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BOOK/BOOK CHAPTERS

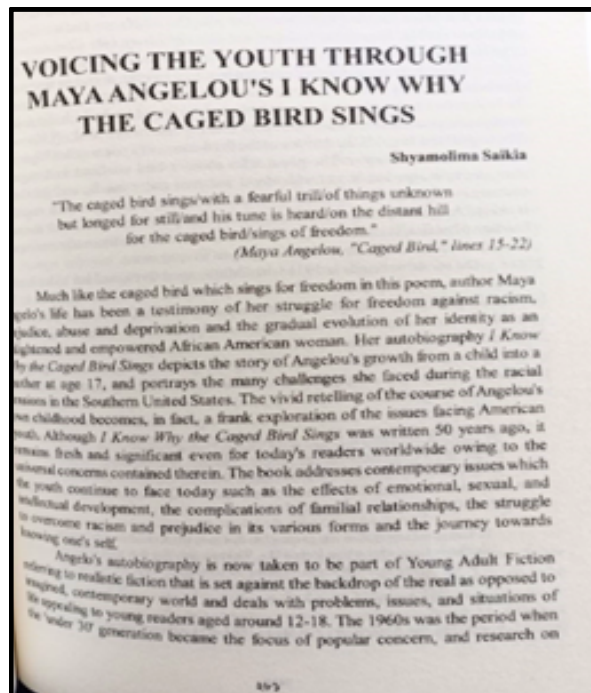
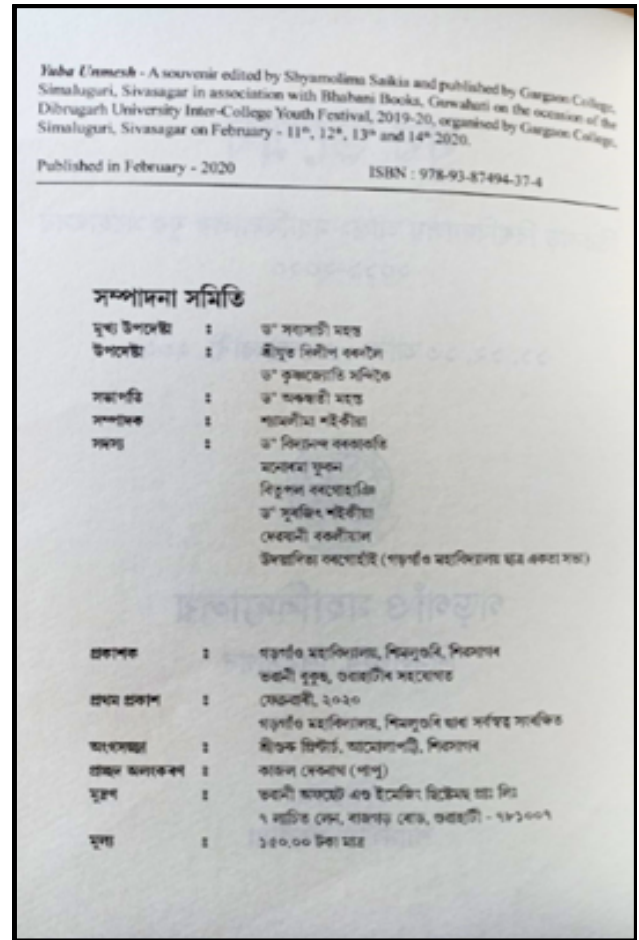
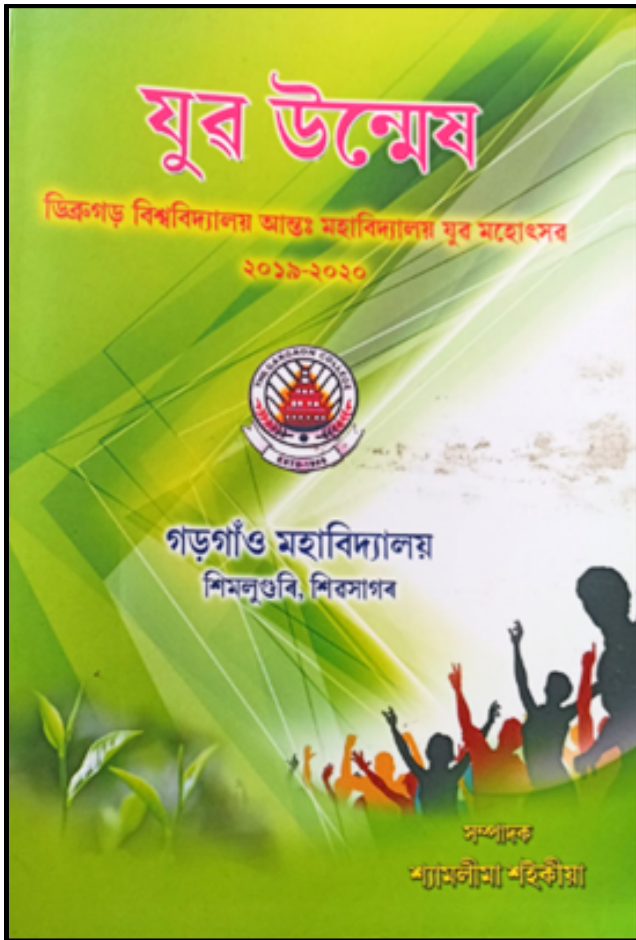
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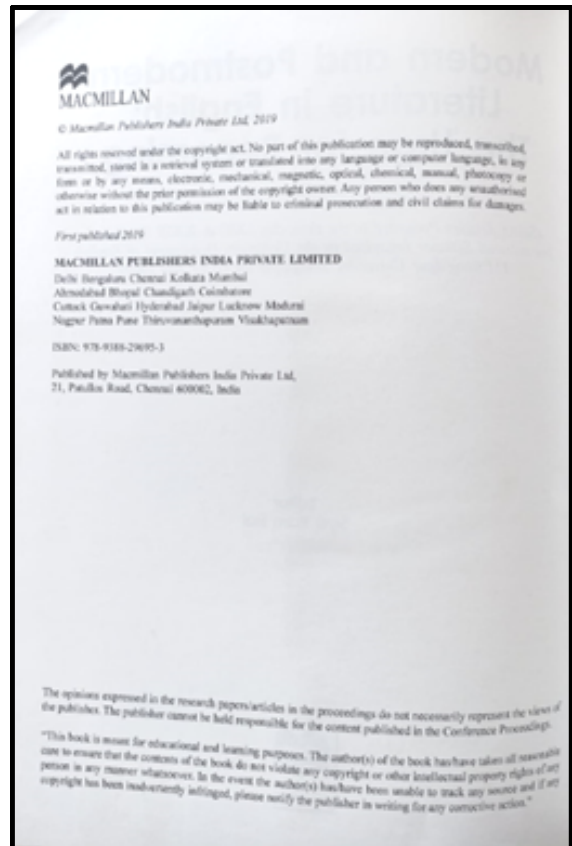
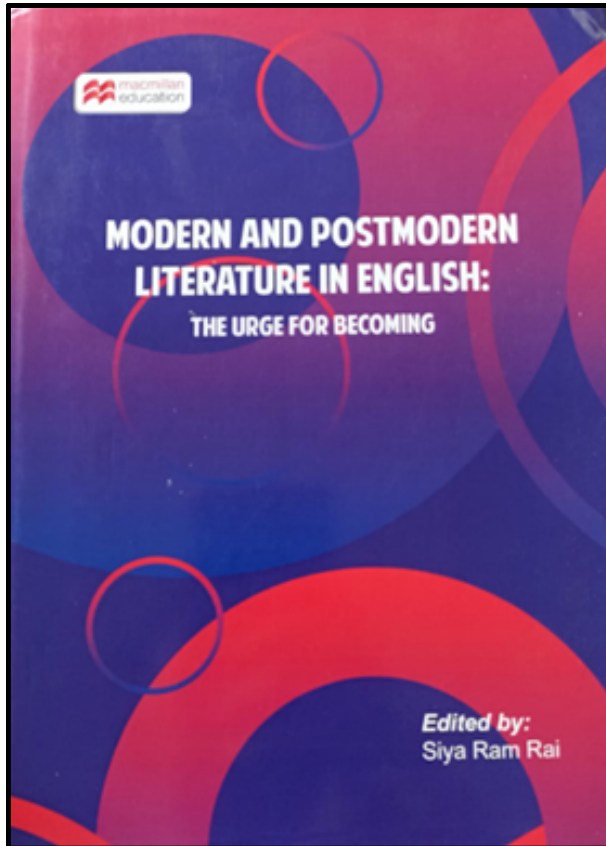




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GARGAON COLLEGE

SHYAMOLIMA SAIKIA





Fiction on Fiction: An Analysis of John Fowles' *The French Lieutenant's Woman*

Shyamolima Saikia

Research Scholar, Dept. of English, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh, Assam

Postmodernist aesthetics in relation to fiction is best understood by an overview of its characteristic features and preoccupations. Such fiction is often regarded as experimental in nature in the sense that it is an attempt to recategorize and redefine the practice of fiction and to rethink its history and tradition. One of the foremost characteristics of postmodernist fiction is that it is self-reflexive and self-critical about representation. It subverts the general supposition that a novel is referential or that it is a construction that carries a relation to society or the world at large.

Instead it is variously described as self-reflexive, self-conscious and narcissistic. The ways by which self-conscious fiction can draw attention to itself are as follows:

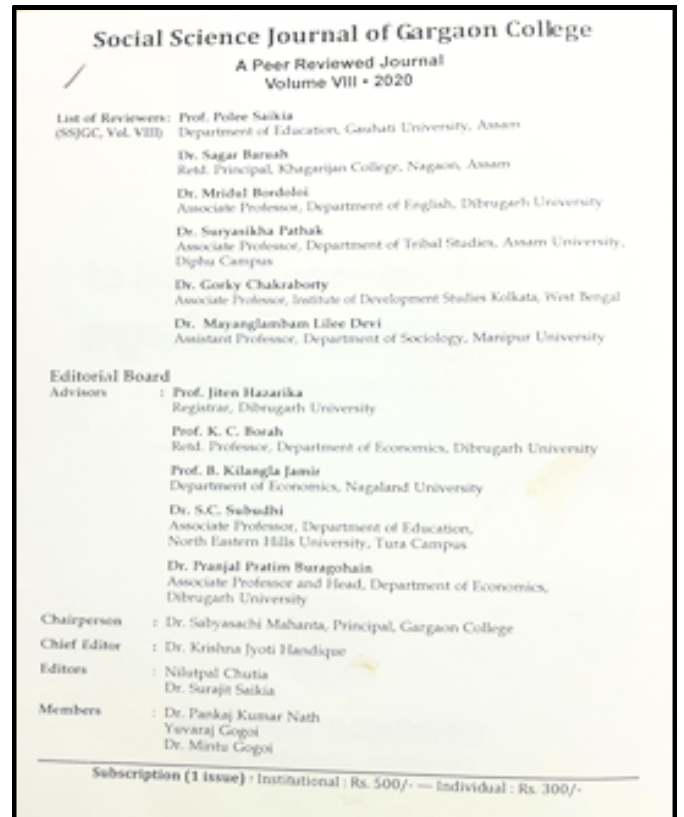
- (i) By the reflecting the work itself by means known as interpolated tale or *mise en abyme* or internal mirrors.
- (ii) Pointing towards the presence of the writer writing the novel through such devices as the ostentatious narrator.

Thus, the story's digression or the act of narration becomes itself an element in its witness. Thematization of narrative is, another

characteristic feature of postmodernist fiction. The method of incorporating the narrative process or linguistic matters into the fictional content varies from text to text. As noted by Linda Hutcheon, there are texts which are conscious of their narrative identity while others show a consciousness of their status as a linguistic entity. Such texts reveal this awareness by a thematization or allegorization within the fiction itself, which may be either obvious or covert (Narrativistic 22-23).

An essential feature of postmodern writing is its anti-novelistic trait. As defined by Abrams, an anti-novel is a work which is purposely created in a negative way, relies for its effects on the omission of traditional elements and norms, and goes against the anticipations formed in the reader by the fictional strategies and principles of the past (Glossary 134).

The features enumerated above, taken together go to make up what is termed as metafiction, fiction that is engaged in a discourse about its own making. In the words of William S. Sussman, such fictional narratives are those in which 'the forms of fiction serve as the material upon which further forms can be imposed. Indeed, many of the so-called metafictional are really metafictional' (Figures 24-25).



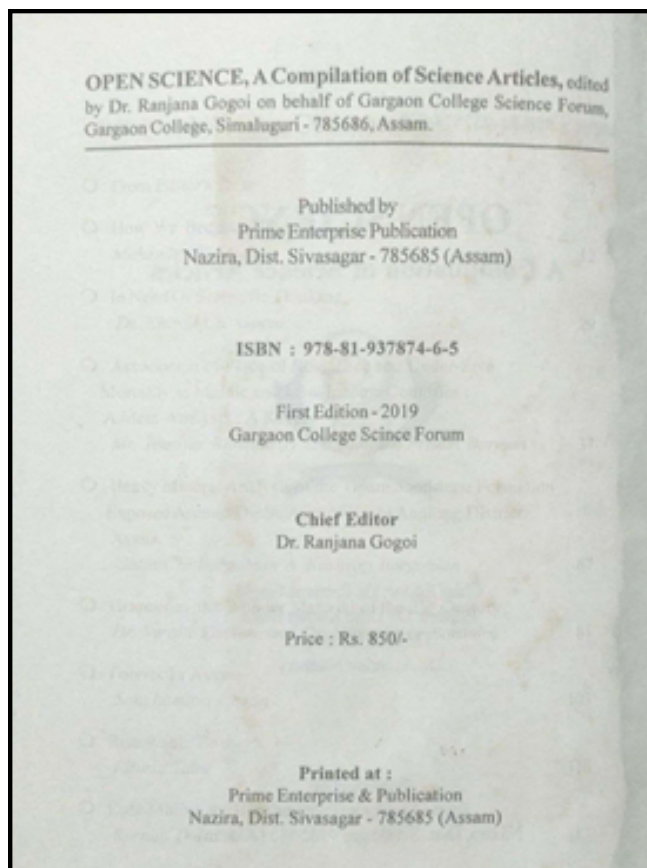
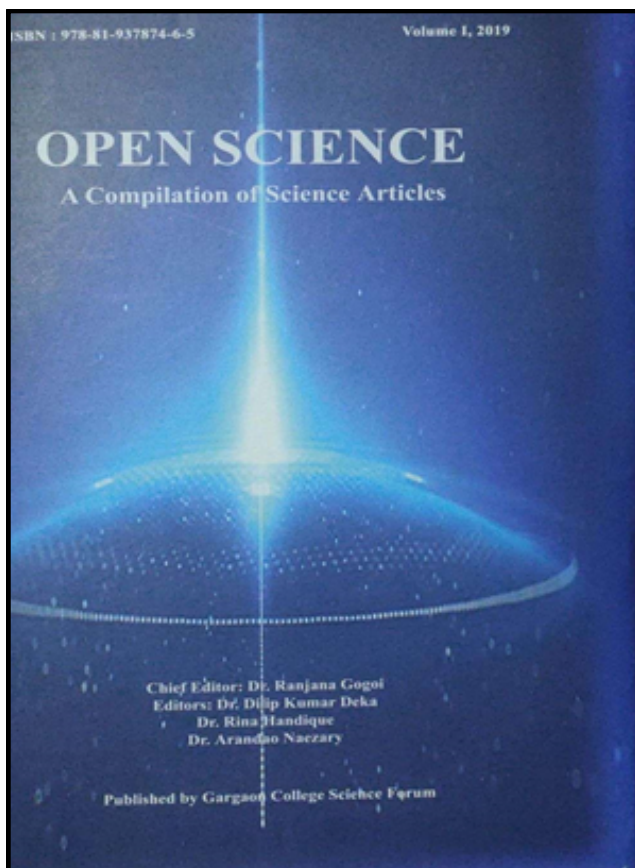
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Contents

◆ Chief Editor's Note	
Articles	
◆ Understanding Folk Life of the Plains Karbi People of Assam Ranjan Gogoi	1-11
◆ From Narrative to Narrativity: A Metafictional Study of John Fowles' <i>The Collector</i> Dr. Nasmeem F. Akhtar Shyamolima Saikia	12-22
◆ An Appraisal of the Social, Cultural and Educational Aspects of the Kaibarta Community in Assam Dr. Poli Konwar	23-37
◆ Garo Culture and Change: A Study on the Pochim Bosti (Garo) Village of Sivasagar District in Assam, India Prasad Jyoti Boro	38-50
◆ A Historical Description of Tea Plantation Workers' Anti-Colonial Protests in the Brahmaputra Valley and Role in Non-Cooperation Movement Ananta Chetia	51-58

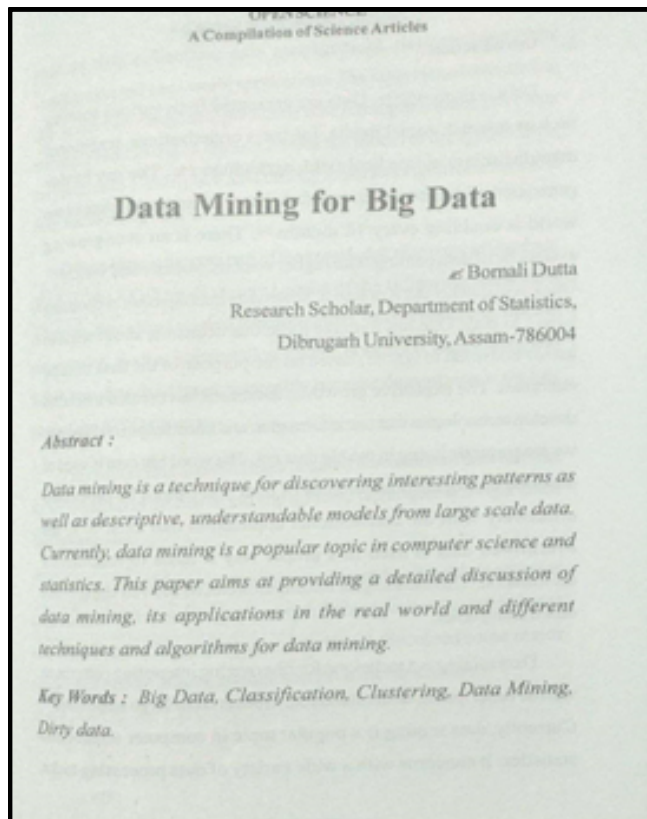


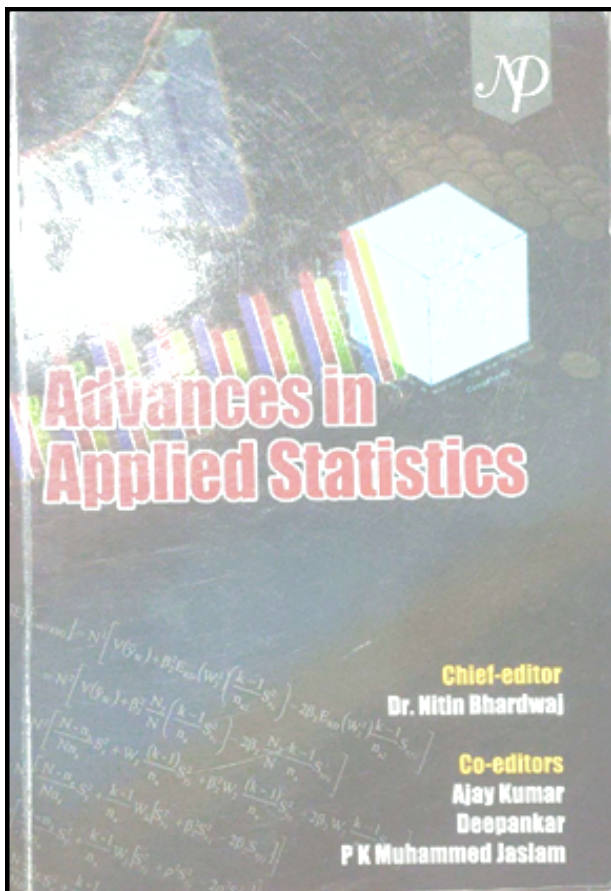
BARNALI DUTTA



~: Contents :~

○ From Editor's Desk	7
○ How We Became Human? <i>Mahendra K Modi</i>	12
○ In Need Of Scientific Thinking <i>Dr. Khirod Ch. Gogoi.</i>	29
○ Association of Place of Residence and Under-Five Mortality in Middle and Low-Income Countries : A Meta-Analysis : A Review. <i>Mr. Tousifur Rahman & Dr Manash Pratim Barman</i>	37
○ Heavy Mineral Analysis of the Tipam Sandstone Formation Exposed Around Diphu Area of Karbi Anglong District, Assam. <i>Jatin Ch. Borgohain & Kashyap Borgohain</i>	67
○ Graphene - the Wonder Material of the 21 st Century <i>Dr. Surajit Komwer and Dr. Shreemoyee Bordoloi</i>	81
○ Forests In Assam <i>Sanghamitra Chetia</i>	103
○ Renewable Energy <i>Rituraj Tahu</i>	110
○ Data Mining for Big Data <i>Bornali Dutta</i>	117





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Contents

<i>Acknowledgement</i>	v
<i>Preface</i>	vii
1. Reliability in Real Life.....	1
<i>Dr. Nitin Bhardwaj</i>	
2. Statistics for Removing Spatial Variability in Research Trials.....	25
<i>Nitin, P. M. Ishraath, P.K. & Deepankar</i>	
3. Outliers: Types, Causes and Detection Methods both in General and Design of Experiments.....	41
<i>Veepala Bharati Rani</i>	
4. Pooled Analysis of Variance.....	57
<i>Vishnu B R</i>	
5. Eberhart and Russell Approach of Genotype Environment Interaction for Yield and Quality Traits in Forage Legume - Hedge Lucerne (<i>Desmanthus virgatus</i> (L.) Willd.).....	71
<i>Arun Chacko, Dr. Marven Abraham and Shashiba A.M</i>	
6. An Introduction to Time series and Simulation.....	83
<i>Anil Kumar, Ajay Kumar Gantam & Kavulpreet Kaur</i>	
7. Modelling and Forecasting of Stochastic Data.....	95
<i>P. Dinesh Kumar and M. Chaitra</i>	
8. Application of Box-Jenkins Methodology for Modeling and Forecasting Discrete Data.....	109
<i>Bornali Dutta</i>	
9. Modeling and Forecasting using Random walk, ARIMA and ARIMAX.....	121
<i>Alisha</i>	
10. Applications of Artificial Neural Network (ANN) in Prediction.....	135
<i>Mamata & Dr. B. K. Hooda</i>	
11. Non-Linear Models and their Application in Animal Growth.....	151
<i>Baishali Mishra</i>	
12. Binary Response Regression Models.....	161
<i>Dr. Salinder Malik, Ajay Kumar & Deepankar</i>	

08

Application of Box-Jenkins Methodology for Modeling and Forecasting Discrete Data

Bornali Dutta*

**Research Scholar, Department of Statistics, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh, Assam*

Abstract
Analyzing time-oriented data and forecasting future values of a time series are most important problems in our day-to-day life. In this paper the researcher discussed the Box-Jenkins methodology for modeling and forecasting with the help of discrete data. The data taken for the present study is suicides deaths in India. The researcher investigated and found that ARIMA (3, 2, 1) model is suitable for the historical data. Estimation and diagnostic analysis results revealed that the model is adequately fitted to the historical data. **Key words:** AIC, ARIMA, India, MAPE, Q-Q Plot.

Introduction
In our day to day life most of the observations are accordance with its time of occurrence. For example in meteorological department rainfalls may record monthly, temperatures may be taken daily or hourly. Similarly, in economics, interest and exchange rates are recorded each day; gross domestic products are recorded annually. In simple words it can be said that "time series is a set of numerical data that normally occur in identical intervals over a period of time" (Box, Jenkins, Reinsel & Ljung, 2015). When single variable observations are recorded sequentially through time then it is referred as univariate time series. On the other hand, if more than one variable observations are recorded then it is termed as multivariate time series. If the observations can be categorizing either discrete or continuous time series. If the observations are recorded continuously through time then it is referred as continuous time series. For example temperature readings, flow of a river, concentration of a chemical process etc. can be recorded as a continuous time series. If the observations are recorded at specific times usually equally spaced then the time series is called discrete time series. Population of a particular city, no. of road accidents in a particular city and deaths due to suicides are examples of discrete time series.

The primary goal of analyzing any time series data is to formulate and fit an appropriate mathematical model for the series. Once an appropriate model is found and fitted to data the analyst can carry on further analysis using the model. The key application of time series analysis is forecasting by analyzed historical data (Makridakis, Soori, Mehrali, Hatami & Delpisheh, 2013). Forecasting techniques is usually applied as an aid in controlling past and present operations which may



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**DR. RANJANA GOGOI , DR DILIP KUMAR DEKA,
DR. RINA HANDIQUE, DR. ARANDAO NARZARY**

