

Review of Performance Factors of Emotional Speaker Recognition System: Features, Feature Extraction Approaches and Databases

¹Satish Kumar Das, ²Uttpal Bhattacharjee, ³Amit Kumar Mandal

•
Department of Computer Science & Engineering
Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh, India

satish.das@rgu.ac.in

utpal.bhattacharjee@rgu.ac.in

amitkumar.tu@gmail.com

Abstract

Emotion is a conscious mental reaction accompanied by physiological and behavior changes in human body. In speaker authentication system, emotional state of the speaker plays a vital role. Recently, the field of speaker recognition in emotional context attracts more and more attention of many research focuses. However, to implement more realistic and intelligent emotional speaker recognition system it is interesting to study this system under real life conditions. Speech emotion recognition is a system in which speech signals are processed to classify the embedded emotions. In recent past, speaker emotion recognition has gained a lot of attention from different researchers as it has many applications. In this regards, study of prior works is useful for further research in the field of speaker verification in emotional context. So, performance and reliability of Emotional Speaker Recognition System depend on the proper selection of features to characterize different emotional states, feature extraction approaches and databases. In this paper we briefly discuss about different features, feature extraction approaches and emotion recognition and speaker verification databases.

Keywords: speech emotion recognition, features, feature extraction approaches, databases

I. Introduction:

The human voice is used to express the emotions. The speech has potential to be an essential mode of interaction with the computer. Recognition of emotion from human speech is an active research area in signal processing. This is due to the enormous possibilities in the field of human-machine interaction [1]. Speech emotion recognition is used in different fields from medical science to business, from entertainment to interactive systems.

A speech signal is a logical arrangement of sounds from which our brain acquires the information and knowledge. But how a machine interprets the human speech signals and gains information and knowledge from it is in the heart of speech recognition system. The basic goal of speech recognition is to offer an interaction between a person and a machine.

In this paper we are trying to present comprehensive literature review of various features, feature extraction techniques and datasets for emotion recognition and speaker verification. In our previous paper [2], we tried to present comprehensive literature review of various classifiers for speech emotion recognition. The paper is not to compare and evaluate the works by different



**International Journal of Biology, Pharmacy
and Allied Sciences (IJBPAS)**
'A Bridge Between Laboratory and Reader'

www.jibpas.com

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL ANTACIDS BY DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF HCl THEY CAN NEUTRALIZE

KHOUND P¹ AND SAIKIA A^{2*}

1: Department of Chemistry, Moridhal College, Dhemaji, Assam

2: Department of Statistics, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh, Assam

*Corresponding Author: E Mail: Dr. Achinta Saikia: achintasaikia373@gmail.com

Received 19th Aug. 2021; Revised 20th Sept. 2021; Accepted 29th Oct. 2021; Available online 1st Dec. 2021

<https://doi.org/10.31032/IJBPAS/2021/10.12.2005>

ABSTRACT

Antacids are chemically basic in nature. It contains some bases such as Aluminium hydroxide $Al(OH)_3$, Magnesium hydroxide $Mg(OH)_2$, Sodium bicarbonate juice ($NaHCO_3$) etc. More is the basic strength of Antacids more will be the tendency of Antacids to neutralize the gastric juice (HCl solution). Alternatively the volume of a definite strength of HCl (Gastric Juice) required to neutralize the different Antacids are not same.

In general greater is the neutralization power of Antacids, greater will be the strength of Antacids.

INTRODUCTION

An antacid is any substance generally a base or basic salt, which neutralize stomach acidity. They are used to relieve acid indigestion, upset stomach, sour stomach and heartburn.

Antacid will not be able to neutralize the acid in the stomach by itself and will need another ingredient to help to increase P^H levels. This ingredient can be sodium, magnesium, calcium or aluminum. Some over the counter antacids a H_2 blocker or proton pump inhibitors. These medication help to reduce the amount of acid produced by the stomach while they may not

give immediate relief from the symptoms that will last much longer.

OBJECTIVES

To analysis different commercial antacids by determining the amount of hydrochloric acid they can neutralize.

VARIOUS TYPES OF ANTACIDS :

1. Magnesium Antacids
2. Sodium Antacids (Alkali-Seltzer, Bromo seltzer and ether)
3. Calcium Antacids (Tums, Mylanta, Gelusil)



**SATRAS OF ASSAM AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO ASSAMESE SOCIETY: A
STUDY WITH HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

Pranjal Gogoi

Assistant Professor, Department of History, SMD Collete, Sivasagar, Assam

Dr. Pranab Jyoti Gogoi

Associate Professor, Department of English, Moridhal College, Dhemaji, Assam

ABSTRACT

The tradition of Satras with the cultivation of Vaisnavite religion along with the typical dance, drama, songs, painting etc. that has still been prevalent in the Satras represents rich cultural heritage of Assamese society. The Satriya tradition now is deeply rooted in every heart of Assamese, contributing a great deal in moulding the character of the entire race after unique ideals of life fostered by the Satras. All the traditional Satriya performances are institutionalised today and people everywhere are practicing them widely in their public life irrespective of caste and creed with the objective to keep alive the Satriya culture among them and to lead life by following its noble teachings.

KEY SENTENCES

Vaishnavism that was led by Sankardeva not only advocates for prayer of one God i.e., „Lord Krishna” but also for inclusion of varied cultural elements like that of dance, drama, devotional- songs along with composing and reciting verse with religious fervour in its agenda of devotion to this super-deity.

0.0. INTRODUCTION

The Satra institution is a unique socio-religious and cultural organisation of Assam. The history of emergence of this institution is associated with the growth and spread of Vaishnavite or Bhakti movement in Assam, introduced by Sankardeva (1449-1568) who was outstandingly a multifaceted personality, being at a time a prophet, saint, poet, dramatist, philosopher, social reformer during the closing decades of the 15th and first half of 16th century AD. This Bhakti movement, the aura of which is still running throughout the length and breadth of India is basically an offshoot of Hinduism that prescribes for liberalism against the orthodoxies in religious practices that had encouraged many radical Hindu and other tribal people of Assam to come under its fold. The sect of Vaishnavism normally believes on the prevalence as well as predominance of only one God i.e., „Lord Bishnu” with his incarnation – „Lord Krishna” who is considered as one of the most prominent mythical deities of the Hindus. Vaishnavism that was led by Sankardeva not only advocated for prayer of one God but also for inclusion of varied cultural elements like that of dance, drama, devotional- songs along with composing and reciting verse with religious fervour in its agenda of devotion to this super-deity. Exercising of all such Vaisnavite literary and performing arts as it is prevalent in the Satras of Assam today was basically connected with the deeds and ideologies of „Lord Krishna”. Different episodes and sub-episodes of our national epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata were mostly chosen for giving dramatic shape and presentation by the Vaisnavite playwrights. Likewise, the songs

THE IMPACT OF VARIOUS ROLES AND JOB STRESS ON FEMALE EMPLOYEES' WORK PERFORMANCE*

BY

Dr Pradip Borah*

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Moridhal College, Moridhal, Dhemaji, Assam-787057, Email: pradipborah1970@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: (Female) employees' performance at work is influenced by the amount of stress they are under at work. This work-related stress is significantly impacted by internal and external variables, which originate within the organisation. As a result, it's critical to become aware of and cognizant of its existence. Contingent on the amount of pressure reported by staffs, occupational stress can have either beneficial or negative consequences on employee performance. The goal of this research was to look at the influence of stressors and workplace stress on the productivity of female employees, to see how demographic variables moderate the link among stressors & productivity for feminine employees, and to look at how workplace stress impacts productivity women. The job presentation of feminine workers at the BNI Makassar Local Center in 2020 is affected by double role conflict & stress at work.

KEYWORDS: Stressor, Work stress, Female employees, occupational stress, Demographic variables, work performance.

Received 28 Dec 2022, Accepted 03 Jan 2022, Published 18 Jan2022

* Correspondence Author: Dr Pradip Borah

INTRODUCTION:

Currently, males hold the majority of jobs, but women are filling up the gaps left by men. As according to World Bank data, the percentage of women in the workforce has grown, albeit not significantly. The average percentage of female employees in each nation in the area is greater than 50%. The labour force participation rate rose by 0.61 percent between 1990 and 2005. It fell by 0.082 percent in 2006 compared to the year before. It then grew to 39.298 percent in 2017. TPAK (total percentage of women in the labour force) rose to 55.04 percent in February 2017 from 52.71 percent in February 2016, according to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). While in 2018, the percentage of women in the labour force (TPAK) rose from 55.4% to 0.40 percent.

Every year, the number of TPAK demonstrates that women are becoming more and more involved in the country's economy and have equal possibilities in the workplace as men. A woman's primary duty in the home is to be a wife or mother, but this does not exclude her from taking on other responsibilities outside of the home. Due to a dual role work-family conflict, women who work full time and achieve the domestic will face various challenging challenges and problems that will negatively impact their job performance [1].

POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES IN RURAL LAKHIMPUR DISTRICT OF ASSAM - AN INTROSPECTION*

BY

Jayanta Kr Dutta*

Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar.
Email: jayantadutta45@gmail.com

Prof. Amitava Mitra*

Department of Economics, Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar.
Email: amitraau@rediffmail.com

Abstract

The paper aims to deal with the socio economic characteristics of the surveyed households and to examine the awareness about Poverty Alleviation Programmes among surveyed households. The study was based mainly on primary data. The primary data was collected from the Lakhimpur district and it was based on multi stage sampling technique. In the first stage, the district under investigation was selected by using purposive sampling technique. Further, the result showed the socio-economic characteristics and the awareness about Poverty Alleviation Programmes among surveyed households.

Key words: Poverty alleviation programmes, Socio-economic characteristics, Multi stage sampling.

Received 06May 2021. Accepted 27May 2021, Published 15June 2021

* Correspondence Author: Jayanta Kr Dutta

Introduction

Poverty is a social and economic phenomenon in which a section of society is unable to fulfill its basic needs of life. It is one of the serious issues in most of the developing countries like India. According to United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) Report, 2010, 29.8 percent of Indians live below the country's national poverty line. According to the latest Report of United Nations' Millennium Goal Programme around 21.9 percent people are living below the poverty line in India. In order to eliminate poverty, the Government of India has introduced several measures. These measures were broadly divided into three phases. In the first phase lasting from the beginning of the 1950s to the end of the 1960s, the major emphasis was on redistribution of land and improving the plight of tenants. By end of 1960s the second phase of poverty alleviation programme was started and the major emphasis was given to the poor families, marginal farmers, and landless labourers and finally terminated in Integrated Rural Development Programmes. The major aims of these programmes are to create self employment opportunities for the poor section of the society. In the third phase starting from the beginning of the 1990s, emphasis was shifted to wage employment programmes and social security programmes.

Thus it is found that a number of poverty alleviation programmes (PAPs) are under operation either newly launched or restructured old programmes to protect the poorer section of the country. Several

Seen
Prof. Amitava Mitra
Principal
Moridhal College
P.O. Moridhal, Dhemaji

A CRITICAL STUDY ON GENDER INEQUALITIES IN THE WORKPLACE

Dr Pradip Borah

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Moridhal College, Moridhal, Dhemaji, Assam-787057. Email: pradipborah1970@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Organisational structures, procedures, and practises all have a role to play when it comes to gender imbalance in organisations. Human resources (HR) practises execute some of the most detrimental gender discriminations for women. As a result of the impact that human resources practises have on female employees in the areas of recruitment, training, compensation, and advancement, this is a critical issue. We offer a model of gender inequality in HR that stresses the reciprocal nature of gender disparity in the workplace. According to our research, wage disparities are a direct result of gender imbalances in organisational constructions, procedures, and practices. All these factors come into play when it comes to determining an organisation's culture and environment. There may be a correlation between the degree of institutionalised sexism among key decision makers and their propensity to make gender-biased HR choices or act sexist while putting such decisions into action. An important function for institutional discrimination is that it influences HR practices and provides a socialising backdrop for organisational choice makers' degrees of antagonistic and benevolent bigotry in the workplace. A self-reinforcing mechanism that can continue discrimination is depicted, although crucial levers for minimising discrimination can be found.

KEYWORDS: Hostile sexism, Institutional discrimination, Benevolent sexism, Personal discrimination, Gender harassment.

INTRODUCTION:

Workplace gender inequality has been suggested to be an unwelcome environment for women due to its many expressions. A few examples of how job discrimination impacts women's wages and opportunities include the gender wage gap, the paucity of female leaders, and the lengthier time it takes for females to advance in their careers [1]. Consequently, women's socioeconomic status is lower as a result of workplace discrimination. It is HR regulations and HR-related decision-making that most contribute to the gender pay gap. Also, personal bias in the form of sexist comments may be made by workers during HR procedures or when they are informed by decision makers about the outcomes of HR-related decisions [2]. As a result of both objective and subjective disadvantages, women's stress levels, mental health, commitment and job satisfaction, and performance are all affected by the stigmatisation they face at work. Acumen in HR strategies, choices, and enactment is examined in this article and the reasons for such discrimination in the workplace, as outlined in this study. HR-related policymaking, enactment, and **policy are explained in Section "Discrimination in HR-Related Practices,"** which clarifies the distinction among HR policy, HR decision-making, & their relation to each other. Institutional discrimination is a kind of gender inequality in HR policy. We examine evidence of official gender acumen in HR rules that are used to recruit, evaluate, and promote employees. Personal discrimination, on the other hand, is a kind of discrimination that happens in HR-related choices and their implementation. Last but not least, we present indication of personal bias against women by HR decision creators and the implementation of HR rules

Organisational structures, processes, and practises all have an impact on HR practises, and this is explored

THE EDUCATION SYSTEM PLAYS A DYNAMIC ROLE IN REMOVING GENDER DISPARITY

Dr Pradip Borah

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Moridhal College, Moridhal, Dhemaji,
Assam-787057, Email: pradipborah1970@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: In order to raise awareness about gender disparity, this article examines international accords, constitutional mandates, and legislative mechanisms to combat sex discrimination in education. It also mentions the economic elements of gender inequality. Educators should create and enhance constitutional culture and consistency in students. To foster equality, it will be vital to ensure equal access to education and achievement for all. Education must remind everyone of their natural equality. The goal is to eliminate preconceptions and complexes inherited from the social environment and birth. In the Indian setting, all educational programmes must adhere strictly to secular norms. The school system must help people gain self-confidence and remove all types of artificial prejudices. Creating a populace aware of their rights and obligations and devoted to our constitution's values is essential for our country's social, economic, and political success. The Indian Constitution envisions a pluralistic, open society founded on social justice and equality. Discrimination might be subtle or latent. In a scenario, it is a mindset. Everything should be done to make this particular set aware of the equality and justice values mentioned in many international accords and other legal regulations.

KEYWORDS: Women empowerment, Higher Education, Literacy rate, Active workforce.

INTRODUCTION:

Humans have created gender prejudice. It's been around forever. Discrimination varies depending on a society's level of development. The fight against gender discrimination continues [1]. Various constitutional and statutory provisions have been introduced and executed with little success.

Women's empowerment involves realising and utilising their full potential to actually be empowered. Enabling women to flourish socially, politically, and economically is a process of empowerment [2]. For women to fully engage in the development process, education is one of the most significant empowering strategies. Education, especially higher education, may empower women. Education should be given high attention among the various methods used to promote women's standing in every culture [3]. Education empowers women, raises their position in the community, and allows them to participate more in family and communal decisions.

Education is the systematised information and abilities that allow a specific type of training to address theoretical and practical issues, employing and creatively creating current science, technology, and culture. Graduates of secondary general or secondary specialised education institutes are eligible for education [4].

GENDER ROLES:

We see numerous distinctions between males and girls in the home, street, classroom, and playground. For example, guys are often lively, playful, brave, boisterous, and tough to regulate. Generally, girls are more docile and simpler to manage. Educators must understand in what way infants & toddlers grow to perceive themselves as lasses and lads in their societies' adult representations of females and males [5]. It is also vital to understand how uneven and discriminatory treatment leads to low self-concept in girls. Girls' poor self-esteem hinders

Dr Pradip Borah

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Moridhal College, Moridhal, Dhemaji, Assam-787057,

Email: pradipborah1970@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Assam's Morigaon and Nagaon districts in north-eastern India are the focus of this study, which aims to analyse the socio-economic factors that influence women's employment status among the Tiwa tribe and give recommendations to policymakers for increasing female labour force participation. This research is based on primary data gathered at random from 442 families in 14 villages from both districts using a well-structured questionnaire. In addition to descriptive statistics, we employ Logistic Regression to identify socioeconomic factors that influence Tiwa women's working status. Women's working status is positively influenced by factors such as the size of the family, the number of dependents, the employment of the primary earner, the education of the primary earner, and the debt load. It is more difficult for women to get involved in the economy if they own land or have to deal with flooding. In other words, it's bad for women's careers. To increase women's participation in earning activities, the government and civil society must implement policies that include policies to increase agricultural growth; better education and health; infrastructure development; the urgency of creating employment opportunities; and measures for flood control.

KEYWORDS: Tribal community, Tiwa tribe, Women workforce participation, Assam, North East India.

INTRODUCTION:

The character of a region's socioeconomic growth and the standard of living within a society are strongly influenced by the percentage of women who work. There are two beneficial outcomes to women's employment in tribal communities: it improves their quality of life and reduces family size. Most of the home and agricultural work is done by indigenous women [1]. However, because of their illiteracy and callous attitude toward their employment, it's clear that their methods are rudimentary in nature. Over eighty percent of working women have jobs that are considered vulnerable, including over two-thirds of those who work in agriculture. They come from the most economically and socially disadvantaged sections of rural society. They are also a less organised and less educated group of employees, which explains in part why they are less eloquent.

People from all over the world come to Assam to live, work, and worship in a variety of ethnic and religious groupings. Tribes of Assam in north-east India include the Tiwas. They are a member of the Monogoloid people group ethnically. Assam and Meghalaya are home to the Tiwa people. For the Tiwas, there are two distinct sub-groups: those who live on hills and those who live in the plains of the region. Karbi-Anlong district (Assam) and Ri-bhoi district (Assam) are home to the hill Tiwas (Meghalaya) [2]. Plain Tiwas are mostly found in the districts of Morigaon and Nagaon on the southern bank of the Brahmaputra Valley. The state's Tiwas make up 5.17 percent of the state's overall tribal population. The district of Nagaon is located in the heart of Assam, in the north-central region of the state. It serves as the geographic hub for the whole region of northeastern India. The district, which is located in Nagaon, has a total size of 3993 square kilometres. Karbi-Anlong, North Cachar and Golaghat districts are located south, east Karbi Anlong & Golaghat districts are located in the east and west of the



THE IMPACT OF URBANIZATION ON TRADITIONAL ASSAMESE CUISINE AND DRESS

Dr Pradip Borah

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Moridhal College, Moridhal, Dhemaji, Assam-787057,
Email: pradipborah1970@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Ancient, rural, tribal, civilised, urbanised, and other cultural subtypes can all be distinguished. Capitalism and globalisation have had a profound effect on the way people live their lives. The contemporary way of living has impacted the way of life of seventy percent of rural residents nowadays. These changes were brought about by a variety of factors, including urbanisation, economic growth, the development of science, and rivalry in the market. It's no longer fashionable to wear some of the classic costumes therefore, they're only worn at special events. In the same way, new dishes from the city found their way to the countryside. Assamese cuisine and clothing are examined as a result of modernism in the paper's goal.

KEYWORDS: Assam, Urbanization, costume, Tradition, Food habit, Development.

INTRODUCTION:

The integration of capitalist systems, the absorption of social attitudes & cultural norms, and the inclusion of global administration and systems via technological advancements, transportation, and communication may all be classified as aspects of globalisation. In a nutshell, globalisation refers to the development and deepening of connections & movements of people, products, capital, ideas, & culture, between among countries [1].

People from all over the world have tried to build a multicultural "global village" in which they may learn from each other, but instead it has only helped wealthy nations while harming the poor and those with less means in terms of their sustainable lifestyles and cultural eating habits.

Food is a need for the existence of all living creatures. Activities aimed at obtaining food take precedence over those aimed at ensuring one's own existence. Obtaining food necessitates a variety of methods that may offer a balanced diet in a variety of climates and situations. Other dimensions of culture, such as the size and duration of a community, the economics, the degree of inequity, the kind of political system, and even art forms and religious beliefs and practises, are significantly predicted by how a civilization obtains its food. **However, apparel** and decorations are a vital aspect of material culture that may be seen as a marker of a community's **uniqueness** and a way to identify them. There are many distinct kinds of clothing and jewellery worn by individuals across the world in a civilised society. A representation of how diverse places, communities, **and** societies all have distinct cultures and customs based on their physical settings. People's material culture is strongly influenced by the area's natural resources and the extent to which they may be used. "Material culture as a study is founded on the evident truth that the existence of a man-made item is concrete proof of the **presence** of a human intellect acting at the moment of production," noted Prown (1982). For the