

Revitalizing Batik Bakaran as a Tangible Cultural Heritage of Juwana Community of Pati, Indonesia

Uttam Barman

Research Scholar, Business School, Banaras Hindu University, Uttar Pradesh

Abstract

The existence of Batik Bakaran is inseparable from the punden or a tomb in the Bakaran Wetan Village, the Punden Nyai Ageng. Nyi Danowati's legendary story has a lot to do with Bakaran Village and the myths that have developed in the people's culture. Nyi Danowati has a lot to do with Bakaran Village and the myths that grow within the culture. Such values are accepted and established as a tradition that persists, despite the changes in certain procedures over time. Batik Bakaran is now evolving in the area through strong traditions, also acknowledged by Pati's regional government. An esthetic method is used to analyze the decoration in order to examine the meaning of Batik Bakaran. Batik Bakaran experienced growth as it was assisted by internal factors and external factors. External factors related to the persistence of craftsmen in activation and conservation, which could ultimately be used as a means of subsistence. External factors, along with high public interest in Batik Bakaran, finally issued a policy requiring employees in the service and private circles to wear Batik Bakaran uniforms. The typical decoration of Batik Bakaran is geometric, the classical decoration is plant design, geometric and meaningful. Regional decorative forms are shaped like plants and animals. Decoration is straightforward but has an esthetic value. After the present trend, decoration has now evolved openly. The special feature of Batik Bakaran is form, color and decorative patterns wrapped in a single, broken lines backdrop (bledak).

Colonial Construction of Opium in Assam: A Historical Study

Bunam Victor

Department of Political Science
Paul University, Awka

Abstract

The consumption of opium was a very common practice during the Colonial Rule in Assam. The evil of opium was deeply rooted among all the tribes and communities of Assam which ate the vitals of the Assamese society. The Assamese people were often called as "Kanikhua" or "Kania" due to their habit of taking 'opium' or 'kani'. It was during the British Rule that the habit of opium became viral among all the section of the society which was in the Ahom rule confined only among the upper section of the society. The main purpose of this work is to see how opium became a dominant factor in the Colonial Assam. It also tries to study the medicinal components of Opium the In this paper an attempt has been made to investigate the role played by the local population mainly the middle class in the prohibition of opium in Assam. The present work is mainly based on archival documents and reports.

Impact of E-Service Delivery on Client Satisfaction: A Case of NADRA Pakistan

Dr. Kuldip Dutta and Dr. Mantosh Barai

Research Scholar, Gurgaon University, Ludhiana
Professor, Department of Education, School of Humanities and Physical Education, CT
University, Ludhiana

Abstract

E-Government has turned into a well-known concentration of government endeavors in most nations around the globe. The present study is an attempt undertaken to examine the relationship between E-Government services and citizens' satisfaction in the context of NADRA Pakistan. It is the most developed e-services provider of the government of Pakistan. It is compulsory for every citizen of Pakistan to get register with NADRA to avail facilities of Travelling within and outside the country, to have a bank account, apply for jobs, having a house, driving license, and many more. Governments throughout the world have executed e-Government schemes as methods for enhancing their services and administrations, decreasing costs, rising adequacy, saving time, and improving proficiency in the government sector. On the collected data, quantitative and qualitative tests have been applied. The findings and recommendations can be successfully utilized for the betterment of the e-services and public service delivery.

Geography behind History: Road making during the First World War in Colonial's North Eastern Frontier

Patra Khultan

Senior Lecturer, School of Human Development
Universiti Kebangsaan, Malaysia

Dr. Mohammad Wasim

Assistant Professor Psychology
University Kebangsaan, Malaysia

Abstract

During the First World War, the British carried out what was called 'the largest military' operations in the present North East India against the Kukis. While the war was half way, road making towards the Manipur east and southern edge became a big affair. This paper study road making based on old maps, landscape and archival sources and question, why road making become a big affair while war is going on. The study shows the influences of geography, topography or landscape upon the war as the reasons for the transitions of the British logistics from mere offensives toward road making. It observes less hurdles after road making, as the latter facilitated transportation, communication, military outposts open up in the hills. The road making makes flows all other military logistics or war preparation. Thus, the study undermined glorification of war or nationalists, views (a conventional approaches,) and appraises the natural forces that dictum the whole business of the war. On close and cross observations; the mode of operations, maps and archival sources, it was found that road making during the war was the result of logistics failures and a compulsion imposed by the natural landscape. On this backdrop, this paper questions the discourse on the militarism of the colonial Government and comes out with an argument that road making was necessitated by the natural landscape, a view that does not appear in conventional or colonial perceptions. Thus a fresh look on the subject is necessary

Industry 4.0: Intelligent Agent Technologies, Application & Challenges of Implementation

Sushant Kumar Vishnoi², Shazia Naushad³

Research Scholar

Amity Business School, Amity University Uttar Pradesh

Abstract

Such is the impact of globalization and digitalization that a terminology called “Industry 4.0” originally presented by 3 German engineers at industrial trade fair Hannover Messe 2011, gained momentum and formed the core of planning and strategies of mega-business organizations. Mastering this state-of-the-art “pool of disruptive technologies” require a paradigm shift demanding incorporation of networked ecosystem and reconfiguration of applied business models. “Industry 4.0” sync business modeling enables business transformation from cyber-virtual to cyber-physical systems, co-partnering hardware, software and manpower for optimizing internal & external processes in synergy with disruptive technologies. This paper presents the evolution of concept of Industry 4.0, enabling technologies and challenges of implementation.

Research Self efficacy: Overcoming Difficulties of Research Scholar in Understanding and Communicate

Dr. Nagina Gul

Assistant Professor Department of Management Sciences, University of Peshwar, Pakistan

Abstract

The reason for this article is to analyze the commitment made by the Research Self efficacy segment of (Bandura 1986) social psychological hypothesis to the investigation of writing in scholarly settings. A short outline of Bandura's social intellectual hypothesis and of Research Self efficacy is first given, trailed by a depiction of the way in which keeping in touch with self-adequacy convictions are normally operational zed and evaluated. This is trailed by a combination of exploration discoveries that address the connection between keeping in touch with Research Self efficacy, other inspiration builds identified with composing, and composing results in scholastic settings. These discoveries illustrate that understudies' trust in their composing abilities impact their composing inspiration just as different composing results in school. Scholarly suggestions and systems that may help control future examination are offered.