

TURKU HANSDA LAPSA HEMRAM MAHAVIDYALAY

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[Established in 2006 and Accredited 'B' by NAAC in 2016]

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Criterion 3 - Research, Innovations and Extension

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

**Research Papers Published in Research Journals
Session 2021-2022**

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3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Research Journals

Session- 2021-2022

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 the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal /Digital Object Identifier (doi) number		
							Link to website of the Journal	Link to article / paper / abstract of the article	Is it listed in UGC Care list
1	Reason and Religion-Swami Vivekananda's View	Dr. Sk Nur Upsar	Philosophy	Dogo Rangsang Research Journal	2021	2347-7180	www.journal-dogorangsang.in	https://www.thlmahavidyalay.ac.in/admin/tabfile/NUR%20UPSAR_2021_PUB%20NUR%20UPSAR_2021_PUB%201.pdf	UGC enlisted
2	Paschim: A Popular Medical Tourism Destination in Colonial Bengal'	Suman Mukherjee	History	Journal of People's History and Culture	2021	2395-7379	https://gsmp.in/index.html	https://gsmp.in/assets/pdf/Volume-7Number-2,December-2021/2.pdf	UGC enlisted

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13/07/24

Dr Suman Mukherjee
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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 the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal /Digital Object Identifier (doi) number		
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5	Effects of Ion-Slip and Hall Currents on Magnetohydrodynamic Nanofluid Flow with Thermal Diffusion Using Spectral Quasi-Linearization Method	Hiranmoy Mondal, Sharmistha Ghosh, Pranab Kanti Roy, Sewli Chatterjee	Mathematics	Journal of Nanofluids	2021	2169-432X (Print) 2169-4338 (Online)	http://www.aspbs.com/jnn/	https://doi.org/10.1166/jon.2021.1811	UGC enlisted
6	ট্রপিক্যাল আবহাওয়া, পরিবেশ-বান্ধব প্রযুক্তি এবং ঔপনিবেশিক বাংলার ব্রিটিশ সমাজ ও সাংস্কৃতিক জীবন : একটি ঐতিহাসিক অনুসন্ধান [Tropical Climate, Eco-Friendly Technology and British Social and Cultural Life in Colonial Bengal: A Historical Inquiry]	Dr Suman Mukherjee	History	Khoai Journal	2021	2319-8389	https://www.dhlmahavidyalay.ac.in/admin/tab_file/SUMAN%20MUKHERJEE_2021_PUB%203%20BQOK%20LINK_SUMAN%20MUKHERJEE_2021_PUB%203%20BQOK%20LINK.pdf	https://www.dhlmahavidyalay.ac.in/admin/tab_file/SUMAN%20MUKHERJEE_2021_PUB%203%20BQOK%20LINK_SUMAN%20MUKHERJEE_2021_PUB%203%20BQOK%20LINK.pdf	UGC enlisted
7	Availability and Accessibility of Health Care Facilities - A Case Study of Maldah District, India	Md Hasan Askari & Krishnendu Gupta	Geography	Geographical Review of India	2021	0375-6386	https://geographicalsocietyofindia.org.in/geographical-review-of-india/	https://geographicalsocietyofindia.org.in/volume-83-no-2-june-2021	UGC enlisted



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DOGO RANGSANG
Research Journal
দগো বাংছাং
গবেষণা পত্রিকা

ISSN : 2347-7180

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

This is to certify that the article entitled

REASON AND RELIGION- SWAMI VIVEKANANDA' S VIEW

Authored By

Dr Sk Nur Upsar

Assistant Professor Dept. of Philosophy, THLH Mahavidyalay Mallarpur, Dist- Birbhum, West Bengal

Published in

Dogo Rangsang Research Journal : ISSN 2347-7180

Vol. 11, Issue. 09, No. 01, September: 2021

UGC Care Approved, Group I, Peer Reviewed, Bilingual and Referred Journal

Attested

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A Peer Reviewed Bilingual Research Journal
(Indexed in UGC-CARE List)

ISSN 2347-7180

DOGO RANGSANG RESEARCH JOURNAL

দগো বাংছাং গৱেষণা পত্ৰিকা

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সম্পাদকদ্বয় (অবৈতনিক) : ড° ললিত চন্দ্ৰ বাভা
ড° নিভা বাণী ফুকন



Dogo Rangsang Research Society
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Dogo Rangsang Research Journal (ISSN : 2347-7180)

(A Bilingual Research Journal of Social Science and Humanities indexed in UGC-CARE List.)

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Published by Dr. Angshuman Das, Secretary,
Dogo Rangsang Research Society, Gauhati University Campus, Guwahati-14
and Printed at Dream Graphics, Naokata, Baksa (BTAD), Assam,
E-mail : editor.drsjournal@gmail.com



INDEX

S.No	TITLE	Page No
1	REASON AND RELIGION- SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S VIEW	1
2	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FOREIGN PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT AND ITS EFFECT ON STOCK MARKET IN INDIA DURING COVID-19	5
3	IMPACT OF HERZBERG'S TWO FACTOR THEORY TOWARDS EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION AT HTL LTD	11
4	A STUDY ON DIVERSE CLOUD INFORMATION SECURITY AND AUTHENTICATION TECHNIQUES UTILIZING BIOMETRICS	17
5	HEALTH CONDITION AMONG IRULIGA TRIBE IN KARNATAKA	36
6	MENTAL HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN COVID PANDEMIC SITUATION	40
7	FEMINISM AND LITERATURE IN THE CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY	44
8	A STUDY OF INSPIRATIONAL STORIES BEHIND THE STARTUPS BY CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI MAHARAJ	48
9	DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND EMPIRICAL FINDINGS OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMES) IN JHARKHAND- PRE AND POST PANDEMIC WORLD: AN OVERVIEW	52
10	ENCOUNTERING A CHALLENGING ENVIRONMENT IN PEDAGOGICALLY DISRUPTED TEACHING AND LEARNING	66
11	DIALECTICAL IDENTITY IN MAHESH DATTANI'S <i>TARA</i> AND <i>DANCE LIKE A MAN</i>	71
12	IMPACT OF SOCIAL NETWORK ON ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES OF PG STUDENTS AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS IN DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE, BANGALORE UNIVERSITY	74
13	THADOUS AND ASSIMILATION PROCESS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCES IN CHANDEL DISTRICT OF MANIPUR	81
14	आधुनिक कवि डॉ. बलभद्र प्रसाद शास्त्री विरचित नाटक "कर्णाभिजात्यम्" में सन्धि विवेचन	85
15	INDIAN PRIVATE EQUITY SEGMENT – AN EXPERIENTIAL OUTLINE	91
16	PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN INDIA (A Case Study of Women Entrepreneurs in Dehradun District of Uttrakhand)	99



REASON AND RELIGION- SWAMI VIVEKANANDA' S VIEW

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Abstract

Religion and Science represent a fight between faith and reason. According to Swami Vivekananda, the Vedas, Astronomy, and Philosophy are secondary. That which makes us realize the Brahman is the highest knowledge. Knowledge of the sciences cover only the of our lives. But religious knowledge brings to us eternal and infinite. Unfortunately, Religions have many times been looked down, by secular knowledge. There is a reason for this. Many times, religions have refused to be justified by the scientific aid. In consequence, we see fights between secular knowledge and religious knowledge all over the world. Religion claims infallible authority as its guide, refuse to listen the claim of the secular knowledge. Secular knowledge with its shining instrument of reason, wants to cut to pieces everything religion could bring forward. This fight has been and is still waged in every country. Religions have been again and again defeated and almost exterminated.

The present paper attempts to discuss whether religion can have a basis of rational. while discussing the problem of Swami Vivekananda, a great philosopher of contemporary India has been taken into consideration.

Key words: Religion, Reason, Science, knowledge, investigation, Existence, Generalization etc.

In the latter part of the 19th Century Indian Society produced a few leading personalities who re-oriented the traditional Indian spiritualism to meet the demands of modern society. To put it otherwise, they wanted to infuse the spirit of rationality in their way of understanding society. For them, man can become truly conscious of his own self when he becomes conscious of the spirit of unity with society. Among them in spite of his short span of life, Swami Vivekananda champion the classical Vedantic concept of man in a unique way and this is reflected on his aspiration for the actualization of divinity in man. Vivekananda was able to mould a new form of Hinduism and present this to a global audience by drawing on his British-style college education, a grasp of classical Indian religious knowledge, and a strong spiritual impulse from the mystic Ramakrishna. The essay "Reason and Religion" is probably not among Swami Vivekananda's best-known pieces of writing, but it is highly instructive if we want to understand some of the key ideas and forces that were shaping religion at the very end of the nineteenth century.¹

In his essay, Vivekananda asks, "Is religion to justify itself by the discoveries of reason through which every other science justifies itself? The same method of investigation which are apply to science and knowledge outside, to be applied to the science of religion? In my opinion this must be so, and I am also of the opinion that the sooner it is done the better. If a religion is destroyed by such investigations, it was then all the same useless, unworthy superstition; and the sooner it goes, the better. I am thoroughly convinced that its destruction would be the best thing they could happen. All that the dross will be taken off, no doubt, but the essential parts of religion will emerge triumphant out of this investigation."²

In Modern Times Physical Sciences are better equipped than formerly and religions have become less and less equipped. Believing certain things because an organised body of priests or one's whomever people want to believe, because it is written in certain books, which also consider as holly book and believe that these are infallible and certain. Thus people or groups that deviate from the majority in important ways, were either assimilated into the mainstream or marginated. The issue is not only the religious but also of social recognition. As Huntington has observed. "People use religious not only to advance their interest but also to definite their identity. We know who we are only when we know who we are not and often only when we know whom we are against."³

Now the question is, are there a way out? To put in a more concrete form: is religion to justify itself by the discoveries through which every other science justifies itself? Are the same methods of

ISSN : 2395-7379

Journal of People's
HISTORY AND CULTURE

International, Interdisciplinary Journal
Bi-annual : June-December



*Peer Reviewed
Academic Research Journal*

December 2021

Volume 7 Number 2

Journal Details

Journal Title (in English Language)	Journal of People's History and Culture
Publication Language	English
Publisher	Garia Society for Studies of Marginal People
ISSN	2395-7379
E-ISSN	NA
Discipline	Social Science
Subject	Social Sciences (all)
Focus Subject	General Social Sciences
UGC-CARE coverage year	from July-2022 to Present

ISSN 2395-7379

Journal of People's HISTORY AND CULTURE

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Garia Society for Studies of Marginal People
455, Sreerampur Road, Garia
Kolkata - 700 084

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Contents

1. 'An Open Secret'-The Other Side of Sacrifice and Sufferings: Women as Gendered Victims of Violence in Select Partition Narratives
Dr. Arun Kumar Biswas 1-14
2. 'Paschim': A Popular Medical Tourism Destination in Colonial Bengal
Dr. Suman Mukherjee 15-28
3. Vivekananda's View on Humanism
Dr. Sadek Ali 29-43
4. Evolution of Odisha Administration
Dr. Sudarsan Pradhan 44-54
5. The Spread of Vaishnavism in Ramkeli and Beyond through Chaitanyadeva
Dr. Akhil Sarkar 55-62
6. United Bengal Scheme and the Partition of India
Dr. Chhawang Subba 63-68
7. Football, Mohammedan Sporting Club and enthusiasm of Bengali Muslim Society in Colonial Bengal: 1891-1947
Amrita Haldar 69-75
8. Railway expansion in the Princely State of Cooch Behar: A Case Study of Maharaja Nripendra Narayan
Sahel Bepari 76-85
Dr. Madhab Chandra Adhikari
9. Social Position of Temple Artisans: A Case Study of Râha Bengal, 16th to 19th Century
Utpal Biswas 86-98
10. Role of Christian Missionaries in Indigo Movement in Nadia district
Dr. Shubhajit Biswas 99-110
11. 'Burdwan Fever': Outbreak, Causes and Effects in Colonial Bengal
Somenath Nandi 111-120



'Paschim': A Popular Medical Tourism Destination in Colonial Bengal

Dr. Suman Mukherjee

Assistant Professor of History, Turku Hansda Lapsa Hemram Mahavidyalay

Abstract: During the colonial period Paschim of Santal Pargana was beautified by the elite Bengali people to save them from the hot and humid climatic condition of deltaic Bengal. Paschim emerged as the medicalized leisure resort under the colonial Government. During the colonial period, elite and affluent Bengali people used to go to the 'Paschim' to recover their health. The 'Paschim' consisted of Madhupur, Giridih, Deogarh, Karmatar and other places of Santal Pargana. The climatic condition of these places was very healthy. The major thrust of my paper is about why the elite Bengali people explored Paschim as a health sanitarium of Bengal? What did the 'Paschim' denote? Why did they travel to this part of our country? Who were the Bengali travelers who visited that region and set up their own resting houses? Why and how did Paschim emerge as a popular medical tourism destination in Colonial Bengal? Who were the key players in tourism, leisure and recreation in Paschim? This paper is all about finding answers to these questions.

Keywords: Paschim; Santal Pargana; Medical Tourism; Madhupur; Giridih; Deogarh; Karmatar; health sanitarium; climatic condition; colonial Bengal

During the colonial era, the favorite travel destination of the elite and wealthy Bengalis was the Santal Parganas and the Chotanagpur areas. Madhupur, Giridih, Deogarh, Shimultala of Santal Parganas were the places where Bengalis went to recover health or recuperate from illness. Till 1912 these places were part of undivided Bengal. In 1912 Bihar and Orissa were separated from Bengal and emerged as new provinces. In 1936, Bihar and Orissa were given the status of separate states. Santal Parganas became part of Bihar. Since the settlements were on the western part of Bengal province they were popularly known as 'Paschim'. It was famous for its recovering health and also for its scenic beauty. Bengalis loved to go there during Pujavacation as well as in autumn, spring and winter. This vacation was known popularly as 'change' or 'hawa badal'. Santal Parganas was famous for its pleasant weather. This area was discovered by a Bengali gentleman Bijay Narayan Kundu. He happened to be in this place on the contract of paving rail tracks from Madhupur to Giridih in 1871. He liked the hilly Madhupur



খোয়াই

ISSN 2319 – 8389, Vol : 46, Issue : 46

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সংখ্যা ৪৬ : ৭ই পৌষ, ১৪২৮

শান্তিনিকেতন

ISSN 2319 - 8389, Vol : 46, Issue : 46

KHOAI
UGC Care Listed Journal
Art and Humanities
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VOLUME 46
23 December, 2021

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Showing 211 to 220 of 485 entries

Previous 1 ... 21 22 23 ... 49 Next



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সূচীপত্র

	পৃষ্ঠা
সম্পাদকীয়-	৫
কুবের চৌধুরী-র বাংলা সাহিত্যের ইতিহাস : দাটা আলোচনার সীতি ও বৈচিত্র্য - ড. অমির্ষাণ সাহা	৮
'বিকৃতিকৃত' উপন্যাসসমূহের হেটুসমূহে বিশ্বাস-সংস্কার আচার-অনুষ্ঠান-কেন্দ্রিক লোকসংস্কৃতি - মিরজাম মুখার্জী	২০
বিজয়লাল রায়ের 'সীতা' : যৌনিক ভাবনার আলোকে - বাপী দত্ত	২৫
ইমানুয়েল কান্টের মর্মেণ্ডা ডব - প্রাণ কুমার বসু	৩০
জীবনমন্ডল বাস ও আনিমেলিজম : বাংলা কবিতায় জন্তুভাবনার মতুম দিক - অমিত কর্মকার	৩৮
জোড়াসাঁকো ঠাকুরবাড়ির সাংস্কৃতিক চর্চায় বিষ্ণুচন্দ্র চক্রবর্তীর অবদান - ড. চন্দ্রাণী দাস	৫১
কল্যাণ হত্যার 'ইদুরমাথা' উপন্যাসে নিম্নবর্ণের মানুষ - দীপজয় দে	৫৬
ফরল কাব্যে তিন সখী চরিত্রের ভূমিকা - সুমন সাহা	৬১
মুখল হেঁকেল - বকর আকিরুদ্দিন	৬২
নজরুল ভাবনার নারী - ড. সত্যোজ কুমার বেহেরা	৭১
নিখিলেন রায়ের 'বুড়ি পলাকনী' : দাম্পত্য প্রেমের কাব্য - সুবীর বসাক	৮১
ঔপনিবেশিক বাংলার অ্যালোপ্যাথি চিকিৎসা : প্রসঙ্গ কথা সাহিত্য - ড. দেবশিস সরকার	৮৮
রাজনৈতিক সামাজিকীকরণের ঘোড়কে আজকের আদিবাসী সমাজ - একটি পর্যালোচনা - সঙ্গীতা মুখার্জী	৯৫
কবিতার দেবীসূক্তে দেবীমাহাত্ম্যবিশ্লেষণ - অর্পিতা নাথ	১০১
সাহিত্য, রাজনীতি, ও হিসেবের আয়পরিচয় : মুর্শিদাবাদ জেলার 'জানমারি' - অর্পিতা দেবনাথ	১০৯
শ্যামল কৈশোর 'চাকমা বৃত্তি' উপন্যাস : চাকমাদের জীবন ও সংস্কৃতি - ড. পদ্ম কুমারী চাকমা	১১৫
সংস্কৃতসাহিত্যে দেবদেবীভাবনা ও দেবী দুর্গার স্বরূপানুসন্ধান - ড. স্বপন মাল	১২০
সংস্কৃত চক্রবর্তীর হেটুসমূহ : সময় ও সমাজের কঠোর - জাহিরুল রহমান মওল	১৩৫
শেখর হাশেমর কিন্তু কিন্তু জল : উষাত্ম জীবনের আখ্যান - মনমোহন দেবনাথ	১৪০
ভট্টাচার্য পরিবারের কলঙ্ক কালী পূজা - ড. সনৎ ভট্টাচার্য	১৪৫
সীমানা পরিবর্তন ও মানব জেলা : ইতিহাসের অঙ্গিকে ফিরে দেখা (১৮১৩-১৯৪৭) - স্বতন্ত্রত গোস্বামী	১৪৭
উপকহিতের আলোকে 'গোরা' উপন্যাস - ড. সুজিত কুমার বিশ্বাস	১৬৪
আদিবাসী ও আদিবাসীত্ব : একটি বিশ্লেষণ - রাজেন হেমরম	১৭২
অস্তিত্বের ব্যপনের দর্শন : শব্দ বোঝার পদ্যলেখা - আকরিক বিন ইসলাম	১৭৯
বঙ্গভাষায়ের গল্প : মুসলিম সমাজের বাতিঘর - ড. মলয় দেব	১৮৫
বাংলা পুষ্টির সংগ্রাহক পঞ্চানন মওল - কেতা ঘোষ	১৯০
বাংলা নিঃকিশোর সাহিত্যে বিজয়লাল মজুমদারের অবদান - রাজর্ষি রায়	২০২
Perspective- by Monica Talukdar	২০৯
FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF VISUALLY IMPAIRED STUDENTS: A REVIEW- Rumti Das & Dr. Indrani Ghosh	২১১
Contribution of Female Maestros in the field of Indian Dance- Sanchary Adhikary	২১৫
Restaurants and Budget Hotels under the Raj: A Gastronomic History of	২১৬
Public Dining in Colonial Bengal- Dr. Suman Mukherjee	২১৮
Colleague Support and Job Satisfaction of Female School Teachers- Dipanjana Roy & Dr. Pragyan Mohanty	২২৫
From Local Government to Local Governance in Indian Perspectives: An Analysis- Dr. Rudra Prasad Roy	২৩৭
RECONSIDERING NORMATIVITY: TRACING THE DYNAMICS OF GENDER IN ISMAT CHUGHTAI'S SHORT STORIES - Gaurab Sengupta	২৪৪
The Concept of Values in Tagore's Philosophy- Dr. Nasiruddin Mondal	২৪৭



Restaurants and Budget Hotels under the Raj: A Gastronomic History of Public Dining in Colonial Bengal

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From the colonial period, food is considered as the most important part of every generation. Food culture and recreation was linked with each other. New food courts were established in Calcutta to feed the white men. These restaurants became the centre for leisure and recreation of elites and the British. From the very beginning, Calcutta was appeared to be a modern urban city because of being the product of the British Empire. The roots of urban educated middle class and urban centered public culture were deeply earthed from colonial period. The European colonizers made public dining spaces in order to continue the tradition of England. These restaurants were forbidden for the Indians. It created a big difference between natives and colonizers in respect of racial and social biasness. From the eighteenth century, many high standard restaurants were emerged which were taken as sites of culinary culture. Many famous restaurants set up at this time were Peliti's Restaurant (1870), Firpo's Restaurant (1917), Flury's (1927) and so on. Chevalier Federica Peliti was an Italian confection manufacturer. He used to make cakes and chocolates. The colonizers wanted to borrow their food-culture, taste and the way they led their lives from England to India and Peliti became a successful convener in this regard. Italian merchant Angelo Firpo came to Calcutta from Genoa via London to start his business of restaurant. Firpo's restaurant was the happy hunting ground for the Maharaja's as well as elites of that time. The Swiss couple Mr. and Mrs. J Flury in 1927 founded a tea shop in Calcutta. The natives also followed the footsteps of the Europeans in food culture. In 1940's, a few Indians also started their own restaurants in Calcutta. Among these small eateries, 'Basanta Cabin' was well-known. The Hotels were founded during colonial period not only for providing food to the people but had prestige also. Their architecture, design and culture represented the European ways of life. These restaurants kept the colonizers apart from the colonized people. The restaurants of Calcutta or the colonial dining were markers of European dominance. The Indian natives were not allowed to enter these restaurants. These restaurants created a dichotomy between colonizers-colonized as well as rulers-ruled. It can be argued that the restaurants of colonial period were mainly of the European leisure space. The entrance for the Indians was closed at that time. But the situation was changed after 1940s. The Bengalese slowly got accustomed with restaurant culture in Calcutta. Still the lower class people were not allowed to these places. But generally the upper class and English educated new elites were the main customers of these restaurants. They happily adopted the European restaurant and food culture.

Exploring the Historiography of Restaurants and Budget Hotels in Indian Context:

Colonial Bengal and especially Calcutta witnessed the emergence of restaurants and budget hotels as the space of public dining and recreation. Several research works have been also published recently which mainly define the food culture in the light of popular culture. Well-known food historian Copeland Marks's book '*Varied Kitchens of India: Cuisines of the Anglo-Indians of Calcutta, Bengalis, Jews of Calcutta, Kashmiris, Parsis, and Tibetans of Darjeeling*' (1991) helps us discover delightfully accessible food in unfamiliar kitchens. More than two hundred dishes gloriously represent the range



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অন্তর্ভুক্ত। ২০২১ সালে প্রকাশিত ১৬ পৃ. অনির্কার (৩১৯ টির মধ্যে) ৩ পৃ. ৬০ নং উল্লেখিত।

এবং মহুয়া

(বাংলা ভাষা, সাহিত্য ও গবেষণাধর্মী মাসিক পত্রিকা)

২৩ তম বর্ষ, ১৪৩ সংখ্যা, ডিসেম্বর, ২০২১

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**U.G.C.- CARE List-I 2021 approved journal, Indian
Language-Arts and Humanities Group, out of 16 pages
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EBONG MOHUA

**Bengali Language, Literature, Research and Referred with
Peer-Review Journal**

23th Year, 143 Volume

Dec, 2021

Published By

K. K. Prakashan

Golekuachawk, P.O.-Midnapur,721101.W.B.

DTP and Printed By

K.K.Prakashan

Cover Designed By

Kohinoorkanti Bera

Special Editorial Co-ordinator

Amit Kumar Maity

Communication :

Dr. Madanmohan Bera, Editor.

Golekuachawk, P.O.-Midnapur, 721101. W.B.

Mob.-9153177653

Email- madanmohanbera51@gmail.com /

kohinoor bera @ gmail.com

Rs 550

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Previous 1 8 9 10 49 Next



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৫৩.সত্যজিৎ রায়ের শব্দ : যাটে পা :: ড. সুব্রত দাস.....	৩৯৮
৫৪.মুঘল-পতুগিজ সম্পর্ক এবং ভারতে সামুদ্রিক বাণিজ্যের বিকাশ :: ড. সুমন মুখার্জী.....	৪০৭
৫৫.যোগের নিত্যত্ব সমীক্ষা :: ড. শঙ্কর চ্যাটার্জী.....	৪৩০
৫৬.২০২০-টোকিও অলিম্পিক আসরে ভারত :: ড.সুশান্ত সরকার.....	৪৩৬
৫৭.সবমিষ্ট চৈতন্য গোসাঞি :: ড. সুজিত কুমার বিশ্বাস.....	৪৪১
৫৮.সমকালিক প্রেক্ষিত ও প্রাসঙ্গিকতার নিরিখে অচলায়তন ও রবীন্দ্র-শিক্ষাভাবনা :: ড. সোমা দাস (চৌধুরী).....	৪৪৯
৫৯.শরদিন্দু বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের 'চিড়িয়াখানা' : একটি সমীক্ষা :: ড. প্রকাশ চন্দ্র সরদার.....	৪৬০
৬০.শতবর্ষের আলোকে : ছোটগল্পকার বিমল কর :: ড. সমীর প্রসাদ.....	৪৬৫
৬১.আসামের বিশেষ উল্লেখ সহ কেন্দ্র-রাজ্য সম্পর্ক :: ড.বিধান বর্মণ.....	৪৭০
৬২.বিবেকানন্দের দর্শনে মানবতাবাদ :: ড. কৃষ্ণ পাশমান.....	৪৮১
৬৩.সংস্কৃতসাহিত্যে ব্যাকরণের স্থান :: ড. বিশ্বেশ্বর পাণিগ্রাহী.....	৪৮৫
৬৪.শক্তি চট্টোপাধ্যায়ের কবিতা : মৃত্যুর মায়াকুহক :: ড. শ্রীপর্ণা রায়.....	৪৮৯
৬৫.সুনীল গঙ্গোপাধ্যায়ের কবিতায় সাত রং-এর রামধনু :: ড. স্নিগ্ধা চট্টোপাধ্যায়.....	৪৯৫
৬৬.ভাওয়াইয়া গান : নারীমনের চিরন্তন আবেদন :: ড. দীপক সাহা.....	৫০২
৬৭.কলকাতায় প্লেগ : এক মহামারীর উপাখ্যান :: ড. রাজ নারায়ণ পাল.....	৫১১
৬৮.মনসামঙ্গল কাব্য ও রবীন্দ্রনাথ :: মৃন্ময় কুমার মাহাত.....	৫৩৪
৬৯.বাংলা লোকসংগীতে বৈষ্ণবীয় রসপর্যায় : একটি আলোচনা :: শেলি মুখার্জী.....	৫৩৮
৭০.বিনয় মজুমদারের 'ঈশ্বরীয়' ও 'ঈশ্বরীর কবিতাবলী' : পাঠ ও পাঠান্তর :: ড. আশিস অধিকারী.....	৫৪৬
০০লেখক পরিচিতি.....	৫৫২
০০০UGC-CARE list.....	৫৫৬



মুঘল-পতুগিজ সম্পর্ক এবং ভারতে সামুদ্রিক বাণিজ্যের বিকাশ

ড. সুমন মুখার্জী

সুপ্রাচীন অতীত থেকেই ভারতের সঙ্গে ইউরোপের ঘনিষ্ঠ বাণিজ্যিক এবং সাংস্কৃতিক সম্পর্ক বিদ্যমান ছিল। ভারত ও রোমের মধ্যে প্রাক-খ্রিস্টীয় যুগে দূরপাল্লার সামুদ্রিক বাণিজ্য ছিল এর প্রকিষ্ট প্রমাণ। ইউরোপের বাজারে ভারতের লবঙ্গ, এলাচ, দারুচিনি, লঙ্কা, গোলমরিচ, সুতি, রেশম বস্ত্র, দামি পাথর, হাতির দাঁতের জিনিসপত্র প্রভৃতির প্রবল চাহিদা ছিল। ৪৭৬ সালে রোমান সাম্রাজ্যের পতনের ফলে ভারত-ইউরোপ বাণিজ্যে ভাঁটা পড়েছিল। খ্রিস্টীয় সপ্তম শতকে মধ্য প্রাচ্যে আরবদের প্রভুত্ব বিস্তৃত হওয়ায় আরব সাগর ও লোহিত সাগরের পথে এই লাভজনক ব্যবসা সম্পূর্ণভাবে আরব ও ইটালীয় বণিকদের নিয়ন্ত্রণাধীন হয়ে পড়ে। আরব বণিকরা এইসব পণ্য সম্ভার ইটালির বিভিন্ন বন্দরে চড়া দামে বিক্রি করত। ইটালীয় বণিকরা আবার এইসব পণ্যাদি ইউরোপের অন্যান্য দেশে বিক্রি করে সমৃদ্ধশালী হয়ে ওঠে। ১৪৫৩ সালে অটোম্যান তুর্কিরা বাইজান্টাইন সাম্রাজ্যের রাজধানী কনস্ট্যান্টিনোপল দখল করে এবং পরে পশ্চিম এশিয়া ও দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব ইউরোপে তাদের একাধিপত্য প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়। এর ফলে ভারত-ইউরোপ বাণিজ্যপথ সম্পূর্ণভাবে তাদের করায়ত্ত হয়। তারা ভারতীয় শুনের পণ্যের ওপর অতিরিক্ত শুল্ক ধার্য করলে ইউরোপে ওইসব পণ্যের মূল্য প্রচুর বৃদ্ধি পায়। ইউরোপীয় বণিকরা তো তখন সমুদ্রপথে সরাসরি ভারতে পৌঁছতে উদ্যোগী হয়। এই উদ্যোগ থেকেই শুরু হয় নতুন জলপথ আবিষ্কারের প্রয়াস। মধ্যযুগের শেষভাগে নতুন নতুন জাহাজ নির্মাণ বিদ্যা, নাবিকের কম্পাস ও এস্ট্রল্যাবের আবিষ্কার ও নবজাগরণের ফলশ্রুতি হিসেবে অজানাকে জানার সীমাহীন আগ্রহ মানুষকে নতুন জলপথ আবিষ্কারে আগ্রহান্বিত করে তোলে। নতুন জলপথ আবিষ্কারের প্রধান ভূমিকা গ্রহণ করে পর্তুগাল ও স্পেন। যাইহোক, ১৪৯৮ সালে পর্তুগিজ নাবিক ভাস্কো-ডা-গামা আফ্রিকার দক্ষিণ প্রান্তে অবস্থিত উত্তমাশা অস্তরীপ প্রদক্ষিণ করে ভারতের পশ্চিম উপকূলে অবস্থিত কালিকট বন্দরে উপনীত হন। এর ফলে ইউরোপ থেকে ভারতে আসার সরাসরি জলপথের সন্ধান মেলে এবং ভারত-ইউরোপ সম্পর্কের ক্ষেত্রে এক যুগান্তকারী অধ্যায়ের সূচনা হয়। খ্রিস্টধর্ম প্রচার ব্যতীত পর্তুগিজরা দুটো উদ্দেশ্য নিয়ে এদেশে এসেছিল— ক) প্রাচ্য দেশগুলো থেকে ইউরোপে মশলাপাতি রপ্তানি করা এবং খ) আরবের মুসলিম বণিকদের হাত থেকে সামুদ্রিক



Mughal-Portuguese relations and development of maritime trade in India

Dr. Suman Mukherjee

Europe has had close trade and cultural relations with India since ancient times. Long-distance sea trade between India and Rome during the pre-Christian era is a clear evidence of this. India's cloves, cardamom, jaggery, chillies, pepper, cotton, silk, precious stones, ivory etc. were in great demand in the European market. The fall of the Roman Empire in 476 resulted in a collapse in Indo-European trade. As Arab domination expanded in the Middle East in the seventh century AD, this lucrative trade along the Arabian and Red Sea routes came under the complete control of Arab and Italian merchants. Arab merchants sold these goods at high prices in various Italian ports. Italian merchants became wealthy by selling these goods to other European countries. In 1453, the Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantine Empire, and later established their monopoly over Western Asia and Southeast Europe. As a result, the India-Europe trade route was completely taken over by them. When they levied additional duties on the goods of the Indian Gupta, the price of those goods increased greatly in Europe. European merchants then ventured to reach India directly by sea. The attempt to discover new waterways started from this initiative. In the late Middle Ages, new shipbuilding techniques, the invention of the mariner's compass and the sternlabe, and the endless curiosity of the unknown as a result of the Renaissance made people eager to discover new waterways. Portugal and Spain took the lead in discovering new waterways. However, in 1498, the Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama circumnavigated the Uttamasha barrier at the southern tip of Africa and reached the port of Calicut on the west coast of India. This led to the discovery of a direct water route from Europe to India and marked a turning point in Indo-European relations.



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Effects of Ion-Slip and Hall Currents on Magnetohydrodynamic Nanofluid Flow with Thermal Diffusion Using Spectral Quasi-Linearization Method

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We scrutinize and numerically investigate the behavior of magnetic nanofluid flow in stagnation region in the presence of ion-slip and Hall currents. Employing similarity technique, the governing equations modeling the boundary layer flow are switched into highly nonlinear ODEs. The resultant equations are then solved numerically by the method of spectral quasi-linearization. The effect of varying various pertinent parameters within the fluid flow are taken into account and the results are analyzed graphically. It may be noted that the velocity increases in the x - as well as z -directions with an increment in the Hall parameter. The concentration indicates a decreasing trend with increasing values of the Eckert number. The computed results also show that the volume fraction effects diminishes as the Schmidt number increases.

KEYWORDS: Hall and Ion-Slip, Variable Properties, Chemical Reaction.

1. INTRODUCTION

Nanofluids are considered as advanced heat transfer fluids which have immense applications in large variety of industrial processes. The potential benefits as well the challenges of using nanofluids with controlled particle size and morphology for various heat transfer applications have been investigated by many authors. In particular, applications of the MHD flow with Hall and ion-slip effects in nuclear power reactors, power generation, in several areas of astrophysics and geophysics have been established by several authors.^{1–8} Recently several researchers (see Refs. [9–14]) have focused on numerical experiments and non-linear heat transfer approaches to scrutinize the application of nanofluids. Such as Ogunseye et al.¹⁵ have presented Eyring-Powell nanofluid model along with Ohmic heating on MHD flow with chemical reaction. When a viscous fluid is flowing, some of its kinetic energy is transformed to thermal energy in an irreversible process. This is termed as viscous dissipation. Pal

and Mondal¹⁶ examined how this kind of dissipation in a non-Newtonian fluid affects stagnation point flow with uniform suction. Ramzan¹⁷ analyzed the impact of 3D couple stress nanofluid model as well as MHD flow with viscous dissipation past a stretching surface with joule heating in vicinity of thermophoresis along with Brownian motion. The results indicate that temperature rises with the incremental value of Lewis number, conjugate heating parameter, thermophoresis as well as Brownian motion. Pal and Mandal¹⁸ and Raju et al.¹⁹ have numerically examined viscous dissipation as well as Ohmic heating with thermal radiation.

More investigations have been reported in the references^{20–24} which find practical applications in several technological innovations, industrial productions, thermal precipitators, nuclear reactor invulnerability, gas janitorial, corrosion of heat exchangers and so on. Thermophoresis phenomenon is encountered when unsteady particles move in response to the flow. Alam et al.²⁵ investigated hydro-magnetic force with thermophoresis on transient convective partial slip flow embedded in porous rotating disk in presence of magnetic field. Simultaneously employed magnetic field as a slip parameter strongly restrains the flow. Alshare et al.²⁶ analyzed the influence of Brownian

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Received: 22 June 2021

Accepted: 4 August 2021



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খোয়াই

ISSN 2319 – 8389, Vol : 43, Issue : 43

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সংখ্যা ৪৩ : ২৫ বৈশাখ, ১৪২৮
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ISSN 2319 - 8389, Vol : 43, Issue : 43

KHOAI
UGC Care Listed Journal
Art and Humanities
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ISSN 2319 - 8389

Vol : 43, Issue : 43, 9th MAY, 2021

KHOAI
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Showing 211 to 220 of 485 entries

Previous 1 ... 21 22 23 ... 49 Next



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প্রকৃত কবির যৌক্তিকতা: যম জেদের উপাখ্যান	-- কল্পিত কিশোর বে	১৫৪
বিশ্ব প্রায় সেরা টংসব . একটি অকালের নিধিবে	-- প্রবীণ কুমার পাল	১৬৫
সত্যকাল-মুট কল্পকল্পী খ্যল	-- দেবেন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়	১৭১
অব্যবস্থিতের অকালেরে অধ্যাক্ষয়ামন	-- সুনীতা খা	১৭৮
কবিত্বেরে পূর্ণতা পূর্বে ছন্দ - নির্দিষ্ট কঠোর অকালেরে সচিবিত্ত অকালেরে	-- তেজা কয়	১৮৪
বিকল্পেরে ছন্দে পিতা, কবিত্বেরে ঠাকুরেরে পিতা সিত্তা ও		
জননী পিতানীতি ২০২০ : একটি সনীতা	-- প্রদেবতি সাধা	১১০
কবিত্বিত্ত - প্রকল্প খেটীনাথ	-- অমৃত্য মোহ	২০০
কবিত্বেরে অধিকার ও পিতার যাবোয়ামন: অ বি. আর. জায়েদকর	-- টিটুন ভাগবতী ও তিত্তেসা মইতি	২০৬
বিকল্পেরে নিঃসত্ততা ও মৃত্যুরে প্রেক্ষিত্তে যমসা উপাখ্যান	-- উর্শী বান্দরী	২১২
অকল্পিত মৃত্তিকেরে অকালেরে : প্রকল্প বর্তমান পদ্য সেবা কর	-- মহাশেব নাথ	২১২
নির্দিষ্টকালেরে অকালেরে - তাকাল পশ্চিমের বেদ	-- প্রগতি দে	২২৬
✓ কবিত্বেরে অকালেরে: পরিবেশবাহুরে প্রকল্প এক উপনিবেশিক বাসনা		
কবিত্বেরে অকালেরে: একটি ঐতিহাসিক অকালেরে	-- সুনন বুধাজী	২৩৫
বাংলা জেদের পশ্চিতে পিত্তেরে পারম্পরীতারে জনা পিত্তামাতার-		
-নির্দিষ্টকালেরে যোগ্যতারে প্রকল্প	-- অরূপ কুণ্ড	২৪৫
সেবক পরিচিতি		২৫১



টুপিক্যাল আবহাওয়া', পরিবেশ বান্ধব প্রযুক্তি এবং ঔপনিবেশিক বাংলার ব্রিটিশ সমাজ ও সাংস্কৃতিক জীবন: একটি ঐতিহাসিক অনুসন্ধান

সুমন মুখার্জী

ভারতে ব্রিটিশ ঔপনিবেশিক শক্তির কাছে টুপিক্যাল বা ক্রান্তীয় আবহাওয়া একটি স্বাভাবিক ভৌগোলিক বিপদ ছিল। উনিশ শতকের শেষ ভাগ পর্যন্ত ব্রিটিশদের মৃত্যু ও অসুস্থতার পিছনে গরমকেই মুখ্য কারণ হিসাবে চিহ্নিত করা হয়েছিল। তাই শ্বেতাঙ্গ শাসকগণ চেষ্টা চালিয়েছিলেন গরমের সাথে মোকাবিলা করতে বা তা থেকেই ঔপনিবেশের মধ্যে শীতলতর স্থান খুঁজে নিতে। কলকাতা শহর গড়ে উঠে ওঠার পর যে সব ইংরেজ কর্মচারী ইন্দো-গাঙ্গে থেকে কলকাতায় আসত, তারাও এই শহরের প্রচণ্ড গরমে কাবু হয়ে পড়ত। গরম কাল ছিল তাদের কাছে অভিশাপ। সাগর পাড়ের মনোমোহন বহরতর উপভোগ্য শীতল আবহাওয়া ছেড়ে সমতল ভারতের তথা বঙ্গদেশের উষ্ণ ও আর্দ্র আবহাওয়াতে ব্রিটিশদের সারা বছর ধরে ভারী ভারী কাজে ব্যস্ত থাকতে হত। প্রথম গরম ও স্বাস্থ্যিক পরিবেশ থেকে নিস্তার পেতে ব্রিটিশ সাহেব ও মেম সাহেবরা নানান পন্থা অবলম্বন করেছিল। ধূলো-পালি, গরম আবহাওয়া ও রোদ থেকে বাঁচবার জন নূতন প্রযুক্তির বাংলা নির্মাণ করেছিল ব্রিটিশরা। বাংলার চারপাশে ছায়া প্রদানকারী গাছ-পালা রোপণ করেছিল তারা। কলকাতার উচ্চ অভিজাত সাহেবরা নদীর তীরে 'বাগান ভাড়া' বা 'গার্ডেন হাউস' তৈরি করেছিল শুধুমাত্র গরম থেকে বাঁচতে। বাংলা গুলির দরজা এবং জানালা গুলিতে 'সে বস' লাগানো হত। 'ভিত্তি' বা জল বাহকরা খস খস গুলিতে জল দিয়ে ভিজিয়ে ঠাণ্ডা করত। ক্রান্তীয় গরম আবহাওয়ায় 'হাত পাখা' এবং 'খোলানো পাখা'র ব্যবহার খুবই জনপ্রিয় হয়ে ওঠে ব্রিটিশ সাহেব এবং মেম সাহেবদের কাছে। ঔপনিবেশিক কলকাতার উচ্চ অভিজাত ব্রিটিশ সাহেবদের বাংলাতে এবং ডাইনিং রুমে 'হাত পাখা' খোলানো থাকত। হাত পাখা ছাড়াও আর একটি প্রযুক্তির প্রচলন ছিল যা পরিচিত ছিল 'থারম্যানটিডেট' (thermantidate) নামে। এটি ছিল এক প্রকার শীততাপ নিয়ন্ত্রক যন্ত্র। এছাড়া, সাহেবদের গৃহ ব্যবস্থাপনায় 'অবদার' নামে একজন পরিচারক নিযুক্ত থাকত। তার কাজ ছিল ঠাণ্ডা জল, শরবত ও মদ পরিবেশন করা। ১৮৩৩ খ্রিষ্টাব্দে কলকাতায় বরফের ব্যবহার শুরু হয়। বরফের ব্যবহার ব্রিটিশ সমাজ জীবনে আশীর্বাদ রূপে দেখা দেয়। বাংলার উষ্ণ ও আর্দ্র চরমভাবাপন্ন পরিবেশ এবং গরম থেকে বাঁচতে ব্রিটিশ সাহেব ও মেম সাহেবরা 'শোলা পি' ব্যবহার করত, খোলা মেলা ও ঢিলে ঢালা সূতির জামা-কাপড় পরিধান করত এবং বিকেল বেলায় গঙ্গা বক্ষে নৌকা বিহার, ঘোড়া গাড়ীতে চড়ে ঠাণ্ডা হাওয়া খাওয়ার চল ছিল। এই প্রবন্ধের মূল আলোচ্য বিষয় হল--- ঔপনিবেশিক বাংলার ক্রান্তীয় আবহাওয়া তথা গরম ব্রিটিশ সাহেব ও মেম সাহেবদের স্বাস্থ্য এবং জীবন ধারণের উপর কীরূপ প্রভাব ফেলেছিল? ঐ চরমভাবাপন্ন আবহাওয়া থেকে বাঁচতে ব্রিটিশরা কী কী পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করেছিল? ব্রিটিশরা কী কোন নূতন পরিবেশ বান্ধব প্রযুক্তির সাহায্য নিয়েছিল? গরম আবহাওয়া ব্রিটিশ শ্বেতাঙ্গ কর্মচারীদের সমাজ ও সাংস্কৃতিক জীবনে কী কোন নূতন দিশ উন্মোচন করেছিল? এই সকল প্রশ্নের উত্তর খোঁজার চেষ্টা করে আলোচ্য প্রবন্ধে।



Tropical Weather', Eco-friendly Technology and British Society and
Cultural Life in Colonial Bengal: A Historical Inquiry

Suman Mukherjee

Tropical weather was a dual geographical threat to the British colonial powers in India. Until the late 19th century, heat was identified as the main cause of death and illness in the British. So private rulers tried to deal with the heat or find cooler places within the *panjyesh*. After the development of the city of Calcutta, all the English employees who came to Calcutta from England, they were also overcome by the intense heat of this city. The hot weather was a curse for them. Leaving the pleasant cool climate of the coastal homeland throughout the year in the hot and humid climate of plain India and Bengal, the British had to be busy with heavy work throughout the year. British *Shaheb* and Mem *Shaheb* adopted different methods to get relief from intense heat and harsh environment. The British built new technology bungalows to escape from the dust, hot weather and sun. They planted shade trees on four sides of the bungalow. The high elite sahibs of Calcutta built 'Bagan Ari' or 'Garden House' on the banks of the river just to escape the heat. The doors and windows of the bungalows were covered with *S Khas*. The '*Yisti*' or water carriers used to cool the *khas khas* by soaking them with water. The use of 'hand fans' and 'hanging fans' became very popular with British gentlemen and ladies in hot tropical weather. High-elite British gentlemen of colonial Calcutta used to hang out in their bungalows and dining rooms. Apart from the hand fan, another technique known as '*thermantidate*' was in vogue. It was a type of air conditioner. Apart from this, an attendant called *Gabdar* was employed in the household management of Sahibs. His job was to serve cold water, sherbet and wine. In 1833 AD, the use of ice started in Calcutta. The use of ice is not seen as a blessing in British society. British sahibs and mem sahibs used '*shola p*' to escape from the hot and humid extremes of Bengal and the heat, they wore open fairs and loose clothes and in the afternoon they used to ride *Nika Bihar*, horse carts on the Ganges chest to enjoy the cool air. The main topic of this article is--- How did the hot tropical climate of colonial Bengal affect the health and lifestyle of Britannia *Shaheb* and Mem *Shaheb*? What steps did the British take to survive the extreme weather? Did the British take the help of any new environmentally friendly technology? What new horizons did the hot weather open up in the social and cultural life of British white Sirs?



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Availability and Accessibility of Health Care Facilities– A Case Study of Maldah District, India

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Abstract : *The discussion about health care resources in addition to that of accessibility and availability of health care facilities is one of the main concerns of medical geographers. The investigation of health care resource distribution is being done at various scales from the national to the neighbourhood. Present work has emphasised on the availability and accessibility of various health care facilities in different blocks of Maldahh, a district of West Bengal, India. This study has been divided into two parts mainly; in the first part an attempt has been made to portrait the periphery area of various health care facilities to find out the accessibility of health care services and the second part analyses the population pressure on different health care facilities and distributional gap between existing and expected number of facilities as per the national norms. The discussion supports that the Maldahh district is experiencing unequal and insufficient distribution of various health care facilities.*

Key Words: *health care facilities, periphery zone, public health centre, Inequalities, distributional gap*

Introduction

The discussion about health care resources as well as accessibility and availability of health care facilities is one of the main concerns of medical geographers.

The health care includes personal health services, health education and information which helps prevent diseases, early diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation (Rai & Nathawat 2013). The investigations of health care resource distribution are being done at various scales from the national to the neighbourhood. Many researchers made an attempt to understand the factors that shape health and health care experiences at different spatial scale (Roux and Mair 2010; Smyth 2008; Meade & Emch 2010). Many researchers think that health care distribution related study consists two types of analysis i.e., macro scale and micro scale. Macro scale analysis correlates location decisions with demographic, socio-economic and environmental factors. On the other hand, micro level analysis investigates the actual mechanisms behind resource distribution (Meade et. al. 1988).

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“The first key principle in the primary health care strategy is equity or equitable distribution of health services” (Park, 2013). Many researches dealt with the discussion related to the distributional pattern of health care facilities such as, Spencer and Angeles (2007) used Kernel Density Estimation (KDE) within Geographical Information System to represent the spread of people and services across the Nicaragua. A buffer zone map and other maps by calculating population density with three different Kernel size have been drawn in the paper to show the accessibility of health care facilities in the said area. Paez et al. (2010) have made an attempt to find out the accessibility pattern by considering average trip length to the available facility in Montreal Island. An attempt has been made by Puralit (2010) to analyse the efficiency variation of the health care system in Karnataka. For this purpose, the author used the stochastic frontier technique. After the analysis the result shown that the efficiency of public health delivery system remains low, which shed negative impact on improving the life expectancy in the state. Delamater et al. (2012) mentioned in their paper that inequalities in geographical accessibility of health care facilities may be influenced by configuration of facilities, population distribution and transportation. For this study they have reviewed conceptual and practical differences between raster and network data models. The two-step floating catchment area (2 SFCA) method was used to measure the spatial accessibility of health care facilities in Victoria, Australia. In his paper McGrail (2012) presents the first comparison between continuous and zonal (step) decay functions of effectiveness of various facilities especially within both rural and metropolitan regions. Munoz and Kallestal (2012) supported that the role of primary health care is very essential to improve the quality of health because PHC act as the first level of contact, by which individuals, any family and any community can easily connect with the national health system. Health care system should follow the given characteristics (Park, 2013):

- i) **Appropriateness:** Health care system must be appropriate to the health problem of the human being.
- ii) **Comprehensiveness:** Optimum mix of preventive, curative and promotional services.
- iii) **Adequacy:** The service must be proportionate to the requirement.
- iv) **Availability:** There must not have any gap between existing and required health care facilities as per threshold population.
- v) **Accessibility:** Health care system must have geographic, economic and cultural accessibility.
- vi) **Affordability:** The cost to avail health care facilities must be within the economic ability of the people of any administrative unit.
- vii) **Feasibility:** Health system must have feasibility in term of efficiency of certain procedures, logistic support, manpower and material resources.

In brief, the intention of health care system should meet the needs of entire population and not merely selected groups and it should cover the full range of preventive, curative and rehabilitation



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