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শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ গাৰো জনগোষ্ঠীৰ সমাজ আৰু সংস্কৃতি ঃ এক ক্ষেত্ৰ ভিত্তিক অধ্যয়ন

❑ প্ৰণৱ দুৱৰা
সহকাৰী অধ্যাপক, অসমীয়া বিভাগ, গড়গাঁও মহাবিদ্যালয়, শিমলুগুৰি, শিৱসাগৰ
ফোন নম্বৰ ঃ ৯৪০৩৫৪১৬৩১

সংক্ষিপ্তসাৰ ঃ অসমৰ নৃগোষ্ঠীসমূহৰ ভিতৰত গৱেষকসকলো এটা উত্তৰপূৰ্বীয় জনগোষ্ঠী। ভাষাতাত্ত্বিক দৃষ্টিকোণৰ পৰা দেখা যায় যে, এই জনগোষ্ঠীটো উত্তৰ-পূৰ্বাঞ্চল বিভাগৰ অংশ আৰবি ধৰা বৃহৎ টিম-বীৰ্মীয়া পৰিয়ালৰ অন্তৰ্গত। মূলতঃ মেঘালয়ৰ গাৰো পাহাৰৰ বসবাস কৰা এই গৱেষকসকল একাংশ পৰৱৰ্তী সময়ত অসমৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইলৈ প্ৰব্ৰজিত হয়। তাৰ এটা অংশ শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ বকৰা মৌজাৰ হলৱতি অঞ্চলৰ বসবাস কৰিলেও নহয়। বৰ্তমান কেৱলসাৰৰ গাঁৱতল 'পশ্চিমভৈতি' গাৱে গাঁও তুলি জন ঘায়। এইখন শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ একমাত্ৰ গাৰো গাঁও। কেৱলসাৱতে নিজকে 'আ-চিক-মাচে' (আ-চিক 'মানুহ পৰ্বত আৰু 'মাচে'মানুহ মানুহ) অৰ্থাৎ পৰ্বতৰ মানুহ তুলি পৰিচয় দিয়ে। গৱেষকসকল মূলত প্ৰথম জনগোষ্ঠী আৰু কেৱলসাৰৰ কৃষিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰশীল। অন্তীতেতে কেৱলসাৱতে বিভিন্ন দেৱ-দেৱী পূজা-পাৱন কৰিছিল যদিও বৃত্তীম ধৰ্ম গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ নিছৱত পৰা কেৱলসাৱৰ জীৱন-প্ৰণালীত পৰিৱৰ্তন আহিল। সাংস্কৃতিকভাৱে কেৱলসাৱৰ অতি চহকী। বিশ্বায়ন প্ৰভাৱে কেৱলসাৱৰ সমাজ আৰু সংস্কৃতিত পৰিৱৰ্তন আনিছে। তথাপিত কেৱলসাৰ নিজ ঐতিহ্য ৰক্ষাৰ সচেতন। এই আলোচনাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰ অধ্যয়ন যোগেদি কেৱলসাৱৰ সমাজ আৰু সংস্কৃতিৰ শেহতীয়া ছবিখন তুলি ধৰিবলৈ প্ৰয়াস কৰা হ'ব।

বীজ শব্দ ঃ নৃ-গোষ্ঠী, গাৰো, বকৰা মৌজা, পশ্চিমভৈতি গাঁও, সমাজ, সংস্কৃতি।

০.০০ অৱতৰণিকা ঃ
০.০১ বিষয়ৰ পৰিচয় ঃ
অসমত বসবাস কৰা জনগোষ্ঠী সমূহৰ ভিতৰত টিম-তিব্বতীয় পৰিয়ালৰ অন্তৰ্গত গৱেষকসকল অন্যতম জনগোষ্ঠী। বৃহত্তৰ অসমীয়া জাতি গঠনত গাৰো সকলৰ অৱদান অনস্বীকাৰ্য। টিম দেশৰ হিমালৰ পৰ্বতমালাৰ পৰা প্ৰব্ৰজন কৰা এই গৱেষকসকল কোনো এক সময়ত মেঘালয়ৰ গাৰো পাহাৰত বসবাস কৰিছিল আৰু পৰৱৰ্তী সময়ত অসমৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইলৈ চাপলি মেলি কিছু সংখ্যকে শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ হিতাহিন পৰা। বৰ্তমান শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ একমাত্ৰ গাৰো গাঁৱৰ ঘৰ-ঘৰ বিবৰণত সমাজৰ চেপন সৰীৱহীতি বকৰা মৌজাত অন্তৰ্গত। শিৱসাগৰ নগৰৰ পৰা ত্ৰিছ যোগী ৬৭ নং ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় খাই পথেৰে পূৱলৈ প্ৰায় ৪০ কি: মি: অতিক্ৰমি সোৱা চেপন হিমিঅলিৰ পৰা দক্ষিণ দিশে প্ৰায় ছয় কিঃমিঃ

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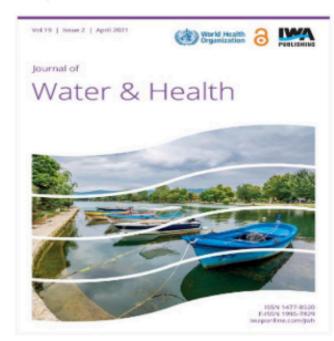**DDOI/link to paper:** https://doi.org/10.2166/wh.2021.267
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Editorial

ABSTRACT

Materials which are chemically, energetically and operationally acceptable for arsenic water treatment are highly required. In this study a hybrid material (SICC) of aminated starch, oxyhydroxide of iron and OMMT clay has been demonstrated for arsenic treatment. This new material was highly efficient in arsenic water treatment which could reduce arsenic concentration far below detection limits. All binding interactions during material preparation and arsenic sorption were exclusively characterized with FT-IR, XRD and other spectroscopic tools. A molecular modeling on the basis of density functional theory was carried out to verify the above findings. Influence of material dose, treatment time, initial ion concentration, varying temperatures, etc., on extent of sorption was studied in detail. The thermodynamic parameters viz. ΔG (>~11 kJ/mol), ΔH (42.48 kJ/mol), ΔS (177.6 JK^{-1} mol^{-1}) and E a (59.16 kJ/mol) determined the feasibility of the process, its endothermic behavior and most importantly the chemical nature of the sorption accompanied by ion-exchange to some extent. The sorption followed a monolayer chemisorption pattern as determined by the Langmuir model ($R^2 = 0.973$, R L = 0.081) with a $q_{max} = 2.04$ at 303 K. The binding of As(III) on the material was governed by a pseudo second order kinetic model.

Key words | chemisorption, endothermic, feasibility, hybrid material, molecular modeling

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Properties of the hybrid material were enhanced synergistically.
- Suspended materials were negligibly small in hybrid material.
- Material with 10% clay loading accompanied by iron(III) oxyhydroxide stabilization was found best in all respects.
- Arsenic on SICC was predominantly chemisorbed accompanied by ion exchange to some extent.
- The sorption process was spontaneous and endothermic in nature.

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Link of the Journal: https://www.tojqi.net/

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Problems and prospects of Marketing of Assam Tea

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ABSTRACT

Tea is considered one of the key export commodities for India. The state of Assam produces more than 50% tea in India. Tea Industry is played vital role in the economy of the Assam and contributing about 15 per cent of the state's total income and 3% GDP. Along with the organized sector, the production of small tea cultivation in Assam has created vast employment opportunities in the rural areas giving economic movement as well as employment generation. About three to four million people engaged in this industry and approximately 6000 crores rupees deposited into national exchequer. The consumption of tea in India in the domestic market has increased at a faster rate compared to its production. It is known from auction market official that most of the good quality tea dose not enters into the auction market and owing to this reason the price setting of tea has been low at the auction market. The study covered to evaluate the present scenario of tea market in India Including Assam and its problems and prospects in Assam.

Key Words: Export, Economy, Market, Employment, Price, Consumption

Introduction: Tea is such type of beverage which is most popular in the world and drink next to water. It plays a vital role in improving the socioeconomic condition of the state of Assam as well as India. "Assam has the largest tea growing area in the world, accounting for around one-seventh of global tea production and over 53 per cent of India's overall tea production. The tea industry of Assam is about 190 years old. According to Tea Board of India, there are 765 big tea growers with covering 232399.35 areas in hect. and 101085 numbers small tea growers with covering 10529135 area in hect. that total covers 337690.35 an area in hectares of land in Assam. It has been producing some of the finest teas in the world. Indian tea industry has recorded the highest ever production as well as exports in the financial year 2018. The total tea production was 1325.05 million kgs, – an increase of 74.56 million kgs as compared to 2016-17. In percentage terms the increase is around 6%. The total quantity of tea exported during the financial year 2017-18 stood at 256.57 million kgs, while the foreign exchange realized from exports of Indian tea was $ 785.92 million. In rupee terms, the total value of the exports was pegged at Rs. 5064.88 crores during 2017-18,(Indian Chamber of Commerce). Thus, Assam contributes a remarkable

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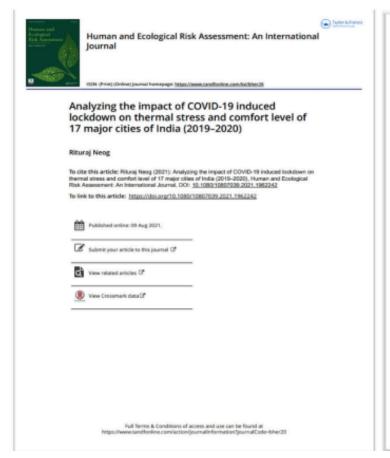**Department:** Geography
DOI/link to paper: https://doi.org/10.1080/10807039.2021.1962242
Title of the paper: Analyzing the impact of COVID-19 induced lockdown on thermal stress and comfort level of 17 major cities of India (2019–2020)
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Link of the Journal: https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/bher20/current

Department of Geography

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DOI/link to paper: https://doi.org/10.1080/00167223.2022.2053999
Title of the paper: Understanding the influence of COVID-19 induced lockdown on urban thermal environment of Ranchi city, India
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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Understanding the influence of traffic volume on RST (road surface temperature) in Dibrugarh city of India

Rituraj Neog[1] · Priti Gogoi[2] · Biman Lahkar[3] · Juri Baruah[4] · Arundhati Phukan[5]

Abstract

The basic objective of the study is to analyze the potential role of traffic and transportation volume on RST (road surface temperature) in the streets of Dibrugarh city. Additionally, the study evaluates the role of meteorological parameters on RST of the city. The experiment is accomplished by field measurement using HTC Non-contact IR thermometer over 11 selected streets of Dibrugarh city of Assam for a period of 4 months (August to November 2019). Diurnally, maximum RST is recorded in the mid-afternoon period (1.30–2.00 pm) in the month August and September. But interestingly, peak RST has been noticed in the late morning phase (11.30–12.00 pm) in the subsequent months of October and November. Seasonally, Monsoon acquires maximum positive growth of RST till mid-afternoon and rapid negative growth in the later periods. But post-monsoon reveals negative growth of RST since morning period. The study also found a varying degree of coefficient of correlation between traffic volume and mean RST. The degree of correlation is found as moderately positive in the morning and afternoon episodes during August. While September encountered moderately positive correlation only during afternoon and weaker towards the later part. Evidently, October maintains moderately strong correlation in the morning and evening sections, whereas stronger positive towards the later periods. And finally, November surprisingly displayed weak positive correlation in the morning periods to negative correlation in the successive episodes. Meteorologically, air temperature and relative humidity evidenced strong correlation with RST. Air temperature and RST accounted for a strong positive correlation with r value of 0.80 and 0.77 in monsoon and post-monsoon season, respectively. While relative humidity dominates strong negative correlation with RST with r value of -0.80 and -0.55. Therefore, maximum traffic volume with higher air temperature and lower relative humidity is chiefly accountable for development of RST.

Keywords RST · Traffic volume · Air temperature · Relative humidity · Correlation

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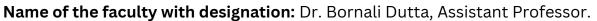
Introduction

The study of road surface temperature (RST) in urban areas has become an integral part to deal with the effects and magnitude of urban heat island, especially for surface heat intensity. Furthermore, RST is useful procedure to predict and detect of the spatial pattern of nocturnal RST over an area (Thornes 1991) and developing thermal mapping of the urban areas. Such thermal mapping using RST data were initially used for detection of cold section of the road surface for deicing policies (Chapman and Thornes 2005). Nowadays, thermal mapping is also used as valuable tool for road weather forecasting and in maintenance of winter road (Todeschini et al. 2016). In addition to these, the thermal mapping is also used to spot the distinctiveness of RST distribution on individual routes. The results of such mapping also help to understand the segment differences

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Exponential Smoothing State Space Innovation Model for Forecasting Road Accident Deaths in India

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Abstract

Now-a-days, road traffic accident increases day by day and becomes burning problem in India. With the use of statistical methods and models it is possible to predict the future occurrence of road accident or deaths with the available data. The present study talk about the development of a exponential smoothing state space innovation model for the annual deaths due to road accident in India considering the period from 1967 to 2015 and to forecast the number of annual deaths expected to occur in forthcoming days. The researchers' collected data from National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, India. After examining all the probable models, it is observed that exponential smoothing state space model (A, A, N) is suitable for the given data set. Further, study also shows that forecasted number of deaths for the upcoming 10 years from the proposed model also reveals an upward trend.

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Keywords: Akaike information criteria, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, mean absolute percentage error, mean absolute scaled error.

1. Introduction

Technology has significant impact on transportation system. Ancient time's people are moving from one place to another on foot or by sea which is time consuming. But, due to enormous development of technology, people can easily move from one place to another by bus, train or airplane. Transportation through road is easily accessible to the common people. Further, Afere et al. (2015) also suggested that the development of all forms of trade and industry and community activities is incorporated with road transport. Due to the expansion of economic and financial condition of the people number of motor vehicles also increases which leads to overcrowding on road. Moreover, Sivakumar and Krishnaraj (2015) also state that overcrowding on road leads to traffic accident. Finally, accident creates in injury, deaths, damage to property of the victims. Sometimes, injuries causes from the accident make many people physical or mental disability. Finally, the lost due to accident adversely affect the family and the nation.