

The Religious-Philosophical Dimensions

Edited by : Dr. Merina Islam



CPPIS

Pehowa (Kurukshetra)

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Dr. Merina Islam (b. 1977) is an Assistant Profesor in Philosophy at Cachar College, Silchar (Assam). She was the best Arts Graduate (Honors in Philosophy) inthe year 1999 and awarded Gold Medal for the same. She stood first class first in M.A. Philosphy in 2001 and awarded Gold Medal by Assam University, Silchar. Then she qualified NET, She was awarded Doctoral Research Fellowship by Indian Council for Social Science Research, New Delhi. She has participated in several seminars, conference and contributed research papers in different journals on philosophy and interdisciplinary studies. She is one of the active members of Society for Posotive Philosophy and Interdisciplinary Studies (SPPIS) Haryana and associate editor of *Milestone Education Review* (The Journal of Ideas on Educational and Social Transformtion) an online peer review bi-annual journal of Milestone Education Society (Regd.) Pehowa (Kurukshetra). She is the co-author of *Philosophy of Swami of Vivekananda* (2012) and author of *Feminism Conceptual and Ethical Issues* (2013) etc.



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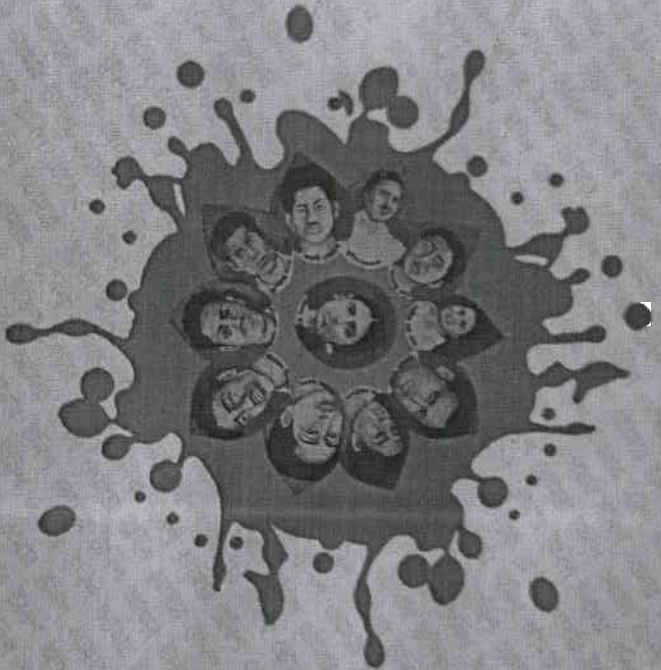
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The Development of Early Muslim Philosophy

-Merina Islam

Early Islamic Philosophy or classical Islamic philosophy is a period of intense philosophical development beginning in the 2nd century AH of the Islamic calendar (early 9th century CE) and lasting until the 6th century AH (late 12th century CE). The period is known as the Age. The Muslim philosophy is not synonymous with the philosophy of the Arabs and also it is not synonymous with Islam either though the term "Islamic Philosophy" advocated by the Muslim regardless of their geographical affiliations. According to M.M Sharif passed through the following phases in the course of its development, a) Theological-philosophical, b) Mystical e) Philosophical and scientific d) Middle Roaders e.g Al -Ghazali and Razi. In this paper we will be concerned the first phase of development of Islamic Philosophy¹. However, it is to be asserted that Muslim Philosophy grew and developed as a result of its own inherent compulsions. Muslim Philosophy took a positive and an empirical view of the universe by exhorting its followers to reflect over the nature of things and employs their faculty of understanding and



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সম্পাদনা
অতীন দাশ

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Unish Amar Unish Toomar
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edited by Aitin Das

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সুমিতা ঘোষ

উনিশের ঐকতান

কত রক্ত..... কত প্রাণ.....

এসব ঘটে গেছে বঙ্গ আগে,

অনেক সূর্যাস্ত পেরিয়ে, দেখতে দেখতে

পড়ন্ত যৌবন।

আর কতকাল বসবাস—ব্যথার ছায়ায়.....

শহীদের মানচিত্র বিপন্ন হয়

রাষ্ট্রের কৌশল খেলায়।

পঞ্চাশ বছর পার হয়ে

কেউ যদি খোঁজে মা-মাটির ইতিহাস,

পাবে ঠিক-এখনও বহিমান চিতা

শব্দ-চিত্রে ধ্বনির আধারে, স্মৃতিকোষে

গন্ধ ছড়ায় রক্তেভজা মাটি, শ্মশানের ধোঁয়া

শোক নিয়ে জমাট হয় বিপুল আবেগে,

জমতে জমতে পাথর হয়—অনড়

সংগঠিত দৃষ্ট উচ্চারণে।

উনিশ আমার উনিশ তোমার ♦

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SOUTH ASIA

Past Present and Beyond

Dr. Brajendra Saikia

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Carbon dioxide Emissions and Globalization in South Asia

Dr. Anuradha Singhat

Dr. A. Pusbpalata Singh²

Shofur Rahman

Introduction: By globalization we mean opening of the economy with rest of the world. It comprises sharing of

views, products, ideas etc. 'Globalisation is an ongoing process of global integration that encompasses (i) economic integration through trade, investment and capital flows; (ii) political interaction; (iii) information and information technology and (iv) culture' (Panayotou, 2000). Economic globalization leads to multi-dimensional far reaching changes in various sectors like trade, finance and information, employment and also on environment. In most of the studies it is seen that there is a long run association among economic growth, environmental degradation, globalization, poverty and other socio economic and other demographic factors. Globalization helps in assisting increasing flows of capital, goods, services and ideas which contributes to high economic growth. At the outbreak of globalization, South Asian countries which involves the eight nations viz. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, have experienced a healthy average growth rate of around 6% over the past two decades which helps in declining poverty. Much of this growth is the result of globalization in the form of speedy industrialization and an outward orientation strategy. But, it is still an abode to a number of social problems, poverty and environmental degradation problems. Impact of globalization is said to encompass numbers of dimensions like trade, industrialization, culture, information technology, investment, capital flows, political issues etc. which influence the environmental conditions either directly or indirectly. Over the past 20 years, South east Asia has enjoyed strong growth performance amid great diversity on both economic and non-economic fronts. Such regional characteristics put clear marks on national carbon emission inventories (OECD report, 2012). This means apart from deforestation and other related problems, air pollution and emission of greenhouse gasses especially CO₂ is a matter of great concern. Globalization has number of positive impacts in terms of trade, culture, technology, economic growth and development but it is also imposes some cost. The major negative impact of globalization is on environmental front in the form of air pollution, forest degradation, increased greenhouse gas emissions, rapid deforestation, etc. As globalization show the path of economic growth, apart from IT industries, industrialization and urbanization became indispensable in the economies mainly in the developing economies like in South Asia. These are one of the most vulnerable nations to the name of growth and development it conveys numerous environmental problems, especially air pollution. It is ranked as one of the top ten killers in the world as per the global study done by WHO. It is also reported that about 65% of all air pollution deaths are occurring in Asia (Stifting, 2013).

Deaths are occurring in Asia (Stifting, 2013)

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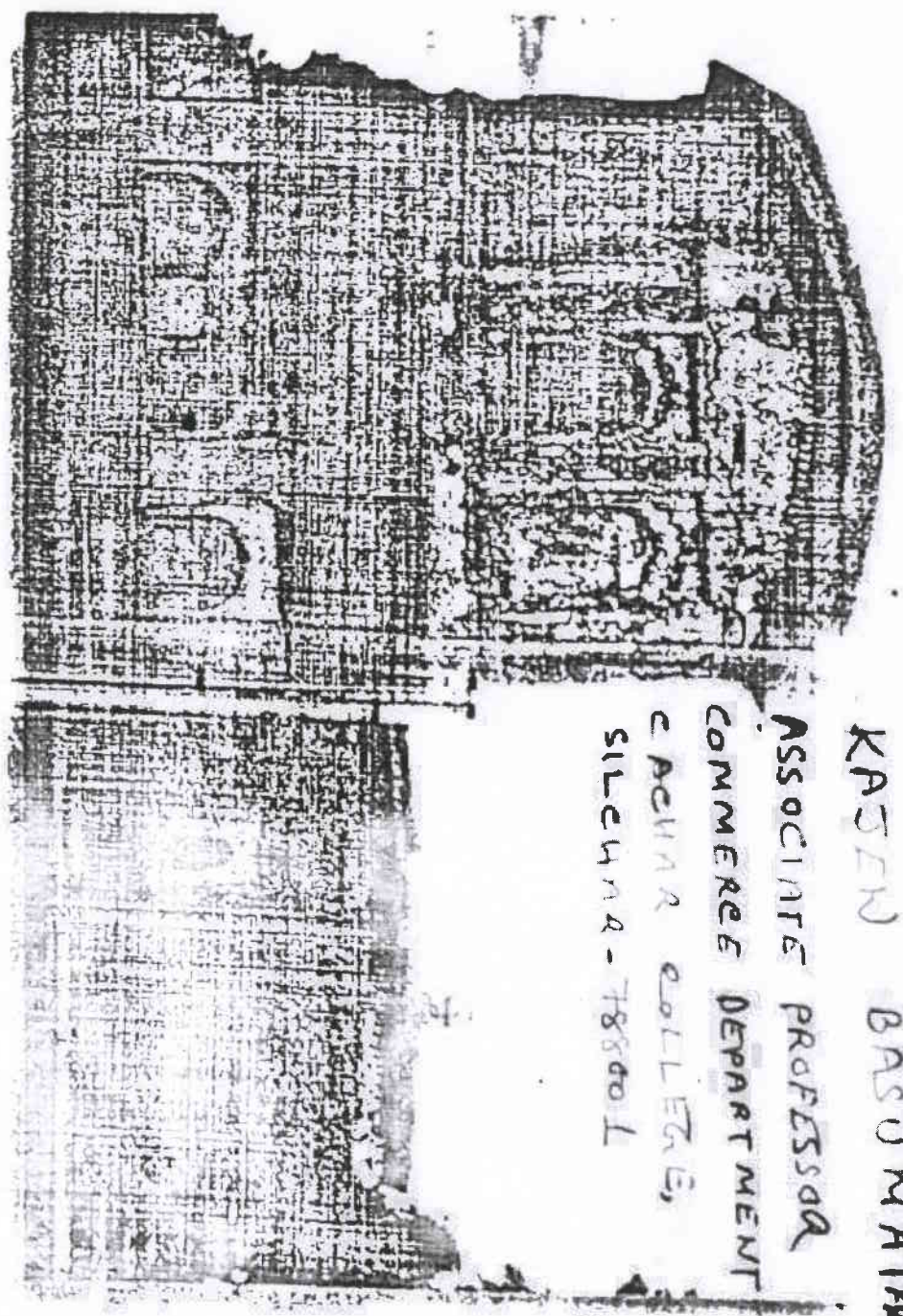
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LOOKING BACK AT THE DIMASIS

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ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
CACHAR COLLEGE,
SILCHAR - 785001



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Sastri Ram Kachari

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AN OVERVIEW: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF DIMASA COMMUNITY

Kajen Basumatary

&

Asha Basumatary

1. Historical Background:

Dima Hasao district formerly known as North Cachar Hills district is an administrative district in the state of Assam. As of 2011 it is the least populous district of Assam out of 27. "Dima Hasao" means "Dimasa Hills" in the Dimasi language. In 2 February 1970, Government declared an independent administrative district. The district headquarter is located at Haflong. Fortunately, Haflong is the only Hills Station in the state of Assam. In this picturesque hills station one can see the rainbow down below. Dima Hasao district occupies an area of 4,888 km² and it is the third largest district of Assam after Karbi Anglong and Sonitpur district. According to the 2011 census it has a population of 2,13,529 and the district is surrounded by Karbi-Anglong and Nagaon district on North, Nagaland and Manipur on east, Meghalaya on West and Barak valley on South.

Dima Hasao district is an Autonomous District enjoying the Sixth Schedule status granted by the Constitution of India and administered by Dima Hasao Autonomous Council (DHAC). The major tribes inhabiting the district are Dimasas, Kukis, Zeme-Nagas, Hrangkhawls, Karbis, Khasi-pnars and Kholmas Dimasas.

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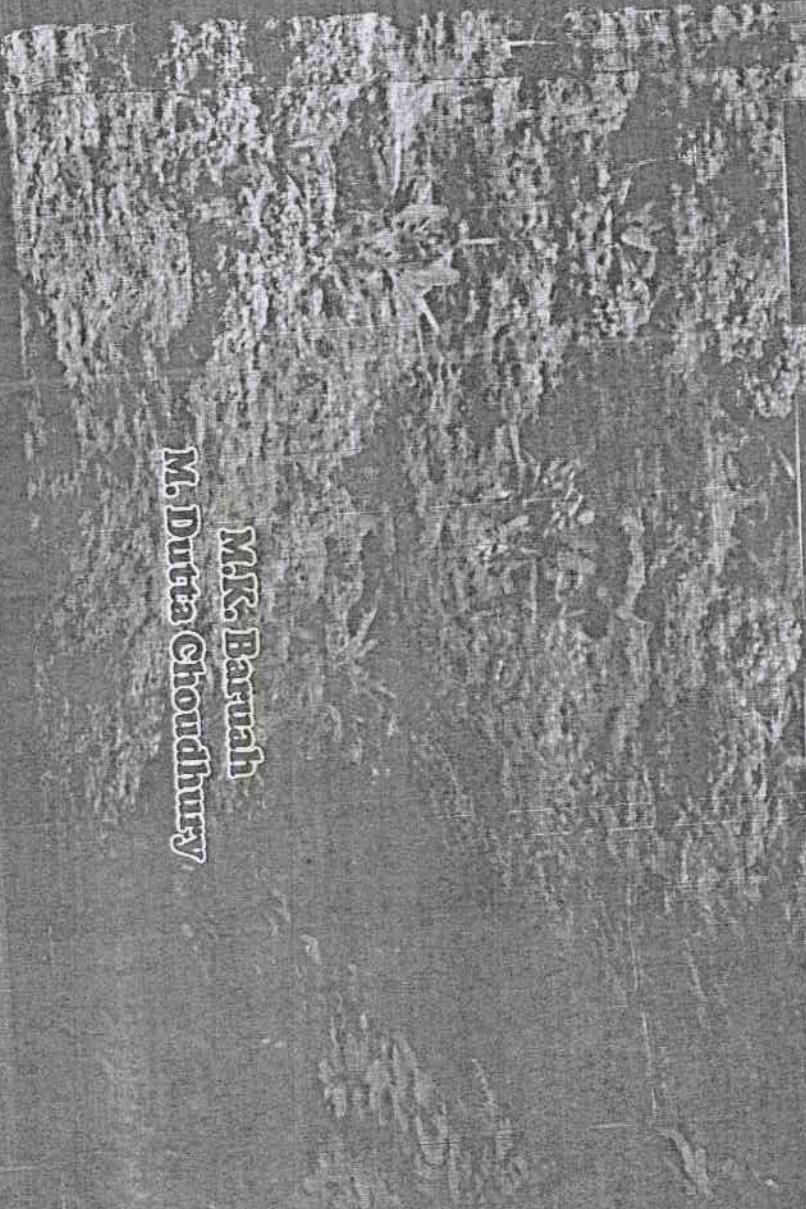
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FLORA of Barak Valley

Herbaceous Flora of Cachar District, Assam

Volume-2



M.K. Baruah
M. Dutta Choudhury

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Barak Valley – the Southern n Cachar, Hailakandi and Kari Topography of this region is cl low lying water logged areas, l area is represented by tropical major groups on the basis of t and periodic growth evergreen floristically since after the fu Eastern Region (NER) was pu

Kanjilal *et al.*, (1934-194 have recorded plants of mostly of Angiosperms and Gymnos plants and in fifth volume : They described about 3,431 s number of plants from the th good number of collections h ever in the district level flor its establishment in 1956 at S *Assam's Flora- Present Status of* our knowledge to the floristic

The most valuable contr Das, Dytta Choudhury and D has been published in *Flora of I* (2013). In this publication authors included only Herbac flora of all the districts of th incomplete. It means that we this valley of Assam.

Present work is the out Cachar district of Assam an the supervision of the secon of Life Science & Bioinform Ph.D. Degree. The work deal families of herbaceous plant and cultivated ones which are

A Sociological Aspect

in the Poems of

Navakanta Barua

&

Hiren Bhattachariya

in English Translation

Raju Brahma

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Introduction

Some of the selected poems of Navakanta Barua and Hiren Bhattacharjya in English translation. The translator Pradip Acharya seems to be faithful enough to present the same environment, emotion etc. as one can feel while reading the original Assamese version of the poems. I have faithfully tried to present my findings, after reading the translated version of only a few poems of both the poets. Analysis of English version of the creations of the two poets' are made for the first time in its kind. This book is only a glimpse into the world of the two most popular Assamese poets through Pradip Acharya's English translation.

The book "A Sociological Aspect in the Poems of Navakanta Barua and Hiren Bhattacharjya in Translation" has been divided into five parts, such as- 1) Introduction, 2) Translation as an art, 3) A Sociological aspect in the poems of Hiren Bhattacharjya 4) A Sociological aspect in the poems of Navakanta Barua and 5) Conclusion.

The introductory portion highlights the aims and objectives of the book. First, Navakanta Barua and than Hiren Bhattacharjya have been introduced as two shining stars of Modern Assamese Poetic Literature. Navakanta Barua, born in Guwahati in 1926, was brought up in a family where music, art and culture used to be their prime interest. He learnt the art of poetic creation at home from his elder brother, Devakanta Barua and he could reach a new height in this art as he studied Eliot, when he was in Calcutta for higher studies. That was the beginning and he continued his creative activities till the days of his last breath in 2002.

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The book "Cross Cultural Ethno-Medicinal Practices in Southern Assam: A Comparative Study" is the documentation of research works and deals with the plant resources of southern part of Assam, India, which is universally recognized as one of the unique ventures of biodiversity. A number of ethnic groups with their indigenous inhabitants are well aware about the medicinal properties of plant growing through their surroundings. The tribal habitats of the Southern Assam region display remarkable diversity in their life forms, culture, language and traditional beliefs in uses of medicinal plants. The dependency on numerous traditional practices provide sufficient basis to accept the folklore herbal medicine in their traditional system. This study was carried out and completed with field works and literature survey centering seven specific tribes viz., Borman, Chorei, Hmar, Jaintia, Kuki, Raungmei Naga & Paang of Southern Assam. The book will definitely serve as a comprehensive reference tool for the ethno-botanical studies for the future research area by providing a valuable source with the selection of different medicinal plants in a particular region among the different communities.

Cross Cultural Ethno-Medicinal Study



Gopa Chakraborty
Mukul Kumar Baruah
Manabendra Dutta Choudhury

Dr. Gopa Chakraborty obtained her M.Sc. in Botany (Specialization: Microbiology) from Gauhati University, Assam, India and Ph.D. in Ethnobotany from Assam University, Silchar, Assam. Presently she is engaged as H.O.D in the Dept. of Botany in the same College. She is a Natural member of TAXO CLUB of EHSST.

Chakraborty, Baruah, Dutta Choudhury

Cross cultural Ethnomedicinal Practices of southern Assam, India



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Revisiting Dickens

A Collection of Essays



Edited by

Dr. Dipankar Kar

Mehdi Hasan Chowdhury

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Shakespeare in Dickens: A Re-reading of *David Copperfield* and *Great Expectations*

Hemanta Kumar Bora



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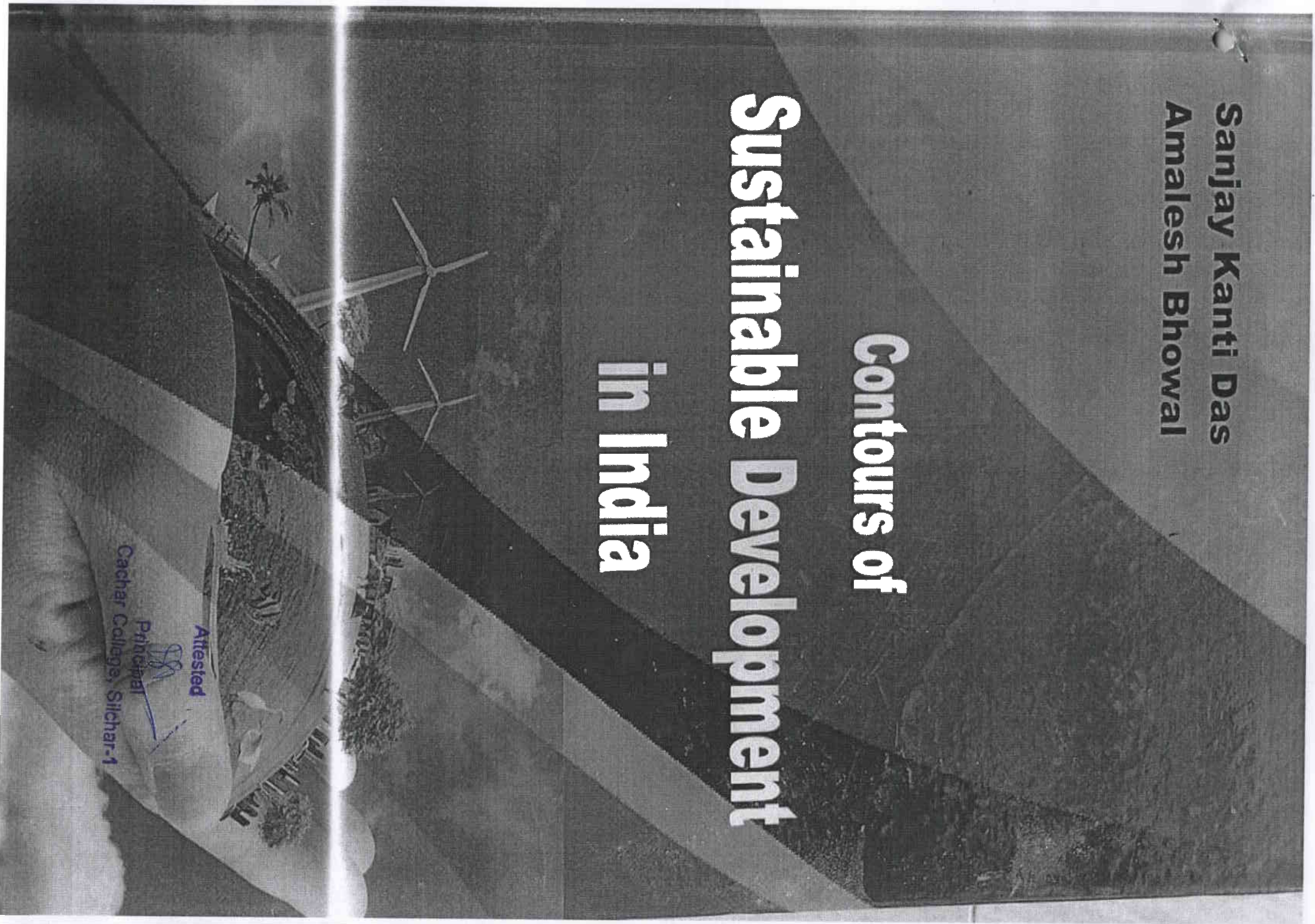
The Victorian novels, like the Elizabethan dramas, served a popular need of the time. The Victorian novelists had a fabulous influence on the moral perspicacity of the reading public which no other ethical treatise could do and no other form of literature since the Elizabethan drama had done. The two great exponents from these two genres, Dickens and Shakespeare resembled in familial and societal condition but above all in accomplishment and distinction and Dickens was often considered as the Victorian Shakespeare and the Shakespeare of the


Sanjay Kanti Das
Amallesh Bhowal

Contours of Sustainable Development in India

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Climate Change and Technical Efficiency of Agricultural Production in India

Background of the Study

Agriculture sector is very much sensitive to climate changes, as the climate of a region determines the nature and characteristics of vegetation and crops. Climate change causes increases in temperatures, rainfall variation and the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events adding pressure on the global agriculture system which is already struggling to cope with the rising demands for food. Agriculture being the mainstay of the Indian economy provides food and livelihood security to a substantial section of our population. Increase in agricultural productivity is often linked with questions about sustainability and sustainable development. Changes in agricultural practices necessarily bring changes in demands on resources. This means that as regions implement measures to increase the productivity of their farm land, they must also find ways to ensure that future generations will also have the resources they will need to live and thrive. Efficiency analysis has always attracted the researchers because of the relative difficulty encountered in assessing the performance of a firm or an organisation. One of the practices of measuring efficiency is measurement of technical efficiency, which is defined as the effectiveness of a producing unit with a given set of inputs used to produce an output.

Agriculture and fisheries are highly dependent on specific climate conditions. Trying to understand the overall effect of climate change on our food supply can be difficult. Increases in temperature and carbon dioxide (CO_2) can be beneficial for some crops in some places. But to realize these benefits, nutrient levels, soil moisture, water availability, and other conditions must also be met.

Changes in the frequency and severity of droughts and floods could pose challenges for farmers and ranchers. Overall, climate change could make it more difficult to grow crops, raise animals, and catch fish in the same ways and same places as we have done in the past. The effects of climate change also need to be considered along with other evolving factors that affect agricultural production, such as changes

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Monalisa Das

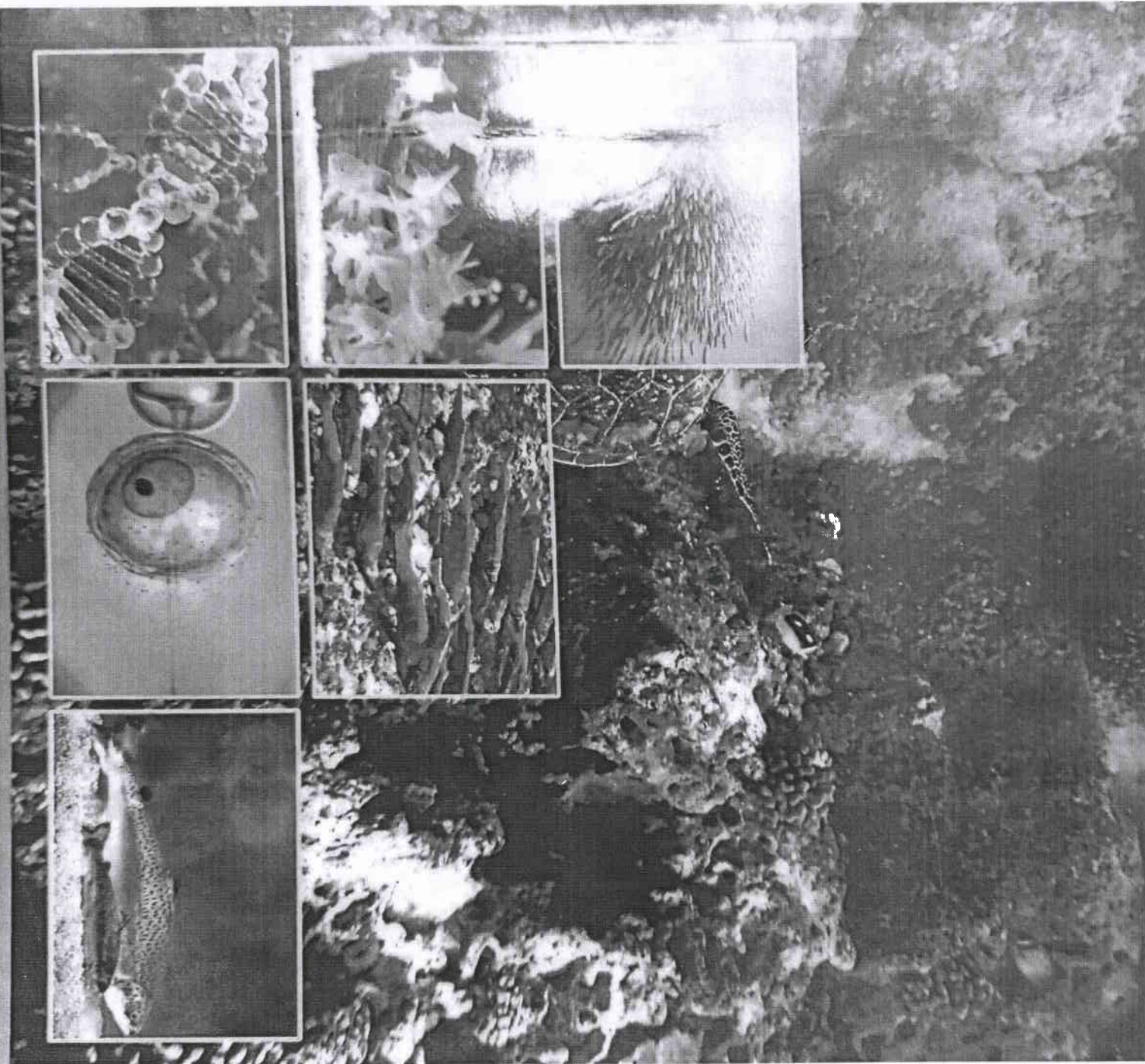
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A Textbook of FISH AND FISHERIES

FROM BASIC ICHTHYOLOGY TO AQUACULTURE BIOTECHNOLOGY



Editors

B. SINGHA & A. DEY

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Chapter 2

FISH MORPHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY

Nitu Debnath ^{1,*}, Joyobrato Nath ¹

¹ Department of Zoology, Cachar College, Silchar, Assam, India

Chapter highlights:

Presence of paired and unpaired fins is the principal characteristic features of the superclass Pisces. Beside their principal functions like propelling, steering and turning the body in water during swimming, they are modified in different fishes to play the key role in gliding (flying fish), delivering sperm (sharks and mosquitofish), injecting venom (stonfish) and walking (anglerfish). Swim bladder found in fish mainly function as a hydrostatic organ, enabling the fish to maintain its water depth without sinking and expending much energy. Osmoregulation in Elasmobranch is usually achieved by accumulating organic nitrogenous compounds, such as urea and TMAO in their body fluid and by salt excretion and uptake by the rectal gland, kidney and gill. The generation of electricity in electric fishes is mainly utilised for electrolocation, self-defence, electrocommunication and prey stunning, while bioluminescence is used for camouflaged, mimicry, defense, detection of prey, and to attract mates. Similarly, schooling behaviour offers numerous benefits to individual fish, including foraging advantage, reproductive advantage, and increased protection from predators. Fish parental care ranges from hiding of eggs, protection of fry, cleaning, fanning of eggs, carrying young to the feeding of young. Migration in fish enables fish to explore new favourable areas, increases genetic diversity, reduces predation pressure, etc.

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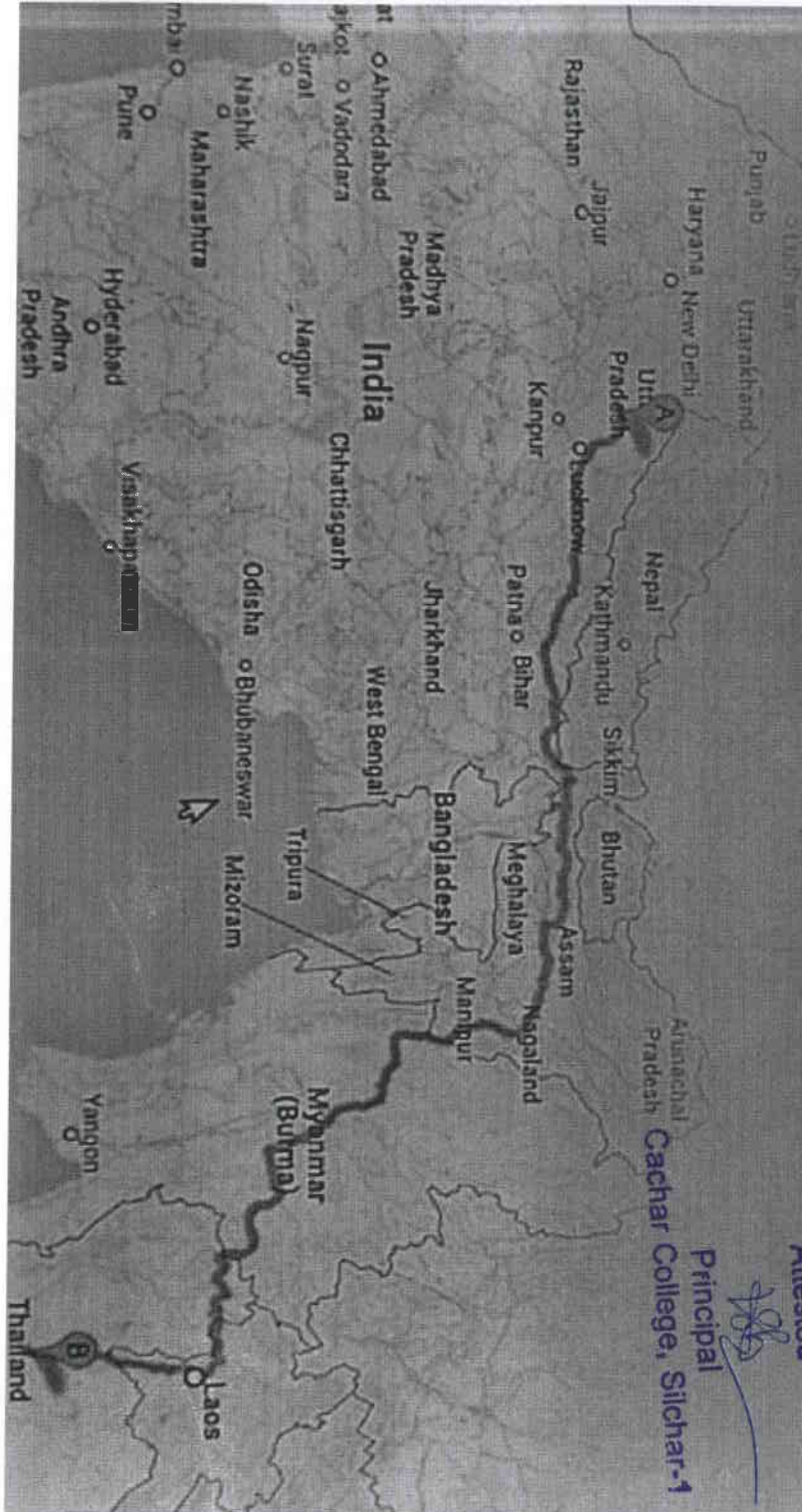
ASEAN Callings

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through Sub-regional Cooperation

Editors

Ujwal Kanti Paul • Gurudas Das • C Joshua Thomas

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Introduction

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional organisation comprising ten Southeast Asian nations, which promotes inter-governmental cooperation and facilitates economic integration amongst its members. ASEAN is a vital global hub of manufacturing and trade, as well as one of the fastest-growing consumer markets in the world. Its principal aims include accelerating economic growth, social progress and socio cultural evolution among its members, alongside the protection of regional stability and the provision of a mechanism for member countries to resolve differences peacefully; ASEAN share land borders with India, China, Bangladesh, East Timor and Papua New Guinea and Australia.


Over the past decade, trade and investment relations between India and ASEAN have continued to improve. Total bilateral trade increased more than threefold from US\$21 billion in 2005-06 to US\$65 billion in 2015-16. Research and Information System for Developing Countries/ (RIS) has been deeply involved in the process of strengthening ASEAN-India cooperation since 1992 when India was admitted by ASEAN as a Sectoral Dialogue Partner. The India-ASEAN Eminent Persons

Social Ruminations on Health: A Critical Spectrum

Dr. Aditi Nath
Dr. Kamei Beeju
Dr. Ankur Saxena

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The editors would like to thank each one of the authors for their contributions. Our sincere gratitude goes to the chapter's authors who contributed their time, effort and expertise to develop their paper. Their contribution only made it possible for us to bring out this edited volume and show it the light of the day.

Dr. Aditi Nath
Dr. Kamei Beeju
Dr. Ankur Saxena

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CHAPTER 14

Dietary Phytoestrogens & Human Health: A Recent Scientific Perspective

Nitru Debnath

Introduction

Phytoestrogens are diverse group of naturally occurring phenolic, non-steroidal compounds that are natural components of certain plant foods such as beans, cabbage, soybeans, grains and hops, and are part of a wider class of polyphenols found in all plants and fungi. Structurally, phytoestrogens are similar to mammalian endogenous estrogen (17 β -estradiol) and thus they have the ability to interact with the estrogen receptors (ER α and ER β) and thus cause estrogenic or /and antiestrogenic effects through their affinity for and binding to estrogen receptors (Davis *et al.*, 1999). There are at least 12000 natural chemicals in plant foods. Phytoestrogens cannot be classified as nutrients as their absence from the diet does not induce a characteristic deficiency syndrome, nor do they participate in any essential biological functions. A large number of natural or synthetic chemicals present in the environment and diet can interfere with estrogen signaling; these chemicals are called endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) or xenoestrogens (Kerdivel *et al.*, 2013).

Phytoestrogens are defined by the British Working Group on phytoestrogens of the Committee of Toxicity of Chemicals in Food, Consumer Products and the Environment of the Food Standards Agency (FSA, 2003) as “*any plant substance or metabolite that induces biological responses in vertebrates and can mimic or modulate the actions of endogenous estrogens usually binding to estrogen receptors*”.

Phytoestrogens were first noted in 1926 to have estrogenic effect and activity; it was not known whether they would affect living organisms. Estrogenic activity of plants was observed for the first time in the 1940 in sheep in Western Australia that had been fed with a special strain of clover (subterranean clover) and therefore developed infertility syndromes. It was later found that this clover contains the isoflavones genistein, biochanin A, and formononetin and the disease was called as ‘sheep clover disease’ (Bennetts *et al.*, 1946). Since then it was confirmed that estrogen toxicity was associated with plant exposures and phytoestrogens were also shown to induce infertility and developmental toxicity in certain animals.



SOUTHERN REVIEW

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Hindu Bengali of Barak Valley: Through the lens of an Assamese

HEMANTA KUMAR BORA

Assam, the territory in the North East India, is geographically divided between the Brahmaputra Valley and the Barak valley. Though the names of two rivers are associated with the toponym of two important geographical locations, rivers do not play definitive role behind the process of naming. More than the river, there are some other relevant issues which describe the polemics and politics of naming these two geographical areas of Assam. The riverine areas of Brahmaputra are called as Brahmaputra valley and the same theory is applied to name Barak valley constituted with Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi district of Assam.

Barak valley, like other parts of Assam is inhabited by different tribes, races and communities, out of which Bengali community with 77.5% speakers excels other. A majority of Bengali speakers are Hindu by religion with 51.11%, and others Muslim. It is an observable fact that, Barak valley is the second place in India after West Bengal where Muslims are in majority after Hindus. Only

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Alter-Readings

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Being Black and Female: A Study of Zora Neale Hurston's *Dust Tracks on a Road*

Padmashree Chakraborty

An appraisal of African American Experience reveals the fact that African American women endured the most terrible kind of oppression since the days of slavery and after. In addition to the brutal experiences they shared with African American men because of their race and culture, they also had to endure oppression because of their gender. The interlocking system of race and gender repressed and intimidated them in every viable way - physically, psychologically and sexually not only by the whites but also by African American men have a tendency to implement "restrictions and limitations on black women" (Blackburn, 146). Hence, African-American women writers have always shown their preoccupation with women's situation, since they had to combat on various circumstances against white patriarchy, against white women's racism and against sexism of African American men.

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Zora Neal Hurston, a prominent woman writer writing during the Harlem Renaissance is no exception. In her seminal study *Rereading the Harlem Renaissance*, Sharon L. Jones while


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commenting on the significance of these questions in Hurston's