



Review of Mission in Assam and from newspaper reports published from time to time. The 2nd Common Review Mission Report of the NRHM revealed many drawbacks in the healthcare sector of Assam like non-functional of blood storage unit, unhygienic toilet facilities, missing of oxygen cylinder and emergency drugs in emergency room, irregularity of Reagents supply in health centre, shortage of drugs at most of the health facilities including DH, poor supply of dental consumables. The report said that one important worrying area is the failure of the state government to utilize the available funds optimally to strengthen the healthcare infrastructure and delivery at the grassroots.

In order to overcome those difficulties in the implementation process of NRHM in Assam an in-depth search for remedies and alternatives is very important. A special and sustained focus is highly imperative to bring about a change for the better.

It is recommended that the government should make immediate appointment of health personnel at those health centres where there is shortfall of manpower. Besides importance should be given to provide adequate infrastructure and improving sanitation facilities at health centre. For the maintenance of these there should be a strong monitoring committee.

It is recommended that the health staff should be given training on the concepts underlying the mission and the role and responsibilities of the community and PRI members. Orientation of PRI members should be arranged in all districts of the state. NGOs could be involved in strengthening PRIs in a variety of ways including consciousness rising, improving sanitation facilities in households, capacity building and facilitating monitoring facilities. It is also recommended to make partnership with NGOs mostly for special drives for immunization, malaria, blindness control, HIV/AIDS control, activation of VHSC etc. There should be a strong vigilance committee for management of fund under NRHM. It is also recommended that focus

of JSY should not only be on promoting institutional delivery but promoting safe delivery as well as post natal care. Emphasis should also be given on revitalize local health tradition and mainstream AYUSH into public health system. It is also recommended that the government should give importance on improving transport and communication system in collaboration with local NGOs in order to avail all health facilities to the remote areas which will have additional benefit of civil society and public private collaboration.

Focusing upon the above findings new policy measures could be suggested as well as feasible way of fighting against the hurdles could be planned and carried out. To conclude it is suggested that to ensure better outcome from the schemes and policies under NRHM, the state government should emphasize more on implementation rather only on planning. Strong role should also be played by the civil society at each and every level.

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- (Footnotes)¹ RHS 2008 □

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PARENTS' PERSPECTIVES EDUCATING THE EDUCATORS

Shafiqul Hussain

The age old vicious circle of false premises and principles princetuating themselves must be broken before we can hope to reduce the difficulties of education, lighten the burden of parents, and correct the faults of their children. This is not possible without a rehabilitation of the parents. It we are to have better children, the parents must become better educators. They must learn to understand children, to know what goes on in their minds and so comprehend the motives for their actions. Secondly, they must learn to distinguish between the correct, that is the effective methods of training and the wrong and worthless.

However, it must be recognized that knowledge is not enough. Many teachers who were endowed with the most profound pedagogical insight and achieved the highest success with other people's children have failed miserably with their own. One of the most glaring examples was Rousseau himself, the pioneer of modern pedagogy.

Fathers and mothers have also many emotional obstacles to surmount. Emotional mal-adjustment is the consequence of wrong attitudes, such as defensiveness toward life, anxiety for the future, the struggle for power. The education of the educators, the key problems of modern pedagogy, must be attached from two sides. Enlightenment, the transmission of necessary factual knowledge, is one objective, the other is the development of the educators' personalities. Parents are themselves like children and sometimes "Problem" children who must be "brought up". But it is not an easy matter to influence adults from without, to a great extent they will have to accept the responsibility of educating themselves. They must learn to know and understand themselves. They must first overcome their distrust of themselves in order to adopt a balanced, confident attitude toward their children. Then and only then, can they desert from a struggle for power and avoid the conflicts that disturb their child's harmonious development.

It is worth mentioning that if we wish to increase our enjoyment of our children and to strengthen our own educational efficiency we must work toward our own improvement. We must be ready to re-orient and reform ourselves time and again and to learn from our children as well as from our own experience. We must be willing to accept all the moral obligations which we lay upon our children. when we realize that the observance of order and regularity is fundamental to the child's development we must submit ourselves to the same regularity and to consistency. If we are unseemly, we can expect to contribute little to our child's conformity.



The behavior of the child is its actual answer to our behavior. Education is not a mechanical device imposed from above, the child is not merely the insensible object of our will. The rearing of children implies a constant interaction between parent and child. Parents' and children's actions correspond as the participants in a dialogue respond to each other. The resultant process is called education and is the product of activity on both sides. The child's behavior corresponds to and changes with the behaviour of the persons around him. The child's ability to adapt itself to the persons with whom it is in to contact is greater than that of adults. His personality is not yet fixed and he is more keenly observant, more sensitive and more flexible. we must learn to recognize in our child's behavior the reflection of our own disposition and character.

The Position of Mother

The most important person in a child's life is the mother. It is she who, from the hour of the child's birth, is most immediately concerned with the child; and even in the earliest infancy he responds to her behavior. For the child, either boy or girl, is most closely attached to its mother unless she fails in her function. Even outside duties which prevent her from spending much time with her child do not necessarily deprive her of her place of honour in her child's life. All she needs to do is to prove to the child that she, the child's first and most constant companion, is absolutely trustworthy and dependable in all her relations with him. Understanding, sympathy and a little tenderness will give the mother a permanent lease on the affections of the child. All other attributes of motherhood-anxiety, solicitude, indulgence, vigilance and the like are unnecessary and even harmful. The warmth the child needs and naturally expects from her can most often be adequately expressed in a minimum of words or actions. Thus, even the business or professional woman can give her child what he needs from a mother, especially as the child grows older. She can always provide an element of permanent and security in "the racing fight of men and things".

A governess, however capable and affectionate, can not replace the mother, owing to the restrictions on time and responsibilities that generally are put on her activities. But where a governess fails, a stepmother may often succeed. There is sufficient evidence to prove that stepmother and foster mothers can be accepted as mothers in the fullest sense of the word.

The Position of the Father

The father's significance for the child is derived from position allotted to the male in society. The father has a definite function in the development of his children, even in families where the mother tries to occupy typical man's position. He is still the wielder of vented masculine authority in the family, and he is still the main wage-earner and chief provider. His foremost characteristic in the eyes of the child is his quality as a worker was a member of a trade or profession. This is true even during persons of unemployment which are considered exceptions to the general rule. The father is generally regarded as the practical and efficient member of the family who has and exercises some special ability.

The influence of the father is often reflected in the child's attitude toward work and practical achievement. It is the father who is best equipped to spur him on to make something of himself; but conversely, it is also the father who can easily discourage him so that a boy doubts whether he can ever be a "real men" and a girl assumes that her efficiency will never amount to anything. Hence I would like to mention that under no circumstances should the children become aware of differences between the parents. Especially important for the children are the accord or discord between father and mother and the character of the their relationship. Both parents have the functions of assisting the child in the development of the harmonious personalithy, guiding and stimulating his physical, intellectual and emotional growth through his social adjustment. □

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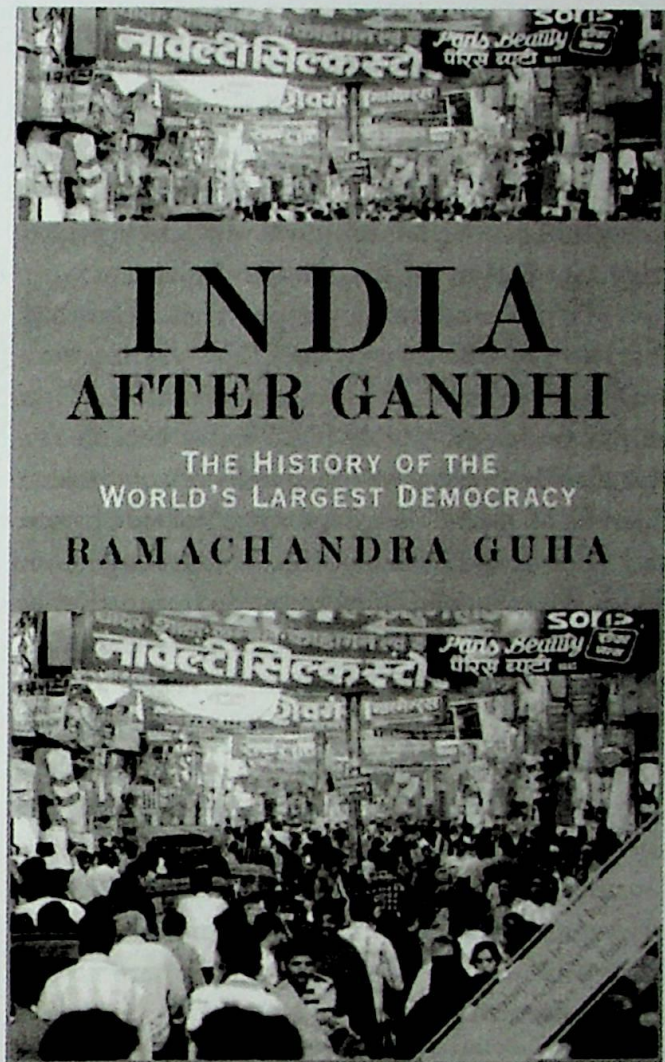


Book Review

India After Gandhi

Dipanjali Devi

The year 1947 marked a new beginning for India as it commences the long march of the country to overcome the stigma of colonialism, poverty, underdevelopment, near total illiteracy, wide prevalence of diseases and social injustice. The anti-British struggle had mobilised the people not only against the British imperialist but also against social injustices like untouchability and socio-economic disparity. The national movement had aroused great expectations among different sections of the society that with the end of the colonial rule the country will witness rapid economic growth and social prosperity. Colonialism had far-reaching negative impact on agriculture and industrial development of the country. During this period an agrarian structure evolved which was dominated by landlords, moneylenders, merchants in one hand and on the other hand impoverished cultivators, small peasants and sharecroppers. At a time when agriculture in developed countries witnessed revolutionised technologies, there was near absence of change in the technology and primitive implements continued. Lopsided industrial development was another important dimension. India after independence has to strive for achieving all these critical things for its people. The book under review deals overwhelmingly with such achievements and failure of India since independence. Ramchandra Guha's book *India After Gandhi*— *the History of the World's Largest Democracy*, definitely attracts readers interested in post-colonial development in India. While the book delves into certain pertinent issues such as partition refugees, princely state and challenges of Indian state formation, the making of the Indian constitution by accommodating the diversity of the country etc. Further,



*The History of the
World's Largest
Democracy*
Ramchandra Guha,
Picador India,
2007; pages 898 Rs.
595



the book highlighted the challenges faced by the Indian nation state from regionalism particularly from peninsular India and Kashmir. On Kashmir, Guha's book devoted a good part. Most interesting aspect of the book is that it highlighted the emergence of certain institutions which have played important part in making modern India.

"While introducing the first plan Nehru had that it was obvious to me that we have to industrialise India as rapidly as Possible. That objective was given pride place in the second five year plan. Its drafting was the handiwork of prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, a Cambridge-trained physicist and statistician.... Mahalanobis was among other things the man who brought modern statistict to India. In 1931 he set up the Indian statistical Institute (ISI) in Calcutta... in Feb 1949, Mahalanobis was appointed honorary statistical adviser to the Union Cabinet. The next year he helped establish the National Sample Survey (NSS) and the year following, the Central Statistical Organization (CSO)... the NSS and the CSO are two reasons why India has a set of official statistics more reliable then those found anywhere else in non-western world (Pp206-7)."

Since the second planning, Mahalanobis contribution to theory and proctice of five year planning in India had become most pertinent. Mahalanobis true to his responsibility had dialogue with economists like Joan Robinson, Wassily Leontief etc. In the second five year plan, while outlining the objective he observed that the first objective was to attain a rapid growth of the national economy by increasing the scope and importance of the public sector and in this way to advance to a 'socialistic pattern of society.' Emphasis was given on capital goods in the same plan period. This part of the book also highlighted on the construction of some famous dams (including Bhakra- Nangal Dam) during this period (1954).

The book has given a good account of India's post colonial conflicts with neighbouring countries. In the third part of the book in a chapter entitled

'Exerience of Defeat' discussed the chinese aggression of 1962. Nehru observed 'Nothing in my long political career has hurt me more and grieved me more' then the hostile and unfriendly twist given in India-China relations in recent years, culminating in what is in effect a Chinese invasion'. The war had severe negative impact on the moral of Prime Minister and the great leader of India's Freedom struggle Jawaharlal Nehru. "On 28 October the American ambassador went to see prime minister. Nehru 'was frail, brittle and seemed small and old. He was obviously desperately tired'. India must have military aid from the west, he said. Soon Britain and America were sending transport planes with arms and ammunition" (Pp333-34). The Indo-China war had "underlined the Chinese superiority in arms, communications, strategy, logistics and planning. According to defence ministry statistics, 1,383 Indian soldiers had been killed, 3,968 were taken prisoner while 1,696 were still missing. These losses were small by the standards of modern warfare, yet the war represented a massive defeat in the Indian imagination (Pp333-36)".

the Lalbahadur Shashtri's short tenure as prime minister has been highlighted and adequate space has been given to Indira Gandhi's legendry movement of Jayprakash Narayan against corruption and emergency a have been highlighted in the book. The emergence of Naxalite movement, the movement of tribals of Jharkhand, Naga Movement, Assam agitation, Khalistan movement etc have been elaborately discussed. The book focused on the sharp departure of Rajiv Gandhi government in the economic front. His first budget "sought to remove some of the controls and checks in what was one of the most tightly regulated economies in the world. The trade regime was liberalized... the Indian economy, said the prime minister in February 1985, had got 'Caught in a vicious circle of creating more and more controls. Controls really lead to all the corruption ... the latter half of the 1980s was a good time for Indian business. Industry grew at a healthy



rate of 5.5 percent per year... market capitalization rose from Rs 68 billion in 1980 to Rs 550 billion in 1989 (P 587)." On the other hand the socio-economic decline of the poorer section of India also became visible during this period. "In the autumn of 1985 a series of starvation death were reported from the tribal district of Orissa... more then 1000 deaths were reported from the districts of Koraput and Kalahandi alone (P. 589)."

Another striking feature of Indian society since Independence is the emergence of the Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Castes (OBC) politics to the centre stage. The disadvantaged groups who were marginalised for centuries started mobilizing themselves on the basis of caste idantity. The Backward Classes Commission better known as Mandal Commission got solid support from the leaders of OBC. And gradually these SC and OBC became dominant force of Indian politics. In the chapter entitled *Rights*, the author Ramchandra Guha one of best historians of contemporary India focused the role of Lalu Prasad Yadav, Mulayam Singh Yadav and particularly of Kanshi Ram in mobilising the OBC and the Dalits groups (Pp.605-19). Further, the book delves into issues such as emergence of coalition governments, "In the fifteen years between 1989 and 200, the country was ruled by seven different goverments and had six different prime minister... the rise of coalition government is a manifestation of the widening and deepening of democracy in India. Different regions and different groups have acquired a greater stake in the system... this deepening of democracy has come at a cost - that of a steady loss of coherence in public policy (p665)."

India in 1990s witnessed a paradigm shift in its economic policy. The *license- permit- quota- raj* was brought to an end and economy was liberalised. The then prime minister (1991) P.V Narasimha Rao appointed an apolitical economist Dr. Manmohan Singh as his finance minister. Dr. singh in 1960s wrote his Oxford Dphil thesis suggesting that India should open its economy and

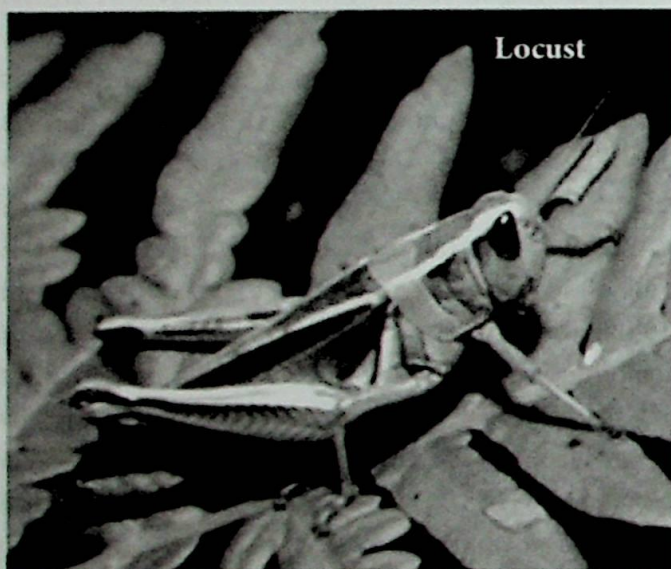
should go for open trade regime. "Industrial licensing will henceforth be abolished for all industries, except those specified, irrespective of levels of investment... there was also a liberalization of service sector, with private players being encouraged to invest in insurance, banking, telecommunications and air travels- sectors previously under more or less under complete state control... (Pp 694-95)." Increased competition and entry of foreign companies has led to greater productivity and cheaper prices benefitting consumers. The surge in economic growth has led an expansion in the size and influence of Indian middle class and this ever expanding middle class has become the prime target for all those new companies that entered into the Indian market. The reforms of 1990s had far reaching impact on the economy of the country, many foreign firms coming in to tap the Indian market. "Between 1991 and 2000 the government approved more then 10,000 investment proposal by foreign companies, if all fructified, they would be worth a staggering \$ 20,000 million... of the projects that actually got off the ground, the most visible brands were in the consumer sector : car made by Ford and Honda, TVs by Samsung, phones by Nokia and drinks by Pepsi and Coca-Cola... (Pp698-99)." The book has focused on the positive as well as darker side of the liberalization of Indian economy.

The book *India After Gandhi* is an ambitious project to trace the transformation of the Indian society, economy and polity from independence to the year 2007. Though the book has given a larger sketch of post-colonial India, it has not given adequate importance to certain pertinent issues such as population displacement, different grass roof movements etc. Still, those interested to study the challanges faced by contemporary India, the book becomes important and relevant. While intensely, the book is also easy to read, making it useful for any layperson who is interested in the socio-economic development of post-colonial India. □

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A CASE STUDY ON SOME EDIBLE INSECTS OF TRIBAL PEOPLE OF DUDHNOI AREA



Hiraprabha Rabha

Introduction:

The main ethnic groups of Dudhnoi area are Rabha, Hajong, Bodo, Garo, Nepali, Ahom etc. They consume some edible insect which are popularly known as Amula (Amroli), Japipok (Belostoma), Eripolu, Mugapolu, Uri (Uie) pok etc. These ethnic groups mainly consume different insect species for their nutritional, medicinal value and other religious purposes. The insect-eating habit of these communities is traditional e.g. They consume Amulapok during the period of Bohag Bihu. The natural habitats of this locality are very rich in insect diversity. An estimated 2,000 species of insects are used as edibles around the world.

Many species of insects (probably 1000 or more) have been saved as traditional food among indigenous peoples, especially in warmer climates, and the insects have played an important role in the history of human nutrition. As part of the hunter-gatherer style of life, the main criteria for selection of these traditional species appears to be medium to large size and easy availability, i.e., abundance, as noted by Dufour and others. Thus it is not surprising that many insects considered as crop pests of modern agriculture have served as important food sources. Locusts and grasshoppers,



which often occur in swamps, are good examples, and these insects have been included in the diet of almost every culture with any history of food-insect use.

The consumption of edible insects in human society is probably as old as man himself. From the point of view of nutritional value and abundance of these creatures they are highly beneficial. Among different insects collected from natural habitats, the edible insects have a great relevance in the socio-economic upliftment of the poor communities.



In general notion insects can not be food for human beings. Ruling out this idea some insects have been consumed by a particular group of people in the world and are quite popular due to their good taste and nutritional value. Some communities of this area of Goalpara district, Assam; also have been enjoying the uncommon taste of insects.

Food value: The insects are highly rich in protein, fat, many vitamins and minerals; they have played an important role in the history of human nutrition. Although not common to all, the traditional use of insects as food is widespread in tropical and subtropical countries as they provide a significant nutritional, economic and ecological benefit for rural communities. As a source of food, generally insects have 70% protein which is quantitatively more than the other compounds of food. So, we can get maximum quantity of protein through the insect-eating habit than the other sources comparatively.

A list of edible insects with their local and English name and edible parts is shown in the table no: 1

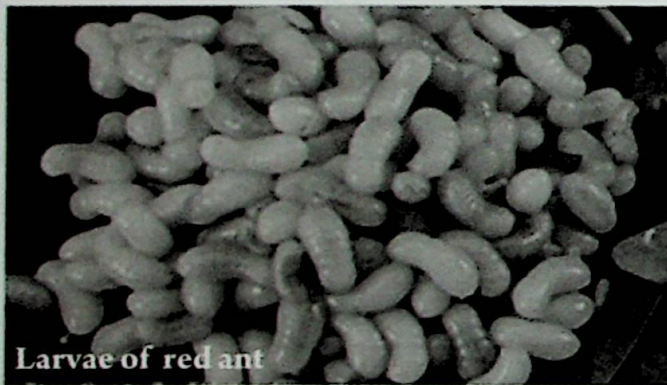
Sl. No.	Local Name	English Name	Edible Stage /Parts
1	Amarali/rongaparua	Red ant	Larval stage
2	wechiringa	Cricket	Whole
3	Eripalu	Eri silkworm	Larval stages, Cocoon
4	Mugapalu	Muga Silkworm	Cocoon
5	Uie pock	Termite	Adult
6	kakora	Crab	Whole
7	Misamach	Prawn	Whole
8	Borol	Wasp	larvae
9	Kakotiphoring	Locust	Whole
10	Honey bee /mou	Honeybee	Late instar larvae
11	Japipok	Jaint water bug (Belostoma)	Adult
12	Taraipok	Water beetle	Adult



Prawn

Market Demand:

It is observed that, the edible insects have high demand in the Dudhnoi market and also in some areas of lower Assam. Beside agricultural aspect, the



Larvae of red ant

tribal people of Dudhnoi area make use of insects as their income generating source. The silkworm larvae and pupae and the aquatic insect *Belostoma* have a high market demand. In Nagaland also, use of silkworm larvae and pupae as food is familiar among the local tribal communities. Selling of silkworm larvae and pupae along with crabs, mollusks, and frogs as food is common in the daily market of Dimapur in Nagaland and in abroad e.g. China, Japan, Thailand etc.

Conclusion:

Insect consumption and conservation of forest are two related phenomenon. Without conservation of natural habitat it will be difficult to survive these edible insects otherwise they will become into endangered species. Many caterpillar feed on fresh leaves. Although trees respond by producing a second

growth of leaves, after several attacks trees might lose vitality. Harvesting caterpillars thus contributes to maintaining the natural reproduction of trees and serves as a biological control of pest as recorded in the FAO report on edible insects. The predicted world protein shortage could be ameliorated by using insect protein, but that an education program me would be necessary "to overcome the taboos

currently held in the west", said Mercer, formerly senior lecturer in entomology at the Papua New Guinea University of Technology.

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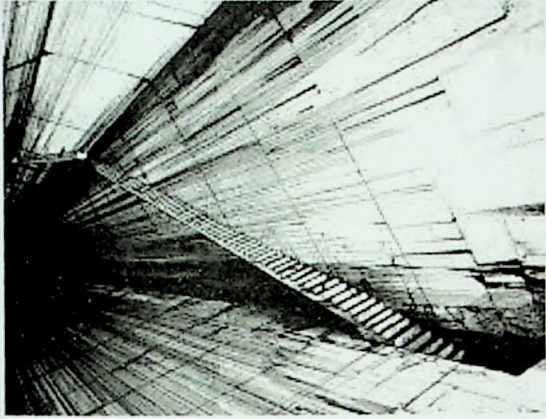
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Poem ■ ■ ■

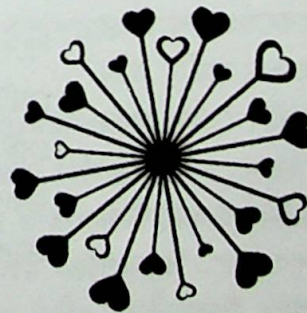


Walking Feelings

Naren Das

Asstt. Professor, Deptt. of English

When the train hurries down
 Unfurling the misty veil of the night
 The whistte floats over the whole whiteness.
 A tar-like darkness sleeps over the whole-streets
 A lady, stronge and dark, comes to me
 Like a serpent out of its hole
 Slowly, silenty and secretly.
 A frog jumps upto my mind
 Leaking all its evil thoughts into me
 The whole of me is changed suddenly
 Terribly.
 I am changed into a python
 Emptying my stomach to gra bits next prey
 She creeps into the thousands of my feelings of my breast
 I smell the warmth of her for a strokeful of time.
 She creeps and digs my heart
 I jab her by my thirsty jaws
 Smell her blood, taste it, lasied around
 And then slug towards my shell
 To sleep into the mask of a social man.



Have They Recall

Laxmi Sharma

Ex Student

Do you recall and want to recall ?
 Do they ?
 But, Oh lonely !
 Will they recall you ?
 No, friend !
 There will be a big distance !
 They built their world
 Their own world,
 Where no past arrives
 In their present
 They live in present
 They have only present
 Post is dead.

Love Rain

Sanjib Khakhalary,

T.D.C. 1st year

I Love walking in the Rain
 Because no one knows that
 I Love crying...
 I am the only person,
 Who knows that is love
 What is lonliness and
 What is waiting for
 Some one...
 When some one Love you,
 You don't realize it
 When you realize its to late
 Loves like war Essay to star
 Heart to end impossible and
 To forget...
 Rain is the thing that telling one
 I am still alive.