Details of Books & Chapters in Edited Volumes / Books and Papers Published in National / International Conference Proceedings Published By The Faculties

1. DR.NILANJAN DE

A.

Name of the Book / Edited Volume / Conference	MOL2NET'21, Conference onMolecular,	
Proceedings	Biomedical & Computational Sciences	
	andEngineering, 7th ed.	
Title of the Article	Significance of the fourth atom bond connectivity index in predicting the physicochemical properties of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	
Author / Authors	Prosanta Sarkar, Jesus Vicente de Julián-	
	Ortizb, Nilanjan De, Anita Pal	
Year of Publication	2021	
ISBN Number	ISSN: 2624-5078	
Web-link of Book/Conference proceedings	https://mol2not.07.coiforum.not/	

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MOL2NET, 2021, 7, ISSN: 2624-50/8 https://mol2net-07.sciforum.net/



MOL2NET'21, Conference on Molecular, Biomedical & Computational Sciences and Engineering, 7th ed.



Significance of the fourth atom bond connectivity index in predicting the physicochemical properties of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

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Graphical Abstract	Abstract.
	Chemical graph theory mainly deals with
	quantitative structure-activity (QSAR) and
	structure-property relationships (QSPR) studies.
	A large number of topological indices have been
	introduced by various eminent researchers. These

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are found to be useful in those studies. In this paper, we focused on the fourth atom bond connectivity index and how it can be used for the accurate prediction of physicochemical properties of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, considered as graphene fragments. These properties were boiling point, molar entropy, acentric factor, logarithm of octanol-water partition coefficient, and Kovats retention index.

Introduction

Graph theory is used to mathematically model molecules to gain insight into the physical properties of chemical compounds. A graph is a pair $G \cong (V,E)$ where V is a set whose elements are called vertices and E is a set whose elements are called edges. In chemical graph theory, atoms correspond to vertices and bonds to edges. Hydrogen atoms are not usually taken into account in a chemical graph. A chemical graph is finite connected and non directed. It can be considered as simple or as multigraph or pseudograph. The degree of a vertex $v \in G$ is the number of edges incident to v and it is denoted by $d_{\theta}(v)$. It is common to use, in addition, alternative definitions of degree to characterize the chemical element that represents the vertex or its chemical environment. A topological index (TI) is a mapping that assigns a real number to a chemical graph that is correlated to various physicochemical properties of a chemical compound and it is invariant under graph isomorphisms. Biological activities, as well as physicochemical and chemical properties of organic compounds, are correlated with their molecular structure. The quantitative relationship that reveals the dependence of a property or activity on the whole molecular structure or a substructural fragment is called Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationship (QSAR). The development of QSAR models with good predictive capabilities is based on the effective transformation of structural features of molecules into numerical quantities. Topological indices (TI) are widely used as molecular descriptors in the construction of QSARs, and their derivatives such as Quantitative Structure-Property Relationships (QSPR) and Quantitative StructureToxicity Relationships (QSTR). For various applications of topological indices, we encourage our reader to consult references.1-7

В.

Name of the Book / Edited Volume / Conference Proceedings	Recent Study of Some Graph Invariants
Title of the Article	
Author / Authors	Dr.Nilanjan De
Year of Publication	2020
ISBN Number	9786200538239

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Topological indices are numerical parameters of a molecular graph which characterize bonding topology of a molecule and are necessarily structure invariant. The main aim behind the research of topological indices is to studying by a theoretical pathway, how to catch and convert the information encoded in the molecular structure in to one or more numbers - termed as topological indices, which is used to establish quantitative relationship between the structures and properties, biological activities and other experimental properties.



Nilanjan De

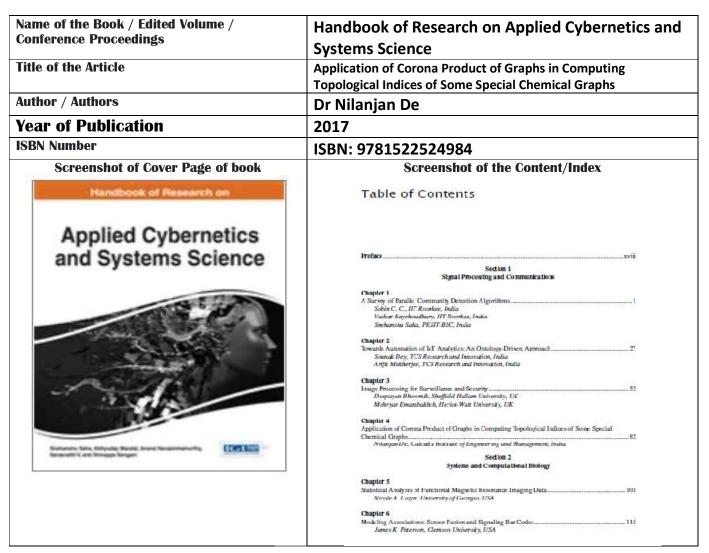
Dr. Nilanjan De's research interests include Topological Indices, Chemical Graph Theory, Algebraic Graph Theory and Combinatorics.

Recent Studies on Some Graph Invariant





C.



First page of the Publication/Article

Chapter 4

Application of Corona Product of Graphs in Computing Topological Indices of Some Special Chemical Graphs

Nilan jan De Calcusta Institute of Engineering and Management, India

ABSTRACT

Graph operations play a very important role inmathematical chemistry, since some chemically interesting graphs can be obtained from some simpler graphs by different graph operations. In this chapter, some eccentricity based topological indices such as the total occentricity index, occentric connectivity index, modified eccentric connectivity index and connective eccentricity index and their respective polynomial versions of corona product of two graphs have been studied and also these indices of some important classes of chemically interesting molecular graphs are determined by specializing the components of corona product of graphs.

INTRODUCTION

Chemical graph theory is a branch of mathematical chemistry in which different tools from graph theory are used to model the chemical phenomenon mathematically. Molecules and molecular compounds are modeled as molecular graphs, in which the vertices correspond to the atoms and the edges correspond to the chemical bonds between the atoms. A top-ological index is a numeric value which is a graph invariant and correlates the physico-chemical properties of a molecular graph. Top-ological indices are used for studying quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) and quantatitive structure-property relationship (QSPR) for predicting different properties of chemical compounds and their biological activities. In chemistry, biochemistry, and manufactorical indices are found to be useful in In chemistry, biochemistry and nanotechnology different topological indices are found to be useful in isomer discrimination, QSAR, QSPR and pharmaceutical drug design. Usage of topological indices in biology and chemistry began in 1947 when chemist Harold Wiener introduced the wiener index to study

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D.

Name of the Book / Edited Volume / Conference	Harmony Search and Nature Inspired		
Proceedings	Optimization Algorithms. Advances in Intelligent		
	Systems and Computing, vol 741.		
Title of the Article	The Forgotten Topological Index of Graphs Based on New		
A di	Operations Related to the Join of Graphs		
Author / Authors	Prosanta Sarkar, Nilanjan De, Anita Pal		
Year of Publication	2018		
ISBN Number	978-981-13-0761-4		
Screenshot of Cover Page of book	First page of the Publication/Article		

Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing 741

Neha Yadav · Anupam Yadav Jagdish Chand Bansal · Kusum Deep Joong Hoon Kim *Editors*

Harmony Search and Nature Inspired Optimization Algorithms

Theory and Applications, ICHSA 2018



The Forgotten Topological Index of Graphs Based on New Operations Related to the Join of Graphs



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Prosanta Sarkar, Nilanjan De and Anita Pal

Abstract The sum of degree cube of all the vertices of a graph is known as the F-index or the "forgotten topological index" of that graph. In the present work, we study the "forgotten topological index" of new operations of different subdivisionrelated graphs based on the join of graphs.

Keywords Forgotten topological index · F-join of Graphs, Graph operations

1 Introduction

A graph G is an ordered pair of two sets namely vertex set V(G) and edge set E(G), respectively. The degree of a vertex v is the number of vertices in G which are connected to v by an edge and denoted by $d_G(v)$. A topological index is a graph invariant which is a numerical parameter obtained from a graph and characterize its topology. In chemical graph theory, there are different topological indices which have very useful applications in chemistry, bischemistry, molecular biology, nanotechnology for QSAR/QSPR investigation, isomer discrimination, pharmaceutical drug design, and much more. The first and second Zagreb indices were introduced by Gutman and Trinajestic in 1972 [1] and used it to the study of structure dependency of the total π -electron energy(ϵ). These are, respectively, defined as

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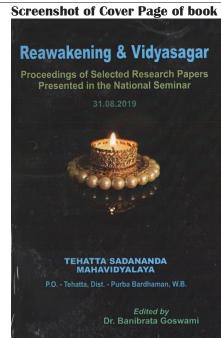
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N. Yadav et al. (eds.), Harmony Search and Nature Inspired Optimization Algorithms, Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing 741.

https://dec.org/10.1007/978-981-13-0761-4_33

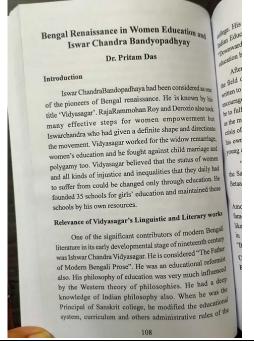
2. DR. PRITAM DAS

Name of the Book / Edited Volume / Conference Proceedings	Reawakening & Vidyasagar: Present Relevance
Title of the Article	Bengal Renaissance in Women Education and Iswar Chandra Bandyopadhyay
Author / Authors	Dr. Pritam Das
Year of Publication	2019
ISBN Number	978-81-951928-6-1



Screenshot of the Content/Index CONTENTS Page No. Was Vidyasagar a Failure as a Social Reformer? Anirban Banerjee Struggling Between Modernity and Tradition! Vidyasagar's Journey from Widow-Remarriage to Age of Consent Act Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar and Empowerment of Dr. Srinibas Nandy Reformation Taking Impetus from Reawakening: Vidyasagar's Contribution to the Issue of Widow Remarriage Dr. Banibrata Goswami Vidyasagar and Legal Rights of Woman in India Dr. Santanu Basal Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar : The Eye Opener of Dr. Trishna Goswami (Kundu) Bengal Renaissance in Women Education and Iswar Chandra Bandyopadhyay Dr. Pritam Das Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar : A Great Reformer of 19th Century in Bengal Purabi Kundu 120 (xiii)

First page of the Publication/Article



В.

Name of the Book / Edited Volume / Conference Proceedings	Relevance of Mahatma Gandhi – A Collection of Critical Essays
Title of the Article	Relevance of Mahatma Gandhi's Basic Education in Present Context
Author / Authors	Dr. Pritam Das
Year of Publication	2019

Relevance of Mahatma Gandhi A Collection of Critical Essays It's easy to stand in the crowd but it takes courage to stand clone. Mahatma Gandhi Banibrata Goswami

978-81-921697-8-5

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Relevance of Mahatma Gandhi's Basic Education in Present Context

Dr. Pritam Das

Introduction

By education I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in a child and man - body, mind and spirit. Literacy is not the end of education nor even the beginning. It is only one of the means whereby man and woman can be educated. Literacy in itself is no education. I would therefore begin the child's education by teaching it a useful handicraft and enabling it to produce from the moment it begins its training. Thus every school can be made self-supporting, the condition being that the State takes over the manufactures of these schools.

- M. K. Gandi

Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi or Mahatma Gandhihas faith in God. For him God is Truth, God is Love, God is Ethics. He also had brotherhood of all leaving beings. He renounced his lucrative practices as a lawyer and developed the ideal of contractual service to his fellow men. Gandhiji did not believe in any doctrine called 'Gandhism' and struggled to establish a spiritual and harmonious society based on love, non-violence, truth justice and equitable distribution of wealth. He aimed at a co-operative self-sufficient community with harmoniously developed individuals — a well-balanced individual in a well-balanced society.

He always viewed education as an all-round development and not just as literacy. He stressed on whole development of a child, not just the mind. He said that "Literacy in itself is no education. Literacy is not the end of education or even the beginning. By education I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in the child and man-body, mind and spirit."

Basic Education

Gandhiji's scheme of education is known as 'The Basic National Scheme'. It is more a philosophy and an ideology rather than a method of

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C.

Name of the Book / Edited Volume / Conference Proceedings	Woman: The Unsang Warriors – A Collection of Critical Essays	
Title of the Article	Dawn of female education in Bengal: Contribution of Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar	
Author / Authors	Dr. Pritam Das	
Year of Publication	2021	

ISBN Number Screenshot of Cover Page of book Women: The Unsung Warriors A Collection of Critical Essays Dr Ruchira Chanda

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development Rediscovering the

bond between Mother-Nature and

gender roles

the 'Second Sex'

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First page of the Publication/Article

Women : The Unsung Warriors

DAWN OF FEMALE EDUCATION IN BENGAL : CONTRIBUTION OF ISHWAR CHANDRA VIDYASAGAR

PRITAM DAS

Introduction:

Introduction:

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar is known as the key figure of Bengali Renaissance. Though his real name was Ishwar Chandra Bandopadhyay. The significant contributors of modern Bengali literature in its early developmental stage of nineteenth century was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. He is considered "The Father of Modern Bengali Prose". He was an educational reformist also. He also worked towards reforming the education system and providing education for girls. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, the man who initiated the concept of 'Hindu Widow Remarriage'.

■ Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, 1856 :

■ Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, 1856:

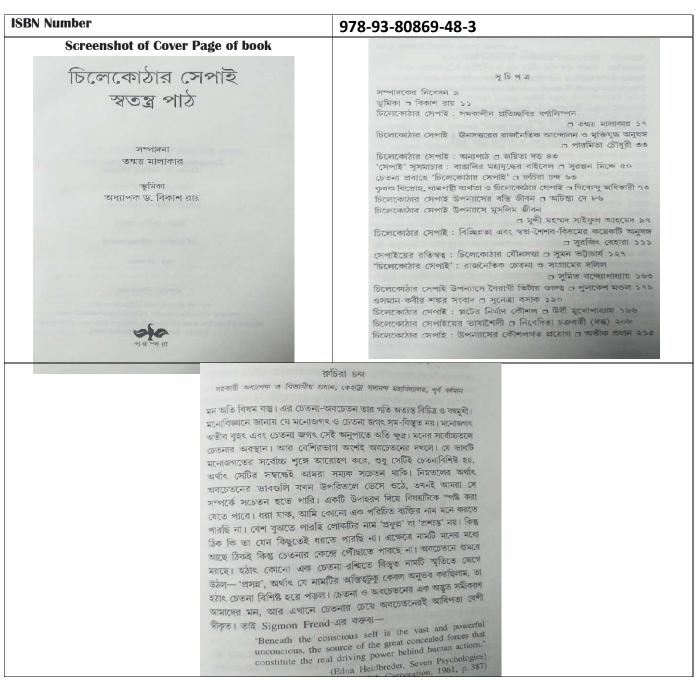
That the society and its rules were framed by a man cannot be truer. For almost all the rules apply to a woman. One such rule was that a woman was forced to lead a wretched life once she becomes a widow. Back in the 19th century, both men and women were married off at a very young age. If the man died early the woman had lived the rest of her life in the worst of conditions. Remarriage was not at all an option for a widow, though a widower was allowed to remarry. So, the act (Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, 1856) was mainly for women whose husband had died before the consummation of the marriage.

Vidyasagar field a petition in the Legislative Council to allow widows to remarry. But his petition was counter attacked by Radhakanta Deb and the Dharma Sabha, whose petition had four times more signatures than Yidyasagar's petition. Dharma Sabha was formed mainly to counter the ongoing social reforms at that time. However, Lord Dalhousie finalised the law despite the extreme opposition. Widows who were forced to live a life of prayer, drudgery and being unwelcome at auspicious occasions, the act provided them with a chance to relive a normal life, all because of Vidyasagar's works on Linguistic and Literary:

■ Vidyasagar's works on Linguistic and Literary:
His philosophy of education was very much influenced by the
Western theory of philosophies. He had a deep knowledge of Indian

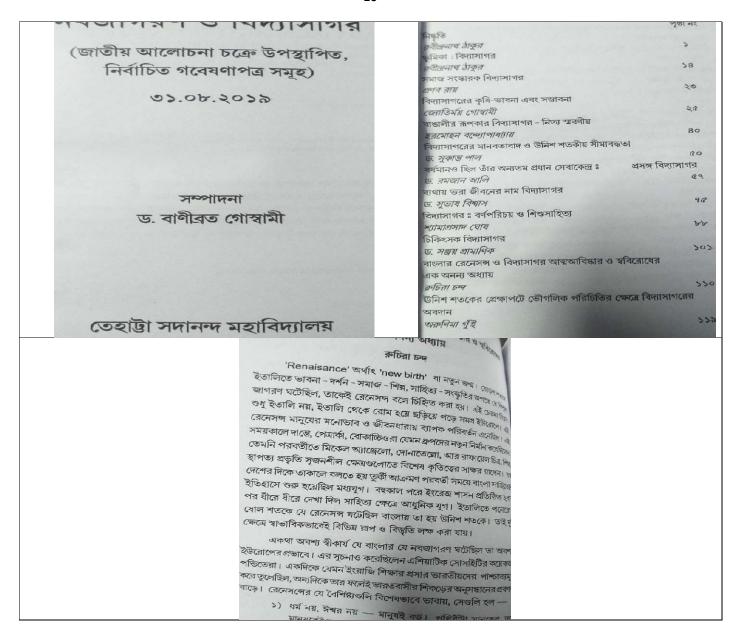
3. DR.RUCHIRA CHANDA

Name of the Book / Edited Volume / Conference Proceedings	Chilekotharsepai: swatantra path
Title of the Article	Chetonaprobahechilekotharsepai
Author / Authors	Dr.Ruchira Chanda
Year of Publication	2018



В.

Name of the Book / Edited Volume / Conference Proceedings	Nabojagoran o Vidyasagar
Title of the Article	Banglar renaissance o Vidyasagar: atmoaaviskar o swabirodher ek anonyoadhyay
Author / Authors	Dr.Ruchira Chanda
Year of Publication	2019
ISBN Number	978-81-951928-7-8
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C.

Name of the Book / Edited Volume / Conference Proceedings	Sahityerandarmahal: bohumatrikanweshan	
Title of the Article	Rabindranath er	
	RaktokarabithekeShombhuMitrerRaktokarabi	
Author / Authors	Dr.Ruchira Chanda	
Year of Publication	2020	
ISBN Number	978-93-81858-80-6	
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রবীদ্রনাথের 'রক্তকরবী' থেকে শস্তু মিত্রের 'রক্তকরবী' ড. রুচিরা চন্দ ১৫ প্রসঙ্গ অপ্রধান নাট্যকার : উনিশ শতকের বাংলা নাটক ভ. দেবব্রত গায়েন ২০ সাম্প্রতিক বাংলা কবিতায় তমঃনাশ : প্রসঙ্গ শামসুর রাইমানের কবিতা जन्<u>शा</u>पना জহিরতা রহমান মণ্ডল ২৭ ড. দেবব্ৰত গায়েন পরিবেশ-সচেতনতার বাল্বয় বয়ানে অভিজিৎ সেনের 'মহাবৃক্ষের আড়াল' এবং তিলোভমা মজুমদারের 'মালাকর' ড. সন্প্রিয়া চ্যাটাজী ৩২ বিদ্যাসাগর : নারীমৃক্তি ও নারীশিকা ভ. মৌমিতা সরকার ৩৭ অনিল ঘড়াইয়ের 'গোলাপী জীবন' উপন্যাস : এক অবহেলিত অবদমিত নারীর সংগ্রামের কাহিনি ড. লিল্টু মণ্ডল ৪৪ ত্রৈলোক্যনাথ মুখোপাধ্যায়ের 'কছাবতী' : অভিনব বিশ্লেষণ ড. রমা পাল ৫১ হর্ষ দত্তের 'বিকণ' : মহাযুদ্ধের প্রেক্ষাপটে রচিত যুদ্ধবিরোধী উপন্যাস দীপায়ন বর্মন ৬০ সমরেশ বসুর 'আদাব' গল্পে সাম্প্রদায়িক দাঙ্গা ও দেশভাগের অভিযাত ড. রুচিরা চন্দ রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুরের 'রক্তকরবী' থথম 'প্রবাসীতে' প্রকাশিত হয় ১৯২৪ এ। আর তা প্রথম মধ্যে আত্মপ্রকাশ করে ১০মে, ১৯৫৪তে রেলওয়ে ম্যানসন ইনস্টিটিউট এ। অর্থাৎ প্রায় তিরিশ বছরের যাবধানে, রবীন্দ্রনাথের মৃত্যুর তেরো বছর পরে শস্তু মিত্রের হাতে নাটকটি নাট্যরূপ পেল। যদিও শান্তিনিকেতনে এই নাটক অভিনয়ের চেন্টা রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর করেছিলেন, তবে তা কোনো এক অনিবার্থ কারণে তিনদিন রিহার্নালের পরই বন্ধ হয়ে যায়। (রুত্রপ্রসাদ চক্রবর্তী 🕏 রবীক্রনাথ ও রঙ্গমঞ্চ 🎖 সমকালীন প্রতিক্রিয়া) সেইদিক থেকে প্রথম 'রক্তকরবী' কে মঞ্চে আনার কৃতিত্ব অবশ্যই শস্তু মিত্রের। এখন প্রশ্ন হল রবীন্দ্রনাটকের মঞ্চায়ন কতটা সহজ ও স্বাভাবিকং রবীন্দ্রনাথের 'নাটকের' বিরোধিতা করতে হলে বলা যায় — ১) তাঁর নাটকে কবিতা বেনি, অর্থাৎ ভাষা লিরিক্যাল। উৎপল দন্ত একবার প্রশ্ন করেছিলেন, 'ক্ষণে ক্ষণে অমন চমক লাগিয়ে দিয়ে চলে যাও কেন, যখন মনটাকে নাড়া দিয়েই যাও তখন না হয় সাড়া দিয়েই বা গেলে। একটু দাঁড়াও, দুটো কথা বলি।' পৃথিবীর কোনও অধ্যাপক কি এই ভাষায় কথা বলেন
 অর্থাৎ এই সংলাপ বাস্তবানুগ নয়, ভাবানুগ। ২) নারীদ্বন্দু বা সংঘাতের থেকেও বেশি ওরুত্ব পায় ভাবের গভীরতা। অথচ আমরা জানি যে সংঘাতই নাটকের প্রাণ। এছাড়া টানটান উত্তেজনা রক্ষা করা বা দর্শককে নিরবচ্ছিন্ন আনন্দ দেওয়া অসম্ভব। শস্তু মিত্র এ সবই জানতেন। রবীন্দ্রনাথের যে নাটক বৃদ্ধিজীবীর পাঠ্য, তাকে

D.

Name of the Book / Edited Volume / Conference Proceedings	Women: the unsung warriors
Title of the Article	Nineteenth century Bengal: through the eyes of two women autobiographies
Author / Authors	Dr.Ruchira Chanda
Year of Publication	2021
ISBN Number	978-81-951928-0-9
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সাধারণের কাছে ভালো লাগানোই ছিল তাঁর উদ্দেশ্য। 'বছরূপী' এর সীমিত সামর্থ্যের মধ্যে নিজেদের সর্বাঙ্গীন কলাকৌশল এবং সৃষ্টিক্তমতাকে কাজে লাগিয়ে শুরু হয় 'রক্তকরবী' এর Text কে 'জীবন্ত' করে তোলার কঠিন তপস্যা। শম্ভু মিত্র নিজে রবীশ্রনাথ সম্পর্কে বলেছেন — 'অনেকদিনের অনেক চেন্টার পরে তিনি

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Women: The Unsung Warriors

NINETEENTH CENTURY BENGAL: THROUGH THE EYES OF TWO FEMALE AUTOBIOGRAPHIES RUCHIRA CHANDA

Nineteenth century, a century of controversies, under current of politics-social reformations-self realizations. That century definitely gave us some free space from medieval Bengali thoughts. In one hand we can see Brahma culture, which was inspired by the west; on other hand we saw the old rigid hindu Bengali culture. Though the Bramha women used to wear saree in a different way, went out with their spouses for social gatherings, some of them used to ride horses or was cducated enough, but maximum society was not in favor of them. Major portion of society was sinked in their orthodox notions. In this society it was rarely possible to express oneself as a woman, in this article we will try to portray two autobiographies on women. One is the first female autobiography of Bengali literature - Rassundari Dasi's Amar Jihon (My Life) and Binodini Dasi's Amar Kotha (My Story). These two autobiographies were definitely written on their personal life and experiences. But they had the most authentic social reflections on their theme. Here we will try to find how women lived in that era of century. Simultaneously we are in search for some common factors which were faced by every woman irrespectively their socio economical status.

Our first thirsted area shall be Rassundari Dasi's My Life. The autobiography was firstly published in 1876. At that time the writer was of her late life, perhaps at ate age of 67. That supposes the story resembles the middle period of that century wisely. Where Binodini Dasi's My Story was firstly published on 1912. It has her life story from 1875 to 1887/88, which was known as her acting career. So we can find the scenario of the second half of the century here. Our first author was a house wife of an aristocratic family, who was not educated formally. Her personal strueple, experience, dedication towards family.

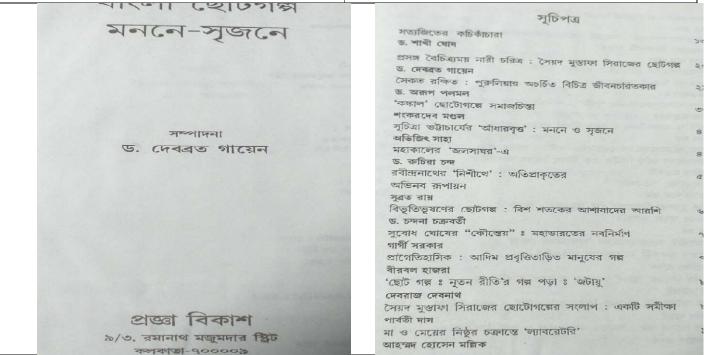
author was a house wife of an aristocratic family, who was not educated author was a house whe of an aristocratic failing, who was not editeated formally. Her personal struggle, experience, dedication towards family and religion represents the major portion of hindu females at a glance. Where Binodini Dasi represents the women in work field. Though she was a woman from red lighted area, she entered in the profession of stage and theatre. Her passion for work, talent, personality encourages

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Name of the Book / Edited Volume / Conference Proceedings	Bangla chhotogalpo: manonesrijone
Title of the Article	MohakalerJalsaghare

Author / Authors	Dr.Ruchira Chanda
Year of Publication	2022
ISBN Number	978-93-91321-58-1



মহাকালের 'জলসাঘর'-এ ড. ক্ষচিরা চন্দ

"…তাই স্থতিভারে আমি পড়ে আছি ভারমুক্ত সে এখানে নাই।"

বৃদ্ধ শাহজাহানের মতেই রায়বাড়িয় শেষ বন্ধের বিশ্বন্তর যায় আজ অতীতদিনের সুক্রন্থতিভাবে অবসন্থ। তার জনিদারী থেকে লাগ্মী আজ অপপাত। তবু দীর্ঘদিনের এভোগ আর সাতপুরুবের দন্ত কিছুতেই পিছু ছাড়ে ন। রায়বাবুদের বাড়িতে আজ আর সাতপুরুবের হামে করেন। বাড়ির সর্বত্র মলিনতান ছবি, হুছনী। তারির সর্বত্র মলিনতান ছবি, হুছনী। তারাপ্রদার বদ্যোপাধ্যায় তার ছেতিল্ল জনসাঘর'-এ এভাবেই দুশোর পর দৃশা সাজিয়ে পরম মমতা ও করুণায় সুটিয়ে তুলোছেন অতেগীরব রায়বাড়ির আভিজাত্য এবং বিশ্বান্ধর রায়েয় সুক্তিত ব্যক্তিরের পাশাপাশি তার চরম অসহায়তার ছবি।

মহাকালের আমাঘ নিয়মে প্রতিদিন নতুন সূর্য ওঠে, রাতের টাদ অন্ত যায়। এ
দির্ঘান্তর পৌ বাতার হয়না, তেমনি পালের চন্দ্রে এফদিন দুর্গান্ত সামাজভারিকভার
দিনত দেব হয়। এলেকে বিটিশ আসার পর যে বণিক দেশীর যাতে রাজনত চাল
বারর প্রবণতা দেখা দিয়েছিল তা ক্রমশ আরও বৃদ্ধি পায়। প্রথম বিশ্বযুদ্ধ পরবর্তীকালে
তার্থিক দিক থেকে সামাজভাজুরা ক্রমশ দুর্বল হতে থাকে। প্রায়ীণ অথনীতির উপর
ভিত্তি করে দিঙ্কিয়ে থাকার ফলে এদের পায়াণ প্রাচীয়ে দেখা গোল ভাজনের কোর।
ম্যানিকে গাঙ্গুলীবার্দের মতো মানুমেরা শহরে ব্যবসা করে মুলে উঠে উত্বত্ত অর্থে
মালে কিনতে মন দেয়; ফলে তালের স্ফাতি পুঁজি তালের অফ্লারের পারদ একট্ট কেনিই চড়িয়ে দেখা অন্যাদিকে আহতে বাধের মতো ছন্ধার করা হাছা আর কিছুই করার হিল না, বিশ্বস্তর বাধের। নথ্যসম্ভাইন বৃথা আস্ফালন কেবল তারই ক্ষতি

জবল, দিন বদল করতে পারলন।।
গাঁচিশ বদল করতে শারলন।।
গাঁচিশ বদল করতে শারলন।।
গাঁচিশ বদল করতে অসনসাম্প্রের সূচনা হেখানে আজ লেগেছে কারুলে।র
মাধ্যমে জীবন এখানে মার গতিতে শ্লীপকায়ায় কোবল শেষের দিনের প্রতীক্ষার।
প্রতি নাউপিলের বিচারে রায়বংশের সাবই গিয়েছে; দৈনালন প্রয়োজন দেটাবার
মতো আয়োজন আর ভিটেটুকু অবশিষ্ট গুয়ু। তাই শ্লীপদ্ধ বিশ্বস্তর রাফের বায়
মতো আয়োজন আর ভিটেটুকু অবশিষ্ট গুয়ু। তাই শ্লীপদ্ধ বিশ্বস্তর রাফের বায়
মতা আয়োজন আর ভিটেটুকু অবশিষ্ট গুয়ু। তাই শ্লীপদ্ধ বিশ্বস্তর রাফের বায়
শ্লীয়া প্রচেন্তার একপিন জুলে ওঠে। চিরকালের মতো নিবে বায়ার আরে গাঁচুলী
দের
মিরা প্রচেন্তার দিপ যেমন প্রজ্বালিত হয়, বায়বাছিও ঠিক তেমনই গান্থলীবের
সাক্ষ
মার্ব্য প্রতিযোগিতা করে এক্টবার তাদের আভিজাতোর অতীত পৌরবের প্রমাণ
দেয়।

4. DR. ALOKANANDA GHOSH

Name of the Book / Edited Volume / Conference Proceedings	Women: The Unsung Warriors. A Collection of Critical Essays
Title of the Article	Status and challenges of tribal women in India: A living
	inspiration towards mitigating societal inequality

Author / Authors	Dr.Alokananda Ghosh
Year of Publication	2021
ISBN Number	978-81-951928-0-9

WOMEN: THE UNSUNG WARRIORS

Collected and Edited by Dr. Ruchira Chanda

Tehatta Sadananda Mahavidyalaya 2021

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Women The Unsung Warriors

STATUS AND CHALLENGES OF TRIBAL WOMEN IN INDIA : A LIVING INSPIRATION TOWARDS MITIGATING SOCIETAL INEQUALITY

ALOKANANDA GHOSH

. Introduction:

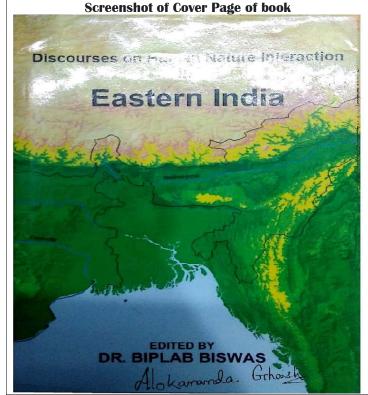
Introduction:

The tribal is a man who is simple, humble and possesses a great amount of feeling for his co-villagers and kings man in particular and community members in general. Their orbitinging is very much coherent with the social atmosphere of the community. The close association with nature inspires them to lead a carefree life (Ballabh & Batra, 2015; Xaxa, 2004; Chatterjee, 2014). Nature makes them intimate with the environment. They often meets friends and visits his own relations and different festive occasions and in periodical new relations and association with people (Pankaj,n.d. Buengpui, 2013). It is significant to note that unaffected by its usage in India, British Social Anthropologists like-Radcliffe-Brown, Evans Pritchard, Forles and Nadel have used the word tribe to refer an autonomous political unit which lives on its own territory and possesses its own distinctive way of life. In the Indian context, efforts have been made to find common denominators if not a context, efforts have been made to find common denominators if not a common definition of the word 'tribe'. The Commissioner for scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes in his report for the year 1952 have listed eight such common features, these are: (i) they live away from the civilized world in the inaccessible part lying in the forests and hills, (ii) they belong to either one of the three stocks. Negritos, Australoids or Mongoliolds, (iii) they speak the same tribal dialect, (iv) profess primitive soul known as-Arimism in which the worship of ghosts and spirits is the most important element, (v) follow primitive occupations such as gleaning, hunting, and gathering of forest product, (vi) they are largely carriverous or flesh and meat eaters, (vii) they live either unled or semi-maked using tree-backs and leaves for clothing, and (viii) they have nomadic habits and love for drink and dance (Pankajind.).

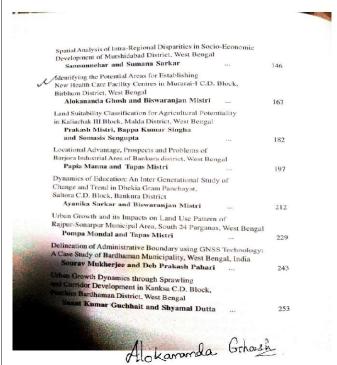
В.

Name of the Book / Edited Volume / Conference Proceedings	Discourses on Human Nature Interaction in Eastern India
Title of the Article	Identifying the Potential Areas for Establishing New Health Care Facility Centres in Murarai-I C.D.Block, Birbhum District, West Bengal.

Author / Authors	Dr.Alokananda Ghosh
Year of Publication	2017
ISBN Number	ISBN: 978-81-938090-8-2.



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Identifying the Potential Areas for Establishing New Health Care Facility Centres in Murarai-I C.D.Block, Birbhum District, West Bengal

Alokananda Ghosh¹ and Biswaranjan Mistri^{2*}

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Tehatta Sadananda Mahavidyalaya, West Bengal ³Associate Professor, Department of Geography, The University of Burdwan, West Bengal, India ⁴ Corresponding Author

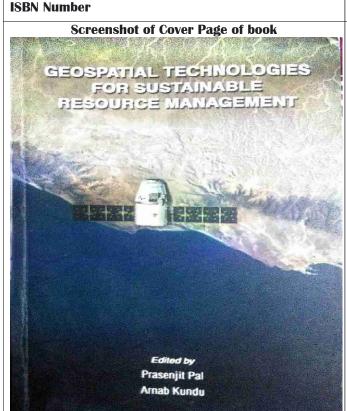
Introduction

"Maternal health is not only needed as a basis for social harmony and economic productivity; it also reduces costs and burdens to families, communities, service providers and the Treasury" II.

3. Maternal health is defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum period. Pregnancy, birth and motherhood can powerfully affirm women's rights and social status "without jeopardizing their health" (Bp. 10). At the country level, Nigeria and India are estimated to account for over one third of all maternal deaths worldwide in 2015, with an approximate 58,000 (19%) and 45,000 (15%) maternal deaths respectively [4]. Each year, more than 500,000 women did deaths respectively [4]. Each year, more than 500,000 women from pregnancy related complication, amongst them 995 are from stader developed and developing countries [5.6.7]. Here the prime factor when the state of the sta

C.

Name of the Book / Edited Volume / Conference Proceedings	Geospatial Technologies for Sustainable
	Resource Management
Title of the Article	Status of Maternal Risk Factors in Murarai-II C.D.Block, Birbhum District.
Author / Authors	Dr.Alokananda Ghosh
Year of Publication	2017



978-93-80736-72-3

Screenshot of the Content/Index GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE SCANGE Environmental Impacts of Hydro Electric Projects of Ultaraldiana A huge role of remote sensing technology in modern day. then Analysis of land use land cover change in coal mining areas of Association and City Durgapur Planning region using Remote sensing and GIS Role of Remote Sensing, GIS, and GPS in Geographical Studies - Soumen Chatterjee - Ms. Madhumita Sengupia Status of Maternal Risk Factors in Murarai-II C. D. Block, - Alokananda Ghosh & Dr. Biswaranjan Miuri GIS as a tool to study the maternal health status of hugli district - Pompa Mondal The Eye of The Eagle: A Study on Use of GIS in Monitoring Urban Delinquency - Jaya Thakur GIS application in municipal governance dy of Kharagpur Municipality, West Midnapore district - Tanisha Mitra act of small scale industries on rural economy naskange south 24 parganas - a case study Mousumi Basu

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Status of Maternal Risk Factors in Murarai-II C.

Alekananda Ghosh & Dr. Biswaranjan Mistri

Introduction

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirthar the postpartum period. While motherhood is often a positive and fulfillir experience, for too many women it is associated with suffering, ill-health an even death (WHO,2016). The use of maternal health care service an concentration of maternal risk factors are responsible factors behind the birt outcome which depends as much on both the availability and accessibility of services along with the socio-economic characteristics of the users (Thaddeu & Maine, 1994). Socio-economic Status (SES) is usedas a"surrogate measur for poverty" (Nagahawatte & Goldenberg, 2008, p.81). Rigorous studies hav come out with the information that poor pregnant women are characterized by late Antenatal Care (ANC) registration (Hema Nalini, B.E., 1989; Rama Dha 1989; Talwar et al., 1990; Usha et al., 1990; Satish Kumar et al. 1990; cited it Neeraja, 2014). Low Birth Weight (LBW) infants contribute to about 75% of the deaths that occur in the first week of life. The importance of LBW cannot be understated (Health Surveillance, nd; Alberta Health, 1996). Morbidity and mortality rates are common among groups of low socio-economic status (Kloos et al., 1987; Murphy, 1981; Kwast et al, 1984; cited in Thaddeus & Maine. 1994. Thus, Ram (2007) in her study has revealed the fact that after refuting the well accepted declaration of "Development is the Best Contraceptive" (Ram et al.,2007, p.106).

Objective

Objectives which have been taken for accomplishing the broader aspects of this study are set forth as follows -

1-4

D.

Name of the Book / Edited Volume / Conference Proceedings	Urbanization Environmental Change and Sustainable Development
Title of the Article	Continuous Transformation of Nature into Product: A Question on Sustainability of Environment in Bardhaman
	Municipal Area.

Author / Authors	Dr.Alokananda Ghosh
Year of Publication	2013
ISBN Number	978-81-925800-8-1
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First page o	of the Publication/Article
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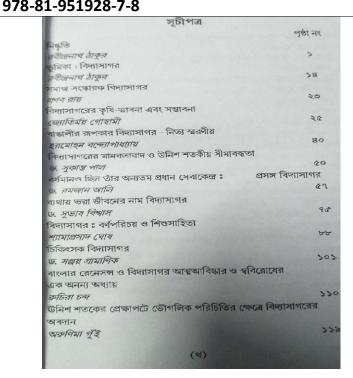
5. Prof. Arunima Guin

A.

Name of the Book / Edited Volume / Conference Proceedings	নবজাগরণ ও বদি্যাসাগর
Title of the Article	উনশি শতকরে প্রকে্ষাপটে ভেৌগলকি পরচিতিরি ক্ষতে্র

	বদ্যাসাগররে অবদান
Author / Authors	Arunima Guin
Year of Publication	2019
ISBN Number	978-81-951928-7-8

Screenshot of Cover Page of book নবজাগরণ ও বিদ্যোসাগর (জাতীয় আলোচনা চক্রে উপস্থাপিত, নির্বাচিত গবেষণাপত্র সমূহ) ত১ ০৮ ২০১৯ তহাট্রা সদানন্দ মহাবিদ্যালয় তেহাট্রা, পূর্ব বর্ধমান ভ বানীব্রত গোস্থামী



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উনিশ শতকের প্রেক্ষাপটে ভৌগলিক পরিচিতির ক্ষেত্রে বিদ্যাসাগরের অবদান অরুণিমা গুঁই

উনিশ শতকের ভারতবর্ষের নবজাগরণের পটভূমিকায় 'ভারত' শব্দটি দের কাছে সুষ্পাষ্টরূপ পরিপ্রহ করলেও 'ভারতের' প্রকৃত অবস্থান একটু রকম ছিল। মহাভারত, পালি, সাহিত্য, অশোকের শিলালিপি এবং পুরাণে বিশাল ভারতের ভূভাগ 'জমুদ্বীপ' নামে প্রচলিত ছিল। এই জমুদ্বীপ ধানটি বৃহত্তর ভারতবর্ষ অর্থে প্রযুক্ত ছিল। পুরাণের মতে ভারতবর্ষের গালিক অবস্থান পরিচয় – এর মূল পঞ্চ বিভাগ হল - ১) পুর্বদেশ (Eastern a), অপরান্ড বা প্রতীচ্চ (Western India), মহাদেশ (Middle Country), য বা উত্তরাপথ (Northern India) ও দক্ষিশাপথ (Deccan)। এই তির্বা নামটি প্রথম পাওয়া যায় — 'সারবেলের হাতিগুম্ফা' অভিলেখে পূর্ব ২য় শতক)। আসমুদ্র হিমাচল পর্যন্ত এই ভারতবর্ষের বিস্তৃতি পাওয়া পুরাণের একটি প্রোক্ত ধেকই — যার উত্তরাং স্যাৎ সমুদ্রস্য/হিমাদ্রেশ্চব শ্ম বর্ষাং তদ্ ভারতং নাম/ ভারতী যত্র সন্তিতিঃ।। (ব্রহ্মা, ১৯/১)

এভাবে প্রাচীন ভারতে আমাদের ভৌগলিক অবস্থানের একটা রূপরেখার ভাস না দিলে বর্তমান ভৌগলিক অবস্থান নিয়ে আলোচনা করার সময় একটু াঁ লাগতে পারে তাই এই ভূমিকার অবতরণ।

আলোচনাস্ত্রের মূলকেন্দ্রবিন্দু হলেন বিদ্যাসাগর। অথচ আমার লোচনার শিরোনাম ও ভূমিকা – দৃই-এর বিষয়বস্তুতে 'ভৌগলিক' শব্দটি নিক অনুসন্ধিৎসু ব্যক্তির মনকে বহু প্রশ্নের সম্মুখীন করছে। তাই এবার সিল যোগসূত্রটি স্থাপনের চেষ্টা করছি।

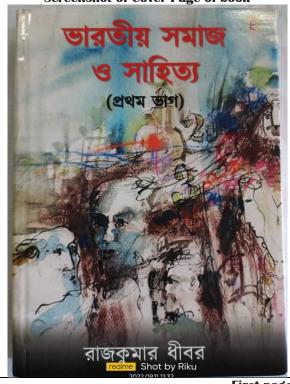
বিদ্যাসাগর বলতে প্রথমেই আমাদের যেসব ভাবনার কথা মাথায় আসে হল — 'সমাজ সংস্কারক বিদ্যাসাগর', নারীশিক্ষার প্রবর্ত্তক - বিদ্যাসাগর, ধবা বিবাহের প্রবর্ত্তক বিদ্যাসাগর। তবে এই চেনা ছন্দের গতিবিধির বাইরে

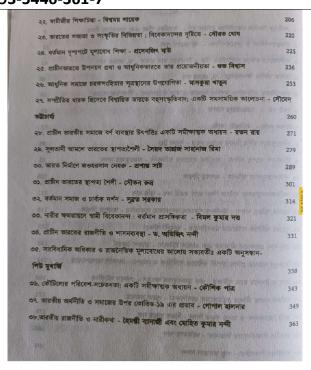
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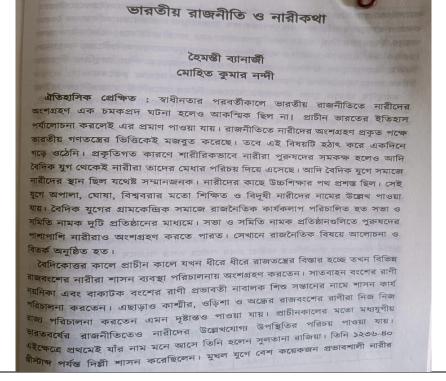
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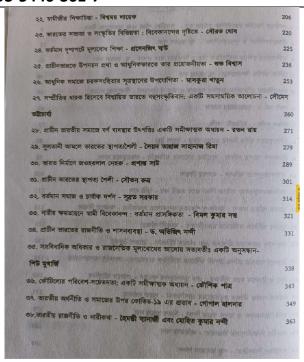
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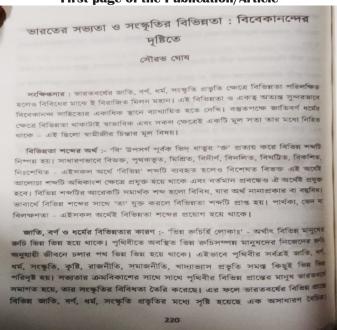
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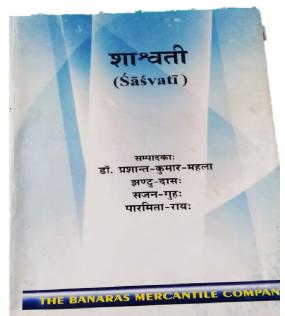


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A critical study of Dwaita, Vishistadwaita and Adwaita bhashyas of eesha, kena and Kathopanishads -Sabana Khatun करणस्करुपनिणिये उग्नभू तेरनवद्यता -सजन-गृहः पातक्कलयोगदर्शणस्य विषयसारम् -सङ्गिता-सेनः इव्यसमीक्षायां भाषापरिच्छेदे विश्वनाथस्य पाण्डित्यता -शाश्चती-सरकारः संस्कृतवाङ्गये पण्डितस्य उमापदच्छोपाध्यायस्य योगदानम् -शिउलि-वर्मणः साहित्यस्वरूपनिणीये वक्रोक्तिकारस्य कुन्तकस्य मौलिकत्वम् -सीराभ-गोष-	93
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वक्कोक्तिकारः कुन्तकः - ख्रीष्टीयदशमशतकस्य उत्तरार्धस्य सुप्रथित आलंकारिकः राजानकः कुन्तकोऽस्ति क्कोक्तिजीवितमिः ति आलंकारिकग्रन्थस्य प्रणेता। ख्रीष्टिय-राजानकः कुन्तकोऽस्ति क्कोक्तिजीवितमिः ति आलंकारिकग्रन्थस्य प्रणेता। ख्रीष्टिय-राजान्वशाशतकः यावद् ग्रन्थाऽयम् अनाविस्कृत आसीत्। तदनन्तरः इत्येवलक्त्रस्मतंद्रयानां तथा सुशीलकुमास्दे-महोदयानाञ्च आन्तरिकग्रन्थस्य ग्रन्थोऽय प्रकाशितोऽभवत्। ग्रन्थेऽस्मिन् चत्वार उन्मेषाः प्राप्यन्तो। कारिकाभिः वृतिभिस्तथा अद्याहरणेश कुन्तकेन विर्ववतोऽय ग्रन्थः प्राधान्येन क्कोक्तित्वस्य प्रतिपादयित। अस्यार्थः काव्यस्य जीवित वक्षा प्राणभृत भवति वक्कोक्तः। का नाम वक्कोक्तिरित पृच्छायामु व्यते तत्रभवता कुन्तकेन व्यत्ति वक्कोक्तिः। वेदरुप्यभङ्गीभणितिदेव उन्यतेः। इति।वृत्ती तेनैव कथितम् - वेदरुप्य विद्यभावः कथिकमंकीशलं तस्य भङ्गी विद्युत्तिः,तया भणितिः विद्ययेव वक्रोक्तिः। अत्याप्य वक्कोक्तिरत्युच्यतेः इति। साधारणतया लोकोत्तर्वमत्कारजनंक वैवित्र्यमेव वक्रोक्तिः। अत्याप्य वक्कोक्तिरत्वमत्वम् प्रधमनत्य ग्रन्थस्य प्रथमे उन्मेषे कुन्तकेन यत्तत्वमालोचितं तदिष विस्मयोत्पादनीयम् अतिमृत्यस्त्र व्यत्ति।

जाति स्वरुव्य वर्षाता साहित्य हि नाम सहितयोभांवः। सहितशब्दात् ष्यिञ्च साहित्यमिति पदं साहित्यम् - साहित्य हि नाम सहितयोभांवः। साम्यार्थः। किञ्चित् कार्यम् एकेन सिद्धं न भवति चेदनेकेषां साहित्येन अवश्यं भविष्यत्येव-वाक्येऽस्मिन् सायुज्यार्थे सम्मेलनार्थं वा साहित्यशब्दस्य प्रयोगः। पुनः आंगलभाषायाः Literature इति शब्दस्य समार्थकशब्दस्य प्रयोगः। पुनः आंगलभाषायाः Literature इति शब्दस्य समार्थकशब्दस्य प्रयोगः। पुनः आंगलभाषायाः Literature इति शब्दस्य समार्थकशब्दस्य एवं दृश्यते-'Books and written composition' इति। संस्कृते तु व्यापकार्थे साहित्यमिति शब्दः समग्रंस्कृतसाहित्यं बोध्यति। तत्र आर्षकाव्यानि महाकाव्यानि, प्रव्यकाव्यानि सर्वाण्येव अन्तर्गतानि। अतएव व्यापकार्थे आंगल' Literature' इति शब्देन संस्कृते साहित्यशब्दस्य समानार्थकता विद्यते एव। सामान्यार्थे तु साहित्यशब्देन यद् बोध्यते आंगल' Literature' इति शब्देन तन्नाभिधीयते।

वक्रोक्तिजीवितम्, १.१०.२

तत्रैव, पृष्ठाङ्कः - २२

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