

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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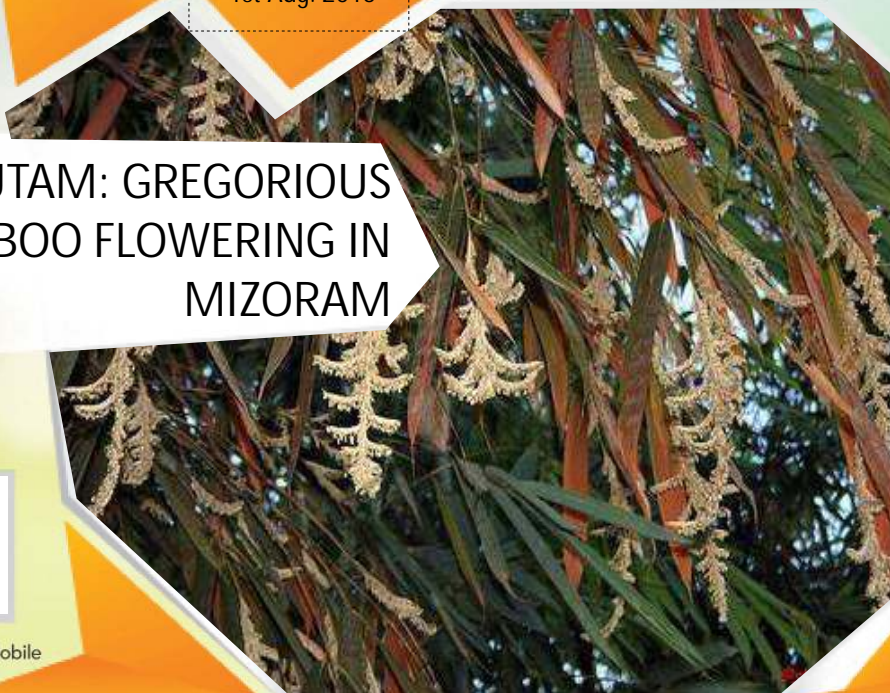
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MAUTAM: GREGORIOUS  
BAMBOO FLOWERING IN  
MIZORAM

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ABSTRACT

Bamboo covers about 6,447sq.kms, occupying 31% of the total geographical area of 21,087 sq.kms of Mizoram. It plays a vital role in the life of the people. In Mizoram, there are three species of bamboos that has regular flowering and fruiting periods, namely, 'Mautak' (*Melocana baccifera*), 'Phulrua' (*Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*) and 'Rawthing' (*Bambusa tulda*). The flowering, fruiting and dying of 'Mautak' is called 'Mautam.'

Article Indexed in



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## REVIEW OF THE ARTICLE

### Mautam: Gregorious Bamboo Flowering In Mizoram

Laltanpuii Ralte

#### Abstract:

The title was clear and well phrased. The abstract was gross and essential details were presented. Primary goal of the paper was to study Mautam: Gregorious Bamboo Flowering In Mizoram.

#### Introduction:

Mizoram is a State in the North-eastern corner of India. Bamboo covers about 6447 sq.km, occupying 31% of the total geographical area of 21,087 sq.km. More than 20 species of bamboo out of which Mautak (*Melocanna baccifera*) constitutes 77% of the growing stock of bamboos. Bamboo plays a vital role in the life of the people in Mizoram. Introduction was rationalizing.

#### Reference to the Literature and Documentation:

The literature review was up-to-date. The number of references were appropriate and their selection was judicious. The review of the literature was well structured.

#### Methodology:

This was a conceptual paper. Data collected from secondary sources.

#### Presentation of Results:

The amount of data presented was sufficient and reserve. Tables, graphs, or figures were used judiciously and agree with the text.

#### Conclusions:

Some conclusions stated were, In Mizoram, the abundant rodent in jhums and bamboo forests-*Rattus rattus brunneusculus*, breeds all the year round with a peak during monsoon, a typical periodicity of reproduction found in tropical rodents. Moreover, the rodents collected during the years when bamboos were flowering, did not provide the type of breeding which could initiate an outbreak of population.

#### Scientific Conduct:

There were no instances of plagiarism. Ideas and materials of others were correctly attributed.

#### References:

Prior publication by the author(s) of substantial portions of the data or study was appropriately acknowledged.

### SUMMARY OF ARTICLE

| No. |  | Very High | High | Average | Low | Very Low |
|-----|--|-----------|------|---------|-----|----------|
| 1.  | Interest of the topic to the readers                                     | ✓         |      |         |     |          |
| 2.  | Originally & Novelty of the ideas  |           | ✓    |         |     |          |
| 3.  | Importance of the proposed ideas   |           | ✓    |         |     |          |
| 4.  | Timelines  | ✓         |      |         |     |          |
| 5.  | Sufficient information to support the assertions made & conclusion drawn |           |      | ✓       |     |          |
| 6.  | Quality of writing (Organization, Clarity, Accuracy Grammar)             |           | ✓    |         |     |          |
| 7.  | References & Citation (Up-to-date, Appropriate Sufficient)               | ✓         |      |         |     |          |

### FUTURE RESEARCH SCOPE:

- 1.Rats and Kyats: Bamboo Flowering Causes a Hunger Belt in Chin State, Burma.
- 2.Bamboo Flowering & Famine Combat Scheme(BAFFACOS).
- 3.To develop good communication strategies and implementation in a planned manner for bamboo flowering.
- 4.Potential Role of Masting by Introduced Bamboos in Deer Mice (Peromyscus maniculatus) Population Irruptions Holds Public Health Consequences.
- 5.India braces to renew battle with flowering bamboo forests.

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