochastic demand or lead time model may be a potential field for further investigation.

**Keywords:** *Consumer Free Riding, Carbon Emission, Dual-channel Closed Loop Supply Chain (CLSC)*

### INTRODUCTION

Deloitte proposed carbon emissions per Gross Domestic Product (GDP) benchmarks for the G20 economies, focused on output-based or territorial emissions controls, which are emissions resulting from products and services within a country's boundaries. Production-based emissions are also used to assess emissions in the Kyoto Protocol as well as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. This method is at the heart of the continuing G20 discussion on emission standards. The Deloitte study took an alternate solution to energy pollution: consumption-based emissions, which assign emissions to a country's final demand rather than production? The following are the main



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## Land Reforms and Groundwater Use- The Problem of Market Failure

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### Abstract

In terms of scientific nomenclature, water is considered as a renewable environmental resource. However, in economic perspective this may be viewed differently. Economists always think of the demand for and supply of a product- here it is water resource. Water does have regeneration and recycling process as like other natural resources. But, if we consider the case of ground water then the over-exploitation of it with the advent of technological break though after the green revolution period and with the rigorous implementation of land redistributive programmes in India, ground water because of its non-excludable property confronted with the 'free use' and 'free riding' problems leading to market failure. This is referred as 'Tragedy of Commons'. That is the reason for which ground water has been subsided and polluted considerably. Thus, to be thinking critically, ground water is a depletable resource and has to be carefully utilized to guarantee sustainable development for our future generations.

**Keywords:** Groundwater, Green Revolution, Land Reforms, Market failure, Steady-state.

### I. Introduction:

Ground water is a valuable gift of mother-nature. The survival of entire flora and fauna is dependent on its existence. Hence, the issue of management of ground water is a matter of serious concern for the ecologists, social scientists, policy makers and of course for the common people. In agriculture, ground water management is an important issue. This is even more pertinent for developing country like India in which agriculture is still very much dependent on the vagaries of nature. Thus, in India- where agricultural produce is still vulnerable especially for the small and marginal farmers who has limited access to the water market- appropriate policy prescription for the efficient use of ground water resource is of extreme importance.

Resources could be classified into three categories: Depletable resources, Renewable resources and Expendable resources. They are differentiated in terms of time scale of adjustment processes. All resources are depletable; but it's the renewable resources which adjust more rapidly for self-renewing. Ground water is primarily a renewable resource, its stock is depleted in every moment and is also being renewed within course of time by rainwater and snow melting into ground water or unconfined





aquifer. Ground water, even if it's renewable, over exploitation may result as a potential threat to the sustainable development i.e. development of the present generations without compromising the needs of future generations. This could only be guaranteed if the ecology is not impaired. In this paper, the effective utilization and management of ground water resources have been critically explicated with the help of mathematical tools and formulations.

## II. Statement of the Problem:

Indian agriculture experienced two major reform programmes after independence – the structural reform programme namely Land Reforms<sup>1</sup> and the second one is the technological reform programme called Green Revolution<sup>2</sup>. Ironically, these two major programmes ended with two contradicting outcomes. The first one gave rise to a class of small independent poor landholders who, however, are forced to accept the new methods of agriculture and the second one resulted in a class of big farmers of farm houses replacing old types of zaminders. They became the owners of technologically upgraded means of production of agriculture and particularly also of ground water. Besides, small holders who could not afford to invest in their own means of irrigation are compelled to buy water from 'water markets' which offered a good profit to the sellers because of highly subsidized power tariff. In this backdrop, supply management becomes an impossible task because of its highly politicized nature. As a result, Indian agriculture experiences steady growth in groundwater use which must be checked for sustainable development.

## III. Objective:

In this paper the conceptual framework within which economists examine the elements interacting in the management of groundwater resources has been postulated, and points to the mechanisms that can pull competitive groundwater price and quality-graded quantity of groundwater, in line with their equilibrium levels, have been forwarded. Moreover, in this study we have also tried to capture the impact of land reforms on the ground water management in India.

## IV. Theoretical Backdrop:

India inherited a skewed pattern of land ownership from her colonial past. The policy planners of newly independent India put their faith in socialism and land reform through 'redistribution' to provide 'justice' to the actual tiller of the lands. The objectives enshrined in the reform programme aimed to put an end to the feudal structure in agricultural sector within the constitutional boundaries. For this purpose, land ceiling acts were passed and enacted in states, operational land holdings for land lords over and above the ceiling area<sup>3</sup> were identified, the surplus lands were vested and were finally distributed to the small, marginal and landless rural farmers, artisans etc. The present features of land reform programme in India have been delineated in table 1.

National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), under the aegis of Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Govt. of India, acknowledges fifteen states as 'major states'. They are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. We have articulated our study on the basis of the above mentioned fifteen states of India. The land reforms statistics are given below-





**Table 1: Facets of Land Reforms Programme in India (as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015)**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Surplus Land	Possessed Holdings	Total Number of Beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	7,91,638	6,43,948	4,66,803
2	Assam	6,13,405	5,75,337	4,45,862
3	Bihar	5,23,504	4,31,310	4,61,136
4	Gujarat	2,37,976	1,81,447	38,360
5	Haryana	1,05,783	1,01,932	29,351
6	Karnataka	1,74,087	1,66,793	57,667
7	Kerala	1,33,700	1,00,186	1,68,912
8	Madhya Pradesh	2,23,264	1,90,449	47,061
9	Maharashtra	7,25,078	6,70,815	1,39,755
10	Odisha	1,80,935	1,71,268	1,43,485
11	Punjab	11,086	87,207	77,570
12	Rajasthan	595,152	5,54,693	77,629
13	Tamil Nadu	2,08,452	2,00,322	1,50,905
14	Uttar Pradesh	3,71,323	3,43,047	3,05,394
15	West Bengal	14,08,877	13,18,159	31,37,662
<b>Total Land (Acres)</b>		<b>63,04,260</b>	<b>57,36,913</b>	<b>57,47,552</b>

Source: Department of Land Resources, Land Reform Division, Ministry of Rural Development.



It is true that land reform is a technology neutral scheme of the government of India unlike green revolution; still it has had profound impact on the use of ground water. Infact, as a result of land reforms, there has been a paradigm shift in the pattern of operational land holdings amongst the farmers. Prior to the implementation of land reforms, most of the lands were got into the hold of the big land lords, zamindars etc. Thus, lands were skewedly distributed in favour of the land lords. Once, land reform was implemented- most of the surplus lands were vested and distributed among the landless poor or the marginal farmers. This incidence ensured egalitarian distribution of land resource in the farming community and released huge number of beneficiaries who became the actual owner of the lands they cultivate. Now after successful implementation of land reforms, it is the small and marginal farmers who register the lion share of operational land holdings. Thus, if one considers the Edgeworth-Bowley Box of land holding of farmers, then we could see that the inequality has been reduced to a considerable extent.

Anyway, if we examine the total factor productivity of any input for particular produce- water is the most significant ingredient to be supplemented for production. It is true that land reform has released surplus lands for the poor farmers; but to guarantee gainful supply of water for irrigation is beyond the scope of land reforms. Small and marginal farmers, owing to their poor economic status and limited access to the institutional credit could not always conform to the technological inventions and innovations in agriculture. Thus, in spite of having most of the cultivable lands under their direct possession, small and marginal farmers often could not utilize their lands properly due to their inability to bear the cost of cultivation.

Hence, whatever ground water extraction is being made is used mostly by the large farmers- as they have more affordability and sometimes, greater access to the institutional credit.

Thus, if the policy makers want to integrate land reforms to the 'efficient' and 'optimal' use of ground water then they have to ensure that each and every small and marginal farmers should have easy access towards water resource either through major or minor irrigation projects or through greater provision of institutional credit to them.

Now, let us look into the matter more intuitively. Consider the following table-

**Table 2: Percentage of land holdings in states according to size in 2011-12**

States	Marginal (<1 ha)	Small (1-2 ha)	Medium (4-10 ha)	Large (>10 ha)
Andhra Pradesh	71.54	24.78	3.37	0.30
Assam	75.77	20.55	3.51	0.17
Bihar	93.45	6.01	0.52	0.02
Gujarat	47.70	37.54	13.47	1.28
Haryana	58.35	23.61	14.60	3.43
Karnataka	58.62	32.57	7.78	1.03
Kerala	97.13	2.66	0.18	0.03
Madhya Pradesh	53.91	33.93	10.93	1.23
Maharashtra	58.14	35.12	6.16	0.59



Odisha	77.32	21.09	1.46	0.13
Punjab	22.58	26.84	41.00	9.57
Rajasthan	45.23	27.21	20.30	7.27
Tamil Nadu	82.28	15.51	1.98	0.23
Uttar Pradesh	84.27	13.80	1.81	0.12
West Bengal	85.37	14.29	0.33	0.01

Sources: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2012, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India.

Demand of ground water for irrigation is resorted to the submersible and diesel pumps. Submersible pumps require uninterrupted electric supply at the time of irrigation which also incurs substantial electric cost. On the other, use of diesel pump wants diesel, mobil, coolant etc i.e. it also involves considerable amount of costing. We find negative correlation between land holdings of marginal farmers and demand of ground water for irrigation. The reason is that due to the paucity of fund- marginal farmers, in spite of having major chunk of operational land holdings (67 p.c.), could not afford such ground water extracting instruments. That's why, the demand of ground water for irrigation is low for marginal farmers. By contrary, due to the affordability of maintaining costing for such extracting instruments i.e. electric, diesel pumps- medium (4-10 ha) and large (>10 ha) farmers (jointly 10 p.c.) have greater demand of ground water for irrigation purposes. That's why, the correlation coefficient is positive.

From a different angle, this unplanned extraction mechanism has led to over use of ground water. Why? The reason is that- "Indian farming has grown on unmetered electricity that has led to large scale transmission and distribution losses, theft and corruption" (Source: Economic Times, April 02, 2011).

In search of higher profits, many farmers over use their pumps which eventually led to over exploitation of ground water. For this reason, now-a-days what we find that ground water is subsiding deep into the earth. In this context,-

"The woes of the country's electricity sector are well-known, but the discussion of emerging ground water crisis had remained confined to the obscurity of technical debates, till recently. Over-exploitation, and consequent depletion, of groundwater in the country is rapidly evolving into a major crisis, fuelling ever-increasing demand for free power and making farm more vulnerable and unviable" (Gulati, Ibid).



**Table 3: State wise Ground water utilization, availability at Present and in Future in India**

States	Replenishable Annual Ground water storage (Indicator of supply)	Annual Ground water Draft (Indicator of Demand)		Ground water availability for future use
		Total Demand	Demand for Irrigation	
Andhra Pradesh	33.83	14.15	12.61	15.89
Assam	30.35	6.02	5.33	21.50
Bihar	28.63	11.36	9.79	13.85
Gujarat	18.43	12.99	11.93	5.32
Haryana	10.43	12.43	11.71	-2.70
Karnataka	16.81	10.01	9.01	6.18
Kerala	6.62	2.81	1.30	3.02
Madhya Pradesh	33.95	17.99	16.66	13.76
Maharashtra	35.73	16.95	15.91	16.32
Odisha	17.78	4.36	3.47	11.94
Punjab	22.56	34.66	33.57	-14.57
Rajasthan	11.86	14.52	12.86	0.75
Tamil Nadu	22.94	16.56	14.71	4.70
Uttar Pradesh	75.25	49.48	46.00	17.22
West Bengal	30.50	10.91	10.11	16.75

Source: Ground Water Year Book 2011-12, Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India.

The HYV of seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides applied into fields after green revolution were highly water intensive. The states like Punjab and Haryana having good irrigation and other infrastructure facilities were able to reap most of the benefits of green revolution. It is true that they register faster agricultural growth<sup>4</sup> particularly as opposed to the eastern part of the country; but in doing so, this tech savvy agriculture, actually, led to an excessive use of ground water in those states. This fact has been depicted in the above table which suggests that due to the over exploitation of ground water in Punjab and Haryana there is a potential threat that this two states would have to face serious dearth of ground water in future. This is a critical national issue from the point of view of sustainable development goals of UNDP. Since water, that is to say, water supplies and irrigation are in the state list of the Seventh Schedule of Indian Constitution; so, respective state governments have to play the proactive role to guarantee the future availability of ground water. It is interesting to note that in the eastern part of India viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Odisha and West Bengal- the ground water availability for future use is noticeably higher as against most of other regions. The reason may be attributed to the fact that in the eastern part of India, extent of water extraction has



been comparatively lower which, conversely, guarantee the potential availability of ground water for future use.

From table 3 it is important to note that if we regress future ground water availability (y) to two separate variables as cited in col 2 ( $X_1$ ) and col 4 ( $X_2$ ); then we are left with the following regression equation-

$$y = 0.950 + 0.838x_1 + (-1.004)x_2$$

t                      (26.493)      (-22.240)

Thus, both  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are statistically significant at 5% level. From the regression results it is reasonable to infer that too much irrigation is a serious threat for future availability of ground water either for agriculture or for domestic, industrial uses.

The demand for water and land so as to have greater production, in the present day India, has been continuously increasing due to its demographic changes. Therefore, without compromising with the rate of yield, an economically trustworthy water management mechanism is necessary. As per researches and studies (Kodary et al, 2017) suggest that water saving is upto 80% and yield increase is upto 100% for different crops by adhering to micro irrigation. To define, micro irrigation is the small scale application technique of irrigation above or below the soil surface in which either discrete or continuous drops of water spread out through water emitters. There are certain kinds of micro irrigation techniques; viz. drip irrigation, sprinklers- and all of them are technically feasible and economically viable. Moreover, they can be applied not only for large farms areas but also in the tiny acres of lands. This sort of irrigation technique has the added advantage of being suitable for hilly and undulated areas, coastal sand terrains, and to a great extent in the drought prone areas. Hence, for effective management of ground water the potential and prospect of micro irrigation is precisely high for tomorrow. The government of India, has realized the importance of micro irrigation into agriculture and sponsored scheme to support its prospect. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY, launched in 2015), aimed at making India drought-proof and producing "more crop per drop", is a sincere endeavor by the government.

It's true that micro irrigation is still unequivocally not popular in all parts of India; but, it is becoming acceptable as an important means of alternative irrigation technique.

**Table 4: Ground Water Development and Micro Irrigation coverage in India**

States	Ground Water Development (%)	Percentage of net sown area under micro-irrigation
Andhra Pradesh	45.0	10.5
Assam	14.0	0.0
Bihar	44.0	1.9





Gujarat	137.0	8.1
Haryana	67.0	16.3
Karnataka	32.0	60.2
Kerala	64.0	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	57.0	17.2
Maharashtra	47.0	8.3
Odisha	28.0	86.7
Punjab	172.0	11.3
Rajasthan	26.0	38.4
Tamil Nadu	77.0	1.8
Uttar Pradesh	57.0	14.3
West Bengal	40.0	0.3

Sources: 1) Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2012, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India.

2) Central Water Commission; Agricultural Census 2011, Govt of India.

The multifaceted nature of water resource management has made it an inter-disciplinary subject. The neoclassical economists have so far been focused on the decision making rules for water resource allocation and distribution. In addition, there have been cost-benefit analyses by the environmental economists as means to examine the investment option of the government in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (Tietenberg 2003).

Most of the Environmental economists, geographers consented Hardin's (1968) "tragedy of the commons" thesis. According to it, there would be one form of market failure for an open access resource- like ground water for which one can't deny the access or benefits of using ground water as it is non-excludable as per its property; whilst, because of this non-exclusion principle there will be over exploitation of it and it will suffer the community as a whole- it is a case of negative externality.

The modern economic analysis of natural resource problems is considered by most authors to comment with the article by Hotelling (1931) which identifies the need for an inter-temporal approach to exhaustible resource economics:

"the static equilibrium type of economic theory is plainly inadequate for an industry in which indefinite maintenance of a steady-state is a physical impossibility".

Clark (1990) also asserts recognizing the capital theoretic nature of resource stock is essential to a clear understanding of resource economics. From this view point, resource management simply becomes a special problem in capital theory. Nandagopale et al (2004) depicted in their joint study that





the ever increasing demands for global water supply has put a serious threat to future food production. They argued that efficient water supplies can be ensured by means of conservation, recycling and improved water-use methods instead of opting for large development projects.

Presently, the United Nations in its "2030 Agenda" has put forward 17 provisional Sustainable Development Goals. Goal 6 calls for universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water i.e. sustainable water security for all. This goal could be accomplished through efficient allocation of water resources by means of integrated water management system. By efficient allocation, we mean Pareto optimal allocation of resources<sup>5</sup>.

## V. Mathematical Model:

There has been two broad basis of classification for natural resources- 1) physical properties of resources and 2) time scale of adjustment of resources. Based on these two properties, natural resources are classified into biological, non-energy mineral and energy; and environmental resources in terms of its physical property (Sweeney, 1992). Amongst this nomenclature, environmental resources include water as like air, forests etc. Again, in view of time scale of adjustment of resources, water is a renewable resource. It involves continuous regeneration process. Then, what is the necessity of ground water management? The reason is that the rate of decay or extraction of ground water is much more than its recycling, which eventually assigns depletable characteristics into ground water resources.

The present paper has been developed with the mathematical formulations of ground water as a depletable resource, with the help of steady-state growth model of capital. Let's start with the model-

At the outset, let us proceed with the elementary theory of capital. Let us consider machine for extracting ground water viz. electric pump or diesel pump set as a durable asset. It has been found that western and southern India came to depend heavily on subsidized electricity to pump groundwater while eastern states came to depend mostly on diesel pump sets (Mukherjiet al., 2012). Let  $v_t$  be the rent for its services during a period  $t$  and  $p_t$  be its price at the start of the period. Prices are measured relative to a numeraire asset, which is an investment, yielding a rate of return  $r_t$ . Since  $1/p_t$  machines can be bought with a unit of numeraire asset each of which yields a rent  $v_{t+1}$  in period  $t+1$  and can be sold for  $p_{t+1}$ .

In equilibrium, the total return from buying machines  $(v_{t+1} + p_{t+1})/p_t$  equals the total return from holding the numeraire asset-

$$(v_{t+1} + p_{t+1})/p_t = 1 + r_{t+1} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Out of equilibrium, the opportunity exists for making pure profits by arbitrage. Equation (1) can be rewritten as-

$$v_{t+1} = r_{t+1}p_t - (p_{t+1} - p_t) \dots \dots \dots (2)$$



i.e., a difference between the interest rates must be accounted for by a change in the price of the asset. If  $v_{t+1} < r_{t+1}p_t$ , the value of capital is appreciating, i.e.  $p_{t+1} > p_t$ . Conversely, if  $v_{t+1} > r_{t+1}p_t$ , the value of capital is depreciating, i.e.  $p_{t+1} < p_t$ . Now, equation (1) can be expressed in continuous time form:

$$v(t) = r(t)p(t) - \dot{p}(t) \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

where  $\dot{p}(t)$  is the time derivative for  $p(t)$  and is the increase or decrease in the price of capital. In capital theory, equation (3) is the short-run equation of yield (Dixit, 1976) or the arbitrage equation (Dasgupta and Heal, 1979).

Now, consider the case of renewable resources. If we consider, in broader sense, ground water as a renewable resource, it involves a process of regeneration. In continuous time, the stock grows according to the function-

$$\dot{s}(t) = g(x(t), q(t), t) \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

where  $s(t)$  is the stock and  $q(t)$  is the rate of harvest.

Here, we assume equilibrium has been reached where the growth in each period equals the harvest; that is  $\dot{s} = g(x^*, q^*) = 0$ .

$(x^*, q^*)$  conforms to the set of equilibrium value for the respective variables. This is called steady-state equilibrium.

**VI. Analysis:**

Technological reform in Indian agriculture i.e. green revolution and institutional reform, namely land redistributive programmes have resulted in upsurge in the rate of return of ground water. At the same time, both the reform programmes have increased the use of diesel as well as submersible pumps in irrigation. In the early decades of both the reform programmes, rate of return from ground water outweighs the rental of submersible pumps resulting an appreciation in the relative demand for ground water. This led to over-exploitation of ground water and thus, eventually, resulting subsidence of ground water. However, after five decades of green revolution and after more than sixty years of implementation of land reform programme, Indian agriculture has come into the cross road with diminishing marginal productivity of land, thus resulting low rate of return of ground water, with high rental of machines for extracting ground water, as land reform programme has raised the accessibility of small and marginal peasants towards those machines by way of availability of institutional credit.

**VII. Summery and Conclusion:**

In light of the above analysis, the paper recommends removal of energy subsidy to individual person rather cooperative groundwater management should be advocated. The cooperatives should be given a quota depending on the number of member farmers. The development and importance of





water conservations should be pursued among the member farmers so that they can be aware of the danger of groundwater depletion.

#### Notes

1. Land Reforms is an age old redistributive programme of landed property started way back in the British India. In Indian Constitution in respect of delegation of power there are 3 lists, namely- Union list, State list and Concurrent list. Agriculture and Land specifically, rights in or over land, land tenures signifying the relation of landlord and tenant etc come within the purview of the State list of Indian constitution. There are certain pioneering states viz. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Assam etc which had introduced zamindari abolition Bills by 1949. Constitution of India was first Amended on host of factors. Two new articles, namely- 31A and 31B were introduced to uphold land reforms act and to validate its enactment pertaining to zamindari abolition. In West Bengal, the Estate Acquisition Act was passed in 1953 which was followed by the Land Reforms Act, 1955.
2. India is an agrarian economy having more than 50 per cent of the total workforce contributing around 17-18 percent to the country's NDP dependent on agricultural activities for their livelihood. Indian agriculture experienced upsurge in foodgrain production- particularly in cereals, pulses and oilseeds- since mid 1960s resulted from the introduction of high yielding varieties of seeds supplemented with fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation. All these high yielding varieties, chemical fertilizers, pesticides etc are highly water intensive. This technological break though in Indian agriculture has been named as Green Revolution. It's still very much relevant for the agrarian development in the present day policies.  
To quote-  
"At present, Indian farmers are adapting farm mechanization at a faster rate in comparison to recent past. Although, the sale of tractors in India cannot be taken as the only measure of farm mechanization but to a great extent it reflects the level of mechanization." (Source: Former Chief Economic Advisor-Arvind Subramanian, The Economic Survey 2017-18).
3. Land ceiling limits is not unique and it varies between states. It is shown in the table below:

**Table 5: Ceiling Limits for Land Holdings (Acres)**

	Irrigated with Two crops	Irrigated with One crop	Dry land
Andhra Pradesh	4.05-7.28	6.07-10.93	14.16-21.85
Assam	6.74	6.74	6.74
Bihar	6.07-7.28	10.12	12.14-18.21
Gujarat	4.05-7.28	6.07-10.73	8.09-21.85
Haryana	7.25	10.90	21.80
Karnataka	4.05-8.10	10.12-12.14	21.85
Kerala	4.86-6.07	4.86-6.07	4.86-6.07





Madhya Pradesh	7.28	10.93-14.57	21.85
Maharashtra	7.28	10.93-14.57	21.85
Orissa	4.05	6.07	12.14-18.21
Punjab	7.00	11.00	20.50
Rajasthan	7.28	10.93	21.85-70.82
Tamil Nadu	4.86	12.14	24.28
Uttar Pradesh	7.30	10.95	18.25
West Bengal	5.00	-	7.00

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance (2015), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

4. After the initiation of Green Revolution in 1965-66 and upto its initial stage to 1972-73, an all-India growth rate of 2.08 per cent per annum was registered; however, it was achieved mainly due to the sharp increases in yield in the north-western region of Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh (Bhalla and Chadha, 1982).
5. Pareto optimality is a state of allocation of resources from which it is impossible to further reallocate resources so as to make preference or criterion of one individual better off without making at least one individual worse off.

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# An Appraisal of Land Re-distributive measures in Leftist Regime in West Bengal

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**Abstract:** In contrary to the popular belief of the existence of a simple self-sufficient village economy in the pre-colonial India, it has been observed that the rural population was divided into different 'social classes' according to the amount of wealth one accumulates. The highest class of the social echelon was comprised of landlords, money lenders and grain-traders. Rich peasants belonged to the second class and the third class comprised of the mass of rural farmers. In the next stratum, the peasants who were dependent on credit for getting agricultural inputs constituted the class of poor peasants. The bottom tier of this hierarchy comprised of share croppers and landless agricultural labourers who mostly belonged to the lower castes of the society. This differentiated class structure has a historical trajectory of formation. However, rural community in West Bengal as well as in other states is resembled with the characteristics of over determinism, i.e. landlords may well act as money lenders, grain-traders to the rural peasants and small farmers may well play the role of share-croppers, agricultural labourers. However, whatever be the nature of conglomerated structure of rural peasantry they were always subjected to 'class exploitation' -as the surplus labour exerted by the farmers are mostly usurped by the landlords, money lenders and grain traders. To put an end of this age-old exploitative class relation, government both at the centre and state levels took serious steps after Independence. Constitution, after its genesis in 1950, got amended for the first time in 1951 to provide legal safeguard to the land reforms acts. West Bengal, took an early endeavour to enact Estate Acquisition Act, 1953 and Land Reforms Act, 1955 to guarantee tenancy reforms. However, such acts became effective later when Left front voted into power in West Bengal and started implementing land redistributive measures rigorously and meticulously.

**Key words:** Peasantry, Land Reforms, Agriculture, Share cropping, Leftist policy.

## I. Background:

The plight of the people belonging to the lower stratum of class hierarchy has had the attention of the Marxian literature for a long time. Considering peasant as a very important political entity, it opens up the question of the land relation to a specific type of mode of production as specified by Marx himself. They are— primitive communism, slave economy, feudal economy, capitalism, socialism. Among these five modes of production, three are analyzed in great detail: feudalism, capitalism, and socialism. Each mode of production is distinctly characterized and demarcated and the transformation from one stage to other is considered as a one shot total shift in production relation. Conflicts raised from particular mode of production are regarded as the guiding force behind class-struggles that ultimately bring the transformation. As the society progressed towards a pre-given destination of socialism, it incorporates a change in land relationships in agriculture, along with labour relationships in industry. Marxist literature traced mainly four tiers of agricultural hierarchy under capitalism— day labourers, small peasant, middle peasant, big landed estate owners. The socialist resolution is unambiguous about the transformation process regarding big-estates. Engels (1894) wrote:

“As soon as our party is in possession of political power it has simply to expropriate the big landed proprietors just like the manufacturer in industry. Whether this expropriation is to be compensated for or not will to a great extent depend not upon us but upon the circumstances under which we obtain power and particularly upon the attitude adopted by this gentry, the big landowners, themselves. The big estates thus restored to the community.....and are to be assigned as cooperatives.”

Engels was aware that this simple formula of turning capitalist enterprises to socialist enterprises could not be applied to the small propertied peasants as they feared to lose their small holding – the only means of their subsistence. The Marseilles congress of French socialists who launched first agrarian reform programme on 1892 faced practical problems regarding the application of the above said forced appropriation on small peasants. The challenge was “how was the peasant to be helped, not the peasant as a future proletariat but as a present propertied peasant, without violating the basic principles of general socialist programme”? (pp-627, Marx, Engels; Selected Works) To meet this challenge, the party introduces a theoretical preamble with reform proposals that seeks to protect the small peasant property from the destruction of capitalist mode of production although accepting the fact that the destruction is inevitable. The resolution of the party regarding day labourers- the undisguised proletariat of agricultural sector was not specific. It justified the exploitation of day labourers by small peasants and condemned it if the exploiter is big estate owners. To quote “.....if they exploit day labourers are to a certain extent compelled to do so because of the exploitation to which themselves are subjected” (*ibid*: 630). However, the formation of cooperatives remained as a unanimous solution of all exploitations. This shows that the holistic approach of transformation has limited applicability in policy planning unless the state power forced to do so (for example: forcible acquisition of all arable lands and compelling peasants to exert labour as the member of the cooperatives formed by state authority). This indeterminacy provides an instance to theorize the disaggregated nature of agricultural population.

India inherited a skewed pattern of land ownership from her colonial past. The policy planners of newly independent India put their faith in socialism and land reform through 'redistribution' was an obvious choice for them to provide 'justice' to the farmers. The objectives laid down in the reform programme aimed to put an end to the feudal structure in agricultural sector within the constitutional boundaries rather than class struggles between two polarized parties. Their effort ultimately resulted in a combined structure having characteristics of both capitalism and feudalism. The particular structure is coined by various names such as “land-lord capitalism”, “semi-feudalism.” Therefore, it has been observed that the class centric, exploited-exploiter version of agrarian relation could not incorporate the multidimensional land relationship and its association to the 'exploitation'. This study seeks to conceptualize this indeterminacy of land relationship and traced out the contours of changes (if any) in the post reform period in reference to the state of West Bengal.



## II. Brief description of the State of West Bengal:

In this section, we will present a concise description of the agrarian economy following the periods of radical movements of land reform. Left Front Government abandoned the method of 'political mobilization from below' for successful implementation of reform laws in the early eighties after the judgment of Calcutta High Court that discouraged such mobilization (Khasnabis, 1981 & 1982). Since then land reform in West Bengal lost its radical character and consequently it becomes a mere bureaucratic affair managed by both government officials and panchayat functionaries. However, the changes (whether positive or negative) may be described in terms of the following trends.

**II.1 Increase in production:** With the advent of land distributive measures in West Bengal, a temporal surge in yield rates of principal crops have been noticed. Land reform is an institutional reform programme exercised by the government and in that sense it is mostly technology neutral. Besides, green revolution is not very effective in the eastern part as opposed to Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Kaveri Delta etc area (Frank, 1973). Thus, land reforms must have been played the pivotal role in increasing yield rate of the staple, principal crops viz. rice and wheat.

**Table 1: Yield Rates (kg/hect) of Principal crops in West Bengal during 80s to 2011-12**

Source:

CROP/YEAR	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2010-11	2011-12
RICE-BHADOI (AUTUMN) or AUS	937	1485	1736	2091	2069	2117	2036	2138	2213
RICE-AMAN (WINTER)	1429	1594	1979	2374	2319	2339	2441	2507	2565
RICE-BORO (SUMMER)	2497	2973	3240	3034	2986	3086	3093	3290	3174
WHEAT	1672	1970	2485	2215	2189	2315	2103	2760	2765

- Table 6.7, Statistical Abstract West Bengal, pp-144-146, BAE&S, GoWB 2005.
- Districtwise Estimates of Yield Rate and Production of Nineteen Major Crops of West Bengal during 2010-11 to 2012-13, BAE&S, GoWB 2015.

Note: The Bhadoi season commences roughly 1<sup>st</sup> July and continues upto the middle of October while the Winter season begins from the middle of October and ends in the middle of January next year. Rabi season starts from the middle of January and extends upto March and finally the summer seasons commence from the beginning of April and ends in the end of June.

Table 1 exhibits a continuous rise in the production of paddy, the major food crop of West Bengal. This phenomenon of sudden increase in food production is attributed to different reasons by scholars. Saha and Swaminathan (1994) claimed that the estimated exponential growth of agriculture for West Bengal during 1981-82 and 1990-91 was 6.4% as opposed to a meager rate of 2.7% for all India level during the reference period. These comparative results seem to be very inspiring for agricultural growth of West Bengal. They argued that the adoption of new technology is the prime mover for such growth. On the contrary, a number of scholars (Sen and Sengupta, 1995)<sup>1</sup> identified land reforms and panchayati raj as the main cause of development. However, the average rate of growth of food grains productivity is 3.26% - which is not impressive.

**Table 2: Index Number of Agricultural Productivity in West Bengal**

STATE	1985-86	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2011-12
WEST BENGAL	127.1	148.2	190.6	245.4	236.3

Source: Table 5.0, Economic Review 2011-2012, BAE&S, GoWB, pp: 44.

Note: Base year- Triennium ending crop year 1981-82 = 100.

## II.2 Increase in Marginal Holdings:

It has been observed that the percentage of marginal holdings to total holdings registered a gradual increase from 29.16% in 1981 to 36.50% in 1991 and 49.74% in 2001 respectively. By the contrary, the amount of small holdings decreased continuously from 31.21% in 1981, 29.95% in 1991 and 28.97% in 2001 respectively. Both semi-medium holding and medium-holdings exhibit a sharp dip between 1991 and 2001. The proportion of large holdings showed a marginal decline from 3.66% to 3.58% in the decades of eighties after which it further increased to 3.95% in 2001. Note that the average size of holding declined sharply between 1980-81 and 2000-2001.

**Table 3: Classification of Land Holding according to the quantity of land**

QUANTITY OF LAND (ha.) / YEAR	MARGINAL (0-1ha.)	SMALL (1-2ha.)	SEMI MEDIUM (2-4ha.)	MEDIUM (4-10ha.)	LARGE (10ha and above)	AVERAGE SIZE OF HOLDINGS (ha.)
1980-81	16,19,657 (29.16)	17,33,512 (31.21)	14,03,246 (25.26)	5,94,883 (10.71)	2,03,484 (3.66)	0.94
1990-91	20,64,440 (36.50)	16,94,000 (29.95)	12,69,052 (22.44)	4,25,530 (7.52)	2,02,668 (3.58)	0.90
2000-01	27,58,843 (49.74)	16,06,686 (28.97)	7,83,773 (14.13)	1,78,298 (3.21)	2,18,976 (3.95)	0.82



2010-11	28,90,646 (49.73)	15,56,602 (28.96)	7,30,577 (14.14)	1,09,787 (3.20)	2,21,970 (3.97)	0.77
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Source: <http://agcensus.dacnet.nic.in/>

### II.3 Increase in Agricultural Labourers:

The data as presented in table 4 reveals the fact that the percentage figures for both cultivators and agricultural labourers to Total (Main+Marginal) Workers have fallen during the decade of 90s and 2000.

**Table 4: Sex-wise segregation of Cultivators and Agricultural labourers in West Bengal: 1991-2011.**

CATEGORY	1991			2001		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
CULTIVATOR	64,07,349 (29.24)	55,25,006 (30.27)	8,82,343 (24.09)	56,13,113 (19.03)	46,72,284 (20.77)	9,40,829 (13.44)
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	54,81,548 (25.01)	41,47,375 (22.72)	13,34,173 (36.42)	73,50,988 (24.92)	50,81,540 (22.58)	22,69,448 (32.41)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,18,88,897</b>	<b>96,72,381</b>	<b>22,16,516</b>	<b>1,29,64,101</b>	<b>97,53,824</b>	<b>32,10,277</b>

**Table 4 - Concl.**

CATEGORY	2011		
	P	M	F
CULTIVATOR	56,53,922 (19.2)	46,55,210 (20.8)	9,98,712 (14.1)
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	73,62,957 (25.0)	50,80,236 (22.7)	22,82,721 (32.2)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,30,16,879</b>	<b>97,35,446</b>	<b>32,81,433</b>

Source:

1. Primary Census Abstract of Total Population, Directorate of Census Operations, Govt. of India. -1991, Series-1, pp-142.
2. -2001, Table A5, Series 20, Volume-I, Directorate of Census Operations, pp-3, 28, 30.
3. Primary Census Abstract of Total Population 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Government of India, pp-28, 30.
4. Table 9: Distribution of workers by category of workers- 2011 retrieved from [http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables\\_Published/A-Series/A-Series\\_links/t\\_00\\_009.aspx](http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables_Published/A-Series/A-Series_links/t_00_009.aspx) on 09.07.18

Note: Figures in the parentheses indicate the percentage out of total figure for the main and marginal workers for the respective categories in the state.

### II.4 Increase in fertilizer consumption:

West Bengal, along with other eastern states, was late starter of green revolution. The state experienced a quantum jump in fertilizer use following the decades of eighties. Consumption of fertilizer per unit of gross cropped area increased from 86.93kg in 1990-91 to 132.47kg in 2004-05. The respective data is presented in table 5.

**Table 5: Consumption of Fertilizer (in Kgs) per unit of Gross Cropped Area (ha.) in West Bengal over different periods of time**

STATE/YEAR	1990-91	2000-01	2001-02	2004-05	2007-08	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>	86.93	119.02	120.48	132.47	140.98	172.56	177.96	179.10

Source: Statistical Abstract West Bengal, BAE&S, GoWB

-2005, Table 6.15, pp- 252.

-2012, Table 6.15, pp- 304.

### II.5 Low wage rate for field labourers:

Even though there is a continuous rise in the average wage rate for agricultural field workers it is not at par with the requirement of rise in price of food and non-food items (in this respect, the Index number of consumer prices for Agricultural Labourers has been cited)<sup>2</sup>. In eighties, i.e. in the early years of land reform, the wage rate was only Rs. 7.26, it gradually increased to Rs. 21.50 in the next decade after which it became Rs. 55.97 in 2000-01. In 2004-05, it was recorded at Rs. 60.69.

**Table 6: Average wage rate for Male Agricultural Field labourers in West Bengal over different periods of time (Daily wages are in Rs.)**

STATE/YEAR	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2001-02	2004-05	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>	7.26	21.50	55.97	56.93	60.69	95.44	118.88	149.01

Source: Statistical Abstract West Bengal, BAE&S, GoWB

-2005, Table 6.22, pp- 264.

-2012, Table 6.22, pp- 317.

Note: Figures relate to crop year i.e. July to June.



### III. West Bengal and Land Reforms:

The historical experience of pre independence West Bengal reveals a logical relationship between capitalist development and a non-capitalist relation of production. The late seventeenth century British revenue policy made a structural change in agriculture sector that attempted to integrate the age-old landed aristocracy into a new fiscal system. According to the Permanent Settlement Act 1793, introduced by Lord Cornwallis, the former land holders and revenue intermediaries were conferred proprietorial rights to the land they held in lieu of a land tax which is fixed in perpetuity. This Permanent Settlement prevailed in the provinces of Bengal and in certain parts of the South. Thus, "the landed society then ceased to be a closed one and any moneyed person could become a landed magnet." (Kumar, Desai *et. al*, 1984). The government laws were acted as complementary to the newly innovated agricultural revenue policy. The implementation of Regulation Act 1859 censored the occupancy rights of raiyats which was against the custom of that time. However, these legislative provisions along with newly introduced revenue policies truly demolished the old pattern of land relationship. The result of which was the outbreak of many peasant revolts in different parts of rural Bengal. Many parts of Bengal, especially eastern Bengal, witnessed series of peasant uprisings; the late 1850s was the most direct manifestation of detrimental relationship between the zamindars and raiyats. The crisis was triggered off by the peasant disturbances in the Santal Pargana (1855) followed by indigo districts (1859-61).

The particular causes on which the revolution was centred were different but the main issue was the fear of the process of disintegration of the traditional agrarian structure. The long list of peasant movements showed the extremity of peasant agitation that compelled the legislators to think over the issue seriously. The Rent Act of 1859 and the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885 revitalized the occupancy rights of raiyat that was seized in the Regulation Act of 1859. This Regulation Act in the name of Rent Act, 1859 was intended to protect the interests of raiyats and delivered them a sort of occupancy right. It has been stated in this act that raiyats who had either cultivated or held their land for a period of at least twelve consecutive years were declared to have occupancy rights in those lands. However, there were lots of legal loopholes in the provision of this act, which the Zamindars made no mistakes to exploit. So, the Rent Act, 1859 was not at all encompassing legislature to protect the interests of the raiyats and that is why, a more comprehensive legislature was all that needed. So, the Rent Act could not neutralize the dispersion of agrarian discontents and triggered peasants unrests particularly in East Bengal. The Peasant Movement of Pabna District (1873) is worth mentioning in this regard. In order to satisfy all these agrarian discontents landmark legislation in respect of tenancy reform was enacted in 1885, which is known as The Bengal Tenancy Act. The provision of occupancy right and attributing the security of tenure were the two major features of this act but the act remained silent relating the question of status of bargadar as tenant.

In 1939, Floud Commission was constituted under the chairmanship of Sir Francis Floud to investigate the entire question of Tenancy reform. It observed, "A non-agriculturist purchaser generally lets out the land in barga (share-cropping) while the agriculturist purchaser generally cultivates the land with the aid of family members" (Kumar, Desai *et. al*, 1984: *ibid*). The Commission concluded that the growth of barga system was bound up with the commercialization of land- the appropriation of most valuable rights in the land, the occupancy right, by non agriculturist. To explain why produce paying tenancies are increasing in number at a very rapid rate, the District Collector of Ruggang and Narayangang district of Decca expressed: "The increase in barga lands is largely due to the indebtedness of the raiyats and where the moneylender and the landlord are one and the same person, the evil is at its worst," (*ibid*: pp-159).

The human and social cost of this institutional innovation in agrarian sector is largely evident in the occurrence of respective famines. The severity of all such catastrophes was highest in the famine of 1943 (Sen, 1981). The retaliation of the farmers was also severe. However, such resistance got an organizational shape at the time of the famous Tebhaga movement launched in September, 1946. This was for the first time in the history of peasant resistance in Bengal, the peasant community in spite of having a heterogeneous entity unionized under a political umbrella. Unlike the previous peasant resistance that hovered on subsidiary issues relating to a particular incidence, the Tebhaga charter concentrates on the basic issues that led to peasant exploitation. The charter raised the following demands:

- Right to one third share of produce
- Grant of occupancy right on the barga land
- 12.5% should be considered as the ceiling limit of the paddy loan
- Delivery of share on due receipt
- The produce should be shared at bargadars house instead at landowner's *khamar* (farm house).
- Abolition of different kinds of extraction known as *abwabs*.

After independence two consecutive laws, each complementary to the other, are passed in the state assembly. They were the West Bengal Estate Acquisition Act of 1953 and the West Bengal Land Reforms Act of 1955. West Bengal was late starter in respect of implementing the land reform laws. The political will in implementing the land reform laws was perhaps also missing before the Left Front government was voted into power. It is to remember that the time when Left Front Government started implementing the reform programme, the vitality and the expectation associated with the programme was already depreciated to a good extent in rest of the states of India. The leftist government of West Bengal attempted to implement the land reform programme "within the existing legal parameters". The government of West Bengal publication- Land Reforms in West Bengal: A Statistical Report (1979), as can be noted in a ten point agenda of reform included:

1. Quick recording of the names of sharecroppers (bargadars) to secure the hereditary rights of land they cultivate.
2. Distribution of already available surplus lands to marginalized section of agricultural population with active cooperation of Panchayat, the elected bodies at grass root level.
3. Detection of more vested land by applying quasi-judicial investigative instruments along with peasant organization and panchayat.
4. Ensuring supplementary credit to the beneficiaries to bring an end to the exploitation related to credit market.
5. Assigning permanent titles as permissive possessors to all landless agricultural workers including artisans and fisherman.
6. Providing small sources of irrigation to pattadars through bamboo tube wells and dug wells with heavy subsidy from the state.
7. Giving financial assistance to the beneficiaries for land development.



8. Abrogation of old revenue system inherited from the colonial period and replaces it with a new measure under which revenue is assessed on landholding above a certain valuation on a progressive rate and small and marginal farmers are exempted from revenue.
9. Restoration of land alienated by distress sale provided that the purchaser himself is not a poor peasant (who owned less than one acre of land under his possession).
10. Designing a food for work programme in order to build a rural infrastructure that would primarily benefit the poor peasants and agricultural workers in lean seasons (Source: Roy Choudhury, 1980).

It is evident from the above specified ten point agenda that at the beginning of the programme the objective of the Left Front Government was to create a 'class' of self-sufficient independent peasant working as economic agents for agricultural development. Hence, the focus was to create an atmosphere encompassing different aspects of production including both land and non-land inputs. But in later stage, the key subsidiary agenda related to the main programme are either dropped or the responsibility was shifted to the other departments. Thus, the all inclusive character of the reform programme has been eroded to a great extent.

Operation Barga in West Bengal has been theoretically and empirically examined by many scholars and research institutes. It has been argued in many studies that the legal support of cultivation and guaranteed entitlement to the share of produce must have motivated bargadars to intensify their way of cultivation by means of deploying more labour and capital for every unit production of output. This resulted in increased productivity of barga cultivation in West Bengal. In a study conducted by The Socio-Economic Research Institute, Kolkata during early eighties it was found that –

- I. 40% of bargadars households in the sample, reported increase in the yield,
- II. 65% of the sample households reported slight improvement in their economic status.

The study also brought out the fact that Operation Barga helped these bargadars to have easy and better access toward the non-land inputs. However, there are a good number of studies which contested this barga recording programme, as such barga recording which in effect gave rise to a lawful support of cultivation to bargadars in the land of their owners, ultimately embittered the relation between the two. As a consequence, as these studies suggested, landowners was not interested to advance production and consumption loans which they did before Operation Barga to the bargadars resulting in a down fall of farming productivity. So, whether Operation Barga has increased the productivity of barga cultivation is indeed a debatable issue but one thing is beyond doubt that Operation Barga has certainly raised the bargaining power of the bargadars with traditional money lenders and landowners, which the bargadars had never enjoyed before.

#### IV. Conclusion:

At the time of independence, we inherited a crippled economy. Infact, the colonial government unjustly enrich themselves by means of usurping the income and wealth. Indian economy has been worst hit by the regressive economic policies of the British. As a result, agriculture was seriously suffered. West Bengal, an eastern regional state in the Indian federal structure, is no exception of it. West Bengal had gone through many brutal colonial exploitations. When India became independent, West Bengal experienced stagnated agrarian structure. Such regressive structure of agriculture has been coupled with a set of non-land exploitative inputs like- landlords, money lenders, traders who registered a free growth under colonization. All such exploitations by colonial rulers and their native aide resulted in peasant movements in West Bengal and in other parts of the country under the peasant organization of the Left parties. *Tebhaga* i.e., the demand for one-third of total crop share, was the name of a famous peasant movement which actually formed the basis for legitimizing share-cropping or barga cultivation. Finally, to address the issue of peasant unrests and to restore the economic status of the poor, government both at the central and state level started taking initiatives. Article 31-B was the result of First Constitutional (Amendment) Act 1951. It provides legal safeguards to the land redistributive measures in the states. In West Bengal, the state government passed and enacted Estate Acquisition Act in 1953; and consequently, Land Reforms Act in 1955 to legitimize and guarantee tenancy reforms.

#### Notes:

1. Sen and Sengupta (1995) presented a paper entitled, "The Recent Growth in Agricultural Output in Eastern India, with Special Reference to the case of West Bengal", in a workshop on Agricultural Growth and Agrarian Structure in Contemporary West Bengal and Bangladesh at the then Calcutta in January, 1995. They estimated agricultural growth rate for the period of 1981-82 to 1991-92 to be 6.5%.

2. **Table 14.7**  
Index number of consumer prices for Agricultural Labourers  
(Base: 1986-87=100).

Year	Food	General
1996	235	239
1997	242	248
1998	286	287
1999	312	311
2000	280	293
2001	281	299

Source: Ministry of Labour, Labour Bureau, Government of India as quoted in Statistical Abstract, 2001-02, Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics, Government of West Bengal, pp-577.

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**WOMEN FARMERS IN GLOBALIZED ERA: POLICY AND PRACTICES**

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**ABSTRACT :**

*The emphasis on women's empowerment through their involvement in mainstream development projects is a recent phenomenon even though the constitution of India vowed for equal opportunity and social justice through its fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy. However, the equal participation of women in national economy and development process is a distant dream as they are either underpaid or underrepresented or subsumed in the name of their family or male counterpart. Their vulnerability become more profound as India signed the 'GATT agreement' in 1991 which opens up a galore of new opportunities but threw new challenges to the economy as a whole and women in particular. Urban side are expanding while rural side are facing the disincentives of worsening security in villages, employment opportunities, subsistence farming becoming less and less rewarding and unable in meeting their basic needs. The natural breadwinner male out-migrate leaving the women with the land he once cultivated. The positive side is that it gives women to get access to traditionally male-dominant farming practices thereby giving autonomy to some extent but if the policies and practices relating to agriculture are stagnated it will only add burden to their lives. This paper will try to enquire the condition of women farmers in agricultural policy in the realm of globalization. The paper is mostly theoretical in nature and based on secondary sources.*

**KEYWORDS :** Women, Agriculture, Government Policies.

**INTRODUCTION**

India signed the 'GATT agreement' in 1991 which opens up a galore of new opportunities as well as new challenges. After twenty five years of its initiation, the issue is still relevant for academic discussion because of its multidimensional spillover effects in every sphere of the society. The good side is of course the start up of economic growth process. India is now one of the fastest growing economies of Asia experiencing a rapid growth of income. Her public investments in rural areas have significantly contributed to agricultural growth, improvement in real wages and non-farm employment. However, the negative side is that this growth processes are observed to be region specific, sector specific and also gender specific. Urban side are expanding while rural side are facing the disincentives of worsening security in villages, employment opportunities, subsistence farming becoming less and less rewarding and unable in meeting their basic needs. The natural breadwinner male out-migrate leaving the women with the land he once cultivated. Again, the possibilities of conflicts between positives and negatives open up. The positive side is that it gives women to get access to traditionally male-dominant farming practices thereby giving autonomy to some extent but if the policies and practices relating to agriculture are stagnated it will only add burden to their lives. Not only that it will induce food insecurity in close future if poorly skilled, women are increasingly adopt less intensive farming practices as well as abandoning agricultural lands. The broader objective of this paper is to examine the probable impact of the process of feminization in Indian agriculture at the backdrop

of globalization. The paper is mostly theoretical in nature but uses the techniques of tabular representation of data when needed.

#### WOMEN AND INDIAN AGRICULTURE IN DEVELOPMENT REGIME:

The performance of Indian agriculture through the planned development regime is broadly categorized by three phases. The first phase covering pre-green revolution period upto mid-sixties laid emphasis on development of irrigation, land reforms, community development and restructuring rural credit institutions. Despite those policy initiatives the result was far from satisfactory that called for another major break through named green revolution. The seventies and eighties were the green revolution phase. Following the implementation of macro economic reforms in the early nineties, India enters the second phase of globalization and diversification. Trade and exchange rate liberalization and reduction of protection in domestic industry led to the improvement in the terms of trade in agriculture thus providing greater incentive to private investment in agriculture. However, public investment continued to decline over the period.

Traditionally, women always share a considerable part in total labour use in crops like paddy and cotton, wheat, groundnut and vegetables in all these three phases. They work in field preparation, transplanting, threshing, maturing, harvesting. They have specialized knowledge of seed selection, storage techniques, transfer of biomass and soil fertility. But what they don't have is the rights of land they cultivate. They are generally regarded as support service providers neglecting their potential and present contributions. As per Census 2011, Sixty five percent (65%) of the total female workers in India are engaged in agriculture. Of the total cultivators (118.7 million), 30.3% are female. Out of 144.3 million agricultural labourers 42.6% are Women. In 2001, female agricultural labourers were 21% which was increased to 23% in 2011.

Now, among the important changes that have taken place over these phases that have special bearing to women's work in agriculture are the following:

- Increased cropping intensity raised the demand for labour in certain pockets;
- Intensification of market economics;
- Mechanization of some agricultural operations;
- Reduced size of land holding;
- Privatization of common property resources;
- Expansion of agriculture allied activities under the globalization process;
- Periodical government interventions.

The impact of these changes is not homogeneous in nature. Vishwanathan (1994) has provided a detailed conceptual mapping of the impact of modernization on women which will be delineated as follows. This empirical evidence did not support the earlier observation that technical upgradation always have an adverse effect on women.

**Table 1: Impact of Agricultural Development on Different Classes of Women**

Intervention	Landless women	Land poor women	Land owning women
<b>HYV</b>			
Seeds	Increases labour demand	Increases work load	Increases work load
Fertilizer	Displaces labour	Conserves energy	Conserves energy
<b>Mechanization</b>			
Tilling	Minimum impact	Minimum impact	Minimum impact
Planting	Displaces labour	Saves energy	Saves energy
Harvesting	Displaces labour	Saves energy	Saves energy
<b>Labour Saving Devices</b>			



Routing chores	Displaces labour	Saves energy	Saves energy
Agricultural work	Displaces labour	Saves energy	Saves energy

Source: As cited in Vishwanathan (1994).

Another study by Chen (1989) provided a detailed study on women's role in different agro climatic regions in India.

**Table2: Women's Role varying by Agroclimatic Regions**

Agro-eco Zone	Female Wage Labour		Female cultivator	
	Incidence	Problems	Incidence	Problems
<i>Irrigated Paddy</i> A.P. &T.N.	High	Wage differential	Moderate	No land rights
<i>Rainfed Paddy</i> W.B.,Odisha and parts of Bihar	Moderate	Wage differential	Low	Status norms/ Male migration
<i>Irrigated Wheat</i> Punjab,U.P., Haryana	Low	Segmented labour	Low	Status norms/ Male migration
<i>Rainfed Wheat</i> Maharashtra, Hill regions	High, Low	Wage differential, Restricted labour market	High, High	No land rights, No, infrastructure & male migration

Source: As cited in Chen (1989).

From the above observation we can say that women always remained as significant stake holders in Indian agriculture but the impact of development on them is very much skewed across region and class. Now let us analyze whether the impact of globalization adhere to the same trend.

#### WOMEN AND GLOBALIZATION CHALLENGES:

As far as women are concerned globalization may be conceived as a double edged process. On the one hand, majority of women in India and other developing countries find themselves stripped off the benefit of social security, government subsidy protection of labour rights and government safety nets. Moreover, there are possibilities of better education facilities and opportunities at the transnational sense also. Employment in technological and other advanced sectors, which have global bearing, has opened up for suitably qualified women. With changing attitude towards women, especially in the urban areas, women enjoy more egalitarian set of gender relationship; but for the underprivileged farm women globalization has affected both the quantity and the quality of work available to them.

Now, the technical conditions for different forms of agricultural production demonstrate the link between forms of production and gender relations. This relationship pattern has been portrayed in the following table.

**Table 3: Forms of Production vis-à-vis Gender relation**

Product	Subsistence	Extended	Capitalist
	Use value	Use & exchange	Exchange
Use of land	Extensive or intensive	Intensive	Intensive
Household labour	Dominant	Partly	None
Labour:			

<i>Communal</i>	Possible	Possible	None
<i>Wage</i>	None	Partly	Only
<i>Tech. labour</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Sexual div.</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Specialization</i>	Gender basis	Gender basis	Gender basis
<i>Output</i>	Low	Low	High

In agricultural production, in India, three forms are in simultaneous existence: subsistence production- where the product is consumed directly, commodity production- where it is exchanged and expanded production where there is investment for capital accumulation and development for productive capacity. Naturally, globalization calls for expanded production where as agricultural women in distress favour subsistence production. While social division of labour by class and caste exist between production units, sexual division of labour exists across technical, social and reproductive sphere. Now in India, all of these forms are overlaid with gender aspects; as commoditization in agriculture in globalization era expands the inputs like land, labour, water become commodities, the non-market ties become more and more undermined. Given women's inferior access to land, labour and other means of production they have less potential for direct gains in market terms. Thus, women farmers have to operate in a transitional economy where pre-capitalist domestic modes persist along with an increasingly monetized, commercial market economy. Domestic technology has neither been changed nor have market substitutes emerged to diminish the need for household labour use. In most cases, women-labour continues to be in non-contractual informal form mainly defined by family conjugal obligation. The traditional role of women in agriculture, livestock and animal husbandry, Khadi and village industries including handicrafts, handlooms fisheries, etc, is being undermined because mechanization and automation is becoming prevalent in the market based economy which will adversely affect the village based traditional economy. Trade liberalization will allow MNCs to enter into food processing and other industries which will lead to reduction in low skilled women labour. Open market economy leads to price rise in food and other basic necessities. Women who have to directly deal with family subsistence have to cope with such changes. With male migration on the increase from the rural to urban sectors, the women have to bear the triple burden of caring, farming and paid employment in the rural sector.

#### GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES:

The government, both at the central and state levels, is well aware of the fact that the globalization of agriculture requires proper focus on host of aspects like rural development, education, health, child care and proper gainful employment as well for the underprivileged at the initial stages. There are also sector wise schemes through Small Farmers Development Agency and other schemes of the Department of Agriculture, schemes of the Dairy Development Boards in the dairy sector, schemes of Forest Corporation in the forestry sector etc. The main goal of the Department of Women and Child Development is to empower women and to bring them within the purview of the mainstream development process.

But reality is harder than the nice promises offered by the different programmes of the government. If we look into the participation of women in the mainstream development programmes we will find that the acknowledgement of women as a beneficiary in development programmes is only a recent phenomenon.



**Table 4: Share of Women in Mainstream Development Programmes in India**

Mainstream beneficiary oriented programmes	Year	Participation of women to total beneficiary (%)
Community Development Programme	1950	17.0
Land Reform Programme (in post-independent period)*	1951 onwards	No more than 16.0
Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	1980-81 to 1999	34.0
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	1989 to 1999	25.8
Employment-Assurance Scheme (EAS)	1993 to 2002	27.4
Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	2002-08	27.9
Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)#	1999 onwards	68.2
National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)	2005 onwards	53.0

Source: Planning Commission; Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

Note:\*Women benefited through joint pattas and also land titles for single women.

#Percentage of all women SHG to total SHG. SGSY was restructured in FY 2010-11 for implementation as Aajeevika- the National Rural Livelihoods Mission. In November 2015, the programme was renamed as Deendayal Antayodaya Yojana (DAY-NRLM).

However, recently a new range of programmes come for the upliftment of women in agriculture. They are:

1. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Support to States Extension Programme for Extension Reforms, mainstreaming gender concerns in agriculture is being addressed by ensuring utilization of minimum 30% of resources on programmes and activities for women farmers and women extension functionaries. In order to encourage women farmers' participation in planning and decision making process, their representation in Farmers' Advisory Committee at Block, District and State level has been provided under the Scheme's guidelines.

2. Under Sub Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP), the training is provided under the components of the Scheme Seed Village Programme and Quality Control Arrangement of Seeds in which women farmers are equally benefitted. State Governments are also advised to allocate adequate funds to women farmers.

3. Under the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) implemented in 28 states, 30% of allocation of fund is being earmarked for women farmers. There is also an intervention under NFSM providing cropping system based training to farmers including SC, ST and women farmers to create awareness on improved technology for increasing production and productivity of crops. State governments are implementing the NFSM as per the provisions of the guideline.

4. Under the National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), 30% of budgetary allocation is being earmarked for women beneficiaries/farmers. Concerned implementing agencies will be responsible for monitoring implementation of these components i.e. allocation of resources for SC/ST/Women beneficiaries and maintenance of database for the same.

5. Under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), 31 drudgery reducing technologies for women in agriculture developed by ICAR are promoted through training, demonstration and financial assistance. Women beneficiaries are also provided 10% additional financial assistance for purchase of various agricultural machines and equipments. Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institutes

conduct training on Agricultural Mechanization for women farmers on regular basis and in the year, 2014-15, 936 women farmers were trained.

6. Under the National Horticulture Mission, women are organized into Self Help Groups and farm inputs and technological & extension supports have been provided to make women self-reliant.

7. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established a network of 645 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country aiming at assessment and demonstration of technologies/products and its dissemination through number of extension programmes including training of farmers to update their knowledge and skill. During 2015-16, as many as 205 women specific income generation technologies related to technological empowerment of rural women were assessed in 394 locations covering 2917 trials under the thematic areas, namely Drudgery Reduction, Farm Mechanization, Health and Nutrition, Processing and Value. Thus, the initiatives have been stated but it requires a "central mission" rather than some adhoc programmes.

#### **BASIC QUESTIONS IGNORED: RECOGNIZING WOMEN AS FARMERS-**

Broadly, Indian agricultural policy is divided into four sets:

i. institutional reform; ii. public investment policies iii. incentive policies and iv. reform and globalization policies. In the first three plans, institutional policies and public investment packages dominated. But both of the policies failed to recognize women as a farmer. Without land rights it is very hard to establish one's right on the land she cultivates. It is a well-established fact that ownership of property (land for agriculture) is an important component in determining the economic, social and political status of a person. So assigning right to property in the form of land asset must be a crucial instrument by means of which women could be empowered in agricultural sector. Land Reforms have the potentials of offering the benefits of assigning right to land to the women when distributing the surplus lands. This objective of endowment of land to women is met either by issuing single pattas in the name of the women concerned or by issuing joint pattas in the name of the women concerned along with their spouses so that the women, in case of joint patta, would have an equal right over the land assigned to them by the government. Unfortunately, there is practically no state-wise information regarding the conferment of ownership of land to women. It is to note that land reform programme has only 16% of women beneficiary (see table 4).

In this very context, Agarwal (1994) depicted a message conveyed by a poor peasant woman to the Government of West Bengal. The poor peasant said:

*"Please go and ask the Sarkar why, when it distributes land, we don't get a title? Are we not peasants?"*

Incentive policies focused both on inputs and output. It was found that subsidies for agricultural inputs like irrigation, credit, fertilizers, and power had been increased considerably in the 1970s and 1980s. The objective of the subsidies was to provide inputs at low prices to protect farmers' interests and encourage diffusion of new technology. By contrary, on the output side, government took a comprehensive long-term procurement as well as distribution policy in the post-green revolution period. However, such public policy didn't have greater bearing on the farm women.

Well designed policies will result in more equitably distributed opportunities to acquire endowments and defuse intergenerational transmission of inequality particularly in the context of gender. But Agarwal (2000) pointed out that the government policies are based on male perception and fallacious assumption behind the definition of family. The formal definition of family as accepted by the Government of India provides the following view of intra-family gender relations as pointed out by her are: -- "i) men are the appropriate representatives of the family in public decision making forum, ii) men are the primary producers and thus the legitimate claimants to productive resources, such as land, iii) women are largely dependents and this dependent status is unproblematic, and even desirable....". These fallacious definitions very often served as the basis of land allocation in resettlement schemes, social security schemes, and cash compensations in rehabilitation projects. For this reason, the mainstream programmes were also insensitive to women's



participation. Very often women also have the gendered beliefs about their socio-economic roles and may be reluctant to adopt prescribed behavioural change by the government. So this type of mindset should be changed first rather than adopting any soft issues.

#### CONCLUSION:

In a changing economy, women in agriculture are caught in a trap of reduced resources within household and inferior opportunities outside. Government intervention may emerge as a big push. It will enable them to defend their rights in situations where they are violated by the power of community, caste or village. Moreover, the government efforts can mainstream women farmers through providing resources and skill they lack but government programmes are itself sometimes biased against women and failed to understand their particular needs.

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# Quality of Schooling and Girls' Educational Attainment in West Bengal

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## Abstract:

Quality of schooling is an essential input for girl's educational attainment in any parts of world. Quality of schooling is a holistic approach that incorporates a host of dimensions, namely- school infrastructure, availability of teachers in school and a good number of socio economic factors that often debar students particularly the girls to access institutional education. School infrastructure is also composed of many inputs, like- whether the school has *pacca* building, whether it has adequate class rooms and also class rooms in good condition, whether the school has boundary wall, whether the school has proper sanitation facility- issue that is particularly significant for the girl students. The socio economic conditions include the literacy status of the families for girls, economic status of families, migration or immigration status of father, proximity of school from the village and importantly, the household responsibilities for the girls. In the past few years or so, West Bengal was not in the front line to render good quality of schooling among states of India. However, presently, with the advent of pro gender policies in education by the centre and state, positive change of parental approach toward girl's education and most significantly, the enormous zeal of the girls to attain and accomplish the institutional education has proved to be a big push to the extent of educational attainment for girl's in West Bengal.

**Keywords:** Schooling, Girl's education, West Bengal.

## I. Introduction:

Quality of schooling is an important endogenous variable in the literacy campaign for the girls in India. Attendance as well as dropout of students particularly girls in schools is largely determined by the quality of schooling. It has greater influence over the parental decision regarding their children's schooling. Quality of schooling depends on host of factors, like- school building, potable water availability, sanitation facilities- inputs that resemble with the school infrastructure and average number of students per teacher etc. By and large, it is true that all schools don't have equal quality of schooling. There may be inter-regional variation or variation within a certain locality. If the quality of a school is better than other schools then parents are convinced to send them in such schools even if it is located in relatively distant areas. This issue has greater significance for the girl's students. In order to guarantee the equitable quality education in conformity to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030<sup>1</sup>, it has become a compulsion for the policy makers, union and state governments in India to ensure sustainable quality of schooling. In the previous Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in UNDP the mandate was

<sup>1</sup> Sustainable Development Goals-

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (Source: <http://www.undp.org/>).



to guarantee universalization of elementary education for all- which means equality of access of education to all. However, in SDG there has been a shifting focus towards access of equitable quality education. Thus, equity comes along with equality in SDG vis-à-vis the MDG. Equality guarantees public support for all- it's a holistic approach whilst equity ensures public support for those who need them more i.e. it's a need based or normative approach. In this paper, we will accentuate on the present quality of schooling in West Bengal and its impact on the attainment of education for girls.

## II. Quality of Schooling: A Differential Outcome for the Districts of West Bengal-

The extent of development of education can be captured by Education Development Index (EDI) based on the indices of- (i) Access, (ii) Infrastructure, (iii) Teachers and (iv) Outcome jointly composed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MoHRD), Government of India and National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA). Based on DISE (District Information of School Education) statistics, EDI may be computed both for primary and upper primary levels. And, the data can be aggregated to have the composite result for the EDI for all states of India. West Bengal is one of laggard states in respect of performance in EDI (2014) i.e. West Bengal is not a good performer in respect of access toward education, school infrastructure, Pupil Teacher Ratio and overall educational ambience. The quality of schooling is commendable in southern states of India, like in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. However, there has been a continuous effort on the part of both union and state governments to revamp the prevalent structure of the educational quality in all states of Indian union. To develop the status of schooling, government of West Bengal introduced District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) in the year 1997-98. In 2001-02, another holistic programme- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was come into being and DPEP was, hence, merged into SSA. Universalization of elementary education was the prime focus for DPEP. The objectives of DPEP conform to the RTE Act 2009. In order to strengthen DPEP or to accomplish the objectives more effectively SSA was introduced. Thus, the quality of schooling was not at par with the developed southern states still the inception of SSA. However, after the initiation of SSA, schools are now getting monetary assistance for development purposes all over India. This is a major boost to the educational development in the primary and upper primary levels of education for all states. It is true that West Bengal is still in relatively lagging position as opposed to the most of southern states; but it is improving fast. Sanitation facility was never a subject of concern for betterment of schooling in West Bengal for a long period of time. Even in reputed institution of urban and suburban areas even if the schools have toilets and urinals for the students; but they remain in so unhealthy condition that it became almost inoperative.

Since the inception of SSA, funds are now coming under various heads for utilizing the maintenance grant. Such grants may be categorized into infrastructure development grant could be utilized for-

- i. Repair work of school building;
  - ii. Painting of Blackboard and Display Board;
  - iii. Repair of teaching learning equipments;
  - iv. Small repair including drinking water facilities and electrical fittings etc
- & academic development grant may be utilized for-
- i. Repair/Replacement of equipments available in the school;
  - ii. Purchase of library books, newspapers, blackboards etc;
  - iii. Expenditure in the organization of Academic debates and competitions;
  - iv. Expenditure on the cleanliness of the school premises and purchase of dustbins etc.
- (Source: School Report Cards, DISE)

Now, let us examine to what extent this development funds meant both for academic and infrastructure purposes can be used for developing ambience congenial for learning. In order to have the profile of inter district performance in view of status of school quality, three indicators have been chosen; they are- schools having no building, class room in good condition and average number of teachers. Out of three indices first two indicators can be conceived as the proxy variable for school's physical infrastructure. Condition of school building as well as of class rooms has significant dent on enrolment and retention of students in schools. If the schools don't have *pacca* building or building having poor condition, it may dampen parental decision to send their children in such schools and find opportunity cost for them elsewhere. This is particularly significant for girl's students. The outcome will eventually disrupt the learning process in schools. Hence, to develop good infrastructure for schools is of utmost important. Beside, paucity of adequate infrastructure also has detrimental effect on the school days as schools having poor infrastructure could not function properly or even at all during the monsoon. Taking into account a composite data analysis for primary, upper-primary, secondary and above, it has been seen that in two adjacent districts, namely- North Dinajpur and Cooch Behar significant number of schools out of total schools in the respective districts do not have class rooms in good condition in conformity to the guideline of DISE. Moreover, in elementary level of education there are certain districts which have many schools which do not have any building at all. They are- Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, North 24 Pgs, Howrah and East Midnapur. In higher secondary level, Darjeeling, Cooch Behar and East Midnapur districts have noticeable number of building-less schools.

Apart from the status of school infrastructure, availability of adequate number of teachers as well as of female teachers is necessary human capital for schools. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR<sup>2</sup>) is an important variable that signifies incidence of enrolment and retention of students in schools. In accordance with the right of children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 PTR was set in primary level at 30:1 and in upper primary level at 35:1. We have taken availability of teachers in schools as the proxy

<sup>2</sup>Average number of pupils/students per teacher at a specific level of schooling in an academic year.



variable for PTR. With such resemblance, the average number of teachers available per school has been depicted in table 2. If we go through the table we will find that mostly all primary schools have on an average 3 teachers; except in Nadia and Murshidabad- where every primary school has on an average 4 teachers in the school. Availability of primary teachers in Maldah district is also noticeably high as opposed to other districts. If we see the availability of teachers in upper primary/secondary level, we come out with the fact that there are on an average 9 teachers per schools even in most of the backward districts like Murshidabad and Maldah and every higher secondary schools in such districts get on an average not less than 10 teachers. Table 2 has a significant note: in the district of Nadia, the availability of teachers in all tiers of schooling is way ahead of the strength of teachers in rest of the districts of West Bengal. The West Bengal Human Development Report 2004 identified certain districts, namely- Maldah (17), Purulia (16), Murshidabad (15) having low score in terms of Education Index of Gender Development Indices (GDI<sup>3</sup>). The respective ranking are given in the parentheses of the districts. The positive picture that is coming out from the table is that the erstwhile backward districts like Maldah, Murshidabad are significantly improving in terms of quality of schooling, whilst, North 24 Pgs in spite of having relative proximity to the state capital has not delivered satisfactory result neither in terms of school infrastructure nor in availability of teachers. There is case study for the district of Darjeeling. Darjeeling – one of the districts of West Bengal ranked fourth in terms of HDI and more significantly ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in GDI just beyond the state capital district of Kolkata. Notwithstanding, noticeably low number of primary schools are in the district having classrooms in good condition<sup>4</sup>. Now let us examine the outcome side of the programme.

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<sup>3</sup>The GDI measures gender gaps in human development entitlements for women and men in terms of three basic dimensions of human development—health, knowledge and living standards. Statistically, HDI for female and male are calculated separately and then they are combined to formulate the GDI. Intuitively, GDI is the ratio of female HDI to male HDI (Source: [hdr.undp.org](http://hdr.undp.org)).

<sup>4</sup>The administrative set up of the Darjeeling district is different from other districts of the state. Out of the four subdivisions of the district, with the three subdivisions in the hill regions i.e. Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Kurseong constitute the Gorkha Hill Council which is renamed as Gorkha Territorial Administration (GTA) in 2011. GTA replaced erstwhile Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (DGHC) which was formed in 1988. The Telegraph (February 23, 2006) reported that more than 100 schools in the hills have not received grants to the tune of Rs 5 crore, reportedly released by the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) cell of the DGHC's education department.

**Table 1: Pattern of Female Literacy Rate over decades, 2001 & 2011**

Districts	Female Literacy Rate	Female Literacy Rate	Decadal Change of Female Literacy Rate
	2001	2011	(2001-2011)
Darjeeling	63.92	73.33	9.41
Jalpaiguri	52.90	66.23	13.33
Cooch Behar	57.04	68.49	11.45
Dinajpur(N)	37.16	52.17	15.01
Dinajpur(S)	55.12	67.01	11.89
Maldah	41.67	56.96	15.29
Murshidabad	48.33	63.09	14.76
Birbhum	52.21	64.14	11.93
Burdwan	61.93	69.63	7.70
Nadia	60.06	70.98	10.92
North 24 pgs	72.13	80.34	8.21
Hooghly	67.72	76.36	8.64
Bankura	49.80	60.05	10.25
Purulia	37.15	50.52	13.37
Midnapur (E)	64.63	75.93	11.3
Midnapur (W)			
Howrah	70.93	79.43	8.5
South 24 pgs	59.73	71.40	11.67
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>59.68</b>	<b>70.54</b>	<b>10.86</b>

**Note:** The Midnapur district was divided into two new administrative units as East Midnapur district and West Midnapur district as on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2002.

**Source:** Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

The Census data suggests that there has been substantial increase in the decadal growth of female literacy rate in some of the most backward districts of West Bengal. In this context, the districts of Maldah, Murshidabad, North Dinajpur and Purulia are worth mentioning. A case study was put forward by the Annual Report, 2007-2008 of Department of School Education, Government of West Bengal; the report cited that in many of primary schools in the remote area of Sundarban, girls outnumbered boys in the middle and senior class by the ratio 2:1 and even performed better in Secondary and Higher Secondary examinations (Chakraborty, 2014).



**Table 2: Inter-district comparison of the status of school infrastructure**

Districts	% of school buildings having good condition classroom			Average no. of teachers per schools			No. of building less schools		
	P	P+ UP+ Sec./HS	UP + Sec./HS	P	P+ UP+ Sec./HS	UP+ Sec./HS	P	P+ UP+ Sec./HS	UP+ Sec./HS
Darjeeling	27.2	57.3	52.2	3.1	9.7	9.2	43	3	13
Jalpaiguri	49.0	60.0	51.0	2.9	4.7	14.0	702	2	1
Cooch Behar	52.2	29.3	52.6	2.6	8.4	10.2	648	3	9
Dinajpur(N)	55.4	37.1	57.8	2.9	5.1	16.3	120	5	0
Dinajpur(S)	52.4	54.0	59.1	2.8	10.0	11.6	281	0	0
Maldah	57.2	48.1	56.2	3.7	9.8	9.3	18	0	3
Murshidabad	55.2	42.9	51.7	4.2	8.4	10.0	34	3	0
Birbhum	61.7	60.7	48.9	3.3	8.3	9.8	55	1	1
Burdwan	54.9	48.5	48.9	3.5	8.1	11.8	73	10	5
Nadia	53.8	67.2	52.7	4.1	18.2	15.6	10	0	0
North 24 pgs	33.0	43.4	47.6	2.5	3.6	11.3	1157	9	4
Hooghly	40.8	42.3	45.1	3.5	11.6	10.7	47	0	3
Bankura	61.3	81.8	55.7	2.7	10.0	10.4	56	1	0
Purulia	52.9	N.A.	61.6	2.1	N.A.	10.7	308	N.A.	3
Midnapur(E)	28.9	N.A.	44.9	2.3	N.A.	5.4	852	N.A.	14
Midnapur(W)	33.8	56.5	46.1	2.7	8.3	8.5	124	7	6
Howrah	46.0	54.6	N.A.	2.6	N.A.	10.0	948	N.A.	5
South 24 pgs	32.8	45.1	40.4	3.1	9.8	11.2	19	4	0

Note: P→ Primary Schools; UP→ Upper Primary Schools; Sec.→ Secondary Schools; HS→ Higher Secondary Schools.  
N.A. →Not Available.

Source: District Report Cards, 2009-10, Vol. II, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi.

### III. Educational Status of West Bengal:

We could capture the overall educational status of West Bengal in terms of Educational Development Index (EDI). EDI gives the relative position of a state in terms of selected educational inputs for primary and upper primary education system. In EDI, ranks are assigned to the states. There are basically 21 indicators used in computing EDI which are further regrouped into 4 composite indicators, namely Access, Infrastructure, Teachers and Outcome.

**Table 3: EDI in India-The Divergence**

Top Five States		Lower Five States	
States/UTs	EDI	States/UTs	EDI
Lakshadweep	0.712	West Bengal	0.527
Puducherry	0.696	Assam	0.527
Tamil Nadu	0.683	Goa	0.520
Sikkim	0.672	Uttar Pradesh	0.508
Karnataka	0.661	Jharkhand	0.452

Source: National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi; 2013.

The EDI rankings as delineated in table 3 reflects that there remains a significant divergence between the southern and the northern regions- considering both states and union territories. The southern regions have

considerably well fabricated school infrastructure as compared to the northern regions- especially after the enactment of the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

Apart from female literacy rate there are other parameters that determine educational development. Among them, one of important inputs is the adult literacy rate. As we have seen that female literacy rate is more widely dispersed among the districts as against males (see table 4). Whilst examining the quality of schooling the notion of enrolment or admission is an important subject. Infact, what happens is that there are many students who get enrolled in the schools every year but at the same time many of them did not complete their elementary or high education. They left studies for host of reasons- mostly economic, family oriented etc. This incident is known as dropout of students. We start with the concept of enrolment. To examine the rate of enrolment in the primary level i.e. in grade I-V, the concepts of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) have been developed.

To define,

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)= Total number of students enrolled/admitted in a given level of education, i.e. a certain grade irrespective of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students in a certain grade because of early or late entrants, and grade repetition.

$$GER = \frac{\text{Total enrolment in Grades I-V}}{\text{Population of age 6-11 years}} \times 100$$

Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) = Total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

$$NER = \frac{\text{Enrolment, I-V/6-11 age group}}{\text{Population of age 6-11 years}} \times 100$$

The theoretical maximum value is 100%. (Source: SDG 4, UNESCO)

Table 4 gives district-wise comparative statistics of GER and NER for West Bengal. All the districts registered more than 100 percent GER, whilst NER figures were close to 100. Thus, universalization of enrolment which is one of the prime objectives of SSA has been in the right direction in West Bengal. The relative position of girls in contrary to boys in enrolment has been captured in terms of Gender Parity Index (GPI). Statistically, it is a ratio of girls and boys enrolled in a particular class multiplied by 100.



**Table 4: Literacy, Enrolment and Dropout Status (Primary): Districts of West Bengal**

Districts	Literacy rate		Gender Differential of Literacy rate	GER	NER	GPI	Average Drop Out Rate (I-V)		Gender Differential of Drop Out Rate
	Female	Male					Girls	Boys	
Darjeeling	73.74	85.94	+12.2	122.7	97.11	1.02	31.73	33.62	+1.89
Jalpaiguri	66.65	80.61	+13.96	150.1	99.50	0.96	9.29	9.07	-0.22
Cooch Behar	69.08	81.52	+12.44	142.92	98.03	0.96	3.78	3.36	-0.42
Dinajpur (N)	53.15	66.65	+13.5	147.9	93.92	0.95	22.35	24.30	+1.95
Dinajpur(S)	67.81	79.63	+11.82	136.7	99.61	0.96	10.10	10.29	+0.19
Maldah	57.84	67.27	+9.43	144.8	98.67	0.99	12.96	16.96	+4.00
Murshidabad	63.88	71.02	+7.14	138.6	98.32	0.99	3.20	7.29	+4.09
Birbhum	64.07	77.42	+13.35	126.5	98.80	0.95	5.97	6.45	+0.48
Burdwan	70.47	83.44	+12.97	123.7	99.38	0.95	4.61	4.44	-0.17
Nadia	71.35	79.58	+8.23	126.3	99.95	0.96	3.84	4.78	+0.94
North 24 Pgs	81.05	88.66	+7.61	116.2	99.57	0.95	4.61	4.44	-0.17
Hooghly	76.95	87.93	+10.98	124.9	99.65	0.97	3.29	5.01	+1.72
Bankura	60.44	81.00	+20.56	124.5	99.59	0.94	7.01	4.72	-2.29
Purulia	51.29	78.85	+27.56	133.7	94.66	0.96	12.48	10.37	-2.11
Midnapur(E)	81.81	93.14	+11.33	142.3	99.90	0.97	0.91	0.61	-0.30
Midnapur(W)	71.11	86.66	+15.55	129.1	99.07	0.96	4.58	3.37	-1.21
Howrah	79.73	87.69	+7.96	125.2	99.57	0.98	1.14	2.64	+1.5
South 24 Pgs	72.09	84.72	+12.63	132.4	98.95	1.00	6.66	8.42	+1.76

Source:

1. District Elementary Education Report Card, DISE, 2008-09;
2. District Report Cards, 2008-09, Vol. II, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi.

If the value of GPI is less than 1 it reflects reductionist position of girls regarding school enrolment and *vice versa*. Table 4 has an important implication- it exhibits GPI of enrolment close to unity which signifies the fact that girls are not far away from boys in respect of school enrolment. Now, if we turn to the number of missed out or dropped out students in the primary education we could come up with the outcome that in the economically backward districts of North Dinajpur, Maldah and Murshidabad- the more boys are dropped out as opposed to girls. There is an economic reason behind it- students in such districts because of lack of adequate guidance, illiterate or uneducated parents and poor economic status of family could not continue study for long; and after leaving study, once they grew up in age they started leaving their place to supplement their family members- either father, brother else for income earnings. It has been seen that many of male members of such districts prefer to go to Kerala as labourer since the daily labour payment rate is very high in Kerala as compared to any other states of India. Moreover, they also left home to work as labourer in some of gulf countries. They, generally, didn't settle outside for lifelong. They come back after certain years with a handsome amount of fund to invest in their own

locality. However, such incidents put adverse impact on the necessity of education for the local kids. Thus, government policies should be so directed that dropout rate not only for girls but also for boys be curved. Government may think of some compensation/encouragement schemes for students in the elementary education in such economically retarded districts.

It has been articulated in gender studies and generally, it is also believed that poverty has adverse effect on schooling opportunities and it is the girls who are affected the most (Sengupta and Guha, 2002). So, the dropout rate is expected to be higher for the girls vis-à-vis the boys; but in reality, it has been found in our study that ten out of eighteen districts of West Bengal observed higher dropout rates for the boys as compared to girls in primary level. Not only in West Bengal, the lower dropout rates for the girls have also been observed in the less developed states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh as well as some of developed regions like Punjab and Karnataka (source: NITI Aayog, 2015).

**Table 5: Average Dropout Rate at Primary Level, 2010-11.**

Selected States	Boys	Girls
West Bengal	7.39	5.80
<b>Under-developed/Developing states</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	6.69	5.62
Assam	12.47	10.93
Bihar	7.08	4.18
Chhattisgarh	5.12	4.72
Odisha	5.30	5.44
Madhya Pradesh	9.07	7.54
Rajasthan	8.40	7.09
Uttar Pradesh	12.30	11.39
<b>Developed states</b>		
Punjab	1.91	1.65
Karnataka	2.15	1.91
<b>All States /UTs</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>6.07</b>

Source: Flash Statistics, District Information System for Education (DISE), 2011-12. Available in <http://niti.gov.in/content/dropout-rate-primary-level>.

The customary view toward girl's education in India is that the educational attainment of girl is closely related to her marital and reproductive role as perceived by the social norms. The earlier researches on girls' education establish that women in India are by and large recognized by her submissive and reproductive role. There are conflicts in the conventional role of women in India and the conflicts may be summarized as follows:

1. Girls should be married at the early age after puberty;



2. She should beget a child (preferably male) as early as possible after marriage;
3. Education is optional for girls as it incurs cost of schooling but yields no return-even if, she is associated with income earning activities, her income would only supplement her in-laws;
4. Formal schooling and higher education is absolutely unnecessary for girls after marriage;
5. Education decreases the probability of marriage of daughter (educated daughter needs more educated groom that means more dowry).

Hence, the secondary school enrolment is expected to be lower for the girls (Chakraborty, 2014). However, with the growing awareness for girl's education, government's pro-girl education policies namely, '*Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana*'<sup>5</sup>, '*Dhanalakshmi Scheme*'<sup>6</sup> etc (central scheme), '*Kanyashree Prakalpa*'<sup>7</sup> (state scheme), the enrolment and importantly the retention of girls in the schools have been noticeably increasing. Table 6 corroborates the fact.

**Table 6: Enrolment of Girls as compared to Boys in Secondary Education: Districts of West Bengal, 2014**

Districts	Enrolment in Secondary Education (%) (IX-X)		Girls Enrolment Ratio vis-à-vis '000 boys in Sec. Education (IX-X)
	Girls	Boys	
Darjeeling	52.45	47.55	1103
Jalpaiguri	54.38	45.62	1192
Cooch Behar	54.00	46.00	1174
Dinajpur(N)	57.36	42.64	1345
Dinajpur(S)	52.84	47.16	1121
Maldah	57.02	42.98	1327
Murshidabad	58.64	41.36	1418
Birbhum	52.76	47.24	1117
Burdwan	52.29	47.71	1096
Nadia	51.88	48.12	1078
North 24 Pgs	53.57	46.43	1154
Hooghly	54.73	45.27	1209
Bankura	49.16	50.84	967

<sup>5</sup>The scheme of '*Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana*' is structured towards making girls independent both socially and financially through the dissemination of education amongst them. The Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India has been assigned this noble responsibility to generate awareness and improving efficiency of delivery of welfare services for the girl children.

<sup>6</sup>'*Dhanalakshmi*' is also one of central schemes of the Department of Women and Child Development. This is a kind of conditional cash transfer scheme for the girl child with insurance coverage. The prime objective of the scheme is to give financial benefits to the families of all socio-economic status to encourage them to retain a girl child, immunize, educate her and prevent child marriage.

<sup>7</sup>'*Kanyashree Prakalpa*' is a scheme of Government of West Bengal to help girl child for families of all socio economic status retaining education in the secondary and higher levels and to prevent marriage before 18 years through financial assistance.

Purulia	49.44	50.56	978
Midnapore(E)	53.32	46.68	1142
Midnapore(W)	51.49	48.51	1061
Howrah	55.47	44.53	1246
South 24 Pgs	55.06	44.94	1225

Source:

1. Calculated on the basis of Table 5.5, Statistical Abstract 2014, BAE&S, GoWB.
2. Elementary Education in West Bengal – Current Status and Issues retrieved from [atiwb.gov.in/index\\_htm\\_files/education.pdf](http://atiwb.gov.in/index_htm_files/education.pdf) on 05/04/2013.

The outlook towards girl's education has now presently been changing. Parents now started realizing the significance of educating girl child not only as potential breadwinner for the family but also to have enlightenment in the future life of their own. As a consequence, we could see the greater extent of girl's enrolment at schools in the secondary level as compared to boys as delineated in table 6. In sixteen out of erstwhile eighteen districts of West Bengal, girl's enrolment in secondary education outnumbers boys. The gender variation in enrolment in favour of girls is found to be significantly higher in the districts of North Dinajpur, Maldah and Murshidabad- the three Muslim dominated districts of West Bengal.

Girls after progressing into age get more involved into the household chores and income generation activities. That's why, the opportunity cost of girls education is likely to be more as opposed to that of boys. This was the main reason of denial of formal schooling for girls. Both centre and state governments took the issue seriously and they jointly thought of implementing an alternative schooling programme targeting mostly towards the female beneficiaries.

Keeping in view the distance of schools from home particularly in remote areas in villages and places having topographical barriers; alternative education system in the name of Sishu Shiksha Karmasuchi (SSK) was introduced by the government of West Bengal in 1997-98 without compromising with the sanctity and quality of formal education system. It rendered flexibility to the rural children to complete schooling years in the elementary level with the engagement of teachers termed as sahayikas and building requisite infrastructures. The entire policy of the government conformed to the important objectives of United Nations Millennium Development Goals; namely- (i) *Achieve Universal Primary Education* and (ii) *Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women* and Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development Goals; namely- (iv) *Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all* and (v) *Achieve gender equality and Empower all women and girls* (Source: <http://www.undp.org/>). SSK, after its effective implementation was extended for students upto class VIII since 2003-04 in the name of Madhyamik Shiksha Karmasuchi (MSK). The Department of Panchayats and Rural Development was entrusted with the responsibility to effectively execute the programmes.



**Table 7: District wise MSKs Enrolment for Girls (in %) in Class V-VIII**

Districts	Number of MSKs	% of Girls
Darjeeling	67	49.99
Jalpaiguri	112	52.68
Cooch Behar	119	52.03
Dinajpur(N)	107	58.02
Dinajpur(S)	41	50.69
Maldah	108	56.40
Murshidabad	202	55.32
Birbhum	101	51.53
Burdwan	99	52.24
Nadia	106	52.10
North 24 Pgs	116	57.02
Hooghly	27	53.17
Bankura	73	50.55
Purulia	139	52.59
Midnapore(E)	153	53.04
Midnapore(W)	232	53.17
Howrah	27	53.27
South 24 Pgs	80	57.82

Source: Annexure IV, pp: 14; Annual Report 2013, Paschim Banga Rajya Shishu Shiksha Mission, Government of West Bengal.

From table 7 it may be reasonable to infer that the system of alternative schooling has effectively paid dividends to the female aspirants of school education. It is our girl child, particularly in the village areas suffer more as opposed to boys because of host of reasons like engagement in household chores, involvement in income earning activities, low marriage age, social taboos etc. However, alternative schooling system has given the girl children an edge to complete their aspiration of enlightenment of education. As we have seen from above table that in most of districts of West Bengal the ratio of enrolment of girls in alternative schooling outnumbered that of boys. It is interesting to note that in two economically backward districts like Maldah and Murshidabad (female literacy- 56.96 p.c. in Maldah and 63.09 p.c. in Murshidabad as per Census 2011) where female suffer significantly in respect of access to education- the rate of enrolment of girls in MSK is noticeably higher.

#### IV. Conclusion:

Thus, quality of schooling is an important input that has significant impact on the enrolment and retention of girls. If we consider the literacy status of female in the districts of West Bengal, we could see that there are certain districts like North Dinajpur, Murshidabad and Maldah which have witnessed significant upsurge in the female literacy rate over the last decade or so. It is important to note that all such economically retarded districts have exhibited fairly good position in respect of school infrastructure. The district of Nadia is found to be the best amongst all districts in respect of all parameters of school infrastructure. In view of EDI, West Bengal is not in the front line; still if we consider its gender perspective West Bengal did considerably well. With initiation of *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*, introduction of various central and state sponsored schemes aimed toward dissemination of girl's

education and parental affirmative approach toward attainment of education for their girl child has boosted up the rate of enrolment and retention for girls in the primary as well as in the upper primary levels in West Bengal.

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## Effect of Weight Training on General Motor Ability of College Level Kabaddi Players

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**ABSTRACT:** The purpose of this study was to find out the Effect of Weight Training on General Motor Ability of College level Kabaddi players. This study was delimited to 40 (men) kabaddi players within the age group of 18 to 23 years divided equally to form Control and Experimental Groups (10 subjects each). A, B, C Groups were Experimental Groups and D was Control Group. This study was also confined to the pre-season period of 12 weeks of training (weight training). Further, the study was delimited to the General motor ability variables of Speed, Explosive power, Agility, Muscular Strength and Cardiovascular Endurance for measuring General motor Ability of college level Kabaddi players. The required data was collected by administering the tests within the 12 weeks training programme. The procedure was explained to each subject prior to the administration of pre-test and post-test. The Effect of different specific weight training schedules were ascertained by using the statistical tool like Mean, Standard deviation, Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Analysis of Co-variance (ANCOVA) and the level of significance for the study were taken at 5% level ( $P < 0.05$ ). The data were examined by applying analysis of variance as well as analysis of covariance with regard to three experimental groups and one control group to find out the inter-group variability to allow for the comparison between initial and final scores and to effect adjustments in final or terminal scores which allowed for difference in same initial variables. The same procedure was employed to assess the effect of the cause at periodical interval with respect to all variables under study. The analysis of data revealed that the three experimental groups, administered with differential intensity of weight training exercises showed significant improvement in general motor ability variables after administration of training for a duration of 12<sup>th</sup> weeks. The control group did not show any significant increase in the performance of any variable under study. The results of the study coincided with the general conception that weight training exercises improve

explosive strength, speed and agility along with the endurance of the players in a progressive manner.

**KEY WORDS:** Weight Training, General Motor Ability, Kabaddi Players, Speed, Explosive power, Agility, Muscular Strength and Cardiovascular Endurance.

### I. INTRODUCTION:

A fit body is an asset to any game. The present era stresses upon sports and games involving high skill and expertise. Super performances not only depends upon skill and expertise but also requires a high degree of physical fitness of the players. Thus, fitness is the key factor and base of the super performances. Advanced skills can be learned on those bases. Preparing a skilled player depends upon the provision of type of training to the player. Sports training refer to specialized strategies and methods of exercise used in various sports to develop players and athletes and prepare them for performing in sporting events. There are now a diverse range of sports training methods to be found. The main building blocks in all sports are flexibility, agility, endurance, speed and strength. Nowadays the concept of the mind and its development is also considered a prerequisite to sporting success.

### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The purpose of this study was to know the Effect of Weight Training on General Motor Ability of Kabaddi Players.

### OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

To determine whether the weight training would have better effect than the traditional method of training programme on the improvement of selected general motor ability variables of kabaddi players at the end of 12<sup>th</sup> week.

### HYPOTHESIS:

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There would be no significant differences on General Motor Ability variables of the kabaddi

# A critical study of physical Fitness and Scholastic standard of Tribal and Non-Tribal School Children

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## ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the study was to find out the physical fitness of Tribal and Non Tribal students of R.K.A.S and R.K.S.S student of Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati (MS). Another purpose of the study to find out the difference in physical fitness and scholastic standard in between Tribal and Non Tribal students as well as to determine the relationship between physical fitness and scholastic standard of the selected group. To achieve the purpose of the study the researchers had selected 30 male subjects from Tribal and Non Tribal students of H.V.P.M in Amravati District. The age group range was between 11-13 years. The criterion measures chosen for testing the hypothesis in this study were numerical scores obtained from the strength, endurance, speed, agility, balance, flexibility test and scholastic standard. The necessary data were collected by administering AAHPHER youth physical fitness test items for collecting the data for physical fitness components. For comparing physical fitness of Tribal and Non Tribal students the researcher selected the following test items :- Pull-up, Sit-up, Shuttle Run, Standing Broad Jump, 50 yard dash, 600 yard run and walk test.

The statistical analysis of the collected data from the subjects consisting of raw scores was converted in standard scores. The two groups Tribal and Non Tribal students were tested and raw score were compiled and tabulated accordingly. The mean and standard deviation of both the group for the above mentioned items were calculated. The items were converted into composite score. The researcher again calculated the mean and standard deviation of the composite scores of the groups. Thus, the researcher found the mean differences of Tribal students and Non Tribal students.

The findings of the study showed that there would be a significance difference in the physical fitness and scholastic standard students of Tribal and Non Tribal Students because our null hypothesis is rejected and research hypothesis is accepted when the tabulated value of 'T' (2.00) is less than calculated value of 't' (9.67) at 0.05 level of confidence. So, there is significance difference between the means of two groups.

## KEY WORDS

Physical Fitness, Scholastic Standard, Tribal and Non Tribal Students.



## “The Relationship Between the Home Environment and Weight Status among Aligarh Muslim University Secondary School Students”

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### ABSTRACT

The present study aimed at assessing adolescent school children's (16-17 yrs) dietary habits, weight status, and their home food environment. It also aimed at assessing challenges and strategies to promote healthy eating among these children. We also developed a valid and reliable home food checklist and a home food environment survey questionnaire keeping the Indian household and food choices in view. A 100 students (50 girls and 50 boys) were selected by stratified random sampling from different schools of AMU. They were requested to fill a self-administered modified pre-validated global food and health survey questionnaire as established by the WHO. Minor changes were made according to Indian choices.

The student's age, weight and BMI (Body Mass Index) were carefully recorded initially. We observed that 50% of students were underweight (mostly girls, 70%). Only 10% girls were overweight as compared to 30% of boys, 40% boys showed a healthy/normal weight for age and height.

With regard to the student's dietary habits, it was not surprising that underweight student frequently skipped breakfast, did not bring lunch boxes and also showed less food intake over a seven days period. Only 30% of these students were physically active.

In contrast, 50-75% overweight children showed frequent consumption of fast food and soft drinks over a seven days period and occasional fruit intake. Only 10% were physically active.

Students with a healthy weight range showed frequent consumption of breakfast with complex carbohydrates and protein, less intake of junk food and 70% were regularly physically active.

The above results indicate the need for improved/revamped nutritional education at the school level, along with increased emphasis on outdoor physical activity, sports and games. Currently, the Indian education system lays more stress on requisition of theoretical knowledge. Sports and games are secondary fields, in contrast to the western approach where great emphasis is placed on excellence in sporting activities. Indeed, this also reflects in our sporting performance at the global level.

Thus study also aimed at developing a home-friendly, easy to use, home food checklist and home food environment survey questionnaire which would be of benefit to both researchers and family members in order to help in improving dietary habits.

Partial modifications were made in the validated and tested HFC and HFES questionnaire by Martha J. Nepper (2016), with reference to Indian household food frequencies.

The final HFC and HFES (30 day period) covered common food items eg fruits, vegetables, fruit juice, milk and milk products like Dahi and Panner, Ghee, Lentils as well as sweet and savory snacks and carbonated soft drinks. Availability and visibility of these items was easily assessable in a short span of time (20-30



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### Comparative study of active, passive and no warm-up on selected physical fitness performance of inter-university players

Aradh Ray and Ajay Kumar Mahtab

#### Abstract

The purpose of the study was to find out the effect of Active and Passive warm-up as well as no warm-up on the selected fitness performance of inter-university players. Fifty male inter-university players of different games such as Basketball, Football, Volleyball, Handball and Hockey were selected for the study from Vivek Bharti, Samastipur. The data was collected by administering Sit & Stand Test for Flexibility, 50 yard Dash for Speed, Standing Broad Jump for Explosive leg strength, Sit-to-Agility Test for Agility and Hand Knee Sit-ups test for endurance of abdominal muscle. To find out the significant difference *F*-test was employed for the selected components. The result showed that there was significant difference in flexibility (13.7%), Speed (15.1%), Explosive strength (5.7%) and Agility (9.1%) at 0.05 level of confidence. But in case of Endurance (7%) could not be shown the significant difference at 0.05 level of confidence.

**Keywords:** Active warm-up, passive warm-up & No Warm-up

#### Introduction

Warm-up has been found to be important in preventing injury and muscle cramps. When vigorous physical effort is not prevented by a sufficient warm-up, muscles take time for effective work warm-up can also be a good motivation. Students who get satisfaction from an effective warm-up have a stronger desire to participate in an activity. In contrast a poor warm-up can lead to fatigue and boredom limiting the student's attention and ultimately results in a poor performance. There are number of components about warm-up as to whether warm-up really helps in higher levels of performance or it is only psychological factor. Number of research studies indicates the usefulness of passive warm-up like sauna bath, steam bath and the like before the start of an activity. A warm-up is usually performed before participating in technical sports. A warm-up generally consist of a gradual increase in intensity or physical activity. For example, before running or playing an intense sport one might jog or warm muscles and increase heart rate. It is important that warm-ups should be specific to the exercise that will follow, which means that exercises should prepare the muscles to be used, and to activate the energy systems that are required for that particular activity.

**Objective of the Study:** The study aimed at "Comparative study of Active, Passive and No warm-up on selected physical fitness Performance of Inter-university Players"

**Hypothesis:** It was hypothesized that there may be differential effect of active, passive, and no warm-up on the selected physical fitness performance of inter-university players. It was further hypothesized that active warm-up would show significantly higher performance compared to passive and no warm-up.

#### Definitions

Only 50 male inter-university players belonging five games namely Football, Basketball, Volleyball, Hockey and Handball were selected as subjects for the study. The age of the subjects was ranging in between 18-25 years. The selected physical fitness components were taken up for the present work as muscular strength, endurance, agility, speed and flexibility.

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## Attitude of selected sportsmen towards yoga

Arnab Ray and Ajay Kumar Mandal

### Abstract

The present study was stated as "Attitude of selected sportsmen towards yoga" by observing the importance of yoga in the field of life, researchers make a "yoga attitude scale", to make yoga more effective in our life. The purpose of the study was to find out the yoga attitude of the sports person 120 players were taken from football, basketball, handball, hockey, swimming and athletics. The age of subjects was ranged from 18 to 24 years. A stratified questionnaire was employed for the collection of data. Simple random sampling procedure was employed for the selection of subject. The collected data were treated statistically by applying F-test. The result towards showed that the percentage of selected sportsmen's attitude was very high towards yoga.

**Keywords:** Attitude, sportsmen, yoga

### Introduction

The term "Yoga" is commonly used in India to indicate various aspects of a single entity. The word derived from the Sanskrit root 'YUJ' to yoke i.e. to integrate or combine, the ultimate desire or aim being the integration of the individual soul (Jeevatma) with universal soul (Paramatma or God). In modern age allopathic and medicine based cure for disease are not complete and successful in itself, in this perspective yoga is accepted as an alternative cure. Cure with our medicines. However it was in practice in our ancient time, but in the meantime in medieval age we depend and inclined towards medicines, Ayurvedic, unani and later on Allopathic due to our less success. Now trend has been changed in favor of Yoga and complete cure through Yoga for the group of all ages, it is very necessary to know and Teach about Yoga, through formal non formal distance education, so that student may know yoga keeping in view, therefore the researchers were interested to undertake the present study.

### Objective of the Study

The objective of the study was to find out the yoga attitude of the sports person.

### Methodology

Simple random sampling procedure was employed for the selection of subjects. A Questionnaire (set of 30 items) was administered on 120 players of age ranging 18 to 24 year to measure the received responses. A detail understanding was provided to the respondents for the collection of reliable information's. The scoring was made on the basis of received responses through the rating scale of the questionnaire. The questionnaire had 15 positive and 15 negative items. For positive 2, 1, 0 scores were given and agreed, undecided and disagreed respectively. As for negative items scoring were reversed.

S. No	Scores	Percentage	Yoga Attitude Group
1	0-12	Up to 20%	Very low Yoga Attitude
2	13-24	Up to 40%	Low Yoga Attitude
3	25-36	Up to 60%	Average Yoga Attitude
4	37-48	Up to 80%	High Yoga Attitude
5	49-60	Up to 100%	Very High Yoga Attitude

At first the researchers had the subjects and the rules and given instructions about the testing conditions of the test were explained procedure with brief explanation to all clearly

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## Comparative Study of Different Multifractal Moments in the Spectrum of Produced Particles in $^{32}\text{S}-\text{Ag}/\text{Br}$ interaction at 200 A GeV/c

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### ABSTRACT

The fractal nature of non-statistical fluctuations in the density distribution of singly charged particles produced in  $^{32}\text{S}-\text{Ag}/\text{Br}$  interactions at an incident momentum of 200 A GeV/c has been investigated under the frame work of Hwa's multifractal moments, Takagi's Multifractal moments and multifractal detrended fluctuation (MFDFA) analysis. The experimental data have been collected by using the nuclear photographic emulsion technique. All results obtained experimental data is analyzed and have been compared with the simulated results.

**Keywords:** nucleus-nucleus collision, fluctuations, long range correlation, multifractal moments.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

As the size of the experimental data is finite there must be present fluctuation in the distribution of produced particle spectrum in high energy heavy ion collision (AB collision) which is statistical in nature. But along with this there also exists another type of fluctuation which arises due to some dynamical reasons. By taking an average over a comparatively large sample the statistical fluctuation may be minimized by a substantial amount. At the time of averaging, the dynamical components are also averaged out, as a result in the final state the distribution become smooth. There exist many statistical techniques by the use of which one may obtain information about the physics of the dynamical nature of the fluctuation present in the distribution of produced particle spectrum. In this field it is well known that the density fluctuation has self-similar multifractal properties which may have resulted due to some kind of scale invariant dynamics. Evaluating appropriate moments of the distribution and by examining how they depend on the phase-space interval size( $\delta V$ ) one can draw information about the nature of the dynamical fluctuation. According to the theory [1-3] and from the experimental results [4-8], it is established that the self-similarity in density fluctuations should lead to a power-law scaling behaviour of the  $\delta V$ -dependence of multiplicity moments. Such scaling laws can further be utilized to extract universal fractal properties of the underlying distribution and its fluctuation. Efforts have been made to interpret the observed scale invariances in terms of the random cascading model, phase transition or more conventional phenomenon such as the Bose-Einstein correlation, but each with limited degree of success. Both the experimental and phenomenological status of the subject has been comprehensively reviewed in [9].

The self-similarity of scaled factorial moment (SFM) or intermittency phenomenon is observed in our previous investigation [10]. We observed that in pseudorapidity ( $\eta$ ) space the SFM ( $F_q$ ) of order  $q$  has been found to obey a scaling property like

$$F_q \propto \delta V^{-\tau_q} \quad (1)$$

## MULTIFRACTAL DETRENDED FLUCTUATION ANALYSIS OF PARTICLE DENSITY FLUCTUATIONS IN 160-AG/Br INTERACTIONS AT 200A GeV/c

Dr. Mahy Kumar Ghosh Assistant Professor, S. R. Fulepatra College, PO. Kachhanga, Dist. Marathwada, West Bengal - 742101.

**Abstract:** In this analysis the advanced fluctuation analysis (DFA) and the multifractal DFA (MF-DFA) techniques are employed to characterize the pseudo-rapidity ( $\eta$ ) distribution of charged nucleus produced in  $160 \times \text{Ag/Br}$  interaction at 200A GeV/c. Different multifractal parameters are measured and compared with a Monte-Carlo simulation based on the ultra-relativistic quantum molecular dynamics (UrQMD) model. The results of this analysis show that the single particle distributions in both experiments and their respective UrQMD simulations are multifractal in nature. It was observed that the experimental and simulated results for different multifractal parameters do not differ significantly. But in this present investigation I observed a significant difference, which demands that the detailed multifractal analysis might be an efficient tool for characterizing the multiparticle emission data. But the method requires some improvement so that it can differentiate properly between the non-statistical signal and the statistical noise.

**Introduction:**

The study of nonstatistical fluctuations in local phase-space densities of particles produced in high-energy nucleus-nucleus collisions was started by the calculation of scaled factorial moments (SFM) [1-2]. In SFM technique Poisson type event to the single-particle density distributions arising out of finite multiplicities can be suppressed, and the nonstatistical component, without actually having any knowledge of it, can be characterized in terms of its ordinary moments. The SFM analysis may also be described by the particle density function is self-similar at different scale which is reflected by a power-law type of variation of the SFM with phase-space resolution. This phenomenon in high-energy physics is termed as intermittency. The intermittency phenomenon can be explained in terms of ordinary Bose-Einstein type of correlation (BEC) [3-4], collective effects such as the Cerensky gluon emission at Mach shock-wave formation [5], the QCD Parton shower cascading process [7], a non-thermal phase transition phenomenon at Mach shock-wave formation [8], and last but not the least in terms of a thermal phase transition from the quark-gluon plasma (QGP) to a hadronic state [9, 10]. However, all these roots of the above explanations can fully explain all experimental results. The concept of self-similarity is closely related to the fractal theory, which in multiparticle physics is a consequence of some hidden dynamics for given equilibrium dynamical process. Therefore, it is important to address the intermittency issue in the perspective of a multifractal theory. Now-a-days several techniques based on the fractal theory are available to analyze the multiparticle emission data. The most popular of them were developed by Hentsch [11, 12] and Takagi [13], which are similar [13]. Both the  $G_q$  and  $T_q$  moments exhibit same kind of power law dependence on the phase-space resolution size that are similar to the intermittency phenomenon. Both methods having their own merits and demerits have extensively been applied to analyze the multiparticle emission data. A comprehensive review of the subject can be found in Refs. [14, 15]. The detrended fluctuation analysis (DFA) method [16] is another technique for the determination of nonuniversal scaling properties and for the detection of long-range correlation in noisy and stationary time series data. Kanietharth et al. [15] have extended the DFA method to non-stationary and multifractal series, and the generalized DFA also known as the multifractal DFA (MF-DFA) method, is a robust and powerful technique for the verification of multifractal behavior of time series data. Zhang et al. [20] already have employed the MF-DFA technique to analyze the multiparticle data on Au + Au interaction at 200 GeV/nucleon (A GeV), where a very small unexpected only 10 events has been used. The DFA and MF-DFA methods are also used to characterize the pseudo-rapidity distribution of particle production in Au + Au collision at the center of mass energy (V) of 200 GeV/c for the UrQMD generated data [21]. However, from these analyses [20, 21] it is noticed that the MF-DFA method might be a reasonably good technique for the multifractal characterization of multiparticle emission data in high-energy nucleus-nucleus (NN) collisions. In this paper I employ the DFA and the MF-DFA methods to analyze the pseudo-rapidity ( $\eta$ ) distribution of charged nucleus produced in  $^{160}\text{Ag} + ^{160}\text{Br}$  interaction at 200 GeV/c. In our previous analyses of these data in terms of the SFM [22] and the multifractal (see and [4]) moments [23] it was found that the single particle  $\eta$  distributions are multifractal in nature. In the present investigation the experimental results are compared to the UrQMD simulation. The prime objectives of this analysis are therefore, to investigate the self-similarity of the DFA and the MF-DFA methods for the multiparticle emission data by using  $^{160}\text{Ag} + ^{160}\text{Br}$  data, and to verify the results with the UrQMD simulated results.

**Experiment:**

Used G-3 nuclear photographic emulsion pellets were horizontally exposed to beams of  $^{160}\text{Ag}$  ions obtained from the Super Proton Synchrotron (SPS) at CERN, having an incident momentum of 200A GeV/c. After the emulsion plates were washed, developed and mounted, they were viewed through two independent observers, and samples of central and semi-central events were found



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## Gandhi And Question Of Untouchability: A Ray Of Hope For Depressed Untouchables

Soumyalya Ghosh

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**INTRODUCTION:** The question of untouchability received national dimension after Gandhi extended his unequivocal support to the Vytom Sanyagraha, launched by some local leaders of Travancore now in Kerala, who fought relentlessly to remove the ban on the untouchables who did not allow to use the roads surrounding the Vytom temple. Through his writings and speeches in Young India Gandhi brought the issue of sufferings of sanyagrahis to the public attention. Gandhi went on to the extent of holding constructive discussions with the leaders of the orthodox section who strongly opposed that movement. But it was Gandhi's strong determination and consistency which forced the Travancore government to lift the ban on the entry of untouchables to the roads around the temple. This event carried the testimony of role of Mahatma Gandhi in launching intensive crusade against untouchability across the country. Towards the abolition of untouchability Gandhi set up Harijan Sevak Sangh which was being entrusted with the noble duty of propagating removal of untouchability in all its forms and practices from society with the social workers being asked to go to the villages for initiating measures for socio-economic and cultural upliftment of the untouchables. (<https://www.nationalheraldindia.com/opinion/gandhi-denounced-caste-and-untouchability>, 2019).

For Gandhi removal of evil practices of untouchability was his prime concern. From both his writings and activities, it can be derived that he brought severe attack on the untouchability through various ways which were considered as radical move by a caste Hindu. Despite being a caste Hindu, it was his sobility to identify himself with the Untouchables. Here, in this article attempt has been undertaken to analyze the constructive contribution of the Great soul, Mahatma Gandhi towards the removal of untouchability with the objective to identify whether Gandhi can be called genuine liberator for untouchables whom he called as Harijans.

**GANDHI AND QUESTION OF UNTOUCHABILITY:** Gandhi always visualized a classless, egalitarian social order where it would be remained free from the evils of a caste ridden society. He made multiple attempts to provide a rational justification of the functions of caste divisions as given from ancient times. But for Gandhi, it was unfortunate to see that Indian society has thrown itself into degenerate caste-ridden social disorder. According to Gandhi "that the functions of a Brahmana is to study and to teach the science Brahmana (or spiritual truth). He performs the function as he cannot do otherwise, as it is the law of his being, that secures him his livelihood, but he will take it as a gift from God. A Kshatriya will perform the functions of protecting the people in the same spirit, accepting for his livelihood wherever the people can afford to give him. A vishayin will pursue wealth producing occupations for the welfare of the community, keeping for himself enough for his own maintenance and rendering the balance to the community in one shape or other. A Shudra will perform physical labour in the same spirit of service. Varma is determined by birth, but can be released only by observing its obligations. One born of Brahmana parents will be called a Brahmana, but if his life fails to reveal the attributes of a Brahmana, he will have fallen from Brahmanhood. On the other hand, one who is born not a Brahmana but reveals in his conduct the attributes of a Brahmana will be regarded as a Brahmana, though he will himself disclaim the label" (B.K. Gandhi, 1934). Gandhi, though was a reformer but he accepted the then existing social patterns and institutions



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## Women and political representation in India: a gandhian view towards more equitable political order

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**INTRODUCTION:** We are living in a society in which it is being stated that politics is an arena for men. Several times this axiom has been justified by male candidates in managing day to day events thus throwing woman out of the sphere of politics. Even if some women have come forward with their practical knowledge to provide solutions to several complex political issues they have been berated on the false ground of not having any proper information of ground level realities of politics. But the issue is why women have been thrown to the verge of political marginalization. Though in Independent India several steps have been taken up to question the validity of patriarchy which has taught women to keep themselves confined within the four walls and contribute their traditional roles as wife and mother but the road to politics for women is still covered by manifold adversaries. Here we can take insights from Mahatma Gandhi, who through his entire life was a staunch believer in the potentialities of women in the formation of a progressive political and social order. Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Nation, left no stone unturned to bring women into the arena of political activities in colonial India. Status of women in India has gone through several changes since the beginning of human civilization. Women who used to enjoy equal rights in ancient times had been forced to live in a derogatory position in medieval era. With the beginning of modern era several reformers came forward with their strong arguments for giving women equal shares in every sphere of life whether be it social, political or economic. Mahatma Gandhi took this responsibility of ameliorating the status of women in a society which has been structured on the values generated by a patriarchal society. He was indomitable in his effort to make politics more inclusive in which woman could have a dignified position. It was his firm belief that woman should not be considered inferior to man rather she completes man through the enjoyment of dignity and freedom which can make them equal to their male counterparts. This paper is an attempt to find out insights from Mahatma Gandhi on the question of involvement of women in political affairs with the objective to determine whether his views on women's political participation to make politics more inclusive is still relevant in 21<sup>st</sup> century.

**GANDHI AND HIS VIEWS ON WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION:** It is very pathetic that knowledgeable and intellectual women are denied entry to politics just because of their inferior sex status. Under the Constitution of India it has clearly defined that India is a democracy where 'We the People' symbolize both men and women. Democracy stands for conferment of equal status to all. But this golden line is far from realizing in actual life to make commensurable with the political scenario of the country. Since its independence India has received only one female Prime Minister and one female President. If we go through the list of representatives in Indian parliament, it is evident that women representatives are unable to reach at least 20% in any time. With fluctuation in the women's representation in the Indian Parliament it is very misfortunate to predict that in a country with 1.3 billion people in which women constitute half of the population are still denied adequate representation or we can say it underrepresentation.

It is impossible to portray contribution of Mahatma Gandhi towards women empowerment in few lines. Gandhi tried his best to include women in the India's political arena. The constitution of India has ensured equal rights to all. But when it has been put in actual realization the posture which has

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## Ambedkar And His Ideas of Nationalism: Relevance in Present Day Context

Sumanjyoti Ghosh

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## Introduction:

Debates over nationalism have acquired centre of attention in the recent years. Views over nationalism vary which has put us into confusion regarding the exact meaning of nationalism which we are claiming to profess as a citizen of India. With this we are facing the challenge whether nation comes in a or noble nation. From one perspective when we see emergence of mass consciousness in the movement against colonial rule which brought independence from British imperial yoke and engaged people in the nation-building activities we can say it is nationalism which has resulted into the creation of a nation. But when we look into this question from another perspective in which transfer of power to Indian leadership from British Raj has forced India to live with socio-economic problems which has broken India into several groups or communities on the basis of castes, religions, languages. In this pitiable condition it is unfortunate to say that nationalism instead of giving birth to nation has given birth to several conflicting communities. Many Indian writers have dealt with the issue of nationality, nationalism and nation. Particularly during the time of national movement many narratives have been provided. It has been turned into an umbrella ideology under which people from all levels and segments of society have been congregated. Coming to the 21<sup>st</sup> century since BJP led NDA government has captured the power with popular support it has again started to play the card of nationalism. Its neo-liberal orientation is with strong Hindutva has put the nation under strong identity crisis. Through the use of cultural nationalism it is willing to change the constitutional values and morality which are creating hurdles in its way to achieve its desired goals. The most interesting thing is, it has often made attempts to identify itself with B. R. Ambedkar. But a steady look into the nationalism as defined by Ambedkar here an attempt has been made in this paper to ruling parts at the centre is distorting the ideas of Ambedkar. Here an attempt has been made in this paper to understand through various writings and speeches of Ambedkar, the concept of nationalism as given by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar with the objective to determine its credibility and relevance in present situation.

## Nationalism, Nation and Nationalism:

While dealing with the concept of nationalism and nationality, in his book 'Thoughts on Pakistan', B. R. Ambedkar points out that there exists a difference between Nationalism and nationality. They are the results of different psychological state of human minds. Nationality indicates existence of tie of kinship and awareness among people about the prevalence of this tie of kinship. On the other hand, nationalism stands for devotion among people to have a separate national existence for them who have been brought closer by the use of this tie of kinship. For Ambedkar to have nationalism it is required to exist the feeling of nationality among people but there exists such instances under which it is not essential that nationality will surely give birth to nationalism. Sometimes it can be found that feeling of nationality exists but there is not enough feeling of nationalism. For nationality to be emerged as the form of nationalism two conditions need to be fulfilled: (B.R. Ambedkar, 2011) *Firstly*, there must emerge a feeling among people to live as a nation as nationalism is nothing but the dynamic and progressive expression of that willingness to live together. *Secondly*, there must have a territory which can be captured by nationalism to turn it into a state. Commenting on the 2<sup>nd</sup> condition Lord Acton remarked without the absence of a territory for the capturing by nationalism, the condition of nationalism would be like a seal which will wonder here and there in search of a body.

## Ambedkar and Indian Type of Nationalism: Inclusive and Sociological

From the writings and speeches of Ambedkar it is visible that Ambedkar never stood against nationalism. But his main allegation was against the nationalism as given by Indian National Congress. Nationalism as portrayed by INC was mainly a political movement which was aimed towards the attainment of political independence from British colonialism. But it did not possess any element of ending Brahminical imperialism which has forced millions of depressed class people to live in sub-human conditions for hundreds of years. But it was Ambedkar's strong determination that he tried his best to include these issues of caste domination and exploitation within the mainstream nationalism. It was his strong efforts which forced Congress to provide national significance to the causes of SCs and STs and finally congress adopted measures towards the eradication of caste hierarchies. This inclusion of caste questions to the question of nationalism has expanded the sociological base of Indian Nationalism. Initially Indian Nationalism has been characterized as upper class nationalism which only reflected interests and aspirations of upper castes people. When nationalism have used interests in terms of national interest, they had argued in favor of their own vested and sectarian interests. Though the word Nation has been used by them to mobilize popular support it was mainly mobilization of popular support to achieve partisan interests. Ambedkar who questioned this sectarian character of Indian Nationalism can be seen in the remarkable work of Pt. Nehru, Discovery of India, in which Nehru

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## CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT ACT 2019 & INDIA-BANGLADESH BILATERAL RELATIONS: PROSPECT AND CHALLENGES

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**Introduction:** Since its inception in 1947 India has made every effort to maintain its secular image in international politics. After partition in order to achieve trust of its minorities country's leaders decided to grant equal citizenship status to all with upholding the principles of Secularism which has barred state from making any discrimination among its minorities and majorities on the basis of religion. Not only in its domestic policies India has continued to follow the principles of Secularism but in its foreign policy also secularist approach has been followed. As a member country of SAARC India has always dealt with its other neighbours in a very cautious way through the proper and effective use of its secular identity. But the Hindutva element of Indian politics has always attempted to justify the two nation theory successful by turning India into a Hindu Rashtra. Under the Prime Ministership of Narendra Modi India is taking shift from its secular outlook towards a religious outlook. BJP is in its most from secular identity has been provided with more energy with the re-election of Narendra Modi for his 2<sup>nd</sup> term as the Prime Minister of world's largest democracy. BJP is in its most advantageous position to rewrite the history of the Country. (<https://hindutvawatch.org/the-erotion-of-secular-india-many-muslims-resent-narendra-modis-hindu-nationalist-governments>, 2020) But the issue which is under consideration is to investigate how changes in India's ideological orientation will affect its relations with other countries in general and with Bangladesh in Particular. This paper is an attempt to explore the impacts of Citizenship Amendment Act 2019 over India-Bangladesh bilateral relationship in very recent years.

### India-Bangladesh Relations & History of Mutual Friendship:

It was the then Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi who extended her valuable support to the liberation war of Bangladesh in 1971. In the emergence of Bangladesh as an independent sovereign state from the domination of earlier West Pakistan now Pakistan India's role cannot be denied. Bangladesh a country which was created based upon Language accepted 'Secularism' as its one of the guiding principles. India was the first country to recognize the sovereignty of Bangladesh and initiated to set up diplomatic relations with the new born country Bangladesh. It has enjoyed with its most trusted neighbour links at multi-dimensional areas whether be, it social, cultural, linguistic etc ([www.mca.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/Bangladesh\\_Dec\\_2016.pdf](http://www.mca.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/Bangladesh_Dec_2016.pdf), 2016). Since the Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's era till now India-Bangladesh relation has gone through different phases of ups and downs. Though bi-lateral relation during BNP's rule has witnessed downturn but



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## Hobbes's State of Nature & Post-U.S. Withdrawal From Afghanistan: Emerging Crisis and Challenges

SOUMALYA GHOSH

### Introduction:

'*Operation Enduring Freedom*' is a term with which we, students of International Relations or Political Science are quite familiar. (Romanuk, 2021) It is known as a collective effort taken by United States of America along with NATO forces in the context of rejection by Afghan Taliban to hand over Osama Bin Laden. Leader of al-Qaeda to USA. This US -Afghan war which is also known as 'War on Terror' is being considered as the longest war which is being carried on by USA till now. Resolution 1267 passed by United Nations Security Council has been aimed to put sanctions on the funding, arms shipments of Taliban and al-Qaida. (<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1267>, 1999) Taliban, a militant group which has its emergence in the Afghanistan's post-soviet civil war has been alleged of giving shelter to al-Qaida. Assassination of Ahmed Shah Massoud, commander of an anti-Taliban coalition namely North Alliance by the member of al-Qaida has served as a witness of giving protection to al-Qaida operatives in Afghanistan by Taliban. 11<sup>th</sup> September 2001, four commercial airliners have been hijacked by al-Qaida and directed these to bring severe attacks on USA. Thousands of people have been killed which has shook the entire world. World opinion has expressed its rage on this brutality. George w. Bush, the then USA president has pledged to take effective action to win against terrorism. America has put a serious call to Taliban in Afghanistan to hand over all the member of al-Qaida along with their leader Osama bin Laden who has been given shelter by the Taliban. Resolution has been passed with the objective to authorize the use of force to punish those involved in 26/11 attack on Pentagon, Washington DC. 7<sup>th</sup> October 2001, USA with the help from Britain has launched its operation against Taliban. Later on NATO forces joined the war against terror in Afghanistan. This almost two decades of war has gone through several phases. Through several scholars have compared this movement of USA with Noam Chomsky's analysis of pursuit of America's Imperial Grand Strategy, which has posed serious challenges to global security. (Chomsky, 2003) Casualties on both the side has reached at its height. Civilians are the worst victims of this protracted war. Finally with the election of Joe Biden as new president of USA, change has been witnessed in the US-Afghan war. Newly elected president has called for the complete unilateral withdraw of US troops by 11<sup>th</sup> September 2021. This announcement is going to create serious crisis not only within the Afghanistan's domestic political system but it must have its long-lasting impact on entire South Asian region. It reminds us of the Thomas Hobbes's *State of Nature* condition in which survival of human being is the prime concern. Though it cannot be stated solely but something similar to those of Hobbes prediction is going to be happened in Afghanistan after the unplanned withdraw of US troops along with NATO forces from the soil of Afghanistan. This paper is an attempt to look into the concept of Hobbes 'State of Nature' to find out similarity with the situation, in order to explore emerging crisis and challenges of this situation. In this endeavor documentary study has been followed to collect possible information to explore the above mentioned areas.

### Thomas Hobbes's State of Nature & Emergence of Crisis:

Whenever there is any discussion on state it is quite feasible to bring social contract theories of state as given by Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau to the fore. Here for my analysis I will prefer to use Hobbes's description of state of nature. It is a high time to think about the existence of strong civil society in Afghanistan. Since the emergence of war

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## ইসলামী শিক্ষা ও আরবী ভাষার প্রসারে আজমগড়: একটি পর্যালোচনা

\*ইউসুফ আলী

**Abstract:** Azamgarh is a district and city in the state of Uttar Pradesh in India. Azamgarh occupies a leading and significant place in the field of Arabic language and Islamic education. At the beginning of the 20th century, there was a great awakening in the preservation and propagation of Islamic education and spread the network of Madrasas all over India. one of the notable places being the Azamgarh district and this district produces a generation of scholars and educationist like Allama Shibli Noumani, Maulana Hamiduddin Farahi who have achieved remarkable achievements in teaching and writing, lectures and speeches, journalism and editing, translation and research. A review of its history will show that this district has contributed a lot to spread in Arabic language and Islamic education. Therefore, due to the widespread of Arabic language and literature and the spread of Islamic education in this district, it has gained recognition in the surface of the world. Which is our topic.

কী-শব্দ: আজমগড়, দারুল মুসল্লিনীন, মাদরাসাতুল ইসলাম, আর-রাহীকুল মাখতুম।

প্রারম্ভিক : ইসলামী শিক্ষার প্রসারে এবং আরবী ভাষা ও সাহিত্যের বিকাশে অনস্বীকার্য অবদান রয়েছে আজমগড়ের। আজমগড় হল- ভারতের উত্তর প্রদেশের মধ্যে অবস্থিত একটি জেলা ও শহর। বলাই বাহুল্য এই জেলা ইসলামী শিক্ষায়নে কিতাবে এবং কতটুকু প্রভাব বিস্তার ও বিকাশ লাভ করেছে এটাই আমার আলোচ্য বিষয়। বিংশ শতাব্দীর শুরুতে ইসলামী শিক্ষার সংরক্ষণ ও প্রসারের এক নবজাগরণের সূচনা হয়। যার প্রভাবে মুসলিম সম্প্রদায় ইসলামী শিক্ষার চেতনায় উদ্বীত হয়ে সমগ্র ভারতে ধ্বনি শিক্ষার আলো ছড়িয়ে দেয়, সেই আলোর বিকিরণ এসে পৌঁছায় উত্তর প্রদেশের আজমগড় জেলায়। তাই এই জেলাতেও বেশ কিছু ধ্বনি মাদরাসাহ গড়ে ওঠে। ফলস্বরূপ ইসলামী আক্বীদার সংরক্ষণ, কিতাব (আল-কুরআন) ও সুন্নাহ (আল-হাদীস) এর প্রসার, আরবী ও ইসলামী গ্রন্থের প্রকাশনা এবং নবী করীম (সা.) এর আদর্শ সঞ্জীবিত করতে এই ধ্বনি মাদরাসাহ প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলো অপরিসীম ভূমিকা পালন করে আসছে। এ জেলার জলসিঞ্চনে যে সমস্ত ধ্বনি মাদরাসাহ গড়ে ওঠেছিল, তার মধ্যে মাদরাসা-কুল-ইসলাহ (مدرسة الإصلاح), জামিআ-তুল-ফালাহ (جامعة الفلاح), জামিআ-তুর-রাশাদ

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## ইসলামী শিক্ষা ও আরবী ভাষার প্রসারে আজমগড়: একটি পর্যালোচনা

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## তুলনামূলক সাহিত্য ও গুরুত্ব (Comparative Literature and its Relevance in the Contemporary Literary World)

Yusuf Ali

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**Abstract:** Comparative literature is a very important part of modern literary field. Special emphasis is placed on this contribution to global literature. Comparative literature is the study within the boundaries of the literature created in one's mother tongue to determine the relationship of one's own national literature with the literature of other ethnic groups of the world. P.V. Tiegheim said: "The research that studies different literatures and builds close relationship between them is called comparative literature". On the other hand, poet P.B. Shelley expressed: "We want the creative faculty to imagine that which we know." About the beginning, Dr. Muhammad Ghunaymi Hilal uttered: "Comparative literature originated in Europe and it was there that its concept was completed and the types of research is encouraged". This branch of literature has begun to be studied and researched with great importance worldwide.

- If the art and literature of any nation is a reflection of their life then comparative literature should be said to be a perfect mirror of the mind, manners, thoughts and ways of living of the nations of the world. Where the condition of various ethnic groups, their development, prosperity and well-rounded picture of literature is shaped and reflected.
- To enrich indigenous literature, one has to climb the ladder of comparative literature and dive into the chromatic literature of the world. Comparative literature is the only source so its importance cannot be denied.

The only way to taste literature from world literature is "comparative literature" which acts as a bridge to international literature.

**Keywords:** Comparative literature, global literature, national literature, P.V Tiegheim, P.BShelley, Dr.M.Ghunaymi Hilal, indigenous literature.







**Prof. Dr. Chandrakant Bansi**  
currently working as Professor  
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## Writing A Research Proposal : A-Step-By Step Guide For Researchers

Soumalya Ghosh, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science  
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**I. Introduction:** When I was a M. Phil student in political Science I worked on the role of Independent regulatory commission (TRAI) in the protection and promotion of consumers' interest vis-à-vis other stakeholders. After a detailed study through the use of primary and secondary sources the findings to which I have reached is that though consumers, business groups, and state all have their representations in this regulatory bodies but organized business interests has domination over consumers' interest which has challenged independent regulatory commission's role in upholding consumers' interest. How I have arrived at this conclusion? The answer is through the research. Research is essential to bring out new developments in any discipline. It gives us the way through which we can contribute to our academic discipline by bringing to fore new findings, facts etc. But before we conduct a research activity we must have required knowledge about how to prepare a good research proposal based on which we can move further. Without a research proposal, research is like an aimless journey. In this paper attempt has been made to throw light on those necessary steps through which a good quality research proposal can be prepared for further research.

**II. What is a Research:** Before going to discuss the steps of writing a research proposal we need to know first what does a research mean? Several scholars have defined the term in various ways but the subject matter is overall same. Research is a systematic and scientific attempt to find out necessary information on a specific topic or issue. It is an attempt to bring to fore new ideas, innovations to add knowledge to existing knowledge base. 'Re'- indicates again and again while 'search' indicates to examine something carefully or systematically. Grinnell says "together they form a noun describing a careful, systematic, patient study and investigation in some field of knowledge, undertaken to establish facts or principles" (Grinnell, 1993). In the words of Kerlinger "scientific research is a systematic, controlled empirical and critical investigation of propositions about the presumed relationships and various phenomena". (Kerlinger, 1986) D. Slesinger & M. Stephenson have stated research as "the manipulation of things, concepts or symbols for the purpose of generalizing to extend, correct or verify knowledge, whether that knowledge aids in construction of theory or in practice of an art"

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## 8. Emergence of Elected Despotism & Destruction of Real Democracy in India: An Heuristic Study

Soumalya Chakrabarti

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Democracy is one of the pillars on which Independent Indian Polity is standing on. Democracy is not merely an ideal to be cherished rather it is a practice which confers upon citizens of any country those necessary means through which they can control their own lives. Democracy empowers powerless people who can take active part in the making of the government and to make government accountable. Though election is considered essence of any democratic state but mere election is not enough to maintain the democratic spirit. Under the first-past-the-post system in countries like India, election has been turned into a mere joke. Only acquisition of numerical majority is enough to provide any political party the authority to take national decisions and protect thus neglecting wider interests of different sections of the India's pluralistic society. This has not only resulted in deterioration of democracy but it has also attempted to destroy the multi-caste, multi-lingual and multi-religious character of India. With the capture of power by right wing element at the centre through 2014 general election, India has already entered into the phase of elected despotism. This paper is an attempt to explore how emergence of BJP along with its evolution is destroying India's democratic fabric through its various means from making parliament weaker to use country's steel frame to suppress dissent voices under its elected despotism.

**Keywords:** Democracy, Rule of Law, Majoritarianism, Elected Despotism, Parliament, Deliberation, Suppression.

### 1. Introduction

If there are few terms which have generated larger debates and discussions into academic world, democracy must be included in that list. Democracy is considered as the most acceptable order in any society till now. Though in the ancient western thought democracy has been defined narrowly excluding women and slaves from its purview but with the passage of time it has been elaborated widely so that it can include peoples from all sections of the society. India is the



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## সূচিপত্র

উমিশ শতাব্দীর সামরিকপন্থে স্বাধনবিজ্ঞান

ক্রমিক : জ্ঞানের স্থানান্তর ও সাপাত্তর

মধ্যযুগে বাংলায় সমষ্টিগত জ্ঞান

বাংলা লোকসংস্কৃতি চর্চার ইতিহাস :  
প্রসঙ্গ কেরি ও বিসলে

বাংলা গদ্য বিবর্তনের ইতিহাস : ডিটি-পত্র,  
দলিল ও বেশি-বিদেশিদের মনীষীদের হাতে  
(কোর্ট উইলিয়াম কলেজ পর্যন্ত)

শান্তিপুত্রের তত্ত্ববায় বিগ্রহ : নদীয়াক্রমায়  
প্রান্তিক জনের প্রথম ব্রিটিশ নিগ্রোপী বিগ্রহ

উচ্চতর সমস্যা সমাধানে ডায় বিধান চক্র রায়ের উদ্যোগ

যুক্ত দুর্ভিক্ষ মেয়েদের লড়াই : একটি পর্যালোচনা

রবীন্দ্রনাথের বিসর্জন : প্রথাগত সংস্কার বনাম  
প্রেমময় সত্য

দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধ ও ফ্যাসিবাদ বিরোধী আন্দোলনে  
বাঙালার বামপন্থী নারীদের ভূমিকা

১৯৪৩-এ দুর্ভিক্ষ মানবসৃষ্ট ঘটনা, যা ঐতিহাসিক

ছিটমহলের সমস্যা ও সমাধানে ভারত-বাংলাদেশের  
দ্বিপাক্ষিক সম্পর্কের একটি পর্যালোচনা

বাংলাদেশে বামপন্থী শক্তির উত্থানে শ্রমিক  
শ্রেণীর অবদান

শান্তিপুত্রের লোকসংস্কৃতি

সোহিনী সিন্হা (কর্মকার)

সোহাগ মণ্ডল

মানোজ মণ্ডল

ডঃ সঞ্জয় প্রামাণিক

মমিনুর রহমান বিশ্বাস

জয়দেব মণ্ডল

ডঃ সমরেশ মণ্ডল

অসিতা ভট্টাচার্য

মিঠুন দাস

প্রাণ কুমার রক্তক

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## শান্তিপুরের লোকসংস্কৃতি

### সুমিত গোস্ব

সংস্কারী অধ্যাপক

এস. আর. এন্স কলেজ, কোলকাতা, মুর্শিদাবাদ

শান্তিপুরের সাংস্কৃতিক ঐতিহ্য বঙ্গ সংস্কৃতির একটি চরিত্র নির্ণয়ের একটি অন্যতম প্রসিক্ত স্থল। উচ্চ শাক্ত ব্রাহ্মণ্য বৈষ্ণব ও ইসলামীয় সংস্কৃতির প্রবল প্রভাব ও প্রতিপত্তি থাকা সত্ত্বেও শান্তিপুরের সাহিত্য শিল্প সঙ্গীত ধর্ম উৎসব প্রভৃতির প্রায় সবক্ষেত্রেই লোক সংস্কৃতির প্রত্যক্ষ বা পরোক্ষ ভূমিকা লক্ষ করা যায়। শান্তিপুরের বীরতন ঘরানা এবং উচ্চাঙ্গ সঙ্গীতের ঘরানা ছিল বিখ্যাত। উচ্চাঙ্গ সঙ্গীতের বৈশিষ্ট্যের জন্য সেকালে শান্তিপুুরকে 'ছেটি দিল্লী' আখ্যায় অভিহিত করা হত। সকল দিক থেকেই শান্তিপুুর বিদগ্ধ সংস্কৃতির প্রাণ কেন্দ্র হলেও এই উচ্চ সংস্কৃতির পিছনে লোকসংস্কৃতির বিশেষ ভূমিকা লক্ষ করা যায়। শান্তিপুুরে সুপ্রচলিত রাস, গোপাল, পূজা, ব্রহ্মপূজা, গাজন, জলেশ্বর, অষ্টক, পশ্চিম দিগের অনুষ্ঠান, তেরজা, ছড়া, কাপান, ময়ূরপঙ্কীর গান ইত্যাদির মাধ্যমে শান্তিপুুরের জনস্বীকৃত ও সংস্কৃতির প্রকৃত পরিচয় বোঝা যায়। শান্তিপুুরের লোক সমাজে প্রচলিত আচার ব্যবহার লৌকিক সাংস্কার, ব্রত অনুষ্ঠান ইত্যাদির মাধ্যমে লোকলৌকিক সমন্বয় মুখীনতা প্রতিফলিত হতে দেখা যায়। দেশভাগের পরবর্তীতে উচ্চাঙ্গ হাটমালের ফলশ্রুতিতে সংস্কৃতির দম্পন সমন্বয়েও সমৃদ্ধি বিকাশ লক্ষ করা যায়। আঞ্চলিক লোক সংস্কৃতি যে কোন দেশের সাংস্কৃতিক ইতিহাসের এক অপরিহার্য অধ্যায়। আধুনিক লোক সংস্কৃতির সৃষ্টি বিশেষভাবে শান্তিপুুরের উচ্চ ও নিম্ন সংস্কৃতি বলা ভাল উপরিতল সংস্কৃতির চেয়ে নিচুতলার সাংস্কৃতিক ঐতিহ্য ভিত্তিক ও বিচিত্র বৈশিষ্ট্যের অধিকারী।

সাধারণ ভাবে লোকসাহিত্য বলতে বোঝায় কোন নির্দিষ্ট ভূখণ্ডের জনগণের দ্বারা রচিত মৌখিক সাহিত্য। কখনও বা কোন ব্যক্তি কখনও বা সমগ্র সমাজ এর রচয়িতা। জনসমাজের সাধারণ মানুষ যে ভাষায় কথা বলে সেই লোকসাহিত্যের ভাষা বলে ব্যবহৃত হয়। লোক সাহিত্যের উপজীব্য বিষয় হল— কোনো প্রাকৃতিক বিপর্যয়, দৈবিক ঘটনা রাজনৈতিক জিন্মাকলাপ, অর্থিক, সামাজিক বা কোন বিশেষ ঘটনা। এর বিষয়বস্তু ব্যাপক ও বৈচিত্র্যপূর্ণ,



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ভারতীয় প্রশাসনে স্বচ্ছতা ও দায়বদ্ধতা প্রতিষ্ঠায় *Right to Information Act, 2005* হল একটি যুগান্তকারী পদক্ষেপ। ভারতীয় প্রশাসন ব্যবস্থার গণতান্ত্রিকীকরণ এবং নাগরিকদের রাজনৈতিকভাবে সচেতন করে তোলার শক্তিশালী হাতিয়ার হিসাবে RTI Act কে প্রতিষ্ঠা করা হয়েছে। ভারতের গণতান্ত্রিক শাসন ব্যবস্থায় প্রশাসনিক কার্যাবলী সম্পর্কে নাগরিকদের ওয়াকিবহাল করতে RTI Act অনুসারে প্রশাসনের তথ্যাবলীর প্রকাশ নাগরিকদের নিকট প্রশাসনকে প্রকৃতপক্ষে দায়বদ্ধ করে তুলেছে, যা ভারতের সংবিধান অনুসারে প্রতিষ্ঠিত প্রতিনিধিত্বমূলক গণতন্ত্রের বিকাশে সহায়তা করেছে। এই প্রবন্ধে অনুসন্ধানের চেষ্টা করা হয়েছে যে RTI Act 2005 কার্যকর হওয়ার ১২ বছর পরেও কী গ্রামীণ এলাকাসমূহের নাগরিকরা সংশ্লিষ্ট আইনটিকে যথাযথ ব্যবহার করতে পারছে এবং তাদের তথ্যের দাবি প্রশাসনকে কতটা স্বচ্ছ ও কতটা দায়বদ্ধ করেছে এবং একই সঙ্গে গ্রামীণ অঞ্চলে RTI এর লক্ষ্যভঙ্গিত উপনীত হতে কী কী প্রতিবন্ধকতা দেখা যাচ্ছে।

### সূত্রশব্দ

তথ্যের অধিকার, স্বচ্ছতা, দায়বদ্ধতা, সূশাসন, দুর্নীতি

### প্রাক্কথন

একবিংশ শতাব্দীর বর্তমান সময়ে আমরা যে সমাজে বসবাস করছি তা অত্যন্ত তথ্য ও প্রযুক্তি নির্ভর সমাজ। ব্যক্তিজীবনের প্রতিটি ক্ষেত্রে - যথা নিরাপত্তা, আশ্রয়, পরিবেশ, কর্মসংস্থান, বিনোদন, শিক্ষা - এইসকল ক্ষেত্রেই উপযুক্ত পর্যাপ্ত তথ্য ও কৌশলের ঘারাই গতিশীল থাকে। বর্তমান সময়ে প্রত্যেক নাগরিকের কাছে উপযুক্ত তথ্য লাভ করাটা একটা অবিচ্ছেদ্য ও স্বাভাবিক অধিকার হিসেবে বিবেচিত হয়। কিন্তু ভারতে নাগরিকদের উপযুক্ত ও পর্যাপ্ত তথ্য লাভের অধিকারটি বাস্তবায়িত হয় সংবিধান কার্যকর হওয়ার ৫৫ বছর পর। অংশগ্রহণমূলক গণতান্ত্রিক রাষ্ট্র একজন করদাতা হিসেবে রষ্ট্রীয় তথ্য প্রশাসনিক বিষয়ে যাবতীয় তথ্য উপলব্ধ করার ন্যায্য অধিকারী বলে নাগরিকরা বিবেচিত হন। সম্মিলিত জাতিপুঞ্জ (UN) ১৯৪৬ সাধারণ সভার প্রথম অধিবেশনে তথ্যের স্বাধীনতাকে একটি মৌলিক অধিকার হিসেবে স্বীকার করে। অতঃপর ১৯৪৮ সালে সম্মিলিত জাতিপুঞ্জের Universal Declaration of Human Right এর ১৯ নং ধারায় বাক্ ও মতামত প্রকাশের স্বাধীনতার সঙ্গে বাধাহীনভাবে সমস্ত প্রতিকূলতাকে অতিক্রম করে তথ্য গ্রহণ ও জ্ঞাপনের অধিকারকে স্বীকৃতি দেওয়া হয়। কিন্তু ভারতের নাগরিকরা দীর্ঘসময়ব্যাপী তথ্য লাভের স্বাভাবিক অধিকার থেকে বঞ্চিত ছিল। এর জন্য অনেকাংশে ভারতের ব্রিটিশ ঔপনিবেশিক উত্তরাধিকার সূত্রে প্রাপ্ত আমলাতন্ত্র এবং তার গোপনীয়তার চরিত্রকে দায়ী করা যায়<sup>১</sup>। ভারতীয় আমলাতন্ত্রের গোপনীয়তার সংস্কৃতির মূলটি গ্রথিত হয় ১৮৭২ সালের Indian Evidence Act দ্বারা। এই আইন অনুসারে অপ্রকাশিত সরকারী নথিপত্র সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগের মুখ্য প্রশাসকের অনুমতি ব্যতিত প্রকাশ করা নিষিদ্ধ ছিল। ব্রিটিশ ভারতের প্রশাসনিক কার্যাবলী ও তথ্যের গোপনীয়তা বিষয়ে সর্বাপেক্ষা উল্লেখযোগ্য আইন হল Official Secrets Act (OSA)। এই আইন আমলাতান্ত্রিক কার্যাবলী ও সিদ্ধান্তের বিষয়ে যাবতীয় তথ্য ১৯৬৬ সালের Civil Service Conduct Rules এবং সরকারী দপ্তরের কার্যপরিচালনা সংক্রান্ত বিধি। এই সকল আইন ও বিধানসমূহ সরকারী কার্যপরিচালনাকে এমন একটি গোপনীয়তার বেড়াঙ্কালে আবদ্ধ করে রেখেছিল যেখানে সাধারণ জনগণের কোন প্রবেশাধিকার ছিল না। এইভাবে আমলাতন্ত্র অব্যবস্থাপনা দুর্নীতি ও প্রশাসনের অস্বচ্ছতা এবং দায়িত্বহীনতার এক অচল্যাতন গড়ে

<sup>১</sup> ছাত্র (এম.ফিল), রষ্ট্রবিজ্ঞান বিভাগ, বর্তমান বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, e-mail : narattambiswas09@gmail.com



ভাষা ও সংস্কৃতি  
BHASHA O SAINSKRITI

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মদনপুর, নদীয়া, ৭৪১২৪৫।

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প্রাককথন

বিশুদ্ধ পশ্চিম দৃষ্টিভঙ্গির আলোকে ভারতীয় রাজনীতিকে অনুধাবন করা কঠিন। এ বিষয়ে বহু পূর্বে মরিস জোনস (Morris Jones, 1967) আমাদের সচেতন করেছেন এবং বিষয়টিকে যথাযথভাবে অনুধাবন করতে তিনি ভারতীয় রাজনীতির তিনটি পরিভাষার কথা বলেছেন। এই তিনটি পরিভাষা হল ১. আধুনিক প্রবচন (Modern Idiom), ২. ঐতিহ্যগত প্রবচন (Tradatioal Idiom), এবং ৩. সাধুসুলভ প্রবচন (Saint Idiom)। বর্তমানে ভারতীয় রাজনীতিতে সাধুসুলভ প্রবচন ক্রমশ অস্তিত্বহীন হলেও আধুনিক এবং সনাতনী তথা ঐতিহ্যগত প্রবচনের প্রাধান্য পূর্ণমাত্রায় বর্তমান। ভারতীয় রাজনীতি ঐতিহ্যগত প্রবচনের উল্লেখযোগ্য উদাহরণ সাম্প্রদায়িকতাবাদ (Communalism), যা ভারতীয় রাজনীতি ও সামাজিক কার্যাবলীকে ব্যাপক প্রভাবিত করেছে। সাম্প্রদায়িকতা ভারতের মতো ধর্মীয়, সাংস্কৃতিক এবং ভাষাগত বৈচিত্র্যপূর্ণ রাষ্ট্রের সংহতি ও ঐক্য প্রতিষ্ঠার পথে প্রধান অন্তরায়। কারণ ধর্মীয় সামাজিক অথবা আঞ্চলিক পরিচিতির প্রেক্ষাপটে বিভিন্ন সামাজিক, জাতিগত, ভাষাগত এবং ধর্মীয় গোষ্ঠীর মধ্যে সাম্প্রদায়িকতাবাদ তীব্র বিদ্বেষ এমনকি রক্তক্ষয়ী সংঘাত বয়ে আনে। ধর্মীয় সাম্প্রদায়িকতাবাদের ভিত্তিতে ১৯৪৭ সালে ভারত বিভাগের নিদারুণ হিংসাত্মক অভিজ্ঞতা থেকে এবং ধর্মীয় সাংস্কৃতিক বহুত্ববাদী ভারতের প্রেক্ষাপটে সংবিধান রচয়িতাগণ ভারত রাষ্ট্রকে 'ধর্মনিরপেক্ষ' চরিত্রসম্পন্ন রাষ্ট্ররূপে প্রতিষ্ঠা করতে আগ্রহী হন। তথাপি ১৯৮০ থেকে সাম্প্রদায়িকতাবাদের পুরুত্বান লক্ষ করা যায়। মুসলিমসহ অন্যান্য সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্রদায়ের সাম্প্রদায়িকতার সাথে সাথে হিন্দু সাম্প্রদায়িকতাবাদ এই সময় থেকে নবরূপে ভারতীয় জনজীবনে প্রতিষ্ঠা পেতে শুরু করে (Shani, 2007)। ভারতবর্ষে আজ সাম্প্রদায়িকতা বলতে মূলত ধর্মীয় সাম্প্রদায়িকতাকেই বোঝায়, বর্তমানে যা ভারতীয় রাজনীতির একটি জ্বলন্ত সমস্যা, এটি মূলত হিন্দুমুসলিম সম্প্রদায়ের এক অমীমাংসিত দ্বন্দ্ব সংঘাত।

ভারতীয় রাজনীতির আধুনিক প্রবচনের মধ্যে অন্যতম নয়া-উদারনৈতিক সংস্কার। বর্তমান ভারতের আধুনিকীকরণ কর্মসূচির অন্যতম হাতিয়ার রাজনৈতিক, প্রশাসনিক ও অর্থনৈতিক ব্যবস্থার উদারনৈতিক সংস্কারসাধন। হায়েক, নজিক, মিন্টন ফ্রিডম্যান প্রমুখের দ্বারা পাশ্চাত্যের নয়া উদারনৈতিক দর্শন বিকশিত হয় এবং আমেরিকার রাষ্ট্রপতি রোনাল্ড রেগন ও ব্রিটেনের

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abstract

## Spatio-temporal change – An analytical geospatial study using satellite data – Farakka block, Murshidabad district, West Bengal (India)

*Subham Kumar Roy, Abdus Sattar Shaikh*

### *Abstract*

The present study is mainly based on Remote Sensing and GIS analysis of the land use and land cover changes of Farakka community development block at Murshidabad district of West Bengal on spatio – temporal basis from Landsat Image 1990 to 2020. The main objectives are to detect the changes in land use and land cover and to examine the main factors and their impact on landscape dynamics. The Landsat images of the study area are classified into six categories with the help of GIS software and Google verified and validated by the process of accuracy assessment. The change detection analyses Earth Pro software. An image has been classified digitally with the help of the Supervised Image Classification method under Maximum Likelihood Classification techniques which also helps to identify the transformation of land from vegetation cover



## **Spatio-temporal change – An analytical geospatial study using satellite data – Farakka block, Murshidabad district, West Bengal (India)**

*Subham Kumar Roy, Abdus Sattar Shaikh*

### **1. Introduction**

The land is a product of nature and it is an example of three-dimensional dynamic complex bodies. A part of land developed through the interaction of lithology, structure, drainage, climate, vegetation, and the geomorphological processes operating through time. As a result, different types of landforms have evolved in different parts of the earth. The potentialities and capabilities of these diverse landscapes, therefore, vary in time and space. Thus the nature and character of landforms reflect different environmental conditions and accordingly the types and patterns of land use change (De & Jana, 1997). The term Land cover mainly referred to the physical setup of the land surface but has broadened subsequently to include human structures, such as buildings or pavement, and other aspects of the physical environment, such as soils, biodiversity, surfaces, and groundwater (Moser, 1996). Broadly speaking, Land use means the actual use of land. The term may be defined as the putting up of a parcel of land for any purpose (De & Jana, 1997). Land utilization is the conversion of land from one major use to another general use (Nanavati, 1957). Land use is the application of human controls systematically to the key elements of any ecosystem to derive benefit from it, man being an essential part of the ecosystem tries to manipulate it (De & Jana, 1997). Land use concerns the function or purpose for which the land is used by the local human population and can be defined as the human activities, which are directly related to land, making use of its resources or having an impact on them (FAO, 1995). Land use (both deliberately and unintentionally) alters land cover changes in three ways: converting the land cover (qualitatively); modifying (quantitatively changing) its condition without full conversion; and maintaining it in its condition against natural agents of change" (Meyer and Turner 1996). The land use change may involve either (a) conversion from one type of use to another or (b) modification of a certain type of land use (Briassoulis, 2002). Landscape dynamics mainly identify the landscape, such as stability, persistence, resistance, resilience, and recovery that operate along with a broad range of temporal and spatial scales, such as shifting mosaic steady-state, and equilibrium spatial properties (Oxford Bibliographies 2017). A landscape is a natural arrangement on interrelated tracts of land which is very complicated in nature, the study of landscape dynamics is very much relevant for land use land cover planning management (De & Jana, 1997). Change detection has a significant process for managing and monitoring natural resources and urban development mainly due to the provision of quantitative analysis of the spatial distribution based on a temporal scale. There are a lot of available techniques that serve



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**An Appraisal to Village Tourism of Baranti, Purulia - an Upcoming  
Destination of Village Tourism Spot in Western Part of Bengal**

**Atin Kumar Ghosh<sup>1</sup>, Abdus Sattar Shaikh<sup>2</sup>**

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## An Appraisal to Village Tourism of Baranti, Purulia - an Upcoming Destination of Village Tourism Spot in Western Part of Bengal

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### Abstract:

West Bengal, considered by many as the cultural centre of India. This state is known for its huge variety in physiography, nature and culture. This state has a high potentiality for the development of tourism. In this state we know about the places like Darjeeling, Dooars, Sundarban, Digha, Murshidabad, Gour. But many beautiful places of western part of Bengal is still unknown to maximum people. This paper presents a content analysis on the tourism potentiality of Baranti village of Purulia District which is situated in the western part of West Bengal.

### Introduction:

Tourism means people travelling for fun. People who travels around places is called tourists and the places they visit are called tourist spots. Some people travels to know the history and cultures of different places, some travels to enjoy the beauty of nature, some for relaxation and some to only enjoy with their family. Also it is a business procedure to attract people to any spot. Now a days it is becoming a large industry like other industries. There are many places in this world whose economy is fully dependant on tourism industry and most of the countries prefer to grow their tourism resources. India along with it's states is also trying to emphasis on tourism to promote their GDP. In West Bengal, here we found a few this type of places like Darjeeling, Digha, Purulia etc. where no large industry has found. The source of their economy is only tourism. It is proved that Purulia is a backward district of West Bengal and the tourism potentiality is not promoted up to the mark for this place. Despite of having various beautiful places, Purulia is not well established in tourist map of India and also in West Bengal.

### Objective of the Study:

Major objectives of the present study are:



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# Morphometric Analysis of Gandheswari River Basin Area in Bankura District, Westbengal, India, Using GIS Techniques

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## ARTICLE DETAILS

### Article History

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### Keywords

Morphometry, Drainage basin, Watershed Management

## ABSTRACT

Morphometry is the measurement of geometry of drainage basin or of a part of it. Significant numerical values for the linear, areal and relief features of the area can be concerned obtained from such measurements. Morphometric analysis plays a vital role to know about hydrological balance of drainage basin. It also provides basic knowledge about climate, bed rock, geological features, runoff, and hydrodynamics of river. Morphometric analysis is a quantitative evolution of drainage system. Gandheswari river is a significant tributary of the river Dwarakeswar. Catchment area of Gandheswari river is highly correlate with morpho tectonics activity. This study we have mainly used quantitative analysis based on secondary data source. Various Governmental reports, journals, newspaper reports, SRTM DEM, Toposheet and Google Earth images has been used for secondary data source generation. Statistical and GIS software has been used for tabulation, computational and map generation. Present study is suggested that the selected river is progressing to reach its maturity level. These studies are very useful for watershed management and maintaining the river health.

## 1. Introduction

The term of 'Geomorphology' stems greek word Geo means Earth, Morphe means Form and logos means discourse, so 'Geomorphology' may be defined as the scientific study of surface features of earth surface involving interpretative description of landforms their origin and development and nature and mechanism of geomorphological process which evolve the landforms. Whereas, the term Morphology is a science and measurement of forms or structures which is quantitative determination of landform. The term Morphometry literally means measurement of forms introducing quantitative description for landform. The most dominant geomorphic systems of earth's surface are rivers and fluvial processes which lead to morphometric changes in drainage basin or the watershed. In present era river is a most significant, exogenous force. Most of the civilizations were established on the bank of the river. Bankura district is an extended part of Chhotanagpur plateau, which is characterized by numerous fluvial systems. The morphometric examination of the basin is achieved through computation linear, aerial relief and gradient of channel network and contributing ground slope basin.

## 2. Study area

Gandheswari river, a tributary of Darakeswar, is a major river in Bankura District. Geomorphologically, the landscape of Bankura may be described as a connecting link between the plains of Bengal and the Chhotanagpur plateau. Gandheswari River flows North- Western part of the district through four blocks viz. Bankura, Saltora, Chatna, and Gangajalghati. It has originated at Saltora (BM-162m.) and flows towards South-East and meets with river Darakeswar near Bankura town (BM-76m.). Maximum and minimum elevation of the river basin is 440 meter and 76 meter. The total length of Gandheswari River

is 49 km and is a 5th order stream. The latitudinal extension of the river basin is 23°13'28"N to 23°30'25"N and the longitudinal extension is 86°53'13"E to 87°07'30"E.

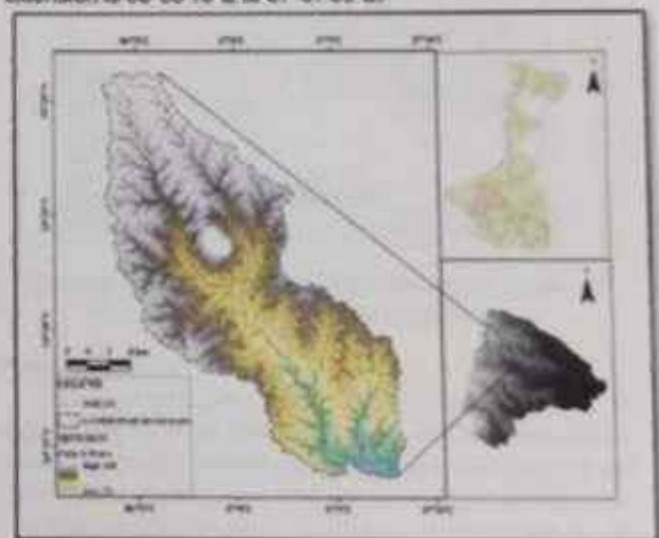


Fig. 1: Location Map of Study Area

## 3. Material & Method

In the present study field observation and data collection is done and measurement also taken of various geomorphic features. The sample collected from the field is properly analyzed in the laboratory, and finally the mapping was done by various softwares like Arcgis 10.2 and Qgis 2.14. Toposheet No.- are 73 V/14, 73 V/15, 73 M/3, 73 M/4. Explanation of past, present and future of any geomorphological event require a particular method and approach for analysis.

**Field Observation:** Field observation includes qualitative as well as quantitative methods of data acquisition Data

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# IMPACT OF ARSENIC POLLUTION ON HUMAN HEALTH OF BELDANGA MUNICIPALITY, MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

ABDUS SATTAR SHAIKH

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S.R.Fateparia College  
Beldanga, Murshidabad, W.B, India.

**ABSTRACT:** Arsenic pollution in groundwater is a serious threat to mankind. Arsenic as a mineral is present in different forms in nature with varying toxicity. Arsenite and arsenate are the most common toxic forms of inorganic arsenic mainly found in groundwater. Arsenic in groundwater and its effect on human health and is concern at the global level. West Bengal is one of adversely affected states of India, where arsenic level is above the permissible limits ( $> 0.05$  mg/litre). Arsenic contamination in groundwater in the Gangetic plains of West Bengal, because of its telling effects on human health, has been reported as one of the biggest threats to the inhabitants. My study area, Beldanga municipality, a small town under the Berhampore sub-division (sadar) in Murshidabad district, West Bengal. Beldanga Municipality was designed as a Municipality in 1981. This Municipality currently consist 14 wards, geographically extends longitudinally from  $88^{\circ}14'05''$  E to  $88^{\circ}15'49''$  E and latitudinally between  $23^{\circ}55'40''$  N and  $23^{\circ}56'47''$  N covering an area of 3.98 sq. Km. I have chosen six wards in Beldanga municipality for primary survey. In this study I shall show the impact of arsenic pollution on human life, the resulting chronic diseases affecting human body and to study the mitigation techniques and suggestions.

**Keywords:** Arsenic Pollution, Arsenicosis, Literacy and Arsenicosis, Mitigation Techniques.

## INTRODUCTION

Groundwater is one of the important elements of environment which is essential for life. It is used for various purposes like - domestic, agricultural, industrial etc. Subsurface water is considered safe and is being used as a major source of drinking water in most of the part of India, particularly in rural India. Considering, to safety of groundwater in terms of being free from contamination and recommendation of world health organisation, tube wells were dug even in areas like west Bengal where fresh water is available. Hence people and government both opt to use tube well water for drinking and other purposes. Underground water where on one hand is safe but at the same time it is capable of dissolving a variety minerals and metals, like arsenic etc. In recent ages, arsenic pollution in groundwater is a serious threat to mankind. Arsenic as a mineral is present in different forms in nature with varying toxicity. Arsenite and arsenate are the most common toxic forms of inorganic arsenic mainly found in groundwater.

Arsenic is one of such element which is found in the earth crust and is a cause of concern throughout the world (Bhattacharya et al. 1997, Mukherjee et al. 2006). Human health is adversely affected even if it is consumed in trace amount for a longer duration. The permissible limit recommended by WHO is 0.01 mg/litre in developed countries and 0.05mg/litre for India and Bangladesh ( WHO, 1993, Ravenscroft et al. 2009, Karim et al. 2000).

The impact of arsenic contaminated drinking water was first detected in 1980's in West Bengal when the first case of skin ailment appeared. During 1980's arsenic pollution was reported in the district of N 24 parganas, S 24 Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad and Bardhaman in West Bengal and now it has become a devastating calamity in numerous parts of the state.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To study the impact of arsenic pollution on humans in selected six wards of Beldanga Municipality.
2. To assess the mitigation techniques and suggestions.

## DATABASE

The study has been based on both Secondary and Primary information. Secondary data have been collected from different government departments and primary data have been collected through household survey.

- a. Source of Secondary data**  
Secondary data are those data which are collected from secondary sources like-  
a. Census of India, 2011.



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# STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF FISHER COMMUNITY IN RURAL AREAS OF NADIA DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

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## Abstract:

Inland fishing has an important role on the socio-economic development of the developing countries. This economic activity will be a companion of agriculture in the populated countries like India. The present study deals with the locally availability of fishes under capture fishery from different source of water bodies in Nadia district and the social status of fisher family of this region is well discussed in this. This paper mainly aims to focus on socio-economic conditions of fisher family in Nadia district. Both primary and secondary data are collected by asking questionnaire and also with the help of some articles as well as survey report of director of fishery department of Nadia.

**Index Terms:** Social status, fisher family, Socio-economic condition.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The fish farmer's community generally comes under the low income. They are perennially indebted to the middlemen. Several factors such as low social status, poor economic conditions, illiteracy, traditional fish farming and low productivity influence the socio-economic conditions of the fish farmers. As a preliminary step the investigation has attempted a socio-economic survey. The study is mainly based on the primary data collected by Random sample survey covered Nadia district the examine in Palit Beghia Village under Kaliganj block, maheschandrapur village under Chokdaha block, Khalsi Village Harin Ghata block, Sultan pur village Nakashi para block, Asannagar village Krishnanagar-I block and Gwash village karimpur-I block in Nadia district to bring out the demographic features and evaluate the social and economic condition of fish farmers. An attempt has been made to analyse the following factors: age group distribution, religious composition, caste composition, marital status, type of family, type of housing, ownership of housing, level of education, size of the family, economic activity, source of drinking water, In addition to this, sources of income, saving pattern, expenditure pattern and sources of borrowing of inland fish farmers are also analysed.

## II. OBJECTIVE

To observed the socio-economic structure and activities of the fish farmer in the study area

## III. DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

The study has been based on mainly Primary data information. The primary data has been collected from two sources- (a) Field Survey and (b) district Office. District map was collected from district land revenue office. Primary data have been collected from selected six blocks through household survey running a structured questionnaire by applying random sampling in Nadia district.

## IV. ABOUT THE STUDY AREA

Nadia district lies in the eastern side of the state of West Bengal sharing international boundary with Bangladesh. The Geographical boundary of Nadia district comprises Bardwan and Hooghly districts on the West, Bangladesh on the East, Murshidabad district on North and North West and North Twenty Four Parganas district towards South and South-East. Nadia district lies between 22°53'30" and 24°54'0" North latitudes and 88°08'10" and 88°48'15" East longitudes. The slope of the district is linear with orientation of North-South. Geographical area of the Nadia district is 3,927 sq. km. and the district lies 46 ft. above

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# INLAND FISHING BY SELF HELP GROUP- AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH TOWARDS WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: A CASE STUDY OF CHAKDAH A BLOCK, NADIA DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL.

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Department of geography

## **Abstract:**

Women in India constitute about 50 % of the total population and comprise one third of the labour force. It is, therefore, important that when considering the economic development of this segment of the population, due attention is given to their socio-economic empowerment. In India, of the total population of 5.4 million active fishers, 3.8 million are fishermen and 1.6million are fisherwomen. The engaged of women in these activities generates supplemental income to support their families. Even though women are as efficient as men, earnings are not always the same. The wages for men and women are often different with men being paid at least 30 % more than that received by women. The study area of Bagrabpur mouza JL.no-178 and Maheschandrapur mouza JL. no-179 are located under chakdah a block in the district of Nadia. Geographical extension of study area is located between 23d1'42.57"N to23d2'19.56"N latitude and 88d39'19.60"E to 88d48'49.18"E longitude covering 1sqkm & 1.5 sqkm area. The study area are bounded on the north by Ballahpur Hingnara mouza and Purlia mouza on the east Srinagar and Belhari mouza on the south Laxmipur mouza and on the west Sarapur mouza. The study area is a part of mature Gangatic Delta and its elevation is 13 meter above mean sea level. Study I shall show empowerment of women in inland fishing by the Self Help Group in two village of Nadia District.

**Index Terms:** Women Empowerment, Inland fishing, Self-help group, socio- economic.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Aquaculture remains as a suitable avenue in West Bengal for augmenting fish production, which is easy, cost effective and sustainable at the same time. It provides livelihoods to rural people through generating income and employment and reduces poverty by developing and strengthening community based approaches. The expansion of farmed fishery development in community water tanks and other water bodies makes remarkable additional contribution towards the nutritional well being and socio-economic advancement of rural fisher-women. This augurs well for the sustained development of these areas where in fish can play an important role in providing required thrust in their economy and in the improvement of the economic status of the people living in the surroundings.

In recent times, self-help groups (SHGs) have emerged as an alternative mechanism to promote savings habit among poor and to provide small and short term loans to its members at lower interest to meet their necessities, consumption and income generation activities like an aquaculture. Women are considered as appropriate tool for implementing community and self-development programmed. Against this background, an attempt is made in this report to review and examine the relevant





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# Crime against Children: A Typical Problem in the Society of West Bengal, India

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**ABSTRACT:** Children are our future. They are the backbone of any society. But it is a tragedy of that they are heavily targeted to various kinds of criminal activities in our society. Bengali society is very much famous for its cultural richness among the world. But it is very essential thing to find out the reasons of crime against child in our state to save our next generation. At present, especially urban areas of our state are mostly highlighted for this problem.

Children, who by definition require the guardianship and care of adults, are among the most vulnerable and innocent victims of crimes. Crimes against children include physical and emotional abuse; neglect; and exploitation, such as through child pornography or sex trafficking of minors. Description of the broad crime against any type of child cruelty, including child endangerment and neglect, plus links to state and national child abuse laws and information clearinghouses. In-depth explanation of what constitutes child abandonment in most states, consequences for physically or emotionally abandoning a child, safe-haven laws, mandatory reporting laws, and other matters related to child abandonment. Description of laws prohibiting the production, possession, distribution or sale of pornographic material involving a minor child, including links to state and federal laws related to child sexual exploitation. Basic overview of statutory rape, which does not require the victim to have been forced into having sex with an adult, only that the victim was below the age of consent. Rate Crimes against children tend to be local crimes with the vast majority taking place within the home or family circle. There are, however, a number of areas where there is an international angle like crimes against children are facilitated by the internet, sex tourism which include with child trafficking, organized crime and murder.

**Index Terms:** Crime, Criminal Activities, Child Trafficking

## I. INTRODUCTION:

Children are our future. They are the backbone of any society in the world. But it is unfortunate that they are heavily targeted of various kinds of criminal activities in our society. Bengali society is very famous for its cultural richness among the world. But it is very essential thing to find out the reasons of crime against child in our state to save our next generation. Especially urban area of our state mostly highlighted for this problem in recent time.

## II. OBJECTIVES:

1. To find out the types of crime happened against children.
2. Identify the main places for juvenile crime in West Bengal with special focus on Kolkata.
3. To know the reason behind this type of crimes.
4. Know the policies of govt. and police, role of INTERPOL, to reduce these types of crimes.

## III. PHYSIOGRAPHIC & DEMOGRAPHIC SCENARIO OF WEST BENGAL:

West Bengal is on the eastern bottleneck of India, stretching from the Himalayas in the north to the Bay of Bengal in the south which is lies between 85 degree 50 minutes and 89 degree 50 minutes east longitude, and 21 degree 25 minutes and 27 degrees 13 minutes north latitude. The state has a total area of 88,752 square kilometres (34,267 sq mi). With Bangladesh, this lies on eastern border, the ethno-linguistic region of Bengal. To its northeast lie the states Assam and Sikkim and the country Bhutan, and to its southwest, the state of Orissa. To the west it borders the state of Jharkhand and Bihar, and to the northwest, Nepal. The capital of the state is Kolkata, the third-largest urban agglomeration and the seventh-largest city in India. According to the provisional results of the 2011 national census, West Bengal is the fourth most populous state in India with a population of 91,347,736 (7.55% of India's population). As of 2011, Hinduism is the largest religion, with





# Erraticity of Rapidity Gaps in $^{32}\text{S} - \text{Ag/Br}$ Interaction at 200 A GeV/c

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**Abstract:** An analysis of data on angular distribution of shower tracks coming out of  $^{32}\text{S}$ -Ag/Br interactions at 200A GeV/c has been presented in this paper in terms of the phase-space variable gaps between neighbouring particles in a single event. The event-to-event fluctuation of multiparticle production has been investigated using moments of the gap distribution. The results suggest that such fluctuations of nonstatistical origin are present in the data.

**Key words:** Relativistic heavy-ion collisions, Multiparticle production, Fluctuation phenomena

## 1. INTRODUCTION

During the last couple of decades a growing interest has been observed in detecting clusters and voids in the distribution of produced particles in high-energy heavy ion interactions. It is generally believed that, the particles belonging to final states of such interactions may be an outcome of a second order phase transition from an exotic state e.g., the quark-gluon plasma to the normal hadronic state of matter. As a result, one can expect various time-integrated patterns of clusters within narrow regions of phase space, as well as sharp voids in the phase space distribution. The fluctuation observed in a small interval of phase space may be purely a matter of chance, or it may be due to some dynamical reason, or both. Therefore, it is important to identify the presence of such fluctuations in the density distribution of produced particles beyond trivial statistical contributions. Different methods have been suggested for this purpose. One such method is the computation of normalized horizontal factorial moments [1]. This method has so far been extensively applied to various data on multiparticle production [2-6]. While the normalized horizontal factorial moments ( $F_q$ ) are suitable to characterize the multiplicity fluctuation in an event, they are insensitive to the event-to-event fluctuation because of the averaging done over event space. Moreover, these moments are incapable to locate the position of a spike or a sharp void in an event. When the study is made over a limited region of phase space, and only a few phase space intervals contribute to the final value of the moment because of finite multiplicity in an event, very little information about that event is contained in the value of  $F_q$ . Recently, a few alternative methods have been suggested [7,8] to overcome the abovementioned limitations of  $F_q$ , and this has sparked some interest to investigate event-to-event fluctuation in multiparticle production. In one of these methods the erraticity moments  $C_{pq}$  of the phase space variable [7] were introduced. These are nothing but the moments of  $F_q$  in event space, and they are connected with an entropy index  $\mu_q$  that directly measures the chaotic behavior of particle production mechanism. If the analysis can be made with a cut on a variable like the transverse momentum ( $p_T$ ) of the produced particles, it can also be checked whether the chaotic behavior is due to some kind of phase transition or not. The method has already been successfully applied to hadron-hadron, nucleon-nucleon and nucleus-nucleus interactions at high energy [9-12]. The other method [8] involves computing the erraticity moments of phase space variable gaps. To





## Comparative Study of Different Multifractal Moments in the Spectrum of Produced Particles in $^{32}\text{S}$ -Ag/Br interaction at 200 A GeV/c

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### ABSTRACT

The fractal nature of non-statistical fluctuations in the density distribution of singly charged particles produced in  $^{32}\text{S}$ -Ag/Br interactions at an incident momentum of 200 A GeV/c has been investigated under the frame work of Hwa's multifractal moments, Takagi's Multifractal moments and multifractal detrended fluctuation (MDFa) analysis. The experimental data have been collected by using the nuclear photographic emulsion technique. All results obtained experimental data is analyzed and have been compared with the simulated results.

**Keywords:** nucleus-nucleus collision, fluctuations, long range correlation, multifractal moments.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

As the size of the experimental data is finite there must be present fluctuation in the distribution of produced particle spectrum in high energy heavy ion collision (AB collision) which is statistical in nature. But along with this there also exists another type of fluctuation which arises due to some dynamical reasons. By taking an average over a comparatively large sample the statistical fluctuation may be minimized by a substantial amount. At the time of averaging, the dynamical components are also averaged out, as a result in the final state the distribution become smooth. There exist many statistical techniques by the use of which one may obtain information about the physics of the dynamical nature of the fluctuation present in the distribution of produced particle spectrum. In this field it is well known that the density fluctuation has self-similar multifractal properties which may have resulted due to some kind of scale invariant dynamics. Evaluating appropriate moments of the distribution and by examining how they depend on the phase-space interval size ( $\delta X$ ) one can draw information about the nature of the dynamical fluctuation. According to the theory [1-3] and from the experimental results [4-8], it is established that the self-similarity in density fluctuations should lead to a power-law scaling behaviour of the  $\delta X$ -dependence of multiplicity moments. Such scaling laws can further be utilized to extract universal fractal properties of the underlying distribution and its fluctuation. Efforts have been made to interpret the observed scale invariances in terms of the random cascading model, phase transition or more conventional phenomenon such as the Bose-Einstein correlation, but each with limited degree of success. Both the experimental and phenomenological status of the subject has been comprehensively reviewed in [9].

The self-similarity of scaled factorial moment (SFM) or intermittency phenomenon is observed in our previous investigation [10]. We observed that in pseudorapidity ( $\eta$ ) space the SFM ( $F_q$ ) of order  $q$  has been found to obey a scaling property like

$$F_q \propto \delta X^{-\phi_q}, \quad (1)$$



## MULTIFRACTAL DETRENDED FLUCTUATION ANALYSIS OF PARTICLE DENSITY FLUCTUATIONS IN 16O-Ag/Br INTERACTIONS AT 200A GeV/c

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### Abstract:

In this analysis the detrended fluctuation analysis (DFA) and the multifractal DFA (MF-DFA) techniques are employed to characterize the pseudorapidity ( $\eta$ ) distribution of charged mesons produced in 16O + Ag/Br interaction at 200A GeV/c. Different multifractal parameters are measured and compared with a Monte-Carlo simulation based on the ultra-relativistic quantum molecular dynamics (UrQMD) model. The results of this analysis show that the single particle distributions in both experiments and in their respective UrQMD simulations are multifractal in nature. It was observed often that the experimental and simulated results for different multifractal parameters do not differ significantly. But in this present investigation I observed a significant difference, which demands that the detrended multifractal analysis might be an efficient tool for characterizing the multiparticle emission data. But the method requires some improvement so that it can differentiate properly between the non-statistical signal and the statistical noise.

### Introduction:

The study of nonstatistical fluctuations in local phase-space densities of particles produced in high-energy nucleus-nucleus collisions was started by the calculation of scaled factorial moment (SFM) [1,2]. In SFM technique Poisson type noise in the single particle density distributions arising out of finite multiplicities can be suppressed, and the nonstatistical component, without actually having any knowledge of it, can be characterized in terms of its ordinary moments. The SFM analysis may also be described by the fact that the particle density function is self-similar at different scale which is reflected by a power-law type of variation of the SFM with phase-space resolution. This phenomenon in high-energy physics is termed as intermittency. The intermittency can be explored in terms of several speculative measure, some conventional and a few exotic. As for example, the intermittency phenomenon can be explained in terms of ordinary Bose-Einstein type of correlation (BEC) [3,4], collective effects such as the Cerenkov gluon emission or Mach shock-wave formation [5,6], the QCD Parton shower cascading process [7], a non-thermal phase transition similar to that observed in the spin glass system [8], and last but not the least in terms of a thermal phase transition from the quark-gluon plasma (QGP) to a hadronic state [9,10]. However, till date none of the above explanations can fully explain all experimental results. The concept of self-similarity is closely related to the fractal theory, which in multiparticle physics is a consequence of some hitherto unknown far from equilibrium dynamical process. Therefore, it is important to address the intermittency issue in the perspective of a (multi)fractal theory. Now-a-days several techniques based on the fractal theory are available to analyze the multiparticle emission data. The most popular of them were developed by Hwa ( $G_q$  moment) [11, 12] and Takagi ( $T_q$  moment)

[13]. Both the  $G_q$  and  $T_q$  moments exhibit same kind of power-law dependence on the phase-space resolution size that are similar to the intermittency phenomenon. Both methods having their own merits and demerits have extensively been applied to analyze the multiparticle emission data. A comprehensive review of the subject can be found in Refs. [14,15]. The detrended fluctuation analysis (DFA) method [16] is another technique for the determination of (mono)fractal scaling properties and for the detection of long-range correlations in noisy and stationary time series data. Kamelhardt et al. [19] have extended the DFA method for nonstationary and multifractal series, and the generalized DFA also known as the multifractal DFA (MF-DFA) method, is a robust and powerful technique for the verification of multifractal behavior of time series data. Zhang et al. [20] already have employed the MF-DFA technique to analyze the multiparticle data on Au + Au interaction at 200 GeV/nucleon (A GeV), where a very small sample of only 10 events has been used. The DFA and MF-DFA methods are also used to characterize the pseudorapidity-azimuthal angle plane of particle production in Au + Au collision at the center of mass energy ( $\sqrt{s}$ ) of 200 GeV/c for the UrQMD generated data [21]. However, from these analyses [20, 21] it is noticed that the MF-DFA method might be a reasonably good technique for the multifractal characterization of multiparticle emission data in high-energy nucleus-nucleus (AB) collisions.

In this paper I employ the DFA and the MF-DFA methods to analyze the pseudorapidity ( $\eta$ ) distribution of charged mesons produced in  $^{16}\text{O} + \text{Ag/Br}$  interaction at 200 GeV/c. In our previous analyses of these data in terms of the SFM [22] and the multifractal ( $G_q$  and  $T_q$ ) moments [23], it was found that the single particle  $\eta$  distributions are multifractal in nature. In the present investigation the experimental results are compared to the UrQMD simulation. The prime objectives of this analysis are therefore to investigate the effectiveness of the DFA and the MF-DFA methods for the multiparticle emission data by using  $^{16}\text{O} + \text{Ag/Br}$  data and to verify the results with the UrQMD simulated results.

### Experiments:

Ilford G-5 nuclear photographic emulsion pellicles were horizontally exposed to beams of  $^{32}\text{S}$  ions obtained from the Super Proton Synchrotron (SPS) at CERN, having an incident momentum of 200A GeV/c. After the emulsion plates were washed, developed, and mounted, they were volume scanned by two independent observers, and samples of central and semicentral events were found.

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MFDFA ANALYSIS OF PARTICLE PRODUCTION IN  $^{16}\text{O-AG/BR}$  AND  $^{32}\text{S-AG/BR}$  INTERACTIONS AT 200A GEV/C

MALAY KUMAR GHOSH

## ABSTRACT

It has been observed that the particles coming out of a nucleus-nucleus (AB) interaction prefer a correlated emission, which is manifested in the form of clusters in the number density distribution in the final state. A cluster may be due to a trivial matter of chance, it may be due to some kinematic conservation laws, it may be due to some other trivial/ non-trivial dynamical reason(s), or it may be due to a combination of any two and/or all three of the above. Many-particle correlation leads to clustering of particles within narrow regions of phase-space that would ultimately lead to large fluctuations in the distributions of final state particles. The fluctuations may appear either as sharp peaks often called the spikes, or as sharp dips called the voids. It would be interesting to identify and characterize the nontrivial dynamical reason(s) behind these fluctuations, apparently lacking any definite pattern, either in terms of a known dynamics or from the perspective of a probably new one even though that may be speculative in nature. Our main objective is to study the local structures of particle density functions event-wise as well as for the entire sample, for the data sets mentioned above. Here I also compare the experimentally obtained results with simulated results.

Keywords: nucleus-nucleus collision, fluctuations, MFDFA moments

## A. INTRODUCTIONS

A high-energy nucleus-nucleus (AB) collision is a complicated dynamical process, where in a present day experiment the typical number of nucleons involved is  $\sim 10^2$ , and where the nucleon-nucleon (NN) center of mass energy  $\sqrt{S_{NN}}$  typically lies within a range of  $10^1$ – $10^3$  GeV. The processes through which an AB collision evolves in space-time have till date remained an unresolved problem, because everything happens at a typical space-time scale of  $\sim 10$  fm. A nucleus is an extended object, and one expects that the geometry of the collision plays a deciding role in the evolution process. It is speculated that as when the two colliding nuclei meet they would try to stop each other with varying degrees [1], and due to this stopping the colliding nucleons suffer substantial loss in their kinetic energies, that gives rise to new degrees of freedom. The constituents of normal nuclear matter – the valence quarks and the wee partons, are compressed very hard. As a result a region of very high-energy/matter density, sometimes called a 'fireball' is formed [2]. Depending on the initial conditions, this fireball may subsequently come to a local thermal and/or chemical equilibrium. If the energy density and/or the matter density exceeds certain critical values, one expects a transition [3, 4] from the normal nuclear matter to a colour deconfined state like a quark-gluon plasma [QGP] containing quarks and gluons moving freely within a region that is several times larger than the size of a typical hadron ( $\sim 1$  fm). It is generally believed that after a few microseconds of the initial 'big bang', the universe was filled up with such a state of matter. Since the high-energy AB interactions can possibly replicate that state of the universe under the controlled conditions of a laboratory, it is tempting to call such AB interactions as a 'little bang'.

After the initial compression and subsequent equilibration, the fireball probably undergoes an isentropic expansion stage [5] that is accompanied with an obvious loss in the temperature. Ultimately, a freeze out temperature is reached when another phase transition leads the fireball to fragment into the final state particles, mostly hadrons. As mentioned above, the number of hadrons emanating from a typical AB interaction in present day experiments is  $\sim 10^2$ – $10^4$  per event. From the debris of hundreds (even thousands in some cases) of produced particles it is therefore, not a very easy task to trace back the correct signals for any kind of phase transition, that may or may not have taken place during the course of evolution of the collision process. Often the signal is lost into a large number of unwanted background of final state hadrons [6]. If the final state particles are an outcome of a phase transition, one expects various time integrated patterns of clusters within narrow regions of phase-space, as well as sharp voids in the distribution. This may happen even without invoking any phase transition, as has also been observed in normal hadronic interactions [7]. As a result, sharply fluctuating phase-space distribution of particle densities should be observed. On many occasions the study of fluctuations in physical variables (or quantities) has initiated new frontiers of scientific research. However, it's absolutely essential to figure out whether the fluctuations arise out of trivial statistical noise, or do they have any dynamical origin. This is a difficult task and requires a high degree of theoretical insight as well as



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**DETECTING LONG RANGE FLUCTUATION WITH DFA AND MF DFA METHODS IN CASE OF PARTICLE PRODUCTION IN  $^{32}\text{S}$ -Ag/BR INTERACTIONS AT 200A GeV/C****MALAY KUMAR GHOSH****ABSTRACT**

*It has been observed that the particles coming out of a nucleus-nucleus (AB) interaction prefer a correlated emission, which is manifested in the form of clusters in the number density distribution in the final state. Many-particle correlation leads to clustering of particles within narrow regions of phase-space that would ultimately lead to large fluctuations in the distributions of final state particles. The fluctuations may appear either as sharp peaks often called the spikes, or as sharp dips called the voids. It would be interesting to identify and characterize the nontrivial dynamical reason(s) behind these fluctuations, apparently lacking any definite pattern, either in terms of a known dynamics or from the perspective of a probably new one even though that may be speculative in nature. My main objective is to study the local structures of particle density functions event-wise as well as for the entire sample, in the spectrum of produced particles in  $^{32}\text{S}$ -Ag/Br interactions at 200A GeV/c. Here I also compare the experimentally obtained results with simulated results.*

*Keywords: nucleus-nucleus collision, fluctuations, long range correlation, DFA and MF DFA moments.*

**B. INTRODUCTION**

The single-particle density distribution of secondary particles produced in a high-energy nucleus-nucleus (AB) interaction contains fluctuations that have two components. One is the statistical noise due to finite multiplicity of particles in an event, and the other due to some dynamical reason that is not directly accessible to the experiment. The extent of such fluctuations depends on the resolution at which the density distribution is analysed. One can substantially reduce the effect of statistical noise by taking an average over a large number of events. But while doing so, the dynamical components are also averaged out, resulting in a smooth distribution of final state hadrons. Making use of suitable data analysis techniques, the characteristics of dynamical component can still be investigated, and the mechanism of multiparticle production can be explored within the framework of existing models. Efforts have been made to interpret these fluctuations in AB collisions observed within narrow phase-space intervals in terms of conventional processes such as the Bose-Einstein correlation, intra-nuclear cascading, jet structure, resonances etc., or more exotic process like the thermal/non-thermal phase transition. In this investigation I use two sets of data on the angular emission of singly charged particles produced in  $^{32}\text{S}$ -Ag/Br interactions at an incident momentum of 200A GeV/c. Nuclear emulsion technique has been employed to collect the data, and I analyze the data using some statistical and simulation methods that are described below in the methodology section.

**I. EXPERIMENT AND DATA**

Ilford G-5 nuclear photographic emulsion pellicles were horizontally exposed to beams of  $^{32}\text{S}$  ions obtained from the Super Proton Synchrotron (SPS) at CERN, having an incident momentum of 200A GeV/c. After the emulsion plates were washed, developed, and mounted, they were volume scanned by two independent observers, and samples of central and semicentral events were found. The emulsion plates have a sensitivity of about 20 grains per 100 m, and each measures 18 cm 7 cm 600 m. The scanning was performed at a total magnification of 300 using Leitz Metaloplan microscopes. The emission angle of each secondary track emanating from an interaction vertex was measured with respect to the incident projectile track. In an event measurement of angles, the counting of the number of tracks and determination of the category of a particular track were all done at a total magnification of 1500 using oil immersion objectives. According to the terminology of the nuclear photographic emulsion technique, tracks coming out of an interaction can be classified into four categories: shower tracks, gray tracks, black tracks, and projectile fragments, details of which can be found elsewhere [1]. Trivial sources of fluctuation, originating from variation in collision geometry or from the uncertainty in the mass number of target nuclei were taken care of. Both samples were chosen by imposing certain conditions on the number of heavy target fragments ( $n_H > 8$ ) and the number of projectile fragments ( $n_{PF} = 0$ ) in each event. Such criteria will ensure that (i) the mass number of the target nucleus, which is either an Ag ( $A = 108$ ) or a Br ( $A = 80$ ) nucleus in each case, does not widely differ from each other and (ii) total fragmentation of the incident nucleus has taken place in each interaction. In this way a sample of 195 sulfur nucleus-induced events were chosen for measurement of emission angle of the secondary shower tracks, which are caused by the singly charged produced hadrons moving with very high speed ( $\beta \approx 0.8$ ).



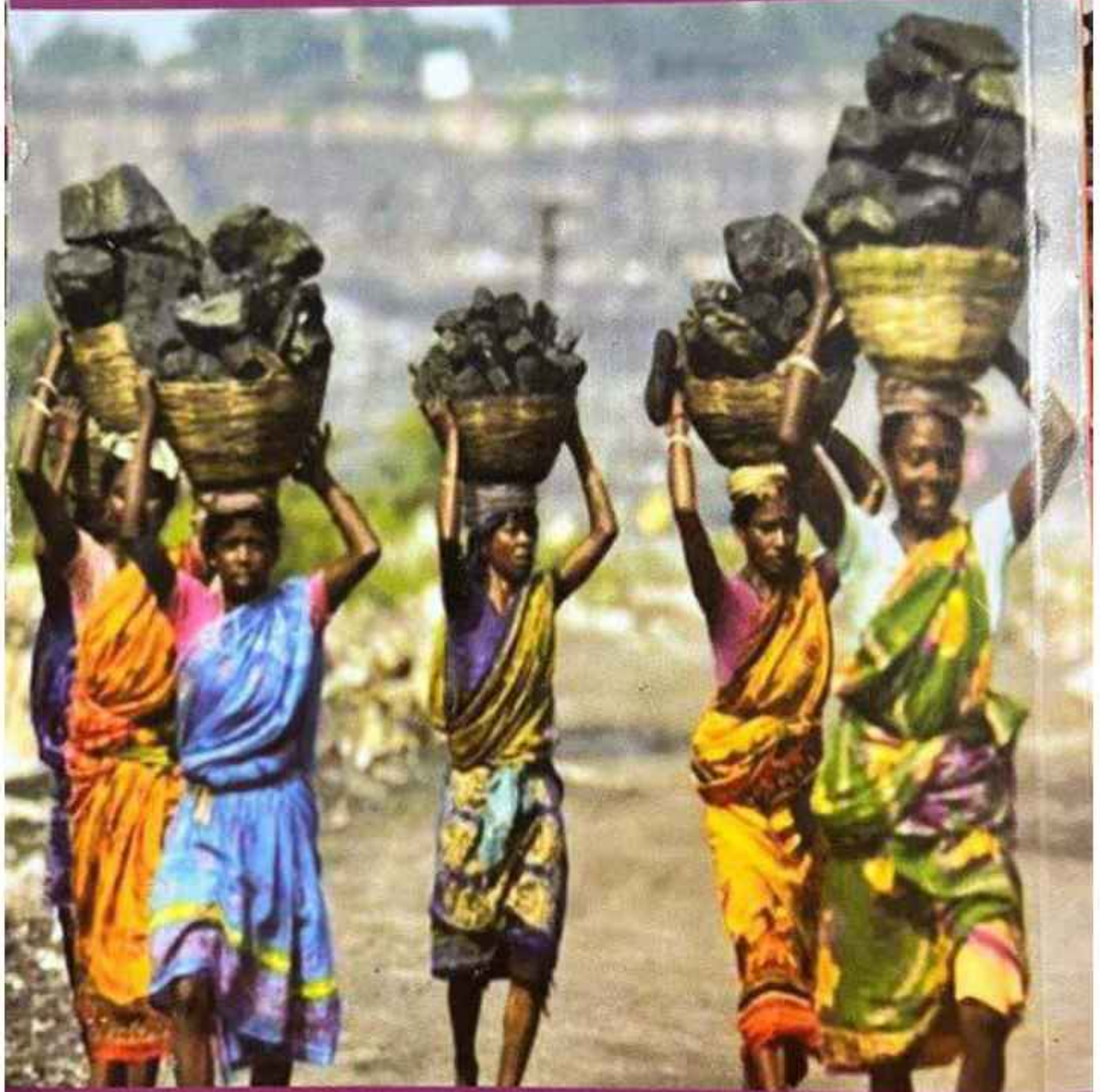
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বাংলা ও বাঙালীর সম্পদ  
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 বইমেলা সংখ্যা

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প্রণব সরকার

অধ্যাপক, রামকৃষ্ণ মিশন আবাসিক মহাবিদ্যালয়, নরেন্দ্রপুর।

সম্পাদকমণ্ডলী

অশেষ দাস (শিলিগুড়ি), দিলীপ বর্মা (জলপাইগুড়ি), চিন্ময় দাস (মেদিনীপুর), ড. দীপককুমার রায় (রায়গঞ্জ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়), অনিল ঘোষ (বসিরহাট), ড. শকুন্তলা দাস (সোনারপুর মহাবিদ্যালয়), ড. মিলনকান্তি বিশ্বাস (বিশ্বভারতী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়), ড. বিকাশ রায় (গৌড়বঙ্গ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়), অধ্যাপক, সৈকত মিত্রী (ডায়মন্ডহারবার মহিলা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়), ড. সারদা মাহাতো (রবীন্দ্রভারতী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়), মনন মুখোপাধ্যায় (বিড়লাপুর, বঙ্গবন্ধু)।

সংযুক্ত সম্পাদকমণ্ডলী

রাজর্ষি মহাপাত্র, সুগত পাইন, মাজলুল ইসলাম, ড. সুবীর মণ্ডল, ড. মধুসূদন মণ্ডল, ড. শেখর রায়, অধ্যাপিকা মৌমিতা গুহ, মহম্মদ সামসুজ্জোহা, ড. আশফাক আলম, অরিন্দম রায়, শ্যামল মামা, প্রদ্যুৎ সরকার, শৈলেন্দ্রনাথ কাবাসী, শম্ভু কুণ্ডু।

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দপ্তর

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## Role Played by MGNREGA during Covid-19 Lockdown Period in India

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### Abstract

The Novel Coronavirus or Covid-19 which spread from Wuhan province of China in December 2019 in no time turned out to be a pandemic. The governments of the different economies of the world had no choice other than calling lockdown to contain the virus from spreading. The Covid-19 along with the lockdown created distress among these migrant workers and the people of the country in general. Now, to cope up with situation the Government of India tried to secure livelihoods of people especially in rural areas by providing employment opportunity through MGNREGA in the non-containment zone. This study has tried to analyse the efficacy of MGNREGA in securing the livelihood of the rural people and the reverse migrants. It is based on the secondary data referred from the various sources like Ministry of Rural Development, research articles, journals, newspapers, websites and the same has been analysed and examined. It has been found that due to the huge reverse migration, there were high demand for the 100 days jobs backed up by non-migrant rural work force. This resulted in less job days per person, it has been found that people on an average could get only 45 person day's job per person.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Lockdown, Migration, Livelihood, MGNREGA.

### Introduction

The Novel Corona virus or Covid-19 which spread from Wuhan province of China in December 2019 in no time turned out to be a pandemic affecting the lives and livelihoods of the people of almost all the economies of the world. The so called "Developed Economies" which claimed to have advanced health care system were also seen to be helpless. The life of the people was badly affected either by taking away their lives or taking away their livelihoods. At this juncture the governments of the different economies of the world had no choice other than calling the lockdown to contain the virus from spreading. The lockdowns which were called by the governments of the different countries shook the world economy and brought down the global growth rate drastically. India which is world's 2<sup>nd</sup> largest populated country

was indifferent and called lockdown too on the evening of 24 March 2020 for 21 days, limiting the movement of the entire 138 crore population of the country as preventive measure against the pandemic. This led to the shutting down of markets, offices, educational institutions, worshipping places, industries and factories, and many other economic and social activities. India has the world's largest informal sector employing almost 90% of its working population which contributes around 45% to the economy's GDP (Dev and Sengupta, 2020). Indian economy was already hard struck by two consecutive shocks between 2016 to 2019. The first being the demonetization of November 2016 and other being the new indirect tax system i.e., Goods and Services Tax in 2017. In such a situation of down trending of economic growth and shocks, the lockdown evolved as adding fuel to fire. The people in the informal sector suddenly found themselves by the mid-night to be unemployed. Except government job holders every individual's livelihood were badly affected. In March 2020 unemployment rate was 8.4% which rose to 27% in April 2020 and job loss was 12.2 crores (Dev, 2020). People had to face immense misery and hardship because they were not only losing their lives due to the virus but livelihood as well.

### Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study are as follows:

- To analyze whether people have been able to avail 100 days of work as guaranteed by the scheme.
- Find out the total income earned by the people during the lockdown.
- Find out the average monthly earnings of the job card holder during the lockdown period.
- Was it successful in securing the livelihood of the people fully.

### Data and Methodology

This study is based on the secondary data that has been referred from the various sources like Ministry of Rural Development, research articles, journals, newspapers, and websites. The same data has been analysed and examined with the simple statistical tools like mean and percentage.

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## Indian agriculture in view of Postmodern Marxist literature

-Dr. Ritabrata Tripathy, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, S.R.F.College, Beldanga, West Bengal, India

### Abstract

*In Marxist literature, the predicament of the people belonging to the lower stratum of class hierarchy has always had greater priority. Considering peasant as a very important political entity, it opens up the question of the land relation to a specific type of mode of production as specified by Marx himself. Marxist literature traced mainly four tiers of agricultural hierarchy under capitalism-day labourers, small peasant, middle peasant, big landlord estate owners. The socialist revolution is unambiguous about the transformation process of rural peasantry. The challenge was to protect the interest of the rural peasants as a future proprietorial peasant without compromising the principles of socialist programmes. To meet this challenge, socialists as well as many democratic countries like India introduced a theoretical premise with reform proposals that sought to protect the small peasant's property from the destruction of capitalist mode of production. However, in Marxist discourse of land reforms - class has mostly been defined in terms of power and property; the notion of class processes were incorporated later on and presently the issues of non-class processes which may have conformity in the social, cultural, political as well as economic aspects, in the absence of which the entire class process will be jeopardized, have been introduced and discussed in the Postmodern Marxist literature. In the conjuncture, we will examine how did India experienced a gradual transformation from exploitative class process towards non-exploitative (independent, communitist or communitist) class processes.*

**Key words:** Marxist literature, Agriculture, Land reforms, Class process

### 1. Introduction.

The prolonged depression in agriculture economy of India was characterized by the severe exploitation of 'working class' by the higher class of the social echelon in the rural peasantry during British India. Even though, the political turmoil of the later 18<sup>th</sup> Century resulted in multi-dimensional and fragmented village communities, for the purpose of simplicity, this complex hierarchy of traditional land rights had been reduced into two broad divisions: primary zamindars that had immediate proprietary domination over the soil and the secondary zamindars that acted as bridge between petty landholders and British government. On the hand, there existed a large mass of landless agricultural labourers, tenant farmers, even temporary farmers. Thus, the non-land ratio was very high within the village community ultimately resulted in a combined structure having characteristics of both capitalism and feudalism, often coined as "landlord capitalism", "semi-feudalism." This complex fabric of agricultural peasantry and its impact on the agrarian relations drew the attention of various researchers, academicians and policy planners since dates back. It provided a great scope to analyze the class centre, exploited-exploiter version of agrarian relation in terms of Marxistian discourse vis-à-vis Post Marxistian literature.



# THIRD CONCEPT

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- ❖ Educational Philosophy of Aurobindo
- ❖ Indian Cultural Heritage in Indo-Anglian Poetry

## Educational philosophy of rishi aurobindo and its implication in the 21st century

Ashik Ikhbal Hossain\*

*[Rishi Aurobindo Was a great educationalist and philosopher and 20 century renaissance persons. His Philosophical thought was eminent idealistic, philosophic. The inventor has under taken the study to enable the students with latest new pedagogy of in Indian education system. In this study was used philosophical and historical method. The main objective of this study was to analysed the philosophical thought by Rishi Aurobindo.]*

Rishi Aurobindo Ghosh was a great Indian educationalist philosopher. According to Rishi Aurobindo real education provides a free and creative environment to a child to grow in mutually morally aesthetically and help to enhance his inner interest and creatively. Aurobindo himself says – “The divine truth in greater any religion or creed or scripture or idea or philosophy.

Rishi Aurobindo come from a respectable Bengali family in west Bengal in India. He was born 1872 and he was educated in England from the age of 7. He on returning to India and he joined the Baroda Government. His important works are the Life Divine, Synthesis of Yoga, Veda and Gita etc. He was mainly idealising Philosopher and his life based upon Venetic Philosophy of uponishods. He also said that spiritual penance yoga practise and Bramacharya for the development of human soul.

### Objective

1. To study the relevance of Rishi Aurobindo Educational thought in 21st century in modern India education systems.

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2. To study the educational significance in the field of modern India education system.

### Literature review

*Debrarna (2017):* He writes “A study on educational thoughts of Aurobindo Ghosh with relevance to present educational context. He identifies Rishi Aurobindo Ghosh educational contribution. In this paper mainly by historical method to interpret and data was mainly secondary source. He said stress on the co-operative activities of teaching and learner in the educational process.

*Siman, Mallik: (2012):* they write on General and educational philosophy of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh. The present paper is attempt to know the general and educational philosophy investigator used and his topical method. Aurobindo be lived that only education which a weakness the conscious nar of individual will transform the nation society economically and politically.

*Emeret, Lee, Simmons (1981):* Study on process pluralism and integral non dualism a comparative study of the nature of the divine in the thought of Alfred North whitehead and Sri Aurobindo Ghosh. In this paper main purpose was two-fold



## Review Article

Paritosh Mandal\* and Jahar L. Pratihar

# Chemistry of 2,2'-(diamino)azobenzene ligand: a brief review

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**Abstract:** In the last few decades, transition metal complexes incorporating various azo ligands have drawn much attention. A different group of researchers designed various multidentate azo ligands and explored the coordinating behavior with transition metals of such azo ligands. Transition metal chelates have a wide range of applications in synthetic chemistry. The ligand backbone containing both azo ( $-N=N-$ ) and azomethine ( $-CH=N-$ ) or imine ( $C=N$ ) groups have gained remarkable impetus for research in organometallic chemistry. The transition metal chelates incorporating azo-azomethine ligands are plentiful owing to their variant features with multiple coordination sites of the polydentate ligands. The versatile geometry of metal chelates and their potential applications in various fields of life has bestowed a high platform in coordination chemistry. The current review covers the synthetic strategies and coordination behavior of a potential azo ligand named 2,2'-bis(diamino)azobenzene and its related ligands with metal complexes of d-block elements. We have also scrutinized the applications of these ligands in synthetic chemistry and the azo-imine character of ligands in metal complexes.

**Keywords:** azo azomethine; C-C coupling; electrochemistry; multidentate ligand; photoisomerism; redox activity.

## 1 Introduction

AzoL-azene is a well-acquainted molecule in both fundamental and theoretical research areas. Transition metals form stable complexes with azo ligands and have versatile

applications in synthetic coordination chemistry. Transition metals with azo chromophores are widely used in coloring agents and printing systems (Griffano et al., 2008; Kerkez et al., 2018; Nejadi et al., 2007). Transition metal complexes with azo ligands have traced a high platform in research areas as they displayed different properties such as versatile coordination modes, antioxidant, antiproliferative, anti-inflammatory, anti-fungal, and anti-bacterial (Bandyopadhyay et al., 2014; Bhattacharya et al., 2003; Biswas et al., 2021; Chattopadhyay et al., 2005a, 2005b; Isprir et al., 2018; Mahmood et al., 2016; Pawar et al., 2019; Sinha et al., 2013). In general, low oxidation state transition metals form stable chelates with azo ligands, and metal-chelates have tunable redox properties owing to the redox non-innocent character of azo ligands (Kaum 1987, 2002, 2001; Ward and McClevery 2002). Moreover, transition metal complexes incorporating azo ligands exhibited catalytic activity, C-H bond activation, electron transfer, biological, photophysical, photochemical properties, and liquid crystals properties (Al-Adibee et al., 2006a, 2010; Chattopadhyay et al., 2005a, 2005b, 2009; El-Sonhali et al., 2017; Espinet et al., 2009; Goswami et al., 2015; Isprir et al., 2019; Kannan et al., 2007; Keshavayya et al., 2018a, 2018b; Kirtoglu et al., 2016; Lemaire et al., 2016, 2017; Mondal et al., 2019; Mukherjee et al., 2017; Pramanik et al., 2016, 2014, 2018, 2015; Sinha et al., 2011). Metal complexes with ortho-substituted azo ligands have unequivocally demonstrated several intriguing properties, including C-C activation, C-C coupling  $-N=N-$  bond cleavage, photoisomerization, hydroxylation, cytotoxicity, and use in catalytic transformations (Bhattacharya et al., 2005, 2010, 2006b; Chattopadhyay 2005a, 2005b, 2010, 2012, 2013; Goswami et al., 2011; Kawashima et al., 2012; Sinha et al., 2010b). Recently, various transition metal complexes with a new sulfafarazole azo-dye ligand have been synthesized, and their versatile applications in the fields of anti-microbial, anti-tumor, DNA binding tendency, anticancer efficacy against liver carcinoma cells, catalytic performance towards oxidative dimerization of organo-phenol, and selective metal ion determination have been undoubtedly disclosed (El-Gharny et al., 2021, 2022, 2023; Kneidr et al., 2022; Kneidr and Gouda, 2022).

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Jahar L. Pratihar, Department of Chemistry, Antrath College, Bainsapore 742101, West Bengal, India

## Review Article

Paritosh Mandal\* and Jahar Lal Pratihari

# A review of the photochromic behavior of metal complexes embedded in conjugated ( $-N=N-C=N-$ ) and non-conjugated azo-imine-based ligands

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**Abstract:** Photochromic compounds are well known and attract tremendous necessity for their versatile applications in various fields of science. When exposed to light, metal complexes containing potentially photoswitchable azo ( $-N=N-$ ) and imine ( $-C=N-$ ) based ligands can be switched between trans (E) and cis (Z) two isomers, as well as energy manipulation and energy level modulation. Then the cis (Z) isomers undergo slow thermal isomerization back to the more stable trans (E) isomers. The quantum efficiency of metal complexes has been tuned by modifying the ligands' structures and altering metal substrates. Herein our review encompasses the photochromic behavior of a few conjugated azo-imine ( $-N=N-C=N-$ ), ligands such as arylazumaldazoles, phenylazopyridine, azobipyridine, arylazopyrazoles, as well as a few non-conjugated azo-imine or Schiff base ligands with their metal complexes.

**Keywords:** azo-imine ligand; metal chelate; photochromism; quantum efficiency; Schiff base ligands.

## 1 Introduction

Photochromic substances which undergo reversible structural change by irradiation of light have the potential to generate chemical functions such as energy trapping, intramolecular energy transfer, and interchromophoric interactions from the light absorption. The usual photochromic materials are mainly organic-based, e.g., azobenzene and azobenzene-based metal complexes molecules (Kawashima et al., 2005, 2006, 2007; Tytkowski et al., 2016). Photochromic

compounds have opened a new dimension in the field of synthetic chemistry. These compounds have a variety of applicability in the fascinating applied fields, namely, molecular switching molecules (Bossi et al., 2016), bioimaging (Chen et al., 2015; Verkhusha and Sacherbakova, 2014), switchable catalysis (Luo et al., 2017), optical limiting devices (Trodhin et al., 2015), optical memory (Yam et al., 2014), and molecular sensing (Hell et al., 2017), on account of their effective conformational changes by trans-cis photoisomerization, which comprise alteration in their functional properties. The less-used mechanochromism and Near Infrared Region (NIR) response are the unique properties of photochromic metal complexes that should attract more attention in the fields of the NIR heat receiver, pressure sensor, or even dye-sensitized solar cell (Tian et al., 2021).

The transition metal complexes incorporating photo-switchable N-donor ligands are well-documented for catalytic, electrochemical, magnetic, and biological properties (Yam and Ko, 2010), spirooxazines (Yam et al., 2004), spiropyrans (Becher and Roy, 1965), diarylketenes (Yam et al., 2011), stilbenes (Busby et al., 2005), and azobenzenes (Nishihara, 2005; Sinha et al., 2009) with their metal complexes are well-established organic photochromic molecules. In 1937, G. S. Hartley had explored the cis-trans isomerism of the azobenzene molecules and showed that the cis isomers undergo transillumination into trans isomers via thermally or irradiated Ultraviolet visible absorption spectroscopy (UV-vis) light or, in a few cases, the absence of any external stimuli. However, trans-to-cis isomerization can be accomplished through UV-vis light irradiation (Hartley, 1937; Merano and Kitagawa, 2012). In recent years, intensive studies of azobenzene-based photoswitchable compounds have been developed for ease of change of the electronic properties, electrochemical properties, refractive index, and dipole moment of the isomers by rotation about a double bond (N=N/C=C) in the molecules (Chelbreyssas and Cooper, 2017). The thermal reversibility of trans isomers of azobenzene molecules is dependent on different substituents (push/pull groups) present in the azobenzene system, temperature, and

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THE ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN PROMOTING CULTURE AND EDUCATION IN  
SANTIPUR

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**Abstract:** The role of libraries in promoting education and culture is undeniable. Today digital libraries are considerable importance for the advancement of civilization but 100 years or so ago the number of libraries for education was extremely few and far between. Most of the libraries that were built were private enterprises. There was almost no government grant. These libraries were said to be the initiative of some educated liberal people. But the role of these libraries was undeniable. It is against this background that we discuss the role of libraries in promoting education in Santipur, one of the oldest towns in Nadia District of West Bengal at that time.

**Keywords:** Library, Education, People, Grant, Role, Government, Private, Spread.

**Introduction:**

Since ancient times, Santipur has its own identity bright and glorious from education and culture. Earlier, for the spread of cultural education, there were Tolls and Chatuspathis in Santipur like Nabadwip and students from different parts of India used to come and study in these Tolls and Chatuspathis. Later, as a result of the arrival of The English, the expansion of English education along with the native education, the kind-hearted education people of Santipur took great initiative in the spread English education along with the native education from other parts of the district. During this time schools, colleges were established one by one Government and Private initiatives, and libraries were built one by one by the initiative of local people. These libraries played an important role in the spread of education and culture. During this time, several libraries were established in Santipur, among which the most notable was the 'Balak Samaj' established in 1910 which later changed to 'Bangiya Pura Parisad' in 1917. In 1915 'Iharhar Library' which was later transformed into 'Santipur Sahitya Parisad' in 1916. The 'Bandhusabha Library' was established in September 1912 by the Bandhusabha which was established in 1864 Ad which later became known as 'Santipur Public Library' in 1916. Besides, more notable were 'Kantik Chandra General Library' established in 1909, 'Nur Muhammad Ul Islam Library' established in 1929, 'Nibarun Chandra Student's Library' established in 1929, 'Sachena Pathagar', Vidyasagar Library, 'Suravi Library', 'Pathachakra Mahila Library' etc. Centuries old libraries are said to be one of the heart centers of education and culture.

There were many libraries and educational institutions at Santipur which had a great contribution towards the development of educational and cultural life of Santipur. In 1316 B.S., Sri Ajit Kumar Mukhopadhyay and Sachindranath Mukhopadhyay established "Balak Samaj" at Bejally. It was established as a center of Indology for the common people of Santipur. Many other persons of Santipur rendered financial assistance and also helped to establish this institution, namely Rajani Maitra, J.C. Maitra, Khalat Maitra etc. Among the students who first started learning Purans were Panchan Bhattacharyya, Nilanjan Ghoshal, Nanigopal Lahiri, Nrisingha Prasad Dharatucharyya.

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*Dr. Sumit Paroi*

## Review Article

Paritosh Mandal\* and Jahar L. Pratihar

# Chemistry of azo-imine based palladium complexes: a brief review

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**Abstract.** This paper provides a general overview of palladium complexes incorporating numerous multidentate azo-imine ligands, their structural diversity, synthetic protocol, interesting properties such as redox properties, biological activity and their further application on C – N coupling reactions, C – C cross-coupling reactions (e.g., Suzuki and Heck) and catalytic activity on different organic transformations. A detailed literature survey revealed that no brief review has yet been published on the azo-azomethine based palladium complex. Therefore, the present review incorporates the research undertaken on the synthetic strategies and coordinating behaviour of various azo-imine ligands with palladium metal centre and a few important properties of metal complexes.

**Keywords:** azo-imine; biological activity; coupling reaction; metal chelates; redox property.

## Introduction

Palladium is one of the most important 4d block elements and has abundant chemistry. It is undoubtedly a ubiquitous metal and has rich organometallic chemistry. In a few decades, very popular C – C cross-coupling reactions (e.g., Suzuki-Miyaura, Heck, Sonogashira, Stille, Buchwald-Hartwig, and Tsuji-Trost allylation) palladium complexes have been successfully used as an unparalleled catalyst for their great importance in the theoretical and practical field (Luo et al., 2012; Mino et al., 2012; Raja et al., 2020; Ruiz-Castillo et al., 2016; Sato et al., 2005; Veisi et al., 2016). For high electronegativity palladium form, strong Pd-H and

Pd-C bonds, and easy access to Pd(II) to Pd(0) oxidation state and less common I, III & IV oxidation states, palladium compound emerged as a catalyst in different cross-coupling reactions.

Palladium complexes have been extensively used in the case of materials and synthetic chemistry, natural products, polymers, pharmaceutical chemistry, and the agrochemicals industry (Bai et al., 2017; Kum et al., 2005; Ponnam et al., 2018). Moreover, Pd(II) complexes with N-donor ligands have promising anti-cancer and anti-oxidant activities with lower toxicity (Kapdi and Farilamb 2014; Kumar et al., 2014). Pd(II)/Pd(0) complexes supported with multidentate N-donor ligands displayed strong luminescent properties (Chow et al., 2016; Tsubomura et al., 2008).

Palladium azo chemistry has drawn interest after the discovery of the Cope complex (Cope et al., 1965). The coordination chemistry of palladium with azo ligands has been studied due to their interesting properties like C-H bond activation, oxygen insertion into the metal-carbon bond, oxidative addition, rebox, and catalytic activity (Bandyopadhyay et al., 2014; Dinda et al., 2001; Pal et al., 1993; Poulami et al., 2008, 2014). Transition metals form stable chelates with N-donor azo-imine ligands as well as azo conjugated transition metal complexes that are used in photo-switching devices for their unique photochromism properties (Akitsu and Einaga 2005; Hiroshi et al., 2004; Pratihar et al., 2009). The chemistry of palladium complexes with tri and tetradentate azo-imine ligands has drawn attention due to their attractive properties like oxidative addition, structural isomerization, metal-assisted transformation, and catalytic and biological activity (Patra et al., 2013; Pratihar et al., 2005; Zoubi et al., 2017). Thus, the present study covers the various palladium complexes embedded with azo-Schiff base ligands, as well as a few inevitable features of metal complexes, that have been studied in the past.

## Synthesis and characterization of palladium complexes

Azo-imine ligands have a high chelating capability and structural flexibility. Different groups of researchers have

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## Review Article

Paritosh Mandal\* and Jahar L. Pratihar

# A review on the chemistry of novel platinum chelates based on azo-azomethine ligands

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**Abstract:** Numerous platinum group metals (PGMs) complexes contain azo-azomethine-based ligands. Azo-azomethine ligands are N-donor ligands that have extended conjugated  $\pi$ -bonded systems and both azo ( $-N=N-$ ) and aldimine ( $-C=N-$ ) functions in their structure. Plenty of platinum (Pt) complexes with azo-imine ligands have been prepared and characterized. Various multidentate azo-imine ligands coordinated with different platinum metal substrates afforded structurally diverse platinum chelates. Nonetheless, many azo-imine-based platinum complexes demonstrated a wide range of biological activities, photo-switchable properties, and redox activities. The review encompasses a general overview of platinum complexes with versatile azo-azomethine ligands, their synthetic protocol, spectroscopic and structural features, chemical reactivity, and multipurpose applications in different areas.

**Keywords:** azo-imine ligand; biological activity; ortho-platinated complex; Pt(II) & Pt(IV) chelates; redox properties.

## Introduction

Platinum is one of the most important '5d' transition metals in organometallic chemistry. It has a wide range of oxidation states  $-III$  to  $+IV$ . The most stable  $+II$  and  $+IV$  oxidation state platinum complexes are nearly square planar and octahedral geometry. Although Pt(0) complexes are plentiful, Zeise's salt is the first organometallic complex of transition metal, and after that, a vast library of the platinum complex in organometallic chemistry has been

synthesized during the past decade. After the manifestation of proliferative effects of cisplatin, a huge number of platinum complexes have been emergence in the field of anticancer research (Farrell, 2015; Kelland, 2007; Lippard et al., 2016; Mitra 2016). Significant anticancer agents like cisplatin, carboplatin, and oxaliplatin were synthesized by clinical, chemical, and pharmacological research as anticancer platinum complexes (Aldrich-Wright et al., 2018; Wang et al., 2015). Recently, clinically approved anticancer Pt(II) drugs are oxaliplatin, carboplatin, nedaplatin, heptaplatin and nebulplatin etc. (Aldrich-Wright et al., 2018; Wang et al., 2015). Pt(IV) complexes incorporating chelating ligands are low toxic anti-cancer drugs (Raspadkova et al., 2012; Lippard et al., 2012; Sadler et al., 2010; Taylor et al., 2009; Wheate et al., 2010). Moreover, cyclometallated organo Pt(II) complexes are widely used as bio-imaging materials, optoelectronics, and sensors (Laskar et al., 2016; Yam et al., 2005; Zhu et al., 2017). Enormous chelate platinum compounds of  $+II$  oxidation states have been established due to their interesting properties such as cytotoxicity and antiproliferative activity, light-emitting diode, metal ion sensor, DNA binding ability, ortho-metallation (Brabec et al., 2017; Gümüş et al., 2019; Herrera et al., 2014; Todd et al., 2010; Wang et al., 2019). Complexes of bidentate N, S donor ligands with Pt(II) ion have been shown effective anticancer drugs (Bednarsk et al., 2018; Brabec et al., 2017; Chattopadhyay et al., 2007; Cobain et al., 2019; Gümüş et al., 2019; Todd et al., 2010; Zhu et al., 2017). Platinum complexes have antitumor activity similar to cisplatin (Rimoldi et al., 2019; Wang et al., 2016; Xu et al., 2017). Cape et al. (1965), first reported the ortho-platinated complexes with the azo ligand. Platinum chelates embedded in suitable azo ligands show versatile structures, C-H bond activation, fluorescence, chemotherapeutic agents, and antitumor activity (Abildgaard et al., 2006; Bandyopadhyay et al., 2013; Chakravarty et al., 2015; Chattopadhyay et al., 2007; Lalinde et al., 2011; Williams et al., 2008; Zhu et al., 2018). In this article our attempts to delineate the previously reported, structural diversity of Pt(II) and Pt(IV) complexes embedded in large conjugated  $\pi$ -bonding azo-azomethine ligand and their a few useful properties.

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## Reviews in Inorganic Chemistry

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#### Topics

- Main group chemistry
- Transition metal chemistry



# Development and Validation of Spectrophotometric Method for Simultaneous Determination of 1-Aminopyrene and 3-Acetylcoumarin in the Mixture

Suparna Dhar, Pousali Chattaraj and Soma Mukherjee\*

## Abstract

A ratio derivative spectrophotometric method is applied for the simultaneous determination of two components, 1-Aminopyrene (PA) and 3-Acetylcoumarin (AC) in a binary mixture without prior separation. The ratio spectra are obtained by dividing the concentration of PA by the divisor AC (9.40 mg/ml). The peak amplitudes of wavelengths under consideration in the ratio spectra are proportional to the concentration of Aminopyrene (PA) without intervention from 3-Acetylcoumarin (AC). Similarly, the concentration of AC is determined using PA (2.17 mg/ml) as a divisor. The ratio derivative spectra are generated by differentiating ratio spectra. Calibration curves are linear for PA (2.17-15.19 mg/ml) and AC (1.88-13.16 mg/ml) and used to determine the concentrations of PA and AC present in the laboratory prepared binary mixture.

**Keywords:** Binary mixture; 1-Aminopyrene; 3-Acetylcoumarin; Ratio derivative spectra method

## Introduction

The development of a ratio derivative spectrometric (absorption and emission) method with various modifications is received considerable interest in recent years for the simultaneous determination of multiple components present in a mixture. A very simple method, viz. first derivative of the ratio spectra is reported with measurements at the zero-crossing wavelength for the determination of ternary mixtures of food colorants, such as Tartrazine, Sunset Yellow and Ponceau 4R (Turak *et al.*, 2014; Rastogi *et al.*, 2015). This method is applied for the analyses of synthetic mixtures of these colorants in different ratios with efficient recoveries. The first derivative

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# abstract

## Spatio-temporal change – An analytical geospatial study using satellite data – Farakka block, Murshidabad district, West Bengal (India)

Subham Kumar Roy, Abdus Sattar Shaikh

### Abstract

The present study is mainly based on Remote Sensing and G.I.S analysis of the land use and land cover changes of Farakka community development block at Murshidabad district of West Bengal on spatio – temporal basis from Landsat Image® 1990 to 2020. The main objectives are to detect the changes in land use and land cover and to examine the main factors and their impact on landscape dynamics. The Landsat images of the study area are classified into six categories with the help of GIS software and Google verified and validated by the process of accuracy assessment. The change detection analyses Earth Pro software. An image has been classified digitally with the help of the Supervised Image Classification method under Maximum Likelihood Classification techniques which also helps to identify the transformation of land from vegetation cover





## Plant Archives

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### EVALUATION OF LONG TERM DIFFERENT NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON CROP PRODUCTIVITY AND SOIL QUALITY IN RICE (*ORYZA SATIVA*)-POTATO (*SOLANUM TUBEROSUM*)-GROUNDNUT (*ARACHIS HYPOGAEA*) CROPPING SYSTEM IN NEW ALLUVIAL SOIL ZONE OF WEST BENGAL, INDIA

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We analyzed data from a long-term rice-potato-groundnut cropping sequences to evaluate the effects of different nutrient management practices on yield trends, economics and soil fertility of the system. In this study, most of the organic and integrated treatments showed significantly higher mean system yield in terms of rice-equivalent yield (REY) of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> crop cycle than that of with purely inorganic source. Highest mean rice-equivalent system yields was obtained in the treatment with 33% of recommended N each from FYM, vermicompost and Neem cake along with *Azospirillum*, *Azotobacter*, *Rhizobium* and PSB (14.96 t ha<sup>-1</sup>). In contrast with the yield result, purely inorganic treatment showed better performance compare to all other organic and integrated treatments from the economical point of view during last two 1<sup>st</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> cropping year. The organic nutrient-management packages increased the mean soil organic carbon and soil macro-nutrients (available N, P and K) at the end of 1<sup>st</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> cropping system cycle over the control (fallow land) and the buildup was maximum in the soil, applied with 33% of recommended N each from FYM, vermicompost and Neem cake along with *Azospirillum*, *Azotobacter*, *Rhizobium* and PSB (0.98%, 301.8, 61.1 and 173.3 kg/ha for organic carbon, N, P and K). The mean microbial population after three and fourteen cropping year in terms of colony forming units increased in a higher rate in soils with organic nutrient supply system (bacteria 3.7 to 14.5 cfu g<sup>-1</sup>, fungi 3 to 12.3 cfu g<sup>-1</sup>) compared to the control as against the respective increases of 1.2 cfu g<sup>-1</sup> and 1.8 cfu g<sup>-1</sup> in the soils receiving nutrients through chemical fertilizers. Application of 33% of recommended N each from FYM, vermicompost and Neem cake along with *Azospirillum*, *Azotobacter*, *Rhizobium* and PSB was the best organic nutrient management practice compared to other studied management practices for rice-potato-groundnut cropping system in new alluvial zone of West Bengal for improving soil health and productivity. However, this system can be profitable under organic farming only when on-farm generated organic manures are used.

**Keyword:** Integrated nutrient management, Cropping system, Yield, Soil health

#### Introduction

Agriculture is the most important sector of the Indian Economy, where 50% of the population depends on agriculture but the shrinking of net cultivation area in recent few decades poses a serious challenge to the sustainability and profitability of farming sector. In view of the declining rate in per capita availability of land, it is necessary to develop strategies and agricultural technologies that conserve environmental sustainability and enable adequate employment and income generation in long term basis, especially for small and marginal farmers who constitute more than 80% of the farming community in India. At the early stage, Green revolution leads to high yields in agricultural sector and addressed the issue of food security. Gradually the agricultural productivity became at optimum level but to cope up with increasing food demand generated from population explosion, high yielding trend and market competition all the technologies and manmade supplements has been used contentiously and excessively to increase the

yield without considering the quality of the product and Environmental health. Thus conventional agricultural system became absolutely dependent on the extensive and unscientific application of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides etc., whereas the continuous and unscientific use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides ultimately affect the soil health adversely as well as leads to decrease product quality. Chemical fertilizers may be helpful for achieving the high yield level in short term but soil physiochemical and biological environments may be deteriorated due to low organic matter content in soil and finally have negative impact on soil productivity as well as soil health in long term basis. In the past, scientists have expressed concerns on the risk about the indiscriminate and blind dependency on chemicals in the agricultural sector as it finally leads to heavy deterioration soil health and both stability and sustainability of the productivity. (Atanuyake *et al.*, 2010; Rajnish and Subhral, 2011; Muhibbullah *et al.*, 2005). It leads to decline the profit and income security of the farmers especially in