



# MAHARANI KASISWARI COLLEGE

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### 3.3.2 Number of chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five year

Year	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / International	Calendar Year of publication	ISBN number of the proceeding	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication
2018-19	J.K. Das; Sudipta Ghosh		Forecasting Foreign Tourist Arrival (FTA) in India for Sustainable Tourism: An Application of Box-Jenkins Methodology	Globsyn Management Conference Proceedings	Integrated Management for Business Sustainability in a VUCA World	National	2019	978-93-5407-031-0	Maharani Kasiswari College
2019-20	Rajeshwari Roy & Paushali Guha(Sarkar)	Essays on education	Environmental education an sustainability in India: A relook.			National	May,2020	ISBN:978-93-89234-58-9	Maharani Kasiswari College

	Riyanka Chatterjee	Habitat Ecology and Ekistics	Environmental Vulnerability and Displacement due to Land Erosion: Selected Case Studies in West Bengal India			International	2020	978-30-30491-14-7	Maharani Kasiswari college
	Anindita Ray (Chakravarti)	2020 Corona Virus: Pandemic in India	Pandemic Times: to eat and what to eat			National	2020	978-81-947590-0-3	Maharani Kasiswari College
	Rita Chatterjee	Desiring India: Representations through British and French Eyes: 1584-1857; Edited by Niranjana Goswami	Blurred Boundaries and Travelling Identities: Re-reading The Original Letters of Eliza Fay		Two-Day International conference on Desiring India: Representations through British and French Eyes: 1584-1857	International	2020	978-93-83660-50-6	Maharani Kasiswari College
2020-21	Paushali Guha (Sarkar)	Book of abstracts: International webinar on e-learning-teaching strategies and teachers' stress in post covid19 sessions	Covid 19 and e-learning – teaching: a new challenges.			National	July,2020	ISBN:978-81-924009-2-1	Maharani Kasiswari College
	Sudipta Ghosh & Dinabandhu Saha	Emerging Horizons in Commerce	Initial Coin Offering (ICO): Concept, Upsurge and Concern			National	2020	ISBN:978-93-88069-63-2 (National)	Maharani Kasiswari College (1st Author)

	Sudipta Ghosh	Emerging Issues in Banking, Insurance and Financial Services	An Analysis of FDI Equity Inflow in India in context of Corona Pandemic			National	2021	978-93-90728-02-2	Maharani Kasiswari College
	Paushali Guha (Sarkar)	National education policy: 2020 and gender equality	Women empowerment in India.			International	May,2021	ISBN: 978-1-4834-3032-4	Maharani Kasiswari College
	Paushali Guha (Sarkar)	Multidisciplinary subjects for research-VII	Environmental education-importance & scope, aims and objectives			International	May,2021	ISBN: 978-1-4834-3085-0	Maharani Kasiswari College
	Sudipta Ghosh & Suryatapa Das (Editors)	March through Search				State	2021	ISBN:978-93-88866-49-1	Maharani Kasiswari College
2021-22	Paushali Guha (Sarkar)	Global issues of poverty, development and population	Population explosion and its impact on environment in Indian scenario			International	December,2021	ISBN: 978-91-987581-0-8 ISBN-10:9-19-875810-1	Maharani Kasiswari College
	Mandira Ghosh	Uttar Ādhunikatābād : Ekti Dārśanik Chintādhārā			Dārśanik Bhābnā (Edited by Supriya Samanta, Mandira Ghosh & Sadidul Alam)	National	January, 2021	978-93-86529-39-8	Maharani Kasiswari College
	Mandira Ghosh	Bastubāder Chiracharita Lakṣaṇ o Tār Samasyāsamūha			Darśaner Bibhinna Āngik	National	January, 2021	978-93-86529-38-1	Maharani Kasiswari College

	Sudipta Ghosh	Business Research	An estimation of loss of foreign exchange earnings from tourism in India due to Covid-19 through time series econometrics			National	2022	978-93-90728-66-4	Maharani Kasiswari College
	Paushali Guha (Sarkar)	Environment and education	Global warming - tragedy of mankind			International	February, 2022	ISBN: 978-91-987582-7-6 ISBN-10: 91-987582-7-6	Maharani Kasiswari College
	Paushali Guha (Sarkar)	Women empowerment in India: the changing scenario	Role of women empowerment for sustainable development in modern Indian society			International	March, 2022	ISBN: 978-91-987662-5-7 ISBN-10: 91-987662-5-2	Maharani Kasiswari College
	Paushali Guha (Sarkar)	Environmental education	Management of agricultural waste -an overview			International	April,2022	ISBN: 978-91-987830-4-9 ISBN-10: 91-987830-4-1	Maharani Kasiswari College
<b>2022-23</b>	Darshana Sharma	premchand kathan aur sandharbh	mantra - samiksha				2022	978-93-92439-16-2	Maharani Kasiswari College
	Darshana Sharma	premchand kathan aur sandharbh	nirmala - samiksha				2022	978-93-92439-16-2	Maharani Kasiswari College

	Darshana Sharma	kabir,sashwat chintan yatra	kabir -aek vichar				2022	978-93-91913-01-8	Maharani Kasiswari College
	Anindita Ray (Chakravarti)	Multidisciplinary Review Book				International	2022	978-93-91074-40-1	Maharani Kasiswari College
	Anindita Ray (Chakravarti)	Nanotechnology in Functional Foods	Dietary Diversification & its Impact on Human Health			International	2022	111-99-050-36	Maharani Kasiswari College
	Pema Lama, Sudipta Ghosh & Satyajit Ghorai (Editors)			Emerging Issues in Finance and Management (EIFM2023): e-proceedings		International	2023	978-93-90728-26-8	Maharani Kasiswari College (2nd Editor)
	Anuja Seth Shome	Mukto Koro Bhoy	Saralar Manobotabad			National	2022	ISBN:978-93-93186-00-3	Maharani Kasiswari College

## PANDEMIC TIMES- TO EAT AND WHAT TO EAT

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**Abstract:** *In the current troubling situation when a virus has completely taken the world by storm, the most important question in everyone's minds is the thought of food and proper nutrition. A lot of revenue is being diverted towards the food distribution all over the globe, especially so for India. Emerging trends are showing that food may be a weapon against the novel Corona virus. Extensive research has cast light on several antiviral foods which may be extremely beneficial for the human kind during the tumultuous times. A lot of scientific evidence has been obtained which support the fact that colostrum, the first milk produced by*

### Chapter-12

## Environmental Education and its Sustainability in India: A Relook

Dr. Rajeshwari Roy & Ms. Paushali Guha (Sarkar)

### Abstract

*Standing on the epoch of global climate alteration, it can be clearly understood that sustainability might be the only alternative to keep the pace. Appropriate knowledge, awareness, consciousness are the only few possible choices to promote sustainability in every aspect of development. Environmental education from elementary school level not only provides the concept of environment, but the also makes perceptions regarding the nature and natural resources among the learners. Besides, the holistic approach of teaching and learning environment would be achieved when the light of education reaches to all, irrespective of social and economic classes and genders. Environmental Education (EE) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) launched by the United Nations are effective and may bring the global targets into reality. In this paper is a revision of the approaches made to inform, educate and instruct the global population regarding education and sustainability.*

**Key words:** Education, sustainability, environmental, India

The thought of including environment as a function of education was first mentioned in Emile or On Education in 1762 by the celebrated philosopher, Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Although the method of education, proposed by him was highly criticized, his philosophy of Education of nature is highly acceptable in today's world (Monteiro, 2015). This opinion was followed by a full fledged education movement, namely Nature Study at the end of the 19th century. Louis Agassiz, a naturalist along with a few other natural scientists, artists, biologists took the pioneering roles in varying the method of the science education by running into the moto - "Study nature, not book". Though this trend originated in the United States, but it spread over the other English speaking nations soon. Moreover, activists like Aldo Leopold and Rachel Carson took the banner thus making the trend into a popular one (Kelvin, 2009). The "Dust Bowl" event took home in 1930s proving the lack of environmental knowledges among the commoners in the United States. The drought followed by the wind led the unanchored (due

## Blurred Boundaries and Travelling Identities: Re-reading the *Original Letters* of Eliza Fay

Rita Chatterjee

Travel narratives authored by women during the early phases of Britain's colonial enterprises are being factored in, in a major way, into the study of empire not only because of the new archival directions but also because these texts reveal the disjunctions and fissures in what Ann Laura Stoler<sup>1</sup> labels the 'neat ontologies' of the imperial meaning-making process. Travel as an act of mobility is at odds with the idea of imperial order. Writing travel implies the ordering of that mobility through certain tropes and conventions to avoid the messiness of movement. In other words, writing travel is an exercise in mapping borders of epistemologies. The agenda is to impose a taxonomic order on the heterogeneous experience of colonisation. Travel writing also demonstrates that in the contingent mapping of the self who travels, place matters: locations are central to the production of knowledge.

For the eighteenth-century woman traveller, one of whose texts this paper engages with, travel involved a disturbing presence in the public space, blurring the private-public divide. Writing travel implies a double rupture of borders: first, in the act of crossing over the cultural border that mandates female silence, and secondly, in the act of inscribing experience through genres of the masculinist master narratives that sustain the naturalised myths of gender differences. Women voyagers have more than often replicated those fictions of the self which reinforce gender stereotypes. Instead of going into debates over complicity and resistance to colonial

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<sup>1</sup> Ann Stoler, *Carnal Knowledge and Imperial Power: Race and the Intimate in Colonial Rule* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2002).

## Chapter 12

# Environmental Vulnerability and Displacement Due to Land Erosion: Selected Case Studies in West Bengal, India



Anwesha Haldar, Samiparna Das, Riyanka Chatterjee,  
and Lakshminarayan Satpati

### 12.1 Environmental Displacement: An Universal Crisis

Migration is a kind of voluntary or forced movement of people from one place to another within the state, country or outside. The number of international migrants worldwide has continued to grow rapidly in the recent years, reaching 258 million in 2017 from 220 million in 2010, and 173 million in 2000. Within the period 2008 to 2018, about 69.4 million people in the Indian subcontinent (26.14% of global population) were displaced due to environmental disasters (Ponserre and Ginnetti 2019; Yonetani 2011). To address the issue of such large movements of refugees and migrants, on 19 September 2016, the UN General Assembly adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, in which it called for the development of two global issues, one on refugees and the other on 'other migrants', as endorsed on 17 December 2018 in New York and on 10 December 2018 in Marrakech, respectively. While the reasons for the internal or international displacement of individual migrants or diasporas vary, the UN Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

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Human-Environmental Research*, [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-49115-4\\_12](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-49115-4_12)



## An Analysis of FDI Equity Inflow in India in Context of Corona Pandemic



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### ABSTRACT

Economic activities in India are highly affected due to Corona pandemic. Still India received huge FDI equity inflow in the month of August, 2020. According to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, during the Covid-19 Pandemic, India received \$40 billion in foreign direct investment during the first nine months of 2020. It is an increase by about 13%. This paper analyses the FDI equity inflow in India in context of Corona pandemic by keeping main focus on the first (April-June) and second (July-September) quarter of 2020-21. It is a secondary data based paper. Comparative analysis has been done sector-wise, country-wise, state/UT-wise and route-wise. This paper also points out a few reasons for FDI equity inflow in India. As China is suspected for this pandemic, global investors are actively looking to reduce their over-dependence on China and shift their manufacturing units. It is an opportunity for India.

**Keywords:** Foreign Direct Investment, FDI Equity Inflow, Coronavirus, Covid-19, Pandemic.

### I. BACKGROUND

Foreign Direct Investment i.e. FDI plays an important role particularly in developing countries as it provides finance to them. According to UNCTAD, 'foreign direct investment (FDI) is defined as an investment reflecting a lasting interest and control by a foreign direct investor, resident in one economy, in an enterprise resident in another economy'. FDI brings huge advantages like new capital, technology, managerial expertise and access to foreign markets with little or no downside (Bajpai & Sachs, 2000). By nature of fund-raising, FDI is categorised as 'Other External Borrowings' in equity and debt form (Pathak, 2014).

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## CHAPTER 23

### ROLE OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN MODERN INDIAN SOCIETY

PAUSHALI GUHA (SARKAR)<sup>1</sup>

#### ABSTRACT

In ancient period, people were trying their utmost to improve the condition of environment. Now, the people of modern society have emphasised on science, logic and proof rather than believing only on spiritual activity. Eventually, the society and circumstances have compelled the human to get detached themselves from the nature. So, intensive environmental degradation has been found simultaneously with the development of the societies. The sustainable development is the only way to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Gender equality plays a vital role for sustainable development. Female discrimination, which starts in the womb, continues throughout women's lives especially in the developing country like India. But women play an important role in managing natural resources on family and community levels and are most affected by environmental degradation. Only women empowerment may equip themselves to be economically independent, self-reliant so that they may be enabling to face any difficult situation and participate in the activities of sustainable development. Importance of empowered women towards sustainable development has been highlighted in this paper. Although Government of India and different non-governmental organizations have taken different initiatives from time to time to empower women, but it is possible only when the women come with determination to get themselves self-empowered. As a whole, women empowerment is not only beneficial for the sustainable development but also for the holistic development of the modern society.

*keywords: environmental degradation, sustainable development, women empowerment*

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**ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION- IMPORTANCE & SCOPE, AIMS  
AND OBJECTIVES**

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**◆ ABSTRACT:**

*Environment is the sum total of conditions which influences the growth and development of living organisms. Education helps to develop the innate inner capacities of individuals. Environmental education helps individuals to develop knowledge about the environment, responsible environmental behaviour and skills so that they can improve the quality of the environment. The major objectives of environmental education are- awareness, knowledge, attitudes, skills, participation. Environmental education has a vast scope and importance in different disciplines such as environmental studies, environmental science, environmental engineering etc. So, environmental education is noteworthy in all spheres of real life and education.*

*Keywords: Environmental education, environment, objective, importance*

**1. INTRODUCTION**

The term "Environment" has been derived from a French word "Environia" means to surround. Environment is the sum total of conditions in which an organism has to survive or maintain its life process. It influences the growth and development of living organism. So, the term "environment" refers to all elements of the physical and biological world, as well as the interactions between them. It consists of atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere and biosphere. Environment can be roughly divided into two types such as (a) Micro environment and (b) Macro environment. It can also be divided into two other types such as (c) Physical and (d) Biotic environment.

- (a) Micro environment means the immediate local surrounding of the organism.
- (b) Macro environment means all the physical and biotic conditions that surround the organism externally.
- (c) Physical environment refers to all abiotic factors or conditions like temperature, light, rainfall, soil, minerals etc. It comprises of atmosphere, lithosphere and hydrosphere.
- (d) Biotic environment includes all biotic factors or living forms like plants, animals, Micro-organisms.

According to some learned people, the word "Education" has been derived from the Latin term "Educatum" which means the act of teaching or training. A group of educationists say that it has come from another Latin word "Educare" which means "to bring up" or "to raise". According to a few others, the word "Education" has originated from another Latin term "Educere" which means "to lead forth" or "to come out". All these meanings indicate that education seeks to nourish the good qualities in man and draw out the best in every individual. Education seeks to develop the innate inner capacities of man. Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of

## Initial Coin Offering (ICO): Concept, Upsurge and Concern

Dr. Sudipta Ghosh\* and Dinabandhu Saha\*\*

### Abstract

Initial Coin Offering (ICO) is a fund raising technique using cryptocurrencies (like Ether, Bitcoin) based on blockchain technology. This is like Initial Public Offering (IPO) but a lot of differences exist between them. Speculators or investors get tokens (coins) in ICO process. Start-up entities adopt ICO as a source of capital and can bypass the regulatory compliances and intermediaries like banks. In last one and half year (2017 and January - June 2018) ICO registered a huge growth/upsurge in terms of fund raising. Major concern of ICO is lack of a standard regulation across the globe and thus ICO is highly prone to risk and failure. In India it is at nascent stage. In this backdrop, a modest attempt has been made to view and analyse ICO covering the different relevant issues of it specially focused on its conceptual aspects, uprising character and related concerns like risk of fraud. This study is exploratory in nature and based on secondary data sources. In conclusion, this paper found support in favour of ICO as disruptive innovative technique in digital environment of fund raising.

**Key words:** ICO, Cryptocurrencies

### Introduction:

Initial Coin Offering (ICO) is a fund raising technique using cryptocurrencies (like Ether, Bitcoin) based on blockchain technology. In last one and half year (2017 and January - June 2018) ICO registered an upsurge in terms of fund raising. In India it is at nascent stage. Very few new projects from India are currently able to raise significant capital via ICOs.

Initial Coin Offering is a relatively new concept. It is a crowd investing tool conducted entirely on the blockchain. That's why it is also known as token sale or crowd sale. The basic idea behind of an ICO is to fund new projects by pre-selling coins/tokens to investors interested in the project. The motivation behind ICO is the potential for amazing returns. It is popular among the technology driven ventures.

Cryptocurrencies are digital currencies. They are without physical substance and not backed by any government, central bank, legal entity, underlying asset or commodity. The most popular and widely used cryptocurrency is Bitcoin. Cryptocurrency transactions are based on a specific technology called blockchain technology. A blockchain is a growing list of records, termed blocks (digital information), which are linked using cryptography. A single block on the blockchain can actually store up to 1 MB of data.

Through ICO, a startup can avoid regulatory compliance and intermediaries (like an exchange). In an ICO, a whitepaper has been presented to describe the business model and the technical specifications of a project before the ICO. Whitepaper is a document which states what the project is about, what need(s) the project will fulfill upon completion, how much money is needed to undertake the venture. White paper is treated as an offer document to potential ICO investors.

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**GLOBAL WARMING - TRAGEDY OF MANKIND**



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**❖ ABSTRACT:**

*Natural cycles and fluctuations have caused the earth's climate to change several times over the last 800,000 years. Since the Industrial Revolution in the late 1700s and early 1800s, people have been releasing large quantities of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Current era of global warming is directly attributable to human activity. Emission of greenhouse gasses, deforestation etc are the major causes of greenhouse effect. Now climate scientists have concluded that people must limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2040 if people want to avoid most devastating effects of global warming: climate change, rise of sea level, effect on biodiversity, extreme droughts, wildfires, floods, tropical storms, and other disasters. Effect of global warming can be reduced by using clean energy, organising afforestation programme, disaster management etc. Education plays a vital role to promote climate action. It helps people understand and address the impacts of the climate crisis, empowering them with the knowledge, skills, values and attitudes needed to act as agents of change.*

*Keywords: global warming, greenhouse effect, greenhouse gas, education.*

**1) INTRODUCTION:**

Earth's temperature begins with the Sun. Roughly 30 percent of incoming sunlight is reflected back into space by bright surfaces like clouds and ice. Of the remaining 70 percent, most is absorbed by the land and ocean, and the rest is absorbed by the atmosphere. The absorbed solar energy heats our planet. Global warming occurs when carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other air pollutants collect in the atmosphere and absorb sunlight and solar radiation that have bounced off the earth's surface.

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### কবিতায় নারীর পথ

নারী-ভাবনার প্রেক্ষিতে স্বাধীনতা-উত্তর পাঁচ দশকের নির্বাচিত

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ইংলণ্ডে বঙ্গমহিলা : একটি ব্যতিক্রমী রচনা— অঞ্জন সাহা ৫১

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বঞ্চনার আর এক নাম বিনোদিনী— জুনুন আকতার ১০৯

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Women Portrayed by Women in the Renaissance

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