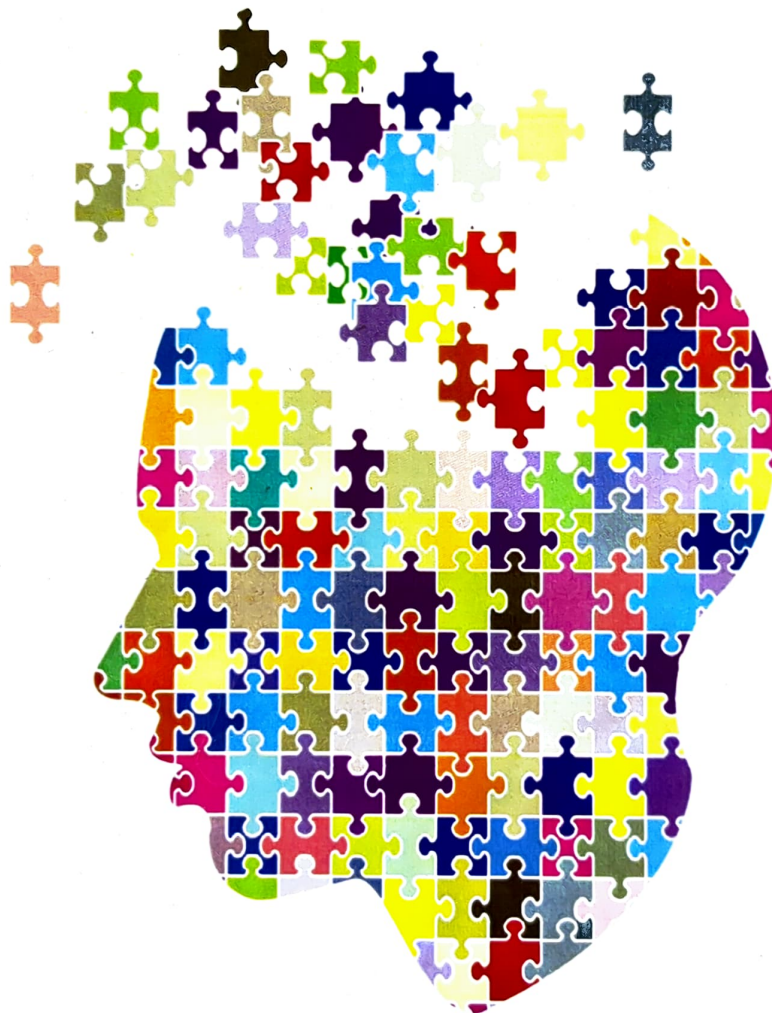


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Intergenerational Transfer of Education Among Different Religious Communities in India

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Abstract : In this paper we use a nationally representative data set from India to examine one aspect of mobility: that of educational attainment across generations. Specifically, we examine role of parental education on two aspects of child's educational attainment i) years of schooling attained and ii) progression across different schooling levels. We have taken India Human Development Survey data (2011-2012) in this paper and tried to find out the effect of father's / mother's education on the educational attainment level of son / daughter. We have categorised the data religion wise groups (Hindu , Muslim , Others). This is particularly done to identify the transfer mechanism within each religion community and compare the outcome. Intergenerational transfer takes place in three ways : Persistence (Same level of education between generations) , Downward Mobility (if education level falls from one generation to another) , Upward Mobility (if education level increases from one generation to the other). We focus particularly on upward mobility because only through this way human capability formation takes place .We further analyse this upward mobility to identify which pathway(Father-Son/ Father-Daughter/ Mother-Son/ Mother- Daughter) is playing more significant role in this transfer mechanism, whether father's education or mother's education play same or different role, whether son's level of educational attainment is same or different for that of daughter to capture any gender differential in the transfer mechanism.

JEL Classification: O12, I21, C31

Keyword: Intergeneration, Transfer Mechanism , Education, Religion

Introduction :

In most of the growth processes across the world, rapid economic growth has taken place along with increased inequality in outcomes such as income, wealth, and education. The major reason behind this inequality roots from intergenerational persistence in outcomes. Higher the persistence in outcomes between generations high will be the overall inequality problem. In this sense a measure of intergenerational mobility is intrinsically connected to the extent of economic inequality in a society. This issue of intergenerational mobility is very important in the context of India. Among developing countries India stands out in terms of the remarkably low levels of mobility (Gupta,2004; Munshi and Rosenzweig, 2009).

This lack of mobility means that many sections of the society are unable to derive the advantages of the economic growth that the country has experienced over the past few years. Indeed by various statistics, inequality in outcomes has actually increased over time. Part of this could be due to the fact that in a society characterized by lack of mobility, the gains from growth accrue disproportionately across the population and in particular some sections of the population like the less Marginalised or minority community, are unable to reap the benefits that the growth process in the country has

Benefits of Arsenic Safe Drinking Water : A Case Study from Rural West Bengal

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Abstract: The most important substance in our evolution and our daily life is water. Without water, life as we know would not have been possible. Demand for water has increased vastly over recent decades. According to the World Meteorological Organization, global water consumption increased by six times between 1900 and 1995, which was more than double the rate of population growth. People who do not have access to safe drinking water suffer from health problems. This study assesses the direct and indirect benefits of a selected intervention (Pond water based water supply scheme) to improve drinking water services.

Key Words : Global Water Consumption, Population Growth, Arsenic Contamination, Water Treatment.

1. Introduction

Water is the most important substance in our evolution and our daily lives. Without water, life as we know would not have been possible. Demand for water has increased vastly over recent decades. According to the World Meteorological Organization, global water consumption increased by six times between 1900 and 1995, which was more than double the rate of population growth. About 40% of the world's population currently lives in water stressed areas. Over one billion people lack safe water, and three billion lack sanitation; eighty per cent of infectious diseases are waterborne, killing millions of children each year" (WBI, nov 1999 : Boije & Eskhult,2014). In 2002, the World Health Organization (WHO) published the first scientifically substantiated estimate of the global burden of disease related to water, sanitation and hygiene. This complemented World Health organisation's work, in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in monitoring the status of and trends in access to both improved drinking-water sources and basic sanitation.

People who do not have access to safe drinking water suffer from health problems, such as diarrhea, cholera, typhoid and amoebic dysentery. This problem affects economic, social and human development in various ways. This is the case in West Bengal State too. In rural area, people suffer from health problems by drinking water from dug-wells which are contaminated with bacteria and other viruses. People in rural area fail to receive appropriate services.

A decline in access to safe drinking water has a negative impact on education. Illness related to drinking water and the time spent collecting water can, in some cases, prevent children from attending school. In Tanzania, for example, school attendance levels are 12% higher for girls who live within 15 minutes of a source than for girls who live an hour away(HDR 2006). It is estimated that a lack of safe drinking water costs 443 million school days a year throughout the world.

Throughout the world there is a strong correlation between access to safe drinking water and economic growth. Higher levels of access to safe drinking water are likely to increase the rate of economic growth by improving the health and education of a population and minimizing the costs of unsafe drinking water.

History Meets Fiction: A Brief Study of Select Post-Rushdie Indian English Novels

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Abstract : History as written since the earliest available evidence conformed to a dutiful record of past human actions. For a long time from renaissance to 19th century history was considered a branch of literature, but from 19th century onwards with the rise of German historian Ranke's "scientific" history, it got its separate identity as science. Now we know that ancient people have always recorded their history and heroic past in the literary genres of songs, myths, ballads etc. However, if history is the record of life and literature is the reflection of life- the substance and the shadow shall always go together. So the writing of history has had a continuous interface with literature. Historians have obtained from literature information on what may have happened in the past, the statements then being checked with other kinds of evidences. Literature provides important determinants to social scientists. Also for litterateurs, history provides a solid foundation of hard and fast facts, upon which the more speculative structure of aesthetic perception and psychological insight may be built.

Key Words : Literary Genre, Postmodernist Historical Novels, Metafiction,

Introduction :

Novel, the most dominant literary genre, has been engaged in an intimate relationship with history. Although examples of historical fiction can be found before the Romantic period, most literary historians credit Walter Scott with the establishment of a genre (historical fiction) that has distinct thematic and formal characteristics. Scott's extremely successful first novel *Waverley* (1814) created a narrative formula for combining historical events with purely fictional ones that was widely imitated throughout the rest of the 19th century. Aspects of this formula was analysed by George Lukacs in his seminal study *The Historical Novel*. Lukacs argues that Scott is the first fiction writer who saw history not just as a convenient frame in which to stage a contemporary narrative, but rather as a distinct social and cultural setting. He also demonstrates how historical figures especially those who are of major political significance in their time are almost always secondary character in these novels while fictional character though not depicted as politically important assume primary roles. However, at the same time, the fictional protagonists are caught up in major political events that disrupt the normal progression of their lives, often in irreversible way. In addition, Lukacs identifies a major thematic approach to the historical past in the 19th century historical novels: texts like Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* or Tolstoy's *War and Peace* choose to focus on major conflicts from the national past, ones that permit both historical and fictional characters to perform what Lukacs calls "human greatness" (Lukacs 51).

By the 20th century both this thematic approach to history and the narrative formula used to express it had largely lost their appeal for writers. It is only after the second World war and the rise of

Non-Verbal Communication **"The World Beyond Words"**

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Abstract: Nonverbal communication is a process of generating meaning using behavior other than words. Nonverbal communication expresses who we are. Our identities (the groups to which we belong, our cultures, our hobbies and interests, etc.) are conveyed nonverbally through the way we set up our living and working spaces, the clothes we wear, the way we carry ourselves, and the accents and tones of our voices. Nonverbal communication has a distinct history and serves separate evolutionary functions from verbal communication. For example, nonverbal communication is primarily biologically based while verbal communication is primarily culturally based.

Key Words: Nonverbal Communication, Verbal Communication, Channel, Message, Oral Communication, Vocal, Nonvocal.

"When we are talking about non-verbal communication, we are really talking about communication in general. Why? Because the non-verbals in our communications account for 80-90% of what we are communicating. Improve your non-verbal communication knowledge & skill and you'll improve the quality of your communications as a whole, thus improving the quality of your business & personal relationships."

-Michael Grinder, The Non Verbal Communication Experts

Introduction: When we think about communication, we most often focus on how we exchange information using words. While verbal communication is important, humans relied on nonverbal communication for thousands of years before we developed the capability to communicate with words. Nonverbal communication is a process of generating meaning using behavior other than words. Rather than thinking of nonverbal communication as the opposite of or as separate from verbal communication, it's more accurate to view them as operating side by side—as part of the same system. Yet, as part of the same system, they still have important differences, including how the brain processes them. For instance, nonverbal communication is typically governed by the right side of the brain and verbal, the left. This hemispheric distinction has been clearly evidenced, as people who suffer trauma to the right side of their brain lose the ability to recognize facial expressions but can still process verbal communication. Conversely, people whose left hemisphere of the brain is damaged lose the ability to speak, read, and understand language. Interestingly, a person with damage to the left hemisphere of the brain who loses the ability to speak can often still sing since the creation, but not the reading, of music is governed by the right brain. The content and composition of verbal and nonverbal communication also differs. In terms of content, nonverbal communication tends to do the work of communicating emotions more than verbal. In terms of composition, although there are rules of grammar that structure our verbal communication, no such official guides govern our use of nonver-

Cyanobacteria-an Alternative to Traditional Food

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Abstract : Cyanophyta, also referred to as cyanobacteria or blue-green algae, is a phylum of photosynthetic algae branded by a lack of membrane-bound sub-cellular organelles or nuclei. These organisms are named for their elevated concentration of phycocyanin (PC), a phycobilin pigment used to capture light energy for photosynthesis, which is responsible for their distinguishing color. Their extended evolutionary history has authorized the spreading out of cyanobacteria into extreme aquatic and terrestrial environments, including Antarctic ice, high-altitude lakes, and desert rocks. This paper attempts to evaluate Cyanobacteria as an alternative to traditional food

Key Words : Cyanophyta, Phycocyanin, Sensory Taste , Nutritional Value

Introduction : Cyanophyta microalgae have been well recognized to contain polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs), amino acids, vitamins, and minerals. Recent documentation of beneficial health effects linked with cyanophyta consumption have included enhanced antioxidant status (1), as well as improvements in lipid status (2-4) and blood glucose control(5). They stock up reserve food materials which can be used as the source of pigments, lipids, vitamins, proteins and certain secondary metabolites (6, 7). Cyanobacterial protein has received global attention for either as food supplement or as an optional source of food. Some species of *Anabaena*, *Nostoc* and *Spirulina* are consumed as food due to their high protein and fibre content (8, 9). A great number of oceanic nitrogen fixing cyanobacteria serve as absolute aquaculture feed source due to their nutritional superiority and non toxic property. They are also rich in vitamins and amino acids (10, 11). It was reported that *Spirulina platensis* accumulated big amount of gamma linolenic acid (12). In addition, minerals like zinc, magnesium and selenium are reported in some species (13).

The phrase "Let food be the medicine and medicine be the food," coined by Hippocrates over 2500 years ago is receiving a lot of attention today as food scientist and consumers appreciate the many health benefits of certain foods. These foods contain ingredients that support specific body function and improve our health and well-being. The modern nutraceuticals and functional foods market have begun to expand in Japan during the 1980 (14). Until just recently, investigation of food was limited to the flavour of food (sensory taste and consistency) and its nutritional value (composition of carbohydrates, fats proteins, waters vitamins and minerals). However, there is mounting evidence that other components of food may play an integral role in the link between food and health (15). Consumers are gradually more interested in the health benefits of foods and have begun to look beyond the essential nutritional benefits of food to the disease prevention and health enhancing compounds contained in many foods (16). Recently, rapid changes have impacted the food scenario, involving the appearance of several new products. These products—nutraceuticals, botanicals, and others—deeply influenced the market for their hybrid nature, located somewhere between ordinary food and medical drugs (17). According to market non food plants have created a renaissance in human statistics, the global functional foods and nutraceuticals health and nutrition research. At the same time, many markets are growing at a rate that is outpacing the traditional opportunities for the

Jawaharlal Nehru and the Perspective of Democracy

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Abstract : Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964) is widely acclaimed as one of the modern India. His remarkable personality was an unusual combination of an intellectual and a practical political leader. The role he played in the long struggle for national freedom, and later on as the greatest political leader of free India has had a profound impact on Indian political thinking. He belongs to that group of western educated elites who drew their inspiration mainly from the intellectual currents of the 19th and 20th centuries. The early part of his career was inspired by the ideas and impulses of modern democratic thought, and the later part of his career devoted to deeper appreciation of Indian history and philosophy, and enriched the basis for subsequent thought and action. By nature he was an intense nationalist and an open rebel against any form of authoritarianism. According to him national self-respect is essential for more aggressive to foreign rule. He was one of the chief architects who brought the independence struggle to a successful termination. Among Gnadhiji's great lieutenants in the struggle for freedom, Jawaharlal Nehru has a pre-eminent place. He was one of the uncompromised Indian freedom fighters who pioneered the concept of complete independence as the goal of Indian National Congress as opposed to the ideal of dominion status accepted by majority of top leaders of the congress. This paper aims at analyzing the Democratic ideas of Jawaharlal Nehru.

Key Words : Parliamentary Democracy, Democratic Humanist, National Self-Respect, Authoritarianism

Introduction :

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is not only the first Prime Minister of India but also the main gardener who sowed and flowered the spirit of democracy in a highly diverse country. He was a man of inclusive nature who lived a life absolutely devoted to India and for him this devotion rested on the edifice of democratic ideals. He conceptualized democracy in the western liberal framework where the election was to be organized in a regular fashion, with participation from all Indians who have full faith on their constitution and political institutions.

Jawaharlal Nehru and perspective of Democracy

Pandit Nehru considered democracy as the best form of government because he believed that it preserved the highest of human values. So his activities were largely guided by the ideals of democracy. He fully appreciated democratic values and methods. Nehru's emphasis on the all-sided development of individual in society made him to be a democratic humanist. As a matter of fact, it was his faith in the dignity of man, which led him to lay faith in the democratic system of government. Faith in the people is the essence of his concept of democracy.

Nehru considered that democracy best suited to our conditions and requirements. But he did not want our democratic system to be a replica of the system in some other country. Instead, he wanted the democracy in India to develop features that were essentially Indian. He wanted to have

Antibacterial Activities of Different Solvent Extract of Seed and Latex of *Carica Papaya* of Local Area.

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Abstract: The Papaya belongs to small family *Caricaceae*. It is the most widely cultivated fruit in India. This fruit is popular for its nutritional value as well as medicinal value. It shows antimicrobial activity. The antimicrobial activity of different solvent extract of seed and latex of *Carica Papaya* on gram negative and gram positive organisms e.g. *E. Coli*, *Bacillus Subtilis*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was observed and MIC was also determined.

Key Words : *Carica Papaya*, Antimicrobial Activity, MIC

Introduction:

Many herbal remedies individually or in combination have been recommended in different medical cases for the cure of various diseases. *Carica papaya* belongs to the family of *Caricaceae*, and several species of *Caricaceae* have been used as remedy against a variety of diseases (Alabi et al., 2012). *Carica papaya* is a plant having a wide range of pharmacological activities. The whole plant has its own medicinal value. Papaya is rich source of anti oxidant vitamin, the minerals and fiber (Arbind et al., 2013) In recent years, multiple drug resistance has developed due to indiscriminate use of existing antimicrobial drugs in the treatment of infectious diseases (Service 1995). This problem demands that a renewed effort to seek the antibacterial agents effective against the pathogenic microorganisms resistant to current antibiotics (Soulsby 2005). Besides, though synthetic antibiotics are strong medicines and save lives, they cause more harm than good when they are not used in right way. Therefore, there is also a need to develop alternative antimicrobial drugs for the treatment of infectious diseases from other sources. For this purpose several experiments by using phytochemicals have been done (Cordell 2000). Plants are rich in a wide variety of secondary metabolites such as tannins, terpenoids, alkaloids and flavonoids which *in vitro* show the antimicrobial properties and could serve as an alternative, effective, cheap and safe antibacterial for the treatment of microbial infections (Cowan 1999). Secondary metabolites are organic compounds that are not directly involved in the normal growth and reproduction of an organism.

The black seeds of the papaya are edible and have a sharp, spicy taste. They are sometimes ground and used as a substitute for black pepper. Dried papaya seeds actually look quite similar to peppercorns and can be used in just the same way. Grinding a couple over a meal, especially protein rich meals, is a simple way to add extra enzymes to your diet and improve your digestive health. The papaya seeds are very pungent and peppery, making them almost unpalatable. However the seeds

Psychrophiles Related With Food Contamination - A Review

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Abstract : The traditional perception that it is only the higher temperature is blamed as the main factor for food spoilage is now challenged by the recent researches done on refrigerated food. One of the most neglected areas has been the issue of psychrophilic pathogens which are related with refrigerated items in our households. Psychrophilic microorganisms grow at low temperature and have complex skills to adapt to extreme conditions of life. The degradative activities of the psychrophilic microorganisms cause food spoilage even in the refrigerator. When the hygiene of refrigerator is not maintained properly, it becomes the breeding ground for psychrophiles. These organisms change the texture, taste and other related aspects of the food items which might result in health problems. In this review paper an attempt has been made to study these microbes and the food they contaminate, also the mode of contamination and consequences and ways to prevent these pathogens.

Keywords: Psychrophilic microorganisms, food contamination.

Introduction

Contrary to common belief that hot environment is the breeding ground of pathogens; refrigerator also favours growth of pathogens. At any temperature at which water is available in a liquid state, there are some microorganisms which are able to grow. The microorganisms which cause spoilage of refrigerated foods are known as psychrophile or cryophile. The degradative activities of these microorganisms cause food spoilage, which are pathogenic or toxinogenic for humans and animals. Psychrophile name has its origins in 'psychro' from Greek, means 'cold' [1]. There has been considerable controversy over a definition of a psychrophile. Food microbiologists often like to consider anything that grows in the refrigerator and spoils food as psychrophile. Those microbiologists who are concerned with the mechanisms and biochemical aspects of cell growth do not accept that definition because several bacteria which are normally considered to be mesophilic will grow, albeit poorly, at refrigerated temperatures of about 4-7°C. A definition which has been widely accepted is that of Stokes (1963) who defined psychrophiles as microorganisms which grow rapidly enough at 0°C to be macroscopically visible as a colony in about one week [2]. He further subdivided them into obligate psychrophiles, with an optimum growth temperature of below 20°C, and facultative psychrophiles, with an optimum of 20°C or above. It was thought for many years that microorganisms fitting the definition of obligate psychrophiles were very rare or did not exist. However, recent observations of bacteria and yeast collected from the oceans and from soil and water in the colder regions of the world have shown that microorganisms with very low temperature optima exist. These microorganisms grow everywhere on Earth representing a large fraction of the surface of our planet with temperature below 15°C. The specific characteristics of psychrophilic bacteria that support them to survive at low temperature are- increased proportion of unsaturated fatty acid in the cell membrane giving in more

Male Breast Cancer: An Overlooked Menace

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Abstract : Misconceptions about breast cancer in the male originated from two major biases in the literature: 1) a great proportion of the published cases dates back several decades, when a high proportion of individuals did not come to medical attention until late in their disease, and 2) the majority is highly selected in that it includes those patients specifically referred to major medical centers (Panettiere, 1974). Thus, Male Breast Cancer (MBC) has been overlooked for a very long time, but its augmented prevalence over the past years, researchers had shifted their focus in this field.

As the article goes on to speak, Male Breast Cancer (MBC) is a subtype of cancer that originates from the breast tissues of men. Since, it is quite an abnormal phenomenon a lot of studies have been conducted in this field for the past few years. It is quite similar to the type that is prevalent among female in various ways. However, the gene susceptible for male breast cancer is a distinguishing factor. Breast cancer genes mainly involves BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes. Mutations in the BRCA2 gene is mostly effective and responsible for development of breast cancer in men. Also, non genetic factors like carcinogenicity are also responsible.

Based, on these speculations this article shows various experimental studies on MBC that highlights the above mentioned factors. The first study involves impact of carcinogens such as automotive gasoline puts forward the conclusion that prolonged exposure to carcinogens is an obvious cause for contracting this disease. The study done on 56 control subjects of the national pension fund in Denmark, very well establishes the direct relationship between potential exposure to the carcinogen and risks of developing cancer.

The second study emphasizes more on the genetic factors that play a pivotal role in the development of this disease. Hansen, (2000) differentiated cancer susceptible genes into various categories based on their impact on the human population. This study is quite a reason to infer that BRCA2 genes are most likely the cause of this disease. On the other hand, genes like CHEK2 induce MBC but fail to increase the level of its seriousness. Apart from the cancer causing genes, certain epigenetic factors have also been described by Hansen, describes the impact of microRNA and DNA methylation on induction of mutations, finally leading to abnormal cell growth (development of cancer) and fatality.

Key Words : Genetic Factors, Malignant Progression, Occupational Hazards, Genetic alterations, Epigenetic Influences

1. Introduction

Cancer is a group of diseases involving abnormal cell growth with the potential to invade or spread to other parts of the body. They form a subset of neoplasms. A neoplasm or tumor is a group of cells that have undergone unregulated growth and will often form a mass or lump, but may be