

Now-a-days technology is very essential for everyone on a daily basis from morning news to studying, working, each and everything is based on technology. In this 21st century, we can rarely come across people live their lives without using desktop computers, laptops or tablets. Like so we are making headway towards an era of computer technology where the lives of people are surrounded by technology and technical devices. At present scenario, it comes as no surprise that lives of people are so comfortable because of modern technology which are user friendly in nature.



On May 12, 2020 (Tuesday), Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi addressed the nation on the situation of Covid-19 pandemic with 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' and put forward five different pillars of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' which are Economy, infrastructure, technology driven system, vibrant demography, demand. Computer based technology driven system is very important and plays a vital role for implementation of the remaining four pillars. MRINAL KANTI BHOWMIK will discuss the third pillar of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan'.

## ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT: HIGH TIME FOR US TO DEVELOP COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY



Lucknow, Coimbatore, Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar and Kochi.

The country's third most international internet gateway is located in Agartala, Tripura after Mumbai and Chennai. In this connection, India has also decided to import 10 GB internet bandwidth from an internet port situated in Cox's Bazar of Bangladesh in the neighbouring country. Accordingly, Tripura can meet up the specific necessities for establishment of IT hub industry if some barriers can be removed like transportation connectivity which has been undergoing by various government projects. Moreover, work from home may be utilized for the employees in such pandemic situation. Like Tripura there are many states that are capable for IT industry in their areas and government needs to focus on that part because development of India starts with the development of states.

Skill Development Programmes in Computer Technology For the purpose of skill development programmes in computer technologies, we need to aware people about technologies by adding the technical courses in their basic learning process. Moreover, for the employees who are working for their sectors by documentation i.e., hands-on, need to be aware about new technologies by which they can easily access and can do their work from home which is very important in this Covid-19 pandemic situation also. For this, digital learning environments on some relevant topics can be organized by various government or non-government organizations through synchronous or

asynchronous learning mode (i.e., web conferencing, webinars and webcasts) where the participants can be given the best practices to develop their skills for assessing or utilizing recent and advanced technologies. Development of High Speed Internet

It is common knowledge that the situation of different countries will not be the same in the era of post COVID. In survey of 2019, India ranked 128 among 140 countries in terms of average mobile internet download speed. The average of 11.46 Mbps 4G download speed was far below the global average for smooth running of IT hubs and make India technology driven system. To remain globally competitive, India needs to focus on speed of internet and thereby working on the internet speed hike is needed.

Online Services From education system to daily lives needs are generally fulfilled by online services. Without physically going outside, we can comfortably and securely do our office work to vegetable shopping while staying at our homes. So, these online services are widely adopted across the globe and many developing countries are facing less economic issues in this pandemic situation as compared to India. In such pandemic situation (i.e., due to Covid-19), these online services are top most priority for many people as they can access telemedicine, health equipment, doctor's guideline etc. and there is need for implementing these services.

Human Resource Development in Computer Technology In recent times, one of the significant development in various organisations is the growing importance given to

human resources. This attention is basically devoted to incentive characteristics of human personality such as self-confidence, good team worker, and self-actualization. This new emerging of humanism and humanization across the globe has actually expanded the opportunities for utilizing the main beliefs of human resource management in computer technology using Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), Cloud Computing, Big Data, Robotic Process Automation (RPA) and Internet of Things (IoT), we can train our human resources for the high tech era of India.

Single Window System Single window system is now very popular in India and various state governments and central government are planning to introduce this system. This system is basically introduced to allow investors and traders to get sufficient information from one source. Consequently, this concept using high tech computer technology can be implemented in public and private banks for sanctioning loans to the IT experts and traders for initiating start-ups thereby facilitating them with quick clearances and approvals (i.e., reducing the file processing routes) for the proposed or submitted investments.

Apps Development Development of different user friendly apps is a useful step for development of rural areas with technology because using these apps connections can be established with the people belonging to the rural areas of our country and can provide information

regarding education, agriculture, weather, health, etc. Millions of apps are available in different online stores to smartphone users and there are many people who are smartphone user. Therefore any important information like news, medical help, education, agriculture tips can be easily accessible by them. It is worth mentioning that Tripura (North Eastern State of India) is holding a remarkable position in case of agriculture and many ethnic/ non ethnic people belonging to the rural areas are eking out their living by cultivating bamboos and other agricultural products. Therefore, development of new mobile apps can now help farmers to increase agricultural productivity based on demand of foods and build farms more associated and intelligent.

Subsequently, this is the high time to develop our technology by setting up infrastructure with good ideas for "make in India products" and increase the demand of our products. For this the quality of our product must be so high than other introduced products till now and we have such talents like innovative people, researchers, entrepreneur, and also hard-working people with quick learner capabilities. The Indian Information Technology and industry accounts for a 5.9% GDP of the country, while offering employment to a significant number of its tertiary sector workforce. This technology driven system also resolves the unemployment problem which is one of most prior problems of our nation. India has the second highest population, so what the country mostly has is manpower by which we can run big industries like IT hubs. Moreover, computer technologies are used in various areas where security of the system is very essential, so we need to build a much-secured system for our countries technology system which cannot be hacked easily and it must be controlled by our country.

As of now how far we discussed that will be implementing in India if we organise basic training programs by the experts for the every layers of people like government employees, end users, students etc. This is because if users and workers does not have the knowledge to use these technologies then demand of everything will decrease.

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# NEC FUTURE Finding

for the betterment of mankind...

## Survey Finds Low Levels of Awareness About Typhoid Prevalence and Ways to Prevent it

	DELHI	KOLKATA	PUNE	MUMBAI	AHMEDABAD	BANGALORE	HYDERABAD	CHENNAI
AWARENESS	1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	5 <sup>TH</sup>
IMPORTANCE	2 <sup>ND</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	5 <sup>TH</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	5 <sup>TH</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	6 <sup>TH</sup>
RATE OF VACCINATION OF CHILDREN	1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	5 <sup>TH</sup>	6 <sup>TH</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	7 <sup>TH</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	8 <sup>TH</sup>
KNOWLEDGE OF DISEASE TRANSMISSION	3 <sup>RD</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	6 <sup>TH</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	7 <sup>TH</sup>	5 <sup>TH</sup>	8 <sup>TH</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>

KOLKATA : Abbott, one of India's leading healthcare companies, partnered with Babygogo (part of the Sheroes Network), to conduct a nationwide survey across eight cities\* to assess awareness around typhoid fever. With 2.2 million cases of typhoid being recorded in India alone in 2016, typhoid fever poses a serious disease burden in the country. In fact, in West Bengal, there were 235,013 cases in 2017, contributing 10.58% to India's total burden.

Typhoid fever, which is a bacterial infection, tends to affect children most, with peak incidence occurring in children aged 5-15 years. Currently available evidence shows that vaccination against typhoid is effective and tolerable. The survey results highlighted that only 66% of respondents reported being aware of a typhoid vaccination.

**Key Survey Findings**  
• There are higher levels of awareness for mandatory vaccines, i.e., vaccines given in National Immunization Program of the country (NIP) such as rotavirus (82%) compared to vaccines not given in NIP such as influenza (67%) and typhoid (66%).

• The survey revealed that more than one sixth of respondents in Kolkata who did not vaccinate their children (17%) considered typhoid to be 'not at all serious' or 'mild/easily manageable', unaware of the fact that the bacterial infection can lead to serious complications if left untreated or treated with inappropriate medicines.

• Other findings suggest that key reasons for not vaccinating include absence of vaccine recommendation by the pediatrician (48%) and non-inclusion in the list of NIP vaccines (36%).

**Misleading Symptoms and Delay in Treatment**

Commenting on these findings, Dr. Monjori Mitra, Associate Professor of Institute of Child Health, Kolkatasaid, "The Indian subcontinent has the highest incidence of typhoid worldwide. The illness is characterized by prolonged fever, headache, nausea, loss of appetite, and constipation or sometimes diarrhoea. Since these symptoms are often clinically non-distinguishable from other illnesses causing fever, typhoid is frequently not treated appropriately at the early stages when such treatment is most effective – which makes prevention all the more important. The findings of this survey indicate that physician recommendation can play a key role in ensuring higher immunization rates to protect children from this disease, as can efforts to educate patients. Though in current situation at least in the metro cities the mortality is less. But in todays context the morbidity is also of great concern and moreover the economical burden for treatment, wages loss for the sick child at home and hospitalization cost would always be more than the vaccine cost. So it would be very important for an awareness drive."

**Myths on Causes for the Disease**

Survey findings also show that myths about the disease are highly prevalent. As a bacterial bloodstream infection, typhoid fever spreads through contaminated water and food, often due to lack of hygiene and access to drinkable water. Yet 57% of survey respondents nationwide inaccurately attributed the cause of typhoid to a change of weather or season. Significantly, less than half of mothers from Kolkata identified close contact (35%), touching

contaminated surfaces (19%) or eating food cooked by a typhoid patient (29%) as risky behaviours that could spread typhoid.

**Prevention Helps Lessen Infections and Drug Resistance**

Studies have shown that vaccinations can help lower the incidence of infection, but 14% of the respondents in Kolkata stated that they prefer to take the risk of getting a serious medical condition than to receive a vaccination for it.

**Dr. Monjori Mitra** added, "Prevention through vaccination will help reduce typhoid burden, morbidity and mortality. Given the rising emergence of drug-resistant strains of typhoid, administration of typhoid vaccination to populations at high risk of infection is a public health priority. The survey findings indicate the vast majority of mothers have low levels of awareness about typhoid and the specific precautions that need to be taken to protect themselves and their families. Educating mothers about the benefits of getting their child vaccinated is the need of the hour."

**Dr. Srirupa Das**, Medical Director, Abbott India, explains, "The findings shed light on awareness levels, motivation and behaviors around typhoid vaccination in India. They suggest that increased awareness on typhoid and ways to prevent it, such as improved hygiene levels and vaccination, can contribute to lessening India's health burden due to typhoid infections. As part of our mission of helping people live healthier lives, we support educational initiatives on typhoid fever in India, especially amongst new mothers and parents in general."

## Covid victims' ex-gratia

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 01 professionals, accredited social health activist (ASHA) workers, media people, sanitation staff, civil administration employees along with all the citizens, the government has increased the compensation for coronavirus disease-related death from Rs 4 lakh to Rs 10 lakh. The State Disaster Relief Fund will pay Rs 4 lakh and the rest Rs 6 lakh will come from Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

The DM & Collector of West Tripura and Dhalai districts Dr Sandeep Mahatme and Govekar M Ratilal said that the matter is already taken up to ripe the benefits of the government's decision to the victim family.

They further added that necessary relevant papers and certificates etc are being collected for initiating proposals to the nodal agency for according administrative sanction towards compensatory ex-gratia payment to the COVID-19 related bereaved family. The Gomati and Unakoti districts did not have any fatality records so far.

The actions taken up by the rest of the four district authorities could not be known yet. The people of Tripura want to see that the benevolent decisions resolved in the council of ministers are implementing at the earliest in the greater interest of the public.

## North-East India's growth engine

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 01 Manipur Chief Minister N. Biren Singh, in his welcome speech said that with such a project, potable drinking water would be provided to every household of the State by 2024. He mentioned that the New Development Bank (NDB) funded project of Rs. 3054 crores is the largest single compact project ever sanctioned by the Government of India for Manipur. Biren further said under the leadership and guidance of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, there has been visible positive change in Manipur in the last three years. Various developmental activities are being taken up in the State for the welfare of the people of Manipur. With the blessings of the Prime Minister, the government could build a women's market in every district of the State. Governor of Manipur Dr. Najma Heptulla, Union Minister for Jal Shakti Shri Gajendra Singh Sekhawat, Minister of State for the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) Dr. Jitendra Singh (through video conferencing), Deputy Chief Minister, Cabinet Ministers, MLAs, Chief Secretary and other high ranking officials were present during the function.

## TSR recruitment to

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 01 There will be a written test for 60 marks, physical ability test for 30 marks and interview for 10 marks to get appointed in these posts", he said. More so, technology would be used in the entire recruitment process so that no manipulation could take place, he said adding that the government would appoint 1100 Special Police Officers (SPOs) to meet the urgency. "They will not be appointed against the vacant posts of police constables. Side by side, the government has initiated a process to appoint Constables to augment the existing shortage", he added.

## Goods through water and

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 01 An initiative has been taken to make a waterway from Daudkandi of Bangladesh to Sonamura but as there are some huge bridges near Comilla hence transportation of goods through the waterway could not start yet there. A report on this matter will come in the next 2-4 days. He said that PM Narendra Modi wants to make Tripura a "Hira" and this work is also moving fast. The 100 ton shipment which has arrived today saved Rs 50,000 while in Sabroom it will save Rs 800 per metric ton in the near future. Our state exports goods worth Rs 30 crore to Bangladesh through roadways now while in 2017-18 it was only Rs 6 crore 46 lakhs. On the other hand goods worth Rs 384 crores are imported from Bangladesh in Tripura in 2017-18 and that amount has increased to Rs 644.78 crores in 2019-20. Deb further added that once waterways starts then transportation of goods worth almost Rs 400 crores can be exported in one year from the state to Bangladesh while Bangladesh can import goods worth Rs 2000 crores in a year. He also hopes that Tripura will also be a gateway to trade along with other North Eastern States very soon. Biplob Kumar has thanked PM Narendra Modi and Bangladesh PM Sheikh Hasina along with the common people of Bangladesh. Other dignitaries viz Assistant High Commissioner of Bangladesh Kiriti Chakma and Secretary of Department of Industries and Commerce Kiran Gitté were present on this day.

## New outlets for give

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 01 facility and connectivity of Tripura with the rest of the country as the biggest achievement of the BJP-led state government and also emphasized on the fact that it has been possible only because of an extraordinary goodwill of an exceptional Prime Minister like Narendra Modi.

## Covid tally crosses

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 01 Uttar Pradesh (2,300), West Bengal (2,291), Telangana (1,554), Bihar (1,417), Assam (1,390), Delhi (1,227), Odisha (1,078), Kerala (1,038) and Gujarat (1,020) contributed to around 75 per cent of the total single-day spike of 45,720.

Of the 1,129 deaths reported in the last 24 hours, 518 are from Tamil Nadu, 280 from Maharashtra, 65 from Andhra Pradesh, 55 from Karnataka, 39 from West Bengal, 34 from Uttar Pradesh, 29 from Delhi, 28 from Gujarat, 14 from Madhya Pradesh and 10 from Jammu and Kashmir.

Telangana and Jharkhand have reported nine fatalities each followed by Haryana with eight deaths, Assam, Punjab and Rajasthan six each, Odisha five, Goa and Uttarakhand two each while Kerala, Puducherry, Tripura and Chandigarh have registered a fatality each.

The number of tests for detection of the COVID-19 has crossed the 15 crore-mark in the country.

According to the ICMR, a cumulative total of 1,50,75,369 samples have been tested up to July 22 with 3,50,823 samples being tested on Wednesday.

Of the total 29,861 deaths reported so far, Maharashtra tops the tally with 12,556 fatalities followed by Delhi with 3,719 deaths, Tamil Nadu 3,144, Gujarat 2,224, Karnataka 1,519, Uttar Pradesh 1,263, West Bengal 1,221, Andhra Pradesh 823 and Madhya Pradesh 770.

So far, 583 people have died of COVID-19 in Rajasthan, 438 in Telangana, 372 in Haryana, 273 in Jammu and Kashmir, 269 in Punjab, 217 in Bihar, 108 in Odisha, 64 in Assam and Jharkhand each, 57 in Uttarakhand and 45 in Kerala.

Puducherry has registered 31 deaths, Chhattisgarh 29, Goa 28, Chandigarh 13, Himachal Pradesh 11, Tripura 9, Meghalaya 4, Arunachal Pradesh 3, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu and Ladakh has reported two fatality each.

The Health Ministry stressed that more than 70 per cent of the deaths occurred due to comorbidities.

Maharashtra has reported the highest number of cases at 3,37,607 followed by Tamil Nadu at 1,86,492, Delhi at 1,26,323, Karnataka at 75,833, Andhra Pradesh at 64,713, Uttar Pradesh at 55,588, Gujarat at 51,399 and West Bengal at 49,321.

The number of COVID-19 cases has gone up to 49,259 in Telangana, 32,334 in Rajasthan, 30,369 in Bihar, 28,186 in Haryana, 26,772 in Assam and 24,842 in Madhya Pradesh.

Odisha has reported 19,835 infections, Jammu and Kashmir 15,711, Kerala 15,032, while Punjab has 11,301 cases.

# STATE/REGION

## COVID-19: Assam to release 376 prisoners to decongest jails

Guwahati, Jul 23 (PTI): The Assam government will release 376 prisoners in the next few days to decongest jails across the state after 535 inmates tested positive for COVID-19, an official said on Thursday. Of the 376 prisoners to be released, 111 are presently lodged in Guwahati Central Jail, he said.

The rest of the prisoners are now lodged in the district jails of Nalbari, Dhubri, Karimganj, North Lakhimpur, Golaghat, Diphu and Udalguri, he added.

Assam Inspector General of Prisons Dasarath Das told PTI that 535 prisoners in 10 jails across the state have been affected by the pandemic. The highest number of 435 are from Guwahati.

Das said the authorities were releasing prisoners at regular intervals according to the direction of the Supreme Court to decongest the jails and another set of inmates will be released soon.

"The High Powered Committee formed after the SC set the guidelines met yesterday. We have sent a proposal to release 376 prisoners from eight overcrowded jails. This includes 111 inmates from Guwahati Central Jail," he said.

"So far, we have released a total of 6,801 prisoners since March to decongest the jails. This includes 6,671 undertrials, who were released on bail and personal bonds. Out of these, 2,000 undertrials were released at one go in the initial period," Das said. Another 115, who are convicts, were allowed to go home on annual leave, while 15 more were released on parole, he added. Every eligible convict gets 30 days of annual leave for emergency purposes according to the rule.

"Since March we have been taking various measures proactively to make our jails coronavirus free and we succeeded to a large extent. But after the first case on June 4, the inmates got infected, mostly in Guwahati," the IG, Prisons said.

Das said a 200-bedded Covid Care Centre (CCC) has been set up inside Guwahati Central Jail to treat asymptomatic prisoners and the authorities are creating a second such facility at Nagoan Special Jail. Das said that the 31 jails and six detention centres currently house around 8,800 inmates against the sanctioned capacity of 8,938 after more than 300 inmates were released from the detention centres as well.

"We are at a comfortable level now and implementing social distancing inside the jails. Though we have released a huge number of prisoners, new inmates are coming in on a regular basis. That is why the total number is not going down drastically," he explained.