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CRITERION 3 Research, Innovations and Extensions

3.3 Research Publications and Awards

Documentation w.r.t. 3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years


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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	Link to article / paper / abstract of the article	Is it listed in UGC Care list	Academic Session
Analyzing the Spatio-temporal Dynamics of Channel Behavior in Relation to Channel Braiding: Integrating Topological Braid Modeling with Quantitative Traditional Analysis in the Chel Basin (North Bengal)	Debarshi Ghosh & Senhasish Saha	Geography	Modelling Earth Systems & Environment	2019	Electronic ISSN 2363-6211, Print ISSN 2363-6203	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40808-019-00616-9	https://doi.org/10.1007/s40808-019-00616-9	Scopus Indexed/Imapact Factor3.0 (2022)	2019-20
Estimation of Surface Soil Erosion Using USLE Model (Modified) of Dhupguri Block, Jalpaiguri (WB)	Snehasish Saha & Debarshi Ghosh	Geography	Annals of the National Association of Geographers, India (NAGI)	2019	ISSN: 0970-972X	https://sites.google.com/view/nagiorgin/annals-of-nagi	FROM APRIL 2021 TO PRESENT	UGC CARE ENLISTED	2019-20
Determining process of occasional flooding from channel hydrological characteristics of Chel Basin, North Bengal (India)	Debarshi Ghosh	Geography	Spatial Information Research (Springer)	2019	E ISSN 2366-3294	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41324-019-00290-0	https://doi.org/10.1007/s41324-019-00290-0	UGC CARE ENLISTED (IMPACT FACTOR 2.1)	2019-20
Determining the spatio-temporal response of downstream coarse sediment sorting process in the Chel river (North Bengal, India) using cluster analysis	Debarshi Ghosh & Senhasish Saha	Geography	Modelling Earth Systems & Environment	2021	Electronic ISSN 2363-6211, Print ISSN 2363-6203	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40808-019-00616-9	https://doi.org/10.1007/s40808-019-00616-9	Scopus Indexed/Imapact Factor3.0 (2022)	2020-21
Avulsion potential modeling using integrated Fuzzy-AHP in lower catchment of Chel river of North Bengal, India	Debarshi Ghosh & Apurba Sarkar	Geography	Modelling Earth Systems & Environment	2021	Electronic ISSN 2363-6211, Print ISSN 2363-6203	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40808-021-01230	https://doi.org/10.1007/s40808-019-00616-9	Scopus Indexed/Imapact Factor3.0 (2022)	2020-21
Identifying Potential River Bank Erosion Zones using Geo-Spatial and Binary Logistic Regression Modeling: A Case Study of the Ganga River in Malda District, India	Debarshi Ghosh & Senhasish Saha	Geography	Modelling Earth Systems & Environment	2023	Electronic ISSN 2363-6211, Print ISSN 2363-6203	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40808-023-01740-3	https://doi.org/10.1007/s40808-019-00616-9	Scopus Indexed/Imapact Factor3.0 (2022)	2022-23
COVID-19 second wave: District level study of concentration of confirmed cases and fatality in India	Debarshi Ghosh, Apurba Sarkar, Pradip Chauhan	Geography	Environmental Challenges	2021	Online ISSN: 2667-0100	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2667010021002006	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2021.100221	Scopus Indexed	2020-21


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Janojagorane Mukundo Das	Keya Mustafi	Bengali	Ebong Prantik. (vol.8)	2021	ISBN-2582-3841(O),2348-487X(P)	https://ebongprantik.in/	DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.5517966	No	2020-21
Shri Shri Ramakrishna Kathamrita : Galpokathay Brihot katha	Keya Mustafi	Bengali	Ebong Prantik (Vol 9)	2022	ISSN : 2348-487x(P)	https://ebongprantik.in/		No	2021-22
Antarotamer Anweshane	Keya Mustafi	Bengali	Tabu Ekalavya (Nazrul Sankha)	2022	ISBN : 978-93-92110-71-9	https://baatighar.com/shop/product/9789392110016-81305#attr=		YES	2021-22
Manusmriti: A Critical Analysis	Satarupa Sarkar	History	International Journal of Humanities & Social Science Studies (IJHSSS)	2022	ISSN:2349-6959(ONLINE)	http://www.ijhsss.com	10.29032/ijhsss.v8.i6.2022.255-260	No	2021-22
Paradigm Shift: Educational Hub from Darjeeling to Siliguri in Post Colonial Period	Satarupa Sarkar	History	International Education and Research Journal	2023	E-ISSN No-2454-9916	http://ierj.in	http://ierj.in/journal/index.php/ierj/article/view/3063	No	2022-23
Post-Partition Poverty, Hunger and Death: An Interpretative Analysis of Manaranjan Byapari's Interrogating My Chandal Life: An Autobiography of a Dalit	Suvankar Jana	English	Peer-Reviewed ISSN approved Journal	2023	ISSN NO: 2456-4184	www.ijnrd.org	https://www.ijnrd.org/papers/IJNRD2305227.pdf	Peer-Reviewed	2022-23
National Education Policy, 2020 And Higher Education in India: Understanding the Nuances	Suvankar Jana	English	UGC approved Journal No23602 (19)	2021	E-ISSN: 2348- 1269	www.ijrar.org	https://ijrar.org/download.php?file=IJRAR21C2318.pdf	Peer-Reviewed	2020-21
INSURGENT IMAGINATIONS: WORLD LITERATURE AND THE PERIPHERIES	Dhritiman Chakraborty & Debarati Dutta	English	TEXTUAL PRACTICE	2022	Print ISSN: 0950-236X Online ISSN: 1470-1308	https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/rtp20	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/0950236X.2022.2075164	IMPACT FACTOR 0.5	2022-23


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Dr. Debarshi Ghosh, Dept. of Geography

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Modeling Earth Systems and Environment
https://doi.org/10.1007/s40808-019-00616-9

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Spatio-temporal variability of channel behavior in relation to channel braiding: a milieu of topological braid modeling and quantitative traditional analysis of Chel basin (North Bengal)

Debarshi Ghosh¹ · Snehasish Saha²Received: 1 May 2019 / Accepted: 10 June 2019
© Springer Nature Switzerland AG 2019**Abstract**

Channel behavior is related to the existing channel processes that lead to frequent changes in the water and sediment flow pattern of a river. The channel behavior reflects its tendency of auto-cyclic cut and fill processes. On the piedmont surface, the channel hydraulic geometry transforms due to the huge supply of bed load and the fluctuation of flood discharge. The heterogeneity of load and nature of load dispersal favors braiding of a river which adjusts with auto-cyclic processes of cut and fill. In the present study, conventional models for braiding proposed by Brice (BI: 3.69–9.04), Rust (BP: 5.1–12.3) and Richards (modified) (4.7–10.9) have attempted to associate them with channel network analysis by computing vertex detour index (VDI) with temporal changes, eta index, theta index, pie index, planform index (PFI), flow geometry index (FGI), and execution of the planner circuit model of the braided course based on link-node ratios like α index, β index, and γ index. The standard sinuosity index (SSI) was calculated to be maximum (1.11) for the reach 4 with the average range of 1.027–1.045 in 2016 keeping the same persisting trend over 1981. The flow geometry index is 107.4 compared to the planform index of braid accounting for 0.35 which held flood as the most responsible factor. In 2016, the channel network of river Chel revealed moderate channel efficiency with a greater degree of channel diversion along the bars (103–111). Moreover, complex or volatility of braid vs. sinuosity has been noticed in case of the river which unshadows no spectacular trend over time.

Keywords Avulsion · Channel dynamics · Braiding index · Sinuosity index · Foreland basin · Planner circuit model**Introduction**

Channel behavior on the piedmont surface is related to the channel processes, flow and sediment flow pattern of the river. The qualitative determination of channel patterns (Dury 1969; Leopold and Wolman 1957) and their behavioral trend develop with temporal channel dynamics and can be derived from 'reach statistics' (Goudie et al. 1990) like simple planform identity of channel sinuosity (Muller 1968)

and complex topological expression from the planner circuit model of multi-thread channels (Kansky 1963). Nowadays, the channel morphological changes with respect to water and sediment supply can be studied through digital terrain analysis (DTM) (Allen 1978). In the braided course, the dominant morphological changes are duly related to the sediment supply (Lane et al. 1996). The braided courses are often considered as a stochastic system from the analysis of sediment flux during turbulent flows (Paola 1996). The braided behavior of a channel is adjusted with the rate of aggradation, channel belt mobility, bed scour activity (Huggenberger 1993) and moreover channel adjustment related to channel gradient, cross-section and discharge. The channel behavior in the piedmont of Darjeeling Himalaya (North Bengal) reflects a tendency of auto-cyclic cut and fill (Field Investigation 2015) process evolving with the changes in the relative heights of the existing river terraces. The channel exhibits succession of fan sediment that indicates maturity of the surface with the channel braided network (Knighton and Nanson 1993) triggered by flood recurrences. These flood

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Modeling Earth Systems and Environment (2021) 7:1353–1372
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ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Determining the spatio-temporal response of downstream coarse sediment sorting process in the Chel river (North Bengal, India) using cluster analysis

Debarshi Ghosh¹ · Snehasish Saha²

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Abstract

The fluvial transportation efficiency related to rainstorm events is important to understand the variability of sediment sorting process in the channel. The supply limitation of different size of sediment grades in downstream reveals the nature of geomorphological scale of response (spatio-temporal). Pebble count method has been attempted here for determination of d_{50} (median) particle size associated with frequency distribution of sediment samples from 13 study reaches on the basis of standard sediment grade scale of Wentworth and modified Udden-Wentworth grain scale seasonally. Intra temporal variability (IATV) and inter temporal variability (IETV) results were categorized under hierarchical cluster analysis to view the sediment movement downstream from minimum distance algorithm. On the piedmont, the bed configuration is mostly boulder infested of heavier size class (> 256 mm) and that remains greater than 86% in pre-monsoon condition. It comes out on the basis of random mixing of sediment load (> 2 mm) while transporting as discharge. In Chel basin, the process of sediment load dispersal indicates less heterogeneity in the sediment sorting process towards downstream. The haphazard distribution of very coarse to medium boulders (4096–512 mm) up to reach 6 indicates the limit of channel competency. The paper seeks to know the seasonal variability in the sediment dispersal process i.e. finding the reach wise variability of the sediment mixing process downstream and the sediment supply limits of median particle size.

Keywords Sediment sorting · Frequency distribution curve · Normal probability distribution · Hierarchical cluster · ANOVA

Introduction

The main goal of cluster analysis is to build homogeneous groups from a geographical area according to certain variables (De Carvalho and Lechevallier 2009; Dutta et al. 2019; Dutta and Das 2019). Statistical parameters like the mean, median, standard, deviation, kurtosis, and skewness have been widely used to characterize grain size distribution

within the channel bed and clustering finds the similar distributions. Most of the studies have employed the method to group a limited number of grain size distribution parameters like the mean and standard deviation, and few studies have taken advantage of the entire distribution (Zhou et al. 2015; Nelson et al. 2014; Ordóñez et al. 2016). Thus, both the process helps to infer variations in hydrodynamic conditions, eolian activity, and sediment sources (Fournier et al. 2014; Zhang et al. 2018). The frequency distribution and mixing process of various grain sizes as bed load can be expressed through percentile-median diameter (CM) pattern (Passega 1964), standard deviation method (Boulay et al. 2003), curve fitting models (Wu et al. 2020; Paterson and Heslop 2015) and bayesian method (Yu et al. 2016) of sediment mixing process. The cluster analysis groups similar conditions of grain size mixing process with end-member modeling (Varga et al. 2019). The cluster analysis is also an important spatial analysis tool. The modern clustering pro-

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COVID-19 second wave: District level study of concentration of confirmed cases and fatality in India

Dr. Debarshi Ghosh^a, Apurba Sarkar^{b,*}, Dr. Pradip Chouhan^c

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ARTICLE INFO

Keyword:
 Pandemic
 Infection mortality ratio
 Spatial autocorrelation
 Location quotient
 Moran's I statistics
 Case Fatality Ratio

ABSTRACT

The paper aims to reveal the spatial pattern of the concentration of COVID-19 confirmed cases and the spread of the pandemic from the Case Fatality Ratio. The study has been accomplished with district-level data. The analysis of the spatial pattern decoding has been done considering the Global and Local Moran's I statistics comprising the linear trend of spatial autocorrelation for the whole India. The timeframe has been divided considering the surge of the second wave in March, 2021 and the peak of the wave in May 2021. The spatial clustering technique presents both the concentration of confirmed cases using Location Quotient analysis and the pattern of spread of the infection-related fatality throughout the country. The high Location Quotient of the confirmed cases strongly clustered around the Mumbai-Puna region, Kerala-Karnataka region, Garhwal Himachal, NCT of Delhi and Ladakh-Kashmir-Himachal Pradesh region during the period of the study. In May, the concentration has randomly clustered around the middle part of India. The Case Fatality Ratio was high in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana at the surge of the second wave. During the peak (May), two significant clusters of high Case Fatality Ratio are observed in and around the Mumbai urban (Maharashtra) and NCT of Delhi (including Punjab-Haryana).

1. Introduction

COVID-19 pandemic has been impacting the life and economy across the globe since December 2019 and has caused major disruptions (Walker et al. 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic has resurfaced in India in the form of a hard-hitting second wave. The COVID-19 has brought a threatening challenge to Indian society and the economy (Sarkar and Chouhan, 2021). India's devastating second wave of COVID-19 has overwhelmed its health system and the country (Ranjan, 2020, Ghosh et al., 2020). The second wave of COVID-19, caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS-CoV-2), has struck India severely, with a significant case fatality rate (Tomar and Gupta, 2020). The situation in India is more critical as it has a huge population, poor medical infrastructure and complex socio-economic structure, where self-isolation, social distancing and quality treatment are the key controlling factors to neutralise the impact of the disease (Kaliya-Perumal et al., 2020, Bhuyan, 2021). The growth of towns and the consequent need for more supplies have damaged the delicate environment of India, where there are high levels of smog, fine dust, and water pollution. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen

dioxide (NO₂), and particulate matter (PM) contribute in part to the toxins causing environmental contamination (Sarkar and Chouhan, 2020, Huang and Brown, 2021, Bherwani et al., 2021). Many Indian urban communities, including Mumbai, Kolkata, and Pune, are at the risk of air contamination (Conibear et al., 2018). One out of eight (about 12.5%) deaths in 2017 in the country were attributable to high rates of respiratory disease, stroke, heart disease, diabetes, and lung cancer, all conditions for which a certain percentage of cases result from severe air pollution (Gurjar et al., 2016). Some relevant scientific literature highlights that exposure to air pollution may be relevant to virus infection spread, and more recent literature focuses on COVID-19 diffusion (Cheng et al., 2020, Report et al., 2020, Saha and Chouhan, 2021). On January 30 2020, the Director-General WHO declared that the outbreak of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) constitutes a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) as per the advice of the International Health Regulations (IHR) Emergency Committee (Black et al., 2020). In the first surge in 2020, COVID-19 has infected nearly 20 million people across the globe, with 90 countries in the community transmission stage (Bherwani et al., 2021). The daily reported confirmed cases started to rise from February 2021 in India (Sengupta et al., 2021). The mid of April 2021, registered sudden hike over thousands of daily death was observed around the country (Khanna, 2020). Multiple fac-

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Determining process of occasional flooding from channel hydrological characteristics of Chel Basin, North Bengal (India)

Debarshi Ghosh¹Received: 11 January 2019 / Revised: 5 September 2019 / Accepted: 10 September 2019
© Korean Spatial Information Society 2019

Abstract Occasional flooding has a distinct impact on fluvial dynamics of a channel. It brings new thresholds of adjustment for hydraulic conditions of a channel. The task of estimation of peak discharge during occasional floods is very complex, as the water recedes very quickly. The flood and rainfall design techniques (Gumbel's frequency distribution) are the relevant solutions for peak discharge estimation at an un-gauged station of measurement. This paper aims to estimate the volume of peak discharge during the phase of occasional floods at 't' recurrence intervals (5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 years) which are 148.87221, 158.58408, 167.9592, 179.9475, and 218.8758 cumecs. The separate yield of peak runoffs from small 3rd-order basins has been estimated by rational method on 2 years (162.70 cumecs) and 10 years (212.60 cumecs) probabilities of recurrence. While deriving probable peak flood discharge, various temporal hydrological relationships regarding rainfall-runoff and stage-discharge have been established by curve-fitting method in linear and power regression models. The temporal study (2015–2017) reveals some interesting hydrological results, including (a) 1284.21–1522.22 Ha m day⁻¹ channel runoff causes discharge greater than 150 cumecs, (b) effect of basin lag influences the runoff curve and (c) the water stage above 2.5 m gauge height indicates occasional floods. The rainfall as system input indicates high spatio-temporal variation ranges, between 200 and 5500 mm, as maximum annual average. This approach fundamentally assembles the rainfall-runoff-

discharge trio relation in estimating the design for peak occasional flood discharge for Chel Basin.

Keywords Discharge · Gauge height · Intensity-duration-frequency curve · Flood probability · Runoff · Occasional flood · Peak discharge

1 Introduction

A flood is an unusual high stage of water due to runoff from rainfall and melting of snow in quantities too great to be confined in the normal water surface elevations of the river or stream [1, 2]. That is, a flood is any relatively high flow that overtops the natural or artificial banks in any reach of a stream [2]. Reliable estimates of the magnitude and frequency of floods are essential for flood insurance studies, flood-plain management, and the design of transportation and water conveyance structures, such as roads, bridges, culverts, dams, and levees [3, 4]. The process of flooding is related with the increase in relative heights of water column or the stage. It can be determined from the peak flows in flow duration curves. Flooding is an integral part of the channel process that sometimes causes the fixation of new thresholds for water and sediment continuity [5, 6]. Floods can be measured from the volume of peak discharge, stage of the water, and the floodplain inundation. Artificial neural networks (ANNs)¹ applied in the field of hydrological modeling have been used for over a decade for flood estimation in un-gauged catchments [5]. The advanced technique of flood loss estimation models integrates physically based distributed hydrologic model and a

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¹ An artificial neural network is an interconnected group of nodes to



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ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Avulsion potential modeling using integrated Fuzzy-AHP in lower catchment of Chel river of North Bengal, India

Debarshi Ghosh¹ * Apurba Sarkar²Received: 11 April 2021 / Accepted: 1 July 2021 / Published online: 21 July 2021
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Abstract

The paper aims to determine the potential avulsion zones on the piedmont segment of the Chel river basin. A total of 12 hydro-geomorphic causative variables have been selected considering the river basin's present geomorphological and hydrological characteristics. The analysis focused on spatial modeling considering Multi-Criteria Evaluation (MCE) technique. The paper's main contribution is to identify the active avulsion zones on the piedmont of Darjeeling Himalaya triggered by high monsoon rainfall (5479.3 mm maximum annual average). The model's input comes from high-resolution Digital Elevation Model (DEM) based on interpolated rasters, proximity rasters, and rainfall raster. The raster overlay inputs have been fuzzified to scale down within 0–1 and produce the final factor weights. The Analytical Hierarchic Process (AHP) checks the priorities judged by each variable's pair wise relative importance as a part of MCE. Finally, the model indicates that suitable sites on a continuous scale of suitability range between 0 and 1. The rainfall raster gets the highest weightage in the AHP priority scoring. The model correctly classified 85.7% of sites suitable to avulsion, and it has also been proven from the recent (2017–2020) field photographs. The Fuzzy-MCE technique has revealed the role of high rainfall in triggering avulsion on the piedmont surface. The final composite layer indicates the mountain outlet (junction of Chel, Manzing and Fagu Khola) as the most potential site for avulsion.

Keywords Channel avulsion · Multi-criteria evaluation · Fuzzy logic · Analytical hierarchic process · Rainfall intensity

Introduction

Avulsions encompass considerable insinuations for the lateral redeployment of water, sediment, nutrients, and hence are a key influence on flood-plain and delta geomorphology, sedimentology, and ecology (Makaske et al. 2002; Sinha et al. 2014; Larkin et al. 2017). The heavy rainfall and flood catastrophes compel the river course to avulse to new courses. Avulsion can be progradational, incisional, re-occupational based on a process of new channel formation. Progradational process associated with multi-channel overbank flows from large-sized crevasse splays and cross-valley

channel formation with high rate of channel bed aggradations, incisional process triggers newly scoured channel into the flood-plain surface with slow aggradation of the channel bed and re-occupational process is associated with formation of new channel occupying the existing active or abandoned channel in the flood plain (Slingerland and Smith 2004). Channel behavior frequently changes downstream due to the supply of discharge as related to the gradual decrease in the slope (Langat et al. 2019). The process of channel avulsion is mainly dependent on rainfall, discharge and slope of the channel and valley. Avulsion occurs when overbank flows from a main channel take advantage and permanently occupy secondary or relict channels on the flood-plain or create new flood-plain channels (Slingerland and Smith 2004; Sinha et al. 2019). The piedmont zone of sub-Himalayan North Bengal is very responsive to high rainfall occurrence in monsoon. The channel bed aggradation, course shifting vis-à-vis avulsion are the direct results of high rainfall events especially in 1990s. The local-scale avulsion is a very common fluvial phenomena triggered by extreme rainfall and flash floods on the piedmont surface. A local-scale avulsion

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Modelling Earth Systems and Environment
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ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Identifying river bank erosion potential zones through geo-spatial and binary logistic regression modeling approach: a case study of river Ganga in Malda district (India)

Debarshi Ghosh^{1,2} · Snehasish Saha²Received: 10 December 2022 / Accepted: 11 February 2023
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Abstract

This study aims to evaluate the causative factors for high bank erosion probability along the left bank of Ganga river in Malda district using binary logistic regression model. The bank erosion at the outer bend of Ganga in Manikchak and Kaliachak-II blocks during the recession of flood water in Ganga poses serious threats to the inhabitants of Diara since the construction of the Farakka barrage. The constriction slowly started a problem of water piling at the up-stream of the barrage and extended up to the Bhutni Island (40 km up stream). The seepage mechanism allows the entry of rising flood water to the banks and again released when water level recedes gradually and causes bank slumping. In recent monsoon (2020), Gopalpur, Jot Bhabani Dharampur gram panchayats of Manikchak block are heavily affected by bank erosion. A total of nine causative factors are selected as predictor variables in binary logistic regression model categorized broadly as vegetation, water and moisture indices, proximity based on river channel and settlement, soil characteristics and land use-cover classes. The omnibus test of model coefficient gives the likelihood ratio (224.433) for the overall model fitting (p value 0.0). The model predicts correctly 254 sites as low bank erosion (LBE) and 111 sites as High bank erosion (HBE) category with 84.4% and 67.3% accuracy. The soil bearing capacity significantly expresses highest odds (87.6%) of telling the high probability of bank erosion. The model produces an accuracy of up to 87.4%.

Keywords Odds ratio · Log-likelihood statistics · Bank erosion probability · Influential statistics

Introduction

Rivers are extremely sensitive to its surrounding environment (Rudra 2010). The channel dynamics is associated with frequent spatio-temporal changes of channel behavior under different environmental settings (Wohl 2020). The channel morphology and its dynamic nature are the outcome of complex interaction between water and sediment transportation process in the river (Kummu et al. 2008). The process of river dynamics is more frequent in alluvial channels. River bank erosion is another outcome of such fluvial dynamics.

The bank erosion process is a complex phenomenon resulting from fluvial process and anthropogenic pressure of the flood plain (Bordoloi and Nikam 2020). The bank erosion process manifests through both erosion and construction. It not only engulfs the floodplain but also takes a role in development (Rudra 2014). The bank erosion process is considered as the natural geomorphological process of a river. The process is a complex interaction between channel hydraulics and structural properties of banks. A sandy substrate is more vulnerable for impinge flow attack which causes toppling in many alluvial river of lower Ganga plain (Bandyopadhyay et al. 2021). The vulnerability of banks under flow impact results in bank retreat, collapse, block/chunk failure etc. Bank retreat affects the river bed configuration (Ghosh and Kar 2018). In lower Ganga plain, many rivers erode in one direction and many 'Char-lands' (new alluvial deposition) rises in the opposite (Rudra 2020). The new sediment source creates riparian habitat along the banks. So, bank erosion plays a key role in the development of fluvial habitat. In contrary to this, bank erosion imposes an uninvited hazard risk

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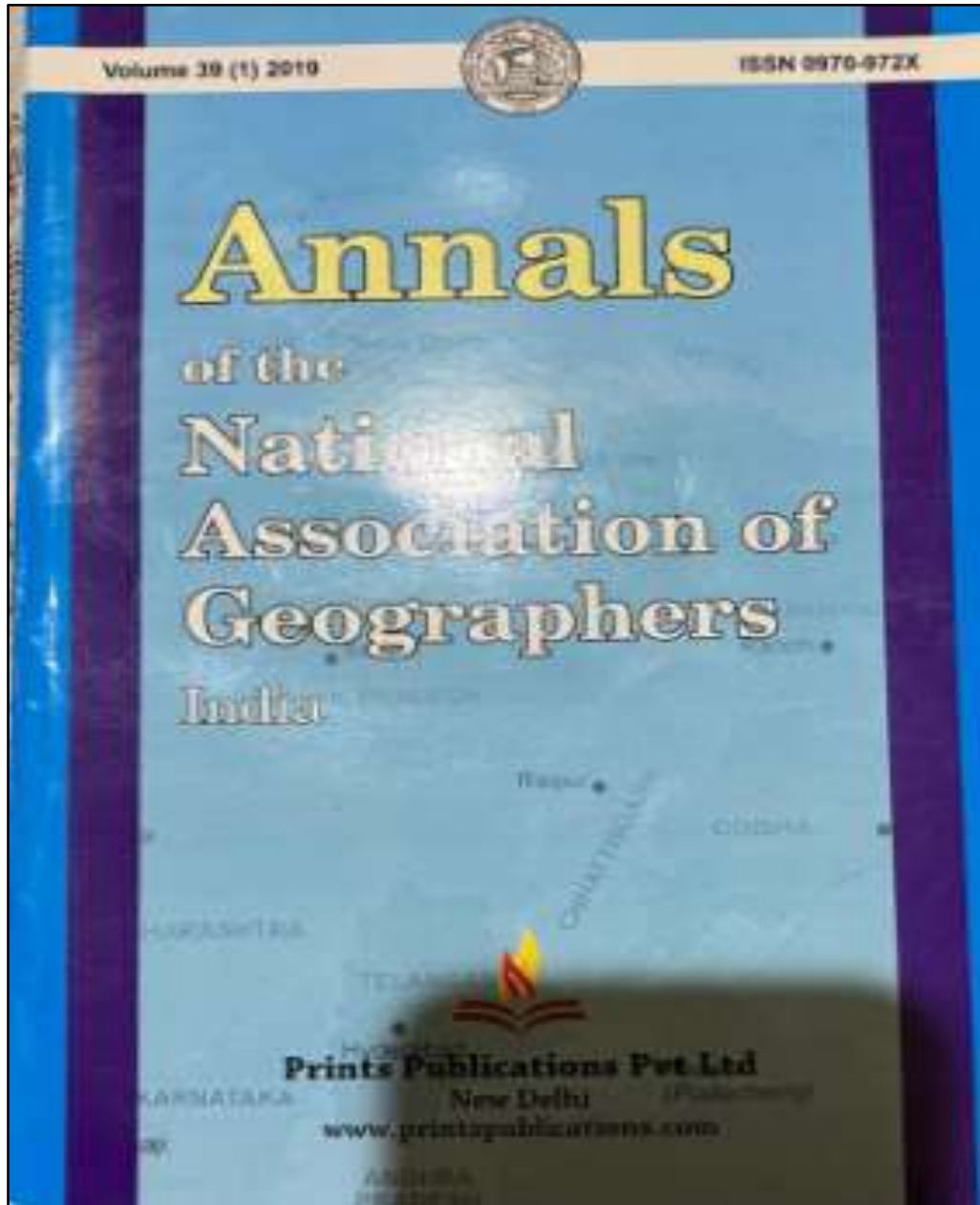
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ANNALS, NAGI VOLUME 39 (No. 1), JUNE 2019, Page 35-56

ESTIMATION OF SURFACE SOIL EROSION USING USLE MODEL (MODIFIED) OF DHUPGURI BLOCK, JALPAIGURI (WEST BENGAL)

SNEHASISHA GHOSH¹ AND DEBARSHI GHOSH²

ABSTRACT

The mountainous region of Doorga in North-Bengal receives soil erosion through its steep slopes which hit removal of surface soil along the local slopes is a major problem in the study area especially from the elevated terraces for example, the Chanchi Tea-garden areas composed of high percent of silt and clay soil and that promotes moderate to high rate of infiltration on surface runoff. Following, rotational agricultural practices, gully cuts in the tea gardens, channel occlusion and occasional floods of high frequency etc. have aggravated the occurrence here associated with human interferences in the form of tea plantation and habitations. Field investigation (2015 and 2017) revealed the estimated soil loss of 0.2-0.5 kgm⁻² year⁻¹ for selected plots over the colluvial-alluvial tracts of the Doorga in Dhupguri CD-block. In the present paper the authors have tried to estimate the soil erosion taking care into and thereby investigate the soil loss characters using USLE model of Wischmeier and Smith (1962) with site specific modifications. For which collected samples have tested. The speculated achievement of the work is to focus the aspects of necessary remedial strategies to check soil erosion aiming to agronomic development and benefits.

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'Manusmriti': A Critical Analysis**Satarupa Sarkar**

Assistant Professor, Department of History, Dhupguri Girls College, West Bengal, India

Abstract

The first written script of Hindu dharma 'Manusmriti' was translated by Sir William Jones in 1794. It reflects the social and religious customs of ancient Hindus. According to Manu Hindus were divided into four colors, and later on, four castes namely Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vatsyas, and Sudras. In that system kings and Brahmanas were connected to each other regarded by the remaining castes. It explains Grihya-Sutras, spirituality and women's position in society. There was a certain code for Vatsyas and Sudras. Although Dr. B.R. Ambedkar accused the Manu system of indiscriminate casteism in India. Gandhi preferred the social system by their duties but not on rights.

Key words:-Customs, Grihya-Sutra, Spirituality, Indiscrimination, Casteism.

Introduction: The Manusmriti[1] is an ancient legal text among the many Dharmasutras of Hinduism. It was one of the first Sanskrit texts translated during the British rule of India in 1794, by Sir William Jones, and used to formulate the Hindu law by the colonial government.[2] 'Over fifty manuscripts of the Manusmriti are now known, but the earliest discovered, most translated, and presumed authentic version since the 18th century has been the "Calcutta manuscript with Kulluka Bhatta commentary'. [3] Modern scholarship states this presumed authenticity is false, and the various manuscripts of Manusmriti discovered in India are inconsistent with each other, and within themselves, raising concerns about its authenticity, insertions and interpolations made into the text in later times.[4]

Discussion: The metrical text is in Sanskrit, is variously dated to be from the 2nd century BCE to the 3rd century CE, and it presents itself as a discourse given by Manu (Svayambhuva) and Bhrgu on dharma topics such as duties, rights, laws, conduct, virtues, and others. The text's fame spread outside India, long before the colonial era.

The medieval era Buddhist law of Myanmar and Thailand are also ascribed to Manu,[5] and the text influenced past Hindu kingdoms in Cambodia and Indonesia.[6] Eighteenth-century philologists Sir William Jones and Karl Wilhelm Friedrich Schlegel assigned Manusmriti to the period of around 1250 BCE and 1000 BCE respectively, which from later linguistic developments is untenable due to the language of the text which must be dated later than the late Vedic texts such as the Upanishads which have themselves dated

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'Manusmriti': A Critical Analysis**Satarupa Sarkar**

a few centuries ago around 500BC. [7]. Later scholarship shifted the chronology of the text to between 200 BCE and 200 CE. [8]

Olivelle adds that numismatics evidence, and the mention of gold coins as a fine, suggest that the Text may date to the 2nd or 3rd century CE [9]. "Most scholars consider the text a composite produced by many authors put together over a long period. Olivelle states that the various ancient and medieval Indian texts claim revisions and editions were derived from the original text with 100,000 verses and 1,080 chapters. However, the text version in modern use, according to Olivelle, is likely the work of a single author or a chairman with research assistants.[10] " Manusmriti, Olivelle states, was not a new document, it drew on other texts, and it reflects "a crystallization of an accumulated knowledge" in ancient India[11]. " The root of theoretical models within Manusmriti relies on at least two shastras that pre-date it: Artha (statecraft and legal process), and Dharma (an ancient Indian concept that includes duties, rights, laws, conduct, virtues, and others discussed in various Dharmasutras older than Manusmriti). Its contents can be traced to Kalpasutras of the Vedic era, which led to the development of Smartasutras consisting of Grihyasutras and Dharmasutras[12]. The foundational texts of Manusmriti include many of these sutras, all from an era preceding the Common Era. Most of these ancient texts are now lost, and only



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PARADIGM SHIFT: EDUCATIONAL HUB FROM DARJEELING TO SILIGURI IN POST COLONIAL PERIOD

Satarupa Sarkar
Assistant Professor, Department of History, Dhupguri Girls' College, Dhupguri, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal

ABSTRACT

Darjeeling Hill station was a creation of the colonial govt. It was a fast developing town among the Hill stations of British India. Along with its growth as a sanatorium, it emerged as an educational centre especially the hub of English medium schools and convents. In this direction the major role was played by various missionary associations. It was found that Darjeeling hills including Kurseong and Kalimpong attracted students not only from different parts of British India, princely states of India but also neighbouring countries of Bhutan and Nepal. But in the post colonial period specially during and after the Gorkha land movement Darjeeling hills witnessed a massive decline as an educational hub. Side by side Siliguri a fast growing town of Darjeeling district in the plains is becoming the fast growing educational centre of English medium schools lagging behind Darjeeling hills. The present paper is an attempt to view the reasons behind such major shift of an educational hub of the colonial period to a fast growing town in the post colonial period. Darjeeling hills is the only hill station of the state of West Bengal situated in its northern part. On the other hand Siliguri town, rapid growing city and the only municipal corporation not only in the district of Darjeeling but also in North Bengal. In preparing this paper multi disciplinary will be followed.

KEYWORDS: Sanatorium, Gorkha, Educational Hub, Missionary

INTRODUCTION

Darjeeling is the northernmost district in the state of West Bengal. It lies between 26.31 and 27.13 North latitude and between 87.59 and 88.53 East longitude. The northern boundary common says on the west at the peak of Phalut tri junction of the boundary of Nepal Sikkim and India. This boundary goes East from Falut through a ridge and descends on Rammam river. The boundary from this reaches in the forest of Jalpaiguri District following the course of the river Rammam and Teesta. The district is bounded by Nepal on the west. The Western boundary from fallout rain the South word reach until it joins the machi river which continues as the boundary right up to plains. Hence by the boundary of Nepal up to the South Western corner of the district. On the south lies the district of Purna and West Dinajpur intercepted by the Mahananda river and on the east the district is bounded by Bangladesh and Jalpaiguri District. Siliguri subdivision is one of the subdivisions of Darjeeling consisting of the Siliguri Municipal corporation and four community development blocks namely Matigara, Nasalbari, Phansidewa Khoribari. The earliest inhabitants of Darjeeling were the lepchas. From the beginning of the 17th century a large group of bhutias from the Kham-Amdong region of eastern Tibet settled in the district. The lepchas and the limbo's where pre literate peoples processing their own animistic religions. Lahtsun Chhembo, the Guru of the first king of Sikkim, Penchoo Namgyal, introduced Lamaist Buddhism into this area and the lepchas soon accepted the new faith. The script of the lipcha language to was evolved about the time after the roundular variety of the Tibetan script known as Bu-Cant (pronounced as U-cho) the total bulk of the contemporary literature written in the lecture script would not be more than a hundred volumes being translation from Tibetan of lamaist Buddhist scriptures which conveyed knowledge of beliefs and practices of lamaist Buddhism.

Educational Development of Darjeeling during Pre-colonial era: After gaining political dominance over the people of India in 1858, British government immensely focused on improving and modification western education in India. By the Charter Act (1813) the Company welcomed the penetration of western education and also granted an appropriation of 1 Lakh rupees for the benefit of primary education in English in India. This annual expenditure was mainly paid for the education sector. The most important aspect of the charter act (1813) was that it was for the first time company to give a special importance to the state for the advancement of education in India. This 1813 Act allowed Christian Missionaries to enter India without restriction, but more privileges were granted to missionaries from the United Kingdom. By this Act, various missions were sent from foreign countries like Germany and America. Wood's Despatch of 1854, mostly known as the "Magna Carta" of British Education in India is a seminal chapter in the history of modern India for the purpose of advancement of English education. Through this Despatch India's education system was rapidly modernized in terms of organization and sustainability. In this regard Missionaries and non-missionaries amalgamated perfectly to play an unprecedented role in educational activities. The scheme was an extensive infrastructure for primary education in one side and higher education in other side. By this process of modernization of education, 171 institution in Darjeeling Terai region, Calcutta University in January 1857, Bombay University in July 1857, Madras University in September 1857 were established. However the growth of western education was not much successful in the rural and northern part of Bengal. Especially Coach Behar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Dinajpur and Malda were hardly influenced by this british educational system. It is observed that this Wood's Despatch did not accept the 'Downward Filtration Theory' and opted a system of education from lower level (primary level) to the higher level. (university stage). Moreover, when the British occupied the charges of Darjeeling as administrator, popular education was completely unknown. Some of the upper classes tried to train their children privately and some of them eager to educate their children by Tibetan or buddhist monasteries for the sake of education. But

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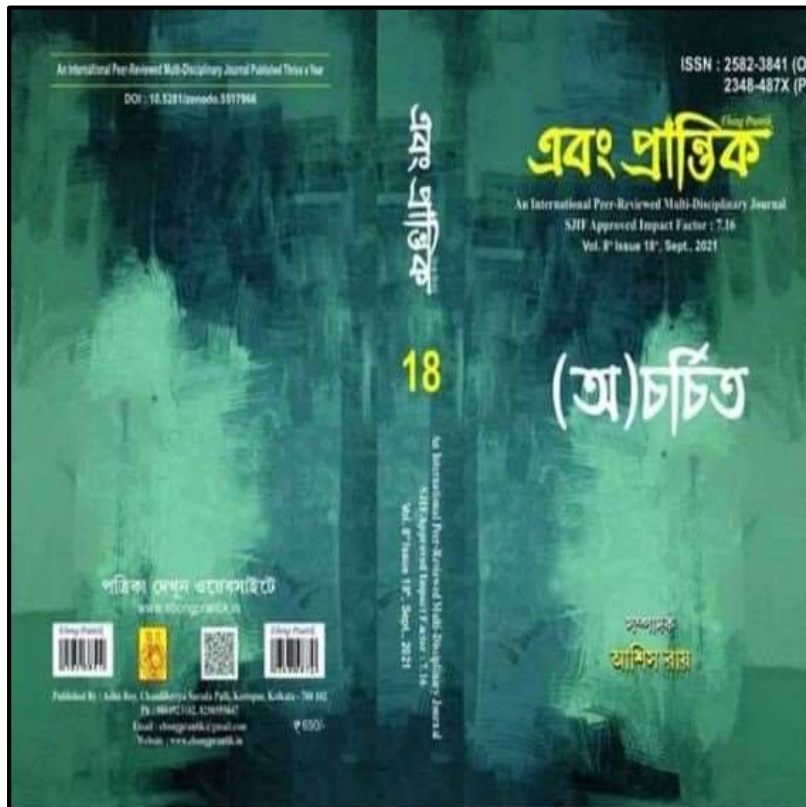
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প্রাথমিক আলোচনায় বাসমতী	
কুমতী	১০
অন্য উপন্যাসের একটির; জীবনচরিতের স্বরূপ	
স্বাভাবিক জীবন	১৪
কৃষ্ণ ও শবির প্রেক্ষিতে অসামান্য অসামান্য (স্বাভাবিক) ও	
উলস্টের 'গল্পের মতো গল্প' - অসামান্যের অসামান্য নিয়ম; এ	
একটি কুমতী	
স্বাভাবিক জীবন	১৬
সর্বোচ্চ কুমতীর 'কোইলী' রচিতমত; অসামান্যের অসামান্য	
মতলব	১৮
স্বাভাবিক জীবন ও সত্য; একটি বিবর্তিত জীবন	
স্বাভাবিক জীবন	২০
উত্তর-পূর্ব ভারতে স্বাভাবিক জীবনের সূত্র	
অসামান্য জীবন	২২
'অসামান্য জীবন'; স্বাভাবিক জীবনের সূত্র	
স্বাভাবিক জীবন (কুমতী)	২৪
স্বাভাবিক জীবন ও স্বাভাবিক জীবন	
স্বাভাবিক জীবন	২৬
স্বাভাবিক জীবন; স্বাভাবিক জীবন	
স্বাভাবিক জীবন	২৮
স্বাভাবিক জীবন	
স্বাভাবিক জীবন	৩০


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Ref. No.....

Date.....

জন জাগরণে মুকুন্দ দাস

ড.কেয়া মুক্তাসী (সহকারী অধ্যাপক, পুপুওডি গার্লস কলেজ)

সারসংক্ষেপ :

যে কোন দেশের মুক্তিসংগ্রামে চারণ কবিরের বড়ো ভূমিকা থাকে। শুধুমাত্র রাজনৈতিক বা রাষ্ট্রনৈতিক জাগরণে নয়, সামাজিক তথা জনজাগরণেও চারণদের ভূমিকা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। ভারতবর্ষের ইতিহাসে সেভাবে কোন চারণকবির নাম সুব বেশি প্রচলিত না হলেও, পরাধীন ভারতবর্ষে যে চারণ কবি জনজীবনে তাঁর ভূমিকা উল্লেখযোগ্য ভাবে প্রতিষ্ঠিত করতে পেরেছিলেন, তিনি চারণ কবি মুকুন্দ দাস। তাঁর গানে, নাটকে তিনি গনিয়েছেন বাঙালি জাতিকে উত্থাপন করে তোলবার বানী। সমকালে জনপ্রিয়তার শিখর চূড়ো, স্বাধীনতা উত্তর বাংলা তথা ভারত তাঁর কথা সেভাবে জলে মনেও রাখেনি, চর্চা হতে অনেক দূরে কথা। এই বিন্দুত চারণকে স্মরণেই আমার শ্রদ্ধার্থ।

সূচক শব্দ : চারণ কবি, পরিচয়, উচ্চীবনের গান, কর্মবীর, অসাম্প্রদায়িক, দেশমাতার বীর সন্তান।

" জাগতে হবে উঠতে হবে লাগতে হবে কাজে / জগৎ মাঝে কেউ বলে নেই, মোদের কি ঘুম সাথে/ যেতে হবে সাগরের পাড়, ছাড়তে হবে জাগের বিচার/ জনতে হবে জগৎ বীণা, কোন সুরেতে বাজে।"

পরাধীনতার অমানিশায় বাঙালি যখন কোনরকমে 'বাঁচা'-কেই তার অজাসে পরিনত করেছে,-ত্রিক তখনই এক কোড়ো হাওয়া বেন বয়ে গেল তাদের গতিহীন, গতানুগতিক জীবনে। নতুন জাবে তারা জবতে চাইল, বাঁচতে চাইল।

জগৎ বীণার সুর গনিয়ে পরাধীন ভারত মায়ের নিম্নিত সন্তানদের মুক্তি সংগ্রামে অংশগ্রহণ করানোর গুণ্য সংকল্পে, যিনি এই উদাত্তকণ্ঠে ডাক দিয়েছিলেন,- তিনি কর্মযোগী কবি মুকুন্দ দাস। যার পরিচিতি ও প্রসিদ্ধি 'চারণ কবি' নামে। বাঙালি জাতির লুপ্ত গরিমা, ঐতিহ্য, সাহস কিরিয়ে আনার সংকল্প যার ধরে।

কবি মাহেই প্রতিজ্ঞার ঘাঁড়ের সৃষ্টিতে ধন্য সাহিত্য জাগার। তবে সব কবি চারণ কবি নন। 'চারণ' বলতে আমরা বুঝি, -আনন্দমণ্ডলের যাত্রী, মুক্ত্যঙ্গরী পথিক এবং যারা ঐশ্বরিক শক্তিতে শক্তিমান। চারণকবি প্রতিজ্ঞাবান, তাঁদের কেবলেও প্রতিজ্ঞার 'পাণপানি' লক্ষ্য করা যায়। চারণেরা লোককণার ঐতিহ্যবাহী শিল্পী। এরা মুক্তপুরুষ,


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