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P.O. - MAJDIA, DIST. NADIA PIN – 741507 WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

3.3.1 Number of research papers per teachers in the journals notified on UGC website (UGC CARE and/or SCOPUS) during the last five years: 2018-19 to 2022-23


List of Documents Attached:

1. List of the 13 journals notified on UGC website (UGC CARE and/or SCOPUS) during the last five years (2018-19 to 2022-23) highlighting the four journals that are in UGC CARE and/or SCOPUS but erroneously excluded from the recommended pool
2. First page of the research article highlighting the name of the author(s), the affiliating institute and the year of publication
3. Proof of inclusion of four journal articles in UGC CARE and/or SCOPUS but erroneously excluded from the recommended pool



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3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC CARE list during the last five years: 13 ***

Sl. No.	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to website of the Journal
1	Religious Rituals and Environmental Issues: Intergenerational Perceptions on Well-being	Dr. Sanjay Sarkar	Sociology	Sociological Bulletin	2019	eISSN: 245702 57 ISSN: 003802 29	https://journals.sagepub.com/home/SOB
2	Saviour (Trans.)	Shilpi Basak	English	Journal of Literature and Aesthetics	2019	2778-523X print only	https://jlaindia.com/
3	Kanyasree Prakalpa in West Bengal- Meeting the Sustainable Development Goal: A District Level Analysis	Somnath Bandyopadhyay	Commerce	Review of Research: International Online Multidisciplinary Journal	2019	2249-894X	https://www.olderor.lbp.world/


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4	SOCIO-CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC PROFILE OF SHERPA WOMEN INKALIMPONG DISTRICT OF WEST BENGAL:A CASE STUDY OF MANEYDARA FOREST VILLAGE	Dipika Lama	Defence Studies	Purakala	2020	0971-2143	https://www.scholarimpact.org/0971-2143-purakala.html
5	Information Management Systems in College Libraries: A Study of College Libraries of Nadia District in West Bengal	Sanat Kumar Biswas	Library	College Libraries	2020	0972-1975	https://collegelibraries.in/index.php/CL
6	Mongolkabya Narir Shromobritti O Samajik Obosthan	Bhabesh Majumdar	Bengali	Tabu Ekalavya	2020	0976-9463	https://portal.issn.org/resource/ISSN/0976-9463
7	Triangulating Employment, Education And Globalisation : An Exposition Of Out-Migration From Darjeeling Hills In West Bengal	Dr. Animesh Andrew Lulam Rai & Dipika Lama (Joint Paper)	Sociology & Defence Studies	Journal of the Social Sciences, Kuwait	2020	0253-1097	https://cosmosimpactfactor.com/page/journals_details/5700.html


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8	MGNREGA and Migration: The Case of Tribal Women in West Bengal	Arindam Chakrab orty	Commerce	Orissa Economic Journal	2021	0976- 5409	http://www.odishaeconomicjournal.in/
9	UDARNITIB AD O PESHAGOTO PORICHITIR SANKAT	Ripan Biswas	Philosophy	EBONG MAHUA	2021	Not Avail able	NOT AVAILABLE
10	In Search of 'Illusory' Wholeness: Urban existence in Sarnath Banerjee's Graphic Novel Corridor	Shubhaiyu Chakrab orty	English	Dialog- a biannual peer- reviewed journal Journal of Punjab & Chandigarh University	2021	0975- 4881	https://dialog.puchd.ac.in/
11	COMPREHEN DING INFORMATIO N LITERACY AND RESEARCH ETHICS TO ELUDE PLAGIARISM	Sanat Kumar Biswas	Library Dept.	College Libraries	2022	0972- 1975	https://collegelibraries.in/index.php/CL


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12	SETTLEMENT OF AN UNSETTLED LAND : A PRECONDITION FOR NATIONAL SECURITY (AN ISSUE OF CHAR MEGHNA - AN UNSETTLED LAND AT NADIA DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL)	Subrata Ray	Defence Studies	PURANA	2022	0555-7860	https://ignca.gov.in/purana/
13	TRADITIONAL LIBRARY MANAGEMENT TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE	Sanat Kumar Biswas	Library Dept.	COLLEGE LIBRARIES	2022	0972-1975	https://collegelibraries.in/index.php/CL

*** The four journals highlighted in yellow are in the UGC CARE list and/ or SCOPUS but erroneously excluded from the recommended pool.

The proof of their inclusion in UGC CARE list is evident from the website of the journal itself which has been mentioned in the above list. (In case the website is not found, as in the case of *Ebong Mahua* journal listed above, a photocopy of the page mentioning the journal name in the UGC CARE list from the official website <https://ugccare.unipune.ac.in/> has been provided.)


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Religious Rituals and Environmental Issues: Intergenerational Perceptions on Well-being

Sociological Bulletin

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Sanjoy Sarkar¹

Abstract

The basic concern of this article is to explore the people's nature of acceptance on the initiatives taken by different national and international organisations to increase the well-being of common people irrespective of their origin of residence and other socio-economic variables. The comparative features of rural and urban communities in relation to their basic scope and infrastructure conceptualise the world around them. When they are practising religious rituals, then the people of both the locals are homogeneous in character without any type of strata among them, and sociologically, this form of homogeneousness appeared as religious community. The research question of this article stemmed from this point. Are the people of a specific religious community given higher priority in terms of good health or religious rituals when they use sacred water irrespective of their origin of residence and other socio-economic variables? Water is a sign and symbol of sacredness to religious rituals, while polluted water is harmful for good health.

Keywords

Rural–Urban, religious rituals, sacred water, water pollution, good health

Introduction

The 21st century started with global leaders thinking about ways to reduce human suffering and increase human well-being. This was reflected by bringing into being an umbrella-like concept—the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

¹ Sudhirañjan Lahiri Mahavidyalaya, Majdia, West Bengal, India.

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Sage Journals

Sociological Bulletin

[Journal indexing and metrics](#)

Journal overview and metrics

[Description](#) [Aims and scope](#) [Metrics](#) [Abstracting and indexing](#)



Abstracting and indexing

This journal is included in the following abstracting and indexing databases.

- DeepDyve
- Dutch-KB
- Indian Citation Index (ICI)
- J-Gate
- OCLC
- Ohio
- Portico
- ProQuest: Social Science Premium Collection
- ProQuest: Sociological Abstracts
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- SCOPUS
- UGC-CARE (GROUP II)

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Journal information


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UGC-CARE List

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Journal Details

Journal Title (in English Language)	Journal of Literature and Aesthetics (print only) (Current Table of Content)
Publication Language	English
Publisher	Indian Documentation Service Pvt. Ltd.
ISSN	2278-523X
E-ISSN	NA
Discipline	Arts and Humanities
Subject	Arts and Humanities (all)
Focus Subject	Literature and Literary Theory
UGC-CARE coverage years	from June-2019 to Present


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JOURNAL OF LITERATURE & AESTHETICS

An international peer-reviewed journal devoted to critical and creative writing in English

ABOUT

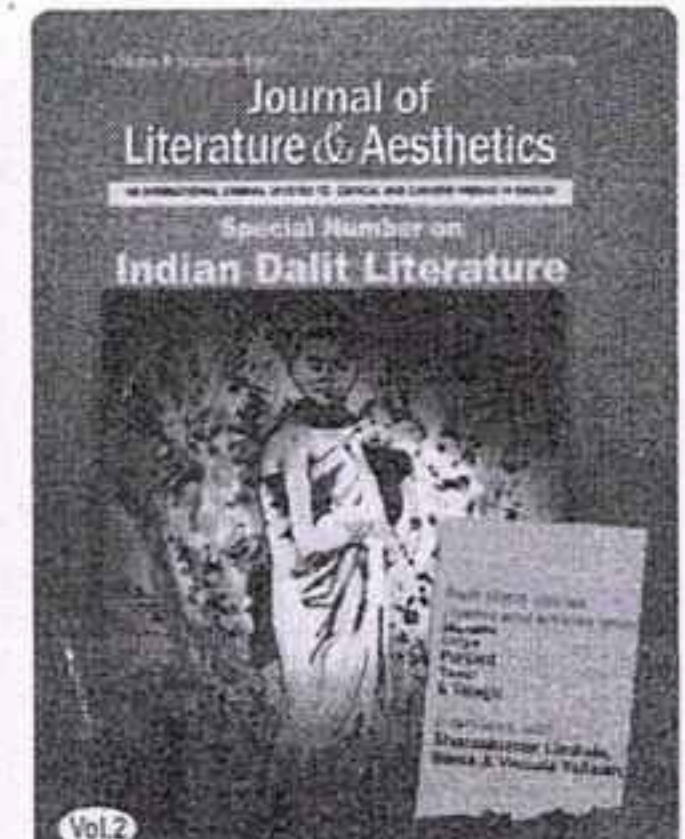
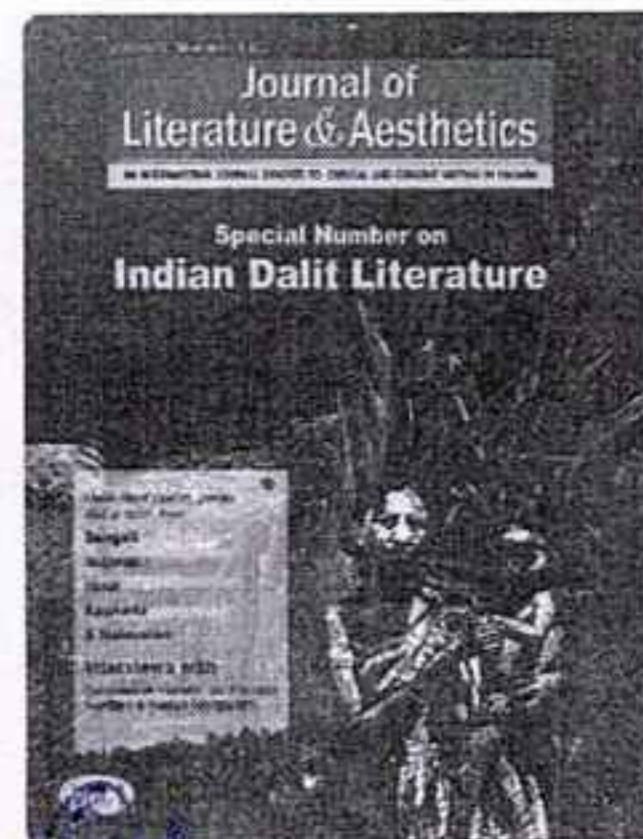
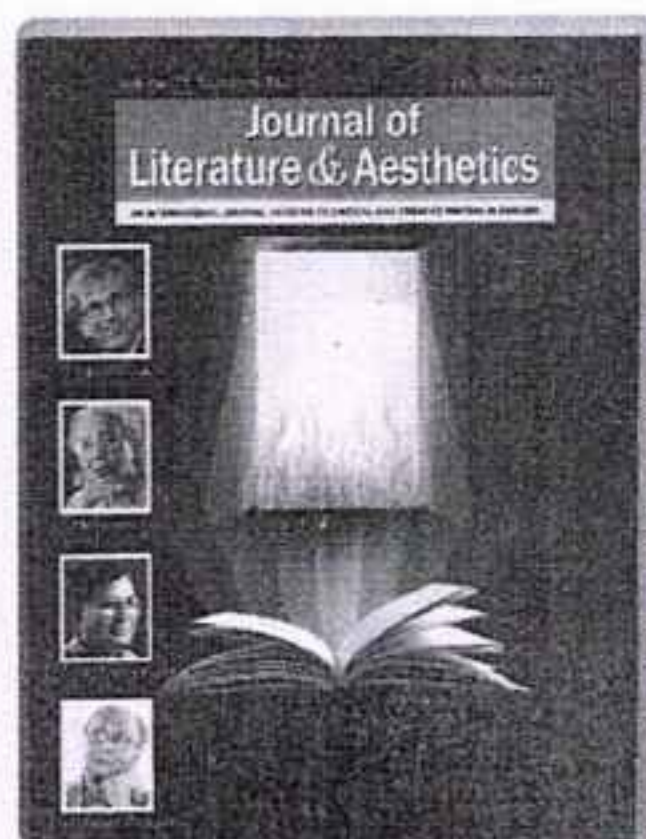
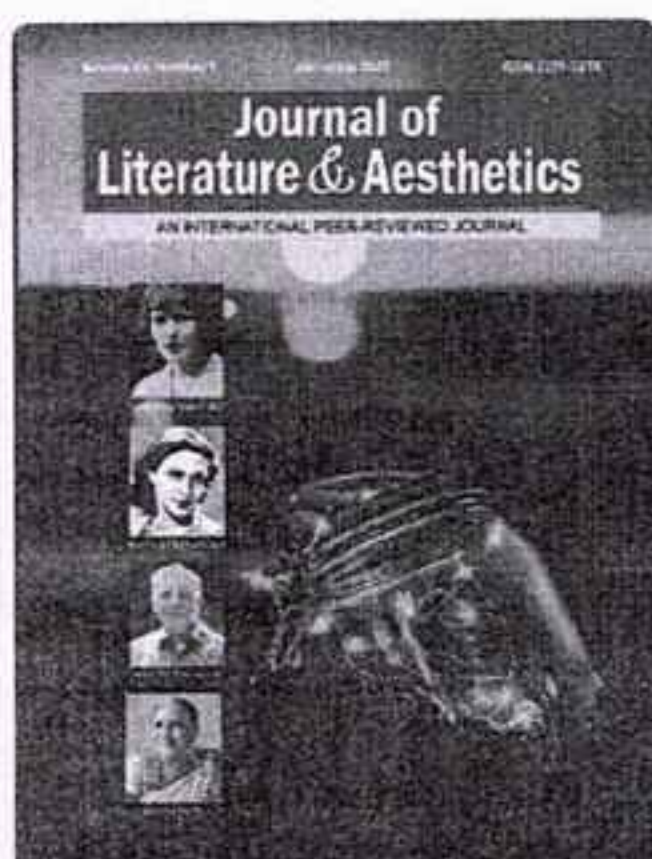
Journal of Literature and Aesthetics is an international peer-reviewed, indexed journal devoted to critical and creative writing in English. It is published from Kollam, Kerala, India, twice a year in May and October.

It publishes a wide range of research articles on literary, intellectual, and cultural topics, as well as poems, short stories, interviews with outstanding authors, and in-depth reviews of recent and new books. It also aims to publish the best new writings in various Indian and foreign languages, translated into English.

The journal was founded in 1984 by K. Venkatachary, Professor of English, Osmania University, Hyderabad. It ran as a quarterly for four years from 1984 to 1987 and resumed publication in 1996. Since 2001, the journal has been regularly published as a biannual.

UGC approved journal. CARE List Ser.no 177 (Arts & Humanities)

ISSN: 2278-523X




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Saviour

Tilottama Majumder

Trans. Shilpi Basak



Night has fallen. There is complete silence outside. Ramesh Dhada, the security guard of ATM takes a short glance at his watch. The outside weather is announcing the arrival of winter. Ramesh Dhada has fully covered himself with wintry cloths as he has to safeguard this ATM room whole night. The bank has installed a cold machine inside the room and the room always stinks like corpse-preserving-chilling. You cannot even keep that machine shut down because that is the only ventilation for breathing. If the door is shut, the room turns into more breach-proof than even that of the bridal chamber of mythical Lakshmindara. So the room remains chill, be it summer or winter. Moreover, the coldness of the outside wind increases with the night. So solid wintry flannel dresses is a must here. Yet when he comes to this Taltabagan area from his home by cycling 8km, he always sweats heavily. Once he reaches the ATM room, he relieves his fatigue and then crosses the road where flows a canal cut from the original Ganga to piss. It is very embarrassing however if you feel the pressure inside for defecating. In daytime, Ramesh goes to the house of Montu Ghosh that side. Both Montu Ghosh and his wife are amiable people. Together they run a shop where they make tea, omelet, 'roti', 'ghugni' and thus somehow manage their livelihood. A few auto-drivers, employees from the far 'Sevasadan' or officials of the newly sprouting housing complexes farther are the regular customers of Montu Ghosh. The family members of the patients of 'Sevasadan', the drivers of their car also come here. They withdraw cash from Ramesh Dhada's machine-room and enjoy a cup of tea from Montu Ghosh' counter. Ramesh observes their faces and gets an idea about the conditions of their patients.

He need not go to lavatory in the night. He is healthy. His works are rule-bound. For this strict rule-bounding nature, his wife and daughter often speak harsh. But he doesn't care. It has now become his habit to care about his health. Yet Montu Ghosh has assured him, "Feel free when you need to use lavatory even in the night. After all, people feel good if they can help each other in distress. Isn't it?" That is good, thinks Ramesh Dhada. Yet why should

Josh Sreedharan: former Professor and Head, School of English & Foreign Languages, Thalassery Campus, Kannur University. He is a senior academician, critic and author.

Manasvini Rai: research scholar in English at the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, MNIT, Jaipur, Rajasthan. She writes poetry and a regular blog at www.ofallwritingandtalkingmovingpictures.wordpress.com.

Nabina Das: poet and writer based in Hyderabad. Her fifth publication and third poetry volume is *Sanskarnama* (Red River 2017).

Neha Soman: research scholar in the Department of English and Foreign Languages, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. Her area of specialization is Israeli Area Studies and she has done her Master of Philosophy in select Jewish literature exploring the causes of Jewish displacement and wanderism, employing the theory of Psychogeography.

Padmanabhan, B.: Assistant Professor in the Department of English and Foreign Languages, Bharathiar University, teaching postgraduate students and doing research in cognitive literary studies. His other research interests are ethnic and area studies, the theatre of absurd, post-colonial and subaltern studies and digital humanities.

Panchali Mukherjee: Fulbright Scholar who is also the recipient of a merit scholarship from Jamia Millia Islamia University. She is presently Associate Professor and Coordinator of the Department of English for Postgraduate Studies, Christ Academy Institute for Advanced Studies, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

Robert Denish Wood: a well-known writer living in Western Australia. He is of Malayali origin and has written for a number of Australian and international publications, including many in India. His work has been translated into Marathi and Hindi.

Satchidanandan, K: highly acclaimed bilingual poet, critic and editor and the former secretary of Central Sahitya Akademy, New Delhi. His works include *Satchidandante Kavitalak*, *Poornam*, *Gesture*, *Indian Literature: Positions and Propositions*, *Indian Literature Paradigms and Perspectives* and *Readings, Indian Literature and Beyond*. He is one of the greatest living poets in Malayalam.

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KANYASHREE PRAKALPA IN WEST BENGAL — MEETING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: A DISTRICT LEVEL ANALYSIS

Dr. Somnath Bandyopadhyay

Assistant Professor in Commerce, Sudhiranjan Lahiri
Mahavidyalaya, Majdia, Nadia, West Bengal.



ABSTRACT:

The United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals try to address the global challenges in relation with poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity and peace and justice. The Goals are interconnected and in order to leave no one behind, the UN mandates that we achieve each Goal and target by 2030. In this context Kanyashree Prakalpa in West Bengal, launched in 2013 is a state sponsored conditional cash transfer scheme, targeted towards

women empowerment through preventing early child marriage and ensuring continuation of education of the girl children. The objective of the scheme has been to eliminate social exclusion, feminization and intergenerational cycles of poverty and facilitate justice to the women to ensure their participation in the economic activities at par with the men. Viewed from this angle the scheme has close approximation towards achievement of sustainable development goals, which are aimed at obtaining a more secure, more resilient, more equal world by 2030.

Thus this article attempts to make an appraisal of the scheme in the state which is in the vogue for last five years. On the basis of secondary data, and using mainly descriptive statistics and use of Principal Component analysis we have found that the performance of the scheme during last five years have been towards attaining its goal. We have also found that there exist wide variations in regard to performance of the different districts over the years. Further, we have found that over time the variations have been declining.

KEYWORDS: Kanyashree Prakalpa, Scheme, Sustainable Development Goals, Districts, Performance.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Since the time immemorial women in India have been regarded as 'lakshmi'. They are also treated as 'shakti' i.e. source of inspiration. In Vedic period women were placed at a very high status in the society and there was a philosophy that women should be brought and

educated with same care at par with men (Das, 2014). However there was deterioration in the status of women since the medieval age. In British colonial period Raja Rammohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar made concerted efforts for women empowerment. After independence there are several provisions in the Constitution of India in general regarding protection of rights of women and part-III of the Constitution under Article 12 in particular,

which confers right to equality irrespective of sex, caste, creed etc (Basu, 2005). The Prevention of Child Marriage Act, 2006 was enacted in the Indian Parliament primarily to safeguard India women from social atrocities. Despite all these efforts India women remained as a vulnerable class in our society (Mir, 2018).

West Bengal is no exception to this tragedy. In 2007-08, the state ranked fifth highest in the country in terms of child marriage and the problem was

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**SOCIO-CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC PROFILE OF SHERPA WOMEN IN
KALIMPONG DISTRICT OF WEST BENGAL:
A CASE STUDY OF MANEYDARA FOREST VILLAGE**

Ms. Dipika Lama
*Assistant Professor of Defence Studies,
Sudhiranjan Lahiri Mahavidyalaya,
Affiliated to the University of Kalyani.*

“You can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of its women” — Jawaharlal Nehru.

Abstract

India is one of the countries with the largest concentration of tribal population. These tribal groups are found residing in every corner of India, like in forest, hills, coastal areas etc. with various degrees of socio-economic backwardness. The tribal women constitute half the total population as in any other social group. The status of any social group is determined by its level of health, education, economy and other various factors. The tribal women play an important role than women of other social groups in India. As tribal women work harder and the income of the family and its management depend upon her. So, given this background, the present study deals with the Sherpa women residing in Maneydara forest village and the various roles played by them in enhancing their status, economy and management of the household. The paper also discusses the village where the pace of development is very slow and the various government initiatives implemented for the holistic development of the village.

Keywords: *Forest village, tribal women, Maneydara, tribal economy, community participation.*

Introduction

Women constitute half the world population and are an indispensable part of every social setup, be it primitive or tribal or modern society and no country can think of its development without taking women in the development and decision making process and procedures. To understand the status of women in any society particularly in tribal society, one has to look into various socio-cultural characteristics like caste, marital status, educational qualification, economic and political condition and access to information. Sahchidananda (1978) has argued that it is impossible to depict women's role and status in a single statement and similar complexity is found while studying tribal women. He has stated that women's role and status all over the world are generally determined by social institutions and its norms, religious ideologies, eco-systems and class position (Kolay and Bandela 2015: 264).

In most parts of rural India, women have played and continue to play a significant role in the economic sustenance of the families besides her traditional assignments of collecting fuelwood, fodder, fetching water and other items of everyday needs. The role of women in tribal society is much more important than any other type of social group in India because they work much harder and they are responsible for their family economy and management. Since women play important roles in international and national decision-making processes along with the household economies, unfortunately, they are still in a disadvantaged





Information Management Systems in College Libraries : a Study on College Libraries of Nadia District in West Bengal

Dr. Sanat Kumar Biswas*

&

Dr. Arun Kumar Chakraborty**

Abstract :

This article deals with information management and information catering systems in the light of the role of Academic Library and librarian for the same in Kalyani University affiliated under-graduate college libraries of Nadia district. Up to the end of the UGC Xth Plan, college libraries of Nadia district have managed their information by manual process. But during the XIth Plan, the scenario has been gradually changing, and some libraries are taking initiatives to shift their services from manual to an automated system by using library information management software. They realized the need for automation of the library services basically for Assessment and Accreditation of their college by NAAC. So, before the NAAC visit, some colleges have taken initiatives to install Library management Software. The first time in the year 2012, two colleges of this district installed reputed library software SOUL2.0 and yet to be completed their automation task. Although the present conditions of the college libraries and the information management process of this district are gradually increasing.

Key Words : College Library, Academic Library, Information management.

1. Introduction :

The library is the soul of an academic institution, and it is the storehouse of knowledge. The academic library played an important role in the teaching-learning process of an educational institution. And the teaching-learning operations of an educational institution run by close trigonal correlations among library, teachers and students.

*Dr. Sanat Kumar Biswas, Librarian of Sudhiranjan Lahiri Mahavidyalaya, Majdia, Nadia

**Dr. Arun Kumar Chakraborty, Librarian of Bose Institute and Former Director General Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation and National Library, Kolkata.

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Tabu Ekalavya : An International Peer-reviewed & Refereed Research Journal

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মঙ্গলকাব্য

বিশেষ সংখ্যা



দি গৌরী কালচারাল অ্যান্ড এডুকেশনাল অ্যাসোসিয়েশন

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TABU EKALAVYA

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দ্বিতীয় মুদ্রণ : ডিসেম্বর ২০২০

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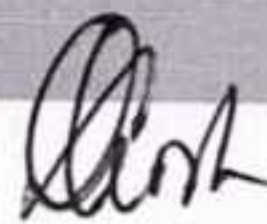
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-

প্রাপ্তিস্থান : দে'জ, দিয়া, দে বুক স্টোর (দীপু), পাতিরাম, ধ্যানবিন্দু, পাতাবাহার

মূল্য : ৩৫০ টাকা

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সূচিপত্র

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ভারতীয় সংগীতের আদিপর্ব ও বাংলা লোকসংগীতের ধারা

পার্থসারথি সরকার

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সম্বন্ধের সাধনা : প্রেক্ষিত বাউলগান

ইদরিশ আলি ভূইয়া

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মঙ্গলকাব্যে নারীর শ্রমবৃত্তি ও সামাজিক অবস্থা

ভবেশ মজুমদার

আনুমানিক খ্রিস্টীয় ত্রয়োদশ শতক থেকে আরম্ভ করে অষ্টাদশ শতক পর্যন্ত যে বিশেষ এক শ্রেণির ধর্মবিষয়ক আখ্যান কাব্য প্রচলিত ছিল, তাই মঙ্গলকাব্যে পরিচিত। তুর্কি আক্রমণে যখন উচ্চবর্ণ (মত্যাচ্যুত হয়ে এসে গেল নিম্নবর্ণের তখন উপরতলার হিন্দুদের মধ্যে ক্রমে নিচের তলার মানুষদের মনসা, বন্যস্ত্রী, শিব ও প্রণয়বিনাসী দেবতা শ্রীকৃষ্ণ এবং তাঁদের মাহাত্ম্যকে স্বীকার করে নেওয়া হলো। অন্যদিকে নিচের তলার মানুষদের পঢ়ে ও তখন সুযোগ হল ব্রাহ্মণ ধর্মের মধ্যে গ্রহণ করবার—অবশ্য নিজেদের মতো করে, নিজেদের শক্তি অনুযায়ী।

বাংলাদেশ হলো আর্দ্র ভূমির দেশ। এখানে জলে কুমির, ডাঙায় বাঘ এবং সব সাপের উপদ্রব। ফালাবিক ভাবেই সাধারণ-মধ্যে ধারণা তৈরি হল যে, মনসার ক সর্পঘাত থেকে র(। পাওয়া যাবে, চণ্ডীর উপাসনা করলে সমস্ত বিপদ দূর হবে। রায়-কালু রায়ের পূজা দিলে বাঘ-কুমিরের আক্রমণে আর প্রাণ হারাতে হবে না। অসহায় কৃষিসমাজ, নিম্নবর্ণের সাধারণ মানুষ ও স্ত্রীমণ্ডল ভয়ে-ভক্তিতে মনসার ভঙ্গ চণ্ডীর মঙ্গল গানে সুর তুললেন, ধর্মঠাকুরের পূজো করলেন। সুতরাং ম পটভূমিকায় রয়েছে একটা বিশাল গ্রামকেন্দ্রিক জলজঙ্গল পরিবেষ্টিত নদীমাতৃক যেখানে অস্থির নরগোষ্ঠীর মানুষই প্রধান, যারা শি(।-সত্যতায় পুরোপুরি আর্ষ হ পারেনি। বাংলা মঙ্গলকাব্যগুলি পূজা প্রচারের উদ্দেশ্যেই রচিত। দেবতার ক মুখ্য বিষয় হলেও পূজা প্রচারের জন্যই যে সাধারণ মানুষ ও তাদের কৈনিক বেছে নিরে কাহিনি-জাল বিস্তার করা হয়েছে সেকথা অস্বীকার করা যাবে না। অবশি লিখেছেন—

কবিগণ তাঁদের সমকালীন সমাজজীবনের সঙ্গে অন্তরঙ্গ ভাবে মিশেছিলেন, ধরা সমাজ সম্পর্কের মধ্যে তাঁরা বিচরণ করেছেন, তাই একে অত্যন্ত নিবিড় ব্যক্তিগত পরী(। নিরী(। ও অভিজ্ঞতার মাধ্যমে বোঝার অবকাশ তাঁদের হ সমাজকে জানার সঙ্গে সঙ্গে তাঁরা জেনেছিলেন সমাজের অন্তর্গত মানুষকে ও আকাঙ্ক্ষা ইচ্ছা ও স্বপ্নকে।

লোকায়ত এই মানব সমাজের প্রতিটি পদ(ে পই লৌকিক আচার, বিদ্বাস, প্রথা তিওঁভূমির উপর প্রতিষ্ঠিত। লোক-প্রচলিত ভাবনাই বাস্তবের সঙ্গে একাত্মতা

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Triangulating Employment, Education and Globalisation: An Exposition of Out-Migration from Darjeeling Hills in West Bengal

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Abstract

In the contemporary world, migration has become a very pertinent phenomenon. It is found that people across the globe are migrating in large numbers for various reasons like socio-economic, political, environmental, educational etc. In Darjeeling hills of West Bengal, out-migration was prevalent in small volume before the 1990s and before the advent of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG) era in India. After the 1990's, various Multi National Companies (MNC's) arrived in India and opened up huge employment opportunities. It attracted a large number of people to move towards the cities. This resulted in an increased rate of out-migration from rural to the urban areas in India and Darjeeling did not remain an exception to such migratory trend. Earlier, migration from Darjeeling hills was mostly prevalent among the males primarily to join the army. Presently, it is found that from every household, one or more members have out-migrated. Most of them have migrated towards the metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore and other urban areas within and outside India.

This paper attempts to explore the reasons for out-migration from Darjeeling hills to other Indian cities particularly the capital city of New Delhi with a special focus on 'who migrates' and 'why'. Fieldwork was carried out in New Delhi using an interview schedule which comprised of both open and closed ended questions. Both primary and secondary informations along with qualitative and quantitative data have been used to accomplish this study. Using these sources the discussion and conclusion of the study have been generated.

Keywords: 1. Darjeeling hills, 2. Employment, 3. Education, 4. Globalisation out-migration and 5. Youths.

Introduction:

In contemporary India, migration from rural areas and small towns to metropolitan cities is unceasing and the hilly region of Darjeeling is not isolated from such patterns of population movement. Earlier out-migration from Darjeeling hills was mostly common among the males and in most cases it was to join the Indian armed forces. Due to the lack of appropriate industrial growth and absence of adequate reliable employment opportunities, the hilly regions of North Bengal have been witnessing a very low socio-economic development. Apart from tea and tourism industry there are no other major industries in Darjeeling hills (Jha 2011), but it is also evident that many tea gardens have already closed down (Golay 2004) and tourism is a seasonal economic venture. The tea industry is regarded as one of the major economic bedrock of Darjeeling hills. 17,500 hectare of land is covered by the tea gardens in Darjeeling district which comprise of 87 tea gardens³.

³See www.fao.org accessed on 5th December 2019.



MGNREGA and Migration: The Case of Tribal Women in West Bengal

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Arindam Chakraborty

Abstract

Migration represents mobility of the labour force. Migration, in any form, is one of the shared development challenges of countries such as India, Mexico and China. This paper has contextualized migration through an examination of India's employment guarantee legislation, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). Specifically, distress migration is a matter of concern in rural India. Mitigating distress migration in rural areas has been the covert objective of MGNREGA. It is presumed that migration under distress would be arrested if the scheme is successfully implemented. This paper demonstrates that employment created by MGNREGA has both directly and indirectly reduced distress migration among tribal women in rural West Bengal.

Keywords: MGNREGA, Guaranteed employment, Distress migration, Aspirational migration, Tribal women, Rural Bengal

1. Introduction

India embarked on economic reforms in 1991 with the belief that the benefits would trickle down to the masses. But as time passed, the entire growth process became service-led and questions of distribution arose. Growth in

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'এবং মল্লয়া' - বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় মঞ্জুরী আয়োগ (U.G.C. CARE List) অনুমোদিত

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এবং মল্লয়া

(বাংলা ভাষা, সাহিত্য ও গবেষণাধর্মী মাসিক পত্রিকা)

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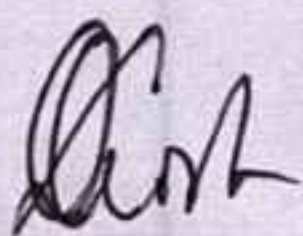
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উদারনীতিবাদ ও পেশাগত পরিচিতির সংকট

রিপন বিশ্বাস

সার সংক্ষেপ :

জনকল্যাণকর শব্দটির আভিধানিক অর্থ হল— মঙ্গল, হিত, উপকার ও কল্যাণ। আরও পরিষ্কার করে বলা যায় মঙ্গল বা কল্যাণের জন্য বস্তুগত এবং সামাজিক পূর্বশর্তসমূহ। জনকল্যাণকর উদারনীতিবাদী তত্ত্ব সীমিত কার্য সম্পাদনকারী চৌকিদারি রাষ্ট্রের পরিবর্তে জনকল্যাণকর রাষ্ট্র প্রতিষ্ঠার কথা বলে। এই জনকল্যাণকর রাষ্ট্র জনসাধারণের কল্যাণের জন্য বিভিন্ন ধরনের কর্মসূচি গ্রহণ করে। প্রাথমিক ভাবে স্বাস্থ্য, শিক্ষা, গৃহ, বাধক্য ও পীড়িত অবস্থায় সাহায্য করা প্রভৃতি বিষয়গুলি জনকল্যাণকর কর্মসূচির আওতায় আনা হয়। সমাজ ব্যবস্থার স্বাভাবিক ধর্ম হল বিবর্তন। এই বিবর্তনের ফলে স্বাভাবিক ভাবেই সরকার বা রাষ্ট্র এমন কিছু নীতি গ্রহণ করে যা সমাজের মানুষের সার্বিক মঙ্গল সাধিত হবে এই উদ্দেশ্যে এবং এই সিদ্ধান্তগুলি প্রযুক্ত হয় কিছু সামাজিক ও অর্থনৈতিক নীতির পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে। কিন্তু বাস্তবে দেখা যাচ্ছে এই নীতিগুলি সমাজে বসবাসকারী মানুষের সামাজিক ও অর্থনৈতিক মর্যাদাকে প্রভাবিত করে। ফলে সমাজে অবস্থিত কিছু সম্প্রদায়ের মানুষের বংশানুক্রমিক ঐতিহ্যপূর্ণ পেশাগত পরিচিতির পক্ষে অন্তরায় হয়ে দাঁড়ায়। এমতাবস্থায় বিশ্বায়নের যুগে আজ তারা দিশাহারা আর এই সমস্যাটি তাদের কাছে পেশাগত পরিচিতির সংকট বলে বিবেচিত হয়।

মূল শব্দ :

জনকল্যাণকর রাষ্ট্র, পরিচিতি, পেশাগত পরিচিতি, উদারনীতিবাদ, পেশাগত সংকট।

প্রতিপাদ্য বিষয়:

“হাল ছেড়োনা বন্ধু বরং কন্ঠ ছাড়ো জোরে

দেখা হবে তোমায়-আমায় অন্য গানের সুরে”।

কবি সুমনের এই গান আমাদের সবারই শোনা। এই গানের মাধ্যমে কবি বলেছেন হাল না ছাড়তে, অর্থাৎ জীবনে চলার পথে বাধা বিপত্তি আসবেই, সেই বাধা বিপত্তি কাটিয়ে ওঠার নামই জীবন। তাহলে একদিন জয় হবে নিশ্চিত। এ শুধু কবির কথা নয়, আমরা সবাই প্রতিনিয়ত এই কথার সর্ববাণী মরমে মরমে উপলব্ধি করি। কারণ মানুষের জীবন বড়োই বিচিত্র, জন্ম থেকেই শুরু হয় লড়াই, নিজের বেঁচে থাকার জন্য লড়াই। যদিও মানুষ ছাড়াও এই কথাটি যেকোন প্রাণীর ক্ষেত্রেই প্রযোজ্য, এই নিয়ে কোন দ্বিমত নেই। মানুষ তার বেঁচে থাকার জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় রসদ সে এই পৃথিবী থেকেই



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In Search of 'Illusory' Wholeness: Urban Existence in Sarnath Banerjee's Graphic Novel *Corridor*

Shubhaiyu Chakraborty

Abstract

The parallel evolution of the modern city and comics is not purely spatiotemporal coincidence. They are intertwined and complement each other. On the one hand, urban motif, self-portrayals, forms of urban cultural memories, and variant readings of the city (strolling, advertising, architecture, etc.) are all incorporated into comics. On the other hand, comics have unique abilities to capture urban space and city life because of their hybrid nature, consisting of words, pictures, and sequences. These formal aspects of comics are also to be found within the cityscape itself: one can see the influence of comic book aesthetics all around us today. Graphic novel, a term adopted by the publishing industry usually signifies a non-serialised book length comic meant for a mature readership. With globalization, Indian authors too resorted to this multimodal aspect of story-telling as it gave them more freedom of expression. Sarnath Banerjee's graphic novel *Corridor* captures the alienation and fragmented reality of urban life in Delhi through intersectional narratives of its characters. In this paper I will argue that all the fragmented characters in this novel seek to achieve 'illusory' wholeness which sets the stage for the depiction of urban existence in the Indian capital.

Keywords: Graphic novel, Alienation, Postmodern

India has a rich heritage of comics with Anant Pai at the mid-1960s of things taking the comics form to almost every literate Indian household, popularising it by infusing in it historical and mythological tales, thereby amalgamating education with entertainment. *Amar Chitra Katha* in no time sent the children of the nation in frenzy. Prior to this the *Indrajal Comics* and later *Diamond Comics* and *Raj Comics* found a permanent place at every child's leisure hour. Even though there was infiltration



Comprehending Information Literacy and Research Ethics to Elude Plagiarism

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Abstract

The use of others' imaginations, information or data, creative works, and expressions without giving due credit to the author(s) or not mentioning the source(s) of the information is classified as plagiarism. Any kind of unjust means unknowingly or unintentionally for the completion of the research, which leads to any publication (thesis, research articles, articles in magazines, etc.) or any innovation, it is called plagiarism. However, research ethics are explicitly associated with the examination of moral issues. On the other hand, Information literacy is the skill to distinguish what information is required and understand how the information is compiled, recognizing the best sources of information for a problem of research, finding and assessing those sources fundamentally, and offering and utilizing that information morally. So, the researchers need to learn information literacy skills following research ethics for the collection, collation, and analysis of research data. An information literate person knows how to use, collect, maintain, assemble, and ethically create new information and data. These information literacy skills help a researcher to avoid plagiarism and maintain research ethics. Therefore, information literacy is the best way to prevent plagiarism. So, this article discusses plagiarism and research ethics with an understanding of information literacy and has given some best practice ideas to avoid plagiarism.

Keywords: Ethics, Information, Information Literacy, Literacy, Plagiarism, Research Ethics

1. Introduction

The research guideline of Iowa State University (2018) declared that knowing the way to use information ethically is a crucial part of information literacy. It's conjointly necessary to grasp plagiarism and its consequences and to be told some best research ethics to avoid plagiarism. Plagiarism is an academic punishable offense. So, it's needed to prevent and maintain research ethics.

Every academic institution has its research guidelines. But sometimes students are used to some unfair means when they

prepare their research papers. They used this unfair means due to negligence, shortage of time, and lack of information literacy skills. On the other hand, now most of the academic and popular information is available on the internet. So, internet searching is an easy way to collect information. When a researcher used this information knowingly or unknowingly without proper citation and author affiliation, then their research paper falls under plagiarism. So, it is required to know how to gather, manage, use, collect, synthesize and generate new information legally or ethically that is information literacy.

DR. DIPANKAR GHOSH

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SETTLEMENT OF AN UNSETTLED LAND: A PRECONDITION FOR NATIONAL SECURITY
(AN ISSUE OF CHAR MEGHNA -AN UNSETTLED LAND AT NADIA DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL)

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Abstract:

Char Meghna is a special village located in the Karimpur-I block, Nadia district, West Bengal. The unique feature of this village lies in the village's land. Before 1957 the village was part of India but after 1957 the village became part of East Pakistan now after the land boundary agreement was signed between India and Bangladesh in 2015 the village became part of the Indian Territory again and its counterpart Jamalpur village became part of the Bangladesh Territory. The important point is that the people of Char Meghna still enjoy the right to vote in India. There are currently 578 voters (308 men and 270 women) and less than 1150 people with 510 households. All villagers belong to tribal communities. Their only occupation is farming. This village is located on a property island, where three sides are covered by the Mathabhanga River and one side is covered by an international fence. The total area of Char Meghna is 544 acres. Everyone speaks Bengali. From a geostrategic and geopolitical point of view, this land is very important to India, especially the Nadia district and the Mathabhanga River. The village has a long history of separation; movement, etc., and after a long move, the village became part of the Indian Territory. The geopolitical and religious context of Char Meghna and the exchange population requires in-depth study to understand the proper functioning of the land grabbing stakeholders and the opportunities and possible threats to the people involved. The newspaper intends to look into the matter and get an idea of the colonization of Char Meghna and its impact on internal security in the border areas of Nadia in particular, West Bengal, and India in general.

Introduction

The subject of domestic security is always associated with external relations with neighbouring countries. This is all the more serious in the case of countries with unstable or poorly managed lands or land-use rights spanning the continent, as seen in the case of Char Meghna, where land ownership is a poor reason. Internal security cannot be guaranteed if the land dispute in the border area is not properly resolved by giving it an absolute priority. Of course, settlement

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A Bibliometric Study of References Appended to Articles Published in the Journal *Economica* during the Period of 2011-2020

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Abstract

The goal of the present study is to analyse the citation pattern of the journal *Economica* to determine how Lotka's law and author productivity are used in the field of economic literature. *Economica* is an international journal devoted to research in all branches of economics. The article encompasses 9527 citations appended to 330 articles that appeared in volume 78, no. 309, and volume 87, no. 348 during the years 2011 to 2020. Each article was read, reviewed, and examined thoroughly before the relevant information was tallied onto different sheets. The final statistical data that was gathered was stored, tabulated, presented, and analysed using an MS Excel spreadsheet and MS Word to create tables, diagrams, and figures. Finally, all the collected data has been recounted, compiled, tabulated, and analysed for making observations. According to the findings, the average number of citations per issue was 208.675. Journal articles comprise the majority of cited literature with 6173 (64.795%), followed by books with 2097 (22.011%). 4879 (79.038%) of the 6173 journal citations are for multi-authored journals, while 1294 (20.962%) are for single-authored journals. The economic literature appended to journal articles published in the *Economics of Author Productivity Distribution* is not suitable for Lotka's law.

Keywords: Author productivity, Bibliometric study, Citation analysis, Economic literature, *Economica*, Lotka's law

1. Introduction

Citation analysis is a mathematical evaluation of the references or citations that are appended as a necessary component of every scientific communication. Analysis of cited papers is now a common practice in practically all scientific communications and an established aspect of information research. It is used to assess the significance of certain

articles, periodicals, authors, etc. (Gawande & Choukhande, 2013). Citation analysis as a tool is also used to identify the core references in a subject by counting the citations appended at the end of each scientific article. It is a method that incorporates the information-gathering process described in research writing to help in finding important information sources (White, 1985).

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