

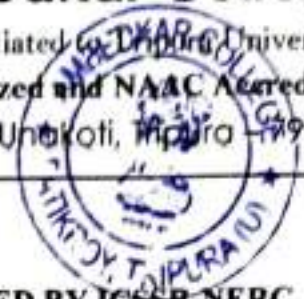
2014-15



ফটিকরায়, উনকোটি, ত্রিপুরা

Ambedkar College

A Govt. Degree College Affiliated to Tripura University
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Fatikroy, Unakoti, Tripura - 799290



ONE WEEK WORKSHOP ON SPSS ORGANIZED BY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SPONSORED BY ICSSR-NERC Held during 24th - 30th July 2014

The Department of Education, Ambedkar College organized one week Workshop on SPSS from 24th to 30th July 2014. The program was sponsored by ICSSR-NERC, Shilling, Meghalaya, India. A total of 25 participants were participated in the program from different Universities and Colleges of Tripura as well outside of Tripura. The main objective of the program was to give a basic knowledge to the participants about the SPSS program and how to use SPSS in their research studies.

The one week workshop program on SPSS organized by Department of Education, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy, Unakoti, Tripura got underway by lighting the lamp of wisdom by Dr. Subrata Sharma, Principal Ambedkar College followed by Sri Sribas Ch. Dey, secretary Teachers Council, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy, Unakoti, Tripura. The students of Department of Education welcomed the Principal and other guest with *Gamosa* and gift. The welcome address was delivered by Dr. Sahidul Ahmed, Course Director of the workshop. The guest and audience were greeted by LT. Muana Darlong, Assistant professor, Ambedkar College.

The objective of the workshop was read by Dr. Sahidul Ahmed, Course director, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy, Unakoti, Tripura. In his speech Dr. Subrata Sharma, Principal of Ambedkar College had talked about the importance of SPSS for research activities. He expects that after successfully completion of this course the participants can easily interpret their primary data with the help of SPSS. He also stated the problems of the college to organize such type of courses as electricity facilities and communication facilities are very poor in this region. He also mentioned that participants especially from other states face so many problems to reach the college campus. He welcomes all the participants in Ambedkar College.

Sri Sribas Ch. Dey also discussed the importance of software application now a day in academic research. He also congratulates the Course director for his initiative to organize such program. He talked about the importance of this workshop for the young research scholars and the teachers who have a keen interest in research activities.

The inaugural session ended with vote of thanks from Mrs. Lalnunsangi Melody Darlong, Assistant Professor and HOD, department of Philosophy, Ambedkar College.

The first technical session of the workshop started at 2 PM after lunch. Dr. Manosh Pratim, Research Officer, Assam University, Diphu Campus was the resource person for the first technical session. As some of the participants are very new to statistics, he first of all, tried to discuss the very basis of statistics. He presented a power point presentation on "*Introduction to SPSS*". He shows different techniques to prepare SPSS friendly questionnaires. He requested all the participants to go through the study materials for better understanding of the topic. In the first technical session, the resource person broadly discussed the following topics: Introduction with SPSS, SPSS Friendly Questionnaire, Different level of measurement, Graphs and their proper application, Measurement of central tendency, QD, SD

The second technical session was started at 11 Am on 25th July 2014. Dr. Manosh Pratim, Research Officer, Assam University, Diphu Campus was the resource person for the second technical session. In the

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technical session he taught how to fit data in SPSS sheet. For this purpose he used some sample questionnaire. Then he very simply and very carefully taught to participants how to give names to the variables, how to level the variables and how to enter data on SPSS sheet. In the meantime he also shows the techniques how to use help system if someone find any problem in entering data in SPSS sheet. Broadly in this technical session he taught: Fitting of data in SPSS, Using the help system, Reading the data, using the data editor, Examining summary statistics for individual variable, Modifying data value, Cross tabulation.

ManojitDebnath, Consultant PWD & RD, Govt. of Tripura act as resource person for the third technical session. He has done his M.Sc in statistics from Tripura University and known as supper specialist of SPSS. He before going to discuss the topic assign for him asked the participants whether they have any doubt in -how to fit data on SPSS sheet as it is the most important part. If we do not know the technique/ process to fit the data in SPSS sheet correctly, then the SPSS software will not give you any authentic data. As most of the participants do not have any doubts he stated his assign topics. He taught how to interpret the results, how to create charts and how to edit the graphs. He also inculcated how to fit the multiple response variables in SPSS data sheet and how to interpret its outcome. In the last 45 minutes of the technical session, he interacts with the participants and tried to solve their particular problems. Broadly in this technical session participants learned: how to interpret the results or outcomes, creating and editing charts/ graphs, how to put Multiple response variables in the SPSS sheet etc.

On 26th July 2014, the fourth technical session was held. Mr. ManojitDebnath, Consultant PWD & RD, Govt. of Tripura was the resource person for this technical session. In this technical session he presents a talk on different forms of hypothesis and how to test the hypothesis in SPSS. He impart to the participants about the knowledge of chi-square, t-test, level of significance and significant testing. He also talked about interpretation part. After the tea break, he discussed about the methods to test the relation between variables. He discussed product movement procedure as well as spearman's procedure to examine the relationship between two or more variables. The last one hour of the fourth technical session was the interaction session in which each participant's problems were addressed by the resource person.

The fifth technical session was also held on 26th July 2014 at 2 PM. Dr. T.K.Sethy Asstt. Prof., Department of Commerce of RKM kailashahar, Unakoti was the resource person for the said technical session. He started with - the *t-test* is used to compare variable means for members of two different groups. However, if we are interested in an independent variable that has more than two groups, then we need to use the analysis of variance (ANOVA) procedure. He very delightfully discussed about the ANOVA. He instructs all the participants to enter the sample data in SPSS sheet and with those data try to measure the ANOVA. In this technical session he delightfully discussed about: Introduction to ANOVA, One-factor ANOVA, Multi-way ANOVA, Multivariate Analysis of variance, Analysis of Co-variance and Random effect models. The last one hour of fifth technical session was interaction session in which the resource people personally take attempts to clear the doubts of the participants.

Dr. Indraneel Bhowmik, Associate Professor, Tripura University was the resource Person for the sixth Technical session. At the beginning of the sixth technical session, he asked all the participants whether they have any doubts on correlation because there is a close relation between regression and correlation. He then referred fourth technical session's example - correlation between academic ability and level of parent education. He said - both the variables are very strong correlation. But if we want to know - how well can be predict academic ability if we know something about parent education?. To know this type of relation we used regression. Then he discussed how to use SPSS software to calculate regression. In the sixth technical session he broadly discussed about: Introduction to Regression, Simple regression, multiple regression. The last one hour of the Sixth technical session was the interaction session, in which, each participant's particular problems were addressed by the resource person.

Dr. Indraneel Bhowmik, Associate Professor, Tripura University was the resource Person for the seventh Technical session. In this technical session he discussed: Dummy variables, Logistic regression, Modeling interaction, Polynomial Regression, Non- Linear regression. To make the explanation simple and clear he used some example and sample models. With the help of those sample models he imparted to the participants about the knowledge of said topics. The last one hour of the seventh technical session was the interaction session in

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Each participant's problems were addressed by the resource person. All attempts/efforts have been taken to clear the doubts of the participants.

On 30th July 2014, Dr. Abhijit Sarkar, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Ambedkar College was the Resource Person for the eight technical session. This technical session was mainly for interaction purpose. The specific problems of the Participants were addressed in this technical session. Participants were very much active in this technical session as they got chance to discuss their specific problems associated with their research. All the problems of the participants were delightfully and technically solved by the resource person

The closing ceremony of the workshop was held on college hall at 2 pm on 30th July 2014. A simple cultural program was conducted by the students of the college. Some of the participants have expressed their feelings and experiences in this workshop. Most of the participants were thanked Ambedkar College for organizing such type of workshop which is very useful for their research work. They were also satisfied with the hospitality. At last, Certificates are distributed to the participants by the Principal of the College. The workshops come to an end with vote of thanks by Dr. Sahidul Ahmed, Course Director.

PHOTOS



Participants in One Week Workshop on SPSS held on 24th July to 30th July 2014 organized by Department of Education, Ambedkar College.



Participants attending lecture of Prof. Indraneel Bhowmik, (Tripura University) in One Week Workshop on SPSS held on 24th July to 30th July 2014 organized by Department of Education, Ambedkar College.

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**Report of the One Day Regional Seminar
On
"Importance of Quality Education for National Development"
Organized by
Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)
Ambedkar College, Fatikroy
Unakoti, Tripura
Date: 23-2-2015**



One Day Regional Seminar on "Importance of Quality Education for National Development" was organized by Internal Quality Assurance Cell, Ambedkar College on 23rd Feb. 2015 at Seminar Hall, Ambedkar College situated in Science Building.

The Program was inaugurated by Dr. Subrata Sharma, Principal in-charge of Ambedkar College, Fatikroy, Unakoti Tripura by lighting the Holy Lamp. In his presidential speech we talked about the need and importance of Quality education for the National development, specially a Country like India. He appealed the students and audience of the Seminar to take initiative from their side to make our educational system higher standard so that we can compete with other emerging Countries of the world.


The first session of the One Day Regional Seminar was ended with welcome address by Dr. Kalidash Brahma, Asstt. Prof., Political Science, Ambedkar College. He thanked all the distinguished speakers for their kind presence in the seminar. He also thanked the volunteers for their cooperation.

In the first technical Session, our distinguished guest Mr. Denial Debbarma, Asst. Prof. (Education) of Govt. Degree College, Dharmanagar delivered his speech. In his speech we emphasized on value education and moral education for the Quality Education. He talked about that we can get Quality education only while we impart knowledge/education to the Children with human value and moral values. He request the teachers and parents to education their child with human values. Because education do not have value if it is not accompanied with human value.

In the First technical session, second Speech was delivered by Mr. Lalthlamuana Darlong, Asst. Prof. of Economics, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy. The theme of his paper was the Important of Quality Education for Development. He made a power point presentation showing different data on - how Quality education is related with development and growth. He concluded that without Quality Education a Nation cannot be developed.

Third Speech was delivered by Mr. Mausumi Basfore, Asst. Prof. of English, Ambedkar College. She talked about the significance of quality education in personal and professional life. She tried to motivate the students for Quality education.

The last speech was delivered by Dr. Sahidul Ahmed, Asstt. Prof. of Ambedkar College on -- Quality of Education and Economic Development. He tried to define quality education. He said that- quality education depends upon the subject's perspective, for example, for the students it may stand for the facilities provided to them; for parents it may be the learning outcomes, for teacher it may be the improvement of teaching learning process; for prospective employer it may be the nature of output. He was in the view that-- Poor quality of learning has many long term effects on the learners as well as for the society as a whole. The long-term implication includes lower productivity levels of work force, resistance to modernization of productive assets and ineffective production system.


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One Day Regional Seminar ended with Vote of thanks by Dr. Anil Kr. Acharya, Asstt. Prof., Ambedkar College, Fatikroy.



PHOTOS



Principal lighting the holy lamp by the Principal and distinguished guest Mr. Denial Debbarna on inauguration of the Regional seminar on 23-02-2015



Welcome address by Dr. Kailash Bhatia in the inaugural session of the seminar on 23-02-2015



Paper presented by Mr. Lalhluamuana Darlong in the first technical session on 23-02-2015



Vote of Thanks by Dr. Anil Kumar Acharya on 23-02-2015

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*THE TWO DAYS TRAINING PROGRAMME ON
"EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH IN TRIPURA"
ORGANISED BY DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, AMBEDKAR COLLEGE, FATIKROY
(16TH AND 17TH JANUARY, 2015)*

The Two Days Training Programme on "Education and Skill Development of Youth in Tripura" organised by Department of Economics, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy, Seminar Hal, jointly organized with Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) on the 16th and 17th January, 2015, was concluded with great success and enthusiasm. More than 160 (one hundred and sixty) students participated from different colleges and Higher Secondary School of Tripura.

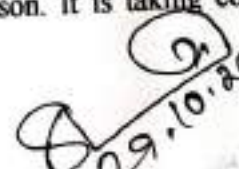
The Training Programme was inaugurated by Lalhruaia Darlong, Superintendent of Police (S.P.), Unakoti District, Tripura. After inaugurating the programme by Lighting Lamp, the welcome address was greeted and delivered by Lalthlamuana Darlong, Programme Coordinator, Ambedkar College, Unakoti district, Tripura. He also thanks to the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu for organizing the training programme in collaboration with them. The objective and expected outcomes of the Two Days Training Programme was read by Programme Coordinator. In his speech Lalhruaia Darlong (Inaugurator), S.P., Unakoti District, Tripura had talked about the importance of conducting such type of Skill Development training and in turn expects & wishes all the participants to make useful of this platform. Special Guest of the Training Programme Malsawma Darlong, Principal In-charge, LTV College, Chailengta, Dhalai Tripura address the Key Note, mentioned that everyone have skills in them. Therefore, urging the participants to used their skills for the development of the society and the same time suggested them to acquire more skills in order to compete and fit in today's labour market demand. Dr. Subrata Sharma, Principal In-charge of Ambedkar College, in his presidential address stated that the problems of the college to organize such type of programmes as facilities and communication facilities are very poor, as the college situated in the rural areas. He also mentioned that participants especially from other colleges, schools etc. have to face so many problems to reach the college campus. He welcomes all the participants in Ambedkar College. And Dr. Kalidash Brahma, Academic Convenor of Ambedkar College gives vote of thanks to the Inaugurator, Special Guest and all the participants. He also congratulates the Programme Coordinator for his initiative to organize such programme.

Following the Tentative Programmes that are discussed by the various eminent Resource Persons:

Day-1: 16th January 2015 (Friday)

➤ **Session-I (10:40 AM to 11:40 AM):**

Dr. Sahidul Ahmed, Assistant Professor discussed about how personal development ensures a student gets a better job, to make improvements in a relationship, to create a better financial platform and so on. On the other hand the majority of us do not get what we want as we do not know precisely what it is that we want. Many fail because they never begin. Others need to change the way they see themselves. Others just need a little boost of confidence. Personal development is repeatedly putting us in a position where we are going to be challenged and motivated to dig deeper and reach higher to maximize ourself as a person. It is taking control of our


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Personal growth and forcing oneself not to stay still and become stagnant, but to move toward greatness and better oneself and consequently our future. Personal development and self-improvement has always been an essential feature of succeeding in a more and more competitive marketplace that left little room for those who would not be able to pull their own weight – usually because of self image problems. Personal development is necessary for everyone. This is for the reason that we have to grow, develop and become the best that we perhaps can. Personal development is the way that we intentionally maximize our potentials and minimize our liabilities. It is a lifelong pursuit for the reason that life is a work in progress.

➤ **Session-II (11:40 AM to 12:40 PM):**

Dr. Kalidash Brahma, Assistant Professor stresses about how human beings are one of the most unique creatures on the earth. Unique in many aspects, particularly in term of their capabilities. They are unique in term of their unity. They like living together-with everyone. Thus, they are called social animal, the only living being on the earth to be called with the name. They are far more forward and progressed than any other living beings. But it does not come in an automatic manner. It comes as an outcome of small/large sacrifices and responsibilities. And without an accumulated responsibility of people, progress cannot be achieved. This paper makes a humble attempt to highlight our social and civic responsibilities without which a chaotic situation is inevitable. While discussing about our societal and civic responsibilities, it is desirable to know about the terms societal, Social, civic and responsibility for our discussion is confined to those.

➤ **Session-III (12:40 PM to 01:40 PM):**

Mitu Das, Assistant Professor has discussed about the basic concept of computer like uses and need of computer, operation including printer, some software & their uses, Ms-Office, Ms-Power Point, Ms-Exel etc, Use of Internet.

➤ **Session-IV (2:40 PM to 3:40 PM):**

Manidip Roy, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, RKM College has given important of 'Creative and Critical Thinking' for the development of Youth. In order to develop the requisite deeper, more holistic approach to learning, it is essential to foster creative and critical thinking skills. Many great breakthroughs and discoveries in art, science and innovation have resulted from combining creative and critical thinking skills. Approaches differ considerably between the skills used in creative thinking and those used in critical thinking. By applying creative and critical thinking approaches one can enrich and deepen his/her learning experiences. Furthermore, creative and critical thinking skills can benefit many other areas of life from problem solution to decision making.

Creative thinking is about applying imagination to finding a solution to the learning task. There are many ways of 'practising' creative thinking skills through a variety of exercises and activities. These are designed to think laterally and inventively and ultimately to develop original approaches in defining and solving problems.

Critical thinking has been described as: ...reasonable reflective thinking focused on deciding what to believe or do. (Ennis, 1993) No one always acts purely objectively and rationally. We connive for selfish interests. We gossip, boast, exaggerate, and equivocate. It is "only human" to wish to validate our prior knowledge, to vindicate our prior decisions, or to sustain our earlier beliefs. In the process of satisfying our ego, however, we can often deny ourselves intellectual growth and opportunity. We may not always want to apply critical thinking skills, but we should have those skills available to be employed when needed. Critical thinking enables us to recognise a wide range of subjective analyses of otherwise objective data, and to evaluate how well each analysis might meet our needs. Facts may be facts, but how we interpret them may vary.

Both creative thinking and critical thinking skills are valuable and neither is superior. In fact, it has been understood that when either is omitted during the problem solving process, effectiveness declines.

While creative and critical thinking are key elements of one's life, it is important not to feel scared by the complex combination of skills required: instead, it is required to make the learning process an adventure in exploration.

➤ **Session-V (3:40 PM to 4:40 PM):**

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Lagardo, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, RKM College explained about communication and it is this skill that is perfected on practice, and makes people happy and successful in life. Whether at work place or at personal and social relation, communication is utmost important to have better interpretations and achieve social popularity. Communication may be in the form of Spoken Words, Written Words, Visual Images or Body Languages. The communication process starts with the SOURCE or sender where the message is generated. It is then ENCODED and transferred through a medium which is called CHANNEL. The message is then transmitted and DECODED for the information to reach the RECEIVER. On deciphering the message, there may be FEEDBACK or reply which is passed on to the source through the same or different channel. There may be always barriers in the communication processes either due to Sender, encoding, channel, decoding or external factors. The total communication process consists of 9% reading, 16% writing, 30% speaking and 45% listening. Reading is developed by going through GOOD LITERATURE. Speaking is developed by acquiring good PRESENTATION SKILLS. While Listening is an elegant art that have to be learned and practiced. Therefore the most important components of Effective Communication Skills are LISTENING and PRESENTATION.

Good listening reflects courtesy and good manners. Good listening skill can improve social relations and conversation. It can be developed by establishing eye contact with the speaker, taking notes of what is spoken of, asking questions on doubt, avoiding negative mannerisms and imagining of what is spoken. Existing Level of Communication can be developed by improving the language, improving pronunciation, working on voice modulation and body language, and overall by reading more and listening more. It is always better to speak in audible voice at moderate speed using simple vocabulary. Interacting with qualitative people, looking presentable and confident and meditation improves one's communication skill.

Day-2: 17th January 2015 (Saturday)

➤ **Session-VI (9:30 AM to 10:30 AM):**

Dr. Jahar Debbarma, Associate Professor, HOD of Economics, Tripura University has stress and interact with the participants regarding the opportunities of employment in agriculture sector of Tripura. Mentioned that agriculture in Tripura has untapped potential to create jobs, both directly and indirectly. In order to attract young people, agriculture will need to be more dynamic and appealing than it is now, and young people will need to view the sector more positively than they do now. The farms that offer attractive opportunities will have to be quite different from those that most young know. (Brooks et. al: 2013) Worldwide and historically, farming as a profession has rarely carried high prestige. Government of the state has stressed the goal of increasing employment opportunities and eventually eradicating unemployment. Despite of its efforts, the state has witnesses, although a high rate of economic growth for the last one decade, unemployment, particularly among the youth remains one of the biggest challenges.

Though agriculture growth has remained lower than the growth rates witnessed in the industrial and services sectors in the State. But agriculture has still an important potential demand base for both industry and services sectors, in addition to being the supply base for food and raw materials. The better performance of the agriculture will enhance a direct and multiplier effect across the economy. Agriculture sector can also play a key role in absorbing the labour force of youth as well as State's economy. Moreover, involvement of youth in agriculture would be facilitated through entrepreneurship development programme, entrusting more and more integrated farming system to combine agriculture, horticulture, animal resources, fisheries etc. In order to improve employment prospects for youth in the state, there needs to be investment in agricultural extension services which focus on the young. Such extension services should- (i) target young farmers; (ii) encourage parents to give land to school leavers; (iii) set up agricultural credit schemes to help young people acquire livestock, equipment and other productive assets of their own; (iv) encourage food production in order to increase food-security for communities; (v) transmit effective and appropriate ideas and methods in agriculture; (vi) establish incentives, so that some young workers may eventually become para-professional extension agents; and (vii) provide leadership and organizational skills training.

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Session-VII (10:30 Am 11:30 AM):

Dr. M. Shah, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Tripura University has discussed about how education in general and higher education in particular lead to enhancement of human skills. Higher education led skill development makes the difference between a master and a man Friday. Here lies the necessity of higher education and skill development of the youths for an emerging economy like India. With the pace of economic growth and expansion of the manufacturing and service sectors, India badly needs a huge number of skilled workforces fit for the advanced modern sectors. However, the country's initiatives in the fields of higher education, vocational training and skill up gradation are not so hopeful in comparison to many of the other fast growing developing countries. Rather, the shortage of required skilled workforces stands in the way of its economic progress and social development. In other words, greater initiatives in this regard both at the aggregate and individual levels are the needs of the hour to have higher employability for the youths and also to cope up with today's global competition.

> Session-VIII (12:00 Noon to 1:00 PM):

Dilip Kumar Rana, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Tripura University talks about "The Trend of Youth Strength: A Brief Profile of Tripura". Youth development is an important issue in the contemporary development literature. It affects the country's development. The skills of young people are a pre-requisite in country's gross domestic product. So, it can be generated from the various programmes including education. Education promotes the skills of young people. The government policies and programmes are promoted the skills of young people. The present paper is a brief notes on education, challenges of the skills of young people and the profile of education and government expenditure in Tripura.

> Session-IX (1:00 PM to 2:00 PM):

Dr. Anil Kr. Acharya, Assistant Professor interacts with the participants and discussed regarding the "Integrity and Ethics: Two Important Aspects of Professional Skill Development". It has been said that "hard may get you the job, but soft skills can make or break you as a manager" and "soft skill may get little attention and respect but will make or break your carrier." Thus, ethics and integrity are among the most important characteristics that and employer looks for in his or her employees. Employers, business leaders and employees can benefit from integrity in the workplace. Integrity involves moral judgment and character, honesty and leadership values. Individuals who show integrity in the workplace not only understand right from wrong but they practice it in all they do. This is beneficial in a business environment where trustworthy actions set the foundation for successful business relationships. Practicing the golden rule ensures that disturbances that may distract or offend others remain at bay while in a work setting. The golden rule is a reflection of respect for others. When workers are honest about the various aspects of their jobs that need improvement, employers can take action and help. Employers that are open about company policies and changes that affect the organization are more trustworthy from the employees' perspective. Employers and employees can display integrity in the workplace through leading by example. When individuals lead by example, they set the foundation for appropriate workplace behavior. Leading by example improves personal awareness, sensitivity to others and accountability which are all necessary for ethical behavior and integrity.

In today's world, most philosophers describe morals as the principles one lives by, and ethics as the system by which one puts those principles into action. Ethics have to do with the individual's character, morals have to do with society's customs. Ethical behaviour, much like integrity, is recognized as the mark of a good and decent person. While integrity is not a synonym for ethics, it is difficult to practice one without the other.

> Session-X (3:00 PM to 4:00 PM):

Mitu Das, Assistant Professor has interacted in the last session and also make them to operate the computer that was discussed in the first day of third session.

After the last session, a Valedictory Session and feedback of the participants were held and the Programme Coordinator, Lalhlamuaana Darlong thanks the participants and hopes that the outcome of the Training Programme will be benefitted by the participants and also wishes them all to success in life.

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23.10.2020.
(DR. SUBRATA SHARMA)
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PHOTOS



Principal honoring Sri Lalhrana Darlong, Superintendent of Police (S.P.), Unakoti District, Tripura, on 16-01-2015 in the inaugural session.



Students from Different H.S. School, Colleges and Tripura University Participating the Programme on 15-01-2015

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2015-16



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BRIEF REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SEMINAR ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF MUSLIMS IN TRIPURA HELD ON 11TH AND 12TH AUGUST, 2015 AT AMBEDKAR COLLEGE, FATIKROY, UNAKOTI TRIPURA

The two day national seminar titled "socio-economic and educational Status of the Muslims in Tripura" organized by department of Education, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy, Unakoti, Tripura, got underway by lighting the lamp of wisdom by Smt. Tunubala Malakr, MLA, Fatikroy LAC followed by Prof. Monirul Hussain, Gauhati University, Prof. Humayun Bokth, Assam University. Mr. Prasanjit Singha, Vice-chairman, Unokoti Zila Prarisod, Samiron Bhattacharjee, Vice-chairman Kumarghat panchayat Prarisod, Mr. Kutub Mia, Rtd. Civil Servant and M. Darlong, Principal Govt. Degree College, LTV, Tripura. Dr. Subrata Sharma, Principal Ambedkar College, presided the inaugural session. He welcome all the distinguish guests and delegates. He also expresses his sincere thanks to the students and staff of the college for making the inaugural session a memorable movement. All teaching and non-teaching members of the college, paper presenter, a few representative from the minority community and an over whelming numbers of students. The guests and audiences were greeted by Dr. Anil Kr. Acharya and L.T.MaunaDarlong, Assistant professor of Ambedkar College.

The key note address was given by Prof. Hussain, Department of political science, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam. In his speech, he had talked about how socio-economic status is associated with education and occupation. Since time immemorial, education has been playing key role in making human beings and shaping civilizations. The important of education has grown manifold in the contemporary world, characterized by rapidly growing competition, specialization and system of information and knowledge. Structural formal education has been today become pivotal for human resource development and is a pre-requisite for economic growth. No society can afford to ignore education of its members if it desires to carve out a dignified place for itself in the globalized world. India, no doubt, has registered phenomenal growth in education since independence. Hundreds of universities, institutions of research science and college and lakhs of schools have been established in the country. Free and compulsory education for all children in the age group 6 to 14 years has been now become a fundamental right. It is a widely known fact that among all socio-religious communities or marginalized groups of the country, Muslims the largest religious minority, are the most

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deprived discriminated and excluded. Discrimination against them exists both in fact and design. Findings of individual researches and government research explicitly show that their marginalization and exclusion is rapidly growing day by day. They have been reduced to a position lower than the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes in the institutions of power structure and decision making bodies. The extent of their educational exclusion is alarming and shocking. In 1980 the GopalSingh committee found that Muslim and neo-Buddhist are the most educationally backward community at national level.

In his speech he asked question to government. What did the government do to reduce the backwardness of these two communities? Surprisingly, government adopted two different, indeed discriminatory, policies for their educational uplift. While the government extended to Neo-Buddhist all the benefits available to scheduled caste, it simply declared Muslims as an "educationally backward national minority". He also referred Sachar committee and quoted the following lines for Sachar committee- "Muslims are at double disadvantage with low levels of education combined with low quality education; their deprivation increases manifold as the level of education rises. In some instance the relative share for Muslims is lower than even the SCs who are the victims of a long-standing caste system. Such relative deprivation calls for a significant policy shift, in the recognition of the problems and devising corrective measures, as well as in the allocation of resources". He concluded this key note address by quoting the following lines from Sachar committee- "admittedly, policies of affirmative action need to be fine-tuned to take into account the deficits faced by poor and non-poor Muslims in education"

In her Speech, Mrs. TunuBalaMalakar, MLA, Fatikroy LAC described that Muslims are still under privileged section of Tripura. She expressed that the Govt. of Tripura has implemented my scheme and program for the upliftment of the marginalized communities including Muslims. She felt that the Socio-economic Status of the Muslims of Tripura will change in the coming days by the change in educational upliftment of Muslims.

Mr. Kutub Ali talked about how both the governments (central and state) are depriving the Muslim population of India from their constitutional rights. He said that it has been scientifically found by many research that the overall condition of Muslim is very poor in India and Tripura in general. In most of the instance, the relative share of Muslims is lower than the SCs and STs. Many committees were formed to study the socio-economic and educational status of Muslim and recommendations for their upliftment. But not a single recommendation has been implemented in India. Muslims are under representative in all the aspects starting from government jobs to elected representative for policy formation.

Mr. PrasanjitSingha also expressed his feeling on Muslim community of Tripura. He felt that the concept of creamy layer should be introduced in the reservation system of India so that only the poor people can get the benefit of reservation irrespective of caste, class and religion. He said that the state government has taken so many schemes to develop Muslims of Tripura.

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M. Darlong, Principal Govt. Degree College, LTV, Tripura also express that the overall condition of Muslims in Tripura is very poor. They are in the same position with the scheduled tribes of Tripura. He said that a nation cannot be developed until the citizen equally contributing for the development of the nation. And Indian Muslims are not in a position to contribute for the national development. Therefore it is the duty of the government to take affirmative action for the Muslim and, by doing so, uplift the Muslim community.

Dr. Subrata Sharma in his presidential address said that this seminar will be a grand success and highly interactive. The papers to be presented in the seminar will be highly information based which will help us to understand the problems associated with Muslim community.

The inaugural session ended with a vote of thanks from Dr. Sahidul Ahmed, organizing secretary and HOD of Education, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy, Unakoti, Tripura.

Technical session one

The first technical session of the seminar was presided by Prof. Humayun Bokth, Professor of Sociology, Assam University, Silchar, Assam. Following papers are presented in the first technical session.

1. In the first technical session, first presentation was made by Dr. Priyadarshi Bahinipati, Asstt. Prof., Deptt. of History, Govt. Degree College, LTV, Dhalai, Tripura. The Title of the Paper was- Education, Muslims and Development in India. The paper speaks- Education is the keystone of social arch. It is the root of all the branches of development, a society needs. India witnessed massive politico-social upheavals in its history of last one thousand years. This millennium has proved to be a turning point which brought about massive structural changes that fermented the social fabric which in turn affected the life style, economy, ideas of the people of this country. With the coming of the Muslim rulers in the medieval period and later the political hegemony of the British in the modern period a process of amalgamation, acculturation have taken place with the intermingling of varied cultures along with the indigenous culture and that process became the progenitor of umpteen socio-political and cultural movements. In this way a number of permutation and combination occurred which resulted in the growth of different affiliations, groups, faiths, sects over centuries. The social picture of India changed which further provided scope to the growth of multiculturalism. In this cultural milieu the Muslim population is one which is one of the major communities among the minor communities. Education was given due importance by the Muslim community all over the world. But with the passage of time differences occurred in the approaches towards education in different parts. In India the Muslims had a long rule in medieval times. And likewise they also witnessed changes in the socio-cultural transformations. After the attainment of independence, the Government of India has enunciated a number of policies and enumerated number of articles in the Constitution to enhance the status- both educational and social- of all the sections of the society irrespective of caste, creed, religion and race. But, still India is languishing in some areas like poverty and literacy even after six decades of

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independence. This article tries to find out the reasons for the backwardness of the Muslims and their isolationist attitude towards participatory development.

2. The second presentation of first technical session was made by Mr. Daniel Debbarma, Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Govt. Degree College, Dharmanagar, (N) Tripura. The paper speaks - Generally, the minority is thought of as the opposite of the majority. In democratic societies, it is based on the numerical ratio to the population as a whole in a particular place. But in international law the term "minority" is commonly used in more restricted sense. Religious minorities are often at the bottom of the social hierarchy and, therefore, have the least political recourse. Education plays a great role in maintaining the socio-economic status of any community in the society. Ignorance and poverty go hand in hand and for this, Literacy is the only weapon to break this vicious circle. The present study has been taken up to deal with the issue of educational status of Muslims as Religious Minority in Tripura. Issues related to enrolment, Percentage of Dropouts, promotion rates of Muslims in the elementary, secondary, higher secondary and graduate level were discussed. Several recommendations and suggestions are made to improve the systems of education for the religious minority in Tripura. It provides an overview of trends and issues, explores their ethical dimensions and tries to identify relevant strategies to promote religious minority particularly the Muslims of the state of Tripura towards a better future. The study is based on secondary data obtained from various texts, reference books, internet and various published journals and reports. The paper provides a framework which could serve as the reference model in the further study of Muslims as Religious Minority in Tripura.

3. Third presentation of first technical session was made by Sumon Ali, Research Scholar, Dept. of Political Science, Tripura University. The paper speaks - In India, there is a diversity inhabited by various ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious groups. The Indian Constitution defines the term 'minority' on the basis of the two criteria, viz. religion and language. The National Commission for Minorities in India has identified Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Parsees, which constitute 18.8% of the total population of the country as religious minorities, whilst Hindus are the majority group (Census 2001). Among these various minorities, Muslims occupy an important position in Indian society. Muslims form the largest minority community in India as well as in Tripura. Muslim Minorities are the most vulnerable section of the Society. Education is one of the most powerful factors for the political, social, economic or spiritual development of individuals and communities. It helps individuals to acquire the confidence and capability to match the levels of those who are in the mainstream in society. The progress and all-round development of a country depends upon harnessing the skills and abilities of all sections of society, regardless of caste, creed, religion and sex. Muslims are the least educated section of the state of Tripura. There are several reasons for backwardness of Muslims in Tripura such as large family size, lack of link between madrasa education and modern education,

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economic poverty, negative attitude towards girls education, lack of proper Government initiatives etc. However, the Muslims of Tripura did not progress much in terms of modern education, attending schools outside their homes. Traditional outlook, poverty and backwardness were the primary reason for educational backwardness among Muslim in Tripura. The present study primarily focuses on problems of the educational development of Muslims and the role of Madrasa's in empowerment of Muslims in the states of Tripura. The study also to put a light on the success and failure of the Central and the State Government regarding the initiations of various programme and policies for educational development of the Muslim minorities. At last he pointed some remedial measures to improve the quality of Muslim education system for overall development of the Muslim community.

4. Forth presentation was made by Dr. SamsulAlamChoudhury, Assistant Professor, Govt. Degree College, LTV, Dhalai. His paper speaks - The status or position of women in Islam or in general has often been a long debate both in Indian and Western countries. From the Islamic standpoint, the discussion of the status of women is neither a new one nor a settled one. If we see the history of Muslim Philosophy, there is a misunderstanding or confusion about the status or position of women in Islam. The chief problems which agitated the Muslim minds and which ultimately brought about so many schools of thought in Islam like, the question of freedom of human will, the question of demarcation between beliefs and actions, the dispute between Reason and Revelation and so on. This paper is initially discussed about the status or position of women in Islam on the basis of the authenticity of Quran and Hadeeth (sayings, actions and approvals of Prophet Muhammad). And what are the rights of women in Islam and does it practiced in the present democratic, secular post-modern Indian society.

e. Fifth presentation was made by TaslimAker, Research Scholar, Dept. of Bengali, Assam University: Silchar. She presented her paper in Bengali. Her paper mainly speaks - ভারতের উত্তর-পূর্বাঞ্চলের ৮টি রাজ্যের মধ্যে ত্রিপুরা একটি সুপ্রসিদ্ধ রাজ্য। রাজনৈতিক ঘটনাবলির সঙ্গে আর্থ-সামাজিক আদানপ্রদানের খেয়ালবাসী বাঙালি, কর্মি, হিন্দু-মুসলমান, বৌদ্ধ, জাতি-উপজাতি, ধর্ম, বর্ধসম্প্রদায় নিবিশেষে সকল জনসমাজের মিলনত্রীর্ণেরিবতহ এই শ্যামলী ত্রিপুরা। ত্রিপুরার বাঙালি মুসলমানসমাজসমগ্র বাঙালি জাতির একটা অংশ বিশেষ। এই অঞ্চলের বাঙালির অবিভক্ত বাঙালারসমাজ-সংস্কৃতির সঙ্গে ওতপ্রোতভাবে জড়িত। ত্রিপুরায় একটি বিশাল সংখ্যক মুসলমান জনগোষ্ঠীর মানুস্ববাস করেন। তাদের সামাজিক সাংস্কৃতিক ঐতিহ্যবাহীদিনের কিছু এই সম্পর্কে তেমন কোনওবেধনা সাহিত্যলক্ষ্যকরা যায়না। মুসলমানসমাজের বিবাহ রীতির মধ্যে বিশেষ ঐতিহ্যবর্তমান রয়েছে যা অন্যান্য মুসলিমসম্প্রদায়ের মধ্যেও কোন কোন ক্ষেত্রে লক্ষ্যকরা যায়। তবে ত্রিপুরার বিভিন্ন জেলায় মুসলমান বিবাহের আলাদা আলাদা রীতি ও অনুষ্ঠান পরিলক্ষিত হয়। মুসলিমসমাজের বিবাহ অনুষ্ঠানের সামাজিক ও ধর্মীয় গুরুত্ব অপরিসীম। ইসলামী বিবাহ রীতি সম্পর্কে অনাড়ম্বরভাবে সম্প্রদায় কবুল, সাক্ষী, খোতবা এগুলো অবশ্যপালনীয় বিধিহলেও এর সঙ্গে অনেক আনুষ্ঠানিক ঐতিহ্য জড়িয়ে আছে। এই সব অনুষ্ঠানপালন না করলে বিবাহ অশুদ্ধ হওয়ার কারণ নাই, তথাপি আনুষ্ঠানিক পরিপূর্ণতা বেধে লোকে তা পালন করে থাকে।

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[Translation of the above passage: Tripura is one of the hilly states of North-East India. With the flow of political events and incidents, Tripura becomes a place of reunion and place of meeting point of people coming from different communities. The Bengalee Muslim society is an integral part of whole Bengalee society of Tripura. These Bengalee people are closely associated with the culture of undivided Bangla (Presently Bangladesh). Tripura is an abode of large number of Muslim people. Their tradition, culture is old, but no work of significance or research work has done on their life and culture. The Muslim society has a unique tradition in their marriage ceremony that is sometimes performed by other communities also. However different rituals are being followed by Muslim community in various districts of Tripura. The socio-religious aspect of Muslim society plays a key role. The religious practices of muslim society is performed in a shortest period of time and in a unpretentious way. But it has its own diverse tradition. These are not mandatory but to maintain formality, people do maintain and preserve these rituals.]

6. Sixth presentation was made by Miss. Baishakhi Bhattacharyya, Guest lecturer in Education, Ramkrishna Mahavidyalay, Kailashahar, Tripura. Her paper mainly speaks - Education is the single most important instrument for social and economic transformation. Muslim's continues to lagging behind other socio-religious categories in socio-economic and educational development. As far as educational development is concern, Muslims are at a double disadvantage with low quality of education. There are several reasons for backwardness of Muslims in India such as large family size, lack of link between Madarsa education and modern education, economic poverty, negative attitude towards girl's education etc. Further she pointed some measures for improvement. It is revealed from study that Muslim community in India is the most backward in terms of education as well as socio-economic condition.
7. Seventh presentation was made by Malsawma Darlong, Principal Incharge, Government Degree College, Longtharai Valley, Dhalai. His paper mainly speaks - In Tripura Muslims are called 'Mosolmans'. The earliest statistics available on them is the British census report of 1874 from which we came to know that they were found in every part of the 'District Tipperah' (ruled by the British) as well as the 'Hill Tipperah' called Swadin Tripura - the kingly state. The early history of Muslim settlement in Tripura may be inferred from the writings of those historians who followed Rajmala in describing the ancient history of the land. Despite of their early entry in the 13th Century, the educational profile of the Muslims in Tripura had never reached the mark of satisfaction especially among the feminine gender taking into account the populace growth of the caste. For instance, in 2001 Census the enrollment percentage among the Muslims women fall from 16.3% in primary to 8.0% in secondary and left just 2.3% at the graduate level. Again, in 2009-10 statistics shows that 19990 women out of total 40667 and

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in the upper primary the number falls to just 9437 out of total 20166. Contrary to the date, the 'Kuran' encouraged and exemplifies guideline for attainment of knowledge thereby leaving a huge question mark between the conceptual and practical status of Muslims women education in Tripura.

After all the presentations over, question session was started. Scholars and faculty persons asked diverse questions to the paper presenter related with their doubts concerning with a particular paper. The paper presenter tried to answer/ clear the doubts. The chairperson of the technical session declared the end of the technical session by giving his concluding marks.

Second Technical Session (A)

The second technical session (A) of the seminar presided by Dr. Tinku De (Gope), Assistant Professor of Education, Tripura University, Agartala, Tripura. Following papers are presented in the second technical session.

1. In the second technical session (A), first presentation was made by Nayem Hussain, Research Scholar, Department of History, Tripura University. His paper mainly speaks on -- The rise and fall of Shamsar Gaziwas in the medieval history of Tripura. Being a slave under the zamindar of Dakshin Pargana, a territory under the Tripura monarch, by using his skill he became the zamindar of same area. Then the royal forces were defeated by him. He secured himself with the help of Hazi Hussain, the representative of the Nawab of Bengal and by promising to give a large amount of revenue to the Nawab, became the ruler of 'Chakla Roshanabad' or plain land of Tripura. He was defeated the royal family and occupied Udaipur, the medieval capital of Tripura. But immediately after occupied he did not sit on the royal throne rather he set up Laxman Manikya, a grandson of Dhanna Manikya (1713-1729 A.D.) as a puppet for three years and later of Shamsar Gazi took the throne and became the ruler of Tripura. He was an efficient administrator in medieval Tripura. To defend his country from external attacks he built several forts on his territory. He was started education for boys and preference were given for teach Arabic and French language. He enforced a regulation in the regard of price commodities to be sold within his jurisdiction and also fixed the weight of seer at 82 sicca. Shamsar Gazi did his best for the welfare of his poor people. He granted rent-free land to the Hindu priest and Muslim moulavis in Chakla Rosanabad. The wealthy section of the people became afraid in and besides Tripura for illegal attacks of Gazi and royal family whose were stayed in Old Agartala also complained against him to the Nawab of Bengal. He was a man who possessed a high degree of courage and ability and had risen from obscurity and poverty to power. For his administrative activities, rent-free land grant, and social welfare for poor people, he became an excellent ruler in the history of medieval Tripura.
2. Second presentation was made by Sabita Das, Research Scholar, Department of Education, Tripura University. Her paper mainly speaks - Tripura is a small state of North Eastern Region of India. Once,

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Tripura was a princely state, but the state was joined to the Indian Union in the year 1956 and attained full statehood on 21 January 1972. This beautiful state offers various opportunities for students within the state and outside state. Education in Tripura is provided by both government and private sector. The populations of Tripura constitute different types of religion and communities, Muslim people consist 8.00 percentage of total population of Tripura (census 2001). As the minorities in India are concerned Muslims are the largest minority in the country. Majority of this community is educationally and economically backward. The holy Quran bear witness to the fact that women has as vital role in the life and society as like a man has and women are not inferior to man. The Islam has given women the rights and privileges. Muslims with special reference to the Muslim women are lagged behind the mainstream in almost every spheres of society such as socio-economic standing, educational attainment, empowerment, political participation and decision making and so on due to various external and internal factors.

3. Third presentation was made by Mr. MonmohanDebnath, Asstt. Prof. Ambedkar College, Fatikroy, Tripura. His paper mainly speaks - সাহিত্যকে অনেক ইঙ্গিতের দর্পণ বলে থাকেন, কারণ সাহিত্যে পরিপূর্ণিক সমাজ ইতিহাস লিখিত হয়। তবু সাহিত্য বাস্তবের ছব্বহ প্রতিচ্ছবি নয়, সাহিত্যিক বাস্তবের সঙ্গে তাঁর সম্পর্ক সর্বোচ্চ সীমার মধ্যে সৃষ্টি হয় এবং গড়ে তোলেন। সেক্ষেত্রে সাহিত্যিক জগতের সৃষ্টি উপকরণ হিসেবে বাস্তব সংস্করণের সীমার প্রেম ও হুমতসম্পর্ক, মনস্তাত্ত্বিক দৃষ্টি, সমকালীন সমাজ ব্যবস্থার চিত্র, সামাজিক রীতিনীতি, আচার-আচরণ, সংস্কার-নিয়ম ইত্যাদি গ্রহণ করেন এবং এগুলির সার্বক প্রতিফলন ব্যতিরেকে সৃষ্টিকোঠার কাছে গ্রহণযোগ্য করে তোলেন, এমনকি তাঁর সৃষ্টির প্রতিভার গুণে তা কালের সীমা অতিক্রম করে চিরকালীন হয়ে ওঠে। বাংলা সাহিত্যের প্রাচীন যুগের নিদর্শন চর্যাপদ থেকে শুরু করে মধ্যযুগের সাহিত্য পেরিয়ে আধুনিক যুগের সাহিত্যের দিকে তাকালে আমরা দেখতে পাই প্রত্যেক সৃষ্টিতেই সমাজ ব্যবস্থার প্রতিফলন একটা মুখোমুখি দর্পণের মতো আছে, পাশাপাশি সমকালীন সমাজ ব্যবস্থা সাহিত্যের পাত্রী রঞ্জীকরণ করে কীভাবে প্রভাবিত করে তারও পরিচয় পাওয়া যায়। আধুনিক বাংলা সাহিত্যের শ্রেষ্ঠ ফসল উপন্যাস, ছোটগল্প ও নাটকের মতো সমাজ ব্যবস্থার প্রত্যক্ষ প্রতিফলন লক্ষ্য করা যায়। কল্পিত চর্যাপাখ্যায় থেকে শুরু করে রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর, শরৎচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়, মনিক বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় প্রমুখ এমনকি দেশভাগ ও স্বাধীনতার অব্যবহিত পূর্বে ও পরে এক সাম্প্রতিক কালের কবিতা সাহিত্যে নরেন্দ্রনাথ মিত্র, জ্যোতিরিন্দ্র নন্দী, আশাপূর্ণা দেবী, নারায়ণ খন্ডোপাধ্যায়, বিমল মিত্র, কিরণরায় প্রমুখ লেখকদের উপন্যাস ও ছোটগল্পে মনুষ্যের জীবন সমস্যার পাশাপাশি সমকালীন সমাজ ব্যবস্থা, রাজনৈতিক পরিস্থিতি ও অর্থনৈতিক সংকটের চিত্র তুলে ধরেছেন। আবার সমকালে বাংলাদেশের লেখক সৈয়দ ওয়ালীউল্লাহ, রশীদ করিম, আব্দুল গাফফার চৌধুরী, আব্দুল ফজল, শওকত ওসমান প্রমুখ লেখকদের উপন্যাস-ছোটগল্পে মনুষ্যের জীবন সমস্যার পাশাপাশি সমকালীন সমাজ ব্যবস্থা, রাজনৈতিক পরিস্থিতি ও অর্থনৈতিক সংকটের চিত্র তুলে ধরেছেন। আমার বর্তমান আলোচনার বিশেষ করে বাংলা সাহিত্যে প্রতিফলিত মুসলমান সমাজের চিত্র অর্থাৎ তাদের জীবন সমস্যা, প্রেম ও হুমতসম্পর্ক, মনস্তাত্ত্বিক দৃষ্টি, সমকালীন সমাজ ব্যবস্থা, সামাজিক রীতিনীতি, আচার-আচরণ, সংস্কার-নিয়ম, অর্থনৈতিক অবস্থা ইত্যাদির চিত্র তুলে ধরার চেষ্টা করব। পাশাপাশি বিভিন্ন সামাজিক, রাজনৈতিক ও অর্থনৈতিক সংকটের ফলে তাদের জীবনে নেমে আসা বিপর্যয়ের সঙ্কট পরিচয় এক এই বিপর্যয় কীভাবে তাদের জীবনকে প্রভাবিত করে এক অনাকস্মিক পরিচয় দিতে চলে দেখে তারও সঙ্কট পরিচয় দেওয়ার চেষ্টা করব।

[Translation of the above passage: - Literature is itself a mirror of the society as it reflects our surroundings. However, it is not exactly the portrait of real world, literary makes a new world of

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creation by connecting its imagination with real world. With the help of creative element of literature, he accept love relation between men and women, their mental conflicts, contemporary societal picture, societal rituals, traditions, principles etc. and by its successful reflection, he made it acceptable to the readers and rest of the world. Even sometimes it becomes timeless job for the whole world by their creative talent. From old era to middle era even in modern era of literature, we are obviously witnessing a reflection of transformation of society and this transformation plays an important and key role in the society; besides that we are experiencing how contemporary situation influences the life and culture of literary works.

In modern Bengali literature, novel, short stories and drama can directly reflect our society. From Bankim Chandra Chatterjee to Rabindranath Tagore, Manik Bandhyopadhyay to Bimal Mitra they used to portrait the life and culture of people, contemporary societal conditions, political dilemmas, economic crisis in their writings. Same observation reflected in the writings of Bangladeshis's writers. This paper intends to pencil into the life of muslim society, their political conditions, economic crisis, mental conflicts, traditions, rituals, love etc. which are already portrait in literary works. Besides that I will try to explore their socio-economic and political ups and downs and finally explore how their lives are being affected by these and bring them into the darkness.]

4. Forth presentation was made by Lalthannguri Sailo, Assistant Professor, Ambedkar College, Unakoti, Tripura. Her paper speaks -Christianity is one of the minority religion in Tripura, According to 2011 census Christian in Tripura is 3% of the total population. The beginning of Christianity in Tripura dates back many centuries. Roman Catholic Father Ignitus Gomes S.J made his first visit to the Christian of Mariamnagar in Agartala in the year 1683. During this period there are few Christian whom the Maharaja invaded them as a Gunner and Army from Portugese. But this particular Father Ignitus could not settled permanently because he could not get any permission from the Maharaja. After along 160 years in 1843 during the reign of Krishna Kishore Manikya Roman Catholic Father Barbe who is a Chittagong Pastor finally came and found out that there are 28 Christian family consisting of 118 total members. They were mostly people from outside who were invaded to serve Maharaja in different aspect. Again in the year 1879 Maharaja invite Brahmanbari a Bengali pastor wife a good tailor, So this family decided to accept and started their job at the same time with their Mission but again they were stop to preach the gospel so they left the state within few months. It was along trial for New Zealand Baptist Missionary Society(NZBMS) seeking permission to Maharaja for 53 years (1885-1938). Finally in November 7th 1938 Mr. Rev M.J.Eade got a permission to started the Mission from Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur Debbarma. So it was in December 4th 1938 they had started the first conference TRIPURA BAPTIST CHRISTIAN UNION (TBCU) at Lakhilunga village which is 13 km away from Agartala. She very comprehensively discussed how did the Lushai Chief Raja

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Dr. Hrangvunga Sailo who is one of the first converted Chief Christian among the Mizos migrated to Tripura and started Christianity. She also discussed the difficulties faced by the Lushai Chief being a Christian in another state.



5. Fifth presentation was made by Mitu Das, Assistant Professor, CSE, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy, Unakoti, Tripura. Her paper speaks - Education is the only mechanism to enhance social, economic and cultural development of any society. Now a day's technical education has become more important and in this regards, Information and Communication Technology (ICTs) play an important and potential role in the growth of socio-economic as well as in Education. Technical education tries to enhance development in all fields for the minority populations of our country. Muslims community being the largest minority group of our country is the most backward in Technical Education. There are several reasons for backwardness of Muslims such as Islamic education favoured the study of religious science than the study of natural science. There is lack of link between Madrassa education and Modern education. In the last she also recommended some suggestions for improvement of technical education among Muslims.
6. Sixth presentation was made by Dr. Anek Lal Barman, Assistant Professor in Education, Ramkrishna Mahavidyalaya, Kailashahar, Tripura. His paper speaks - Education in its real sense is the pursuit of truth. It is an endless journey through knowledge and enlightenment. Such a journey opens up new vistas of development of humanism. Education is the most important instrument in the development of any community or country. Education has special significance particularly for the weaker section of the society. Since Muslim communities are viewed as the most deprived, disadvantages and suffering section of the Indian population. Rajindar Sachar has explored a pathetic picture about the status of Muslim in all over the India. A country cannot make progress equally when a sizable section of its population remains backward. Primary education is a very important stage of the entire structure of education. Primary education is the responsible for spreading mass literacy. Mass literacy is a basic requirement for economic development, modernization of the social structure and the effective functioning of democratic nations. This paper studied the enrolment and academic achievement of Muslim students in primary education of Unakoti district. He very comprehensively discussed the problem of lower learning achievement of the Muslim students with facts and figures.
7. Seventh presentation was made by Bikash Bhargab Sarma, Asstt. Professor of Philosophy, Gurucharan College, Silchar. His paper speaks - Religion is often defined as a set of beliefs through which man can achieve mental and physical harmony with the natural forces of this universe. It helps people to be united. It is a primary factor for governing the demographical, socio-economic and socio-cultural changes in the society. Again, religion also plays an important role in terms of 'gender justice' which is a background for social upliftment and prosperity of human being. The contribution of women in religion is very much significant. Women actively participate in various religious rituals for socio-cultural development in their respective fields.

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Islam, being one of the major religious systems in the world asserts gender equality to ensure over all development of humanity. The Islamic ideals for every individual are similar throughout the world. It has always emphasized on providing gender justice in the religion and maintaining the dignity of women and their integrity in the society.

In Assam Muslims form the second largest religious system just after Hindus. Although the state is considered as the land with flourishing gender parity still gender discriminations exist. He very analysis discussed various issues concerning the status of Muslim women in the state including sex ratio, literacy rate, work participation etc.

After all the presentations over, question session was started. Scholars and faculty persons asked diverse questions to the paper presenter related with their doubts concerning with a particular paper. The paper presenter tried to answer/ clear the doubts. The chairperson of the technical session declared the end of the technical session by giving his concluding marks.

Second Technical Session (B)

The third technical session of the seminar was presided by Salim Shah, Assistant Professor, Deptt. of Economics, Tripura University, Agartala, Tripura. Following papers are presented in this technical session.

1. In the first technical session, first presentation was made by Prof. HumayunBokth, Associate Professor, Deptt. of Sociology, Assam University. His paper mainly speaks - Muslims constitute a large section of India's population. In today's Indian society Muslims are an important component. However, they have been constantly under a marginalized condition of existence in terms of their identity, security and equality vis-a-vis the rest of the Indian people. He mainly tried to explain the overall condition of Muslims in India in the light of the report of the justice Sacchar committee. Report of the aforesaid commission has brought into focus the deplorable condition of Muslims in India on the basis of already existing data and further field surveys. He also discussed the problems of Indian Muslims and suggested some solutions of these problems.
2. Second presentation was made by Niranjandebnath, Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Tripura University. His paper mainly speaks -Social deprivation and disparity among the various social groups namely, SC, ST, Religious Minorities and others have been a major social concern for a diversified economy and plural society like India. Social deprivation is multidimensional in nature comprising of deprivations in education, health and standard of living. Pragmatic policy intervention from the part of a welfare state plays a pivotal role in curbing such social and regional disparity. Government of India since 1950s has been trying to reduce social deprivation and regional imbalance in order to ensure inclusive growth of the society. Keeping in consideration the aspect of social deprivation in general and findings of the Sachar Committee Report (2006) in particular, the present study evaluated the relative positions of the concerned social groups in the state of Tripura on the basis of a case study.

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For the purpose, dimension specific deprivations of the select social groups have been assessed and compared in terms of multidimensional poverty index following Alkire and Foster methodology (2007, 2011). The field survey of the present study covers 400 households in total using probability sampling. The empirical findings of the present study reveal that deprivation in terms of non-monetary dimensions such as education, health and standard of living appears to be a subject of concern for proper economic development of a society in the way of future policy intervention.

3. Third presentation was made by Dr, Sahidul Ahmed, Asstt. Prof., Ambedkar College, Fatikroy, Unakoti, Tripura. His paper mainly speaks - Education is fundamental to all human development- mental as well as spiritual. Article 45 of the constitution of India has provision of providing free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years irrespective of caste, religion, gender and area. About 33 per cent population of Assam are Muslim in religion. Muslim is the most educationally backward community of Assam. Here he very systematically explains using the SSA data And DISE data, how govt. of Assam is adopting social exclusion policy as far as educational facility is concerned for the Muslim majority districts.
4. Forth presentation was made by Melody Lalnunsangi Darlong, Asstt. Prof., Deptt of Philosophy, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy, Uankoti, Tripura. Her paper mainly speaks- Since independence, the government of India has appointed various committee and commission to look into the problems of education of all children. In this respect with regards to the education of the minorities, various committee and commission were also setup. But in spite of this, among all socio-religious communities or underserved group of the country, Muslims, the largest religious minority are the most deprived, discriminated and excluded till today, especially on the field of education. And know it is widely known fact that muslims are the most educationally deprived community of India. She tried pointed out the major educational problems of Muslims living under Damcherra R.D. block. And also given some suggestion to overcome these obstacles.
5. Fifth presentation was made by Binapani Saha, Asst. Prof. , IASE, Kunjaban & Research Scholar, Department of Education, Tripura University. Her paper mainly speaks - Education plays a significant role in the social and economic development of a country. It is the way of life of the people. It improves the quality of life of the people. But accesses to education by all religious groups in India are not same. Among all the religious communities, Muslims are the least educated section in India as well as in Tripura. Though the literacy rate among the Muslims has been increased but it is not satisfactory. Even academic performance of the Muslim students in board examinations is not up-to the mark. Her paper was focused on the academic achievement of the Muslim students in the board examinations in Tripura. Using different years data of board examination she concluded with the findings that the learning achievement of the Muslim students is poor compared to the other socio-religious group.

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After all the presentations over, question session was started. Scholars and faculty persons asked diverse questions to the paper presenter related with their doubts concerning with a particular paper. The paper presenter tried to answer/ clear the doubts. The chairperson of the technical session declared the end of the technical session by giving his concluding marks.


Valedictory session

The valedictory session was chair by Prof. ManirullHussain, Deptt. of Political Science, Gauhati University, Assam. He extended his heartfelt thanks to the organizer and the delegates for making the seminar fruitful. In this session it was unanimously accepted the following resolution for the overall development of the Muslims of India in general and Tripura in particular.

1. Established high quality primary schools like JNV in Muslim dominated areas and named them as APJ Primary School.
2. The right to education should be utilized for acquiring 100% primary education among the Muslims.
3. ITI, Polytechnics should be established in the every sub-division in the Muslim majority district.
4. Universities and professional institution should be open in the Muslim majority states keeping Aligarh Muslim University as a Model University.
5. Centre and state government should allocate more money for the upliftment of the Muslims, especially in educational sector.
6. Some seats in institution with international reputation like AIIMS, IIT, IIM, IISc, and IIIT should be reserved for the Muslim students.
7. The policy of scholarship should be simplified and must be advertised in comprehensive way so that everyone can get the information and can get the benefit too.

After the reading of the above resolution, the certificate distribution ceremony was stated followed by cultural program where the students of the college performed different forms of traditional dance of Kuki community (Dalong). Then delegates shared their views on the seminar and the arrangement made by the organizer. Most of them are satisfied with the arrangements but give some suggestions to make it best. At last the vote of thanks was given by the principal of the college. He expresses his sincere thanks to all for making the seminar a grand success.

PHOTOS


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Ambedkar College, Fatikroy,
Unakoti, Tripura.



Distinguished guests on stage in the inaugural session of the national seminar on 11-08-2015



Paper presenters and students attending the inaugural session on 11-08-2015



Prof. Monirul Hussain, Gauhati University, one of the resource persons interacting with paper presenters on 11-08-2015



Dr. Priyadarshi Bahinipati, presenting his research paper on 11-08-2015

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11, 12th, 13th, 14th



আম্বেদকর কলেজ

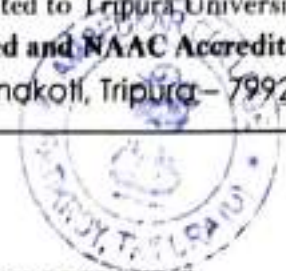
ফটিকরায়, উনকোটি, ত্রিপুরা

Ambedkar College

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Fatikroy, Unakoti, Tripura - 799290

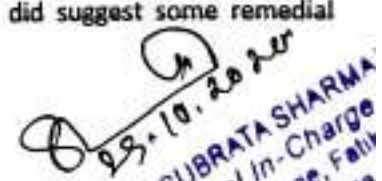
REPORT OF THE TWO-DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR
ON

"SANSKRIT STUDIES: ITS PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TRIPURA"
organized by the Department of Sanskrit, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy, Unakoti, Tripura,
from 28th to 29th July, 2015,
in the Seminar Hall of the college



The Seminar begins with the inaugural session at 10.30 am on 28th of July, 2015, Tuesday. This session was presided by the principal in-charge of the college in the presence of different respected invitees viz. **Pujya Swami Jushtanandaji Maharaj**, Secretary, Ramkrishna Misson Ashram, Kailashahar, Unakoti, Tripura, as inaugurator, **Smt. Tunubala Malakar**, Honorable MLA, Fatikroy Constituency, as the Chief Guest, **Dr. Sambhunath Rakshit**, Principal, Ramkrishna Mahavidyalaya, Kailashahar, as Guest of Honour, **Prof. (Rtd.) Anil Kumar Chakraborty**, Kailashahar, as distinguished Guest. In view of the declared nationwide seven days mourning due to the sudden demise of our ex-president of India Dr. A. P. J. Abdulkalam on 27th evening, the inaugural session begins with after observing two minutes silence and, followed by that, **Dr. Snigdha Das Roy**, Professor & Head, Dept. of Sanskrit, Assam University, Silchar, did deliver the keynote address and introduce the theme of the National Seminar to the learned audience and followed by speeches were delivered by aforementioned respected invitees who reflect upon the need and benefits of Sanskrit Studies in India in general and Tripura in special. Besides that, there were two lectures delivered by **Dr. Chandan Kumar Chakraborty**, Associate Professor & Head, Department of Sanskrit, Tripura University, Agartala, as plenary speaker and spoke on problems of teaching Sanskrit in Sanskrit in Tripura, and another was the special address made by **Dr. Lalita Kumar Sahoo**, Professor & Head, Department of Dharmashastra, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Ekalavya Campus, Agartala, who did deliberate upon the relevance of Sanskrit study by expounding the scientific elements recorded in different texts of Sanskrit literature, especially in *Dhamashastra* texts.

The first technical session was started after the inaugural session and lunch break at 2.00 pm on 28th of July, 2015. This session was chaired by the resource person **Dr. Chandan Kumar Chakraborty**, Associate Professor & Head, Department of Sanskrit, Tripura University, Agartala and **Dr. Sahidul Ahmed**, Assistant Professor & Head in-charge, Department of Education, Ambedkar College, did perform the duty of *rapporteur*. Seven papers were planned for presentation in the first technical session, but presented only six papers, of which the first (1) was by **Dr. Ravi Khangal**, Assistant Professor, Department of History, Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur. The primary objective of his paper was to deliberate on the importance of the study of Sanskrit texts, especially the Mahabharata to understand the origin of tribal communities of India. He did elaborate the mention of different tribal communities in Mahabharata. Second (2) paper presenter was **Ms. Mrinal Das Gupta**, Assistant Professor & HOD, Department of Sanskrit, Government Degree College, Dharmanagar, West Tripura. She presented her paper in Bengali language and at the beginning of her paper did glorify Sanskrit as The Oldest Language of India and the ancientness of its study in India. In the second part of her paper she did explain the nature of the study of Sanskrit in Tripura, especially the Three Years Degree Course (TDC) offered by the Tripura University and different problems related to the study of Sanskrit in different educational institutions of Tripura, viz schools, colleges etc. At the end she did suggest some remedial


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ures to make the syllabus of Sanskrit language more attractive and comfortable for the degree students as well as the common people of Tripura. Also she did highlight the importance of the study of Sanskrit in present day. Third (3) paper was of **Mr. Jibankrishna Patra**, Assistant Professor, Department of Bengali, Bir Bikram Memorial College, Agartala, Tripura. This paper was in Bengali language and by citing examples did narrate the influence of Rabindranath Tagore on the royal family of Tripura which had perhaps introduced the Sanskrit language in the royal family and attracted the minds of the kings of Tripura to use Sanskrit in their royal communications. Also he did focus on the fact that the 'Rajamala', the royal account of Tripura kingdom, was first written in the Sanskrit language and unfortunately it not available now, except in quotations. Fourth (4) paper was about the importance of the study of Sanskrit texts, especially the Upanisads, for environmental awareness and the presenter was **Mr. Manoranjan Das**, Assistant Professor, Department of Philosophy, Bir Bikram Memorial College, Agartala, Tripura. Citing quotations for different Upanisads he did emphasize that the study of Sanskrit literatures could play a vital role to create the sense of reverence in the human minds towards the presently endangered nature which may result into the protection of world environment. Fifth (5) paper was about the role of Sanskrit Study to promote human values presented by **Ms. H. Leishem Sharma**, PhD Scholar, Department of Sanskrit, Assam University, Silchar. Her paper was mainly compilations of quotations from different texts of Sanskrit literature, viz. Bhagavadgeeta, Upanisads etc., pertaining to the professing of various human values like brotherhood, truthfulness, obedience, respect etc. Sixth (6), the last paper of the first technical session, was on Sanskrit Studies in North-Eastern region of India presented by **Mr. Karunakanta Adhikary**, PhD Scholar, Department of Sanskrit, Assam University, Silchar. He did narrate present day's different modes of the study of Sanskrit in the states of North East, especially in Assam, and highlighted achievements of different states of North Eastern region in the area of Sanskrit Study. Also presented the list of erudite and award winning Sanskrit scholars of the various states of North East.

After all these presentations the chair of this session did invite scholars presented therein for an open discussion on each paper and at last the chair did deliberate his view points and suggestions to improve the papers. With conclusion of this session the activities of the first day, i.e. 28/07/2015, came to an end.


On 29th July 2015 the second and third technical sessions started simultaneously at 10.30 am. The second session was chaired by Dr. Snigdha Das Ray, Professor & Head, Department of Sanskrit, Assam University, Silchar and third session was chaired by Dr. Shanti Pokhrel, Associate Professor, Department of Sanskrit, Assam University, Silchar. Dr. Ravi Khangai, Assistant Professor, Department of History, R.T.M.N University, Nagpur and Dr. Pawan Kumar, Assistant Total eighteen papers were presented in both the sessions, nine papers each.

The first (1) paper of the second technical session was of **Dr. L. K. Sahoo**, Professor & Head, Department of Dharmashastra, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Ekalavya Campus, Agartala. His paper was about scientific significances of different items and duties, viz. tiger skin, conch, cremation, fasting etc., prescribed in the *dharmashastra* texts of Sanskrit literature. Second (2) paper was about the poetic merit of the Rajaratnakaram, a Sanskrit text of Tripura origin, written by tow distinguished Sanskrit scholars of Tripura named Suresvara and Banesvara, presented by **Dr. Debaraja Panigrahi**, Assistant professor, Depart of Sanskrit, Tripura University, Agartala. In this paper he did explain in details about the definitions of a *mahakavya* as recorded in the texts of poetics of Sanskrit literature and prove that the Rajaratnakara deserve to be called *mahakavya*. Also discussed the contents of the text and its Bengali translation. The third (3) paper was presented by **Mr. Govinda Sharma**, Assistant Professor, Department of Sanskrit, Assam University, Silchar. He did present his paper in Sanskrit about different traditions, viz. traditional and modern, of Sanskrit study in present day and highlighted different goals, viz. preaching/spreading religion, support of British rule, of imparting Sanskrit in different periods, viz. Mughal period, Brithis period, post-independence period etc. At last did discuss the tradition of learning Sanskrit in Tripura. Fourth (4) paper was about the "Exequies of Sanskrit: Linguistic Nihilism is a Civilisational Error" presented by **Dr. Priyadarshi Bahinipati**, Assistant Professor & HOD i/c, Department of History, Government Degree College, Langtharai valley. In this paper he did deliberate upon the poor diminished status of Sanskrit study in present day India and different problems responsible for this situation of Sanskrit Study. Also suggested different initiatives, viz. Sanskrit should be made compulsory in school and college levels, Sanskrit should be free from

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al agenda, establishment of continuity between past and present, to improve the status of Sanskrit Study in India. The fifth (5) paper presenter was **Mr. Manmohan Debnath**, Assistant Professor & HOD i/c, Department of Bengali, Ambedkar College. He did presented his paper in Bengali language about the influence of Sanskrit literature on Bengali literature by citing special reference to Gandharir Abedan and Karna-Kunti Sambad of Rabindranath Tagore. Sixth (6) paper was of **Smt. Mousumi Basfore**, Assistant Professor & HOD i/c, Department of English, Ambedkar College. She presented a paper entitled "Initiatives required to promote Sanskrit in India" and thereby ten different initiatives, viz. Sanskrit should be taught in all IIMs and IITs, teaching and learning process should be more useful, medium of instruction should be Sanskrit etc., were proposed by her. The title of the seventh (7) paper was "Principles of Taxation in Kautilya's Arthashastra" presented by **Mr. L. T. Muana Darlong**, Assistant Professor & HOD i/c, Department of Economics, Ambedkar College. There he presented a comparative study of taxation described in Arthashastra and the modern tax system. Eighth (8) paper was presented by **Mr. Bhabatosh Shil**, PhD Scholar, Department of Sanskrit, Assam University, Silchar. He did presented present and past status of Sanskrit Study in India and also hypothetically presented a picture of the future of Sanskrit Studies in India. The ninth (9) paper of the second technical session was presented by **Dr. Tarun Kumar Sinha**, Assistant professor & HOD i/c, Department of Sanskrit, Ramkrishna Mahavidyalaya, Kailashahar. His paper was about the present trend of Sanskrit studies in Tripura, in which he did highlight the history of the study of Sanskrit in Tripura and then elaborate the modern and traditional ways of Sanskrit learning still existent in post-independent Tripura. The tenth (10) paper was presented by **Dr. Susanta Ghosh**.

All papers in the third technical session were in Sanskrit language, except the first (1) one presented by **Dr. Sipra Ray**, Associate Professor, Department of Sanskrit, Tripura University. She presented her paper titled "Status of Sanskrit Studies in Tripura - Past and Present" and thereby citing quotations from Rajamala and different inscriptions she first presented the rich history of Sanskrit Study in Tripura Kingdom and then narrates the present status of the study of Sanskrit in Tripura. Second (2) paper was presented by **Dr. Govinda Pandey**, Assistant Professor, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Ekalavya Campus, Agartala. The theme of his paper was about the initiatives, viz. Sanskrit Commission in the year 1956, establishment of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan and other traditional Sanskrit learning institutes etc., taken by the central government to promote the study of Sanskrit in the post-independence era. Third (3) paper was about the relevance of Sanskrit Study in the present time, presented by **Dr. Pawan Kumar**, Assistant Professor, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Ekalavya Campus, Agartala. In his paper, by citing views of different luminaries of India and world viz. R. Vekantaraman, Aurobinda Ghosh, Maxmular etc., he did elaborate the role to Sanskrit Study for the revival of past glory of India, for promotion and preservation of ancient Indian literature and for promotion of human values. At the end he concluded by citing a passage from the speech of Smt. Sushama Swaraj, Honorable minister for external affairs, delivered in the 16th World Sanskrit Conference at Thailand, where she had express her hope that "Sanskrit can play important role in developing software". Next, i.e. fourth (4), paper presenter was **Dr. Kripashankar Sharma**, Assistant Professor, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Ekalavya Campus, Agartala. His paper was about the poetic merit of a Sanskrit text on poetics titled "Geetaganesakavya". The fifth (5) paper was about the relevance of the drama "Dharmavijaya" of Bhudeva Shukla, with special reference to North East, presented by **Smt. Namrata Upadhyay**, PhD Scholar, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Ekalavya Campus, Agartala. In her paper mainly she did explain the content of the text and its relation with north eastern region. Sixth (6) paper was presented by **Smt. Poulami Roy**, PhD Scholar, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Ekalavya Campus, Agartala. Her paper was about the influence of Sanskrit literature, especially puranas and epics, on Bengali literature, with special reference to the Bengali writer Dr. Deepak Chandra. Seventh (7) paper presenter was **Mr. Pransankar Majumder**, Teacher, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Ekalavya Campus, Agartala. He did narrates the achievements of Samarendrachandra Barman, the prince of Tripura kingdom, and different inscriptions of Tripura written in Sanskrit to show the use and influence of Sanskrit language and literature in the ancient Tripura. Eighth (8) paper was presented by **Ms. Joysri Das**, Sikshashastri Student, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Ekalavya Campus, Agartala. Her paper was about the importance of the study of Sanskrit manuscripts in Tripura. The last paper, i.e. eighth (8), of this session was presented by the chair himself, i.e. **Dr. Shanti Pokhrel**, Associate Professor, Department of Sanskrit, Assam University, Silchar. His paper was about the problems of teaching the Sanskrit in Sanskrit with special reference to


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East. In his paper, after a brief introduction to the study of Sanskrit in North Eastern states, he has mainly highlighted eight specific problems and their remedial majors pertaining to "teaching Sanskrit" in North eastern states.

Having finished all the papers the Chair did allow the learned participants for an open discussion on all the papers and finally presented his own viewpoints on different papers presented therein.

With the conclusion of both, i.e. 2nd and 3rd, technical sessions there was a break of 45 minutes for lunch. And at 2.30pm there commenced the **valedictory session**, which was presided by Dr. Subrata Sharma, principal in-charge, Ambedkar College, along with the chief guest Dr. Ravi Khangai, guest of honour Prof. L. K. Sahoo, distinguished guest Dr. Debaraja Panigrahi and the organizing secretary Dr. Anil Kumar Acharya. There all the guest expressed their view points about the seminar and certificates were distributed to the participants. This two-day seminar comes to an end with the vote of thanks by the organizing secretary.



Prof. (Rtd.) Anil Kumar Chakraborty, Kailashahar, as distinguished Guest, delivering speech on inaugural session on 28-07-2015



Distinguished guests Dr. Ravi Khangai, Dr. Subrata Sarma, Dr. Debraj Panigrahi, and organizing Secretary Dr. Anil Kumar Acharya on stage in the valedictory session on 29-07-2015.



Paper presenters and participants in the inaugural session 28-07-2015

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ONE DAY COLLEGE LEVEL SEMINAR ON
"ADWAITA MALLABARMAN: JIBAN O SAMAJ BHAVNA, JIBAN O SRISTI"
ORGANISED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF BENGALI ON 4TH MARCH, 2016

The Department of Bengali, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy and the cultural committee of this College jointly organize a seminar on celebration of 102nd Birth Anniversary of Adwaita Mallabarman which was financially assist by the Department of SC, ST welfare, Govt. of Tripura, Agartala on 4th March, 2016. The theme of the seminar was 'Adwaita Mallabarman: Jiban o samaj Bavna, Jiban o sristhi'. Sri Manmohan Debnath, A/P, Department of Bengali, Dr. Subrata Sharma, Principal in-charge delivered their speech on the life and literary activities of Adwaita Mallabarman. The inaugural song and some cultural events like song, dance performs by the students in guidance of cultural cell.



Sri Manmohan Debnath, A/P, Department of Bengali delivering his speech on 04-03-2016



Dr. Subrata Sharma, Principal in-charge delivering his speech on 04-03-2016

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2016-17



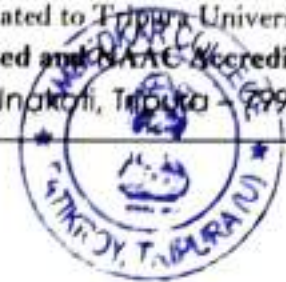
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**Report of the One Day State Level Seminar
On
"Quality of Higher Education in Tripura"
Organized by
Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)
Ambedkar College, Fatikroy, Unakoti, Tripura
Date: 09-08-2016**

One Day State Level Seminar on "Quality of Higher Education in Tripura" was organized by Internal Quality Assurance Cell, Ambedkar College, on 9th August, 2016, in the Room No. 5 of the College.

The Program was inaugurated by the chief guest Dr. Sambhunath Rakshit, Principal, General Degree College, Dharmanagar, Govt. of Tripura, in presence of Dr. Subrata Sharma, Principal in-charge of the College, and other paper presenters and faculty members of the college by lighting the Holy Lamp, followed by felicitation of the chief guest by the principal of the college. A welcome address was delivered by Mrs. Mousumi Basfore, coordinator, IQAC.



Chief guest Dr. Sambhunath Rakshit, Principal, General Degree College, Dharmanagar, Govt. of Tripura, lighting the holy lamp in the inaugural session on 09-08-2016



Distinguished guests Dr. Sambhunath Rakshit, Dr. Subrata Sharma and Sri Srihash De on stage on 09-08-

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Smt. Mousumi Basfore delivering welcome address on 09-08-2016



Paper presenters and participants attending the programme on 09-08-2016



The keynote address was delivered by the chief guest & resource person Dr. Sambhunath Rakshit. In his speech, he talked about the true meaning of Higher Education, i.e. according to him "Education that makes a man higher in his all-round development (Manmaking Education) is higher education. Then discussed about the pyramid of our education system with pan-Indian perspective. The second part of his lecture was on the scenario of higher education in Tripura, and importance of Quality education for the National development, especially for the small state like Tripura. He highlighted the strengths and weakness of the higher education in Tripura. And he concluded that the higher education in Tripura is good and in developing stage. A lot has been done, like establishing State University, opening colleges in rural areas, recruitment of teachers etc. and a lot needs to be done.



Chief guest Dr. Sambhunath Rakshit, Principal, General Degree College, Dharmanagar, Govt. of Tripura, delivering speech on 09-08-2016

The first session of the Seminar was ended with the vote of thanks by the Mr. L. T. Muana Darlong, Astd. Prof., Dept. of Economics, Ambedkar College. He expresses her sincere thanks to one and all for their kind help to make the program a grand success. Followed by was a short tea break for 15 minutes.

Then the technical session was started and chaired by Dr. Anil Kr. Acharya, Astd. Prof., Dept. of Sanskrit, Ambedkar College. There were six papers presented in the entire session.

Sl. No.	Name of the presenter	Title of the paper
1	Mr. Uttam Mitra, Principal i/c, B.Ed. College, Kumarghat	Higher Education with Special Reference to Tripura
2	Mr. Samir Ranjan Das, Headmaster, Noagon High School, Kamalpur, Dhalai, Tripura	Challenges of Higher Education in Tripura
3	Mrs. Melody Darlong, Astd. Prof., Dept. of Philosophy, Ambedkar College	Role of ICT in Quality Education
4	Mr. L. T. Muana Darlong, Astd. Prof., Dept. of	Role of Teachers in Enhancing Quality Education

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	Economics, Ambedkar College	in Ambedkar College
5	Ms. L. Sailo, Astd. Prof., Dept. of History, Ambedkar College	Key Role of Teacher in Maintaining Quality in Higher Education.
6	Mrs. Mousumi Basfore, Astd. Prof. , Dept. of English, Ambedkar College	Joint Role of Students and Teachers for Enhancing Quality of Education



The seminar comes to an end with the valedictory session. All participants answer queries from the audience on their papers. Followed by was distribution of certificates.

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**PERIODICAL LECTURE ON SWAMI VIVEKANANDA: IDEA OF SELF
ON 16/03/2017**

Ambedkar College, Fatikroy, Unakoti Tripura could successfully organised Periodical Lecture Programme with the financial support from ICPR, New Delhi on 16th March 2017. The programme was organised at the Seminar Hall of the college. The topic of the lecture was on Swami Vivekananda: Idea of Self.

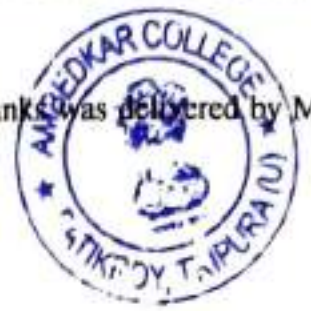
The programme was conducted on 16th March, 2017 in which Swami Hitakanandaji Maharaj, Secretary Ramkrishna Mission, Viveknagar, Agartala, West Tripura was the resource person and Mr. Bikasindu Deb, Secretary Ramkrishna Ashram Kumarghat was the invited guest of the programme. The topic of his lecture was on "Swami Vivekananda: The Ideal of Self". The lecture programme begins with lighting of the lamp by Maharaj follow by an inaugural song by the students of the college. Welcome speech was delivered by Ms. Jacinta Darlong, Assistant Professor in English. After this time was given to Swamiji deliver his valuable speech. Swamiji has delivered his lecture with the help of a Power Point Presentation and also shown an inspirational video on "Who am I?". Swamiji in his speech did focus on the following points:-

- i. Discussion on the difference of Eastern and Western thoughts on self;
- ii. Elaborate the difference of literal and philosophical meaning of self;
- iii. Mention about Rabindranath poem titled: AAMI and opined that the idea behind this poem was the Buddhist Philosopher Nagarjunas theory of self;
- iv. Narrate the nature of soul according to Indian philosophy citing verses from Bhagavad Geeta; did suggest to keep oneself open from all side to understand the true nature of soul, peace of mind is required for self-realization; and
- v. Narrate Swami Vivekananda's view of self and explains various stages for self- realisation.

After he delivered his lecture a time was given to the students for interaction. The students participated well in the interaction session. After that time was given to Mr. Bikasindu, he has delivered his speech with discussing about the concept of Self after Swami Vivekananda. Next time was given to

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Principal to present his presidential address on the occasion. Lastly, vote of thanks was delivered by Mrs. Melody Lalnunsangi Darlong, Organising Secretary of the programme.



PHOTOS



Distinguished guests on stage during the programme on 16-03-2017



Resource person Swami Hitakanandaji Maharaj, Secretary Ramkrishna Mission, Viveknagar, Agartala, on 16-03-2017

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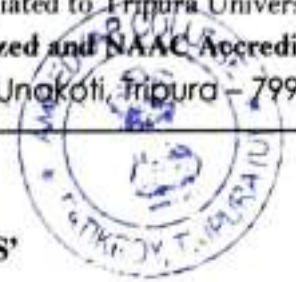
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**ONE DAY STATE LEVEL SEMINAR ON
'HUMAN RIGHTS AND ITS EMERGING TRENDS'
HELD ON 20TH MARCH 2017**

The one day state level seminar on 'Human rights and its emerging trends' was held on 20th March 2017. The grounding of the seminar started well in advance and the beginning was with presenting flower bouquet to the guests and soon after with lighting the holy lamp by inaugurator and inaugural song sung by the students of the college. The seminar had two Sessions, one was Inaugural session and another one was technical session as well.

Inaugural session was held on 20th March 2017 from 10 A.M. The session was presided over by Dr. Subrata Sharma, Principal in-charge, Ambedkar College Fatikroy. Sri Purosotyam Roy Barman, Chairperson, Human rights Organisation, Tripura was the chief guest and the inaugurator of the seminar.



Sri Purosotyam Roy Barman, Chairperson, Human rights organization, Tripura, delivering the keynote address on 20-03-2017



Participants attending the programme on 20-03-2017


Welcome address was delivered Mr. Satyajit Das, Organising secretary of the seminar and Assistant professor, Dept. of political science, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy. He highlighted the contemporary scenario of human rights in India as well as in the world. He also focused on human rights and the Indian constitution in a coherent manner.

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Key note address was delivered by Sri Purosotyam Roy Barman, Chairperson, Human rights organization, Tripura. His discussion was based on world perspectives. It was on human rights and women, the violation of human rights, the works of various NGOs for securing and protecting human rights, the police personnel and human rights, the and the brutal activities of terrorist groups such as ISIS, Laskar-e-Taiba etc. After his prolonged discussion, an interactive session was conducted with the students.

At the end of the day a cultural programme was conducted comprising of cultural dances, songs and recitation etc.

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PHOTO



Distinguished guests Sri Samaran Mishkar, M.L.A, Kumarghat, Dr. Subrata Sarma, principal of the college, Dr. Oita Debnath, Dr. Shih Papon Basu and Sri Bipradas Palit on stage in the inaugural session on 8th September 2016



Distinguished guests on stage in the inaugural session on 8th September 2016

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REPORT OF THE TWO-DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR

ON

"Uttar Purber Bangla Sahitye Marxiyo Darshan : Prosongo Tripura"

Organized by the Department of Bengali, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy, Unakoti, Tripura,

on 8th & 9th September, 2016,

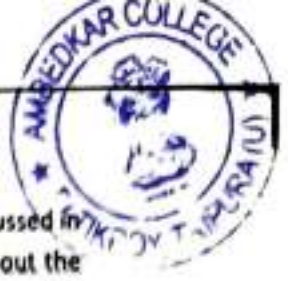
In the Seminar Hall of this College.



The Two-Day Seminar started with the inaugural session at 10.30 am on 8th September, 2016, Thursday. This session was presided by Dr. Subrata sharma, the Principal-in-charge of the college in the presence of different respected invitees viz. Sri Samiran Malakar, Honorable MLA, Pabiacherra Constituency, as inaugurator, Dr. Bipradas Palit, Honorable Director of Higher Education, Agartala as the Chief Guest. Dr. Gita Debnath, Retired Principal, Women's College, Agartala, did deliver the keynote address and introduce the theme of the National Seminar to the learned audience and followed by speeches were delivered by aforementioned respected invitees who reflect upon the need and benefits of the studies on reflection of Marxist philosophy in North eastern Bengali literature, specially literature of Tripura. Besides that, there were two lectures delivered by Dr. Shib Tapan Basu, Rtd. Principal, N.C. College, Badarpur, Assam, as the plenary speaker and he spoke on Marxist philosophy and refugee problem of Bengali people of North east, and another was special address made by Sri Sujit Chakraborty, Associate Professor, Govt. Degree College, Dharmanagar, who deliberately discussed upon the literary practices in Tripura followed by Marxist philosophy. The inaugural session was finished with the presidential speech by Dr. Subrata sharma, the Principal-in-charge of the college at 12.45 pm.

The first technical session of the seminar was started after the inaugural session and lunch break at 2.00 pm on 8th September, 2016. This session was chaired by the resource person Dr. Gita Debnath, Retired Principal, Women's College, Agartala. Seven paper were presented in the first technical session, of which the first (1) paper presenter was Dr. Mousumi Pal, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Bengali, Women's College, Agartala. The primary objective of her paper was mass consciousness as reflected in the novel 'Gramer Meye' by Biren Datta, who was the first novelist of Tripura. The Second (2) paper presenter was Sri Jiban Krishna Patra, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Bengali, Bir Bikram Memorial College, Agartala, who discussed the poet Brajalal Adhikari, who wrote poem and song focused on Marxist consciousness. The third (3) Paper presenter was Dr. Nivedita Dhar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Bengali, Women's College, Agartala focused in her paper about an important novel of Tripura 'Hachuk Khurio' by Sudhanwa Debbarma. She tried to explain in her paper that how way the people of hilly village were deprived by the rich and high class people and slowly protest among the situation. The next (4) paper presenter was Dr. Gopal

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Debnath, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Philosophy, Women's College, Agartala. He discussed in his paper about the novel 'Longtharai' by Bimal Sinha. He deliberate in his paper about the painfull life and folk culture of Reang people, simultaneously he discuss about communism consciousness of those people. The fifth (5) paper presenter was Dr. Shipra Datta (Ghosh), Assistant professor, Dept. of Bengali., Dasharath Deb Memorial College, Khowai. She discuss about the topic Comparison of the poetic work of the poet Anil Sarkar and Subhash Mukhopadhyay. She also discuss how they reflect the communism consciousness and revolutionary attitude in their poetry. The next paper presenter (6) was Smt. Debarati Das, Ph. D. Research scholar, Assam University, Silchar. She focused on her paper about the novel 'Longtharai amar ghar' by Nripen Chakraborty. She deliberate how the aboriginal people Chakma, Reang, Garo, Kuki etc. were living their life very painfully. Their socio-economic condition and refugee problem also highlighted in this paper. The last (7) paper presenter of the Day was Smt. Sanjita Das, Assistant professor, Dept. of Bengali., Ambedkar College, Fatikroy. She focused on her paper about the short story of Bimal Singha, a Communist writer of Tripura. She try to explain how the common people of Tripura deprived by the upper class of society socially side by side economically.

After all these presentation the chairperson of the session invite all the scholars for an open discussion on each paper. Lastly the chairperson her view points and suggestion to improve the papers. With conclusion of this session the activities of the first day, i. e. 8th Sept. 2016, came to an end.

On 9th September 2016 the second technical session started on 10.30 am. This session was chaired by Dr. Shib Tapan Basu, Rtd. Principal, N.C. College, Badarpur, Assam. Total 8 (eight) paper were presented in the session. The first (1) paper of the second technical session was jointly presented by Mujibur Rahaman, Assistant professor, Dept. of English, S.R. College, Kalain, Assam and Runa Laila, Research Scholar, Assam. They deliberate their paper about communism consciences as reflected on Nazrul's poetry. They especially discuss about the poem 'Manush', 'Samyabadi', 'Kandari Hushier' etc. The second (2) paper was presented by Dr. Mrinal Debnath, Guest lecturer, Tripura University and Sangita Das, Research Scholar, Assam University jointly. They discuss about Sahityik Anil Sarkar as a communist poet. The next (3) paper was presented by Shankari Das, Assistant professor, Dept. of Bengali., Rabindranath Tagore College, Bishalgarh. She deliarte in her paper about the dramatic work in Tripura and reflection of communism consciences. The fourth (4) paper was presented by Seblika Dhar, Research Scholar, Tripura University. She deliberate in her paper about Marxist influence as reflects in the literary works in Tripura. The next (5) paper was presented by Dr. Padmakumari Chakma, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Bengali, Tripura University. She discuss about the novel 'Bisforon' by Sudhansu Bikas Saha in the light of communism consciences. The sixth (6) paper was presented by Sridam Banik, Research Scholar, Assam University. He deliberate in his paper about the marginalized women in Bengali short story. The next (7) paper was the session presented by Dr. Sushanta Ghosh, Assistant professor, Dept. of Bengali, Govt. Degree College, Longtharai Valley. He discuss about the poet Birendra

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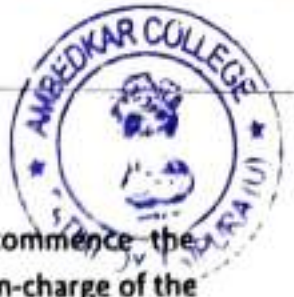
Chattapadhyay and his poetic works regarding communism. The last (8) paper was the session presented by Sudip Deb, Student, Dept. of Bengali, Tripura University. He deliberate about the poem of Anil Sarkar, a Marxist poet of Tripura. He tried to explain in his paper how way the poet try to awaken the common people by his fire flowing writings.

The end of all these presentation the chairperson of the session invite all the scholars for an open discussion on each paper. Lastly the chairperson her view points and suggestion to improve the papers. In the conclusion of this session at 1.00 pm gave 1 hour lunch break (1.00 pm – 2.00 pm).

After lunch break on that day the third technical session started on 2.00 pm. This session was chaired by Sri Sujit Charaborty, Associate Professor, Govt. Degree College, Dharmanagar. Total 8 (eight) paper were presented in the session. The first (1) paper of the second technical session was jointly presented by Dr. Hussein Ahmed, Assistant professor, Dept. of Arabic, S.R. College, Kalain, Assam and Happy Khan, Assistant professor, Dept. of Philosphy, S.R. College, Kalain, Assam. They deliberate their paper about on Kazi Nazrul Islam as revolutionary poet. The second (2) paper was presented by Dr. Anamika Chakraborty, Associate Professor, Guru charan College, Silchar, Assam and Dr. Malay Deb, Assistant Professor, Guru charan College, Silchar, Assam jointly. They discuss about the short story of Kajal Demta in Barak valley. The next (3) paper was presented by Braja Sundar Mallik, Former Guest Lecturer, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy and Research Scholar, Tripura. He deliberate in her paper about the novel 'Gramer Meye' by Biren Datta, who was the first novelist of Tripura as reflection of communism consciences. The fourth (4) paper was presented by Debarati Dey, Research Scholar, Assam University and Raju Deb, Research Scholar, Tripura. They deliberate in their paper about the short story of Jhumur Pandey of Barak Vally. They tried to explain their paper about the socio-economic condition of the labors of tea garden of Barak valley. The next (5) paper was presented by Sri Subhashis Datta, Reporter of Tripura. He discuss about the literary works of Tripura and reflection of communism consciences. The sixth (6) paper was presented by Manmohan Debnath, Assistant professor, Dept. of Bengali, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy. He deliberate in his paper about the literary work of Bimal Sinha, a popular sahityik of Trpura in the light of communism consciences. The next (7) paper was the session presented by Pritilata Sarkar, Assistant professor, Dept. of Bengali, Kabi Nazrul Mahavidyalay, Sonamura. She discuss about the novel 'Hachuk Khurio' (Paharer Kole) by Sudhanwa Debbarma. The last (8) paper was jointly presented by Aparna Nath, Guest Lecturer, Women's College, Agartala and Rumi Deb, Student, Tripura University. They discuss about the poet Anil Sarkar as a socialist poet and his poetic works which highlights the sorrowful life of the lower class people of the society.

Having finished the all paper presentation the chairperson of the session invite all the scholars for an open discussion on each paper. Lastly the chairperson, ^{discuss} her view points and ^{quality of} suggestion to improve the papers.


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With the conclusion of 3rd technical session at 4.00 pm there commence the valedictory session which was presided by Dr. Subrata Sharma, the Principal-in-charge of the college along with the resource persons Dr. Gita Debnath, Dr. Shib Tapan Basu, Sri Sujit Charaborty and Organizing secretary Manmohan Debnath. There all the guest and resource person expressed their view points about the seminar and lastly distributed the certificates among the participants and paper presenters. This two-day seminar comes to an end with the vote of thanks by the organizing secretary.

Manmohan Debnath
Organizing Secretary

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REGIONAL SEMINAR ON
ADWAITA MALLABARMAN O SAMPRITI BAVNA
ON 9TH MARCH, 2017

The Department of Bengali, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy and the cultural committee of this College jointly organize a seminar on the occasion of celebration of 103rd Birth Anniversary of Adwaita Mallabarmarman which was financially assist by the Department of SC, ST welfare, Govt. of Tripura, Agartala on 9th March, 2017. The theme of the seminar was 'Adwaita Mallabarmarman o Sampriti Bavna'. Dr. Swapan Sharma, Assistant Professor of GDC, Kamalpur was the resource person of the seminar. He delivered his lecture on the life and literary activities of Adwaita Mallabarmarman. Sri Manmohan Debnath, A/P, Department of Bengali, also delivered his speech on the life and literary activities of Adwaita Mallabarmarman. The inaugural song and some cultural events like song, dance performs by the students in guidance of cultural cell.



Dr. Swapan Sharma, Assistant Professor of GDC, Kamalpur was the resource person of the seminar delivering his speech on 09-03-2017



Audience in the programme on 09-03-2017

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2017-18

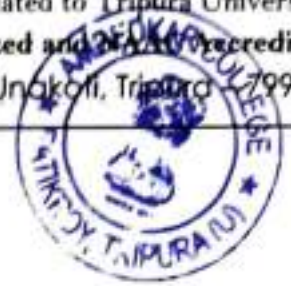


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ONE DAY COLLEGE LEVEL SEMINAR
ON

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

ORGANIZED BY

DEPT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AMBEDKAR COLLEGE, FATIKROY, UNAKOTI TRIPURA – 799290

The One day College level seminar on “social justice and B. R. Ambedkar” was held on 24th April 2018. The grounding of the seminar started well in advance and the beginning was with presenting flower buckets to the guests and soon after with lighting the holy lamp by Inaugurator and inaugural song sung by the student of the college. The seminar was started from 10.00 am onwards. It was presided over by Dr. Subrata Sharma, Principal in charge, Ambedkar college, fatikroy. Sri Sunil Das, Ex – minister, Govt. of Tripura was the chief guest and the inaugurator of the seminar. Sri Bhagaban Das, MLA, Kumarghat constituency and Sri Sudhangsu Das, MLA from fatikroy constituency were the special guests of the seminar.

Welcome address was delivered by Mr. Satyajit Das, Organizing secretary of the Seminar and Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Ambedkar college, Fatikroy. He focused on an overall picture of justice and gave a concrete idea regarding its significance to society. He also emphasized on the relevance of B.R. Ambedkar in contemporary era in a lucid manner.

Key note address was given by the chief guest and inaugurator of the Seminar Sri Sunil Ch. Das, Ex – Minister, GOVT. of Tripura. He Stressed on the life and works of Ambedkar and wanted to inject the ideas of Ambedkar to the students. He explored the greatness and kindness of Ambedkar to the students. He called Ambedkar as a social reformer of Indian society.

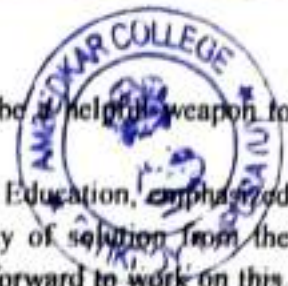
Afterwards, Two MLAs Sri Bhogoban Das, from Kumarghat Constituency and Sri Sudhangsu Das, from Pabiachessa Constituency, delivered their lecture on the seminar topic. Their prime form was on justice, freedom and rights of the people of India. They specially emphasized on the emancipation of backward class and weaker scenario of the society. The society will become an ideal society if its people from all segments will enjoy equal rights and exercise justice the two MLAs statement highlighted that point.

The inaugural session was ended with vote of the thanks by Sri Satyajit Das, Assistant professor and H.O.D. Dept. of Political Science, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy.

After tea break, the technical session was started from 12.30 PM onwards. This session was presided and chaired by the chief guest Sri Sunil Ch. Das. Papers on different related sub-theme were presented.

First paper was presented by Sri Satyajit Das, Assistant professor and H.O.D. Dept. of Political Science, and organizing secretary of the seminar. He narrated Ambedkar’s vision and thought on emancipation of weaker section of the society. Through his paper, he explained the root cause of inequality in the society and showed the way of root-out this inequality from the society. He focused on rights and justice of the people. In addition

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that he uttered a statement that, proper education and value added education can be a helpful weapon to abolish injustice and inequality.

Next paper was presented by Mr. Jakir Husasain, Assistant professor, dept. of Education, emphasized Ambedkar's views on social justice and also pointed out on the education as a way of solution from the problems like injustice and inequality. He mentioned society as a whole should come forward to work on this, only by this way all sorts of injustice can be curtained.

The third speaker was Sri Shymal Biswas, PGT, Dept. of Political Science, stressed on Ambedkar's political views and social thinking. He has given importance on the strategy of maintainers, justice and equality in the society. He explained past and present condition of Indian Society.

The fourth speaker was Tapas Kr. Bhowmik, PGT, Dept. of Pol-Science, focused on the ideas of Ambedkar regarding untouchably and its present scenario in Indian society. He treated "untouchably" as a root cause of all kind of discrimination in the society.

Valedictory session was presided over by Dr. Subrata Sharma, Principle in charge. The valedictory address was delivered by Sri Sunil Ch. Das. After that feedback was taken from the participants and students.

At the end of the day a cultural programme was conducted comprising of cultural dances, songs and recitation etc.



Guests Sri Bhagaban Das, M.L.A, Kumarghat, Sri Sunil Ch. Das, former Minister, Govt. of Tripura, Dr. Subrata Sarma, Principal of the college and Smt. Samita Sinha on stage on 24-04-2018



Audience in the programme on 24-04-2018

8/29.10.2020
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Ambedkar College, Fatikroy,
Unakoti, Tripura.



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ONE DAY REGIONAL SEMINAR ON ADWAITA MALLA BARMAN

Organized by Dept. of Bengali on 19th January 2018

The one day Regional Seminar started with the inaugural song by the College Students at 11.00 am on 19th Jan, 2018 Friday. The inaugural session was presided by Dr. Subrata Sharma, the principal in-charge of the College in the presence of different respected invitee viz. Dr. Sujit Chakraborty, Associate Professor, Govt. Degree College, Dharmanagar, North Tripura as Resource person and Sri. Sribash Ch. Dey, Secretary, Teacher Council, of the College, Dr. Anil Kr. Acharya, HOD, Department of Sanskrit, of this College. Sri. Manmohan Debnath, A/P, Dept. of Bengali of this College, Mrs. Madhumita Dr. Zakir Hussain, A/P, Dept. of Education of this College. At first the Principal in-charge inaugurates the Seminar by lightening the holy lamp. After this Mrs. Sanjita Das, Assistant Professor, Organizing Secretary, shall deliver the welcome address to the guest and participants. The inaugurator did deliver his inaugural speech and highlights the life and literary activities of Adwaita Malla Barman. The other guests also deliver their valuable speech covering the whole life and literary activities of Adwaita Malla Barman. Besides that, there were two lectures delivered by Mrs. Sanjita Das, HOD, Department of Bengali of this College and Dr. Sujit Chakraborty, Associate Professor, Govt. Degree College, Dharmanagar, North Tripura as Resource person. They deliberately discussed upon the life and literary activities of Adwaita Malla Barman followed by the theme "Adwaita Malla Barmaner Samaj Bhabna". The participants and Students were take part to the interaction and open discussion about Adwaita Malla Barman. The Seminar was finished with the Presidential speech by Dr. Subrata Sharma, the Principal-in-charge of the College at 02:30 pm.



Resource person Sujit Chakraborty, Dr. Subrata Sharma, Principal of the college, Sri Manmohan Debnath, Dr. Sanjita Das and Mrs Madumita on stage on 19-01-2018



Participants attending the programme on 19-01-2018

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2018-19



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**REPORT OF THE ICCSR SPONSORED TWO-DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR ON
"TRIBALS OF TRIPURA IN TRANSITION:
A SOCIO- ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE"
ORGANIZED BY
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
AMBEDKAR COLLEGE, FATIKROY,
UNAKOTI TRIPURA-799290
23RD & 24TH AUGUST 2018**

Two-Day National Seminar on "Tribals of Tripura in Transition: A Socio- Economic and Political Perspective" was held on 23rd & 24th August 2018. The seminar was started well in advance and the beginning was with reception by presenting flower bouquet to the guests and soon after with lighting the holy lamp by inaugurator followed by National Anthem by the students and teachers and after that inaugural song sung by the students of the College. The seminar had 4(four) session including valedictory session.

Inaugural session was held on 23rd August 2018 from 10:30 AM. The session was presided over by Dr. Subrata Sharma, Principal in-charge, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy. Sri Arunodoy Saha, former Vice-chancellor of Tripura University was the chief guest and the inaugurator of the Seminar.

Welcome address was delivered by Mr. Satyajit Das, Organizing Secretary of the Seminar and Assistant Professor, dept. of Political Science, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy. He highlighted the transition of the tribes of Tripura. He focused on the concept note of the seminar, the socio-economic and political status of the tribes of Tripura in a nutshell with its changing tendency. At last he welcome all the dignitaries.

Key note address was delivered by Prof. Dr. Arunodoy Saha, former Vice-chancellor of Tripura University. His discussion was based on world perspectives. In his inaugural speech he stressed on the tribals society, tribals economy of the state and outside the state. He gave a way to the participants and students for their development in academic affairs. He inspired the participants and encourage them for closely associating with the research activities such as collaborating with other state, other countries, interchange of intellectuals etc.

Next speaker was Sri Bhogoban Das, MLA Kumarghat constituency. His point was on the status of tribals in Tripura since last fifty years. He mentioned the history of tribal people of Tripura including their sufferings, their aspirations, and their present transformation.

The fourth speaker was D. Darlong, DM, Unakoti Tripura. He emphasized on Tribal Development in Tripura, specially focused on the educational status of tribals in Tripura. For him education is a factor which can change their present status infact their status has undergoing changes through the effect of education. He explained it and share his own experiences.

The fifth speaker was Sri Amrit Bhattacharjee, ex-Principal in-charge of Ambedkar College, Fatikroy. He pointed out the present scenario of the state and explores the status of marginalized tribals of Tripura.

The sixth speaker was Sri Sunil ch. Das, ex Minister, Govt. of Tripura, said about the growth of tribal education in Tripura and about changing factor that works for the tribal community of the state.

The last but not the least speaker was the president of inaugural session, Dr. Subrata Sharma, Principal in-charge, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy. He emphasized on tribal condition of Tripura. He ended his speech by hoping a grand success of this Two-Day National Seminar.

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Unakoti, Tripura.

The inaugural session was ended with vote of Thanks by Mr. L. Darlong, Assistant Professor, dept. of Economics, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy.

After lunch break, first technical session was started from 2:00 PM onwards. The session was presided and chaired by Dr. Jayanta Chowdhury, Assitant Professor, MRMD, Tripura University. Papers on different related sub-theme were presented.

The first speaker was sri Abhijit Das, Assist. Professor, Govt. Degree College, Dharmanagar. He presented a joint paper on "Social condition of the tribes of Tripura from 19th century onwards". He pointed out social condition of Tribes in Tripura and at the same time mentioned the transformation of social status of tribal people in Tripura since 19th century onwards.

Second speaker was Mr. Jashim Uddin, Assist. Professor Holi Cross College, Agartala, presented a paper on "A study on the constitutional provision for the scheduled tribes and the scheduled caste in India". He specially focused on various provisions that has been incorporated in Indian constitution for protecting rights of backward classes. He also made some recommendation for the upliftment of SCs and STs.

Third speaker was Mr. Arijit Chakraborty, Guest Lecturer, Govt. Degree College, Shantirbazar, presented his paper on " A study on the tribal livelihood: present situations and upcoming challenges". He mentioned about traditional tribal livelihood along with its present situations. He stressed on various challenges that may come on face by the community in future.

Fourth speaker was Esther Rengsi, Assist. Professor presented her paper on "Transition of the Lushai women of Jampui Hills, Tripura, North-East India". She explained the transition of Lushai women from their traditional societal system. The role of women in economic sector in Lushai community also been discussed by her along with their present role in the same sector. She mentioned about their big role in the family and society in present day context over and above she focused on their social and political transition.

Fifth speaker was Dr. Sukra Kumar Chakma, Assist. Professor, Govt. Kamalanagar College, Mizoram presented his paper on "Status of Tribal people in Tripura under the provisions of the sixth schedule to the constitution of India: Challenges and Prosperity". He focused on the provisions related to Tribal people of Tripura under sixth schedule of Indian Constitution. Particularly he stressed on the socio-economic status of tribal people in Tripura in the light of different provisions of Indian Constitution.

Sixth speaker was Mr. Satyajit Das, Assist. Professor Ambedkar College, Fatikroy. He presented his paper on "Economic life pattern of Munda Tribe in Tripura and its Transition". He emphasized on the changing economic life pattern of Munda Tribe in Tripura and he differentiated between age old traditional economy and present economic life patterns.

After presentation, interactive session was held. The chairperson of the concerned session delivered his ending speech focusing on presented paper.

At last a cultural programme was conducted by the students of the college.

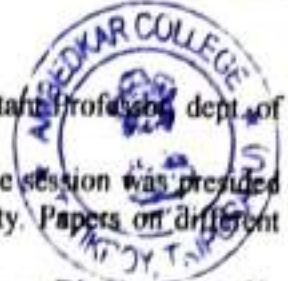
The 2nd day of the seminar (24-08-2018) was started at 10:30 AM. The Day was divided into three parts. Two technical sessions and one valedictory session.

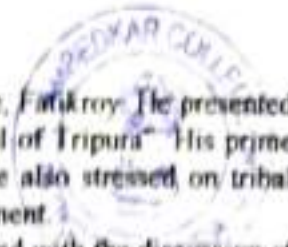
The 1st technical session of that very day was started at 10:30 AM, chaired by Dr. Dhananjay Gan-Chaudhuri, retired Principal, NSM Vidyalaya, Udaipur. In that session 4(four) Presenters were presented their papers.

The first speaker was Dr. Ratan Deb, Associate Professor, Ramthakur College, Agartala. He presented his paper on "Public Finance and Development of Tribal People in Tripura: An Analytical study". He expressed his views on public finance and its impact on development of tribal people in Tripura. He showed the effect of public finance in tribal development in Tripura in an analytical way through many statistics and tabulations.

The second speaker was Mr. Sukanta Majumder, Assistant Prof., Govt. Kamalanagar College Mizoram. He presented his paper on "Challenging issues of Tribal Education in Tripura". He has mentioned different challenges that have been faced by the people of Tripura specially by the tribal people of Tripura in education sector. He also gave some recommendations for overcoming those challenges in a lucid way through his presentation.

The third speaker was Dr. Sukra Kr. Chakma, Assist. Prof., Govt. Kamalanagar College, Mizoram. He presented his paper on "---Relevance of the Sixth Schedule in Tripura today. A few points to ponder". He explained his concept in a lucid manner through statistics and tabulations.


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The fourth speaker was Mr. Biplab Majumder, Assist. Prof., Ambedkar College, Fatikroy. He presented his paper on "Role of Non-Timber Forest Products in Livelihood up-liftment of Tribal of Tripura". His prime focus was on Tribal upliftment through the means of non-timber forest products. He also stressed on tribal economy of Tripura and impacts of non-timber forest products on their economy upliftment.

After those presentations interactive session was on. At last the session was ended with the discussion of Chairperson.

After 1st technical session and lunch break the 2nd and last technical session of Two-day National Seminar has been started.

In this session, Mr. Sunil Debbarma, Director, Tribal Research Institute (TRI), chaired the session.

The session was started with the presentation of 1st speaker Mr. Zakir Hussain, Assist. Prof., Dept. of Education, Ambedkar College, Fatikroy. His paper was on "Role of Education in Transition of Tribal people of Tripura- an overview". He explained through his presentation the role of education in the development of Tribal youth of Tripura and focused on effects of education in the transformation of tribal people of Tripura.

The second speaker of the session was Mr. Satyajit Das. The Title of his paper was "Changing Social control Mechanism and Political Transition of Munda Tribe in Tripura". He explored through his presentation the traditional social control mechanism of munda tribe and present status of political awareness and participation of the tribe.

The Third speaker was Mr. L. Darlong, Assist. Prof., Ambedkar College, Fatikroy. He presented his paper on "Demographic Structure of Tribal in Tripura". He mainly focused on the Demographic Structure of Tribal population in Tripura. In addition to that he mentioned socio-economic and educational transition of tribals of Tripura through statistics and tabulations.

The last but not the least, Dr. Anil Kr. Acharya, Assist. Prof., Ambedkar College, Fatikroy, presented his paper on "Transition from Kiratas to the tribes of Tripura". He presented his paper through historical method along with some transformational factors.

After presentations of all presenters were over, an interactive session was held. At the end the Chairperson addressed the presenters and participants through his speech.

At the last part of the seminar, a valedictory session was conducted. Dr. Ratan Deb, Associate Professor, Ramthakur College, Agartala preside over the session. Discussion was held on the seminar and its topic. Feedback from the participants has been collected and after all, certificates were distributed among the participants.

The Two-Day national seminar on "Tribals of Tripura in Transition: A Socio- Economic and Political Perspective" ended with vote of Thanks by Dr. Subrata Sharma, Principal in-Charge of this college.

PHOTOS



Mr. D. Darlong, DM, Unakoti Tripura delivering speech in the inaugural session and Dr. Subrata Sharma, principal of the college, Dr. Arunodaya Saha, former VC, Tripura university, Sri. Amrit Bhattacharjee and Sri Sunil Ch. Das, former minister, Govt. of Tripura, on stage 23-08-2018



Paper presenter L. T. Maana Darlong receiving certificate from Ratan Deb in the valedictory session 24-08-2018

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ICPR SPONSORED PERIODICAL LECTURE
ON

“BASIC VALUES EMBODIED IN INDIAN CULTURE AND THEIR RELEVANCE TO NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION”

A With the sponsored of I.C.P.R, New Delhi the Dept of Philosophy organized a Periodical Lecture Programme on 26th February, 2019. The topic of the Lecture was on “Basic values embodied in Indian culture and their relevance to National Reconstruction”. The programme was organized at seminar hall of the college and Swami Tyagibarananda Maharaj, Secretary Ramkrishna Mission; Kailashahar was invited as a main speaker of the programme. The other two Resource persons are Dr. Subrata Sharma, Principal In charge of Ambedkar College and Mr. Aurunanshu Sen, PGT Dept. of Political science, RKM, kailashar .

PHOTOS



Swami Tyagibarananda Maharaj, Secretary Ramkrishna Mission delivering speech on 26-02-2019



Dr. Subrata Sharma, Principal of the college delivering speech on 26-02-2019



Students participating in the programme on 26-02-2019

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DR. SUBRATA SHARMA
Principal In-Charge,
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Unakoti, Tripura



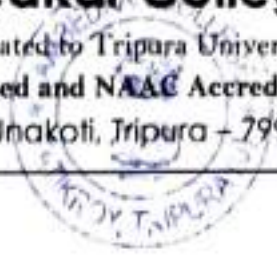
আম্বেদকর কলেজ

ফটিকরায়, উনকোটি, ত্রিপুরা

Ambedkar College

A Govt. Degree College Affiliated to Tripura University
(UGC 2f & 12B recognized and NAAC Accredited)

Fatikroy, Unakoti, Tripura - 799290



ONE DAY STATE LEVEL SEMINAR
ON
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR), WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COPYRIGHT

A seminar on "*Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), with Special Reference to Copyright*" was held on 07/05/2019, Tuesday, at 11:30 Am in the seminar hall of the college. The programme was inaugurated by the distinguished guest and resource person Dr. Arjun Gope, Asst. Prof. of Commerce, Ramthakur College, Agartala. The inaugural session was presided by Dr. Subrata Sharma, principal i/c of the college. The programme begins with the welcome address by Mr. L. T. Muana Darlong. And followed by was the speech by the inaugurator. Dr. Gope in his speech highlighted different form of IPR and especially discussed the copyright law. Faculty members present therein share their views on IPR through their papers and notes. There after principal i/c delivered his lecture and highlighted the need of more academic gatherings on this topic and it relevance for academia. The programme comes to an end with the recitation of national anthem.



Resource person Dr. Arjun Gope delivering speech on 07-05-2019



Participants attending the programme on 07-05-2019



Dr. Subrata Sharma, principal of the college, delivering speech on 07-05-2019

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29.10.2020.
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