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CORRELATION BETWEEN CLIMATIC FACTORS AND LEAFMINER (INSECTA: AGROMYZIDAE) INFESTATION ON THREE VEGETABLE CROPS IN CHITTAGONG, BANGLADESH

SANTOSH MAZUMDER AND BADRUL AMIN BHUIYA

[Asiatic Society of Bangladesh, Vol. 41 No. 1, June, 2015, P. 1]

Abstract

Present study deals with the impact of climatic factors (temperature, humidity and wind speed) on agromyzid leafminers infestation in three cultivated crops viz. Tomato, French bean and Cowpea. Correlation studies showed that there was significantly positive relation of temperature, whereas wind speed showed negative relation to agromyzid infestation on cultivated crops. But there was no significant relation with humidity. Temperature influenced infestation rate as 18.70 ± 4.12 , 16.01 ± 15.85 and 9.38 ± 9.10 % for Tomato, French bean and Cowpea respectively.

ECOLOGY AND FOOD HABITS OF COMMON SKITTERING FROG, EUPHLYCTIS CYANOPHLYCTIS (SCHNEIDER, 1799) IN BANGLADESH

Lokman Hossain

[Asiatic Society of Bangladesh, Vol. 41 No. 1, June, 2015, P. 7]

Abstract

The Common Skittering Frog, *Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis* was observed to inhabit in aquatic and semi-aquatic habitats with sparse vegetation covering cultivated lands, irrigation channels, marshes, ditches, domestic and derelict ponds, pools, puddles, wetlands, low lying areas, water logged areas along the dikes or roads and towards the nearest sources of water. A total of 75 individuals was collected during the period from July, 2012 to June, 2013 from the village Bara Hazratpur, Mitapukur thana under Rangpur District and their food habits were studied. The average body weight of the frogs was 109.57 ± 23.05 g and the average weight of the consumed food by each animal was 5.40 ± 3.65 g with a variation between 0.1g and 13.3g which was 4.92% of their body weight. A total of 34 food items was found in the stomachs of 75 common skittering frogs. All the food items found in the stomachs were animal foods. The frogs fed mainly on insects (57.95%) that followed crustacean (13.89%), fishes (10.19%), arachnids (9.36%), annelids (6.8%), amphibians (2.24%). The consumption of food varied seasonally, being much less in winter than in summer or rainy season. The percent frequency occurrence of insects in relation to the total number of food items was more or less same in all seasons. Insect food items were under 18 families belonging to 10 orders, most of which are harmful to agriculture, gardens and human residences. So, education and awareness have been suggested through printed and electronic media regarding their contribution in maintaining ecological balance and role in ecosystem. The species should be conserved for maintaining natural balance and economy of the country.

Bachelor Social Science Curricula of the Public and Private Universities in Bangladesh: An Overview

Aparna Rani Dey

[Bpdm Journal, Vol. 1 Issue. 2, June, 2015, P. 1]

Abstract

Research suggests that students are not getting appropriate facilities from public and private universities in Bangladesh. Though public and private universities are playing important role in higher education but the curricula can't touch satisfactory level, Here arises the question how much intricate the Bachelor social science curricula in the perspective of higher education and which domains should get more preference in the bachelor social science curricula of the public and private universities in Bangladesh These questions influence the researcher to undertake this study. In this study the researcher also tried to explore the steps which should be taken to remove the limitations of the Bachelor social science curricula.

Research on Social Displacement: Emerged as a New Concept in Sociology

Asrafi Bintay Akram

[Bpdm Journal, Vol. 1 Issue. 3, June, 2015, P. 8]

Abstract

The study aims at explaining the meaning of social displacement from sociological perspective. The study is developed, partially based on secondary sources, to obtain an in-depth analysis of social displacement in the context of Sociology. Through such a procedure, the work contributes in explaining spatial and social exclusion in terms of social displacement (a term newly used in Sociology).

English Language Teaching Materials and Testing Methods Nexus at the Primary Level Education in Bangladesh

Farhana Easmin Mitu

[BUBT Journal, Vol. vi, January-December, 2014, P. 1]

Abstract

This article aims at evaluating the effectiveness of the primary English Language Teaching materials designed by NCTB and the testing systems approved by NAPE, and the corollary of their consistency in the success of ELT at the primary level education in Bangladesh. The current study, being a mixed method research, elicited data from a set of questionnaire and semi-structured interviews with English teachers of both urban and rural schools in Bangladesh. The study explores that the materials, though comprise four language skills, the evaluation system focuses only on the reading and writing skills. Consequently, the practice and assessment of listening and speaking skills are neglected in schools. This mismatch between the materials and the assessment system along with inapt reaching methods, untrained teachers, and scarcity of classroom resources greatly hinders the development of learners' communicative competence. So, the paper recommends a harmonizing alliance between the teaching materials and the testing methods to attain the goal of the curriculum.

Emergence and Principles of Post-Bureaucracy : A Review

Dr. Nazmul Ahsan Kalimullahl, Dr. Kabir M. Ashraf Alamz and

M. M. Ashaduzzaman Nour

[BUP Journal, Vol. 1 Issue. 3, June, 2015, P. 1]

Abstract

Post-bureaucracy refers to informal inter-personal relationships by reducing chain of command and formal relationships. It pays attention to the subordinate's decisions and preferences, thereby keeping the spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship. The basic principles of post-bureaucracy are acting strategically by taking initiatives, reflecting an understanding which is trying to remove the distance between itself and environment, and appreciating flexibility, open system, and more effective use of social capital. The dynamic use of information and shining out of information-based power relationships are the basic factors of post-bureaucracy. In the analysis of the contemporary literature on bureaucracy and various forms of post-bureaucratic organizations, it is argued that the conventional view of bureaucracy has gradually lost its traditional status. It is incompatible with the more recent and fluid images of society, market, and world of business. This is not simply a matter of reform, or a minor change in the management style, but a change in the values of bureaucracy in the society and the relationship among various organs of the government. Competition, entrepreneurial approach, digitalization, networking, focusing leadership, etc. are the core features of post-bureaucratic organizations. Additionally, these organizations are customer-driven, quality-concerned, result-oriented, and performance-based.

Need for Appropriate Human Capital Development: A study of Bangladesh Insurance sector.

K.M. Mortuza Ali, ACII

[Insurance Journal, Vol. 60/61, April, 2015, P. 5]

Abstract

At Present, there are sixty two insurance companies, who are operating in a small economy of Bangladesh. Unhealthy and unethical competition amongst the companies are prevailing in the market which lead to undercut in rates, high level of procurement cost and credit business in non life insurance. In life insurance, high procurement cost, extremely bad agency management system and lack of professionalism caused stagnation in human capital development programe. Instead of applying professional salesmanship, different unethical mechanisms are applied to procure business. There are also dearth of customer friendly products both in life and non-life insurance.

Therapeutic Efficacy Of Centella Asia Tica (L) Urban And Capsule Centurin: A Versatile Unani Herbal Medicine

Md. Yousuf Harun Bhuiyan and Rafiqul Islam

[Journal of HUB, Vol. 2, No. 2, December, 2015, P. 01]

Abstract

Centella asiatica is taken as a Longevity and Brain tonic or Brain food. Centella asiatica is used for improving memory and for the treatment of nervine disorders, dysentery, diarrhoea, skin diseases, wound, etc. Recently scientists have proved that Centella asiatica regenerates brain cells. Hamdard Bangladesh has made extensive research on C. asiatica since 1990 because of its availability, versatility and medicinal properties, and has successfully developed a new formulation named Capsule Centurin. This product was launched on the occasion of centenary of Hamdard on 2006. After the launching of Capsule Centurin, it is highly appreciated by the renowned physicians for its marvelous results in various diseases like cognitive dysfunction, loss of memory, dementia, Alzheimer's disease (AD), Parkinson's syndrome, senility, venous disorders, dysentery, diarrhoea, peptic ulcer, high blood pressure, skin diseases, wound, etc. An extensive clinical trial of Capsule Centurin has been given in 250 Hamdard clinics by highly qualified physicians from inception till now. They have reported that more than 3 Lac patients were treated with Capsule Centurin and results are highly satisfactory without any side effect.