

Daily Uttarbanga News Paper

In the 1990s a newspaper revolution began blowing across northern and central India. In these Hindi-speaking states, when literacy levels rose, communications expanded, and purchasing power climbed, Hindi newspapers followed-picking up readers in small towns and villages. Even while these newspapers surged to the top of national readership charts, they localised furiously in the race for readers. But in this universe of local news, questions arose about what localisation was doing to regional identity and consciousness. Using notes from her pioneering field-study in eight states, Sevanti Ninan brings alive India's ongoing rural newspaper revolution, and its impact on politics, administration and society. Set against the socio-economic and political changes in the countryside, it is a remarkable story of how journalism flowered in unexpected and unorthodox ways, and colourful media marketing unfurled in the Hindi heartland.

Bhupen Patel has conducted many undercover operations over the course of his career. He's exposed all sorts of rackets, from mental asylums admitting patients without proper medical examinations to discovering an illegal network of agents that arrange 'temporary' wives for Arab men looking to have a short fling. This book recounts in detail some of his most dramatic and hard-hitting stings. Patel takes us through the entire process of a sting and reveals the amount of hard work it takes to not just uncover a story that requires further discreet investigation but also gather enough evidence to bring it to the notice of the public and authorities concerned. Each account will keep you on the edge of your seat and allow a glimpse into the life of an investigative journalist.

Deals with a very important business in global communication of news -- the news agencies. The first news agencies started their business when the fastest technology was a combination of telegraph and carrier pigeon. They have survived several technological developments since then and have used these technologies for further diversification of services and revenues. The Internet, some thought, will make the news agencies extinct like dinosaurs. But, well run news agencies found a new opportunity in this threat. Though there have been some corporate biographies of news agencies, there has not been any comprehensive analytical work in the past 25 years on this business. This book is an attempt to fill this void in the global literature on journalism, media studies, international communication and business management studies. Besides, the students of these academic disciplines, diplomats, policymakers, and all types of communication professionals will find this book useful. It will also be a good read for lay persons who unconsciously consume the products of news agencies through all types of media -- from newspapers to mobile phones.

Several Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approaches are available for managing pests of varied kinds, including individual and integrated methods for pest suppression. Recently the focus has shifted to pest management tools that act on insect systems selectively, are compatible with the environment, and are not harmful for ecosystems. Other approaches target specific biochemical and physiological aspects of insect metabolism, and involve biotechnological and genetic manipulation. Still other approaches include the use of nanotechnology, endophytes, optical and sonic manipulation to detect and control pest insects. Unfortunately, conventional forms of pest management do not focus on technology transfer to the ground level workers and farmers. As a result, farmers are incurring huge losses of crops and revenues. This book highlights the importance of using communication tools in pest management and demonstrates some success stories of utilizing automated unmanned technologies in this context. The content is divided into three sections, the first of which, "Pest Population Monitoring: Modern Tools," covers long and short-range pest population monitoring techniques and tools such as satellites, unmanned aerial vehicles/drones, remote sensing, digital tools like GIS, GPS for mapping, lidar, mobile apps, software systems, artificial diet designs and functional diversity of info-chemicals. The second section of the book is devoted to "Emerging Areas in Pest Management" and offers a glimpse of diversified tactics that have been developed to contain and suppress pest populations such as endophytes, insect vectors of phytoplasma, Hymenoptera parasitoids, mass production and utilization of NPV etc. In turn, the third section focuses on "Integrated Pest Management" and presents farming situations that illustrate how research in diversified aspects has helped to find solutions to specific pest problems, and how some new and evolving tactics can be practically implemented. Given its scope, the book offers a valuable asset for entomology and plant pathology researchers, students of zoology and plant protection, and readers whose work involves agriculture, horticulture, forestry and other ecosystems.

This completely revised and extended updating of John Merrill's *The Elite Press*, published over a decade ago, provides a provocative and thoroughly researched look into the characteristics of "great" or "quality" journalism in an international context. The introductory chapters define newspaper "greatness" by describing those journals that are serious, intellectually oriented, cosmopolitan, courageous, impartial, interpretive, reliable, responsible and socially-concerned. Here the authors place newspapers in their political environments, depicting the differences between authoritative and liberatarian press systems.

Throughout South Asia, questions of 'illegal immigration' combined with those of 'national security' have acquired politically explosive dimensions in recent years. Despite this, migration studies have remained, by and large, confined to the domains of economics and demography. Dealing with transborder migrations from Bangladesh to West Bengal, *The Marginal Nation* analyzes these issues within a richer perspective which accommodates the historical, cultural and geographic dimensions along with the economic and demographic. Written in an activist and interventionist mode, this book challenges the validity of the concept of the nation-state in the context of post-colonial South Asia. Ranbir Smaddar demystifies the constructs of 'borders' and 'national territory' by bringing to the fore the viewpoints of the migrants themselves. He questions the practical value of these terms by showing how the flow of people across the Indo-Bangladesh border is prompted by historical and social affinities, geographical contiguity, and the economic imperative. Pitted against the natural urge for survival, 'nation' and 'border' are easily marginalized in the minds of the people who then find 'illegal' ways to tackle this obstacle in the path of their well-being. The net result is that the very future of transplanted concepts such as 'nation-state', 'national security' and 'national borders' is in doubt in present-day South Asia. Based on hitherto unused data, reports and travels along the borders and to the migrants' hamlets, this book forcefully challenges the approach which privileges the 'nation' above other forms of community. Dr Samaddar argues for a new methodology which will accommodate the logic of historical continuity as well as the rights of the people compelled by circumstance to be on the move. The first study of its kind in the subcontinent, the volume will be of interest to students and scholars in the fields of political science, sociology, history, human rights, demography and ethnic studies.

The *Historical Dictionary of the Bengalis* provides an overview of the Bengalis across the world from the earliest Chalcolithic cultures to the present. This is done through a chronology, an introductory essay, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 750 cross-referenced dictionary entries on politicians, educators and

entrepreneurs, leaders of religious and secular institutions, writers, painters, actors and other cultural figures, and more generally, on the economy, education, political parties, religions, women and minorities, literature, art and architecture, music, cinema and other major sectors. This book is an excellent access point for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about the Bengalis.

Witches, Tea Plantations, and Lives of Migrant Laborers in India: Tempest in Teapot is a unique book that brings together a holistic theoretical approach on the subject of witchcraft accusations, specifically those taking place inside a tea workers' community in India. Using a combination of in-depth and extensive qualitative methods, and drawing on sociological, anthropological, and historical perspectives, Chaudhuri explores how adivasi (tribal) migrant workers use witchcraft accusations to deal with worker-management conflict. Chaudhuri argues that witchcraft accusations can be interpreted as a periodic reaction of the adivasi worker community against their oppression by the plantation management. The typical avenues of social protest are often unavailable to marginalized workers due to lack of organizational and political representation and resources. As a result, the dain (witch) becomes a scapegoat for the malice of the plantation economy. Within this discourse, witch hunts can be seen not as exotic and primitive rituals of a backward community, but rather as a powerful protest by a community against its oppressors. The book attempts to understand the complex network of relationships—ties of friendship, family, politics, and gender—that provide the necessary legitimacy for the witch hunt to take place. In most cases examined here, seemingly petty conflicts within the villagers often escalate to a hunt. At the height of the conflict, the exploitative relationship between the plantation management and the adivasi migrant workers often gets hidden. The book demonstrates how witchcraft accusations should be interpreted within this backdrop of labor-planters relationship, characterized by rigidity of power, patronage, and social distance. *Witches, Tea Plantations, and Lives of Migrant Laborers in India* should appeal to criminologists, sociologists, anthropologists, labor historians, gender scholars, labor migration scholars, witch hunt and witchcraft accusation global scholars, adivasi scholars, South Asian scholars, and anyone interested in India's tribes, witchcraft accusations, gender in a global world, labor conflict, and Indian tea plantations.

This volume examines selected formal and functional characteristics of English in South Asia, where English was introduced in the sixteenth century and now has over fifty million users. An integrative and interdisciplinary collection, the book brings together invited papers by acclaimed creative writers from India and Pakistan and by international linguists and English educators. The five major facets of South Asian English discussed are context and uses: structure and contact; functions and innovations; the curriculum; and the multilingual's creativity. The volume provides current perspectives on complex issues of concern to teachers and students of world Englishes.

Medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs) are invaluable natural resources of use to human race, without which the survival of human/ animal race is incredible. There is an enormous diversity of plants which are put into medicinal, beauty care and culinary purposes. Cultivation of commercially important medicinal plants is in high demand as the global community is growing towards a green and herbal oriented approach. India as a country has thousands of years old traditional medicinal systems which rely solely on medicinal plants. There is a gradual loss of medicinal plants with the increasing demand of plant derived drugs. Majority of medicinal plants are still collected from the wild. This doesn't meet the demand and thereby pave ways to adulterants. The over extraction and ignorant activities cause biodiversity loss. Farm production of MAPs in these days is extremely vulnerable to underlying climate risk. Sustainable management of these resources requires urgent attention for environmental stability and improvement of livelihood. New income generating opportunities are opening up for rural populations and in particular for small-scale farmers as well as marginal farmers through MAPs cultivation. New generation are not well aware of the various uses of many plants to which it was put before. Thus there is an urgent need to spread the knowledge and conserve the wild populations of medicinal plant diversity in various forest areas of India. Considering the importance of the MAPs, an attempt was taken in this edited book to understand and highlight the role of MAPs in livelihood improvement and income generation through cultivation, conservation and utilisation. Most of the chapters in this book dealt with individual medicinal plants in detail. Two chapters have also been included on pests and diseases management of MAPs. Nowadays, IPR issues are more important. One chapter has been included on IPR issues on medicinal plants. A chapter also devoted on value addition of the medicinal plant products.

"This is a book written with conviction and supported by well researched data. It should attract the attention of both academicians and practitioners who would like to make the world a better place to live in."

--Management & Labour Studies "Bagchi's and Samaddar's work is important for several reasons. Despite the fact that neither book is explicitly concerned with the social shaping of technological change in India, and both are, rather, concerned with the social and economic impacts of new technologies, they provide critical insights into the behaviour of Indian industrial management and into the process of effects of technological change there. This sort of material tends to have very poor visibility in the West, and this makes their contribution all the more valuable for our understanding of the dynamics of capitalism at a global level in this era of information technology. The work of Bagchi and his colleagues in particular underlines, in the Indian context, the claims of economists of technology who have examined the reasons for success and failure of technological change in other countries in the Asian economic bloc. Furthermore, Samaddar's insistence on the importance of linking labour market to labour process dynamics in fact makes a valuable contribution to the social shaping of technology approach." --Work, Employment & Society "This is an important thesis, which opens up exciting perspectives....

Samaddar describes and criticises in detail the round of national wage negotiations in the mid-1980s.... An inspiring defence of class analysis and class politics." --Capital and Class "This book is a well-researched volume containing a wealth of information regarding the process of automation in the newspaper industry. . . . The author aptly identifies how new technology has brought in new issues and how inadequately prepared the union leaders are for addressing these issues on behalf of labor. The author has clearly brought out how the working life of the laborer is affected by the induction of new technology. . . . The study is well researched and enlightening." --Productivity "With its unusual organization and framework and new research data, the book constitutes a significant contribution to the corpus of theoretical studies on the labor process." --Finance India "This is an important thesis, which opens up exciting perspectives. I enjoyed the book and learned much from it. The final chapter in particular contains an inspiring defence of class analysis and class politics, in which he points out that while erstwhile 'friends' of the labour movement declare that the working class is dead, the functionaries of capital are quite clear that it is alive, and kicking, and a formidable adversary. And he exposes neatly the murderous lie which lurks behind the pristine rhetoric of 'rationalisation': 'The more thoroughly business rationalises itself, the more extreme becomes the chaos in organised working class life'." --Martin Spence in Capital and Class Political power is the determining force behind much of industrial evolution. In

Workers and Automation, Ranabir Samaddar discusses the political impetus driving the introduction of computerized technology in the Indian newspaper industry. Samaddar identifies and assesses the

impact of change on three main issues: the institutionalized process of wage settlement; the dissemination of technological information among the workforce; and the impact of new technology on the bargaining processes of industry labor unions. As the effects created by this technological progression are examined, parallel shifts within the power structure that engendered them also emerge. Offering a cogent and detailed exploration of this crucial topic, *Workers and Automation* will prove an indispensable volume to students and professionals in such fields as sociology, industrial relations, personnel management, and information technology.

Most crop plants grow in environments that are suboptimal, which prevents the plants from attaining their full genetic potential for growth and reproduction. Stress due to abiotic and biotic agents has a significant effect on world food production. Annually, an estimated 15% of global yields are lost, but this figure belies far greater losses for specific food systems and the people whose existence is dependent upon them, particularly in developing countries. Current efforts to mitigate these losses are worryingly over-reliant on the use of sophisticated and costly chemicals /measures with substantial economic and environmental costs, or on the development of efficient and smart crop varieties, which can take decades. What we need is a broad range of safe, robust and equitable solutions for food producers. One under-investigated approach is that of utilizing the crop plant's innate immune system to resist stress. More specifically, the innate immune system can be sensitized or 'primed' to respond more quickly and strongly to protect the plant against stresses. However, a strategy of employing priming in combination with reduced pesticide use can enhance protection, and help to meet commitments to reducing chemical inputs in agriculture. This book discusses in detail different segments of priming in addressing stress factors and traits to increase competitiveness against all odds. Adopting a holistic and systematic approach, it addresses priming to counter climate-change related adverse effects coupled with pest and pathogen related stress on the productivity of crops utilizing natural resources to reap sustainable environmental, economic and social benefits for potential productivity of crops, maintaining synergy between soil, water and plants in ways that mimic nature.

Deals with the modern predicament of the Rabha (or Kocha) people, one of India's indigenous peoples, traditionally practising shifting cultivation in the jungle tracts situated where the Himalayan mountains meet the plains of Bengal. When the area came under British rule and was converted into tea gardens and reserved forests, Rabhas were forced to become labourers under the forest department. Today, large-scale illegal deforestation and the global interest in wildlife conservation once again jeopardize their survival. Karlsson describes the development of the Rabha people, their ways of coping with the colonial regime of scientific forestry and the depletion of the forest, as well as with present day concerns for wilderness and wildlife restoration and preservation. Central points relate to the construction of identity as a form of subaltern resistance, the Rabha's ongoing conversion to Christianity and their ethnic mobilisation, and the agency involved in the construction of cultural or ethnic identities.

The Indian Newspaper Society Press Handbook
Contested Belonging: An Indigenous People's Struggle for Forest and Identity in Sub-Himalayan Bengal
Routledge

A historical survey.

Mother Teresa, 1910-1997, nun who founded the Missionary Sisters and Brothers of Charity in Calcutta and winner of Nobel Prize for peace in 1979.

This book gathers outstanding research papers presented at the International Conference on Frontiers in Computing and Systems (COMSYS 2020), held on January 13-15, 2019 at Jalpaiguri Government Engineering College, West Bengal, India and jointly organized by the Department of Computer Science & Engineering and Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering. The book presents the latest research and results in various fields of machine learning, computational intelligence, VLSI, networks and systems, computational biology, and security, making it a rich source of reference material for academia and industry alike

Ecological engineering is about manipulating farm habitats, making them less favourable for pests and more attractive to beneficial insects. Though they have received far less research attention and funding, ecological approaches may be safer and more sustainable than their controversial cousin, genetic engineering. This book brings together contributions from international workers leading the fast moving field of habitat manipulation, reviewing the field and paving the way towards the development and application of new pest management approaches. Chapters explore the frontiers of ecological engineering methods including molecular approaches, high tech marking and remote sensing. They also review the theoretical aspects of this field and how ecological engineering may interact with genetic engineering. The technologies presented offer opportunities to reduce crop losses to insects while reducing the use of pesticides and providing potentially valuable habitat for wildlife conservation. With contributions from the USA, UK, Germany, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, Kenya and Israel, this book provides comprehensive coverage of international progress towards sustainable pest management.

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