

History and antiquity of Punch-Marked coin in Indian subcontinent

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Abstract

Most likely the first coin of India was minted just before 5th century BCE in northern and central India. The earliest coins of India are commonly known as Punch-marked coins. As the name suggests, these coins bear the symbol of various types, punched on metal pieces of specific size and weight. Issued initially by merchant Guilds and later by States, the coins represented a trade currency belonging to a period of intensive trade activity and urban development. They are broadly classified into two periods: the first period (attributed to the Janapadas or small local states) and the second period (attributed to the Imperial Mauryan period). The motifs found on these coins were mostly drawn from nature like the sun, various animal motifs, trees, hills etc. and some were geometrical symbols. In this write up we shall discuss the origin, growth and development of Punch marked coins in Indian Subcontinent in ancient times.

Effects of flood in economy – a case study of Deocharai village in Koch Bihar district, West Bengal, India

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Abstract

One of the most prominent features of human settlement is man's affinity for riverside location. Throughout history man has been attracted to the land adjacent to rivers for high fertility of the land due to alluvial deposition by flood. Flood also brings destruction of properties and lives for people who live near the river. In spite of this today a very considerable proportion of the world population lives in such areas. Deochari is an old and big village of the Koch Bihar district. It lies between two large rivers of the district- Torsa-kaljani and Gadadhar and most flood prone area. This paper is trying to present the effects of flood in economy of this village. Data have been collected both primary and secondary sources

Interpreting a stone and a bronze image from Jagajibanpur, now in Malda district museum

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Abstract

Jagajibanpur , little known village of Malda District came into limelight in March, 1987 with the sensational discovery of a copperplate charter of king Mahendrapala of Pala dynasty of Bengal and Bihar. From this charter we came to know that Mahendrapala was the successor of the Pala dynasty. There after the Directorate of Archaeology and Museum, Government of West Bengal excavated the site under the supervision of Dr. Sudhin De earlier and Dr. Amal Roy later. Debala Mitra, Director General of ASI also visited the site. Numerous pottery have been found. The two images (a stone and a metal) also found by Dr. Gauriswar Bhattacharya, preserved in Malda District Museum, West Bengal, which are highly ornamented and decorated. The author attempted to interpret the two images in the perspective of artistic style

Social exclusions of women in Vaiphei People

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Abstract

In this paper an attempt has been made to present how woman excluded in the societal life of the Vaipheis. This paper will present a brief account of the tribe as an introductory part, the general understanding of the meaning of social exclusion, the exclusion of the woman in pre and post Christian era and the changes brought by Christianity to the tribe. The main focus of this paper is to find out the discriminatory practices that constrained the freedom of the women-folk leading to their exclusion in the society and find out social remedy to remove disparity existing between man and woman in Vaiphei society. This paper also will analyses the role of Christianity in transforming the society and as well as status of women in the Vaiphei society

Causes and consequences of water pollution and water supply management Of Siliguri Municipal Corporation

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Abstract

Water is an essential ingredient for the survival of human organism and for this purpose safe and adequate quantum of water is prerequisite. But like air and noise it is also contaminated. On the other hand with the rapid growth of population and industries, the requirement of water is increasing, while on the other hand, water is being polluted in the proportion by its consumer itself. Two types of problem related to water supply. There is a large section which does not have such facilities, while other one facing the storage as well contaminated with their own game. Inadequate supply of water, per capita supply has also decreased in many cities with the growth of population. Among the city dwellers the hard of hit sections of people are living in slums. The slum dwellers obtain their water requirement from public stand pipers. It is common to see a long queue of women and children with their buckets in morning and evening. In absence of sewer system, they discharge waste water into open drains and same time the stagnant water becomes ideal places for mosquito breeding. Water supply of class – i cities comes from the surface source, ground water and combination of these sources and these sources are contaminated with surface run off from the dumps of urban solid wastes and industrial and municipal water as well as sewage. This has created problem of water pollution. Besides all these, the cremation of dead body on the river bank also creates pollution. This contaminated water is used by residents for bathing, drinking, industrial and other purposes causing harmful effects on living organism. Discharge of untreated sewer into water bodies is the main source of water pollution in cities. Siliguri Municipal Corporation has a tremendous threat related to the water pollution and the water supply management system of the town. This town become a class – i category town of india and dwellers of the town faced a terrific problem related to the water pollution and the water supply management system.

Evolution of Dalit Identity: History of Adi Hindu Movement in United Province (1900-1950)

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Abstract

Dalit a category made deep forays into academic circles. The march of Dalits towards development trajectory in terms of socio-political and economic captured by several studies. Especially the success of Dalit assertions in the sphere of politics in Uttar Pradesh has been a stimulating factor for several studies on various aspects of Dalit society. In spite of rich literature on Dalit community, the contribution of Caste Associations in articulating separate identity for Dalits has not been given paid due attention. This paper attempts to document the history of depressed classes associations and their contribution in evolving a distinct for Dalits in the United Province during the period of 1900-1950.

Biotechnology, human genome and law: human rights perspective

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Abstract

The human genome is the map of human life and contains the complete genetic inheritance of human organism or in other words the genetic instructions needed to develop and direct any activity performed by the organism. The complete story of any human being is written in his/her uniqueness and unrepeatability. With the use of biotechnology, mapping and sequencing of human genome has become possible, opening new gates in the field of medicine and healthcare. The question comes to the mind is are we playing god or opening a new era in the field of healthcare and well being. The human genome has a close nexus with human dignity in particular and human rights in general raising ethical issues such as identification of individuals, human cloning, eugenics (selection of genetic characteristics) and other ethical issues. Attempts in the international law have been made to regulate human genome, human dignity, human rights and bioethics. To name a few (a) universal declaration on the human genome and human rights, (b) international declaration of human genetic data, (c) universal declaration on bio-ethics and human rights and (d) Oviedo-convention for the protection of human rights and the dignity of the human being. Central to these international laws are recognition of (i) human genome is the heritage of humanity, (ii) genetic data associated with an identifiable person and stored or processed for the purpose of research or any other purpose must be held confidential in the condition set by the law, (iii) no research or research applications concerning the human genome, in particular in the field of biology, genetics and medicine should prevail over respect for the human rights, fundamental freedom and human dignity of individuals, (iv) benefits from advances in biology, genetics and medicine concerning the human genome shall be made available to all, with due regard for the dignity and human rights of each individual.