

## **Literacy overview: a case study of Purulia district West Bengal**

**Gopal Das**

### **Abstract**

A comprehensive study of various facts and figures and diverse statistical variables pertaining to literacy reveals that the district of Purulia is constantly being one of the backward districts in terms of literacy in the whole of West Bengal. Over the last consecutive decades, literacy transition and developmental process in the district is not very encouraging. A wide and deep fissure is been visible in terms of literacy transformation among the various attributes of the population. Moreover, Purulia also highlights wide and varied regional disparity in its literacy morphology. As such this paper attempts to study and analyze the decadal literacy trends and its changing pattern in the district. Further, it also try to make a comprehensive and critical study of literacy trends at the lowest administrative level i.e CD Blocks/Municipalities with respect to various social-cultural attributes of the district, in order to highlight the actual overview of literacy and bring out the important salient features observed over the decade to throw some lights on its changing literate characteristics.

## **Priesthood among the Misings tribe of Assam**

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### **Abstract**

In Missing society, the **'Mibu'** (the traditional priest) performs all sorts of religious rituals as well as ceremonies. The Mibu plays a very significant role in their society. He is the mouthpiece of the people to communicate their grievance and suffering to the spirits for redress. The Priest is believed to have knowledge of a divination. When he is summoned in case of sickness or temporal distress they consulted omens by rice, egg and rice beer (Poro Apong). Further, he determined kind of Sacrifice to be offered and detect the spirit, whom it is to be offered. The function of a Mibu are varied and multifarious, when he performs Puja and other rituals, he is a priest, when he is attending it he is a spiritual guide. Further, he maintains the great responsibility of keeping records of oral history. In normal life Mibu invokes the blessing of benevolent deities on behalf of the family and the peoples. The Mibu ,a priest in their beliefs is a very important person. He is recognized to be a mediator between mankind and supernatural power. In Mising society, Mibu Performs all the works of propitiation and offering of sacrifices while officiating in community socio- religious functions, individual rites connected with life cycle and illness. So, Mising society has conferred him highest authority of religious administration. In Present situation, due to emergence of Bhakat, Sattula, and modern education had greatly minimized the position of Mibu in Mising society. In this paper an attempt have been made to reflect origin, education, position, functions of Mibu in the society. Present position of Mibu would be discussed in the paper.

## **The Indian President: a figure- head or more than that**

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Geography

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### **Abstract**

This article intends to assess the position of the President as the Union Executive in the Indian politics and administration, since the President is often seen to play mostly a passive role in the governance of the country. Though the President is the highest Executive in the Indian political system he is considered as a Constitutional figure-head. In reality, the President is devoid of actual discretionary power since he seldom exercises power on his own. Hence, his role has sometimes given birth to debate & discussion. But he plays a vital role in the administration. Normally we can see him to act as merely a figure-head. But in some cases he acts in a different way. An assessment has been done to realize if he is merely a figure-head or above that. There will always be questions regarding the President's role in the Indian politics & government. But we have to realize his position viewing at the constitution as an organic whole. We should keep in mind that in a parliamentary democracy the post of the President like him is essential.

## **A Study on the problems of first-Generation girl learners of ST and SC group at the secondary schools in the district of Birbhum, West Bengal**

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### **Abstract**

According to John Dewy, "Life is education". It is in Indian constitution that free and compulsory education must be universalized for all children up to 14 years age. It is questionable enough that whether India has become successful or not to spray this mission to each and every section of our Indian society. First generation girl's learner of scheduled caste & scheduled tribe of Birbhum district (W.B, India) have been found to face various problems in secondary educational level. That's why they are lagging hundred steps behind the average level. Here a step has been taken to focus light on those problems in order to find out solutions of those problems through different educational plans.

## **Spatio-temporal changes in the socio-economic conditions of rurban areas around Berhampore town a case study of northern part of Banjetiamouza; Berhamporeblock; Murshidabad**

**Sankar biswas**

### **Abstract**

The occurrence of rurban area is a rather recent phenomenon around Indian cities. It is only with the flow of new migrants into the city, that the cities residential areas are no longer able to absorb the growth and the city begins to expand physically by the slow encroachment on land in areas lying outside the city limits. The word rurban connotes marginal areas of rural as well as urban . It is the transitional zone where the characteristics of both urban and rural settlements are found in mixed form. With the span of time the socio-economic character of the rurban areas are changing. The growth of industry, commerce, administration and institutions of learning, art and health generate jobs for the rurban population. For those who want to continue with farming, the rapidly growing city provides an expanding market for vegetables, fruits, milk and so on. Thus the rural people change their life style imperceptibly over a period of time and adopt a quasi-urban way of life. **“Research of sub-urban development demonstrates variation in spatial patterns the intensity of spatial process, and the socio-economic status of new suburbanites”**(Martin Ourednicek 2007).The paper concludes with a discussion about the possible future development of urban areas around Berhampore town.

## **Population and Level of nutrition – A study in reference to murshidabad district, Wb**

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### **Abstract**

The field of geography is primarily concerned with the study of land and man. Nutrition is one of the important aspects of a region. Agricultural development helped in augmenting per capita calorie and protein production. Wheat and rice output was the major contributor for this increase in calorie and protein production. The contribution of coarse grains in augmenting calorie and protein production was very marginal in spite of the introduction of improved strains. Per capita calorie and protein production through pulses declined. Because of the heavy tilt in cereal production, the relative prices of pulses have gone up tremendously. The impact of price rises on the consumption of pulses by the poor, which is already low. The impact of new technology introduced for finer grains had a negative impact on coarse-grain production. This unhealthy trend is likely to affect the poor in semi-arid areas where these crops are largely grown. Surplus and deficit S.N.U are the main theme to calculate of a one region for development.

## **Panchayati Raj Institutions in India**

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### **Abstract**

In India, after completed five decades of independence, the rural areas were vibrant in socially, politically and economically. Local Self Governing Institutions in India have been playing a prominent role in implementing programs. The 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1993 was enacted and came into force on 22.4.1993 for strengthening the Rural Local Self Government. The aim of this paper is to analyze in the issues and challenges linked with fiscal devolution to the local Self Governing Institutions in India. The paper examines the importance of Fiscal Decentralization for Local Self Government Institutions in India. The articles explores the innovation in local governance by giving empowerment to the people of rural areas as well as the empowerment of women with their knowledge, preference and all resources can participate actively and directly for local development.