



WOMEN'S COLLEGE, TINSUKIA

Estd. 1966

Affiliated to Dibrugarh University

Supporting Document for NAAC Self Study Report (SSR) (3rd Cycle)

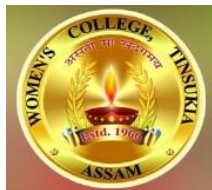
Period: 2017-2022

Criterion: 3	Key Indicator: 3.3
Research, Innovations and Extension	Research Publication & Awards
Metric Number: 3.3.1	
Number of research papers published per teacher in the journals notified on UGC care list during last five years	

Prepared and submitted by
Women's College, Tinsukia
Assam-786125

3.3.1 Publication of Research Papers in journals from the academic year: 2017-18 to 2021-22

Women's College, Tinsukia, Assam



Academic year	Department wise research paper published	Total research paper	Number of UGC Care Listed/ approved
2017-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education – 6 • Philosophy- 1 • Economics- 1 • Political science-1 • Sanskrit- 1 	10	5
2018-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education – 4 • Philosophy- 1 • Economics- 2 • Political science-2 	9	2
2019-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education – 1 • Philosophy- 1 • Economics- 4 	6	4
2020-21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philosophy- 2 • Political science-2 • Hindi—2 • History—2 • Assamese--1 	9	1
2021-22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philosophy--4 • Political science-1 • History—2 • Bengali--1 	8	4
Total		----- 42	

Evidential Proof of the Research Articles/Papers Published

Academic year	Name of the Author	Name of the Journal	ISSN	Department wise research paper	Total research paper
2017-18	Dr. Nabanita Deka	Education Times: A Peer Reviewed Journal of Education and Humanities	2319-8265	Education- 4	
		Edu World: A Peer Reviewed/ Referred Journal of Education and Management	2319-7129		
		Edu World: A Peer Reviewed	2319-		

3.3.1 Publication of Research Papers in journals from the academic year: 2017-18 to 2021-22

		Journal of Education and Humanities	7129		6	
		Education Times: A Peer Reviewed Journal of Education and Humanities	2319-8265			
	Dr.Sangita Bora	Journal of Social Science Review : A Research Journal of North East India Social Science Forum, Vol.IV	2348-8751	Sanskrit-1		
	Dr. Bibha Rani Goswami	Beekshan, Vol. 10	2250-0898	Philosophy- 1		
2018-19	Mr. Sujit Kumar Sonowal	Ajanta: An International Multidisciplinary Quarterly Research Journal, Vol-VI, Issue-IV	2277-5730	Political science-1	4	
	Dr. Budul Chandra Das	Manthan: A Peer Reviewed Journal	2319-541X	Philosophy- 1		
	Dr. Nabanita Deka	Manthan: A Peer Reviewed Journal	2319-541X	Education – 1		
	Ms. Surabi Dutta	Multidisciplinary International Indexed e-journal, Vol. 6, Issue 2	2394-9163	Economics-1		
2019-20	Mrs. Bhagyalakhi Gogoi	Journal of Social Sciences, Vol. 23	0975-8935	Economics- 2	2	
		Journal of Social Sciences, Vol. 23	0253-1097			
2020-21	Dr. Tanusree Sarkar	Aurora: Journal of women's studies and development	2350-1189	Political science-1	3	
	Dr. Theso Kropy	Nutanvagdhara, vol. 38-43	0976-092x	Hindi—2		
	Mrs. Ragini Malik	Unmilan, Vol. 26	0974-0053			
2021-22	Dr. Budul Chandra Das	Sampriti, Vol. viii, Issue-1	2454-3837	Philosophy-4	6	
		Manthan: A Peer Reviewed Journal, Vol. 8	2319-541X			
	Dr. Dreamsea Das	Kanpur Philosophers, vol. 8 Issue-11	2348-8301			
		Rabindra Bharati Journal of Philosophy, Vol. xxiii, No. 07	0973-0087			
	Dr. Tanusree Sarker	Manthan: A Peer Reviewed Journal, Vol. 9	2319-54X			Political science-1
	Mr. Somen Paul	Ebong Mohua, Vol. 141				Bengali--1

Total=21

Supporting Document: 3.3.1

Women's College, Tinsukia, Assam

Tinsukia: 786125



Evidential Proof of the Research Articles/Papers Published in Various Journals not available in Website (2017 to 2018)

Dr.NabanitaDeka, ISSN-2319-8265 : Education Times (UGC approved International Peer reviewed/referred journal of Education & Humanities)

Teacher Education Through Alternative Channels an in-Depth Analysis

Dr. Nabanita Deka*

ABSTRACT

"People in this country have been slow to recognize that education is a profession for which intensive preparation is necessary as it is in any other profession." This concern expressed in the University Education Commission (1948-49) Report is alive in its relevance even today. Teacher hands of teacher. This shows the importance of teacher. One can realize how important education is which makes one a teacher. Teacher education is looked after by a systematic operation of various agencies involved in it. In our country, no system is free from problems; teacher education in not an exception to it. Various education commissions and a number of expert committees have discussed the aims of teacher education in India. Unfortunately, barring a few exceptions, our universities and institutions of higher learning have largely not been able to live up to these great expectations. On the contrary, they have just become bodies for conducting stereotyped examinations and degree-awarding centres. Generally, there are two modes of Teacher Training that are organized for preparing teachers. One of them is the conventional teacher education and the other is the distance education program. Distance education or distance teaching has emerged as a very useful mode of facilitating education to learners in every field since its conception. Distance education is generally providing education in which students are remote from the institution and rarely attend formal teaching sessions, compulsory teaching classes etc. Telephone plays important role to contact students. Distance educators use a variety of means of communication with the learners to present information and ideas to students for their motivation and to stimulate their thinking. The Governments have set-up a number of distance education institutions to make access to higher education to a large number of both aspiring students and teachers. Undoubtedly, Distance Education has today emerged as a very significant tool in providing teacher education. But in spite of all these it is yet to achieve what it should have achieved through the distance mode of learning. The present paper is an attempt to through light on the problems & prospects of teacher education in this distance mode of learning.

INTRODUCTION

Teacher education programme through non-conventional mode in Indian context is more than four decades old. The Education commission (1964-66) recommended opening up of supplementary channels for clearing the backlog of untrained teacher through Summer courses, Vacation courses & Part time courses. During sixties another channel, i.e. correspondence course was introduced. The correspondence-cum-contact mode was considered suitable especially for teachers of the secondary school stage. In order to institutionalise this mode of teacher training, the Central Institute of Education, then a constituent of NCERT, started in 1966 a B.Ed. programme through the correspondence-cum-contact mode. Though these five institutions, i.e. the Central Institute of Education and the four Regional Colleges of Education, now Regional Institute of Education have since given up the programme, their involvement along with their academic credibility were instrumental in making programmes of secondary school teacher education through the correspondence mode more widespread. Another factor that gave impetus to correspondence courses was the three delegations

*Assistant Professor of Education, Women's College, Tinsukia Assam, India

Supporting Document: 3.3.1

Dr. Nabanita Deka, ISSN: 2319-7129: Edu World, (UGC approved International Peer reviewed/referred journal of Education & Humanities)

Teaching Quality & Teacher Education: Complimenting Each Other

Dr. Nabanita Deka*

ABSTRACT

A thoughtful new book argues that teaching is a craft anyone can learn. But there's a big difference between competence and excellence. Many argue that teachers are born, not made. Then who is a teacher? This term names someone who decided to pass their knowledge to others. There are two different sorts of teachers. There are those who are truly devoted to their profession and took an oath to educate others. On the other hand there are those who suffer every moment they spend in the classroom full of students. This has a great impact on the students and the amount of knowledge they get during their student years. Teaching is a process that facilitates learning. It is a fact that teaching is the most important profession in the world. How else can we continue to develop in such a technical world, or in any other way, for that matter? Without the transfer of knowledge to young minds, we will stagnate and wither as a world. Teaching is the specialized application of knowledge, skills and attributes designed to provide unique service to meet the educational needs of the individual and the society. Although the work of teachers typically takes place in a class room setting, the direct interaction between the teacher and the student is the single most important element in teaching. Teaching is hope for better, more successful futures. In order to do this the teachers have to acquaint themselves with new up-to-date teaching skills, because no initial course of teacher education can be sufficient to prepare a teacher for a career of 30 or 40 years. It shows the significance of teacher education for the teaching profession. My present article is an attempt to draw attention towards this vital aspect of teaching and learning process.

Keywords: Competence, excellence, facilitates, specialized, application, attributes

To be in the teaching profession, a teacher must act, think and present himself like a professional should. We should always remember that teacher is a pivot of the education system for the transformation of intellectual and technical skills from one generation to next. The growth and development of any nation depends upon education system. The most important factor in the educational development is the teacher who is professionally equipped with various skills, competencies, determination and accountability to give his best to the individual as well as society. Thus, a teacher should be committed and accountable towards students' overall development, community, profession and nation for his own as well as nation's growth. The teacher is the key man on whom the future of children and mankind depends. He plays an important role in shaping and moulding the personality of the individual. A successful teacher is one who is able to foster creative thinking, develop skills and instills a desire for lifelong learning among students. In any society, a teacher has a very important and respectable place because teaching is a noble profession. Teaching as a profession is different from other professions

*Assistant Professor of Education, Women's College, Tinsukia, Assam, E-mail: nabanitadeka@gmail.com

Supporting Document: 3.3.1

Dr.NabanitaDeka , ISSN: 2319-7129 (May--June 2018):

Edu World, (UGC approved International Peer reviewed/referred Multidisciplinary journal)

Let's Teach Our Kids What to Eat and What Not to Eat

Dr. Nabanita Deka*

ABSTRACT

Balance is the most important thing when developing healthy eating habits. As a parent, one of the most important things we should do is to help our children learn healthy eating habits. Children need a balanced diet with food from all 4 food groups—vegetables and fruit, grain products, milk and alternatives and meat and alternatives. Parental attitudes must certainly affect their children indirectly through the foods purchased for and served in the household... influencing the children's exposure and...their habits and preferences. Besides that these days television advertisements directly affect children's eating habits and their food consumption. Television and computers are a part of everyday life for most people. They can be a good source of entertainment, a convenient way of getting information or products, doing homework or business, or just communicating with others. However, as people spend more and more time in front of the TV or computer screen, there can also be some negative consequences. Eating habits may also change through the influence of advertisements. This is especially important for children because they see tens of thousands of TV advertisements per year, many of these are for foods such as sugar-sweetened cereal, candy, sugar-sweetened beverages and fast food. Additionally, more and more children now see food advertisements through the Internet. As a result, children are likely to request high-fat, high-calorie foods that are heavily advertised. Children's eating habits and their food consumption have direct relations with obesity, diabetes, cancers, hypertension and coronary heart disease. Thus this aspects must be taken into consideration. Present article is an attempt to throw light on this important issue.

Keywords: balance, advertisement, entertainment, beverages, calorie, obesity, diabetes, cancers, hypertension, coronary

The population today, both parents and children are greatly affected by the media. Television is one such medium through which advertisements directly affect children's eating habits and their food consumption. The potential effects of television advertisements on knowledge, attitudes and behavior have generated considerable concern. Part of this concern arises from the overall exposure of children to this medium. Advertising has become so integral part of our life & society that we cannot imagine any event, newspaper, magazine, TV serial, Cinema etc. without advertising. Advertising is a vital marketing tool as well as powerful communication medium. The basic objective of any advertisement is to stimulate sales, direct or indirect by trying to make tall claims about product performance. The degree of impact of advertisement on adults may be problematic but the outcome is devastating for children. Advertisers of children's television used to appeal to the parents earlier but now they appeal directly to children -- who do not have the emotional or cognitive tools to evaluate what's being sold to them. Television is no more just a source of entertainment for children. They showcase the must haves for a kid making them a consumer even before they have reached the age of 3. Thus the influence of these on the psychosocial development of children is profound. Thus, it is important for the parents to know their child's exposure to media and to provide

*Assistant Professor of Education, Women's College, Tinsukia, Assam.

Supporting Document: 3.3.1

Dr. Nabanita Deka , ISSN: 2319-8265: Education Times (Spl. Edition) (UGC approved International Peer reviewed/referred journal of Education & Humanities)

Beginning of a New Hope, A New Horizon for Today's Women

Dr. Nabanita Deka*

ABSTRACT

The Indian IT industry is an important source of employment for young Indian professionals and because an unprecedented amount of those young professionals are women, IT companies have the potential to become leading examples of women-friendly employers. Considering then, how important the IT industry may be for the employment of young female professionals, the responsibility to create non-discriminatory and comfortable workplace environments should fall heavily on the largest and most economically significant companies in the software sector as they have the opportunity to set precedents not only for the rest of the industry but for Indian employers as a whole. The number of women employees in the \$155-billion IT industry has gone up to 34 per cent, as companies seek to improve their gender diversity ratio, but continue to struggle retaining women in the top management level. IT industry body NASSCOM said that almost one-third of the employees in the sector are women — working across different job roles. According to a report released in its 10th edition of Diversity and Inclusion Summit, NASSCOM pointed out that the percentage of women working in the sector has gone up from 28 per cent in the 2016 fiscal to 34 per cent in the 2017 fiscal. Further, the industry body expects that in 2017, the number of firms that have more than 20 per cent women at senior level will increase to nearly 60 per cent. The Indian IT and BPM sector employs 3.9 million people, according to NASSCOM. The present article is an attempt to throw light on the opportunity provided by this sector to the women population of the country.

Keywords: Professionals, unprecedented, non-discriminatory, diversity, struggle, Inclusion,

Women have slowly ascended to leadership roles in all sectors of the economy; however, each woman who makes it to the top of her field is usually alone once she gets there. Many of the issues for these women are the same, from questions of male domination to secret dialogue, to discrimination, to pay inequalities. Because the fields and agendas are so diverse, no one simple set of answers resonates across the board. It is clear, however, that women will be instrumental in leading corporations to new resolutions. Today we are going to present a range of perspectives on gender and Information Technology (IT). The aim is to present some of the major debates and critiques of the present era of dual income families. It has become evident that families need an extended support for leading a comfortable and contented life. As identified by each individual who is titled as an employee, the employer is expected to extend his work spheres to make employees feel contented. The IT and ITES sector which is booming in the present era and especially ITES that create good opportunities for young minds to work, is expected to play the additional role of an extended supporter. Outsourcing has gained momentum in India only a couple of years ago. It

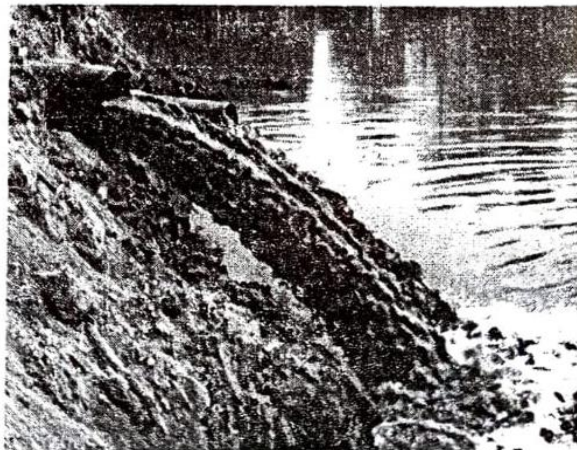
*Assistant Professor of Education, Women's College, Tinsukia Assam, India. E-mail: nabanitadeka@gmail.com

GREEN EARTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS

Bibha Rani Goswami

The relationship between man and nature occupies a dominant place in the great galaxy of the Universe. This relationship can be regarded as one of the keys for their survival. Environmental ethics is concerned with this world wide problem i.e. the establishment of moral relation between man and nature or environment. Because it is the fact that only scientific endeavour is not sufficient for the establishment of healthy environment, it requires the utilization of moral values supplied by the environmental ethics. Environmental ethics tries to evolve the duties and responsibilities of man towards environment in order to live happily. The environment is not only for human, it is also for non-human beings and plants. By taking anthropocentric and non- anthropocentric attitude, environmental ethics tries to preserve the beautiful and valuable creatures of green earth so that welfare for all beings is maintained.

Our earth was once a lively place to live with plenty of natural resources. At that time ecological balance was maintained properly, no concept of ecological imbalance. But over the decades this eco-centric universe transformed to an anthropocentric universe due to different anthropocentric activities. As a result



Supporting Document: 3.3.1

Evidential Proof of the Research Articles/Papers Published in Various Journals not available in Website (2018 to 2019)

Mr.Sujit Kumar Sonowal, ISSN 2277-5730: Ajanta Issue VII, Vol. -VI (Referred)

VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018
AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

6. Globalization and Opportuinites of Tourism in North East India

Sujit Kumar Sonowal
Assam.

Abstract

This paper deals with the benefits of globalization in promoting tourism in North East India. North East India.Northeast being a rainbow filled with different colourful cultures and ethnic heritage can serve as the best possible option for not just Indian but global tourism. When we talk of globalization and tourism it can be clearly said that both terms complement each other because tourism is established with globalization and growth of tourism encourages globalization. If we focus on North East from the point of global tourism it can provide ocean of possibilities owing to its rich natural heritage weather it is in terms of national parks, waterfalls, reserved forest, hills, islands, historical monuments or lakes and moreover it shares 98% of international boundary of India which makes it even more crucial in global map from the perspective of tourism. The very bright prospects North East's tourism future were recently highlighted in Namami Brahmaputra festival hosted by Assam the central state of North East. Moreover tourism will open doors for all other related fields of development specially the service sector. So this paper tries to highlight the remarkable potential of tourism industry of North East under globalization and suggest the best possible reforms and step in these regard. The data gathered is primarily from secondary sources and author's personal intellectual analysis contributes to the paper.

Introduction

Northeast being a rainbow filled with different colourful cultures and ethnic heritage can serve as the best possible option for not just Indian but global tourism. When we talk of globalization and tourism it can be clearly said that both terms complement each other because tourism is established with globalization and growth of tourism encourages globalization. But the question is that whether the states of North East India are prepared for it? Globalization opens the door of opportunities but the North Eastern States have to grab it.

পণ্ডিতপ্ৰবৰ ৰাধানাথ ফুকনৰ দৃষ্টিত বিজ্ঞান আৰু দৰ্শনত 'পৰম সত্য'

ড° বুদ্ধল চন্দ্ৰ দাস
সহকাৰী অধ্যাপক, দৰ্শন বিভাগ
বিমেনজ কলেজ, তিনিচুকীয়া

আজিৰ একবিংশ শতিকাৰ জীৱন গৰকা প্ৰতিগৰাকী মানুহে যেন বিজ্ঞানক বাদ দি এখোজো আগবাঢ়িব নিবিচাৰে। বৈজ্ঞানিক যুক্তি প্ৰমাণ নোহোৱা কোনো কথাকেই আজিৰ মানৱে মানি ল'ব নোখোজে। বৈজ্ঞানিক যুগৰ আজিৰ প্ৰজন্মই সেয়েহে বহুক্ষেত্ৰত নিৰৰ্থক বুলি গণ্য কৰিব বিচাৰে প্ৰাচীন দাৰ্শনিক আলোচনাকো। আজিৰ যুগত দৰ্শন বিষয়ক অধ্যয়নৰ প্ৰাসংগিকতা কি বুলি সোধাৰ মানসিকতাসম্পন্ন লোকো বহুত আছে।

কিন্তু এই প্ৰশ্নটোৰ উত্তৰ দিয়াৰ পূৰ্বে উত্থাপিত হ'বলগীয়া আন এটা প্ৰশ্ন হৈছে— বিজ্ঞানে বাক আমাক 'প্ৰকৃত সত্য'ৰ অনুসন্ধান দিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছেনে? সত্য বুলি কওঁতে চাক্ষুক দৃষ্টিৰে লাভ কৰা সত্যক বুজোৱা হোৱা নাই। বৰং বুজোৱা হৈছে চূড়ান্ত সত্যক। প্ৰশ্ন হ'ব পাৰে, সত্যৰ আকৌ চূড়ান্ত সত্য বুলি কিবা থাকিব পাৰেনে? নিশ্চয়! মই যদি এই মুহূৰ্তত চলন্ত ৰেলগাড়ী এখনত বহি টেনিছ বল এটা হাতত লৈ ডবাৰ ভিতৰতে বহি বলটো মজিয়াত পেলাই দি পুনৰ হাতেৰে ধৰো, আৰু বলটো মোৰ হাতৰ পৰা মজিয়াখন চুই মোৰ হাতলৈ পুনৰ উভতি অহালৈ ১ চেকেণ্ড সময় লাগে তেন্তে আমি সচৰাচৰ এয়াই সত্য বুলি গ্ৰহণ কৰিম যে বলটো প্ৰতি চেকেণ্ডত শূন্য মিটাৰ/কিলোমিটাৰ গতি কৰিছে; যিহেতু বলটো মোৰ হাতৰ পৰা মোৰ হাতলৈ পুনৰ উভতি আহিছে মোৰ হাতৰ তলৰ ঠাইডোখৰত খুন্দা খাই কাৰণ মই স্থিৰভাৱে বহি আছো। কিন্তু প্ৰকৃতার্থত যিহেতু ৰেলখন গতি কৰি আছে আৰু যদি এই গতি প্ৰতি চেকেণ্ডত ১ মিটাৰ/কিলোমিটাৰ বুলি ধৰি লোৱা হয়, তেন্তে বলটোৱেও প্ৰকৃততে ১ চেকেণ্ডত ৰেলখনৰ সৈতে ১ মিটাৰ গতি কৰিছে। কিন্তু এয়া বাক সত্যনে? নিশ্চয়কৈ আমাৰ বুদ্ধিয়ে এটা স্তৰত ইয়াকেই সত্য বুলি মানি লয়। কিন্তু অন্য এটা স্তৰত সেই একেই বুদ্ধিয়েই মানি লয় যে এয়া সত্য নহয়। কিয়নো, পৃথিৱীখনে যদি নিজৰ মেৰুদণ্ডৰ ওপৰত ভৰ দি (ৰেলখনৰ গতিৰ দিশত) আৱৰ্তন কৰি আছে আৰু এই আৱৰ্তনৰ গতি যদি মহাকাশত প্ৰতি চেকেণ্ডত ১ মিটাৰ/কিলোমিটাৰ বুলি ধৰি লোৱা হয়, তেন্তে প্ৰতি চেকেণ্ডত বলটোৰ আৰু ৰেলগাড়ীখনৰ অৱস্থানে ১ মিটাৰ/কিলোমিটাৰকৈ দূৰত্ব অতিক্ৰম কৰিছে। এনে ক্ষেত্ৰত মোৰ হাতৰ বলটোৱে ১ চেকেণ্ডত ২ মিটাৰ/কিলোমিটাৰ দূৰত্ব অতিক্ৰম কৰিছে। এনে ক্ষেত্ৰত মোৰ হাতৰ বলটোৱে ১ চেকেণ্ডত ২ মিটাৰ/কিলোমিটাৰ দূৰত্ব অতিক্ৰম নকৰিছেনে বা ২ মিটাৰ/কিলোমিটাৰ আগবাঢ়ি নগৈছেনে? এতিয়া

Supporting Document: 3.3.1

Dr.NabanitaDeka, ISSN 2319-541X: Manthan Vol. VIII, Published in 2019

Manthan • Vol. VIII / 2017-18 / ISSN : 2319-541X

SELF STUDY IS THE BEST METHOD OF LEARNING

Dr Nabanita Deka

Assistant Professor in Education,
Women's College, Tinsukia, Assam

As parents, we naturally want our children to succeed in life and are becoming more involved in their education and long-term development. School, of course, plays a pivotal role, but many parents now seek additional support in terms of growing skills for learning and skills for life. This comes as part of our natural desire to provide our children with the best possible chance for a brighter future and fulfillment in life. But ask any teacher, parent, or politician what is wrong with today's education system and they will all have different answers. Some will say it's the absurd amount of testing. Others will lay the blame at the feet of the teachers. Another group will argue that poor curriculum is the driver. Surprisingly only a few will say against the spoon feeding system in today's educational world. Isn't it hilarious? Unfortunately, money often drives many of the current educational trends. Standardized testing is the benchmark for funding, and teachers are instructed to teach "to the test" to ensure good marks. Failure is not an option for many of the students who are terrified of a less than perfect report card. Then what can be the alternative for them other than spoon feeding by teachers? 'Spoon-feeding' is the situation where the teacher acts as a knowledge dispenser for passive students. The teaching here is centred on the teacher at the expense of the students' learning process. The lecture is not the only learning situation where spoon-feeding occurs, but it is the most common situation. Spoon-feeding is basically treating your student like a baby; a blank mind that needs to be filled with the teacher's knowledge. The most important question every teacher must ask is: Is there more to learn? The answer is always yes. Therefore, spoon-feeding is never justified in any form. That is why it is said that spoon feeding in the long run teaches us nothing but the shape of the spoon. Any learning is effective only when such learning happens from within and not forced due to external circumstances. It proves the vitality of self study. In other words, self study is motivated by a desire from within which makes it useful for learners to actualize the drive and the necessary motivation from within so that such learning is enriching. Apart from this, the luxury of learning at one's own pace and at a time of choosing means that learners can pick up from where they left off in addition to learning from any device or location that makes such learning a leisurely experience. In times when everybody is pressed for time, and formal education comes with its own time constraints, self study ensures that one is not under any pressure

অসম কলেজ শিক্ষক সংস্থা, তিনিচুকীয়া মণ্ডলৰ বার্ষিক আলোচনী • 1

Scanned with CamScanner

Supporting Document: 3.3.1

Mrs. Surabi Dutta, ISSN 2394-9163: Multidisciplinary International Indexed e-journal, Vol. 6, Issue 2

Vol-6, Issue-2

March-April 2019

eISSN: 2394-9163

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HOUSEHOLD FOOD INSECURITY AND DIETARY DIVERSITY OF WOMEN AT REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUP - A CASE STUDY

Surabi Dutta

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Women's College, Tinsukia, Assam

&

Dr. Nayanmoni Baruah Borgohain

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh, Assam, India

Abstract

Food security is a basic right to food. The lack of food security results in poverty and hunger. Food insecurity also leads to a situation of uncertainty and anxiety of the household members about the required consumption of nutritious food. It is the women of the household who suffer most due to household food insecurity. The consumption of diverse diet with micronutrient adequacy is most important for women at their reproductive age group. The study establishes a negative correlation between household food insecurity and women's dietary diversity. The dietary diversity of women lowers in a food insecure household. Economic accessibility of household members could improve the diversity and adequacy of diet. Women's empowerment, education and nutrition education is also important to acquire micronutrient from the consumption of diverse diet.

Key Words: Food security, dietary diversity, household, women, micronutrient adequacy

1.0 Introduction

In present global economy all the developed and developing countries of the world have been facing the challenge of meeting the basic right to food. The lack of sufficient nutritious food creates hunger and food insecurity which directly affects the living condition of the people. Globally 815 million people remain hungry during 2016 (FAO, 2017). Food insecurity affects both men and women, but there is evidence in literature that it is the women and children who are more vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity (UCOSOC, 2007; WFP, 2009). The women from poor households suffer from inadequate consumption of quality food which results in intergenerational growth failure from mother to child. The lack of diverse diet results in undernutrition of women and as a result their children become more susceptible to disease which affects future productivity (Hall et al, 2008). The dietary diversity of individuals is associated with their socio-economic status. The households with higher income and other assets are likely to have more accessibility to diverse diet (Armond and Ruel, 2004). The rural poor people have low dietary diversity which mainly consist starchy staples

DIMORIANREVIEW www.dimorianreview.com A PEER REVIEWED MULTIDISCIPLINARY INTERNATIONAL INDEXED E-JOURNAL

Supporting Document: 3.3.1

Evidential Proof of the Research Articles/Papers Published in Various Journals not available in Website (2019 to 2020)

Ms.BhagyalakhiGogoi, ISSN: 0975-8935: Journal of the Social Sciences, April 2020, Volume 23 : SCOPUS Indexed Journal

Journal of the Social Sciences

An Enquiry to the Extent of Agricultural Diversification and Economics of Winter Paddy Cultivation in the University of Burdwan, West Bengal

Bhagyalakhi Gogoi
Assistant Professor
Department of Economics
Women's College
Tinsukia, Assam

Abstract

In India the contribution of agriculture sector to GDP has been declined though about 49 percent of Indian workforces directly engage in this sector. The great challenges to Indian agriculture in the recent decades are both institutional and technological failure. Absence of timely creditdelivery mechanism, lack of infrastructure in agriculture, constant cropping pattern, limited value addition of agricultural commodities, lack of market integration etc., are the major causes of backwardness of Indian agriculture. In such circumstances the leading educational institutions are too responsible to correct the adverse situation of agriculture by developing some relevant models of agriculture development through research and development. The University of Burdwan has been commencing some applied strategies in the field of agriculture to provide some impulsion to this sector since 1965 by establishing Crop Research and Seed Multiplication Farm (CRSMF). By keeping in view the active participation of the university towards agricultural development this paper tries to examine two objectives. Firstly, to examine the extent of agricultural diversification. Secondly, to investigate the economics of Winter Paddy cultivation in the university. The major impression of this paper that The University of Burdwan has undertaken agricultural activities in a scientific way and generates huge amount of employment opportunities directly and most of the rural destinations are assumed to be highly benefitted by CRSMF by use of HYV seeds as well as by participating different training programmes. It also contributes huge amount of revenues to the university. However, it requires some modifications in the area of extension activities, organic farming, community participation etc.

Keywords: 1.Agricultural diversification, 2.Winter Paddy, 3.Revenue, 4.Community participation.

1. Introduction

Agriculture is one of the prominent sectors in Indian Economy. It contributes about 18 percent to GDP and provides employment opportunities about 49 percent of Indian workforce (CSO). However, the contribution of this sector to GDP has been declining over the years. The growth rate of agriculture sector is only 2.1 percent in 2017-18 (CSO). Some of the prominent causes of declining contribution of agriculture to GDP and low growth rate of this sector are constant cropping pattern, low cropping intensity, slow mechanisation in agriculture, lack of value addition of the agricultural commodities, less emphasis on non-crop enterprises, institutional failure, low agricultural diversification etc.

In this context the higher educational institutions of the countries like IIT's, Universities, Agro-research Centres/Institutions etc., also have the responsibilities to correct the present positions of agriculture. The University of Burdwan has been commencing some applied strategies in the field of agriculture to provide some impulsion to this sector since 1965. The Crop Research and Seed Multiplication Farm (CRSMF) of Burdwan University is sprawling Crop Research Farm covering 10 hectares of cultivated land situated in Tarabag Campus of the University established by famous geneticist and plant breeder Professor ParamNathBhaduri in the year 1965. By keeping in view the active participation of the university towards agricultural development this paper tries to examine two objectives.

Supporting Document: 3.3.1

Journal of the Social Sciences

Journal of the Social Sciences is an internationally peer-reviewed journal. **Journal of the Social Sciences** aims to publish original research articles and review articles in diverse fields of Social Sciences and related. This is *non-profit, non-stock refereed* scientific journal in the world. Journal of the Social Sciences was launched in 1998 and has established over the past a decades as one of the most influential Social Science journals in the world. It is highly appreciated by scientists throughout the world. Since 2010, **Journal of the Social Sciences** has turned into a full online version.

Journal of the social sciences

Publisher: Academic Publication Council (APC)

E-ISSN: 0975-8935 **P-ISSN:** 0253-1097

Editor:

Dr. Mohammad Mainul
Assistant Professor
University of Kuwait, Kuwait

Dr. Subarna Das
Associate Professor
Aliah University, India

Discipline: Social Science

Publication: Quarterly

Impact Factor: 6.120 (2019)

Submit Paper at the Email: editor@apcjss.com

Open access journal published since 1998 Scopus coverage from 1999 to present

Journal Highlight

- International Journal
- Publication within a month
- **Scopus** Indexed Journal
- Paper Acceptance / Comments / Rejection within **02 weeks**.
- Minimum Publication Charges
- Maximum 20 pages for Research Papers
- No submission Charges
- Simple steps for publication of research articles and review articles
- Published within **15th day** of the month
- Publication certificate

Supporting Document: 3.3.1

Ms. Bhagyalakhi Gogoi, ISSN : 0253-1097: Journal of the Social Sciences, April 2020
, Volume 23

Journal of the Social Sciences

Homestead Garden in Rural Assam: A Means of Botanical Importance and Economic Sustainability

Miss Bhagyalakhi Gogoi

Assistant Professor
Department of Economics
Women's College
Tinsukia-786125

&

Dr. Surajit Saikia

Assistant Professor
Department of Economics
Gargaon College
Simaluguri-785686

Abstract

A study was conducted to assess the botanical importance and economic sustainability of homestead garden in Assam. Assessment was done by means of multistage random sampling from a total of 60 households using a semistructured questionnaire in the Koliapani Development block of Jorhat district of Assam. The study found great extent of diversity in horticultural plants, timber plants, cash crops, medicinal plants, spices, herbs etc. Moreover both crop and non-crop enterprises also found to a large extent in the homestead gardens of the study area. The diversity of homestead garden is considered great importance from the side of eco conservation and means of livelihood security to the Assamese family. In addition, analysis of existing management regime indicates that growers lack scientific information, almost every household still follows traditional management systems. A specific and sound homestead forest management plan at the local level, conservation of different homestead species diversity through scientific management and obtaining training and support from government was found highly desirable by this study.

Keywords: 1. Eco-conservation, 2. Economic sustainability, 3. Homestead garden, 4. Homestead diversification.

1. Introduction

Homestead garden is an operational farm unit, in which a number of crops (including tree crops), vegetables, fruits, and medicinal plants are grown along with livestock and fish production mainly to satisfy the farmers' basic need (Tejwani, 1994). Homestead farming system is a need based, self-provisioning, integrated, multi-species economically sustainable and environmentally safe farming system around the house where the soil is enriched by homemade biological formulations and integrated farming is undertaken (Bhattacharya et al. 2013). In Assam, homestead garden is an old age practice. People of Assam traditionally well sound in maintaining a homestead garden for both economic and ecological importance. The conservation of cultivated plants in homestead gardens of Assam not only preserves a vital resource for humankind but plays an important role in household food security, as it is a sustainable source of food, fruits and vegetables. Moreover, in Assamese society homestead gardens are considered to be the best source of traditional medicine that is used to a large extent in Assam.

Although the ecological and economic importance of homestead garden in Assam, very few studies have identified in the literature that explore the hidden importance of homestead garden. Some studies like Das Tapasi and Ashesh Kumar Das, 2005; Saikia P, B. I. Choudhury & M. L. Khan, 2012; Barooah M. and A.

Supporting Document: 3.3.1

Evidential Proof of the Research Articles/Papers Published in Various Journals not available in Website (2020 to 2021)

Dr.TanusreeSarker , ISSN : 2350-1189: Aurora-Vol. ix

Role of Naga Mother's Association as Peace Maker

Dr. Tanusree Sarkar

Abstract

Women in different parts of the world play an important role to resolve conflict and establish peace but most of the cases their contribution remain unrecognised. Insurgency, ethnic violence, substance abuse are common issues of North East India. A number of NGOs and social activists are working to save the youths from alcoholism and drug addiction or mediate peace talks between the rebel leaders and the Government authorities. In this article an attempt has been made to highlight the role of less known Naga Mothers Association for making peace in Nagaland.

Key Words : Peace Making, Naga Mothers Association, Drug Addict, Insurgency, Nagaland, North- East, Alcoholism.

Introduction :

“Peace is more easily achieved and more durable when women are involved in peace making process.” Much has been discussed on the victimisation of women through rape, trafficking, domestic violence, child marriage but much is yet to be discovered on women's role in peace making process. Women's contribution in family, society and nation in different conflict situations need proper recognition. It has been found from various researches conducted in different parts of the world that the involvement of women in peace processes can bring more comprehensive and durable peace. At the same time the involvement of local women is more important instead of outside women's representation in peace making process. Women representation from the locality may be the key ingredient to a peaceful society as women are empowered to transform conflict. Be it national, international or regional level, women's participation in peace making process always result in lasting peace in the society.

Associate Professor, Women's College, Tinsukia

भाषाओं एवं बोलियों का संकट

डॉ. थेसो क्रोपी
प्राध्यापिका

विमेन्स कॉलेज, तिनसुकिया, असम

भारत एक भाषिक विविधताओं वाला देश है। वर्तमान भारत में सहस्रों भाषाएँ एवं बोलियाँ ऐसी हैं जो व्यक्ति समूहों की अपनी मातृभाषाएँ हैं। मातृभाषा केवल संवाद का माध्यम ही नहीं बल्कि उनकी सभ्यता-संस्कृति के विकास का द्योतक भी है। इसलिए जब किसी व्यक्ति समूह की मातृभाषा का विकास होता है तभी इनकी सभ्यता-संस्कृति का भी उत्थान होता है। जब किसी समाज की भाषा सुरक्षित एवं विकसित होगी तभी उनकी सभ्यता-संस्कृति भी बची रह सकेगी। भारत की सहस्रों भाषाओं में से 22 भाषाओं को अष्टम अनुसूची में संवैधानिक रूप से मानक भाषा के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की गयी है। कुछ गैर-संवैधानिक भाषाओं का अस्तित्व धीरे-धीरे उभरकर आ रहा है। विद्वानों द्वारा प्रमाणित है कि कोई भी बोली या भाषा अचानक पैदा नहीं होती है बल्कि उसकी लंबी परंपरा चलती है। उसका धीरे-धीरे विकास होता है। जब कोई बोली अपने गाँव से निकलकर आसपास के गावों में, दूर-दराज के क्षेत्र में, राज्य में, और इसी तरह अंतर्राज्यों से होते हुए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर तक फैलती है और इस दौरान लिपि, साहित्य और मानक रूप पूर्णरूपेण विकसित हो जाते हैं तब कोई बोली भाषा रूप में परिवर्तित होती है। इसलिए संवैधानिक मान्यता प्राप्त भाषाओं तथा अनगिनत बोलियों को भी वर्तमान समय तक पहुँचने में लम्बी यात्रा तय करनी पड़ी है। यह बात पूरा विश्व की भाषाओं एवं बोलियों के लिए लागू होती है।

भारत में भाषाई सर्वेक्षण कार्य स्वतंत्रतापूर्व से लेकर अब तक कई बार हो चुकी है और भाषिक सर्वेक्षण हेतु विभिन्न तरीके अपनाएँ भी गये हैं। यहाँ भाषा सर्वेक्षण की कोशिशों पर संक्षिप्त में चर्चा की जाएगी। भारतीय भाषाओं एवं बोलियों का वर्गीकरण करना बड़ा कठिन कार्य है क्योंकि भारत जैसे विशाल देश में जहाँ हर क्षेत्र में अपनी-अपनी मातृभाषा बोलने वाले लोग निवास करते हैं वहाँ उन सभी का सटीक वर्गीकरण दुष्कर तो है ही, फिर भी भारतीय भाषाओं एवं बोलियों का अध्ययन की सुविधा के मद्देनजर विभिन्न विद्वानों एवं भाषाविदों जैसे- हार्नले, डॉ. ग्रियर्सन, सुनीतिकुमार चटर्जी, डॉ. धीरेन्द्र वर्मा, डॉ. भोलानाथ तिवारी आदि ने विभिन्न रूपों से विचार किया और अपनी तरफ से वर्गीकरण प्रस्तुत किया है। यद्यपि भाषा वैज्ञानिकों एवं भाषाविदों ने अपने वर्गीकरण को आर्य भाषाओं पर ही केंद्रित रखा है। इन विद्वानों ने क्षेत्रीय एवं भाषा-साम्यता के आधार पर भाषाओं के वर्गीकरण

Supporting Document: 3.3.1

Ms.RaginiMallik , ISSN : 0974-0053: Unmilan, vol 26, issue 07, July 2020

कुँवर नारायण की कविताओं में अभिव्यक्त मानवाधिकार

रागिनी मल्लिक

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, हिन्दी विभाग, विमेलन कॉलेज, तिनसुकिया

सारांश:- आदिम काल से वर्तमान तक की दूरी तय करते हुए मानव जाति ने जिन पर्यायों को प्राप्त किया है, उन पर्यायों से होकर गुजरने के कारण मानव के अधिकार एवं कर्तव्य स्वतः ही निर्धारित होते चले गए हैं। मानव होने मात्र से जो स्वतःस्फूर्त अधिकार उसे मिले हैं, वही मानवाधिकार कहलाता है परन्तु सभ्यता की दौर में आज प्रायः इसके हनन की घटनाएँ घटित होती दिखलाई पड़ती हैं। वर्गवाद, वर्णवाद, रंगभेद, स्त्री-मुक्ति, जनजातीय पीड़ा, दलित विमर्श आदि के जो प्रश्न आज साहित्य में मुखर हैं उनके पीछे निश्चय ही अन्याय, उत्पीड़न तथा मानवाधिकार के हनन का गहरा दर्द छुपा हुआ है। साहित्य चूंकि समाज का आईना होता है और साहित्यकार उसी समाज की एक इकाई, अतः उसकी लेखनी में स्वतः ही कभी भोगा हुआ तो कभी भोगते हुए देखा हुआ वह दर्द उभर आता है। ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार प्राप्त कुँवर नारायण हिन्दी साहित्य के एक ऐसे ही कवि हैं जिन्होंने अपनी सशक्त लेखनी से मानवाधिकार के प्रश्न को अपनी कविताओं में उठाया है। इस पत्र के माध्यम से उन्हीं की कविताओं में उपस्थित मानवाधिकार के इस ज्वलंत प्रश्न को सम्मुख लाने का एक प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

बीज शब्द:-

स्वतःस्फूर्त- स्वतः मन में उठने वाला, वर्गवाद- किसी वर्ग या समूह की विचारधारा का समर्थन करना, वर्णवाद- जातिगत भेदभाव का समर्थन करना

मानवीय मूल्यबोध के प्रति संवेदनात्मक भाव ने साहित्य में मानवाधिकार के प्रश्न को ला-उपस्थित किया है। साहित्य सदा से ही मानवीय मूल्यबोधों का वाहक रही है तथा 'सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामया' की उदात्त भावना ही साहित्य का श्रेय तथा प्रेय मानी जाती रही है। चूंकि मानवाधिकार से तात्पर्य उन मूलभूत अधिकारों से होता है जो सिर्फ मानव होने के कारण ही प्राप्त हो जानी चाहिए, पर सवाल यह है कि फिर मानवाधिकार के हनन का प्रश्न उठता ही क्यों है? निश्चय ही हमारी समाज व्यवस्था चाहे वह पौराणिक हो या पाश्चात्य, मानव को उसके प्राप्य मानवाधिकारों से वंचित करती रही है। हैराल्ड लॉस्की का कहना है- "अधिकार मानव-जीवन की ऐसी परिस्थिति हैं जिनके बिना सामान्यतः कोई व्यक्ति अपने व्यक्तित्व का पूर्ण विकास नहीं कर सकता।" (1) समय एवं परिस्थितियों में परिवर्तन ने जिस तरह मानवीय मूल्यबोध में परिवर्तन किया है उसी तरह साहित्य की दिशा एवं दशा भी परिवर्तित हो गई है पर हर युग में साहित्यकारों की मूलभूत चेतना मानवाधिकारों की प्रतिष्ठा के प्रश्नों से जुड़ती रही है। व्यक्ति मात्र के विकास से समाज के स्वस्थ विकास की चेतना ने पुराण युगीन साहित्य से लेकर अब तक के साहित्य को सिंचित किया है। हर धर्म के मूल ग्रंथों की चेतना इन्हीं मानवीय मूल्यबोधों का वाहक रही है।

कुँवर नारायण का हिन्दी साहित्य में प्रवेश नयी कविता के दौर में हुआ। 'चक्रव्यूह' (1956) उनकी प्रथम कविता संकलन है जिससे प्रस्फुटित उनकी विश्वदृष्टि उनकी अन्तिम कविता संकलन 'सब इतना असमाप्त' तक अनवरत प्रवाहमान है। ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार से पुरस्कृत कुँवर नारायण की कविताओं का मूल स्वर मानवीय मूल्यबोध से प्रेरित है। वर्गभेद-वर्णभेद आदि क्षुद्र मानसिकता से कहीं ऊपर उठकर वह मानवाधिकारों की प्रतिष्ठा को लेकर चिंतित जान पड़ते हैं। केवल स्वयं के भोगे हुए यथार्थ से ही अधिकारों को प्राप्त करने की सोच सामने आती हो ऐसा नहीं है बल्कि दूसरों

154 | Page

≡ UGC-CARE List

You searched for "0974-0053". Total Journals : 1

Search:

Sr.No.	Journal Title	Publisher	ISSN	E-ISSN	UGC-CARE coverage year	Details
1	Unmilan (print only)	Darshan Pratishtan	0974-0053	NA	from September - 2019 to Present	View

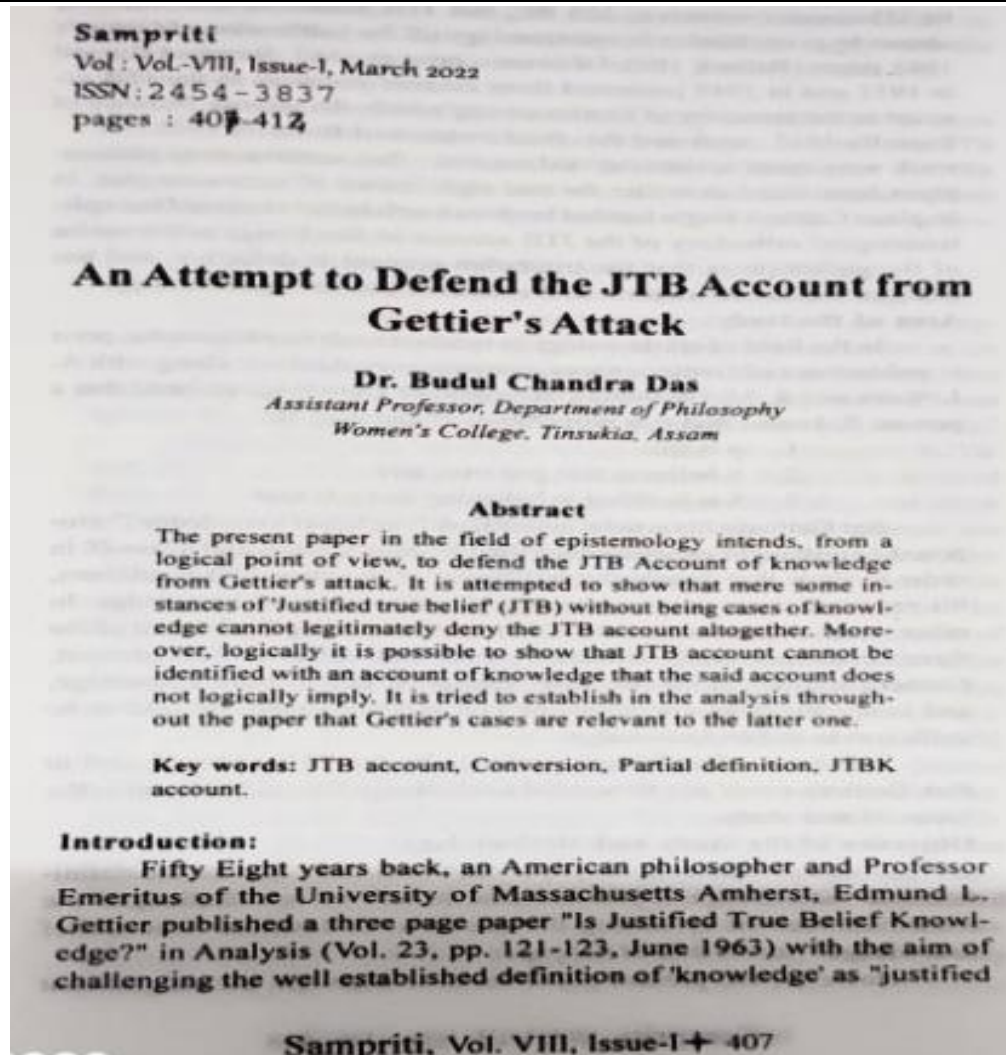
Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

Copyright © 2022 Savitribai Phule Pune University. All rights reserved. | Disclaimer

Supporting Document: 3.3.1

Evidential Proof of the Research Articles/Papers Published in Various Journals not available in Website (2021 to 2022)

Dr.Budul Chandra Das, ISSN : 2454-3837: Sampriti (vol. viii): CARE Listed



12:35 PM

10.4KB/s

UGC-CARE List

You searched for "Sampriti". Total Journals : 1

Search:

Sr.No.	Journal Title	Publisher	ISSN	E-ISSN	UGC-CARE coverage year	Details
1	Sampriti (print only)	Sampriti Publication	2454-3837	NA	from January - 2020 to April - 2022	Discontinued from April 2022

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

Previous 1 Next

Copyright © 2022 Savitribai Phule Pune University. All rights reserved. | Disclaimer



When it is Justified to State “I Know”: A Philosophical Perspective

✍ Dr. Budul Chandra Das

Assistant Professor

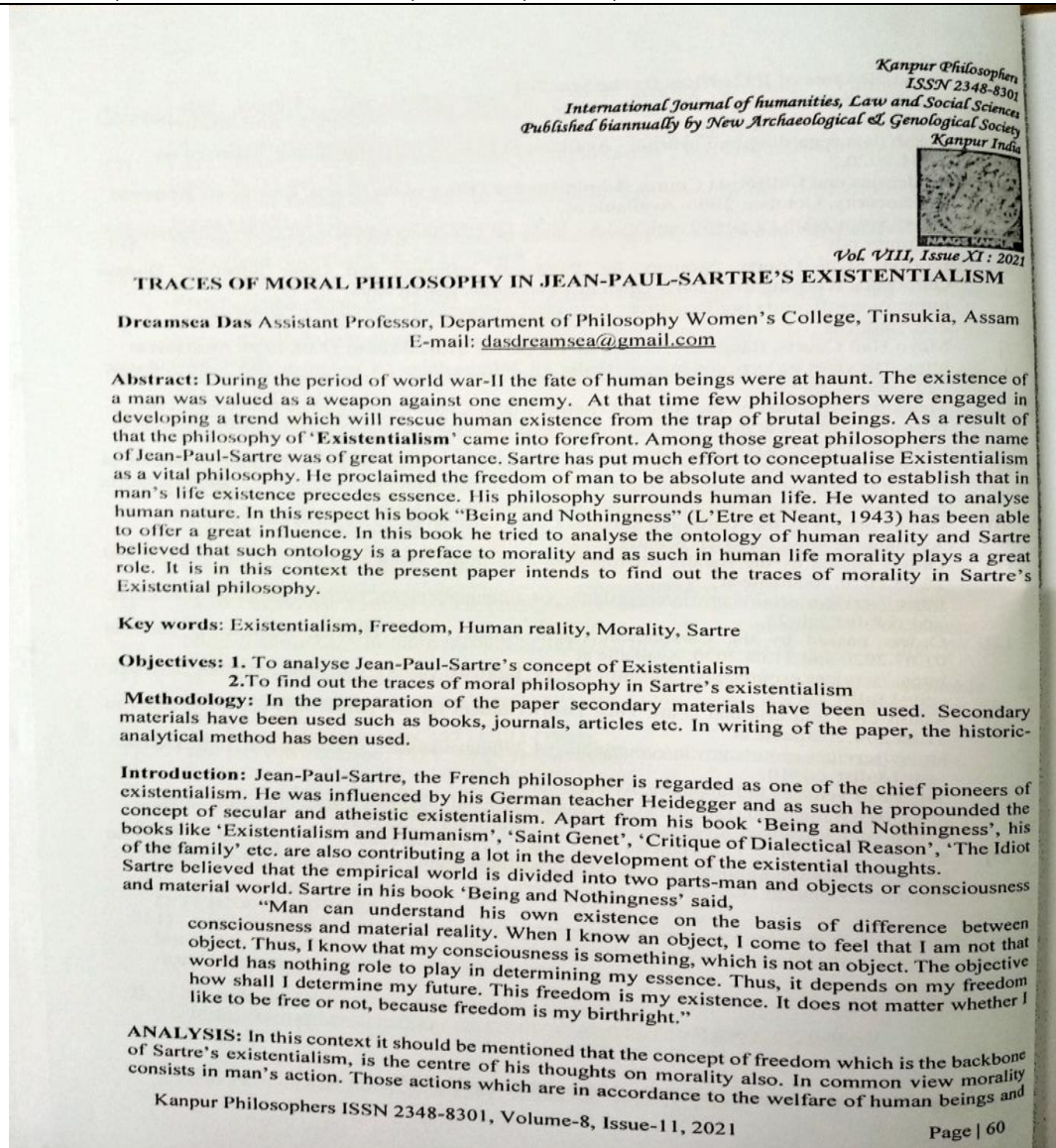
Dept. of Philosophy, Women's College, Tinsukia

When one states, '*I know that p*'; it implies that the speaker has 'knowledge' regarding '*p*'. But to understand this simple statement we must *know* the meaning of the term '*knowledge*'. In other words, we must have a clear concept regarding the term '*knowledge*' i.e. what does the term mean. And defining '*knowledge*' is one of the basic problems of epistemology. It is an age old problem that started in the distant period of the early Greek philosophy. The best attempt to resolve the problem, however, may be observed in Plato's *Theaetetus* written c. 360 BC. Although this dialogue ends inconclusively, it succeeded in framing a schematic definition of knowledge that "true belief accompanied by a rational account is knowledge" (Section 201d). Though Plato himself did not endorse this formulation, it serves, at least, as the starting point of any discussion concerning the nature of knowledge; and this seems to be the reason for which contemporary epistemologists define knowledge as "Justified True Belief" ('JTB') and

considers it as the 'standard definition' of knowledge which is formally presented in this trinitarian form that '*S* (an agent) knows that *p* (a proposition)' if and only if (i) *p* is true, (ii) *S* believes that *p* is true, and (iii) *S* is justified in believing that *p* is true. Although this definition, known as JTB account of knowledge, was thought workable by most thinkers till 1963 (Pollock J. L., 1986, p. 180), its epistemological orthodoxy has been shattered due to the publication of a brief article "Is Justified True Belief Knowledge?" in *Analysis* (Vol.23, pp. 121-123, June 1963) by the American philosopher and Professor Emeritus of the University of Massachusetts Amherst, Edmund L. Gettier. By presenting two thought provoking counter-examples, Gettier in that article has shown inadequacy of the JTB account. In fact the counter-examples have pointed out the shortcoming of the justification condition that seems necessary, according to the said account, for having knowledge or making genuine knowledge-claims. Since then

Supporting Document: 3.3.1

Dr. Dreamsea Das, ISSN : 2348-8301: Kanpur Philosophers, International Journal of Humanities, Law and Social Science, Vol. VIII, Issues, XI



≡ UGC-CARE List

Sr.No.	Journal Title	Publisher	ISSN	E-ISSN	UGC-CARE coverage year	Details
1	Kanpur Philosophers (print only)	New Archaeological and Genological Society	2348-8301	NA	from April - 2021 to Present	View

Supporting Document: 3.3.1

Dr.Dreamsea Das, ISSN : 0973-0087: Rabindra Bharati Journal of Philosophy , Vol. XXIII, No. 07

RABINDRA BHARATI JOURNAL OF PHILOSOPHY
ISSN : 0973-0087

INFLUENCE OF ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE IN RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S CONCEPT OF NATURE OF MAN

Dr. Dreamsea Das Assistant Professor Department of Philosophy Women's College, Tinsukia
Assam-786125

Abstract

Rabindranath Tagore was a universal personality. The roots of his intellectual creativism lies in the *Upanishads*, in the majestic poetry of *kalidas*, in the lyrics of *Vaisnavas*, in the mystic poems of Kabir and the religious atmosphere of the Brahmo Samaj. Different philosophers have described the character of Tagore's philosophy differently. Hirendrenath Datta describes his philosophy as *Concrete Monism*. Rabindranath Tagore takes the meaning of the term 'Darsana' in a literal manner. That is why he put much emphasis on personal realisation. In 'Religion of Man', he says, "I have already made the confession that my religion is a poet's religion. All that I feel about it is from vision and not from knowledge. Frankly, I acknowledge that I cannot satisfactorily answer any question about evil or about what happens after death. Nevertheless, I am sure that there have come moments in my own experience when my soul has touched the infinite conscious of it through the illumination of joy"

Key words: creativism, Concrete Monism, humanized, renunciation, universal man.

Review of Literature

In his work, '*Gitanjali*' (1910), Tagore usages modernized images from Indian love poetry to symbolize his yearning to merge with the Supreme. So, the mud-stained traveler, the parched summer earth, the bride awaiting the return of her lord, the first monsoon shower, the flowers, the rivers and the conch are images which gain a mystical depth in these poems. The infinite Supreme Person appears as finite in his manifestation in individuals. A man has to reveal the Supreme Person through creative service. He had formulated spiritual conception of man's personality. Personality is the spiritual principle of unity. Tagore's concept of personality exalts the individual human beings.

Frank Thilly, in his book, '*A History of Philosophy*', (1994) writes, Humanism finds its way into the ecclesiastical and secular courts, and spreads until even the universities are touched by its influence. The pops themselves are affected by the same culture. Interest is aroused in human achievements; human talents are no longer counted as insignificant or despicable and man is glorified. Art and architecture are humanized, medieval art, expressions of the spirit of denial, suffering and death, gives way to the art of Renaissance, which is an expression of natural joy of life.

In his work, '*Indian Thought and its Development*', A. Schweitzer, says that Tagore "wanders to and fro between monism and dualism as if there were no gulf between them". "With magnificent ingeniousness he simultaneously identifies God with the universe and regards Him as its creator."

In an Article, '*Humanism of Rabindranath*', J. Bhattacharjee says that, Humanism of Rabindranath was chiefly a truth attained in his deep spiritual realization. He accepted the scientific theory on creation and evolution, but he used philosophical vision in order to have a complete understanding of man and the world. After studying the harsh analysis of science and dry logic of philosophy, Rabindranath established a religion — at once comprehensible and heart-warming. He declared that man is the right object of love and worship. Rabindranath's humanism too is based on his deep faith in God. In his theory we find a strong and fervent desire to serve God through mankind and hence it is more appealing and inspiring.

Objectives

- To analyse Rabindranath Tagore's concept of Religion and Philosophy.
- To find out the influence of ancient Indian culture in Tagore's concept of nature of man.

Methodology

Vol. : XXIII, No:07, 2022

33

≡ UGC-CARE List

Sr.No.	Journal Title	Publisher	ISSN	E-ISSN	CARE coverage year	Details
1	Rabindra Bharati Journal of Philosophy (print only)	Rabindra Bharati University	0973-0087	NA	from June - 2019 to Present	View

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

Copyright © 2022 Savitribai Phule Pune University. All rights reserved. | Disclaimer



Vaccine Diplomacy

✍ Dr. Tanusree Sarker

Associate Professor, Department of Political Science
Women's College, Tinsukia

Vaccine Diplomacy, a form of medical diplomacy, is the use of vaccine to improve a country's diplomatic relationship and influence of other countries. The Covid 19 pandemic has disrupted the daily life of people around the world and changed the shape of global politics since last year. Health diplomacy had less importance comparing to political, economic or military diplomacy but Covid 19 pandemic has brought new momentum in health diplomacy and the countries like India also plays an important role in this regard. India's vaccine diplomacy named as 'vaccine Maitri' campaign began on January 21, 2021 inspired by ancient Indian philosophical foundation 'Vasudevakutumbokam'.

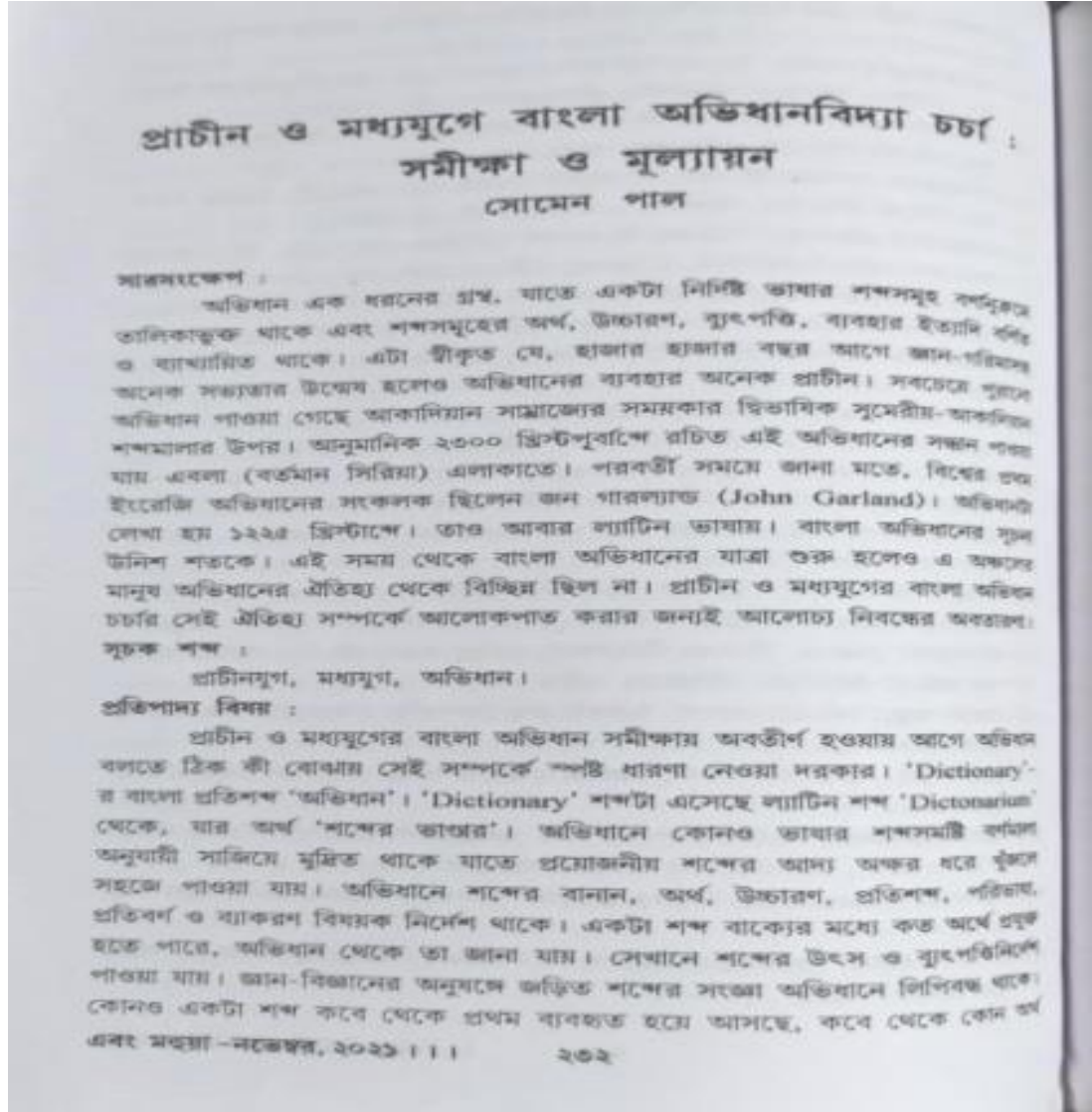
Being one of the largest Pharmaceuticals manufacturers, India produces around 60% of the world's vaccines by volume. By the first wave of Covid 19, India had been worse affected and desperately needed vaccine to protect its citizens from this virus as well as its economy. However, while India has developed several vaccine candidates in different stages of clinical trials, the main vaccine it uses for vaccine diplomacy is

Covishield, the adapted version of the British vaccine developed by AstraZeneca and Oxford University. The Serum Institute of India, the world's largest vaccine manufacturer, signed a deal in April 2020 to produce 1 billion AstraZeneca-Oxford vaccine doses, half for domestic use and half for other low- and middle-income countries, charging only production costs. By January 3, 2021, when India approved emergency use of the AstraZeneca-Oxford vaccine, the Serum Institute had produced 40-50 million doses of Covishield, with an expected production of 300 million doses by July. With limited domestic inoculation capacity, India has excess vaccines for diplomatic purposes.

India's 'neighbourhood first policy' enables India to focus on donation of vaccines to its neighbours in South Asia and her partners in Africa and South East Asia. India has engaged in bilateral and multilateral vaccine diplomacy. India's vaccine donation started in January, 2021. India donated 2 million doses to Bangladesh, 1.5 million to Myanmar, 1 million to Nepal, 500,000 each to Sri Lanka and Afghanistan, 150,000 to

Supporting Document: 3.3.1

Mr Somen Paul: Ebong Mohua



12:30 PM

4.7KB/s

UGC-CARE List

You searched for "এবং মহুয়া". Total Journals : 1

Search:

Sr.No.	Journal Title	Publisher	ISSN	E-ISSN	UGC-CARE coverage year	Details
1	Ebong Mahua (print only)	K. K. Prakashan	NA	NA	from September - 2019 to January - 2022	Discontinued from Jan. 2022

Copyright © 2022 Savitribai Phule Pune University. All rights reserved. | Disclaimer

**Women's College, Tinsukia
Tinsukia: 786125**



Evidential Proof of the Research Articles/Papers Published in Various Journals not available in Website (2017 to 2018)

Dr. Nabanita Deka (Jan--Dec' 2017)

	<p align="center">ISSN : 2319-8265 EDUCATION TIMES A Peer Reviewed/Refereed Journal AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EDUCATION & HUMANITIES Vol. VI, Number - 1 January - December, 2017</p> <p align="center">Chief Editor Dr. S. Sabu</p> <p align="center">Co-Editor S. B. Nangia</p> <p align="center">A.P.H. Publishing Corporation 4435-367, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002</p> <p align="right"><i>Nabanita Deka</i> 18/12/17</p> <p align="right">Scanned with CamScanner</p>	<p align="center">Teacher Education Through Alternative Channels an in-Depth Analysis</p> <p align="center">Dr. Nabanita Deka*</p> <p align="center">ABSTRACT</p> <p>"People in this country have been slow to recognize that education is a profession for which adequate preparation is necessary as it is in any other profession. This concern expressed in the 1946 Education Commission (1946-49) Report is alive in its relevance even today. Teacher needs of teacher. This shows the importance of teacher. One can realize how important education is to the nation only if a teacher. Teacher education is looked after by a systematic operation of various agencies involved in it. In our country, no system is free from problems. Teacher education is not an exception to it. Various education commissions and number of expert committees have discussed education of higher learning has been largely not been able to live up to these great expectations. On the contrary, they have just become hurdles for conducting interrelated examinations and degree courses. Generally there are two modes of teacher training that are organized for preparing teachers. One of them is the conventional teacher education and the other is the distance education. Distance education or distance learning has emerged as a very useful mode of facilitating education to learners in every field since its conception. Distance education is generally providing education to students and remains both the traditional and newly offered formal teaching sessions, seminars, telephonic classes etc. Telephonic classes play important role to connect students. Distance education uses a variety of means of communication with the learners to present information and stimulate them for their motivation and to stimulate their thinking. The Government has setup a number of distance education institutions to make access to higher education to a large number of both learning students and teachers. Undoubtedly, Distance Education has today emerged as an important tool in providing teacher education. But in spite of all these it is yet to achieve what it should have achieved through the distance mode of learning. The present paper is an attempt to throw light on the problems & prospects of teacher education in this distance mode of learning.</p> <p align="center">INTRODUCTION</p> <p>Teacher education programme through non-conventional mode in Indian context originated four decades ago. The Education Commission (1946-49) recommended opening up of supplementary channels for the training of untrained teacher through Summer courses, Vacation courses & Part-time courses. These are unorthodox i.e. correspondence course was introduced. The correspondence course has been considered suitable especially for teachers of the secondary school stage. In order to improve the quality of teacher training, the Central Institute of Education, then a constituent of NCERT, started in 1953 a B.Ed. programme through the correspondence-conducted mode. Through these institutions, the Central Institute of Education and the four Regional Colleges of Education, now Regional Institutes of Education, have since given up the programme but involvement along with their academic credibility were maintained in training programme of secondary school teacher education through the correspondence mode. Another factor that gave impetus to correspondence courses was the three delegations</p> <p align="right">*Assistant Professor of Education, Women's College, Tinsukia Assam, India. 301</p> <p align="right">Scanned with CamScanner</p>
--	---	--

Dr. Nabanita Deka (Jan'-Dec'2017)

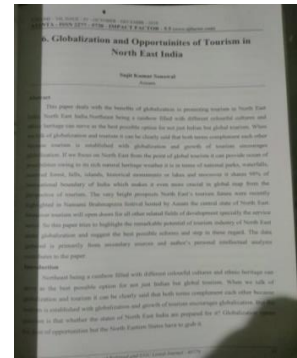
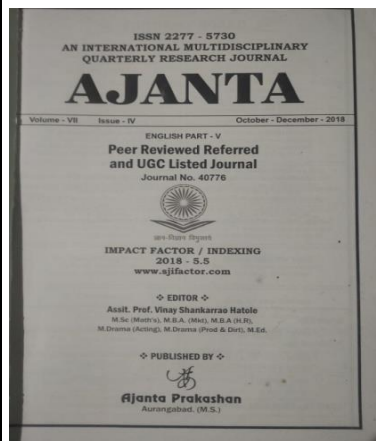
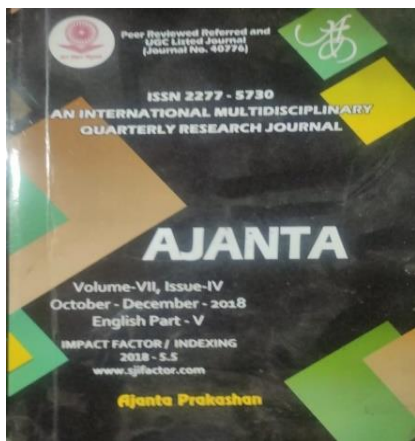
	<p align="center">APH PUBLISHING CORPORATION</p> <p align="center">ISSN : 2319-7129</p> <p align="center">EDU WORLD A Peer Reviewed/Refereed Journal AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EDUCATION & HUMANITIES Vol. VI, Number - 1 January - December, 2017</p> <p align="center">Chief Editor Dr. S. Sabu</p> <p align="center">Co-Editor S. B. Nangia</p> <p align="center">A.P.H. Publishing Corporation 4435-367, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002</p> <p align="right"><i>Nabanita Deka</i> 16/10/2017</p> <p align="right">Scanned with CamScanner</p>	<p align="center">Teaching Quality & Teacher Education: Complimenting Each Other</p> <p align="center">Dr. Nabanita Deka*</p> <p align="center">ABSTRACT</p> <p>A thoughtful new book argues that teaching is a craft anyone can learn. But there's a big difference between competence and excellence. Many argue that teachers are born, not made. Then who is a teacher? This term names someone who decided to pass their knowledge to others. There are two different sorts of teachers. There are those who are truly devoted to their profession and took an oath to educate others. On the other hand there are those who suffer every moment they spend in the classroom full of students. This has a great impact on the students and the amount of knowledge they gain during their student years. Teaching is a process that facilitates learning. It is a fact that teaching is the most important profession in the world. How else can we continue to develop in such a technical world, or in any other way, for that matter? Without the transfer of knowledge to young minds, we will stagnate and wither as a world. Teaching is the specialized application of knowledge, skills and attributes designed to provide unique service to meet the educational needs of the individual and the society. Although the work of teachers typically takes place in a classroom setting, the direct interaction between the teacher and the student is the single most important element in teaching. Teaching is hope for better, more successful futures. In order to do this the teachers have to acquaint themselves with new up-to-date teaching skills, because no initial course of teacher education can be sufficient to prepare a teacher for a career of 30 or 40 years. It shows the significance of teacher education for the teaching profession. My present article is an attempt to draw attention towards this vital aspect of teaching and learning process.</p> <p>Keywords: Competence, excellence, facilitates, specialized, application, attributes</p> <p>To be in the teaching profession, a teacher must act, think and present himself like a professional should. We should always remember that teacher is a pivot of the education system for the transformation of intellectual and technical skills from one generation to next. The growth and development of any nation depends upon education system. The most important factor in the educational development is the teacher who is professionally equipped with various skills, competencies, determination and accountability to give his best to the individual as well as society. Thus, a teacher should be committed and accountable towards students' overall development, community, profession and nation for his own as well as nation's growth. The teacher is the key man on whom the future of children and mankind depends. He plays an important role in shaping and moulding the personality of the individual. A successful teacher is one who is able to foster creative thinking, develop skills and instill a desire for lifelong learning among students. In any society, a teacher has a very important and respectable place because teaching is a noble profession. Teaching as a profession is different from other professions</p> <p align="right">*Assistant Professor of Education, Women's College, Tinsukia, Assam. E-mail: nabanitadeka@gmail.com 5</p>
--	---	--

**Women's College, Tinsukia
Tinsukia:786125**

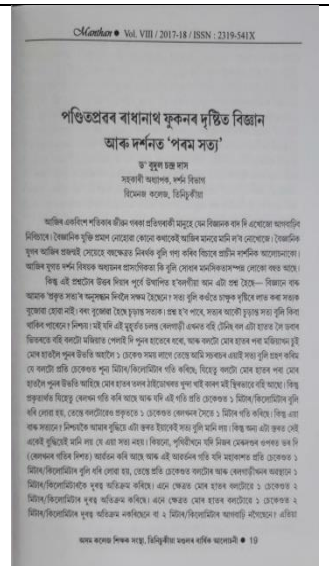
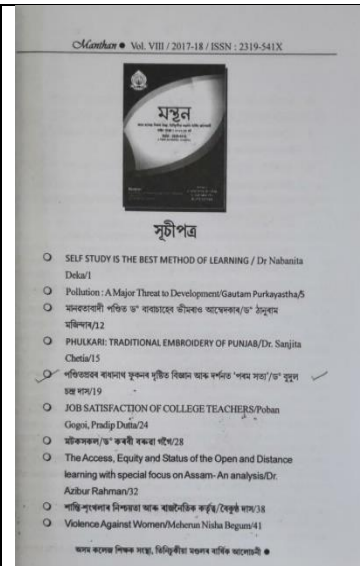
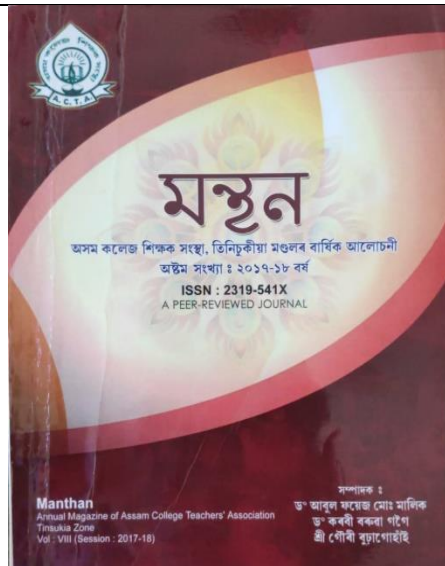


Evidential Proof of the Research Articles/Papers Published in Various Journals not available in Website (2018 to 2019)

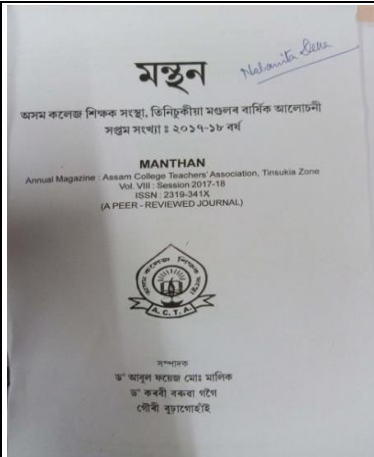
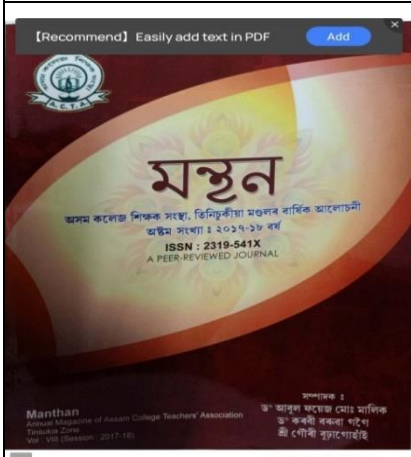
Mr. Sujit Sonowal



Dr. Budul Chandra Das



Dr. Nabanita Deka

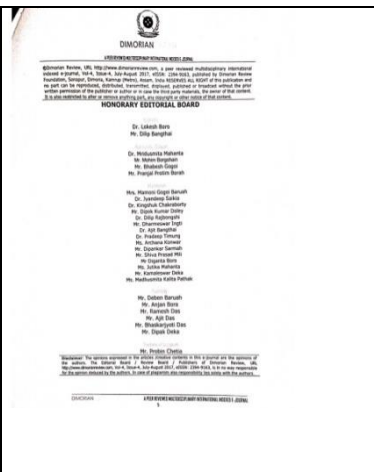
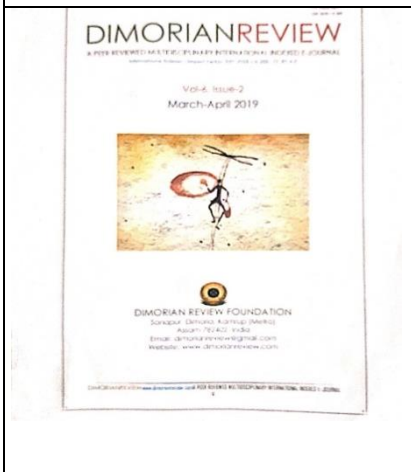


SELF STUDY IS THE BEST METHOD OF LEARNING
 Dr Nabanita Deka
 Assistant Professor in Education,
 Women's College, Tinsukia, Assam

As parents, we naturally want our children to succeed in life and are becoming more involved in their education and long-term development. School, of course, plays a pivotal role, but many parents now seek additional support in terms of growing skills for learning and skills for life. This comes as part of our natural desire to provide our children with the best possible chance for a brighter future and fulfillment in life. But ask any teacher, parent, or politician what is wrong with today's education system and they will all have different answers. Some will say it's the absurd amount of testing. Others will lay the blame at the feet of the teachers. Another group will argue that poor curriculum is the driver. Surprisingly only a few will say against the spoon feeding system in today's educational world. Is it fatalism? Unfortunately, money often drives many of the current educational trends. Standardized testing is the benchmark for funding, and teachers are instructed to teach "to the test" to ensure good marks. Failure is not an option for many of the students who are terrified of a less than perfect report card. Then what can be the alternative for them other than spoon feeding by teachers? "Spoon-feeding" is the situation where the teacher acts as knowledge dispenser for passive students. The teaching here is centered on the teacher at the expense of the students' learning process. The lecture is not the only learning situation where spoon-feeding occurs, but it is the most common situation. Spoon-feeding is basically treating your student like a baby, a blank mind that needs to be filled with the teacher's knowledge. The most important question every teacher must ask is: Is there more to learn? The answer is always yes. Therefore, spoon-feeding is never justified in any form. That is why it is said that spoon-feeding in the long run teaches us nothing but the shape of the spoon. Any learning is effective only when such learning happens from within and not forced due to external circumstances. It proves the vitality of self study. In other words, self study is motivated by a desire from within which makes it useful for learners to actualize the drive and the necessary motivation from within so that such learning is enriching. Apart from this, the luxury of learning is one's own pace and at a time of choosing means that learners can pick up from where they left off in addition to learning from any device or location that makes such learning a leisurely experience. In times when everybody is pressed for time, and formal education comes with its own time constraints, self study ensures that one is not under any pressure

অসম কলেজ শিক্ষক সংস্থা, তিফিনীয়া মণ্ডলৰ বাৰ্ষিক আলোচনী • ১

Dr. Surabi Dutta (2394-9163)



THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HOUSEHOLD FOOD INSECURITY AND DIETARY DIVERSITY OF WOMEN AT REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUP - A CASE STUDY

Surabi Dutta
 Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Women's College, Tinsukia, Assam

Dr. Nayabonam Umash Borgegala
 Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh, Assam, India

Abstract
 Food security is a basic right to food. The lack of food security results poverty and hunger. Food insecurity gives leads to a situation of uncertainty and anxiety of the household members about the required consumption of nutritious food. It is the women of the household who suffer most due to household food insecurity. The consumption of diverse diet with micronutrient adequacy is most important for women in their reproductive age group. The study establishes a negative correlation between household food insecurity and women's dietary diversity. The dietary diversity of women lowers in a food insecure household. Economic accessibility of household members could improve the diversity and adequacy of diet. Women's empowerment, education and nutrition education is also important to acquire micronutrient from the consumption of diverse diet.

Key Words: Food security, dietary diversity, household, women, micronutrient adequacy

1.0 Introduction
 To protect global economy all the developed and developing countries of the world has been facing the challenge of meeting the basic right to food. The lack of sufficient nutritious food creates hunger and food insecurity which directly affects the living condition of the people. Globally 815 million people remain hungry during 2016 (FAO, 2017). Food insecurity affects both men and women. But there is evidence to illustrate that it is the women and children who are more vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity (ACCORD, 2007; WFP, 2009). The women from poor households suffer from moderate consumption of quality food which results intergenerational growth failure from mother to child. The lack of diverse diet results in undernutrition of women and as a result their children become more susceptible to disease which affects future productivity (Datta et al., 2008). The dietary diversity of individuals are associated with their socio-economic status. The households with higher income and other assets are likely to have more accessibility to diverse diet (Aronson and Datt, 2004). The rural poor people have low dietary diversity which means chronic dietary deficiency.

DIMORIAN REVIEW FOUNDATION
 Sankar, Dibrugarh, Assam, India
 Phone: 94361 74421
 Email: dimorianreview@rediffmail.com
 Website: www.dimorianreview.com

Women's College, Tinsukia
Tinsukia-786125



Evidential Proof of the Research Articles/Papers Published in Various Journals not available in Website (2020 to 2021)

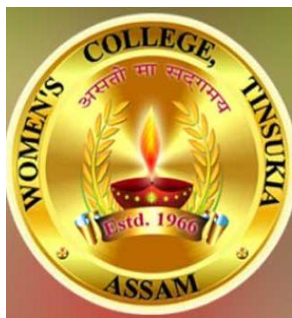
Dr. Tanusree Sarker

	<p>Professional or Supervisor in Children's Literature With special reference to Hindi-ur- Urdu 124</p> <p>Majumdar Sharmila Baruah 132</p> <p>Role of Naga Mother's Association as Peace Maker Dr. Tanusree Sarker 137</p> <p>Wing Behaviour of the Womenfolk of the Tea Garden Communities of Assam: A Study of Dibrugarh District Dr. (Mrs) Puspika Chandra 152</p> <p>A Study on Perception of Girl Students of Digoai College on Problems of Women Education Poban Gogoi & Pradipta Dutta 162</p> <p>'Death before Birth'-A Curse in Indian Society Ishani Senapati</p>	<p>Role of Naga Mother's Association as Peace Maker Dr. Tanusree Sarker</p> <p>Abstract Women in different parts of the world play an important role to resolve conflict and establish peace but most of the cases their contribution remains unrecognized. Insurgency, ethnic violence, substance abuse are common issues of North East India. A number of NGOs and social activists are working to save the youths from alcoholism and drug addiction or mediate peace talks between the rebel leaders and the Government authorities. In this article an attempt has been made to highlight the role of less known Naga Mothers Association for making peace in Nagaland.</p> <p>Key Words : Peace Making, Naga Mothers Association, Drug Addict, Insurgency, Nagaland, North East, Alcoholism.</p> <p>Introduction : "Peace is more easily achieved and more durable when women are involved in peace making process." Much has been discussed on the victimisation of women through rape, trafficking, domestic violence, child marriage but much is yet to be discovered on women's role in peace making process. Women's contribution in family, society and nation in different conflict situations need proper recognition. It has been found from various researches conducted in different parts of the world that the involvement of women in peace processes can bring more comprehensive and durable peace. At the same time the involvement of local women is more important instead of outside women's representation in peace making process. Women representation from the locality may be the key ingredient in a peaceful society as women are empowered to transform conflict. Be it national, international or regional level, women's participation in peace making process always result in lasting peace in the society.</p> <p>Associate Professor, Women's College, Tinsukia</p>
--	--	---

Dr. Theso Kropi

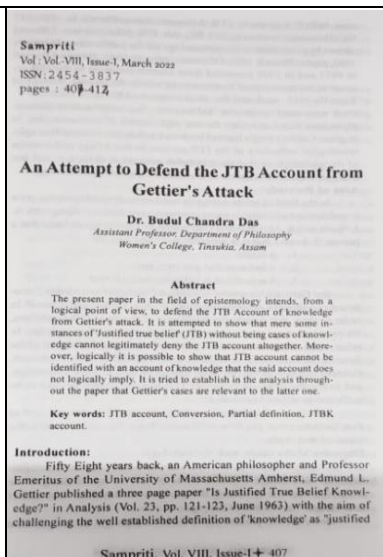
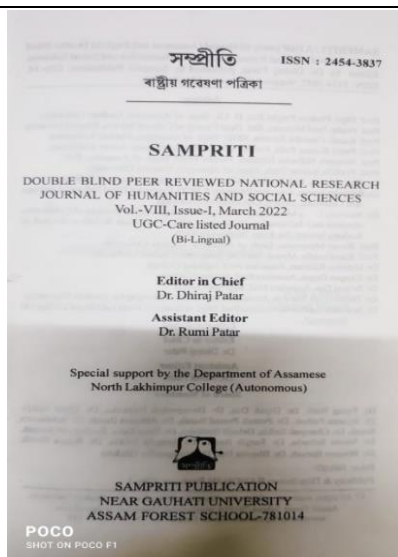
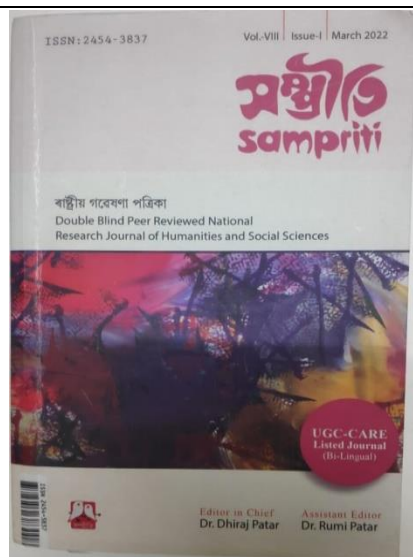
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • सामाजिक समरसता और गंधी 68-75 • डॉ. सत्य प्रकाश पाण्डे • आर्दना कट्टानी की यमीक्षा - येथे दोरजी थोम्बी अनामिया से हिंदी अनुवाद : प्रमोद कुमार तिवारी 76-83 • डॉ. जोराय बालाम नाबाम • "पुत्रन भरी साँसों में सरगम" मूल्यांकन जीवन का ध्वस्तन 84-88 • डॉ. चिब्रजिनी दूजे • महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी की आलोचना पद्धति 89-93 • डॉ. नीलम कुमारी • मध्यपूर्वीय भक्ति साधना पर महायान बौद्ध दर्शन का प्रभाव 94-100 • डॉ. बुद्ध शंभु • ओपॉरिटी आज भी मेरी आँखें नम कर जाती 101-108 • डॉ. मनीष कुमार • विज्ञापन : संवेदना की राजनीति 109-121 • डॉ. राजीव रंजन प्रसाद • कबीर के काव्य में दलित चेतना 122-126 • अमृत वासुदेव • डॉ. अकेल मेहता • दलितों में पारम्परिक ऊँच-नीच का भाव: सिकंदर का दर्द गरिजा कुमारी 127-130 • हिन्दी कहानी का रूप विधान: उद्धरण और विकास 131-145 • डा. विवेकानंद उपाध्याय • आदिवासी सामाजिक संरचना और हिंदी उपन्यासों में प्रतिबिम्बित जीवन 146-153 • डॉ. हरीश कुमार • कुँवर नारायण की कविताओं में अभिव्यक्त मातृवाचिकता 154-158 • रानिनी मलिक 	<p>ISBN: 978-81-945451-2-5</p> <p>प्रकाशक : एकेडमिक पब्लिशिंग नेटवर्क</p> <p>18-ए, मंडावली / फजलपुर मंडावली, दिल्ली-110002</p> <p>शाखा: कमाकुछि, बरपेटा, असम- 781352</p> <p>संस्करण : 2020</p> <p>मूल्य: ₹ 650</p> <p>© प्रकाशक</p> <p>अवरण : जितेन्द्र पुरी</p> <p>कम्प्यूटर कम्पोजिंग : शिव शक्ति इंटरप्राइजेज नई दिल्ली-110018</p> <p>मुद्रक : कॉम्पैक्ट प्रिंटर्स, दिल्ली-110002</p> <p>गोबा : 7678245992, 9667062977</p> <p>ई-मेल : apnetwork18@gmail.com</p> <p>वेबसाइट : https://academicpublish.in/</p> <p>Bhasha Sahitya Aur Sanskriti Vishleshan Book Ed. By Dr. Anuruddha Bayan, Priyanka Kumari, Sunil Chaudhary Published by Academic Publishing Network for Madhya Kamrup College and Shodhsamvad Research Forum</p>
--	--	--

Women's College, Tinsukia
Tinsukia-786125

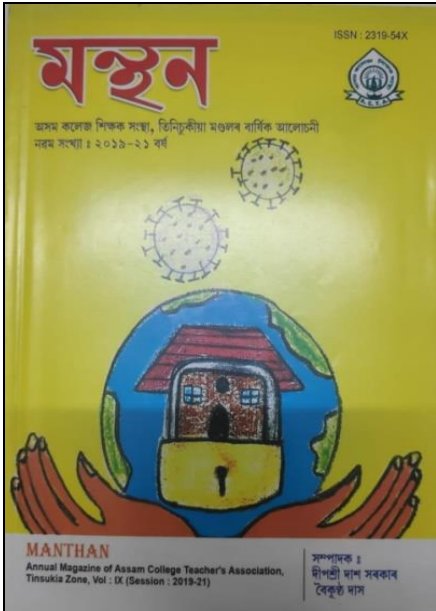


Evidential Proof of the Research Articles/Papers Published in Various Journals not available in Website (Session: 2021to 2022)

Dr. Budul Chandra Das



Dr. Budul Chandra Das



- New Education Policy, 2019
Dr. Anjumoni Boruah ৭০
- সোণোবাল কছাড়ী প্রাথমিক সনাক্তকৃত ঐতিহাসিক পরিচরিত : এটি বিশ্লেষণাত্মক অধ্যয়ন
শীলা দেবেজান ৭৪
- Importance Of Statistics In Economics
Meherun Nisha Begum ৮০
- উন্নয়ন আন্দোলন যুক্তিবাদ "সুদক্ষমতাবী যন্ত্র" উপন্যাসক মানবকথা
প্রকাশ : এক বিশ্লেষণাত্মক অধ্যয়ন
কামলী বেগম ৮৪
- Women's Participation In Urban Politics: A Case Study of Town Committees and Municipal Board of Tinsukia District of Assam (2001-2014)
Gayatri Medhi Mahanta ৯২
- গ্রিকেরী জ্ঞানগোষ্ঠী সাক্ষাৎ আৰু অলংকায় : পৰাম্পৰা আৰু পৰিৱৰ্তন
পৰী বসু ৯৭
- Students Involvement : A Development Method in Higher Education
Papori Handique ৯৭
- বিকল্পতা বহন জ্ঞানগোষ্ঠী সনু সত্ৰা
ড° কমলেশ শইকীয়া ১০৬
- Adolescent's Mental Health during COVID-19 Pandemic
Dr. Sanjita Chetia ১১১
- When it is Justified to State "I Know": A Philosophical Perspective
Dr. Budul Chandra Das ১১৬
- Vaccine Diplomacy
Dr. Tanusree Sarker ১১৪
- Higher Education and Marginalized Classes: An Exploration
Dr. Pranjit Saikia ১১৭
- শিক্ষা, শিক্ষক আৰু সুকথা
ড° কমলেশ কলিতা ১০৪

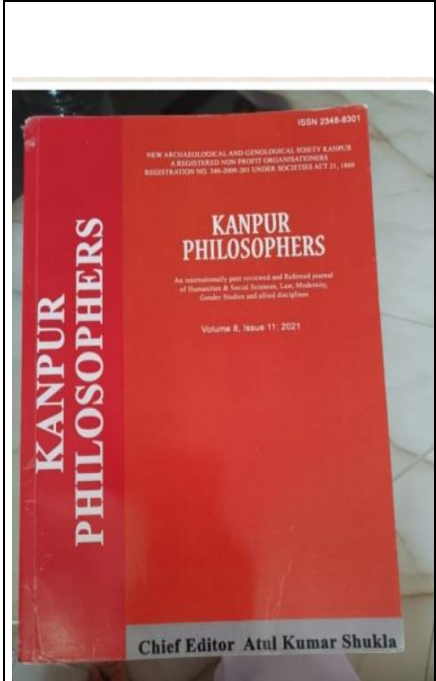
When it is Justified to State "I Know": A Philosophical Perspective

Dr. Budul Chandra Das
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Philosophy, Women's College, Tinsukia

When one states, 'I know that p', it implies that the speaker has 'knowledge' regarding 'p'. But to understand this simple statement we must know the meaning of the term 'knowledge'. In other words, we must have a clear concept regarding the term 'knowledge' i.e. what does the term mean. And defining 'knowledge' is one of the basic problems of epistemology. It is an age old problem that started in the distant period of the early Greek philosophy. The best attempt to resolve the problem, however, may be observed in Plato's *Theaetetus* written c. 360 BC. Although this dialogue was inconclusively, it succeeded in framing a schematic definition of knowledge that "true belief accompanied by a rational account is knowledge" (Section 201d). Though Plato himself did not endorse this formulation, it serves, at least, as the starting point of any discussion concerning the nature of knowledge, and this seems to be the reason for which contemporary epistemologists define knowledge as "Justified True Belief" ('JTB') and considers it as the 'standard definition' of knowledge which is formally presented in this trinitarian form that 'S (an agent) knows that p (a proposition)' if and only if (i) p is true, (ii) S believes that p is true, and (iii) S is justified in believing that p is true. Although this definition, known as JTB account of knowledge, was thought workable by most thinkers till 1963 (Pollock J. L., 1985, p. 180), its epistemological orthodoxy has been shattered due to the publication of a brief article "Is Justified True Belief Knowledge?" in *Analysis* (Vol.23, pp. 121-123, June 1963) by the American philosopher and Professor Emeritus of the University of Massachusetts Amherst, Edmund L. Gettier. By presenting two thought provoking counter-examples, Gettier in that article has shown inadequacy of the JTB account. In fact the counter-examples have pointed out the shortcomings of the justification condition that seems necessary, according to the said account, for having knowledge or making genuine knowledge-claims. Since then

১১৬ ♦ অসম কলেজ শিক্ষক সংস্থা, তিঁসুকীজোন ভল ৯, (সেশন: ২০১৯-২১) ২৪

Dr. Dreamsea Das



Kanpur Philosophers

A UGC-CARE Journal

Biannual Journal of
New Archaeological & Genological Society

TRACES OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY IN JEAN-PAUL SARTRE'S EXISTENTIALISM

Dreamsea Das Assistant Professor, Department of Philosophy Women's College, Tinsukia, Assam
Email: ddb2008@gmail.com

Abstract: During the period of world war-II the fate of human beings were at hazard. The existence of a man was valued as a weapon against one enemy. As a result of developing a mind which will rescue human existence from the trap of brutal beings. As a result of that the philosophy of 'Existentialism' came into forefront. Among these great philosophers the name of Jean-Paul Sartre was of great importance. Sartre has not much effort to conceptualize Existentialism as a real philosophy. He proclaimed the freedom of man to be absolute and wanted to establish that in man's life existence precedes essence. His philosophy surrounds human life. He wanted to explore human nature in this respect his book "Being and Nothingness" (L'Être et le Néant, 1943) has been able to offer a great influence. In this book he tried to analyse the ontology of human reality and Sartre believed that such ontology is a preface to morality and as such in human life morality plays a great role. It is in this context the present paper intends to find out the traces of morality in Sartre's Existential philosophy.

Key words: Existentialism, Freedom, Human reality, Morality, Sartre

Objectives: 1. To analyse Jean-Paul Sartre's concept of Existentialism
2. To find out the traces of moral philosophy in Sartre's existentialism

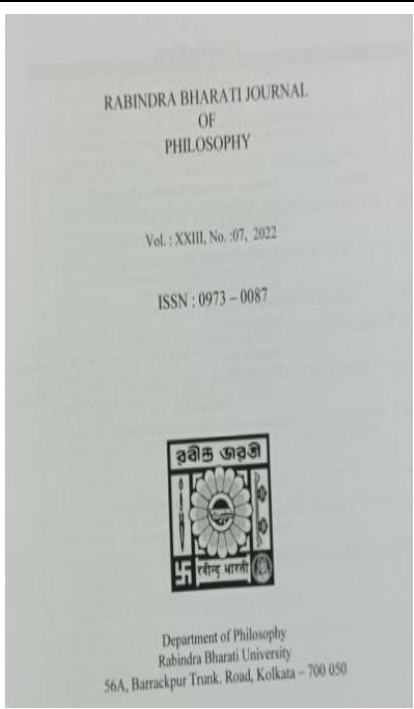
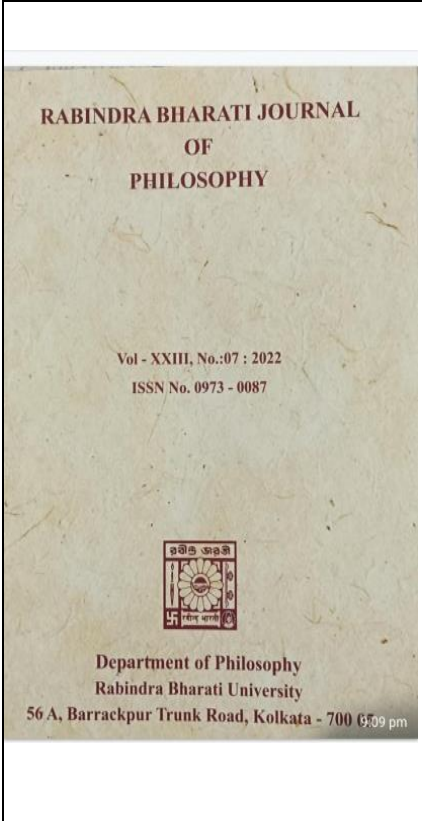
Methodology: In the preparation of the paper secondary materials have been used. Secondary materials have been used such as books, journals, articles etc. In writing of the paper, the hermeneutical method has been used.

Introduction: Jean-Paul Sartre, the French philosopher is regarded as one of the chief pioneers of existentialism. He was influenced by his German teacher Heidegger and as such he propounded the concept of secular and atheistic existentialism. Apart from his book "Being and Nothingness", his books like "Existentialism and Humanism", "Saint Genet", "Critique of Dialectical Reason", "The Idea of the Family" etc. are also contributing a lot in the development of the existential thoughts. Sartre believed that the empirical world is divided into two parts: man and objects or consciousness and material world. Sartre in his book "Being and Nothingness" said,
"Man can understand his own existence on the basis of difference between consciousness and material reality. When I know an object, I come to feel that I am not that object. Thus, I know that my consciousness is something, which is not an object. The objective how shall I determine my future. This freedom is my existence. Thus, it depends on my freedom like to be free or not, because freedom is my beingright."

ANALYSIS: In this context it should be mentioned that the concept of freedom which is the backbone of Sartre's existentialism, is the centre of his thoughts on morality also. In common view morality consists in man's action. These actions which are in accordance to the welfare of human beings and

Kanpur Philosophers ISSN 2348-8301, Volume-8, Issue-11, 2021
Page | 60
9:09 pm

Dr. Dreamsea Das



RABINDRA BHARATI JOURNAL OF PHILOSOPHY
ISSN : 0973-0087

INFLUENCE OF ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE IN RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S CONCEPT OF NATURE OF MAN

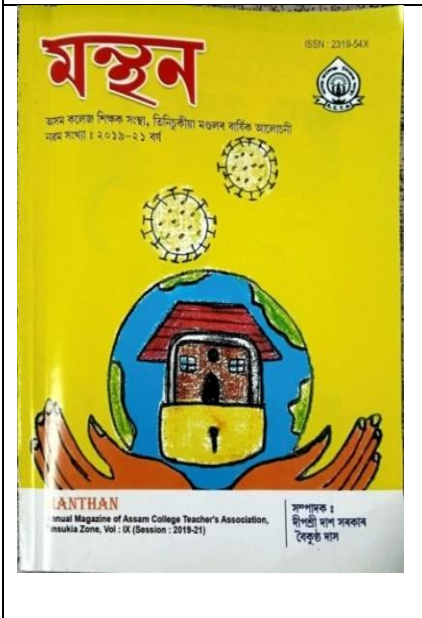
Dr. Dramsa Das Assistant Professor Department of Philosophy Women's College, Tinsukia Assam-786125

Abstract
Rabindranath Tagore was a universal personality. The roots of his intellectual creativity lies in the Upanishads, in the majestic poetry of Kalidasa, in the lyrics of Vaisnavas, in the mystic poems of Kabir and the religious atmosphere of the Brahma Samaj. Different philosophers have described the character of Tagore's philosophy differently. Hirshendranath Datta describes his philosophy as Concrete Monism. Rabindranath Tagore takes the meaning of the term 'Darshan' in a literal manner. That is why he put much emphasis on personal realisation. In 'Religion of Man', he says, "I have already made the confession that my religion is a poet's religion. All that I feel about it is from vision and not from knowledge. Frankly, I acknowledge that I cannot satisfactorily answer any question about evil or about what happens after death. Nevertheless, I am sure that there have come moments in my own experience when my soul has touched the infinite conscious of it through the illumination of joy"
Key words: creation, Concrete Monism, humanized, renunciation, universal man.

Review of Literature
In his work, 'Gitanjali' (1910), Tagore usages modernized images from Indian love poetry to symbolize his yearning to merge with the Supreme. So, the mud-stained traveler, the parched summer earth, the bride awaiting the return of her lord, the first monsoon shower, the flowers, the rivers and the orchard are images which gain a mystical depth in these poems. The infinite Supreme Person appears as finite in his manifestation in individuals. A man has to reveal the Supreme Person through creative service. He had formulated spiritual conception of man's personality. Personality is the spiritual principle of unity. Tagore's concept of personality exalts the individual human beings.
Frank Thilly, in his book, 'A History of Philosophy' (1994) writes, Humanism finds its way into the ecclesiastical and secular courts, and spreads until even the universities are touched by its influence. The poets themselves are affected by the same culture. Interest is aroused in human achievement; human talents are no longer counted as insignificant or despicable and man is glorified. Art and architecture are humanized, medieval art, expression of the spirit of darkness, suffering and death, gives way to the art of Renaissance, which is an expression of natural joy of life.
In his work, 'Indian Thought and its Development', A. Schweitzer, says that Tagore's magnificent ingeniousness he simultaneously identifies God with the universe and regards Him as its creator.
In an Article, 'Humanism of Rabindranath' J. Bhattacharjee says that, Humanism and theory on creation and evolution, but he used philosophical vision in order to have a complete understanding of man and the world. After studying the harsh analysis of science and dry logic, he declared that man is the right object of love and worship. Rabindranath's humanism too is based on his deep faith in God. In his theory we find a strong and fervent desire to serve God through material and hence it is more appealing and inspiring.
Objectives
• To analyze Rabindranath Tagore's concept of Religion and Philosophy.
• To find out the influence of ancient Indian culture in Tagore's concept of nature of man.

Methodology
Vol. : XXIII, No.07, 2022

Dr. Tanusree Sarker



- New Education Policy, 2019 50
Dr. Anjumoni Baruah
- গবেষণা কল্যাণ বাহু সনাতন উদ্দেশ্যে গীতাংগণী 50
শিবদেবী শ্রী নিয়মপত্র জ্ঞান
- গীতাংগণী 58
Dr. Meherun Nisha Begum
- Importance Of Statistics In Economics 60
Dr. Meherun Nisha Begum
- গীতাংগণী মনোবৈজ্ঞানিক "স্বকল্পবোধ" উপস্থাপন মনোবৈজ্ঞানিক
প্রকাশ : ৬৬ বিজ্ঞানোক্ত জ্ঞান
- গীতাংগণী ৬০
- Women's Participation in Urban Politics: A Case Study of Town Committees and Municipal Board of Tinsukia District of Assam (2001-2014) 62
Dr. Gayatri Medhi Mahanta
- গীতাংগণী জন্মোত্তম সাক্ষাৎ মাতৃ জন্মোত্তম : পঞ্চম সাক্ষাৎ শিবদেবী
শ্রী শ্রী ৬২
- Students Involvement : A Development Method in Higher Education 64
Dr. Papuri Handique
- গীতাংগণী ৬৪
- গীতাংগণী মনোবৈজ্ঞানিক স্বাস্থ্য সুরক্ষা ৬৪
Dr. ডাঃ কল্পন শ্রীশ্রী
- Adolescent's Mental Health during COVID-19 Pandemic 66
Dr. Dr. Sanjita Chetia
- When it is Justified to State "I Know": A Philosophical Perspective 68
Dr. Dr. Babul Chandra Das
- Vaccine Diplomacy 70
Dr. Dr. Tanusree Sarker
- Higher Education and Marginalized Classes: An Exploration 72
Dr. Dr. Pranjali Saitta
- গীতাংগণী, গীতাংগণী, গীতাংগণী 74
Dr. ডাঃ জয়দেব গণ্ডি

Vaccine Diplomacy

Dr. Tanusree Sarker
Associate Professor, Department of Political Science Women's College, Tinsukia

Vaccine Diplomacy, a form of medical diplomacy, is the use of vaccine to improve a country's diplomatic relationship and influence of other countries. The Covid 19 pandemic has disrupted the daily life of people around the world and changed the shape of global politics since last year. Health diplomacy had less importance comparing to political, economic or military diplomacy but Covid 19 pandemic has brought new momentum in health diplomacy and the countries like India also plays an important role in this regard. India's vaccine diplomacy named as 'vaccine Maitri' campaign began on January 21, 2021 inspired by ancient Indian philosophical foundation 'Vasudevakutumbokam'.
Being one of the largest pharmaceuticals manufacturers, India produces around 60% of the world's vaccines by volume. By the first wave of Covid 19, India had been worse affected and desperately needed vaccine to protect its citizens from this virus as well as its economy. However, while India has developed several vaccine candidates in different stages of clinical trials, the main vaccine it uses for vaccine diplomacy is Covishield, the adapted version of the British vaccine developed by AstraZeneca and Oxford University. The Serum Institute of India, the world's largest vaccine manufacturer, signed a deal in April 2020 to produce 1 billion AstraZeneca-Oxford vaccine doses, half for domestic use and half for other low- and middle-income countries, charging only production costs. By January 3, 2021, when India approved emergency use of the AstraZeneca-Oxford vaccine, the Serum Institute had produced 40-50 million doses of Covishield, with an expected production of 300 million doses by July. With limited domestic inoculation capacity, India has excess vaccines for diplomatic purposes.
India's 'neighbourhood first policy' enables India to focus on donation of vaccines to its neighbours in South Asia and her partners in Africa and South East Asia. India has engaged in bilateral and multilateral vaccine diplomacy. India's vaccine donation started in January, 2021. India donated 2 million doses to Bangladesh, 1.5 million to Myanmar, 1 million to Nepal, 500,000 each to Sri Lanka and Afghanistan, 150,000 to

Mr. Somen Paul

এক বছর - বিক্রমবর্ষের পুরনো (100th Anniversary) স্মরণীয় পত্রিকা
 আয়তন : ১০০ পৃষ্ঠার ১০০ পৃষ্ঠার পত্রিকা (১০০ পৃষ্ঠার) ও ১০০ পৃষ্ঠার পত্রিকা।

এবং মঞ্জুরা



(বাংলা ভাষা, সাহিত্য ও গবেষণাধর্মী মাসিক পত্রিকা)

৬৩ চতুর্থ বর্ষ, ১৪১ সংখ্যা, নভেম্বর, ২০২১

সম্পাদক

ডা. সন্দনামোহন বোরী

ব. প. প্রকাশন
 উল্লাসপুর, কলকাতা, প. ক.

১০ বিদ্যুৎ বর্তনী সঞ্চালনের মূল্যবোধ শার্কা : 'সেতু' ১১১
 বা 'অনুষ্ঠান' উৎসব : অল্পন কর ১১১
 ১১ মূল্যবোধ জন্মের সময় এক অল্পন কর ১১১
 ১২ অল্পন কর ১১১
 ১৩ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ১৪ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ১৫ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ১৬ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ১৭ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ১৮ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ১৯ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ২০ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ২১ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ২২ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ২৩ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ২৪ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ২৫ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ২৬ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ২৭ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ২৮ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ২৯ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৩০ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৩১ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৩২ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৩৩ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৩৪ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৩৫ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৩৬ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৩৭ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৩৮ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৩৯ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৪০ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৪১ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৪২ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৪৩ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৪৪ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৪৫ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৪৬ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৪৭ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৪৮ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৪৯ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৫০ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৫১ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৫২ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৫৩ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৫৪ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৫৫ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৫৬ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৫৭ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৫৮ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৫৯ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১
 ৬০ অল্পন করের উৎস ১১১

প্রাচীন ও মধ্যযুগে বাংলা অভিধানবিদ্যা চর্চা : সমীক্ষা ও মূল্যায়ন

সোমন পাল

সারসংক্ষেপ :
 অভিধান এক ধরনের গ্রন্থ, যাতে একটা নির্দিষ্ট ভাষার শব্দসমূহ পৃথকভাবে
 তালিকাভুক্ত থাকে এবং শব্দসমূহের অর্থ, উচ্চারণ, ব্যুৎপত্তি, ব্যবহার ইত্যাদি বিধি
 ও ব্যাখ্যারিত থাকে। এটা গ্রীক শব্দ, হাজার হাজার বছর আগে গ্রীসের
 অনেক সভ্যতার উদ্দেশ্যে রচনা করা অভিধানের ব্যবহার অনেক প্রাচীন। সর্বশেষে পুরনো
 অভিধান পণ্ডার গ্রেগে অক্সফোর্ডের সারসংক্ষেপের সমসাময়িক হিসেবে অভিধান
 শব্দসমূহের উপর। অক্সফোর্ডে ২০০০ খ্রিস্টাব্দে প্রকাশিত এই অভিধানের সমস্ত শব্দ
 যা যা এবং (বর্তমান সিংহ) এলাকার। পরবর্তী সময়ে বলা হবে, বিশ্বের অন্য
 ইংরেজি অভিধানের সাক্ষ্য হিসেবে জন গারল্যান্ড (John Garland) অভিধান
 লেখা হয় ১৯২৪ খ্রিস্টাব্দে। তার আগের ল্যাটিন ভাষায় বাংলা অভিধানের মূল
 উদ্দেশ্য ছিল। এই সময় থেকে বাংলা অভিধানের যাত্রা শুরু হলেও এ ক্ষেত্রে
 মধ্য অভিধানের ঐতিহ্য থেকে বিচ্ছিন্ন ছিল না। প্রাচীন ও মধ্যযুগের বাংলা অভিধান
 চর্চায় সেই ঐতিহ্য সম্পর্কে আলোকপাত করার জন্যই আলোচনা নিবন্ধের অন্তর্গত।
সূচক শব্দ :
 প্রাচীন, মধ্যযুগ, অভিধান।

প্রতিশ্রুতি বিম্ব :
 প্রাচীন ও মধ্যযুগের বাংলা অভিধান সমীক্ষায় অবতীর্ণ হওয়ায় আগে অভিধান
 বলতে গ্রীক বী বোঝায় সেই সম্পর্কে স্পষ্ট ধারণা নেওয়া দরকার। 'Dictionary'-
 র বাংলা প্রতিশব্দ 'অভিধান'। 'Dictionary' শব্দটা এসেছে ল্যাটিন শব্দ 'Dictionarium'
 থেকে, যার অর্থ 'শব্দের জাহাজ'। অভিধান কেমের ভাষায় শব্দসমষ্টি বলতে
 অনুবাদী সাজিয়ে মুদ্রিত থাকে যাতে প্রয়োজনীয় শব্দের অর্থ অক্ষর করে বিচার
 সহজে পাওয়া যায়। অভিধান শব্দের বানান, অর্থ, উচ্চারণ, প্রতিশব্দ, পরিভাষা,
 প্রতিবন্ধ ও ব্যাকরণ বিধির মিশ্রণ থাকে। একটা শব্দ ব্যবহার মতো করে অর্থ দেওয়া
 হতে পারে, অভিধান থেকে তা জানা যায়। সেখানে শব্দের উৎস ও ব্যুৎপত্তি
 পাওয়া যায়। জান-বিজ্ঞানের অনুরূপে জড়িত শব্দের সংজ্ঞা অভিধানের বিধির
 কেমের একটা শব্দ কবে থেকে গ্রন্থে ব্যবহার হয়ে আসছে, কবে থেকে কেম
 এবং মঞ্জুরা-নভেম্বর, ২০২১ ।।। ২০২