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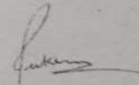
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Heteronormativity and the Marginalization of Third Gender: An Analysis of Arundhati Roy's

The Ministry of Utmost Happiness

Abstract

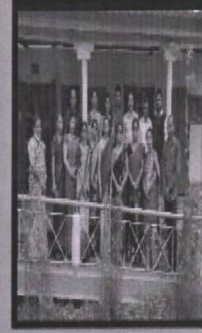
Indian society seems to be highly patriarchal which is expected to cherish heteronormativity, i.e. the assumption that heterosexuality is the only sexual orientation or the sexual and marital relations are happened to be with people of two opposite sexes. This heteronormativity believes only on the binary construction of gender identity, either masculinity or femininity and propels the non-heterosexual gender identities to the margin tagging them as unnatural, abnormal, deviant, queer, sick and so on. The Queer Theory questions the heterosexual framework and gives space to those whose identities and behaviours do not adhere to their biological sexes. Although Indian government legally acknowledges the Third Gender (the category of LGBT) which may be lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or gender queer but in the practical sense, they are yet far away to be accepted as "normal" human being by the society. Arundhati Roy's long-awaited second novel, *The Ministry of Utmost Happiness* (2017) brings the issue of Third Gender by depicting a transgender character named Anjum who was born as a hermaphrodite. After being humiliated, ridiculed and suffered a great deal in the family as well in social spheres, ze¹

¹ Gender neutral pronoun for he/she.

জ্ঞানম

দুমহীরা ই-আলোচনী

প্রথম বছর, দ্বিতীয় সংখ্যা, ২০২০



তত্ত্বাবধায়ক : ফুলপাহি নাথ

সম্পাদকদ্বয় : কৃষ্ণা সোণোরাল
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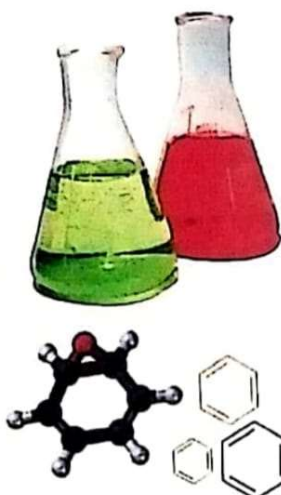
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STUDIES ON MEDICINAL PLANTS OF SUALKUCHI AREA OF KAMRUP DISTRICT, ASSAM

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ABSTRACT:

The present study is carried out to document and analyze the medicinal plants of Sualkuchi area of Kamrup district, Assam during the year 2018 -2019. The study includes the plants which are traditionally use directly as medicine or use for preparation of various alternative medicines. During the period of survey a total 199 species of medicinal plant belonging to 163 genera and 78 families are recorded. The most dominant families are Asteraceae and Euphorbiaceae with 11 numbers of species each and Solanaceae with 9 species. Some rare medicinal plants reported from the area are *Andrographis paniculata*, *Acorus calamus*, *Asparagus racemosus*, *Bacopa monnieri*, *Boerhaavia diffusa*, *Butea monosperma*, *Rauwolfia serpentina*, *Mucuna Pruriens*, *Cotton tiglium*, *Piperlongum*, *Wdellia calendulacea*.

Key Words: - Sualkuchi area, Medicinal plants

INTRODUCTION:

The term "medicinal plant" includes various types of plants used in herbalism ("herbology" or "herbal medicine"). The earliest literature on Indian medical practice appeared during the Vedic period in India (Joshi and Joshi, 2013). Most of the drugs used in modern medicine and ancient Indian medicinal system are of plant origin. Among ancient civilizations, India has been known to be rich repository of medicinal plants. The forest in India is the principal repository of large number of medicinal plants, which are largely collected as raw materials for manufacture of pharmaceutical products. About 8,000 herbal remedies have been codified in AYUSH systems in India. Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Folk (tribal) medicines are the major systems of indigenous medicines. Indian systems of medicine 'Ayurveda', 'Sidha' and 'Unani' entirely, and homeopathy to some extent, depend on plant materials or their derivatives for treatment of human ailments (Prajapati *et al.*, 2003, Saikia and Khan, 2011).

ENTOMOPHAGY – A STEP FORWARD FOR FUTURE FOOD SECURITY

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Introduction:

Thomas Robert Malthus, an English cleric, and scholar, published his Theory on Population Growth in his 1798 writings, where he mentioned that population will grow in geometric progression and food supply will grow in arithmetic progression. Now, after about two centuries, population outburst seems to lead towards Malthusian catastrophe. Man has bred himself into starvation by consuming arithmetically increased food sources. It is widely accepted that by 2050 the world will host 9 billion people. To accommodate this number, current food production will need to almost double. Land is scarce and expanding the area devoted to farming is rarely a viable or sustainable option. To meet the food and nutrition challenges of today – there are nearly 1 billion chronically hungry people worldwide – and tomorrow, what we eat and how we produce it needs to be re-evaluated. Inefficiencies need to be rectified and food

waste reduced. We need to find new ways of growing food. Entomophagy, the consumption of insects by humans, may be an alternative source of future food. It is practiced in many countries around the world, predominantly in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Insects as food and feed emerge as an especially relevant issue in the twenty-first century due to the rising cost of animal protein, food and feed insecurity, environmental pressures, population growth and increasing demand for protein among the middle classes. Thus, alternative solutions to conventional livestock and feed sources urgently need to be found. The consumption of insects, or entomophagy, therefore contributes positively to the environment and to health and livelihoods (Anon., 2013).

The edible insects, its type, the scope of its cultivation, preservation, and commercialization; and use of insects in different countries in general and North East India in particular is reviewed briefly in this article.

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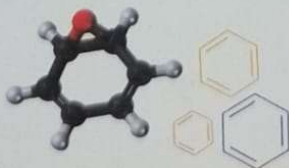
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NEED OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION FOR PRESERVING THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

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Abstract:

Environment is the main source of life. The word "Environment" has been derived from the French word "Environner" meaning encircling or surrounding. Environment not only directs but it determines the existence, growth and development of all living being in the earth. Earth's environment has been changed drastically during the last three decades. The present day world is facing with the great problems of environment degradation and pollution. Urbanization, industrialization, rapid growth of population etc. have given rise to the serious problems of environmental degradation.

Due to degraded nature, the possibilities of natural hazards like drought, inadequate rains, acid rains, etc. causing destruction or health of all living species. At present it has been realized all over the world that the environmental issues like global warming, ozone depletion, acid rains etc. are not only natural issues but are global. Human beings

are mainly responsible for all these. The basic objective of this paper is to evaluate the need and significance of environmental education in preserving the environmental degradation.

Keywords: Environmental education, environmental degradation, environmental pollution.

Introduction:

In Present scenario of rapid population growth and globalization, our environment is under serious threat from degradation and losing its biodiversity. In the present century, environmental degradation has emerged as a major global concern for the survival of living species. Both developing and developed nations are facing serious environmental problems. However some of the problems are of global magnitude such as global warming of the planet earth, depletion of ozone layer, while the others are specially confined to localized region. Their divesting effects are on all the

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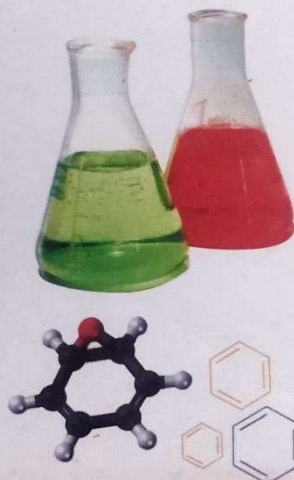
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TITLE OF THE PAPER: AUTONOMOUS CAR— AN IMMINENT REALITY OF THE NEAR FUTURE

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Abstract:

An autonomous car is a vehicle capable of sensing its environment and operating without human involvement. A human passenger is not required to take control of the vehicle at any time, nor is a human passenger required to be present in the vehicle at all. An autonomous car can go anywhere a traditional car goes and do everything that an experienced human driver does. In the past five years, autonomous driving has gone from "may be possible" to "definitely possible" to "inevitable" to "how did anyone ever think this wasn't inevitable?" to "now commercially available." In December 2018, Waymo, the company that emerged from Google's self-driving-car project, officially started its commercial self-driving-car service in the suburbs of Phoenix. The details of the program—it's available only to a few hundred vetted riders, and human safety operators will remain behind the wheel. People are now paying for robot rides. Waymo will expand the

service's capability and availability over time. Also smaller startups like May Mobility and Drive.ai are running small-scale but revenue-generating shuttle services. Every significant automaker is pursuing the tech, eager to rebrand and rebuild itself as a "mobility provider". Ride-hailing companies like Lyft and Uber are hustling to dismiss the profit-gobbling human drivers who now shuttle their users about. Tech giants like Apple, IBM, and Intel are looking to carve off their slice of the pie. Countless startups have materialized to fill niches in a burgeoning ecosystem, focusing on laser sensors, compressing mapping data, setting up service centers, and more.

The Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) currently defines 6 levels of driving automation ranging from Level 0 (fully manual) to Level 5 (fully autonomous). These levels have been adopted by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

- **Level 0:** All major systems are controlled by humans

* *Corresponding Author*

SPECIAL RADICALS WITH GENERAL CLASSES OF NEAR-RING MODULES

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Abstract:

We deal with Special Radicals in Near-ring modules. In this paper, we introduce the concept of Radicals with general classes of Near-Ring Modules for each near-ring R , let M_R be a class (possibly empty) of R -modules M with $RM \neq 0$ and study several features of this radicals with general classes in near-ring modules.

Introduction:

The study of Radicals with general classes of near-ring modules is done by Andrunakievich, G.F Birkenmeier, H. Heatherly introduced another notion of Radicals with general classes of near-ring modules. G.L. Booth and N.J. Groenewald extended the Andrunakievich-G.F. Birkenmeier definition to near-ring and defined a near-ring R to be classes. In this section, we generalize these ideas to any R -module M .

Preliminaries:

In this section, we recall some preliminary definitions and results to used in the sequel.

1.1 Definition:

For each near-ring R , let M_R be a class (possibly empty) of R -modules M with $RM \neq 0$. Then we define

$$\rho(R) = \bigcap \{ (0:M)_R : M \in M_R \}.$$

Now let $M = \{M_R : \text{Risaneer is near-ring}\}.$

1.2 Definition:

The class M is called a general class of near-ring modules if it satisfies the following conditions.

(G1) If $I \triangleleft R$ and $M \in M_{\frac{R}{I}}$, then $M \in M_R$.

(G2) If $M \in M_R$ and $I \triangleleft R$ such that $I \subseteq (0:M)_R$, then $M \in M_{\frac{R}{I}}$.

(G3) If $\rho(R) = 0$ then $Mi \neq \phi$ for all nonzero ideals I of R .

(G4) If $Mi \neq \phi$ whenever $0 \neq I \triangleleft R$, then $\rho(R) = 0$.

In view of the above definition, we record the following observations made by Veldsman in [7].

STUDY OF DC CONDUCTIVITY OF MUGA AND ERI SILK FIBRES FOUND IN ASSAM

Chandrama kalita

(Research scholar of Assam down Town University) Arup.J.D.Sarma
(Associate professor Assam down town University, Department of Physics)

3.5.1. Introduction:

Natural fibres, in general, are high polymeric dielectrics and possess a notably high amount of resistivity. As a rule their electrical conductivity should increase in temperature. For the study of dielectric properties normal Muga and Eri fibres is used.

The aim of this paper is to study the DC conductivity of Muga and Eri silk fibres found in Assam with the help of formula

$\rho = RA/L$, applying the value from LCR meter which is done in the IASST, Guwahati.

Materials and Method

Muga and Eri cocoons, the basic materials for the present investigation, were collected from central silk board (Regional Muga and Research station) of Boko and Nalbari Dhamdhama.

Result and Discussion:

DC CONDUCTIVITY OF ERI AND MUGA FIBRES:

Table 4.15- DC CONDUCTIVITY OF MUGA SILK

logf	303	323	343	363	383	403	423
1.62	4.2×10^{-5}	3.5×10^{-5}	3.7×10^{-5}	3.5×10^{-5}	3.6×10^{-6}	2.9×10^{-6}	3.9×10^{-2}
2	2.2×10^{-5}	4.4×10^{-5}	4.3×10^{-5}	3.5×10^{-5}	4.2×10^{-5}	3.3×10^{-5}	7.2×10^{-5}
2.69	1.4×10^{-7}	4.2×10^{-4}	1.3×10^3	5.08×10^{-5}	1.3×10^{-5}	1.3×10^{-6}	1.3×10^{-7}
3	2.4×10^{-7}	2.2×10^{-4}	2.2×10^7	1.3×10^6	2.3×10^{-7}	2.3×10^{-7}	2.3×10^{-4}
3.69	1.6×10^4	6.3×10^{-4}	6.2×10^{-4}	$.0002 \times 10^7$	6.2×10^{-4}	6.3×10^{-4}	6.2×10^{-5}
4	1.2×10^{-3}	1.21×10^{-3}	1.1×10^3	6.3×10^4	9.0×10^{-3}	1.2×10^{-3}	1.2×10^{-2}
4.69	1.2×10^{-2}	1.2×10^{-2}	1.1×10^2	1.1×10^7	1.2×10^{-2}	1.2×10^{-2}	1.1×10^{-2}
5	2.1×10^{-2}	2.1×10^{-2}	2.2×10^2	1.1×10^2	2.2×10^{-2}	2.2×10^{-2}	2.2×10^{-2}
5.69	1.7×10^{-3}	1.7×10^{-3}	1.7×10^5	2.2×10^2	1.7×10^{-6}	1.7×10^{-6}	1.7×10^{-6}
6	2399×10^{-3}	2399×10^{-3}	1.4×10^6	1.7×10^2	4.1×10^6	4.1×10^{-5}	4.2×10^{-5}