

Asomiya Pratidin All Indian Newspapers India News

Across Mexico, reporters are vanishing amid an escalating conflict between the government and drug lords. The Chinese government censors the Internet and harasses journalists during the Olympic Games, breaking its promise to promote free and open media. While Iraq remains the world's most dangerous place for the press, a short but brutal conflict in the breakaway regions of Georgia also claims the lives of reporters and photographers. Attacks on the Press in 2008 offers factual and unbiased analyses of press conditions in 120 countries, while offering a behind-the-curtain look at how the international press survives and thrives. Critical journalists continue to be imprisoned in countries such as Cuba, Tunisia, and Azerbaijan. Yet governments are struggling to silence bloggers who are reaching growing audiences throughout the Middle East and Asia. In Africa, a more vocal and technologically savvy press is successfully fighting official harassment. The world's most comprehensive guide to international press freedom, Attacks on the Press is compiled annually by the Committee to Protect Journalists, an independent, nonprofit organization.

People from India's Northeast have crafted distinct as well as diverse cultural cryptograms, discernments and personality which is frequently at loggerheads with the power politics from outside the region. Thus, attention is often on the societies of the Northeast India as they putter with transforming institutions and more intensive resource consumption in the wake of modernization and development activities. This volume is an examination into questions of who exercises control, who constructs knowledge/ideas about the region and how far such discourses are people-centric. It inspects how India's Northeast have been understood in colonial and post-colonial contexts through the contributions from research scholars and faculties from different academic spaces. These contributions are both from within the region as well as from neighbourhood. Thus, presenting a cross-dimensional gaze on social, political, economic as well as issues related to space-relation. Please note: Taylor & Francis does not sell or distribute the Hardback in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

This book provides latest trends and developments in mass communication in India. It seeks to cater to the needs of the students of Journalism, Policy-makers, researchers and teachers.

Reports for 1956-1991 include catalogs of newspapers published in each State and Union Territory.

This book rethinks Northeast India as a lived space, a centre of interconnections and unfolding histories, instead of an isolated periphery. Questioning dominant tropes and assumptions around the Northeast, it examines socio-political and historical processes, border issues, the role of the state, displacement and development, debates over natural resources, violence, notions of body and belonging, movements, tensions and relations, and strategies, struggles and narratives that frame discussions on the region. Drawing on current and emerging research in Northeast India studies, this work will be of great interest to scholars and researchers of politics, human geography, sociology and social anthropology, history, cultural studies, media studies and South Asian studies.

A Free PressDIANE PublishingThe Muslim Question in Assam and Northeast IndiaTaylor & Francis

Diverging from reductionist studies of Northeast India and its multifarious conflicts, this book presents an exclusive and intricate, empirical and theoretical study of Assam as a conflict zone. It traces the genesis and evolution of the ethnic and nationalistic politics in the state, and explores how this gave birth to nativist and militant movements. It further discusses how the State's responses seem to have exacerbated rather than mitigated the conflict situation. The author proposes ethnic reconciliation as an effective way out of the current chaos, and finds the key in examining the relations between three communities (Axamiy?, Bodo and Koch) from Bodoland, the most violent region of Assam. She stresses upon the need to redefine 'Axamiy?', an issue of much discord in Assam's ethnic politics since the modern-day formulation of the Axamiy? nation. The book will prove essential to scholars and students of peace and conflict studies, sociology, political science, and history, as also to policy-makers and those interested in Northeast India.

Explores the ways that editorial content--from journalism and scholarship to films and infomercials--is developed, presented, stored, analyzed, and regulated around the world. Provides perspective and context about content, delivery systems, and their myriad relationships, as well as clearly drawn avenues for further research.

Drawing on the findings of a comparative research project, this volume tackles a set of intricate questions about the workings of impunity in India. How do victims of abuse and survivors of sexual violence end up being denied justice? What do those on the margins—those with the wrong sex, wrong identity markers, wrong political leanings—tell us about violence by state and non-state actors? Bringing together senior academics, civil society leaders and fresh voices from the across India, the volume offers analysis — contextual, structural and gendered — and breaks new conceptual ground on the underbelly of India Shining. The volume contains testimonies that were collected during fieldwork in four Indian states. Published by Zubaan.

More than 63 million individuals – representing almost 6% of India's population – slide into poverty annually, due to the debilitating burden of critical illnesses afflicting them or their family members – even as we endlessly debate and discuss ways and means of providing affordable healthcare to all. Hope Dawns in the East tells the story of a unique healthcare model that resulted from the emotional torment of a son who witnessed the pain his mother had to endure for lack of treatment. Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah, born into the family of an impoverished marginal farmer in Assam, devised a model that facilitates access to affordable, quality healthcare for all. His mission – overcoming significant odds – to establish a hospital that inverted the prevalent healthcare delivery model and offered universal access to affordable, quality healthcare, is captured in this book.

Before Independence The Indian Newspaper In General Has A Missionary Role And Saw Itself As A Powerful Instrument In Social Reformation And Freedom Struggle. As Of Now, Newspaper Making In India Is A Multicore Business. The Print Medium, In Recent Years, Has Been Making News Rather Than Just Reporting News. A Newspaper Business, After All,

Is To Sell News To Readers, Then Sell Those Readers To Advertisers. The Media Mix In India Is Changing Rapidly To The Point That Many Newspapers Are Finding Themselves An Endangered Species. The Marketing Warfare In The Segment Of Indian Language Dailies Is No Less Riveting, And In Some Cases More Mind-Blowing. Inter And Intramedia Competition Is One Reason Which Is Forcing Newspapers To Change And To React Creatively. However, Most Of The Books Available On Newspapers Marketing Are From The West. In This Pioneering Work, Treatment Of The Subject Is Not Too Academic And Is Marked By A Logical Flow Of Topics. Current And Real-World Examples Help The Students And Scholars Of Journalism, Mass Communication, Advertising And Marketing, Besides Media Business Practitioners. The Study's Special Focus Is On The Period Since 1874, The Time Marketing Started Arriving To The Telugu Newspaper Scene.

This book describes various new computer based approaches which can be exploited for the (digital) reconstruction, recognition, restoration, presentation and classification of digital heritage. They are based on applications of virtual reality, augmented reality and artificial intelligence, to be used for storing and retrieving of historical artifacts, digital reconstruction, or virtual viewing. The book is divided into three sections: "Classification of Heritage Data" presents chapters covering various domains and aspects including text categorization, image retrieval and classification, and object spotting in historical documents. Next, in "Detection and Recognition of Digital Heritage Artifacts", techniques like neural networks or deep learning are used for the restoration of degraded heritage documents, Tamil Palm Leaf Characters recognition, the reconstruction of heritage images, and the selection of suitable images for 3D reconstruction and classification of Indian land mark heritage images. Lastly, "Applications of Modern Tools in Digital Heritage" highlights some example applications for dance transcription, architectural geometry of early temples by digital reconstruction, and computer vision based techniques for collecting and integrating knowledge on flora. This book is mainly written for researchers and graduate students in digital preservation and heritage, or computer scientists looking for applications of virtual reality, computer vision, and artificial intelligence techniques.

India's explosive economic growth and emerging power status make it a key country of interest for policymakers, researchers and scholars within South Asia and around the world. But while many of India's threats and conflicts are strategized and discussed extensively within the confines of security studies, strategic studies and conventional international relations perspectives, many less visible challenges are set to impact significantly on India's potential for economic growth as well as the human security and livelihoods of hundreds of millions of Indian citizens. Drawing on extensive research within India, this book looks at some of the 'hidden risks' that India faces, exploring how a broadened scope of what constitutes 'risk' itself holds value for Indian security studies practitioners and policymakers. It highlights several human security risks facing India, including the inability of the world's largest democracy to deal effectively with widespread poverty and health issues, resource depletion and environmental mismanagement, pervasive corruption and institutionalized crime, communal violence, a protracted Maoist insurgency, and deadlocked peace processes in the Northeast among others. The book extracts common themes from these seemingly disparate problems, discussing what underlying failures allow them to persist and why policymakers heavily securitize some political issues while ignoring others. Providing an understanding of how several lesser-studied risks can pose potential or actual threats to Indian society and its 'emerging power' growth narrative, this book is a useful contribution to South Asian Studies, International Security Studies and Global Politics.

India Country Study Guide - Strategic Information and Developments Volume 1 Strategic Information and Developments This book presents a comprehensive account of the debates on sovereignty, self-determination and nationalist upsurges in India's Northeast, especially Assam. At a deeper level, it analyses how multi-ethnic societies engage with the nation state. Based on the framework of international relations and geo-politics, the volume locates internal tensions and contradictions among different ethnic groups, alongside the complex interrelationships between the centre and the region. It also proposes a new structure of 'Common Ethnic House' to resolve persistent inter-ethnic tensions among different communities and the impasse between the Northeast and the centre. This book will interest scholars and researchers of politics and international relations, sociology and social anthropology, area studies, peace and conflict studies, especially those concerned with South Asia and Northeast India.

Contributed articles presented at the National Seminar on "Ethnic Groups of North East India: Problems Prospects" held at Dibrugarh on 28-29 April, 1999.

This book presents a systematic study of the transformation of the specific socio-political identity of the Muslims in Assam. It discusses the issues of Muslims under India's 'indigenous secularism', Hindu nationalism and the rise of majoritarian politics; Muslim immigration into Assam after Independence; the Assam Movement and the shift of Muslims from being a vote bank to an autonomous force in the post-Partition politics of Assam; the role of Jamiat; and the divide between Assamese and the neo-Assamese. It explores the history and contemporary politics of the state to show how they shape the new context of Muslim identity in Assam, where previously an Assamese identity often prevailed over religious and linguistic identity. With the current debates on illegal immigration, the National Register of Citizens of India (NRC) and the Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2019, this book will be a timely addition to the existing literature on Muslim minority politics in Assam and northeast India. This book will be useful to scholars and researchers of political science, sociology, political sociology, minority studies, northeast India studies, demography and immigration studies, and development studies. It will interest those concerned with minority politics, communal politics, identity politics, migration, citizenship issues, and South Asian studies.

Historical Data Reveals That The Tarai Region Of Uttarkhand Was Originally Inhabited By Two Tribal Groups Namely The Tharus And Buxas. This Trives To Look At The Politics That Goes Behind Land Settlement, Encroachment And Displacement.

Covers key human rights events of 2007 in the South Asia region that includes, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. The report indexes the human rights records of the member States of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) - the subregional inter-governmental organisation. Indexing human rights records of the governments is a controversial exercise as there are no foolproof or universally acceptable yardsticks to measure records. Given the scale of the task, this report is not exhaustive but rather aims to chronicle patterns, practices and the implications for the concerned countries.

Confronting the State: ULFA's Quest for Sovereignty examines the complex nuances and dynamics that make ULFA (United Liberation Front of Assam) a formidable insurgent group in India. It argues that to understand the phenomenon of insurgency, one has to understand the genesis of conflict between the Indian State and the state of Assam right from the very inception of the nation-state. The author claims that the ideological and identity issues between India and Assam have remained unresolved, and ULFA is a manifestation of that unresolved crisis. He explains that ULFA represents a mindset, a suppressed voice, which is deeply engrained in Assam's psyche. The declining support base of ULFA is not to be seen in its numerical strength; it represents the unmet aspirations of the tribal and ethnic groups of Assam. The book tries to go beyond a ULFA-centric solution and dwells upon the issues of illegal migration, human development and the need for the protection of a composite society in Assam. It also deals with the 2012 (July-September) violent conflict in Bodoland over the issue of illegal migration and quest for a homogenous homeland. It tries to bring forward a framework of durable solution to the illegal migration issue in the state by contesting the existing discourse.

Contributed articles on Bangladesh relations with India presented at two Bangladesh-India Dialogue for Young Journalists on September 7-8 and November 30th-December 1st 2004.

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