

◆ Editorial

Inheritance of past is the present 'Heritage'. In this issue Prof Krishna Roy in her essay 'Role of Vitamin D in Alzheimer's Disease: A review' had enlightened the concept of deficiency of the vitamin D, how is associated with the progression of dementia, specially in said case. Vitamin D is synthesized in body with the help of sunlight. In another paper Dr Samiran Ghosh identifies LD association of marker SNPs significantly contributing low level of 25(OH)D at chromosomal level for genes engaged in skin pigmentation pathway in different continental population, highlighting probable genetic basis of Vitamin D synthesis in skin and deficiency in circulation. Nature remains the foundation of mankind. Dr Mohua Chatterjee explains the importance of environmentally sustainable behavior in her review 'A Probe into the Link between Connectedness to Nature and Environmentally Sustainable Behavior'. The loss of connection with nature makes people indifferent toward environmental degradation and damage; whereas, the closeness shared with nature makes them empathetic and concerned about the natural world. In the next paper Najnin Khatun and Dr Smita Ray, highlighted on another gift of nature, Basil in the paper 'Molecular markers assisted characterization of the genus *Ocimum*'. In the paper entitled 'Synthesis, characterization and redox properties of some O,N,O-pincer complexes of oxovanadium species.', Dr Paramita Majumder described the role of Dipicolinic acid (H_2L^1) as a pincer ligand towards oxovanadium (IV) species in presence of another ligand like bipyridine (L^2) or phenanthroline (L^3) in refluxing ethanol to produce mixed ligand complexes.

Dr Parama Raha and Abhinandita Roy in the paper 'Biodiversity status and conservation of Rudrasagar Lake – A Ramsar site in Tripura, India' reports that Shannon biodiversity index for the bird population had signified that the bird population in this lake is moderately diverse. Baer's Pochard, which is a critically endangered diving duck and Three striped roofed turtle, whose IUCN status is critically endangered is also present in that lake. In the paper 'Trend in the arrival of migratory birds in Kulik Wildlife Sanctuary, West Bengal, India during 2010-2020' Shreoshi Das and Dr. Adrita Chakrabarti also report on the general trend of a gradual increment is seen among the overall migratory bird count in Kulik Wildlife Sanctuary. A. Choudhury and Dr. Rupa Pal in their paper 'Strengthening Nevanlinna's Five value theorem for difference operator' explained importance of Nevanlinna's Theorem.

The article, '*Introducing Savitribai Phule: A Translation of her Speeches*' by Dr. Piyali Gupta is an excellent work on the speeches of Savitri Bhai Phule which were published in Marathi in the year 1892. Dr. Gupta has undertaken the laborious task of translating Savitri's speeches on several areas of social reforms which throws light on mass education, women's emancipation and oppressive forces of Brahminical patriarchy. As a prolific author and orator, her first book *Kavya Phule* (Blossoms of Poetry) appeared in 1854 and the second one *Bavan Kashi Subodh Ratnakar* (The Ocean of Pure Gems) was published in 1891. In this article, her speeches are divided broadly into five segments: occupation or *udyog*, dissemination of knowledge or *vidyadaan*, virtue or *sadacharan*, addictions or *vyasane* and debt or *karj*. This brilliant effort by Dr Gupta will

expose to the non-Marathi speaking people, the gamut of work which Savitri Bhai had carried throughout her life.

Dr Susmita Sengupta's paper titled '*Archaeological Evidences of Early Indian Drama*' talks about the popular forms of public and private entertainment used in India since the pre-historic times. The evidences gathered from the rich gallery of cave paintings point to a highly evolved form of entertainment of the settlers. The deified animal figures, hunting dances, magico – religious rituals of the Mesolithic people had dramatic element in them. Dr. Sengupta has wonderfully depicted that drama or dramatic performance or any kind of performance as such was very much a communal civic activity among the Indus people. Puppet, masks, musical instruments, dancing statues all point to a highly evolved performance style of the Indus valley people. The famous dancing girl figurine and other dancing figures discovered from Harappa, are a pointer to this fact. This paper highlights those archaeological discoveries of theatre architecture from all over the subcontinent testifies to a vibrant dramatic tradition of the ancient Indians.

'The Influence of Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika Philosophy on Anumitivāda of Bhaṭṭaśaṅkuka' by Poulomi Saha focuses four great exponents named Bhaṭṭalollaṭa, Bhaṭṭaśaṅkuka, Bhaṭṭanāyaka and Abhinavagupta and their respective theories named 'Utpattivāda', 'Anumitivāda', 'Bhuktivāda' and 'Abhivyaktivāda' on Bharata's rasasūtra have marked a unique field of academic interest by their valued expositions flavoured with different theories of philosophy. Poulomi has argued that the original doctrines of earlier interpreters could not be found till date, but they are introduced with their conclusions through various texts such as Abhinavabhāratī, Kāvya prakāśa, Rasagan-gādhara, Dhvanyāloka-Locana etc.

Colonization of Brahmaputra Valley by the English East India Company, followed by the issues of immigration of non Assamese population, regional politics, and controversy over language and ethnicity have been brilliantly covered by Nivedita Chakraborty in her article '*Sylhet Referendum of 1947: A "forgotten" saga of Indian History*'. She has argued that how massive intimidation, irregularities and the verdict of the referendum was in favour of excluding Sylhet from Indian Union. Muslim majority Sylhet was slashed out permanently and became a part of East Pakistan.

'Oggorbhatta ebong tarpor: Bangladesher Kobita' by Dr. Sharmishtha Niyogi throws light on the food habit of Bengalis from ancient times and how this has been reflected in different forms in literature. Not only medieval Bengali literature (*Charjapada*, *Srikrishnakairtan*, *Mangal kabya*) but also modern Bengali prose and poetry deal with Bengali's typical association with rice or *bhaat*. In this article, Dr Niyogi has shown how the notion of untouchability deprived socially backward classes from their right to food (rice/ *bhaat*). Even the contemporary literature reflected the harsh power politics both in West Bengal and Bangladesh that posed a challenge to this basic right. The craving/love for food (rice or *bhaat*) became an integral part of Bengali identity.

Dr Balaram Das in his scholarly work '*Bangla vasha charchay Bangali I.C.S Ramesh Chandra Dutta*' has explicitly described how R.C. Dutt who was hard core westernised and brought up in an anglicised atmosphere was deeply influenced by the writings of the nineteenth century social reformers. Dutt has realised that, in spite of the advent of western education, nineteenth century Bengali intelligentsia were comfortable with Bengali as their medium of expression. Dr. Das has shown that Dutta had imbibed within himself the anti-imperialist feelings which were reflected in the various writings of the western educated Bengali middle class.

'*Swadhinatar Panchabarshiki:Pratham Sadharon Nirbachaner Prekkhapote Pashchim-bongo*' by Dr.Anjan Saha is an exceptional paper where he explains the situations of the first election (1952) in West Bengal after independence. As a newly independent state how West Bengal performed in the first election in terms of its huge population, poor economic conditions and political pressures from the ruling party were discussed in detail in this paper.

Arpita Dey in her paper titled '*Sampratik sasnkrito natyosahitye Siddheswar Chattopadhyay er abodan*' highlighted the contribution of Siddheswar Chattopadhyay who had introduced a new tradition in Sanskrit literature. He had written four plays in Sanskrit where the socio-economic conditions of post-independence India was clearly depicted. Exploitation of the masses, corruptions and malpractices threatened the life of the Indian people. Arpita has shown how Siddheswar Chattopadhyay had introduced these modern themes in his plays and opened a novel style in Sanskrit literature.

Mugdho Majumdar's paper '*Ramprasad Sen o samakalin Bangla*' throws light on the eighteenth-century Bengal's socio economic cultural and religious scenarios and how Ramprasad Sen's creativity was deeply influenced by the crisis of this transition phase in Bengal. In almost all the works of Ramprasad sorrows and miseries of the indigenous population of Bengal was reflected.

Dr. Amrita Bagchi

Dr. Samiran Ghosh