

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF Ph. D. THESES AVAILABLE
IN THE DHAKA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

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Ph.D.

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA

DHAKA

1995

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*A dissertation submitted in fulfilment of
the requirements of the
M.A. FINAL EXAMINATION, 1985
in Library And Information Science*

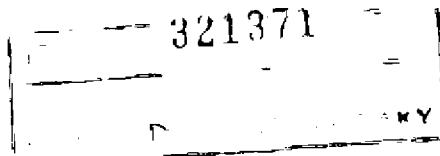
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KAZI MD. FAKHRUL ALAM

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DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA
DHAKA
1985



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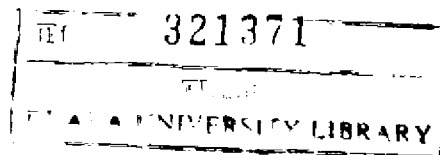
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PREFACE

This research work entitled "Annotated bibliography of Ph.D. Theses available in the Dhaka University Library" is being presented as a part of the M.A. Degree examination of 1985 in Library and Information Science of Dhaka University.

I have prepared this bibliography out of the Ph. D. theses by our respected teachers available in the three libraries viz. Dhaka University Library, Main Section, Science Section and the Library of IER, Dhaka University.

I hope that this annotated bibliography would help our teachers in finding the Ph.D. thesis materials more easily and would thus save their energy and time.

The annotations given will tell much more about the works listed, although the limitations in any sense, of the annotations can't be ignored. In most cases I have simply echoed what the author has professed in the introduction or preface of their works. The limited time which I had got for my work have imposed a constraint upon the scope of my work and consequently. I have not been able to prepare the bibliography on all of the theses performed by our teachers some of whom could not be contacted and some are on leave in foreign countries and also all theses works are not available in the three libraries I worked in.

I deem it really essential to provide some information about the arrangement, entry and compilation of my work.

Arrangement:

I arranged the bibliography alphabetically by authors. Works were classified according to the DDC number (19th edition) some of the classification numbers. I arranged those not numbered in to DDC (19th edition) system.

Entry Word:

The entries have been made under author (i.e. author entry) and as the authors listed are all oriental, the entry words are arranged according to IFLA supplement to names of persons 1980 and thesis material of Dr. K.M. Saiful Islam.

I forward some of the titles in Bengali and retained them in Bengali.

Kazi Md. Fakhrul Alam

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I express my heartfelt gratitude to my respectful guide Mrs. Suraiya Begam, Assistant Professor, Department of Library and Information Science, University of Dhaka, for her able and sincere guidance, supervision, inspiration, co-operation and encouragement in the preparation of this "Annotated bibliography of Ph. D. Thesis available in the Dhaka University Library". Without her persistence help and guidance it wouldn't have been possible on my part to complete and bring this work to light.

I'm also grateful to my teacher Dr. K.M. Saiful Islam, Chairman, Department of Library and Information Science, University of Dhaka, without whose thesis material I would have to grope in the dark, particularly for the entry orders which I have borrowed from his thesis materials.

I can't but expressing thankful gratitudes to the teachers of the department of Library and Information Science, University of Dhaka, whose helping hands have cleared my way.

I also express my thankful gratitude to the Assistant Librarian, Rare Section, Dhaka University Library, Librarian, Science Section, Dhaka University Library and Librarian of IER, Dhaka University, for their helping hands which they extended towards me in obtaining the materials.

Dhaka
1985.

K.M.F. Alam

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ABBREVIATIONS

AACR	Anglo - American Cataloguing Rules
ALA	American Librarian Association
DDC	Dewey Decimal Classification
ICCP	International Conference on Cataloguing Principles
i.e.	<u>ie</u> <u>est</u> (L. that is)
IER	Institute of Education and Research, Dhaka University
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
IOLR	India Office Library and Records (London)
LC	Library of Congress
MA	Master of Arts
Ph. D	Doctor of Philosophy
SOAS	School of Oriental and African Studies (London)
viz	viz; <u>often</u> <u>read</u> "namely" (L. videlicet: that is namely)

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

With the advancement of civilization our lives have become complicated and fast. This stage of our civilization has bestowed us with such a life in which we have to do works with great speed and accuracy two mutually opposing factors and the penalty of losing either or both of them is merciless and often endangers survival. Books the documents, pioneer and companion of civilization have become so numerous that a concise and well arranged chart of them called bibliography had already been made, which helps the users in finding them quickly. But it soon became clear that some annotations providing some informations on the nature of the book/books and its/their contents, appended in the bibliography helps every user whether he be a layman or an specialist in the area concerned to have a closer look into the book from some distant lands just as observing the details of the planet saturn from the earth with help of a powerful telescope.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY:

My objective was to prepare a bibliography of the Research Works done by our teachers. I started sorting the research works which I found so many and so voluminous that I wondered why no bibliography is yet done. The numbers, volumes and variety of the research works compelled one to prepare an annotated bibliography of the literature.

METHODOLOGY:

While preparing this bibliography, I searched the literature and collected these works from the Dhaka University Library main section, Dhaka University Library, Science section and the Library of IER Dhaka University. In preparing it I made frequent consultations with my guide Mrs. Suraiya Begam, Assistant Professor, Department of Library and Information Science, University of Dhaka. I arranged the bibliography alphabetically by authors.

While doing this work I also surveyed the materials evaluated their contents and presented my work in a functional manner so that the necessary information can be had quickly and accurately.

SCOPE OF THE WORK:

This annotated bibliography covers the Ph.D. theses materials by our teachers as found in the 3 libraries already mentioned. Materials which I couldn't find in the libraries and the materials of some of our teachers whom I couldn't contact are excluded from it.

CHAPTER II
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

‘ABDUL-JALĪL MLYĀN

An analysis of the District Inspector of schools in Bangladesh. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1983.

lvi, 290p.

The situation of primary education in Bangladesh is characterized by extreme internal inefficiency with a low enrolment ratio of 66 per cent and a high attrition rate of 56 per cent. The percentage of untrained teachers is as high as 45. There is widespread teacher absenteeism. The physical environment consisting of school buildings, furniture and educational equipment is inadequate. In the backdrop of the above situation, the study "An analysis of the job of the District Inspector of Schools in Bangladesh" has been undertaken. The broad assumption underlying the study is that this office being responsible for administration and supervision of primary education in a district of Bangladesh, if appropriately organized in terms of functions, process of performing functions, organization and personnel it can make a positive contribution to the improvement of primary education in its area.

‘ABDUL-KHĀLIQ

"A study on bitter principles of jute seeds".
Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1953.

A simplified method for the isolation of corchorin, a crystalline bitter from jute seed (*Corchorus capsularies* L.) in good yield, has been described. Isolation of a new crystalline bitter, corchsularin (C₃₀H₅₂O₇, 2H₂O) from jute seeds (up to 0.3%) has been described. A new sugar, for which the name corchsularose has been suggested, has thus far been isolated only as a syrup from the hydrolytic products of the bitter glycoside, corchsularin. Colour reactions specific for sterol derivatives containing an ethylenic linkage in the molecule are described for the genincorchsugenin. In view of these experimental findings a structural formula for corchsugenin is presented.

'ABDUL-LATĪF, Abū Ḥamīd Muḥammad

A study of recommendations for secondary education curriculum in East Pakistan, 1947-1961.

Cobrado, Colorado State College, 1968.

ix, 113p.

The problem of the study was to ascertain the nature, procedure, and objectives of curricular changes in secondary education in East Pakistan from 1947 to 1961. The personnel constituting the different committees and commissions were largely from administrative positions. None of the committees included secondary school teachers. The major responsibility of the committee and commissions was to make recommendations to ensure the reorganization and the reconstruction of the educational system of various stages. The terms of references for the committees and commissions were :

- (1) general enunciation of the problem areas, (2) advise the government on (a) major fields of activities
- (b) organizational pattern, (c) content and nature of the curriculum and (d) evaluation system and management. The compulsory courses of study suggested by the committees and commissions at the junior stage of secondary education were largely the same. In the area of electives, the curriculum committee of the commission

on National Education, however, suggested greater diversification of courses. For the senior stage of secondary education, inclusion of science and mathematics was emphasized by the commission on National Education.

‘ABDUL-MANNĀN, Muḥammad

Workers participation in management. Delhi,
University of Delhi, 1983.
xv, 341p.

The study was undertaken in a large nationalized industrial enterprise producing jute products in Bangladesh with the main purpose of assessing the attitudes of the principal actors in the industrial relations system towards workers' participation in management, major emphasis being placed on the demand for participation among employees, both managerial and nonmanagerial. Workers have strong desire for participation in decision-making process of the organisation. Increasing production, resolving industrial disputes, improving job satisfaction, reducing wastes, accidents and work stoppages and improving team work have been mentioned to be the main objectives of

participation by majority of the respondents. Workers' participation in management should not be thought of as a substitute for collective bargaining. Workers and management personnel are in favour of statutory participation. Workers view the government scheme of participation provided in the Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act; 1980 as politically motivated. The overall conclusion drawn from this study is that there is considerable scope for introduction and development of appropriate workers participation programmes in the public sector industries, especially jute industries, if certain preconditions for participation are met.

ABDUL-QUDDŪS, Muḥammad
Theory of generalized function. Dhaka,
University of Dhaka, 1980.
121p.

The idea of generalized functions first arose in connection with regularization of certain types of divergent integrals. There is extensive literature on the theory of generalized functions. I. M. GELFAND and his colleagues published a treatise in six volumes on this subject. This thesis is devoted to calculations of some of the generalized functions which may be defined on the space of smooth functions with bounded support. The first chapter is devoted to such calculations. The second chapter of the thesis is concerned with some aspects of Fourier transforms of generalized functions and smooth of bounded support. The third chapter is concerned with the investigation of structure of space of test functions on which generalized functions act as continuous linear functionals.

'ADNĀN, Swapan

Peasant production and capitalist development; a model with reference to Bangladesh. Cambridge, Churchill College.

261p.

Unlike conventional economic theory, the paradigm of capitalist development contrasts peasant and capitalist production in terms of (i) the market-mediation of production and (ii) the relations of production and forms of exploitation. These have to do with the part market economy of peasant agriculture, the complex and varying relationships between production and the market and the relative significance of market growth and class forces in propelling the process of capitalist development. The thesis aims at reconstructing some of these problems from first principles, drawing upon, in particular the classical texts. Analysis of the conditions of reproduction as a whole endows such patterns with a certain coherence and helps to identify the variable range of production problems which differentiate classes of peasant producers. It is argued the capitalist production may not be undertaken either

because it is not feasible. In particular, relations of production which systematically retard the generation of wage labour can constrain capitalist development because of the peculiar properties of land as a means of production.

AHSAN, Muhammad

Some problems on fermi age in Beryllium and Beryllium Oxide. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1969.

iv, 75p.

A series of S_g calculations have been made with the Boltzmann equation to resolve the persistent discrepancy of age value between experiments and theory in case of Be and BeO. H_2O has also been included. All effects, except for that of source perturbation, are found to be small for careful experiments. Source perturbation is very large and can explain the discrepancy. Influence of the orientation of detector foils, on measured age value, has been found and is due to the anisotropy of fluxes.

AKHTAR AHMAD

A comparative study of the expected and actual role of the Thana Education Officer in East Pakistan. Colorado, University of Northern Colorado, 1970.

xiii, 212p.

This study was designed to identify the duties of the Thana Education Officer in East Pakistan and to compare them with his performed duties as well as to determine the relationship between his performed duties and his opinion on selected aspects of his duties and his personal characteristics. This study was conducted in two phases. The first was a survey of the Thana Education Officer's position in the organizational structure of the Department of Education, East Pakistan and compilation of his duties and responsibilities based upon documentary evidences. The second phase was concerned with the physical environment in which this officer works; the identification of his personal characteristics; the duties he actually performs; the comparison of his actually performed duties with the duties he is expected to perform; soliciting his opinion on the

four categories of duties and the determination of relationship between his performed duties and his opinion on the categories of duties, between his performed duties and his personal characteristics as well as between his opinion on the categories of duties and his personal characteristics.

‘ALAM, Muḥammad Moqṣūd

Cost projections for Bachelor of Education, Master of Education and Master of Art in Education Degree Programme in West Pakistan for the years 1969 to 1988. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1970.

xx, 173p.

The problem of the study was to analyse the prevalent cost factors involved in the teacher training programmes leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Education, Master of Education and Master of Arts in Education in West Pakistan and to make cost projections for these teacher training programmes for each year from 1969 to 1988.

'ALĪ, Muḥammad Khūrshīd

Use of guidance services in the educational system of Pakistan. Colorado, Colorado State College, 1962.

xiii, 206p.

The study involved two aspects of investigation: (1) determination of the nature of guidance services suitable for intergration with the educational system of Pakistan and (2) finding out an approach to facilitate the integration of those services into that system. Clarification of the concept of guidance deemed necessary in identifying the services. The concept of guidance used in this study was defined on the basis of a critical analysis of concepts abstracted from the forty three definitions. Guidance services, identified from the fifty-two source and presented in three tabular forms, were discussed with regard to their need and importance. An analysis of the services mentioned in text books and activities observed in practice revealed the true nature of "guidance service". On the basis of some supporting evidences, guidance services have been

recommended for integration with the educational system of Pakistan. These services will include pupil inventory, information, counseling, placement, and follow-up. Adequate training of personnel through cooperative training programmes has been suggested as prerequisite to initiating any guidance programme in Pakistan.

‘ALĪ, Muḥammad Rawshan

A critical edition of Abu Jafar Ahmed B. Nasr Al-Dawudi's Kitab Al-Amwal with English Translation, Notes and Introduction. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1978.

viii, 293p.

This thesis consists of the Arabic text of Kitab al-Amwal of Abu Jafar Ahmad b. Nasr al-Dawudi al-Maliki al-Asadi with explanatory notes, English Translation and Introduction. The text has been edited for the first time on the basis of a unique manuscript, preserved in the Escorial Library, Madrid, under the title Kitab fihi I Amwal, Ms No. 1165. The title page of the Ms mentions the work as kitab fihi I Amwal which has been referred to as Kitab al-Amwal by Qadi Ibn Rushd, Qadi Iyad and Allama al-Uqtani al-Tlimsani.

The text deals (From the Maliki points of view) with broad principles on revenue administration military administration international laws of war and peace and the authors verdicts (Fatawa) on the settlements of lands in al-Ifniqiyyah, al-Maghrib, Spain and Sicily. For the numbering and the correct writing of the verses of the Quran I used the text of the Quran published by the Taj company, Lahore. As for the prophetic traditions, I traced them, in Al-Muwatta of Imam Malik, Sahih's of al-Eukhari and al-Muslim and other compilations of traditions and early works on jurisprudence I collated the text with Al-Mudawwanah of Sahnun, Kitab al-Kharaj of Abu Yusuf, that of Yahya b. Adam, Kitab al-Amwal of Abu Ubayd, Abu Ahmed Humayd b. Zanjawayh (MS) Kitab al-Umm of al-shafi i and the historical works of al-Baladhuri, al-Jabari, Ibn Hisham and others. The notes added to the Arabic text indicate, the versions of the manuscript, the errors, variations in reading, short bibliographical notices and description of places, besides the parallel passages quoted from other works. In the English translation an attempt has been made to make the translation literal as far as possible faithful to the text. For the translation of the verses of the Quran, I have depended on "The

Meaning of the Glorious Koran" of late Muhammad Marmaduke Pickthal. In the introduction, I have tried to estimate the importance of the work by comparing it with other similar works and have discussed the life and work of the author. I have described the manuscript and pointed out how this work influenced the contemporary and later scholars of al-Maghrib.

ANWĀRA-KHĀTŪN, Qāzī

Development of a vocational interest inventory for the secondary school certificate level students in Dhaka city. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1977. xvii, 297p.

The problem for the present study was to develop an interest inventory for the secondary school certificate level students in Dhaka city. The more specific purpose of the study was to construct a valid and reliable instrument for measuring the vocational interests of the S.S.C. students who have not yet entered into any job but who are expected to make decisions regarding their occupations on completion of their study.

AWWAL, M A

Some proton induced resonance reactions.

Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1975.

73p.

The measurements of the angular distributions of the gamma rays from and singles spectra of a few resonances in the (p,γ) reactions in ^{44}Ca , ^{51}V and $^{54,57}\text{Fe}$ targets have been performed. From the angular distribution measurements, the spins of the 1644(312) keV resonances in the $^{44}\text{Ca}(p;r)^{45}\text{Sc}$ reaction and a few low-lying levels have been assigned. A spin value of 4 has been extracted from the angular distribution measurements of the 2329 KeV resonance in the $^{51}\text{V}(p,r)^{52}\text{Cr}$ reaction. Of the four singles spectra obtained at 1286, 1680, 1730 and 1747 KeV resonances in the $^{54}\text{Fe}(p,r)^{55}\text{Co}$ reaction. The fine structures enveloping gross structures are displayed by a few resonances in ^{60}Ni by (p,r) and (p,n) reactions in ^{59}Co .

AZIZUR-RAHMAN, Muhammad

LS-Coupling effects in alpha and one nucleon transfer reactions for target masses $A=12-90$.

Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1983.

ii,67p.

One of the current interest in nuclear physics is the investigation of many nucleon configuration in

complex nuclei. This becomes meaningful in particular for alpha cluster because of the high symmetry ($J^{\pi}=0^+$, $T=0$) and high binding energy (28.0 Mev) of the alpha particles cluster structures are investigated, among others, through the experiment of direct transfer reaction. A vast majority of previous such works have been performed neglecting LS-coupling effect in the usual optical potential. The importance of LS-term, however, has been emphasized by Duhm and Detraz. Finally, (d, ${}^6\text{Li}$) reactions on several targets between ${}^{12}\text{C}$ to ${}^{68}\text{Zn}$ have been reanalysed to investigate any possible mass dependance of the spectroscopic factors among different discrete potential families.

BADRUL-MILLAT

A proposal for the rational planning for future changes of curriculum and instruction in the social studies for East Pakistan. Colorado, Colorado State College, 1967.

ix, 208p.

As the subject of social studies is considered in important fact of the whole educational programme and as a scientific analysis of the determinants of the social studies course in Pakistan had not been

undertaken, the problem in this study was to ascertain the factors which influence the rational planning of curriculum and instruction in social studies in East Pakistan, in particular, and Pakistan, in general. Data for this study were obtained from the recent literature on curriculum planning in the United States. This study reviewed related literature and research finding in general curriculum development and in the social studies field in order to ascertain the various factors which constitute the bases for curriculum planning and instruction in this country. This study also revealed that the rational for the development of social studies curriculum in Pakistan should be based on the analysis of social, cultural, political, and religious developments in the contemporary Pakistan. Suggestions for the development of curriculum should be derived from the psychology of learning, the learner and the nature of knowledge.

BĀNĪK, Ajiṭkumār

Cytogenetical studies on some strains of triticaie Hexaploide lart. And various hybrid derivatives. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1982.

xvii, 176p.

Among 245 primary and secondary hexaploid strain of triticaie obtained through the courtesy of CIMMYT.

These strains were :Mapache Rahum and 43 IA-M₂A. Cytological study of the ten strains which appeared best visually in their vegetative growth revealed that a definite correlation exists between meiotic stability and seed fertility supporting the results obtained in the correlation study of the triticales and their hybrid populations. The values of genetic advance were also estimated in the six crosses for heading time (3.09 to 4.13), number of tillers (2.72 to 6.34) and plant height (4.51 to 6.03) respectively. The F₂ derivatives of the cross 8x 6x triticates were better in certain agronomic characters.

BARUI, George Manaranjan

Reliability, validity and comparability of forms L and M of the verbal reasoning and the 'Numerical Ability' subtests of the Differential Aptitude Tests for use in East Pakistan. Colorado, Colorado State College, 1966.

xiii, 220p.

The problem of this study was to establish statistically the reliability, the validity, and the comparability of Forms L and M of the "Verbal Reasoning" (VR) and the Numerical Ability (NA) subtests

of the Differential Aptitude Tests (DAT) For use among the boys and girls of classes VIII, IX, and X of the English medium high schools of East Pakistan. A total of 376 subjects from five different high schools were available for testing with forms L and M of the VR and the NR subjects of the DAT. There were 108 boys and 38 girls in Class VIII; 103 boys and 18 girls in class IX; 81 boys and 28 girls in Class X. The pearson product-moment coefficients of correlation obtained by the comparable form method and the internal consistecy cone-fficients obtained by the Kuder-Richardson Formula 20 were used as indices of reliability. The pearson pro-duct moment coefficients of correlation between test scores and the selected criterion school. Scores were used as indies of validity. A null hypothesis was re-jected if a test of significance did not appear sta-tistically significant at the .01 level of confidence. Ninety research hypotheses and two hundred and eighty-eight hull hypotheses were tested for the six groups under study.

BERTOECI, Peter J

Elusive villages : social structure and community organization in rural East Pakistan. Michigan, Michigan State University, 1970. vi, 218p.

This thesis focusses on rural community organisation and social structure in a part of Comilla District in East Pakistan. It combines the concept method of cultural ecology with certain structural insights of Marx and Weber. The so called villages of Eastern Bengal characterized by exceedingly dense populations and scattered patterns of settlement are in no sense residential social systems of a holistic sort. Rather they are engulfed in simultaneously operative levels of social organization in which direct links between intra and extra village groupings serve to negate the social reality and internal cohesiveness of the "Village" per se. These levels of organization the intra-village reyai and the extra village samaj involve much longer numbers of people than those resident in a given village. Moreover, the overlap of these entities located in given market areas functions in such away as to allow the assertion that, in reality, the market area and its organizational sub-divisions are the relevant residential social system, rather than the village. Evidence from the working of kinship, economic, political and religious systems is presented to demonstrate this finding.

CHOWDHURY, 'Abdul-Matīn

The crystal structure of orthodinitrobenzene. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1961.

54p.

The thesis consist of Crystals of O-Dinitrobenzene are monolinic with four molecules in a unit cell of dimensions :

$$a = 7.93\text{Å}, \quad b = 13.20\text{Å}$$

$$c = 7.10\text{Å},$$

$$\beta = 112^\circ 7,$$

Space group P_{21}/C . The X, Y and Z co-ordinates have been determined by two dimensional fourier methods. Details of the molecular geometry and dimensions and of the intermolecular sperations have been obtained. The carbon and nitrogen atoms all lie in one plane but the nitrogroups are inclined to the aromatic rin at large angles.

CHOWDHURY, Kriṣṇnadās

Studies on absorption, conductivity and polarised fluorescence of dyestuffs in solution.

Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1951.

n.d.

The conductivity of dyestuffs with and without KI has been determined. It has been found that the conductivity of the solution is practically equal to the sum of the conductivities of the dyestuffs and KI at various concentrations. This then suggests that quenching of fluorescence of the molecules with the addition of foreign salts is due to deactivating collection of the second kind. This view gets further support from the observations of polarised fluorescence of dyestuffs with foreign salts.

DĀS, Rameshwar

Studies on leaf phosphatases. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1946.

iii, 155p.

The thesis aims at bringing together the results of the investigations carried by the author on the occurrence, distribution, chemistry and function of the enzyme phosphatase in the leaves of plants. In part I of this thesis a resume of the work carried

out plant phosphatase is briefly reviewed. Part II of the thesis is devoted to the study of the distribution, preparation and general properties of leaf phosphatase. Methods for the purification of the enzyme are described in part III. In part IV of the thesis the results of the investigations on the kinetics and chemical nature of the purified leaf phosphatase are described. The result than important light on the nature of the active group in the enzyme molecule. Part V of the thesis contains results of the study of the influence of vitamin C on the purified leaf phosphatase. The last of the thesis contains the thesis contains the results of the investigations on the phosphatase content of the different parts of the french bean plant, the variation in phosphatase activity with the ripening of fruits, a micro method for the detection of phosphates by the 'agar plate' method.

FAZLUR-RAHMĀN, Muḥammad

Metamorphosis of some of the organ systems in the pulse Beetles, *Callosbruchus analis* Fabricius and *C. Chinesis* Linnaeus. (Bruchidae : Coleoptera).

Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1984.

iii, 256p.

The anatomy and histology of the alimentary canal

and Malpighian tubules of the larva, pupa and adult of two species of callosobruchus are described separately. The metamorphic changes (anatomical and histological) of the above two organ systems have also been described in detail. Descriptions have been elaborated for Callosobruchus analis and made briefly for C. Chinensis.

HABĪBULLĀH, Muḥammad

A plan for the certification of elementary and secondary school teachers of East Pakistan. Colorado, Colorado State College, 1968.

viii, 195p.

The purpose was to study the history of development of certification of public elementary and secondary school teachers in the state of Colorado and with this background to develop a plan for certification of teachers in the elementary and secondary schools of East Pakistan. The problem was one of developing a plan for the certification of elementary and secondary school teachers in East Pakistan with built in provisions for the upgrading of teacher qualifications. The sources of information were respective statutes, administrative rules and regulations, court rulings, government publications, and the writings of authoritative persons in the field both in

Colorado and East Pakistan. The questions of endorsement of subjects and classes, annulment, suspension, and revocation of certificates have also been settled in the model of Colorado and in consideration of situations in East Pakistan.

HALĪMA KHĀTŪN

Development of an anthology of original stories in Bengali for the students of Class I and Class II of primary schools of East Pakistan. Colorado, Colorado State College, 1968.

ix, 127p.

The problem for the study was to develop an anthology of original stories in Bengali for the students of class I and class II of the primary schools of East Pakistan and to determine the suitability of these stories as supplementary reading material for these classes. Twenty stories each for class I and class II were written about topics familiar to the students of these classes. In the stories a basic vocabulary of five hundred and seventeen words was introduced gradually and used repeatedly so that the stories can be comprehended by the students. Four Bengali-medium primary schools functioning under Dhaka Municipal Corporation were randomly selected.

One hundred nineteen students of class I, and one hundred twenty-six students of class II participated in the study. Eighty percent of the judges found the stories for class I suitable and capable of enriching the curriculum, but opinion was equally divided regarding readability, comprehension, and inclusion of the stories in the supplementary reading list for the students of this class. The results of all the chi-square tests involving the frequency distribution of ratings on the stories for class I was indicative of the suitability of the stories for this class. This was true for most of the stories meant for class II. Based on the opinion of the judges the stories were found suitable for class I and class II. The stories for class I and class II were found to be interesting to the students of these classes.

HAMĪDA BĀNŪ

Studies of some ($^3\text{He},d$) and ($+,p$) reactions.
Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1982.
iii, 159p.

The present work discusses the (r,d) reaction on ^{56}Fe and ^{45}Sc and the (t,p) reaction on ^{59}Co and ^{102}Ru . The level properties of ^{57}Co and ^{46}Ti were studied respectively from the ^{56}Fe (r,d) reaction at $E_r = 18$ MeV and $^{45}\text{Sc}(r,d)$ reaction at $E_r = 16$ MeV.

HUSAIN, Muḥammad Anwār

Infinite horizontal rolls under the effect of vertical and horizontal temperature gradients.

Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1977.

iv, 109p.

A two dimensional linearised steady-state equations of motion of a fluid lying between two horizontal planes on which the temperature is different at the points having the same horizontal co-ordinates and varies horizontally in presence of a vertical temperature gradient in the field, has been studied for different boundary conditions. The cases included are infinite horizontal rolls between (i) two free horizontal and vertical boundaries, (ii) two rigid vertical and horizontal boundaries, (iii) free upper and rigid vertical and lower horizontal boundaries only, and axi-symmetric motion about a vertical axis between free boundaries. The corresponding temperature distributions in the field of motion have been shown in the form of isotherm contour plots. Computations of non-dimensional stream functions show that for small vertical temperature gradients, that is, for small value of the Rayleigh number R , when the value of R is increased the convection cells in the vertical direction have a tendency to breakup into cells of smaller sizes.

MUSAIN, Muḥammad Tafazzul

Defect structure and lattice location studies of ion implanted at single crystals using channeling and rutherford backscattering techniques. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1981.

iii, 122p.

In this thesis, the results from the studies of the defect structure analysis and lattice location of ion implanted aluminium single crystals are reported. The analysis of the implanted crystals have been performed using energy dependent channeling and Rutherford backscattering experiments. $^4\text{He}^+$ beams of energies 1.0-3.0 MeV have been used as the analyzing particles. The lattice positions of the implanted ions have been studied mostly by performing complete angular scans along some crystallographic directions.

HUSAIN, Shāmsun-Nahār

Action of potassium naphthenate on the physiology and biochemistry of sweetpotato and the effects of Gamma Radiation on storage behaviour of their tubers. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1982.

153p.

Many reports indicate that the application of appropriate concentration of potassium naphthenate (KNap) stimulate physiological and biochemical activities and thus lead to higher crop-yield. The present

works were undertaken to study the effects of this chemical on sweet potato plants. The following aspects are investigated :

Juvenile growth, as measured by number of branch, number and area of leaves; fresh and dry weight of aerial parts; yield parameter as determined by the weight and number of tubers per plant. The results revealed that with the progress of the experiment the starch content registered a slight fall in the control tubers, whereas this showed a tendency to remain constant in irradiated tubers throughout the experiment. In 9 Kr. tubers no change in the amount of starch in all the four varieties.

IKRĀMUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammad

A study of fluctuations in the total cross section of Y, Zr, La, Ce, Pr, Gd, Ho, Ta and Hg for 1.0 to 2.0 MeV Neutrons. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1972.

98p.

Neutron total cross sections of Y, Zr, La, Ce, Pr, Ho, Ta, and Hg in the energy range of 1.0 to 2.0 MeV in steps of 10 KeV have been measured. The energy spread of neutrons was 7-8 KeV except for Pr for which this was 18 KeV while the standard deviation

of the cross sections data was about 2%. A comparison of the measured cross sections with other available data has been made. Fluctuations observed in the cross section have been treated in the context of (i) the Ericson theory, (ii) a fluctuation in widths and spacings of compound nucleus levels and (iii) for possible structures of intermediate width. The fluctuations could in general be explained to have originated from a fluctuation in widths and spacings of compound nucleus levels.

IMDĀDUL-HAQ, Muḥammad

Studies on the toxin isolated from vibrio cholerae and Escherichia Coli. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1981.

v, 241p.

Cholera is characterised by excessive loss of fluid and electrolyte from the body into the intestinal lumen. The disease is specifically caused by the microorganism vibrio cholerae. Vibrio cholerae is brought about by the action of a toxic substance elaborated by cholera vibrios in the small intestine. Escherichia coli, toxin thus identified results in the movement of water and electrolytes into the lumen of the intestine in a sequence of events similar to that seen in cholera.

ISHAQ, A K M Miyān

Studies on the jute retting enzymes from selected species. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1982. xi, 154p.

Jute retting is a microbial fermentation process accomplished by the micro-organisms through their enzymes. The organism, *Corticium rolfsii* as well as some of its enzyme secreted into the medium have been found to ret or soften jute plants, jute ribbons (both green and dry) and hard jute cuttings, in much shorter time compared to that found in normal retting practices. The organism grows best and produces optimum amount of retting enzyme in potato-dextrose liquid medium (p^H 4.5) at 35°C, when incubated for a period of 10 days in well aerated shake culture. The enzymes were purified through chromatography on DEAE-Sephadex A-25; ammonium sulphate precipitation and fractionation through gel filtration via sephadex G-100. Different kinds of enzymes were found to be produced by the organism which participated in the retting processes. e.g. (i) Cellulose (ii) Hemi-cellulose (iii) Pectin polygalacturonase (PG) (iv) Pectin trans eliminase (PTE) (v) Protease and (vi) Arabinase.

JAHĀN-ARA BEGAM

A study of kinetics and Mechanism of adsorption on activated carbon and mechanism of activation.

Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1983.

xi, 263p.

Massive literature available on adsorption equilibria but only few studies had been directed towards adsorption kinetics and mechanism, particularly in solution. The present investigation was thus undertaken to gain a better insight into the mechanism of adsorption by studying kinetics of adsorption from solution on activated carbon. This study included study of isotherms, isobars, isosteres and kinetics of adsorption.

KHĀN, Mu'īnuḍ-Ḍīn Aḥmad

A history of the Fara idi Movement in Bengal.

Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1960.

vii, 372p.

The thesis attempts to study a phase of the Islamic revivalist movement of the nineteenth century as it affected Bengal. Islamic revivalism in this century was a worldwide phenomenon, but it had different colour in different countries. The subsequent growth of his religious teachings spread out in Bengal, but have the founder of the Fara idi movement, Haji Shariat Allah, was directly inspired by Arab purita-

nism. His movement is inseparably linked up with the socio-economic life of the Muslims of Bengal who formed the large majority of the rural populace in his riverine province. The spread of the Fara idi movement along the riverine tracts of lower Bengal from its centre in the Faridpur District clearly brings into view the local geographical factors the underlay its general popularity among the peasant classes.

KHĀN, Muslimud-Dīn

Inter-relationship of diarrhoeal diseases and malnutrition. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1982. x, 291p.

The nutritional status of children from developing countries is inferior to that of children in developed countries. Diarrhoeal disease has been identified as an important cause of lower nutritional status in such children. Some of the mechanisms suggested are (a) loss of nutrients through purging and vomiting; (b) anorexia; (c) increased metabolic rate; (d) damage to intestinal epithelium with loss of digestive enzymes and resultant malabsorption and (f) increased bowel motility. There is a high incidence of diarrhoeal disease and malnutrition in Bangladesh. The infant mortality rate is, as well, very high. As socio-economic status, dietary habits and child rearing practices are different in Bangladesh from those of

the west. The average birth weight of Bangladesh (Meheran) rural children is 2.55 kg, which is about 1 kg less than the standard. Weight increase parallels the Harvard standard for the first four months of life. Babies feed entirely on breast milk weighed significantly more during the first 24 months of life. Therefore, mothers need training on infant nutrition, introduction of early and nutritious supplementation, continuation of feeding during diarrhoea, and hygienic preparation of infant food in order to break the vicious diarrhoea, malnutrition cycle.

KHĀN, Sirājul-Ḥaq

The development of secondary education in East Pakistan. Colorado, Colorado State College, 1967. x, 200p.

The purpose of this study was investigate all available relevant sources and compile a comprehensive history of the development of secondary education in East Pakistan as a central source of information. In addition, the study is expected to serve a three-fold purpose : (a) it presents the pattern of efforts and by the people and the Government to develop secondary education (b) it tries to indicate the causes of successes and failures of these attempts against the background of the social, political, and economic

aspects of East Pakistan (c) it may serve as background information and an impetus for further studies. Although religion is the most important factor in the sociopolitical life of Pakistan, religious education has not received as much attention in the secondary curriculum as mathematics, general science and other subjects. Government's policy of developing selected high schools to enable them to teach diversified courses without at the same time taking steps to attract competent college graduates to high school teaching seems to be faulty. The compulsory teaching of general science in many high schools without proper laboratory facilities has been theoretical and hence inefficient and meaning less.

LUTFUR-RAHMAN, Muhammad

Structural studies on polysaccharides of fruits of *Dillenia Indica* Linn. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1977.

iv, 178p.

Mucilaginous inner core and outer pulp of the fruits of *Dillenia indica* (Beng. Chatta) were separated. A neutral polysaccharide was isolated from the aqueous extract of the inner core. The thesis deals with the structural studies of these two polysaccharides. One is neutral polysaccharide and another one

is acidic polysaccharide. The neutral polysaccharide was subjected to different fractionation studies and found to be a homogenous. The acidic polysaccharide was found to contain 34% uronic anhydride and 1% strach.

MAJUMDĀR, Ashit Ranjan

Study of a few nuclear processes from the scattering of devterons and alpha particles. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1969.

vi, 133p.

The present work is concerned with the scattering of alpha particle and deuteron from a number of nuclei. Nitrogen and neon targets were bombarded with a beam of alpha particle of energy 20-24 MeV obtained from the Radial Ridge cyclotron of the University of Birmingham and the scattered particles records in Ilford K2 emulsion of thickness $100 \frac{1}{4}$ m. The inelastic angular distribution of alpha particle leading to the 1.63 MeV state in ^{20}Ne analyse in terms of the differection model of Blair. The elastic angular distributions of deuteron from carbon, nitrogen and oxygen contaminants in ^{56}Fe were obtained. The urno ambiguities also study in case of carbon; effect of the spin orbit potential of the thamas form for nucleons also investigate and the strength of the potential obtain.

MANZŪR AHMAD

An estimate of educational requirements determined by manpower needs for economic development in Pakistan. Colorado, Colorado State College, 1956. ix, 90p.

The purpose of the study was to investigate the implications of the manpower needs on the educational requirements for economic development in Pakistan. The basic rationals for using the manpower approach of educational planning in various countries was that economic development planning became meaningless without planning the corresponding development of manpower and the longer lead time for manpower development required advanced and systematic looks at the educational system that supplied the manpower. The method attempts to relate a given rate of economic growth to secondary and higher educational output, without using the intermediate step of calculating occupational requirements. The distribution of educated manpower in the economy on the basis of the present educational structure allowed a negligible share of the educated manpower for the agricultural sector and a relatively small proportion for the manufacturing sector as compared to the services sector. This situation raised questions about the desirability of maintaining the existing educational structure.

MAZHARUL-HAQ

Development of an individual performance scale of intelligence for children of East Pakistan of five to eleven years of age. Colorado, Colorado State College, 1967.

xii, 137p.

The problem for the study was to develop an individual performance scale of intelligence suitable for children of classes kindergarten to VI, corresponding to the age group of five to eleven years, of schools in Dhaka, East Pakistan. More specifically, the purpose of the study was to obtain measures of validity, reliability, and discriminating ability of the scale and the tests comprising the scale; to obtain discriminating and difficulty indexes of the test items; and to explore the feasibility of its use. The tests comprising the scale were (1) Block Building and Design (2) Block classification (3) Picture Arrangement and correction (4) Object Assembly and correction and (5) Object manipulation. The scale and the tests were substantially valid and reliable. The scale and the tests discriminated the classes efficiently. The tests contributed satisfactorily to the validity of the scale. With slight modification of the items, the validity of the tests could be increased.

MIZANUR-RAHMAN, Muhammad

Gamma Spectroscopic studies in ^{45}Sc , ^{45}Ti , ^{46}Ti , ^{57}Co and ^{71}As . Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1979. 152p.

The Doppler shift attenuation (DSA) method has been used to determine the lifetimes of the levels in ^{46}Ti , ^{45}Sc and ^{45}Ti by (p,r), (p,p'r) and (p,n r) reactions respectively on ^{45}Sc target. Calibrated attenuation function $F(\tau)$ versus lifetime τ curves with correction factor $F_e = F_n = 0.9$ have been used for the extraction of lifetimes. Lifetimes of 12 states and limit for one state in ^{46}Ti have been determined from the (p,r) reaction on ^{45}Sc . A complete set of lifetime of 18 levels in ^{45}Sc up to $E_x = 2778$ KeV has been obtained for the first time from the present measurements of the ^{45}Sc (p,p,r) reaction. Lifetimes of 5 levels in ^{45}Ti have been determined from the ^{45}Sc (p, n γ) reaction.

MUKHERJĪ, Rameshwar

Studies on protein metabolism in relation to cattle nutrition. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1945.

x, 181p.

The available information regarding the biological value and true digestibility of the feed proteins for cattle is very scanty. On rats, the biological

value of the protein of colza cake was found to be significantly higher than that of either mustard or groundnut cake, while the value of groundnut cake was the least. Chemical analysis showed the crude protein of colza cake was richer than that of groundnut cake both in lysine and tryptophane. Since cattle and sheep do not utilize all feed proteins with the same efficiency, the existing feeding standards (which assume that the nutritive values of various proteins are identical) are defective.

MUSTAFA, Ishrat

An investigation of the curriculum of the primary training institutes of East Pakistan. Colorado, Colorado State College, 1967.

xiii, 226p.

This study was an investigation of the need for and extent of revision required to improve the curricular programme of the primary training institutes of East Pakistan. The purpose of the study was to collect basic information and data from the institute personnel and selected graduates, and to provide information which could be used for a revision of the curriculum of the institutes if a revision was considered necessary from the finding of the study. This study was based on the descriptive method of investigation with the mail

questionnaire as the basic instrument for the collection of data. The mail questionnaires was considered the most practical way of reaching the populations of the study. Three populations were chosen for the purpose of this study. Population I consisted of the superintendents of the primary training institutes, Population II consisted of the instructors of the institutes, and Population III consisted of selected on the basis of direct association with the curriculum of the primary training institutes. On the basis of the data obtained for this study, it was possible to conclude that the present curriculum of the primary training institutes of East Pakistan needed revision. The data obtained also made it possible to determine some of the specific areas in the curriculum where changes were considered necessary.

MUSTAFAFĪZUR-RAHMĀN, Khondkār

An inquiry into the problems of creativity in the system of education in Pakistan. Colorado, Colorado State College, 1968.

vii, 186p.

The problem was to determine the nature of creativity, the causes of the genesis of a civilization, the nations that are comparatively more creative in their contribution to the world civilization and finally the possibility of Pakistan's introducing into her

system of education the freedom, media, and methods of instruction found in the education systems of those more creative nations and appropriate to her situation. The nature of creativity was studied in the field of educational psychology, and the causes and circumstances of the genesis of a civilization, were investigated in history and philosophy. The systems of education in the more creative nations were studied and compared with that of Pakistan. On the basis of this comparison certain recommendations were made for Pakistan so that her system of education may become more creative. Civilizations are determined by the challenges which nations face. These challenges to Man, external or internal, can be met only through a creative minority. Most of the European countries and American have been the more creative nations. Pakistan was not in the list of the noble prize winners. Unlike most of the more creative nations, Pakistan faces the problems of bilingualism and multilingualism, which reduces the creative vitality of the nation.

NAQĪ, Syed 'Alī

Rural development programme in Bangladesh; a sociological study. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1982.

vii, 370p.

Rural development programme had been undertaken and are being undertaken in Bangladesh in various fields

The present study concentrated on finding out the reasons for failure of rural development programmes. The study aims at locating the cause of the failure of development strategies in certain sectors of development programme. Past effects at rural development following Comilla and Ulashi-Jadunathpur approaches had been problematic in both design and implementation and failed to produce any satisfactory impact on the life a small farmers and landless villagers who are majority of the rural population of Bangladesh.

NAQVI, Shākila L

Construction and initial validation of a vocational interest inventory for use in Pakistan. Colorado, Colorado State College, 1968.

xv, 298p.

The problem for the study was to develop and validate a vocational interest inventory on people in jobs. More specifically, the purpose of the study was to construct occupational keys and obtain measures of validity, reliability and discriminating ability of the various keys among the occupational groups and the total group. The occupations concerned for construction of keys were the following (1) Airlines (2) Accountancy (3) Banking (4) Business (5) Engineering (6) Law (7) Medicine (8) Nursing (9) Salesmanship,

and (10) Teaching. The inventory contained 370 items with necessary instruction on the cover in addition to the spaces provided for personal informations. The Keys satisfactorily distinguished among the ten occupational groups and the total group. Hence, the inventory could be used for measurement of interest patterns of individuals for the ten occupations.

NAWĀZ, Qāzī Muḥammad Shāh

Breeding for flood tolerant strain of corchorus olitorius with indehiscent fruit. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1983.

101p.

In the intervarietal cross of corchorus olitorius waterlogging susceptible recommended variety O-4 x tolerant exotic variety F-J-50, tolerance was found dominant and in the F_2 there was segregation of 3 tolerant : 1 susceptible class. In the linkage study between the gene pairs Id/(for indehiscent fruit) and if/ (for flood tolerance) in the cross o-4 x F-J-50 it was observed that they segregated independently in a ratio of 9:3:3:1 in the F_2 . Independent assortment of the two gene pairs Id/ (for indehiscent fruit) and it (for thick seed coat) was observed in the cross O-4 X F-J-50. The F_2 s segregated in the ratio of 9:3:3:1.

NAZMI, M A K

Comparison of Greeley's Spanish American and Anglo-White elementary school children's responses to instruments designed to measure self-concepts and some related variables. Colorado, Colorado State University, 1962.

xi, 93p.

The purpose of this study was to compare groups of Greeley's Spanish-American and Anglo-White elementary school children with respect to their responses to instruments designed to measure children's self-concepts, and some related variables. Included in the study were 104 Spanish-American children and an equal number of Anglo-White children drawn from the fourth, fifth, and sixth grade population of two Greeley schools. The analysis of variance as applied to a two factor design was made for scores obtained by the two groups on these various scales. The results of the study failed to demonstrate any significant differences with respect to self concepts between the Spanish-American and Anglo-White elementary school children in Greeley. Anglo-White girls indicate a greater tendency to experience anxiety in the face of problems than Spanish-American girls. The sample mean scores consistently point to a possible logical judgement that the Spanish-American girls appear to be more markedly affected by their particular social psychological situation than any of the other groups, even though such a judgement lacks statistical support.

NIṢĀR AHMAD

Marketing of selected inland fishes in Bangladesh : a study in efficiency. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1983.

xix, 374p.

An attempt has been made critically describe the present fish marketing pattern in Bangladesh and examine its efficiency. Major commercial varieties (e.g. Hilsa, Carp, Prawn and Zeel) of 13 centres of the inland sector (i.e. rivers, haors, baors, beels, tanks, estuaries and the kaptai lake) have been selected for the study. Both historical and current data relating to 1981 and 1982 have been collected from secondary and primary sources. The supply of carp, zeol and shrimp has relatively increased recently compared to Hilsa, Aor, Boal and other fishes, possibly because of favourable effect of increased fish culture practices. About 95% of the total production is marketed after deduction for producer's consumption, smuggling and total loss. The marketing system involves very high risk and qualitative loss. The extent of the qualitative loss in the process of marketing is found to be 13% to 35%, varying from species to species and market to market. The present state of fish marketing in Bangladesh is inefficient and wasteful in general.

NURUL-ISLAM MULLĀ

A study of some (n,p) and (p,r) reactions.
Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1981.

iii, 110p.

The cross-sections for (n,p) reactions at 14.7 ± 0.3 MeV on forty eight stable nuclei of the elements Ca, Ti, V, Cr, Fe, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, As, Se, Br, Rb, Sr, I, Re, Os, Ir, Pt and Tl have been measured by the activation technique using Ge(Li) detector Y-ray spectroscopy. The cross sections for the reactions ^{60}Ni (n,p) $^{60\text{m}}\text{Co}$, ^{84}Sr (n,p) $^{84\text{m,g}}\text{Rb}$, ^{186}Os (n,p) ^{186}Re , ^{187}Re , ^{191}Ir (n,p) ^{191}Os and ^{203}Tl (n,p) ^{203}Hg given here, measured for the first time. Isomeric (n,p) cross-section ratios have been determined for the isomeric pairs $^{46\text{m,g}}\text{Sc}$, $^{60\text{m,g}}\text{Co}$, $^{71\text{m,g}}\text{Zn}$, $^{84\text{m,g}}\text{Rb}$, and $^{127\text{m,g}}\text{Te}$.

The angular distribution measurements of gamma rays have been performed for the determination of spins of the resonances at $E_p = 1388, 1395, 1608$ and 1901 KeV from the ^{52}Cr (p,r) ^{53}Mn reaction. The decay scheme of the $E_p = 1901$ KeV resonance has been constructed.

QAYSUD-DĪN AHMAD

Some genetic studies of a Naturally occurring seed colour variant in CORCHORUS CAPSULARIS jute.
Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1983.

xiv, 65p.

In the cross: blue seeded, full green and branched C. capsularis (CBS) X brown seeded, pigmented and

unbranched *C. capsularis* (exotic chinese), brown seed coat colour and branching habit were dominant. In the cross :CBS X brown seeded, full green, unbranched *C. capsularis* (exotic Japanese), brown seed coat colour was dominant over blue in the F_1 and the F_2 S gave a ratio of 3 brown 1 blue seeded progeny. Crosses involving full green plants in specific combinations, namely, CBS X Deodhali type (oval podded) and CBS X CVL-1 produced plant colour like green coppery-red in F_1 hybrids. In the cross : CBS (Ov) X full green (genotype no. 8/9) involving branching habit, pod shape and seed coat colour, clear cut segregation into eight classes in the F_2 in the ratio of 27:9:9:9:3:3:3:1 indicating that the three pairs of genes controlling the expression of branching habit.

RAWSHAN-JAHAN

Development of a multi-trait personality inventory for selection of managerial personnel in the industries of Bangladesh. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, n.d.

xi, 228p.

The purpose of this study was to develop a multi-trait personality inventory (MTPI) for the selection of managerial personnel in Bangladesh. The MTPI was developed to measure these traits. The reliability of MTPI was estimated by split half technique and test retest method.

ŠĀĒĪR, Syed Šabihud-Dīn

Development of an objective achievement test in Urdu Language for class IX students of the Urdu Medium Schools of Dhaka City, East Pakistan. Colorado, University of North Colorado, 1970.

x,96p.

The problem was to construct an objective achievement test in Urdu language for class IX students of the Urdu Medium schools in Dhaka City. The purpose of the study was to devise a valid and reliable instrument for the assessment of the Urdu Medium Schools of Dhaka city and to provide basic data for the standardization of the test. An achievement test in Urdu language was constructed for class IX students of Dhaka Urdu Medium schools. The test and three parts, namely : Vocabulary Composition and Grammar, and Comprehension. The test was administered to 197 class IX students of Urdu Medium schools in Dhaka city. Discriminating and difficulty indexes of items were computed. Items with a discriminating indexes of 12 or more and difficulty index between 16 and 84 met the criteria of acceptance. The whole and most of the sub-tests were statistically valid and reliable. So the whole test expecting composition and grammar could be used for measurement of achievement in Urdu.

SĀHĪRA KHĀṬŪN

Persia's contribution to Arabic Literature with special reference to the fourth/tenth century. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1980.

xvii, 333p.

The object of the thesis is to investigate into Persia's contribution to Arabic literature with special reference to the 4th/10th century (301-405/913-1014). Investigation and study the thesis is (i) A brief topography and history of the centre leading to its conquest by the Arabs. (ii) A short account of the Sahaba, Companions, of the Prophet (s) and Tabiun, Followers, who visited the centre in the wake of Arab conquest, and paved the way for the spread of Islam and the dissemination of Islamic Science. (iii) A subject wise list of Parsian scholars who flourished at the centre in the first three countries of Islam together with their works. (iv) A subject wise study of the lives and the works of the scholars of the 4th/10th century Persia hailing from the centre.

SAIFUL-ISLĀM, K M

A code for cataloguing and indexing Bangladeshi Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1985.

xix, 448p.

With the recent increase of interests on Bengali language and literature among the people of the developed countries, it has become essential to devise a truly effective code cataloguing of Bengali Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names. Uptill now we have got no effective code in Bangladesh and in India for cataloguing Bengali Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names, though of late, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) has paid some attention in this respect.

Unlike Christian names, Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names don't comprise a set pattern with surname or family names which usually determines the entry word. Although there has been attempts by Iran, India, Pakistan, Burma, Indonesia and Thailand to formulate cataloguing codes for names of Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist origins, the inherent phonemic differences between languages have lessened the efficacy of transliterations and transcriptions.

Besides this there are intra-linguistic phonemic variations e.g. 12 types of Bengali Muslim names

two or even three non-detachable family names, additional elements and titles of varied natures followed or preceded by family names and so on, which often renders the cataloguing attempts futile.

In the library catalogues of the major libraries of Great Britain, including IOLR, SOAS etc. Muslim Arabic names have been most unceremoniously sanskritized based on the erroneous transliteration schemes of the library of Congress (LC) and the Indian National bibliography so much so that the Arabic and Persian names have been miserably disforted, i.e. Nazrul as Najarula etc. In the library catalogues of SOAS and IOLR undetachable compound name have been split and entries have been made under parts with deliberate permutations.

Major functions of the libraries and their cataloguing systems have been discussed with particular reference to Bengali Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names.

Major hypothesis held that the existing attempts to formulate cataloguing rules are inadequate minor ones present the causes that of.

Romanization and transliteration : methods of transliterations of ICO have been analysed and in consultation with linguists, new scheme for transliteration of Sanskrit, Arabic and Bengali names

has been devised which worked well.

Major sources are described and minor sources are inserted in the bibliography. Rules found in ALA (1949), ICCP (1961), AACR (1967,1968), etc. are conflicting.

Purpose of the study is to frame a more effective code for cataloguing. Only Bengali, Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names are discussed.

ṢĀLIH AHMAD

A comparative study of the changes in the foundations and fundamental concepts of the euclidean plane Geometry. Colorado, Colorado State College, 1969.

x,306p.

The problem was first to make a survey of the changes in the foundations and fundamental concepts of the euclidean plane geometry, second, to evaluate these changes, and third to make a comparative study of the plane geometry textbooks published in Pakistan during the last seventy years with those in the United States in respect of incorporation of these changes. The frame of reference representing the traditional viewpoint for evaluation of the plane geometry content was Heath's translation of the

of Euclid (Books I,II,III) and that representing the modern viewpoint was the 1959 report of the commission on Mathematics and its appendices. The comparison of the foundational changes of euclidean plane geometry brought about in Pakistan and the United States was made on the basis of the summary of results of evaluation of textbooks. The comparison of the findings of the evaluation of textbooks of Pakistan and the United States indicates the amount of foundational changes brought about in the textbooks of both the countries during different periods.

SALĪM, Muhammad

Reactions of Pakistani students studying in the United States of America towards the system of education in selected colleges and universities.

xvi, 159p.

The purpose of this study was to determine some perceived reactions of Pakistan students toward various aspects of the educational activities they were experiencing in colleges and universities in the United States. The term "reactions" was defined as their attitudes, impressions, and evaluation in short, how they felt about what they were experiencing. The various educational and other related activities in United

States colleges and universities academic adviser, teaching, class activities, assignments, testing, grading evaluation, quarter or semester system, dormitory life all have been, at least in some respect, a new experience for most of the students. Most of the students think that their learning in the United States is valuable for use in Pakistan. A majority of the students think ^{that} their academic advisers and teachers do not make possible recognition of their different backgrounds, needs, and problems. About one third of the students have problems in their academic work and oral communication because of their weakness in the English language. Most students think that their experiences in United States colleges have brought about some valuable changes in their philosophy and outlook.

ŞANĀULLĀH, Muḥammad

A study of some resonances in the ^{54}Fe (p,r) ^{55}Co reaction. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1978. iv, 63p.

An enriched ^{54}Fe target has been bombarded with protons and fourteen resonances in the yield curve for the reaction ^{54}Fe (p,r) ^{55}Co have been observed in the range of proton energy $E_p = 1000 - 1760$ KeV. The gamma ray branching ratios for the low lying states of ^{55}Co below 5 MeV are also presented. The angular distribution measurements for the resonances

at $E_p = 1747, 1721$ and 1679 KeV were carried out to determine their possible spins and multipole mixing ratios for electromagnetic transitions. The isobaric analogues of the ground and the three excited states at $411, 931$ and 1919 KeV of the parent nucleus ^{55}Fe have been identified as $4722, 5172, 5716$ and 6712 KeV respectively in ^{55}Co . The strengths of the possible analogue antianalogue transitions from the proton captures state at $E_p = 1679$ KeV have also been determined.

SARKAR: Monoranjan

Studies on proton induced M x-ray production cross sections in the energy range $250-400$ KeV. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1981.

v, 77p.

X-ray production cross sections of the M M_{γ} and M_{IV} N_{IV} M_{III} $C_{\text{IV,V}}$ lines of the elements, with $z = 62$ to 79 , including Sm, Gd, Dy, Ho, Yb, Hf, Ta, W, Pt and Au have been measured for protons of energy $250-400$ KeV. X-rays were detected with a liquid nitrogen cooled Si(Li) detector and its efficiency in the low energy range measured with the K_2 lines of F, Al and Si and L_2 line of Ni, using the known X-ray production cross sections. The total uncertainties in the absolute

cross sections obtained were estimated to be $\pm 26\%$ for the $M_{\alpha} + B$, $\pm 20\%$ for the M and $\pm 18\%$ for the M_{II} N_V M_{III} O_I iv, v lines. Cross sections for the production of M X-rays have been compared with theoretical predictions based on the PWBA, SCA and BEA models.

SAYFUD-DĪN AHMAD

The concept of unity as the basis of religious experiences. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, n.d. 199p.

In the present thesis an attempt has been made to discover the fundamental basis of the principle world-religious. We have tried to make a close study of the great religions (Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, Christianity and Islam) and found that basically they all believe in the unity of God. It has, however, been found that Divine unity has reached uncompromising attitude in Islam, the last of the revealed religions. Attempts have also been made to show that philosophy and contemporary science have a close connection with the religion of universal monotheism. The absolute of idealist philosophy and the supreme intelligence or great Designer of nature

in contemporary science have, we think, great similarity with the divine unity of religion. We have further tried to show that from God's unity follow the unity of man, life and universe. Our final aim has been to reiterate the establishment of universal love and amity, the moral counterpart of divine unity.

SEXON, Jack E

A study to determine teacher load factors at Colorado State Collage. Colorado, Colorado State College, 1961.

x, 148p.

This study was concerned with the total professional load of the instructional staff at Colorado State College. The problem was two fold : (1) What load factors should be considered when computing teachers load at Colorado State College (2) How much time is required to perform each of these load factors in each of the academic divisions. The methods and techniques used in this study are : a letter of inquiry to seventy five teacher education institutions throughout the United States, a questionnaire sent quarterly to the faculty at Colorado State College for a period of one year, diaries maintained by three faculty members in each academic division for one

quarter. The evidence clearly indicates that a formula for computing optimum load can be developed. Load factors can and must be identified before a formula can be developed. Load factors at Colorado State College are lesson planning, instructing, evaluating student work, advising students, committee assignments official correspondence, and special assignments. The primary recommendation of the study is that optimum load should be computed for each instructor in each of the academic divisions by utilizing the formula presented in the study.

SHAHĪDUD-DĪN AHMAD

Entrepreneurship and management practices among immigrants from Bangladesh in the United Kingdom. Henley, Brunel University, 1981.

xv, 364p.

This study was designed to find out why some people become entrepreneurs. This question arose from observation of a group of Bangladeshis resident in the United Kingdom. The research described in this thesis aims to study the relationship between certain personally and situational variables and the career behaviour of a group of Bangladeshis resident in the U.K. Some existing schemes and previous experiments on entrepreneurial training have been discussed. Values, background, migration and settle-

ment of the Bangladeshi immigrants in the U.K. have been focused upon. Their economic activities, positions in different spheres of life in the U.K. have been discussed. Methodological issues have been discussed in detail.

SHAIKH, Muhammad Shahādat 'Alī

Relative effectiveness of the physical science study committee and the traditional physics courses in Grades XI and XII in Colorado and a comparison of results obtained in Colorado with those obtained in Dhaka. Colorado, Colorado State College, 1969.

x, 129p.

The problem of this study was to determine the relative effectiveness of the PSSC and the TAP courses in Colorado in terms of students achievement and to compare the results obtained from the testing in Colorado schools with results obtained on the same test in the selected schools in Dhaka, Pakistan. The mean performance of the PSSC students was better than that of the TAP students in Colorado. Since there was no significant difference between the mean performances of PSSC and the TAP students at the low level there seemed to be no point in introducing PSSC physics for the students of low ability group in Colorado. The study should be extended to determine the relative effectiveness of the two physics courses

taught in Colorado in terms of acceptability and attitude of the students and of the teachers. The study should be extended to compare relative student achievement of the PHSP course with the Nuffield Physics project and the Harvard Physics project.

SHAMSUD-DĪN AHMAD, Muḥammad

Breeding for disease resistant and waterlogging tolerant variety of *Corchorus capsularis* snow white fibere. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1933.

ix, 126p.

In the intervarital cross of *corchorus capsularis* : over snow white in the reciprocal cross CBS X CVL - 1 and the F_2 s segregated in the ratio of 3 white: 1 snow white. Waterlogging tolerance and fibre colour characters also segregated independently in another cross CBS X Fanduk and a ratio of 9:3:3:1 was obtained in the F_2 . The volume of cutting (under-retted base of a jute plant) was always found associated with white fibers and among the two white varieties CVL-1 and Fanduk, the cutting was maximum in CVL-1 (20.29%). In CBS only 5.45% base fibre is discarded during processing.

SHAMSUL-⁴ALAM, Muhammad R J

Cytogenetics of seventeen composites of Bangladesh. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, n.d
xiii, 203p.

The thesis consists of two parts. Part 1 contains a meiosis-based cytogenetic survey of 16 commonly occurring composites of Bangladesh. This study mainly includes the determination of basic and haploid chromosome numbers, chromosome association, ploidy level, mean Chiasma frequency per bivalent and average chromatin surface area of the bivalents, for all these species.

Part II is an experimental study of two composites, chrysanthemum carinatum schousab, and Tridax procumbens L. The former was a reciprocal translocation heterozygote. However, translocation could not be induced although, among other features a sharp decline in the chiasma frequency. Plant cutting of Tridax procumbens were irradiated with gamma ray.

SHAMSUL-HAQ, Muhammad

Construction of an objective English spelling test for East Pakistan Secondary Schools. Colorado, Colorado State College, 1965.

xii, 163p.

The problem of the study was to construct an objective English spelling test for East Pakistan

Secondary schools and explore possibilities for its standardization. Six test forms were developed with 360 words selected from the indices of the English textbooks prescribed in 1964 for classes VI, VII and VIII for the Bengali medium secondary schools of East Pakistan. These forms contained three pairs of comparable forms; each pair included the same 120 words but different sets of incorrectly spelled words. The two forms of the revised test tended to (1) Be internally consistent and reliable (2) Measure equally consistently. (3) Be valid measures of spelling ability, (4) Be different in character and not comparable (5) Be discriminating (6) Equally discriminate between high and low achievers in Classes VI and VII, but not in Class VIII. (7) Provide ninety-four acceptable words for use in future revision.

SHARAFUD-DĪN, Abul-Muhsin Muhammad

An investigation of the effects of visible radiation of various wavelengths on the estimation of distance and time. London, University of London, 1967

iii, 167p.

The present research was concerned with the effects of visible radiation of various wavelengths on the perception of distance and time. In particular, the

effects of red and blue light were investigated. The selection of these two colour was made on the basis of their effect upon certain psychophysiological functions.

The present study consisted of three parts. The first dealt with the effects of colour on the estimation of distance. The results showed that objects under red light appeared to be nearer than under blue light. The second part dealt with the effects of red and blue illumination on the estimation of time. The results shows that time seemed to pass more slowly under red illumination than under blue illumination. The third part studied the effects of red and blue light on the estimation of time and the relationship between EEG activity and time estimation. The results showed that under red illumination alpha activity increased and time seemed to pass more slowly. Under blue illumination, on the other hand alpha activity decreased comparatively and time seemed to pass comparatively less slowly. The results of the second and third part of the present study were explained in terms of a hypothetical wavelength sensitive biological oscillator the rate of which may indicate the human time sense.

SHOME, S C

Organic reagents in inorganic analysis.
Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1947.
125p.

The use of organic reagents in inorganic analysis is one of the recent advances made in analytical chemistry. There are two fundamental requirements for good organic analytical reagents. First, with the exception of a few co-ordination compounds, they must possess salt forming properties which are due to the presence of certain acidic grouping like imino(=NH) oxima (=NoH), hydroxyl (-OH), sulphhydryl (-SH), carboxyl (-COOH), sulphonic (-SO₃H) and sulphinic (-SO₂H). The hydrogen atoms of which are replaceable by metals. The second requirement is that the molecular structure of the reagent must be such that it can easily form a ring compound containing the metal.

SYED A. RAHMAN

An investigation of the extent and causes of dropout in classes VII through X of the secondary schools of Dhaka, East Pakistan during 1965.
Colorado, Colorado State College, 1966.
xii, 140p.

This study was an investigation of the extent and causes of dropout in class VII through X of the Secondary schools of Dhaka, East Pakistan during the

school year January through December, 1965. Out of a student population of 7,490 in classes VII through X 1,199 (or 16 per cent) dropped out of school for various causes during 1965. Out 1,427 students who were in class VII in 1961. Five hundred and forty-four (or 38.12 per cent) passed the secondary school certificate examination in 1965, four years later, and 61.88 per cent were either detained in the previous classes or dropped from the school rolls. Six major causes of dropout were determined from the questionnaires: (1) failure in examinations, (2) non-payment of school charges, (3) lack of funds to pay for books, and other necessary expenses, (4) lack of transport (5) ill health, and (6) Socio-economic factors like marriage, traditions and delinquency.

‘UBAYDULLĀH, M

Incidence of induced abortion in rural Bangladesh; its referral system, conditions and problems. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1983. xiii, 204p.

The prime objective of this study in the search for first hand detailed information on the incidence of induced abortion in rural Bangladesh in all its main aspects so that the magnitude of its problems and dynamics of its services be properly understood and

remedial measures be suggested. The nationwide survey identified 1933 pregnancy related deaths of which 498 (25.8%) were due to complications of induced abortion. It is estimated that every year 7.780 women in Bangladesh die in consequence of induced abortion. Dais and traditional practitioners (42.1%) and 18.1% respectively) were the largest group of operations. Abortion rate per 1000 population for Sirajpur Union was 2.9 and that for Noakhali District was 3.0. Abortion rate per 1000 women aged 15-49 was 14.0 for Sirajpur Union and 15.1 for Noakhali District. The rate of abortion mortality was found to be 1.56 per cent.

‘UBAYDUR-RAHMĀN, M

Effectiveness of instructional materials in teaching social studies in grades IV,V, and VI in schools of Dhaka, Pakistan. Colorado, Colorado State College, 1968.

x, 127p.

The problem of the study was to compare the relative effectiveness of instructional materials in the teaching of social studies in grades IV,V, and VI of some selected schools in the city of Dhaka, Pakistan. The three approaches used were : the traditional lecture method, the enriched textbook method with

commercially produced instructional materials, and the project method with student improved instructional materials. The three methods of using instructional materials were as follows : (1) In method A, students were taught through the traditional lecture method with minimum use of the chalkboard. (2) Method B was comprised of the enriched textbook method with commercially prepared instructional materials selected by the teacher for reaching instructional objectives, (3) Method C consisted of the project method where in the students actively participated in the preparation of instructional materials for use in the teaching-learning situation. The F test and the \pm test were used to show the relative effectiveness of these three methods. The F test was used to test the null hypothesis among the mean achievements of the three treatment groups in each of the three grades, IV, V, and VI.

ZAHĪRUL-HAQ, Muhammed

Financial planning and control in Public sector industries in Bangladesh. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1981.

xi, 283p.

The performance of the public sector industries mainly in terms of producing goods and services, gross domestic product and value added in manufacturing,

generating surplus and per employee investment has not been satisfactory in Bangladesh especially since liberation. Since financial planning and control form the care of financial management, the study of the various aspects of financial planning and control is the vital one. Some irregularities have been observed in the finance functions performed in the industries. Capital expenditure planning and control have been - insufficient in the industries due to inaccurate estimate of fixed capital requirements, defective procedures involved in capital investment decision. Working capital planning and control have also been inadequate in the industries because of inaccurate estimate of working capital requirements, poor inventory, accounts receivable and cash policies. Profit planning and control as well as communication and financial reporting as practised in the industries have also been insufficient due to inaccurate formulation of profit plans and to target. All the aforesaid inadequacies encountered in the various aspects of financial planning and control have made the financial planning and control inappropriate and unsound in the concerned industries which in turn produced adverse impacts on the profitability of the said industries.

ZAHŪRUL-ĀLAM, M

Studies on the Biology, Ecology, Epidemiology and control of rice ear-cutting caterpillar, *mythimna unipuneta* (Haworth) (Noctuide : Lepidoptera) in Bangladesh. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1973.

xv, 225p.

The object of this paper is to report findings on the fundamental biology of the rice ear cutting caterpillar, *Mythimna unipuncta* (haworth), based mainly on five season study (1961-1965) but continued for several other reasons upto (1972) in Bangladesh. The general life history is given for Bangladesh along with a general description of the various stages and detailed biological data associated with those stages. A detailed account is given of the seasonal cycle of the species with emphasis of fourth brood causing outbreak and on the overwintering status of the insect in Bangladesh. Experiments conducted for embryonic development feeding habits and amount of food consumed, control of pests by insecticides and microbe are also enumerated. Pathological studies on microbial control have been made and the effect of the inoculated bacterium, *Bacillus Thuringiensis* B. has also been enumerated.

ZĀID, Syed Muḥammad Ḥafīz

Reaction to stress asa function of the level of intelligence. London, University of London, n.d. iii,116p.

An attempt to examine the relation between certain cognitive reactions to stress and the level of intelligence of subjects exposed to the stress was made in the present research. Stress was experimentally produced through the application of the insoluble problem technique. In a priliminary experiment, 20 other children were used to determine the relative difficulty of two soluble problems and the nature of transfer effect from one to the other. The research design provided the use of three different experimental situations under each of which the effects of two degrees of stress were studied. The first situation had two soluble problems, one before and one following the trials on the insoluble task. The two problems were RRL and LLR referred to as first and second soluble problems, respectively. The results obtained showed no evidence for a significant or systematic relation between the level of intelligence and reactions to stress. There was only partial evidence for the prediction the effect of stress on subsequent learning increases directly with the level of intelligence.

খানিসুজ্জামান, এ টি এম

ইংরেজ আমলের বাংলা সাহিত্যে বাঙালী মুসলমানের চিনুধারা (১৭৫৭-১৯১৮)।

ঢাকা, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, ১৯৬১।

১, ৩৮৩ পৃঃ।

ইংরেজ আমলের (১৭৫৭-১৯১৮) বাংলা সাহিত্যে মুসলিম সাধনার ধারা আলোচনা করা হয়েছে এই গবেষণা গ্রন্থে।

কাদির, এস এম গোলাম

সিলেটী নাগরী : লিপি, ভাষা ও সাহিত্য। ঢাকা, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়,

১৯৬৩ ইং।

৮, ৩৪৮ পৃঃ।

সিলেটী নাগরী লিপি, ভাষা ও সাহিত্যের উদ্ভব, বিকাশ এবং পরিবর্তির ধারা সমস্যাগুলি। কিন্তু আলোচনার ক্ষেত্রে এটি সৃজনী উদ্যমময় একটি প্রানবান বিষয়। বাংলা ভাষা ও সাহিত্যের চর্চা লিখন এবং পঠন পাঠনে কবিকৃত শক্তিশালী দ্বিতীয় বর্নমালা এই সিলেটী নাগরী। গৌড় বংগের প্রাচ্য প্রানু সিলেটের মত স্থানে হিন্দুস্থানীর আদলে এই অভিনব লিপিমালার প্রচলন। সিলেটী নাগরী লিপি উদ্ভবের কারণ, কাল ও উদ্দেশ্য এবং উদ্ভাবনকারীদের মানস পটভূমির বৈশিষ্ট্য বিবেচনাসহ এই লিপিতে রচিত সাহিত্যের সংশ্লিষ্ট অথচ সাম্যক পরিচয় গ্রহন ও মূল্যায়নের চেষ্টা এই গ্রন্থের মূল উদ্দেশ্য। এই সংগে সিলেটী নাগরী লিপির সুরূপ অনুধাবন এবং

তাতে রচিত সাহিত্যের প্রকৃতি ও বিরূপন করা হয়েছে। আদি লিপির সম্ভাব্য পরিচয় দিয়ে শুরু, তারপর ভারতীয় উপমহা দেশে লিপি ব্যবহার ও বিবর্তনের ধারা অনুসরণ করে বাংলাদেশে লিপি ব্যবহার সম্পর্কে আলোচনা করা হয়েছে। সিলেটী নাগরী লিপিতে রচিত সাহিত্য পাঠের উপক্রম হিসাবে সিলেটের আঞ্চলিক ভাষার বৈশিষ্ট্য শব্দ ও শব্দরূপের পরিবর্তন, শ্রীয়া বিজ্ঞান, রচনাভঙ্গি, সম্বন্ধ ও সম্বোধন পদ, প্রশ্ন-বোধক বাক্যের রূপ ইত্যদির বিশেষ পরিবর্তিত দিকগুলি আলোচনা করা হয়েছে।

বাংলা সাহিত্যের বিচিত্র স্রোত ও গতিধারায় সিলেটী নাগরীতে রচিত সাহিত্যে স্থান পেয়েছে। বিশ শতকে সিলেটী মুসলমান সমাজে আধুনিক ইংরেজী বাংলার চর্চা ব্যাপক ভাবে প্রচলিত হয়ে যায়, আর্থিক ও রাজনৈতিক চেতনাবোধ জাগ্রত হয়ে তাদেরকে পুরো-পুরি অধিকার সচেতন করে তোলে।

চৌধুরী, নাজমা জেসমীন

বাংলা উপন্যাস ও রাজনৈতিক। ঢাকা, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, ১৯৭৭ইং।

প, ২৬৩ পৃঃ।

উপন্যাস যে আধুনিক যুগের মহাকাব্য এবং এককালের সাহিত্যিক রূপ কথা সমূহের মধ্যে সব চাইতে বিপুল তা আলোচনা করা হয়েছে। আর বাংলা উপন্যাস রায়নীতি বিশেষভাবেই আসে, দেশনা উপন্যাস রচনার প্রাথমিক নগ্রে দেশ ছিল বিদেশীর অধিন। পরাধীনতা ছিল একটি রূঢ় সত্য। পরাধীনতার সচেতনতা বাংলা

সাহিত্যের বিভিন্ন শাখায় যেমন রয়েছে তেমনই উপন্যাসেও এসেছে। উপন্যাসে বরং বেশি করেই এসেছে, কারণ উপন্যাসের জীবন সংলগ্নতা অধিকতর। সে জাতীয়তাবাদী চেতনা স্বাধীনতার জন্য আগ্রহী হয়েছিল সেই চেতনাই উপন্যাসের মধ্য দিয়ে সফটরূপে প্রকাশ পেয়েছে। চুড়ানু বিচারে রাজনীতি হচ্ছে শ্রেনী দ্বন্দ্ব, কিন্তু বাংলা উপন্যাসের সূচনা-কালে ও পরবর্তী সময়ে আমরা যে রাজনীতির চর্চা দেখি তা শ্রেনীদ্বন্দ্বকে তুলে ধরেনা। সে রাজনীতি মূলতঃ শ্রেনী সূত্রের। অধিকাংশ প্রধান উপন্যাসিক রাজনীতি সম্বন্ধে সচেতন ছিলেন কারণ তাঁরা সূত্রবর্তী বাস্তুবাদী।

চৌধুরী, মনুশ্রী

রবীন্দ্রনাথের রূপক সাংকেতিক নাটক। ঢাকা, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, ১৯৭৮ ইং।
২৯৮ পৃঃ।

"রবীন্দ্রনাথের রূপক সাংকেতিক নাটকে" গবেষণা গ্রন্থটিতে রবীন্দ্রনাথের জীবনচেতনা ও জগৎজীবনা তাঁর মন ও মননের বৈশিষ্ট্য ও সীমা এবং আনুষংগিক তবে দেশ, কাল ও সমাজের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে তাঁর বাস্তুব আচরণ ও স্থানবিক-অস্থানবিকতার মাপে মূল্যায়ন করা হয়েছে। এই গ্রন্থে রবীন্দ্রনাথ যে, উচ্চ দার্শনিক চিন্তাচেতনায় একান্তভাবে অববাদী ও তত্ত্বপ্রবন তা আলোচনা হয়েছে।

বদি উজ্জামান, মোহাম্মাদ

ইসমাইল হোসেন সিরাজী: জীবন ও সাহিত্য। ঢাকা, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়,
১৯৮০।

৩৩২ পৃঃ।

ইসমাইল হোসেন সিরাজীর জীবন ও সাহিত্য কালবিচারে যেটামুটি তবে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। সিরাজীর কালপরিবেশ, জীবন ও মানসপ্রকৃতি এবং তাঁর রচিত সাহিত্য আলোচনা করা হয়েছে এই গবেষণা গ্রন্থে। সিরাজী ইরেজী বিরোধী আত্মীয়তাবাদী রাজনীতির ক্ষেত্রে অবিচল ছিলেন সেই সম্পর্কেও আলোচনা করা হয়েছে এই গবেষণা গ্রন্থে। প্রচারক জীবনের সঙ্গে সাহিত্যিক জীবনের সম্পর্ক সৃষ্টি ক্ষেত্রে অনল প্রবাহ কাব্য কি তবে সেতু বন্ধন করে দিয়েছে, নতুন দেশাত্মবোধের মধ্যেও তিনি কি তবে জাগরণমূলক কবিতা রচনার প্রয়াস করেছিলেন, আখ্যান, কাব্য, খন্ড কবিতা ইত্যাদি কি তবে কবির যেনো জীবনের বিভিন্ন দিকের পরিচয় বহন করছে সে সম্পর্কে প্রমাণ দিচ্ছ আলোচনা করা হয়েছে।

মনিরুজ্জামান, মোহাম্মাদ

আধুনিক বাংলা কাব্যে হিন্দু মুসলমান সম্পর্ক ১৮৫৭-১৯২০। ঢাকা,
ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, ১৯৬৭।

৩০০ পৃঃ

হিন্দু মুসলমান সম্পর্কের আলোকে ১৮৫৭ খৃস্টাব্দ থেকে ১৯২০ খৃস্টাব্দ পর্যন্ত আধুনিক বাংলা কাব্যের বিচার বিশ্লেষণ ও মূল্যায়ন এই গবেষণার মূল উদ্দেশ্য।

১৮৫৭-১৯২০/ আধুনিক বাংলা কাব্যে আধুনিকতার প্রধান প্রধান লক্ষণ দেশাত্মবোধ ইতিহাসচেতনা, সমাজ চেতনা, মানবতাবোধ, প্রকৃতি সমাজ জীবনে ঐক্যতা প্রাপ্ত হিন্দু মুসলমান সম্পর্কের দুন্দু অতিমব শক্তি ও দুর্বলতায় চিহ্নিত । আধুনিক বাংলা কাব্যের এই বৈশিষ্ট্যের পরিচ্ছন্ন উন্মোচন ও বিশ্লেষণ বর্তমান গবেষণার বিশেষ লক্ষ্য ।

আধুনিক বাংলা কাব্যে হিন্দু মুসলমান সম্পর্কে যে অব্যে প্রতিকলিত সম্পূর্ণ নিরপেক্ষ নৃষ্টিতে তার উপস্থাপনা, বিশ্লেষণ ও সামাজিক রাজনৈতিক তাৎপর্য সন্ধানই এই গবেষণার লক্ষ্য ।

মামুন, মুনতাসীর - উদ্দিন খান

পূর্ববঙ্গের সমাজ জীবনের একেটি দিক একটি ঐতিহাসিক পর্যালোচনা (১৮৫৭-১৯০৫)। ঢাকা, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, ১৯৮২।

৩৭৮ পৃঃ ।

এই অভিসন্দেহের আলোচনায়, পূর্ববঙ্গের সমাজ ও ইতিহাসের তিনটি প্রধান সূত্র উন্মোচিত। সূত্র তিনটি হচ্ছে - (১) আকলিকতা (২) শ্রেণী ও সম্প্রদায় বিন্যাস এবং (৩) গনমাধ্যমের ব্যবহার ও চেতনা । বর্তমান অভিসন্দেহের আলোচ্য সময় ১৮৫৭ থেকে ১৯০৫ । ১৮৫৭ অরতীয় ইতিহাসের এক বিশেষ সময়, কারণ, কোর্পারার বিরুদ্ধে ঐ সময় প্রথমবারের মত ব্যাপক বিদ্রোহ সংঘটিত হয়েছিল । এ বিদ্রোহ অরবর্তীকালে পরোক্ষভাবে হলেও উপনিবেশিক সরকার বিরোধী আন্দোলনে

প্রেরণা যুগিয়েছিল। বাংলার আর্থ সামাজিক ও রাজনৈতিক ক্ষেত্রে আরেক মাইল ফলক ১৯০৫ সন এ সময় উপনিবেশিক সরকার নিজ পূর্বে বাংলা বিভক্ত করেছিল, যা পরিচিত বংগ ভংগ নামে। এই গবেষণায় বংগ ভংগ সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা করা হয়েছে। উপনিবেশিক সমাজ গঠনের পরিসরে বিকাশমান আকলিক চেতনা, যার মধ্যে শ্রম যাশীল শ্রমী ও সাম্প্রদায় বোধ সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা করা হয়েছে এই গবেষণা গ্রন্থে। এই অভিসন্দর্ভে কয়েকটি বিষয় স্পষ্ট হয়ে উঠেছে। পূর্ববংগের মধ্য শ্রমীর উদ্ভব ও বিকাশ, এবং মধ্য শ্রমী সংলগ্ন সাম্প্রদায়িকতার বিকাশের সংগে সংবাদ পত্রের উদ্ভব ও বিকাশের প্রস্তুতিও জড়িত।

মুখোপাধ্যায়, সুবীল কুমার

জসীম উদ্দিন : কবি মানস ও কাব্যসাধনা। ঢাকা, ঢাকা

বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, ১৯৮০।

২৭৩ পৃঃ।

কবি জসীম উদ্দিনের কবিকর্মের যথা সম্ভব পুনর্বিচার বিশ্লেষণ এবং তাঁর কবি মানসের পুরূপে নির্ণয় করা হয়েছে বর্তমান অভিসন্দর্ভে। যুগ ও জীবনের পটে স্থাপন করে তাঁর কবি প্রতিভার উন্মেষ ও বিকাশ ধারা অনুধাবন করা হয়েছে।

কবি প্রতিভা তথা কবি মানসের সংগঠক উপাদানগুলো বিশেষভাবে বিশ্লেষিত হয়েছে।

জসীম উদ্দিনের কবিতার রূপগত বিশ্লেষণ প্রসঙ্গে তাঁর কাব্যের প্রকরণগত দিকের

আলোচনা করা হয়েছে।

রাফিকুল-ইসলাম, মোহাম্মদ

কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম জীবন ও কবিতা । ঢাকা, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়,
১৯৭৫ খ্রিঃ

ভাগ, ১৯৭৭ পৃঃ

কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম জীবন ও কবিতা গবেষণা গ্রন্থটির দুইটি অংশ, প্রথম অংশে কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের জীবনী কালানুক্রমিক ও ধারাবাহিক অবলম্বনে কাব্যের ঐতিহাসিক পুনর্গঠন করা হয়েছে, গুরুত্ব দেওয়া হয়েছে নজরুলের সাহিত্যিক জীবনের ওপরে । নজরুলের জীবনের যে দিকটি তার দৈনিক কবিতা সৃষ্টির পেছনে আবেগ ও অতিজ্ঞতা সঞ্চার করেছে সেই দিকটি বিশেষ অবদান করে তোলার চেষ্টা করা হয়েছে। দ্বিতীয় অংশে নজরুলের অনুবাদ কবিতা, শিশুদের জন্য রচিত কবিতা এবং গানের কাব্যমূল্য নির্ণয় ও আলোচনার আওতাভুক্ত নয় । গবেষণা গ্রন্থটির প্রথম অংশ বা জীবনী অংশ মোট সাতেরেটি অধ্যায়ে বিভক্ত প্রথম অধ্যায়ে নজরুলের বাল্য ও কৈশর বা ছাত্র জীবন, দ্বিতীয় অধ্যায়ে সৈনিক জীবন, তৃতীয় অধ্যায়ে সৈনিক কবি বা কলকাতার সাহিত্যিক জীবনের প্রারম্ভ পর্ব, চতুর্থ অধ্যায়ে সাংবাদিক জীবনের প্রারম্ভ বা নব্যযুগ পর্ব, পঞ্চম অধ্যায়ে কুমিল্লার দৌলতপুরের বেদনা বিধুর অতিজ্ঞতার কাহিনী, ষষ্ঠ অধ্যায়ে "বিপ্লবী" পর্ব) সমতাপন্ন যাবতীয় নির্ভযোগ্য তথ্যের ভিত্তিতে নজরুল সম্পর্কিত বিভিন্ন গ্রন্থ ও স্মৃতি কথায় বর্ণিত ত্রানু তথ্য সমূহ পর্যালোচনা করে নজরুলের সঠিক জীবনী পুনর্গঠন করা হয়েছে। গবেষণা গ্রন্থটি দ্বিতীয় অংশে নজরুল ইসলামের

মৌলিক কবিতা সমূহের বিশ্লেষণ রয়েছে। নজরুলের মৌলিক কবিতা বিষয়ের ভিত্তিতে সাধারণভাবে দুই ভাগে বিভক্ত করা হয়েছে, উদ্দীপনামূলক কবিতা ও গীতি কবিতা।

লুৎফুর-রহমান, এস এম

বাউল সাধনা ও লালন শাহ। ঢাকা, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়,
১৯৭৭খ

৪৬১ পৃঃ

বাংলাদেশ ও বাংলায় জাতির আদিম ধ্যান-ধারণার অন্বেষণের সঙ্গে অনার্স ও লোকায়ত ধর্মাবিশ্বাস এবং ঐতিহ্যের আচরণ হিসাবে বিবর্তন লাভ করে বৌদ্ধ-ধর্মের মাধ্যমে শাম্বু বৈষ্ণব, কীর্তী ও বউলমতে উপনীত হয়েছে তার বর্ণনা করা হয়েছে এই গবেষণা-গ্রন্থে। সাম্প্রদায়িক বিবর্তন ধারায় বাউল সাধনার পুর নির্দেশ এবং যুগবিভাগ ছাড়াও লালন পূর্ববর্তী ও লালন সমকালীন বিভিন্ন বাউল গোষ্ঠীর সংশ্লিষ্ট পরিচয়দানের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে উনিশ শতকের বাউল মতের বৈশিষ্ট্য নিরূপণ করা হয়েছে।

লালন গীতির কাব্যমূল্য নিরূপণ এবং আব, াষা, রানীতংগীর অলংকার ও ছন্দসমীক্ষা আলোচনা করা হয়েছে। এই গ্রন্থ অসামরাজ্যদায়িক লোকায়ত বাং-

গালী মানসের সমীকৃত জীবন ও ধর্ম জ্ঞানের দুঃসাহসী দলিল। বিশেষতঃ

বিতর্ক বহুল-ও রহস্যময় গোপন বাউলমতবাদ এবং সাধনার বহু অজ্ঞাত তথ্য ও

বিচিত্র সাধন প্রণালীর বিবরণ এ রচনার মূলধারায় বৈতন্য।

শরীফ, আহম্মদ

সৈয়দ সুলতান-তার গ্রন্থাবলী ও তাঁর যুগ। ঢাকা, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়।
নাই।

ছ, ৪১১-১০০-২০৮ পৃঃ।

ষোল শতকের কবি সৈয়দ সুলতান ছিলেন একাধারে কবি, পীর, সুফী সাধক ও শাস্ত্রবেত্তা। সৈয়দ সুলতান নবী কাহিনী, দোহতত্ত্ব ও সংগীত রচনা করেছেন। সেই সম্বন্ধে এই গবেষণা গ্রন্থে আলোচনা হয়েছে। সৈয়দ সুলতান রচিত গ্রন্থের সংখ্যা নিরূপিত হয়েছে। সৈয়দ সুলতান রচিত নবীসংশ কাবের বিম্বিত ও সর্বাঙ্গীন পরিচয় দেওয়া আছে এই গবেষণা গ্রন্থে। আরো কয়েকটিতে আচার-আচরন নিয়ম-নীতির আলোকে সৈয়দ সুলতানের সমকালীন বাঙ্গালীর সমাজ ও সংস্কার সম্বন্ধে আলোকপাত করা হয়েছে। নবীসংশ জাতীয় আরবী কারসী কাগাখল আশিয়া ও সিরাত গ্রন্থগুলোর সম্মান মিলবে এই গবেষণা গ্রন্থে। সমাজ ও সংস্কৃতির ক্ষেত্রে সৈয়দ সুলতানের ভূমিকা এবং তার মতাদর্শের সুরঙ্গ ও প্রভাব আলোচিত হয়েছে এই গবেষণা গ্রন্থে। আলোচনা হয়েছে সৈয়দ সুলতানের তথা তাঁর সমকালীন বাঙ্গালী মুসলমানের ধর্মতত্ত্ব, জীবন দর্শন এবং সমাজ ও সংস্কৃতির সুরঙ্গ।

সাইদুর-রহমান, মোহাম্মদ

পূর্ববাংলার রাজনৈতিক ও সাংস্কৃতিক আন্দোলন ও সমকালীন কবিতাঃ ১৯৪৭-১৯৭১।
ঢাকা, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, ১৯৭৮।

ঠ, ৬৪০ পৃঃ

পাকিস্তান আমলে পূর্ব বাংলার জনমানসে রাজনৈতিক ও সাংস্কৃতিক চিন্তার যে পরিবর্তন হয়েছে, তার পটভূমিতে সে সময়ের কবিতা পর্যালোচনা এই গবেষণা গ্রন্থের মূল

লক্ষ্য। ১৯৪৭ সালের আগস্ট মাসের বঙ্গবিভাগ থেকে শুরু করে ১৯৭১ সালের মার্চ মাস বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা শেফা পযনু আলোচনা করা হয়েছে।

সাকলায়েন, গোলাম

বাংলায় মসীয়া সাহিত্য। ঢাকা, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়,

১৯৬১।

১/ , ৩২০ পৃঃ।

হাসান-হুসেনের আত্মত্যাগের গুন বর্ননা প্রসঙ্গে মারব পারস্যে মসীয়া রচনার প্রচলন হয় এবং তথা হইতে আরব ও বঙ্গদেশে উর্দু ও বাংলা ভাষায় এই সাহিত্য রচনার ধারা অনুসৃত হইতে থাকে সেহী সম্পর্কে আলোচনা করা হয়েছে এই গবেষণা গ্রন্থে। কারখালা রূপান্তরে ইব্রাম হুসেনের শাহাদৎ রত্নানুকে কেন্দ্র করিয়া ফরসীও উর্দু ভাষায় অনেক কাব্য রচিত হইয়াছে। এই সকল ভাষায় রচিত কাব্য গুলির অনুসরণে বাংলাদেশের মধ্যযুগের কবিগন বাংলা মসীয়া কাব্য প্রনয়ন করিয়াছেন তারই আলোচনা করা হইয়াছে এই গবেষণা গ্রন্থে।

সারোয়ার-জাহান

বক্ষিম চন্দ্রের উপন্যাসঃ সামাজিক প্রতিক্রিয়া ও শৈলিক প্রভাব (১৯৬৫-
১৯০৩)। রাজশাহী, রাজশাহী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, ১৯৮১।
৩৭৪ পৃঃ।

বক্ষিম চন্দ্রের উপন্যাস একদিকে যে বিরূপ সামাজিক প্রতিক্রিয়ার জন্ম দেয়
এবং অন্যদিকে বাংলা উপন্যাস সাহিত্যে বক্ষিম উপন্যাস সে গভীর প্রভাব বিস্তার করে
তার পূর্বতা বিবরণ আছে এই নিবন্ধে। বক্ষিম উপন্যাসের দ্বারা হিন্দু সমাজ ও
পরিবার ধ্বংস হচ্ছে বলে তৎকালীন সাহিত্য সমালোচক এবং উপন্যাসিকগণ পুরনোর
অভিযোগ করতে থাকেন। হিন্দু কী ধর্মের উপন্যাস হিন্দু সমাজের জন্য উপযোগী
ও উপকারীতা তা দেখাতে গিয়ে, উপন্যাসিকগণ কেমন ভাবে বক্ষিম উপন্যাসের
আবর্তেই আবর্তিত হতে থাকেন, তার বন্না করা হয়েছে। উপন্যাসের জনপ্রিয়তার
সামগ্রিক চিত্র এবং বক্ষিম প্রভাবিত উপন্যাসিকদের মূল প্রবণতা তুলে ধরা হয়েছে।
প্রাসংগিক ভাবে দেখানো হয়েছে। তাঁরা তাদের প্রয়োজনমতো কি ভাবে বক্ষিম চন্দ্রের
উপন্যাসের বক্তৃৎ বর্ণনা করেছিলেন। সমকালীন উপন্যাসিকগণ তাঁদের উপন্যাসের
কাহিনী নির্মাণে, খন্ড চিত্র অংকনে বিচ্ছিন্ন ঘটনা সৃষ্টিতে বক্ষিম উপন্যাস দ্বারা
বর্ণনক ভাবে প্রভাবিত হয়েছেন। এই প্রভাবের পুরূপ বিস্তারিত হয়েছে।

সিরাজুল-হক, কে এন এইচ মোহাম্মদ

'মুসলিম সাহিত্য সমাজ' : সমাজচিন্তা ও সাহিত্যকর্ম । ঢাকা, ঢাকা
বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, ১৯৮০ ।
৫৩৪ পৃঃ ।

এই গবেষণা গ্রন্থে সমাজচিন্তা ও সাহিত্য দুইয়ের মাধ্যমে 'মুসলিম সাহিত্য
সমাজ' এর পূর্নাঙ্গ পরিচয় তুলে ধরা হয়েছে। বাংলা সাহিত্যের অংগনে বাঙালী
মুসলমানদের বিনম্রিত পদক্ষেপের চর্চন এবং মশাররফ থেকে নজরুল পদ্মনু উল্লেখযোগ্য
লেখকদের চিন্তাধারার গতি প্রকৃতি বিনয় করা হয়েছে। সাহিত্য প্রতিষ্ঠান সংগঠনে
বাঙালী মুসলমান লেখকদের প্রয়াস ও মুসলিম সাহিত্য সমাজ এর জন্ম সম্পর্কে আলোচনা
করা হয়েছে। মুসলিম সাহিত্য সমাজ এর প্রধান সাতজন লেখকের সাহিত্যকর্ম নিয়ে
আলোচনা করা হয়েছে।

মুলতান, রাছিয়া

আকুল হাকিম : কবি ও কাব্য । ঢাকা, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়,
১৯৮০ ।
ছ, ৭৭৯ পৃঃ ।

আকুল হাকিম মধ্যযুগের একজন বিশিষ্ট কবি। কিন্তু কবি হিসেবে তিনি প্রাচীন
কাব্যানুরাগীদের কাছে বিশেষ পরিচিত নন। তাই কবি সম্পর্কে এবং তাঁর কাব্যের
যথাযথ মূল্যায়নই হচ্ছে এই গবেষণাগ্রন্থের মূল লক্ষ্য। 'ইউসুক ওলিখা' লালমতী
'সয়ফুল মূলক', দুইয়ের মজলিশ ও নূরনামার কাব্য পরিচিতিও বর্ননা করা হয়েছে এই
গবেষণা গ্রন্থে।

হুসেইন, সৈয়দ আকরাম

রবীন্দ্রনাথের উপন্যাসঃ চেতনালোক ও পিললরূপ । ঢাকা, ঢাকা

বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, ১৯৭৭ ।

৪৭৮ পৃঃ ।

রবীন্দ্রনাথের উপন্যাসঃ চেতনালোক ও পিললরূপ অতিসম্পূর্ণ মূল বিষয় বস্তু । রবীন্দ্রনাথের চেতনালোক বিশ্লেষণের ভূমিকা পূরণ প্রথমেই রবীন্দ্র-প্রতিভার মূলসূত্র হিসাবে তাঁর ঐতিহ্যবিচার পারিবারিক প্রেক্ষিত, অধ্যয়ন, ব্যক্তিত্বের সান্নিধ্য, পুদেশী সমাজ ও রাজনীতি, আনুদেশীয় সমাজ ও ব্যক্তিত্ব ইত্যাদি আলোচনা করা হয়েছে। রবীন্দ্র রচনাবলীর সামগ্রিক পটভূমিকায় রবীন্দ্রনাথের উপন্যাস চিন্তা শীর্ষক তাঁর উপন্যাস সংক্রান্ত অবদান পূর্ণাঙ্গ আলোচনা করা হয়েছে। রবীন্দ্র উপন্যাস প্রকৃতি পরিবেশের তাৎপর্য নির্দেশ করা হয়েছে।

CHAPTER III

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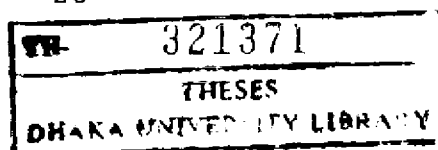
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Abdul Jalil Mia	‘ABDUL-JALĪL MIYĀN
Abdul Khaliq	‘ABDUL-KHĀLIQ
Abdul Matin Chowdhury	CHOWDHURY, ‘Abdul-Matīn
Abu Hamid Muhammad Abdul Latif	‘ABDUL-LATĪF, Abū Hamīd Muhammad
Abul Muhsin Muhammad Sharfuddin	SHARAFUD-DĪN, Abūl-Muhsin Muhammad
Ajit Kumar Banik	BĀNIK, Ajitkumār
Akhtar Ahmad	AKHTAR AHMAD
Ashit Ranjan Majumdar	MAJUMDĀR, Ashit Ranjan
Badrul Millat	BADRUL-MILLAT
George Moncranjan Barui	BARUI, George Monoranjan
Halima Khatun	HALĪMA KHĀTŪN
Hamida Banu	HAMĪDA BĀNŪ
Ishrat Mustofa	MUṢṬAFĀ, Ishrat
Jack E. Sexon	SEXON, Jack E
Jahan Ara Begum	JAHĀN-ARA BEGUM
K.M. Saiful Islam	SAIFUL-ISLĀM, K M
Kayesuddin Ahmed	QAYSUD-DĪN AHMED
Kazi <u>See</u> Qāzī	
Khondker Mostafizor Rahman	MUṢṬAFĪZUR-RAHMĀN, Khondkār
Krishnadas Choudhuri	CHOWDHURY, Kṛishnadās
M. Obaidullah	‘UBAYDULLĀH, M
M. Obaidur Rahman	‘UBAYDUR-RAHMĀN, M

M. Zahrul Alam	ZAHURŪL-ĀLAM, M		
M. A. Awal	AWWAL, M	A	
M. A. K. Najmi	NĀZMĪ, M	A	K
Manzoor Ahmad	MANZŪR AHMAD		
Mazharul Haque	MAZHARUL-HAQ		
Md. <u>See</u> Muhammad			
Mohammad <u>See</u> Muhammad			
Monoranjan Sarker	SARKĀR, Monoranjan		
Moslem Uddin Khan	KHĀN, Muslimud-Dīn		
Muhammad ¹ Abdul Mannan	‘ABDUL-MANNĀN, Muḥammad		
Muhammad ¹ Abdul Quddus	‘ABDUL-QUDDŪS, Muḥammad		
Muhammad Ahsan	AHSAN, Muḥammad		
Muhammad ¹ Anwar Hossain	HUSAIN, Muḥammad Anwār		
Muhammad ¹ Azizur Rahman	‘AZĪZUR-RAHMĀN, Muḥammad		
Muhammad ¹ Ekramul Islam	IKRĀMUL-ISLĀM, Muḥammad		
Muhammad ¹ Fazlur Rahman	FAZLUR-RAHMĀN, Muḥammad		
Muhammad ² Habibullah	HABĪBULLĀH, Muḥammad		
Muhammad ¹ Imjadul Huq	IMDĀDUL-HAQ, Muḥammad		
Muhammad ¹ Jahirul Hoque	ZAHĪRUL-HAQ, Muḥammad		
Muhammad ² Khurshid Ali	‘ALĪ, Muḥammad Khūrshīd		
Muhammad ¹ Lutfur Rahman	LUTFUR-RAHMĀN, Muḥammad		
Muhammad Maqsud Alam	‘ĀLAM, Muḥammad Maqṣūd		
Muhammad ¹ Mizanur Rahman	MĪZĀNUR-RAHMĀN, Muḥammad		
Muhammad ¹ R. J. Shamsul Alam	SHAMSUL-ĀLAM, Muḥammad	R	J

1. Spells as Md. For Muḥammad
2. Spells as Mohammad For Muḥammad.

Muhammad Raushan Ali	ALĪ, Muḥammad Rawshan
Muhammad ¹ Sana-ullah	ṢANĀULLĀH, Muḥammad
Muhammad ¹ Selim	SALĪM, Muḥammad
Muhammad ¹ Shahadot Ali Shaikh	SHAIKH, Muḥammad Shahādat 'Alī
Muhammad ¹ Shamsuddin Ahmad	SHAMSUD-DĪN AHMAD, Muḥammad
Muhammad ² Shamsul Haque	SHAMSUL-HAQ, Muḥammad
Muhammad ¹ Tafazzal Husain	HUSAIN, Muḥammad Tafazzul
Muin-ud-Din Ahmed Khan	KHĀN, Mu'īnuḍ-Ḍīn Ahmād
Nesar Ahmed	NIṢĀR AHMAD
Peter J. Bertoecci	BERTOECI, Peter J
Qazi ³ Anwara Khatun	ANWĀRA KHĀTUN, Qāzī
Qazi Muhammad ⁴ Shah Newwaz	NAWĀZ, Qāzī Muḥammad Shāh
Quazi <u>See</u> Qāzī	
Rameswar Das	DĀS, Rameshwar
Rameswar Mukherjee	MUKHEERJĪ, Rame shwar
Rowshan Jahan	RAWSHAN-JAHĀN
S. C. Shome	SHOME, S C
Sahera Khatun	SHĀHIRA KHĀTUN
Saifuddin Ahmed	SAYFUD-DĪN AHMAD
Saleh Ahmed	SĀLIH AHMAD
Sarwar-Alam M. Babulanam	
Serajul Haque Khan	KHĀN, Sirājul-Haq
Shahid Uddin Ahmed	SHAHĪDUD-DĪN AHMAD

-
1. Spells as Md. For Muḥammad
 2. Spells as Mohammad for Muḥammad
 3. Spells as Quzai For Qāzī
 4. Spells as Kazi Md. For Qazi Muḥammad.

Shakila L. Naqvi	NAQVĪ, <u>Shākila</u> L
Shapan Adnan	‘ADNĀN, Swapan
Syed A. Rahman	SYED A. Raḥmān
Syed Ali Naqi	NAQĪ, Syed ‘Alī
Syed Muhammad ¹ Hafeez Zaid	ZĀID, Syed Muḥammad Hafīz
Syed Sabihuddin Sabir	SĀBIR, Syed Ṣabīḥud-Dīn

1. Spells as Mohammad For Muḥammad.

আহম্মদ পরীক	পরীক, আহম্মদ
এ, টি, এম, আনিসুজ্জামান	আনিসুজ্জামান, এ টি এম
এস, এম, গোলাম কাদির	কাদির, এস এম গোলাম
এস, এম, লুৎফর রহমান	লুৎফর রহমান, এস এম
কে, এন, এইচ, মোহাম্মদ ¹	সিরাজুল হক, কে এন এইচ মোহাম্মদ
সিরাজুল হক	
গোলাম সাকলায়েন ²	সাকলায়েন, গোলাম
নাজমা জেসমিন চৌধুরী	চৌধুরী, নাজমা জেসমীন
মন্ডুপ্রী চৌধুরী	চৌধুরী, মন্ডুপ্রী
মুনতাসীর উদ্দিন খান মামুন	মামুন, মুনতাসীর উদ্দীন খান
মোঃ <u>দেখুন</u> মোহাম্মদ	
মোহাম্মদ বদি উজ্জামান	বদি উজ্জামান মোহাম্মদ
মোহাম্মদ মনিরুজ্জামান	মনিরুজ্জামান মোহাম্মদ
মোহাম্মদ ¹ রফিকুল ইসলাম	রফিকুল ইসলাম, মোহাম্মদ
মোহাম্মদ ¹ সাঈদ-উর রহমান	সাদদুর-রহমান মোহাম্মদ
রাজিয়া সুলতানা	সুলতানা, রাজিয়া
সারোয়ার জাহান	সারোয়ার-জাহান
সুবীল কুমার মুখোপাধ্যায়	মুখোপাধ্যায়, সুবীলকুমার
সৈয়দ আকরাম হোসেন	হোসেন, সৈয়দ আকরাম

1. Spells as Md. For Muḥammad

2. It is Perso-Bengali Form. Arabic form: Ghulam-us-Saqalayn.

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