



Tripura University in News & Media DECEMBER 2025

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TU Prof Dr. Arabinda Ghosh secures copyright

For innovative tool 'M2CIDSmile'

Abhijit Nath

Agartala: Dec 04. Dr. Arabinda Ghosh, Assistant Professor in the Department of Molecular Biology and Bioinformatics at Tripura University, has been granted an official copyright by the Indian Copyright Office for his innovative software tool, "M2CIDSmile." The platform has been developed in collaboration with PES Modern College of Pharmacy, Pune, and Gauhati University.

M2CIDSmile is an open-source, R-based platform



enhanced with modern Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (AI/ML) capabilities. It provides an efficient, automated pipeline for extracting PubChem IDs and SMILES strings directly from molecular names, an

essential task in cheminformatics, drug discovery, and molecular research. By automating what is traditionally a time-consuming, manual process, the tool significantly reduces human error and accelerates early-stage drug discovery workflows.

The choice of R as the backbone of the platform is significant, reflecting the language's evolution from a purely statistical tool into a powerful engine for data science, cheminformatics, and AI-driven biological and

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secures copyright

Contd from Page 1

pharmaceutical analytics. With integrated machine-learning models, M2CIDSmile supports downstream applications such as molecular docking, QSAR modelling, ADMET prediction, virtual screening, and multi-omics analyses.

The tool is freely available to the global scientific community through GitHub, strengthening access to advanced computational resources for researchers and students alike. Its release also marks a proud milestone for Tripura University, highlighting the institution's growing contribution to high-impact, digital and data-driven research.

Dr. Ghosh, recognised as one of the university's most dynamic scientific contributors, has been consistently working at the intersection of biology, programming, and pharmaceutical sciences. His work focuses on developing automated, AI/ML-enabled tools and pipelines that improve efficiency, accuracy, and scalability in genomic and molecular research.

In recognition of his innovative research potential, Dr. Ghosh is a recipient of the Prime Minister's Early Career Research Grant (PM-ECRG) and has been repeatedly listed among the World's Top 2% Scientists, an international ranking jointly published by Elsevier and Stanford University.

Aligning closely with India's Make in India and Made in India initiatives, his open-source innovations and academic collaborations are helping build indigenous scientific capabilities with global relevance. Through tools like M2CIDSmile, Dr. Ghosh continues to demonstrate that world-class, technology-driven science can be created in India and shared with the world.

Dainik Sambad
dt 05/12/25

ত্রিপুরা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে ট্রান্সজেন্ডারদের অধিকার নিয়ে কর্মসূচি

সংবাদ প্রতিনিধি

বিশালগড়, ৪ ডিসেম্বর : মঙ্গলবার ত্রিপুরা কেন্দ্রীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে ট্রান্সজেন্ডারদের অধিকার ও আইনগত সুরক্ষার উপর একদিনের একটি সচেতনতা ও সক্ষমতা উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচি অনুষ্ঠিত হয়েছে। সেবা ইন্টারন্যাশনাল ও ন্যাশনাল ইনস্টিটিউট অব সোশ্যাল ডিফেন্স (NISD), সামাজিক ন্যায় ও অধিকার মন্ত্রক ভারত সরকারের উদ্যোগে এবং ত্রিপুরা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের সহযোগিতায় এই কর্মসূচি অনুষ্ঠিত হয়েছে। সেবা ইন্টারন্যাশনালের মহাসচিব ও গ্লোবাল কোঅর্ডিনেটর শ্যাম পরানন্দ সংগঠনের পক্ষ থেকে ট্রান্সজেন্ডারদের সামাজিক মর্যাদা ও সম-অধিকার নিশ্চিত করতে সম্মিলিত প্রচেষ্টার প্রয়োজনীয়তার কথা তুলে ধরেন। বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের উপাচার্য প্রফেসর ড. শ্যামল দাস উদ্যোগটির ভূয়সী প্রশংসা করে এ ধরনের কর্মসূচি যুবসমাজকে অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক উন্নয়নের দিকে আরও সক্রিয় করে তুলবে বলে আশা প্রকাশ করেন।

NORTH EAST COLOUR

TU Economics Dept signs MoU with NISM

■ REC Report

Agartala, Dec 2: Tripura University has achieved a historic milestone as the Department of Economics has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the National Institute of Securities Markets (NISM), Mumbai. The partnership has marked a major advancement in financial market education for the region and has aimed to strengthen capacity-building, skill development, and employability among students pursuing careers in the securities and financial sectors.

The MoU has been signed on Monday at the Department of Economics in the presence of university faculty members and NISM officials. Prof. Subhbaran Das, Head of the Department of Economics, has signed the agreement, while Sanjeev Bajaj, General Manager (GM) of NISM, has represented the premier financial market institution.

A key highlight of the ceremony has been the announcement by GM Sanjeev Bajaj, who has stated that this is the

first MoU of its kind between a Central University and NISM in the entire North East region. His declaration has marked a remarkable achievement for Tripura University and has positioned it as a pioneer in securities market education in the northeastern states.

Under this collaboration, NISM has introduced several specialised Certification Examinations, Skill-Oriented Courses, and Credit Courses for both undergraduate and postgraduate students. These include modules such as Securities Market Foundation, Mutual Fund Distribution, Equity Derivatives, and Research Analysis. To strengthen teaching quality, NISM has provided structured resources such as session outlines, presentations, workbooks, assessment tools, and expert-led doubt-clearing sessions.

The institute has also planned periodic Faculty Development Programmes (FDPs) to enhance teachers' knowledge and pedagogical skills in securities markets.

■ CONTINUED ON PAGE 05

TU Economics Dept sign MoU

■ CONTINUED FROM PAGE 01 Once the department has established essential infrastructure such as a CCTV enabled computer lab and required software it has become eligible to host NISM certification examinations on campus, offering students greater accessibility. NISM has further assured placement support through its dedicated online portal for students completing its certifications, significantly improving their industry exposure and job readiness. Expressing his satisfaction, Prof. Subhbaran Das has stated that the collaboration is a crucial step toward integrating market-oriented skills with mainstream academics. The MoU has opened new opportunities for students to gain practical insights into the functioning of the securities market.

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NORTH EAST COLOURS

03.12.2025

WEDNESDAY

~~TRIPURA TIMES DATE: 04/12/25 PAGE 07~~
TU to begin selection camp on Dec 5

Times Sports

Agartala Dec 3: A two-day selection camp to form the Tripura University boys' football team will begin on December 5. Each college affiliated to Tripura University

may send up to eight footballers for the camp. Players must report to coach Madhu Manik Loh.

Meanwhile, to form the Tripura University basketball team, another selection camp will be held on December 6. The camp

for both boys and girls will begin at 2 PM on the university campus. Participants must bring valid age-proof documents with them. This information was shared by Dr. Prashanta Kumar Das, Secretary of the Tripura University Sports Board.

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PRATI BADI KALAM, Page-09
বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের ফুটবল,
Date = 04/12/2025
বাস্কেটবল দলের নির্বাচনি শিবির

প্রতিবাদী কলম ত্রীড়া প্রতিনিধি, আগরতলা, ৩ ডিসেম্বর : আন্তঃ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ফুটবল এবং বাস্কেটবল দল গঠনের জন্য নির্বাচনি শিবিরের আয়োজন করেছে ত্রিপুরা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়। আগামী ৫ এবং ৬ ডিসেম্বর সকাল দশটায় ত্রিপুরা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ক্যাম্পাস গ্রাউন্ডে ফুটবলের নির্বাচনি শিবির অনুষ্ঠিত হবে। এই শিবিরে প্রত্যেকটি অনুমোদিত কলেজ সর্বোচ্চ ৮ জন ফুটবলার পাঠাতে পারবে। মধুমানিক জোখ'র কাছে ফুটবলারদের রিপোর্ট করতে বলা হয়েছে। পাশাপাশি ৬ ডিসেম্বর দুপুর ২টায় বাস্কেটবলের ছেলে এবং মেয়ে উভয় বিভাগে নির্বাচনি শিবির হবে। ফুটবল এবং বাস্কেটবলের শিবিরে আগত খেলোয়াড়দের মাধ্যমিকের অ্যাডমিট কার্ড অথবা বয়সের প্রমাণপত্র সঙ্গে আনতে বলা হয়েছে। ত্রিপুরা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় স্পোর্টস বোর্ডের সচিব প্রশান্ত কুমার দাস এই সংবাদ জানিয়েছেন।

PRATIBADI KALAM

04.12.2025

Page: 09

THURSDAY

Tripura times
dt 04/12/25

Denver strongly.

Tripura Univ to begin selection camp tomorrow for two events

Sports Correspondent

Agartala Dec 3: A two-day selection camp to form the Tripura University boys' football team will begin on December 5. Each college affiliated to Tripura University may send up to eight footballers for the camp. Players must report to coach Madhu Manik Lodh.

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Beyond Macaulay: Towards Swadeshi Knowledge Framework by 2035

Deepak Sharma

Prime Minister/ Narendra/ Modi, who has repeatedly described Thomas/ Macaulay's 1835 "Minute on Education" as the source of a lingering "colonial mindset" in India has Modi has set a ten year deadline (by/ 2035, the 200 year anniversary of Macaulay's Minute) to "free India from the slavery mentality" and to restore pride in Indian languages and knowledge traditions. The policy produced a narrow, English educated elite that served colonial interests and later perpetuated a "Lutyens style" power structure. The English medium curriculum instilled a sense of inferiority, convincing many that progress could only be achieved through foreign methods. By privileging Western literature and science, the system de legitimised centuries of Indian philosophy, mathematics, medicine and jurisprudence.

Long before the British set foot in India, the subcontinent boasted a vibrant educational ecosystem. Gurukuls attached to temples, royal courts and monastic complexes taught Vedic recitation, grammar, logic, mathematics, astronomy and philosophy. The famed Nalanda University, founded in the fifth century/ CE, attracted scholars from across Asia and offered courses in Buddhist theology, medicine, mathematics and linguistics. In the Islamic heartlands of Delhi, Lucknow and Hyderabad, madrasas combined religious instruction with Persian, Arabic, mathematics, astronomy and medicine. The medium of instruction was not a single language but a tapestry of Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Persian and regional vernaculars. These institutions were not isolated; they were linked by travelling scholars, royal patronage and a culture that revered knowledge as a spiritual and social good. The concept of *pamha ūlā* (school) and *vidyā pīṁha* (seat of learning) reflected a societal commitment to education that transcended caste and occupational lines. Mathematics flourished—zero, the decimal system and algebra were Indian inventions that later travelled to the Arab world and then to Europe. In medicine, the *Sushruta Samhita* described surgical techniques centuries ahead of its time. In short, India possessed a living, dynamic educational tradition that was, in many respects, ahead of its European contemporaries. The Swadeshikshavyavastha was, therefore, not a single monolithic system but a mosaic of overlapping networks that emphasizing multilingualism (learning was conducted in the mother tongue as well as in classical languages such as Sanskrit or Persian, ensuring that knowledge was accessible to a broad cross section of society), holistic development (the curriculum blended intellectual, moral and physical training; a student was expected to be a *karnadhār* (navigator) of both inner and outer worlds), social responsibility – education was seen as a means to uphold *dharma* (righteous duty) and to serve the community, rather than merely to secure personal advancement. Macaulay's Minute was not a neutral educational reform; it was a strategic instrument

of colonial governance. The British East India Company needed a cadre of clerks, interpreters and administrators who could bridge the linguistic gap between the rulers and the ruled. Macaulay argued that "the great end of education is to fit the people for the duties of civil life," and that English was the language of "the sciences, of the arts, and of the great works of literature." This created a class of "brown sahibs" whose loyalty lay more with the colonial administration than with their fellow countrymen. The emphasis on rote learning and obedience over critical thinking produced subjects who were proficient at reproducing information but hesitant to question authority—an outcome that served colonial interests well. English education was expensive and largely accessible to urban, upper caste families. Rural and lower caste communities were systematically excluded, reinforcing existing social hierarchies. The resulting disparity entrenched a class of English speaking elites who monopolised white collar jobs, while the majority remained trapped in agrarian poverty. This inequity sowed the seeds of social tension that persist in contemporary India. India's demographic dividend can become a lasting strength only if the education system equips students to create, rather than merely seek, employment. The following reforms aim to shift the focus from rote learning to skill building, entrepreneurship and practical experience. The system may be based on curriculum redesign for critical thinking and problem solving, and early exposure to vocational and technical streams.

Entrepreneurship as a core subject must be introduced right from school level. There should be industry academia partnerships for creation of mandatory internships/ apprenticeships for all undergraduate students, especially in STEM and vocational fields and encourage firms to co design courses and provide mentorship, ensuring that skills taught match market needs. Language flexibility and digital literacy can allow instruction in the mother tongue alongside English to broaden access. Ensure every student graduates with proficiency in coding, data analysis and digital tools. Assessment system should shift from marks to competencies. Implementing these reforms will reorient the education ecosystem from a pipeline of job seekers to a launchpad for job creators, turning India's youthful energy into sustainable economic growth. In doing so, India can honour its ancient tradition of learning—a tradition that once illuminated the world—while shaping an educational system that is both globally competitive and rooted in its own cultural soil. The Macaulay system may have been a colonial imposition, but its ultimate impact will be determined by how India chooses to transform that inheritance into a force for inclusive, equitable and enlightened development.

[The author is Purvottar Sanyojak, Swadeshi Jagran Manch]

এনআইএসএম-র সাথে বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের সমঝোতা স্বাক্ষর

আগরতলা

৪ ডিসেম্বর : ত্রিপুরা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় একটি ঐতিহাসিক মাইলফলক অর্জন করেছে, অর্থনীতি বিভাগ মুম্বাইয়ের ন্যাশনাল ইনস্টিটিউট অফ সিকিউরিটিজ মার্কেটস (NISM) এর সাথে একটি সমঝোতা স্মারক (Mou) স্বাক্ষর করেছে। এই অংশীদারিত্ব এই অঞ্চলের জন্য আর্থিক বাজার শিক্ষায় একটি বড় অগ্রগতি চিহ্নিত করেছে এবং এর লক্ষ্য হলো সিকিউরিটিজ এবং আর্থিক খাতে ক্যারিয়ার গড়তে আগ্রহী শিক্ষার্থীদের মধ্যে সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি, দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন এবং কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ বৃদ্ধি করা।

সোমবার অর্থনীতি বিভাগে বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের অনুবাদ সদস্য এবং NISM কর্মকর্তাদের উপস্থিতিতে এই সমঝোতা স্মারক স্বাক্ষরিত হয়েছে। অর্থনীতি বিভাগের প্রধান অধ্যাপক শুভ্রবরণ দাস চুক্তিতে স্বাক্ষর করেছেন, যেখানে NISM-এর জেনারেল ম্যানেজার সঞ্জীব বাজাজ এই শীর্ষস্থানীয় আর্থিক বাজার প্রতিষ্ঠানের প্রতিনিধিত্ব করেছেন।

অনুষ্ঠানের একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ আকর্ষণ ছিল জিএম সঞ্জীব বাজার ঘোষণা করেছিলেন, যিনি বলেছেন যে এটি সমগ্র উত্তর-পূর্ব অঞ্চলে একটি কেন্দ্রীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় এবং NISM এর মধ্যে এই ধরনের প্রথম সমঝোতা স্মারক। তার ঘোষণা ত্রিপুরা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের জন্য একটি উল্লেখযোগ্য সাফল্য এবং উত্তর-পূর্ব রাজ্যগুলিতে সিকিউরিটিজ মার্কেট শিক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে এটিকে অগ্রণী হিসাবে স্থান দিয়েছে। এই সহযোগিতার আওতায়, NISM স্নাতক এবং স্নাতকোত্তর উভয়স্তরের শিক্ষার্থীদের জন্য বেশ কয়েকটি বিশেষায়িত

সার্টিফিকেশন পরীক্ষা, দক্ষতাভিত্তিক কোর্স এবং ক্রেডিট কোর্স চালু করেছে। এর মধ্যে রয়েছে সিকিউরিটিজ মার্কেট ফাউন্ডেশন, মিউচুয়াল ফান্ড বিতরণ, ইকুইটি ডেরিভেটিভস এবং গবেষণা বিশ্লেষণের মতো মডিউল। শিক্ষার মান জোরদার করার জন্য, NISM সেশনের রূপরেখা, উপস্থাপনা, ওয়ার্কবুক, মূল্যায়ন সরঞ্জাম এবং বিশেষজ্ঞ নেতৃত্বাধীন সম্মেলন নিবারণ সেশনের মতো কাঠামোগত সংস্থান সরবরাহ করেছে।

ইনস্টিটিউটটি সিকিউরিটিজ মার্কেটে শিক্ষকদের জ্ঞান এবং শিক্ষাগত দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য পর্যায়ক্রমিক অনুবাদ উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচি পরিকল্পনাও করেছে। বিভাগটি সিসিটিভি সক্ষম কম্পিউটার ল্যাব এবং প্রয়োজনীয় সফটওয়্যারের মতো প্রয়োজনীয় অবকাঠামো স্থাপন করার পরে, এটি ক্যাম্পাসে NISM সার্টিফিকেশন পরীক্ষা আয়োজনের যোগ্য হয়ে উঠেছে, যা শিক্ষার্থীদের আরও বেশি অ্যাক্সেসযোগ্যতা প্রদান করে।

NISM তার সার্টিফিকেশন সম্পন্ন করা শিক্ষার্থীদের জন্য তার নিবেদিত প্রাণ অনলাইন পোর্টালের মাধ্যমে পেন্সনস্টেন্ট সহায়তার আশ্বাস দিয়েছে, যা তাদের শিল্পের অভিজ্ঞতা এবং চাকরির প্রস্তুতি উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে উন্নত করে। সম্ভ্রুতি প্রকাশ করে অধ্যাপক শুভ্রবরণ দাস বলেছেন যে, এই সহযোগিতা মূলধারার শিক্ষাবিদদের সাথে বাজারভিত্তিক দক্ষতা একীভূত করার দিকে একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ পদক্ষেপ।

এই সমঝোতা স্মারক শিক্ষার্থীদের জন্য সিকিউরিটিজ বাজারের কার্যকারিতা সম্পর্কে ব্যবহারিক অন্তর্দৃষ্টি অর্জনের জন্য নতুন সুযোগ খুলে দিয়েছে।

Dainik Sambad
dt 05/12/25

ত্রিপুরা
পুর

আর্থিক
নুষ্ঠান

By Deepak Sharma

Towards Swadeshi Knowledge

Beyond Macaulay: Towards Swadeshi Knowledge Framework by 2035



Prime Minister Narendra Modi, who has repeatedly described Thomas Macaulay's 1835 "Minute on Education" as the source of a lingering "colonial mindset" in India set a ten year deadline (by 2035, the 200 year anniversary of Macaulay's Minute) to "free India from the slavery mentality" and to restore pride in Indian languages and knowledge traditions. The policy produced a narrow, English educated elite that served colonial interests and later perpetuated a "Lutyens style" power structure. The English medium curriculum instilled a sense of inferiority, convincing many that progress could only be achieved through foreign methods. By privileging Western literature and science, the system delegitimised centuries of Indian philosophy, mathematics, medicine and jurisprudence.

Long before the British set foot in India, the subcontinent boasted a vibrant educational ecosystem. Gurukuls attached to temples, royal courts and monastic complexes taught Vedic recitation, grammar, logic, mathematics, astronomy and philosophy. The famed Nalanda University, founded in the fifth century CE, attracted scholars from across Asia and offered courses in Buddhist theology, medicine, mathematics and linguistics. In the Islamic heartlands of Delhi, Lucknow and Hyderabad, Madras as combined religious instruction with Persian, Arabic, mathematics, astronomy and medicine. The medium of instruction was not a single language but a tapestry of Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Persian and regional vernaculars.

These institutions were not isolated; they were linked by travelling scholars, royal patronage and a culture that revered knowledge as a spiritual and social good. The concept of patha shala (school) and vidya pitha (seat of learning) reflected a societal commitment to education that transcended caste and occupational lines. Mathematics flourished—zero, the decimal system and algebra were Indian inventions that later travelled to the Arab world and then to Europe. In medicine, the Sushruta Samhita described surgical techniques centuries ahead of its time. In short, India possessed a living, dynamic educational tradition that was, in many respects, ahead of its European contemporaries.

The Swadeshi shiksha vyavastha was, therefore, not a single monolithic system but a mosaic of overlapping networks that emphasized multilingualism (learning was conducted in the mother tongue as well as in classical languages such as Sanskrit or Persian, ensuring that knowledge was accessible to a broad cross section of society), holistic development (the curriculum blended intellectual, moral and physical training; a student was expected to be a karmadhari (navigator) of both inner and outer



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worlds), social responsibility – education was seen as a means to uphold dharma (righteous duty) and to serve the community, rather than merely to secure personal advancement.

Macaulay's Minute was not a neutral educational reform; it was a strategic instrument of colonial governance. The British

East India Company needed a cadre of clerks, interpreters and administrators who could bridge the linguistic gap between the rulers and the ruled. Macaulay argued that "the great end of education is to fit the people for the duties of civil life," and that English was the language of "the sciences, of the arts, and of the great works of literature." This created a class of "brown sahibs" whose loyalty lay more with the colonial administration than with their fellow countrymen. The emphasis on rote learning and obedience over critical thinking produced subjects who were proficient at reproducing information but hesitant to question authority—an outcome that served colonial interests well.

English education was expensive and largely accessible to urban, upper caste families. Rural and lower caste communities were systematically excluded, reinforcing existing social hierarchies. The resulting disparity entrenched a class of English speaking elites who monopolised white collar jobs, while the majority remained trapped in agrarian poverty. This inequity sowed the seeds of social tension that persist in contemporary India.

India's demographic dividend can become a lasting strength only if the education system equips students to create, rather than merely seek, employment. The following reforms aim to shift the focus from rote learning to skill building, entrepreneurship and practical experience. The system may be based on curriculum redesign for critical thinking and problem solving, and early exposure to vocational and technical streams.

Entrepreneurship as a core subject must be introduced right from school level. There should be industry academia partnerships for creation of mandatory internships/apprenticeships for all undergraduate students, especially in STEM and vocational fields and encourage firms to co design courses and provide mentorship, ensuring that skills taught match market needs. Language flexibility and digital literacy can allow instruction in the mother tongue alongside English to broaden access. Ensure every student graduates with proficiency in coding, data analysis and digital tools. Assessment system should shift from marks to competencies. Implementing these reforms will reorient the education ecosystem from a pipeline of job seekers to a launchpad for job creators, turning India's youthful energy into sustainable economic growth. In doing so, India can honour its ancient tradition of learning—a tradition that once illuminated the world—while shaping an educational system that is both globally competitive and rooted in its own cultural soil. The Macaulay system may have been a colonial imposition, but its ultimate impact will be determined by how India chooses to transform that inheritance into a force for inclusive, equitable and enlightened development.

[The author is Purvottar Sanyojak, Swadeshi Jagran Manch]

By Biswanath Bhattacharya

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Seven page no-4 dt 05/12/25 ge !!!

First Research Scholar's Conclave in TU

By JNC Report

Agartala, Dec 8: The Department of Political Science, Tripura University successfully organized the first Research Scholar's Conclave - 2025 on Thursday, bringing together scholars, researchers, and academicians from across disciplines for a day-long academic exchange. The Conclave began with an inaugural session at 10.30 AM, presided by Prof. Shyamal Das, Vice-Chancellor (V.C.), Tripura University. Prof. Nachiketa Singh, Principal, Sreeam Lal College (I-1), University of Delhi, and Prof. Sangra Dhal, Department of Political Science, Kullu College, University of Delhi, Prof. Alak Bhattacharya, Head of the Department of Political Science, welcomed the guests and highlighted the significance of fostering research culture among young scholars.

Sessions throughout the day covered a wide range of themes including language and identity, India's foreign policy since the post-colonial era to the Modi period, governance reforms, environmental, environmental ethics, strategic relevance of Northeast India, social justice, and postcolonial studies in Tripura. Scholars from Political Science, History, Anthropology, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Geography, Archaeology, English, and Education presented their ongoing research.



Honourable Vice-Chancellor (V.C.) Prof. Shyamal Das spoke on contemporary issues in higher education, encouraging scholars to cultivate critical thinking and interdisciplinary research.

Prof. Nachiketa Singh delivered a compelling lecture on "Understanding India's Foreign Policy: From Post-Colonial to Modi Era," offering fresh perspectives on India's shift from non-alignment to strategic alignment. Prof. Sangra Dhal, speaking on e-governance as a driver of administrative transformation, highlighted the role of RTI in improving transparency, efficiency and service delivery.

The valedictory session was attended by Debashish Pal, Finance Of-

ficer of Tripura University, as the Guest of Honour. Debashish Pal described research scholars as the "fourth pillar" of higher education, essential to institutional reputation and national development. Certificates were distributed to all participants, acknowledging their active involvement.

Delivering the Vote of Thanks, Dr. Sunim Ali, Guest Faculty, Department of Political Science, conveyed deep appreciation to Vice-Chancellor Prof. Shyamal Das, along with Prof. Nachiketa Singh, Prof. Sangra Dhal, and Prof. Alak Bhattacharya for their valuable contributions. He remarked, "Great events do not end—they inspire new beginnings in every mind

they reach." It specially acknowledged the Head of the Department of Political Science for initiating and leading Tripura University's first-ever Research Scholar's Conclave. Gratitude was also extended to research scholars from various departments and universities, as well as students, for their active participation.

The remarks ended with the hope that the Conclave will continue to expand in scale and strengthen the research culture of the university. The Conclave concluded with an optimistic note, reaffirming Tripura University's commitment to nurturing a robust academic environment and encouraging innovative research among scholars.

NORTH & EAST COLOURS
06.12.2025
SATURDAY
Page: 08

Swadeshi Medical Camp in Tripura University

■ NEC Report

Agartala, Dec 12: A Swadeshi Medical Camp was organized at Tripura University on Friday. The camp was organized to commemorate the martyrdom day of Babu Garenu, the first martyr of the Swadeshi movement. Expert doctors in both Ayurveda and Yoga attended the camp with their teams. Addressing the inaugural session, Tripura University Vice Chancellor (I/C), Prof. Shyamal Das, said that the country has now come to understand the importance of Swadeshi and is developing at a faster pace by adopting the Swadeshi model. Remembering the immortal martyr Babu Garenu, he said that countless people like him sacrificed their lives solely to awaken the spirit of Swadeshi within us. This Swadeshi Medical Camp, organized today on the occasion of his martyrdom day, is

a powerful message to awaken our sense of patriotism. Whether it is Swadeshi medicine or our Indian knowledge system, it is on the strength of these that we are once again on the path to becoming a world leader.

Tripura University Registrar, Professor Deepak Sharma, stated that Babu Gain, the first martyr for Swadeshi, sacrificed his life in 1930 to prevent the trade of foreign textiles in India. Remembering his martyrdom today inspires us to not only embrace Swadeshi goods but also return to our simple nature and resolve. We need to reclaim our pride by embracing our values, our good thoughts, and our Swadeshi philosophy. On this occasion, he administered the Smriti Pledge to the researchers, students, faculty members, officers, and employees present. The youth present also

chanted Bharat Mata Ki Jai and Jai Swadeshi, a delightful sound in the hall.

The camp was organized jointly by the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, Agartala Center, Tripura University, and the Swadeshi Jagran Manch. Dr. Vimal Tiwari, in-charge of the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Agartala Center, attended the camp with his entire team. Dr. Manojba Rai, a physician at the Tripura University Health Center, highlighted the life of Babu Genu and urged the public to learn patriotism from him. The program was conducted by Dr. Sunil Kalai, Head of the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, Tripura University, while the vote of thanks was given by Dr. Sanjeev Bhowmick, Professor and Yoga expert of the Department of Physical Education.

■ By Deepak Sharma

Self-reliant Tripura through Swadeshi Tourism

Tripura, a state rich in history, culture, and natural beauty, has long remained one of India's lesser-explored destinations. Despite its unique blend of royal heritage, indigenous traditions, lush hills, and unexplored landscapes, Tripura has not yet received the global tourist attention it deserves. Recognizing this untapped potential, the Central Government recently sanctioned a grant of ₹500 crore to identify and develop swadeshi tourist places in Tripura. This development offers a historic opportunity for the state to redefine its tourism landscape and emerge as a major attraction in India's northeast.

The grant comes at a crucial moment when India is increasingly focusing on promoting swadeshi or indigenous models of growth-models that empower local communities, preserve cultural identity, and strengthen economic self-reliance. For Tripura, this approach aligns perfectly with its social fabric, where tribal traditions and rural lifestyles remain deeply rooted in everyday life. Developing swadeshi tourism in the state can therefore serve as both a cultural revival and a long-term economic strategy.

While Tripura already has well-known tourist spots such as the Ujjayanta Palace, Neermahal, Unakoti, and the Tripureshwari Temple, the state remains a treasure trove of unexplored destinations. Dense forests, serene lakes, ancient archaeological remains, and vibrant tribal settlements exist across the state, especially in adjoining tribal-dominated areas. However, many of these locations lack proper documentation, accessibility, and infrastructure.

The ₹500-crore grant can enable a systematic and scientific mapping of new tourist points. This includes developing eco-trails, heritage corridors, village clusters, and cultural circuits that showcase the state's diverse ecology and anthropology. With professional surveys, GIS mapping, and community consultations, Tripura can identify dozens of new sites that appeal to domestic and international travellers. Such focused identification will not only expand the tourism inventory of the state but also distribute economic benefits more evenly across remote regions that have historically remained isolated. Tripura's tribal communities-comprising nearly one-third of its population-represent a rich cultural continuum of art, dance, music, textiles, cuisine, and

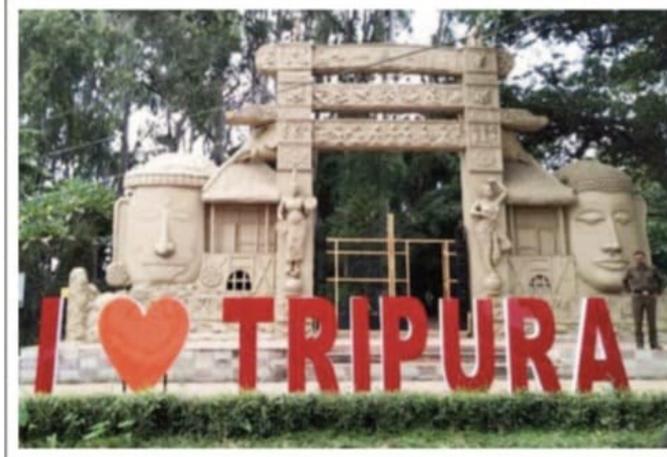


While Tripura already has well-known tourist spots such as the Ujjayanta Palace, Neermahal, Unakoti, and the Tripureshwari Temple, the state remains a treasure trove of unexplored destinations. Dense forests, serene lakes, ancient archaeological remains, and vibrant tribal settlements exist across the state, especially in adjoining tribal-dominated areas. However, many of these locations lack proper documentation, accessibility, and infrastructure.

traditional governance. Tribal tourism, when developed responsibly, can give a major fillip to both cultural preservation and local livelihoods.

Tourists from across the globe increasingly seek authentic, immersive cultural experiences. Tripura's tribal areas offer exactly that-

based activities like treks, bird-watching, and river walks. Ensuring that tribal communities themselves own, manage, and benefit from these tourism initiatives is key. This approach not only ensures authenticity but also respects the delicate socio-cultural environment of indigenous areas. The state can encourage



handloom traditions like rignai and risa weaving, bamboo craft, festivals such as Garia Puja and Wangala, and unique architectural styles of traditional homes. Developing tribal tourism can include: curated cultural villages, guided tours of traditional art and craft centres, community-operated eco-lodges, tribal culinary trails, dance and folklore performances, nature-

tribal tourism clusters that offer: clean, aesthetically built homestays, hygienic local cuisine, guided nature walks and farm experiences, eco-friendly transport options, wellness and meditation retreats. Crucially, the focus must be on providing safety, comfort, and even luxury in rural settings. Tourists today expect modern amenities while still enjoying

an authentic local environment. If Tripura can match global hospitality standards while maintaining swadeshi aesthetics, it can attract a steady stream of international visitors.

Tourism is one of the most employment-intensive sectors. Developing swadeshi and tribal tourism in Tripura can unleash self-employment opportunities across multiple sectors, including: homestay operations, local transport and trekking services, traditional craft sales, food and catering, cultural events and festivals, tour guiding, hospitality services.

Young entrepreneurs can be trained in tourism management, digital marketing, hospitality, and handicraft production. The ripple effect of such employment can uplift entire communities, reducing migration and strengthening local economies.

With the Central government's financial support, the state can set up incubation centres, skill development programmes, and credit facilities to encourage tourism-based entrepreneurship.

Despite its beauty, Tripura remains relatively underrepresented on the global tourist map. Swadeshi tourism offers the state a chance to craft its unique brand-a blend of indigenous living, natural serenity, archaeological marvels, and sustainable development. Effective promotion through digital campaigns, documentaries, international travel fairs, and collaborations with travel influencers can showcase Tripura's hidden charm to the world. Coupled with improved air, road, and digital connectivity, the state can position itself as the gateway to authentic Northeast Indian culture.

The Central Government's ₹500-crore grant is more than a financial allocation-it is an invitation to Tripura to reimagine its tourism future. By identifying new tourist spots, promoting tribal tourism, strengthening village tourism, and empowering local entrepreneurs, the state can unlock unprecedented economic, cultural, and global visibility benefits.

Swadeshi tourism, rooted in local identity and community participation, has the power to transform Tripura from a lesser-known destination into one of India's most vibrant and culturally rich tourist hubs. This moment is historic, and if utilized wisely, it can script a new chapter of growth, pride, and prosperity for the people of Tripura.

[The author is Purvottar Kshetra Sanyojak, Swadeshi Jagran Manch]

स्वदेशी है राष्ट्र की उन्नति का पथ : प्रो. श्यामल दास

अगरतला, 16 दिसंबर (जनसत्ता)।

त्रिपुरा विश्वविद्यालय में शुक्रवार को स्वदेशी आंदोलन के प्रथम शहीद बाबू गेनू के बलिदान दिवस पर चिकित्सा शिविर आयोजित किया गया। शिविर में आयुर्वेद एवं योग दोनों के विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सक टीमों के साथ उपस्थित रहे। उद्घाटन सत्र को संबोधित करते हुए त्रिपुरा विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति प्रो. श्यामल दास ने कहा कि देश अब स्वदेशी के महत्व को जानने लगा है तथा स्वदेशी माडल को अपनाकर वह और तेज गति से विकास कर रहा है।

उन्होंने अमर शहीद बाबू गेनू को याद करते

हुए कहा कि उनके जैसे अनगिनत लोगों ने अपना बलिदान केवल हमारे अंदर स्वदेशी भाव को जगाने के लिए दिया। आज उनके बलिदान दिवस के अवसर पर आयोजित यह स्वदेशी चिकित्सा शिविर हमारे स्वदेशी भाव को जागृत करने का बड़ा संदेश है।

चाहे वह स्वदेशी चिकित्सा हो अथवा हमारा भारतीय ज्ञान पद्धति इसके बल पर ही हम दोबारा विश्वगुरु बनने की राह पर अग्रसर हैं। विवि के कुलसचिव, प्रो. दीपक शर्मा ने कहा कि स्वदेशी के लिए प्रथम शहीद बाबू गेनू ने वर्ष 1930 में अपना बलिदान केवल इसलिए दिया कि भारत में विदेशी कपड़े का व्यापार शुरू न हो सके।

TU's JMC dept holds first-ever 'Synapse 2025' conclave

14.12.2025

TRIPURA TIMES | WEDNESDAY

Times News

Agartala, Dec 16: The Department of Journalism and Mass Communication (JMC), Tripura University, on Tuesday organised its first-ever "Synapse 2025 – The JMC Conclave" at Sukanta Academy, Agartala, bringing together freshers, outgoing students, and alumni on a common platform.

The programme was inaugurated by Head of the Department (I/C) Dr. Sunil Kalai in the presence

of faculty members Dr. Deepak Upadhyaya and Dr. Dharmendra Kumar Dubey, senior journalists Dr. Biswendu Bhattacharjee and Dr. Debraj Deb, and writer Prajapita Debroy.

Addressing the gathering, the guests underlined the importance of journalism education, ethical media practices, and active alumni engagement in shaping responsible and socially conscious media professionals.

In his address, Dr. Kalai traced the journey of the department since its inception in 2009 and informed that 336 students have graduated from the department so far. He noted that most alumni are currently working in print, electronic and digital media, while several have successfully ventured into media entrepreneurship.

While highlighting the



department's steady growth and alumni achievements, Dr. Kalai expressed concern over the absence of journalism as a subject at the school and undergraduate levels in the state. He emphasized that introducing journalism education at these levels would play a crucial role in nurturing trained, ethical and responsible media professionals in Tripura.

A key highlight of the conclave was the presentation of the MONDRA Fellowship for Women's Education. Two women students of the department received the fellowship, which supports academic fees for students from economically weaker and single-parent backgrounds.

An expert panel discussion on "Common Sense of Media and Society" was also held as part of the conclave. The panel comprised Dr. Biswendu Bhattacharjee, Dr.

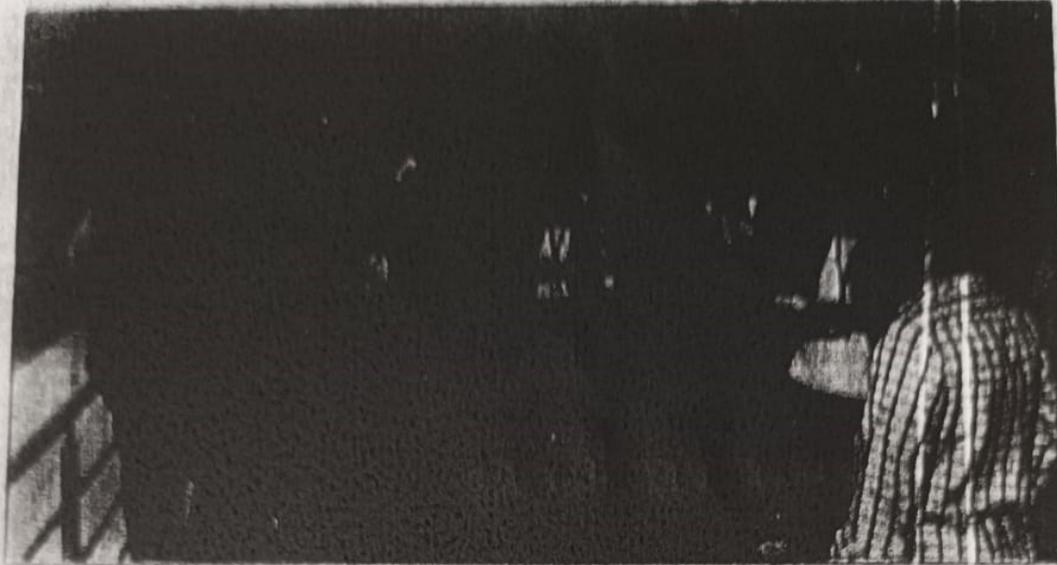
Debraj Deb, and Prajapita Debroy. The speakers stressed the crucial role of media academicians and practitioners in society and cautioned against the growing menace of fake news and paid content and their negative impact on public discourse.

During the programme, alumni of the department who have completed their PhD and qualified UGCNET/JRF, including Dr. Biswendu Bhattacharjee and Dr. Debraj Deb, were felicitated in recognition of their academic achievements.

The conclave also formally welcomed first-semester students and bid farewell to outgoing batches. Cultural performances and interactive sessions added vibrancy to the event, making Synapse 2025 a memorable and meaningful academic and cultural gathering.

TRIPURA TIMES | 14.12.2025 | WEDNESDAY

TU students visit Palatana OTPC, highlight low-cost power generation



Times News

Agartala, Dec 20: The ONGC Tripura Power Company (OTPC) plant at Palatana, widely recognized for its low-cost electricity generation, will continue to draw academic and institutional attention for its efficient and innovative power production system. As part of an institutional study visit, a team of around sixty students from the Economics Department of Tripura University visited the OTPC facility to gain first-hand exposure to the economics of power generation.

During the visit, the students were briefed on the process of electricity generation using natural gas, which is considered one of the most cost-effective and cleaner sources of power in

the region. OTPC officials explained how the use of locally available natural gas helps in reducing generation costs, thereby contributing to affordable electricity for Tripura and other North Eastern states.

The students were also introduced to the robust operational framework and high-level security arrangements at the plant, which reflect the strategic importance of the Palatana unit in the regional power sector.

OTPC, which has already earned appreciation from several reputed organizations in India and abroad for its unique technology and efficiency, did not disclose specific technical details related to its low-cost production system, citing operational confidentiality. However, officials indicated that there

will be plans to install an additional power generation unit at Palatana, subject to the availability of adequate natural gas supply. Such an expansion is expected to further strengthen low-cost electricity generation in the state.

In addition, OTPC is planning to establish another power unit elsewhere in the North Eastern region, incorporating battery-driven electricity generation technology. This future-oriented initiative will aim to ensure sustainable and reliable power supply, benefiting consumers while supporting the region's long-term energy security.

The visit proved to be an enriching academic experience for the students, linking theoretical economic concepts with practical insights into low-cost power generation.

TRIPURA TIMES | 21.12.2025 | SUNDAY

Tripura times dt
03/12/25

TU' Economics Department Becomes First Department in North East to Sign MoU with NISM

Agartala, Nov 02: Tripura University has achieved a historic milestone as the Department of Economics has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the National Institute of Securities Markets (NISM), Mumbai. The partnership has marked a major advancement in financial market education for the region and has aimed to strengthen capacity-building, skill development, and employability among students pursuing careers in the securities and financial sectors.

The MoU has been signed on Monday at the Department of Economics in the presence of university faculty members and NISM officials. Prof. Subhrabaran Das, Head of the Department of Economics, has signed the agreement, while Sanjeev Bajaj, General Manager (GM) of NISM, has represented the premier financial market institution. A key highlight of the ceremony has been the announcement by GM Sanjeev Bajaj, who has stated that this is the first MoU of its kind between a Central University and NISM in the entire North East region. His declaration has marked a remarkable achievement for Tripura University and has positioned it as a pioneer in securities market education in the northeastern states.

Under this collaboration, NISM has introduced several specialised Certification Examinations, Skill-Oriented

Courses, and Credit Courses for both undergraduate and postgraduate students. These include modules such as Securities Market Foundation, Mutual Fund Distribution, Equity Derivatives, and Research Analysis. To strengthen teaching quality, NISM has provided structured resources such as session outlines, presentations, workbooks, assessment tools, and expert-led doubt-clearing sessions. The institute has also planned periodic Faculty Development Programmes (FDPs) to enhance teachers' knowledge and pedagogical skills in securities markets. Once the department has established essential infrastructure such as a CCTV enabled computer lab and required software it has become eligible to host NISM certification examinations on campus, offering students greater accessibility. NISM has further assured placement support through its dedicated online portal for students completing its certifications, significantly improving their industry exposure and job readiness.

Expressing his satisfaction, Prof. Subhrabaran Das has stated that the collaboration is a crucial step toward integrating market-oriented skills with mainstream academics. The MoU has opened new opportunities for students to gain practical insights into the functioning of the securities market.