

ପ୍ରଫୁଲ୍ଲ ନୀଳଦୟାଲ ଓ ପ୍ରାଧ୍ୟାପ୍ୟ ଆନନ୍ଦ ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ (ତୁଳୁଣୀୟା) ଆଲୋଚନା



ବର୍ଷାଟିଳା

ଷଷ୍ଠ ଅଂଖ୍ୟ, ୨୦୨୨-୨୦୨୦ବର୍ଷ

BORTILA

ଅପ୍ରାଦକ
ନିର୍ମାଣୀ ବର୍ଷା

ପ୍ରଫୁଲ୍ଲ ନୀଳଦୟାଲ ଓ ପ୍ରାଧ୍ୟାପ୍ୟ ଆନନ୍ଦ ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ, ତୁଳୁଣୀୟା, ବଢ଼ାଝାଝାଝା, ଭାରତ

Ranoj Pegu
Minister

Education, Tribal Affairs (P),
Indigenous and Tribal Faith & Culture (L & M) Deptt



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MESSAGE

I am feeling happy to know that Pandit Deendayal Upadhaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Tulungia is going to publish the 6th edition of its annual magazine entitled "Bortila" for the academic session 2022-23.

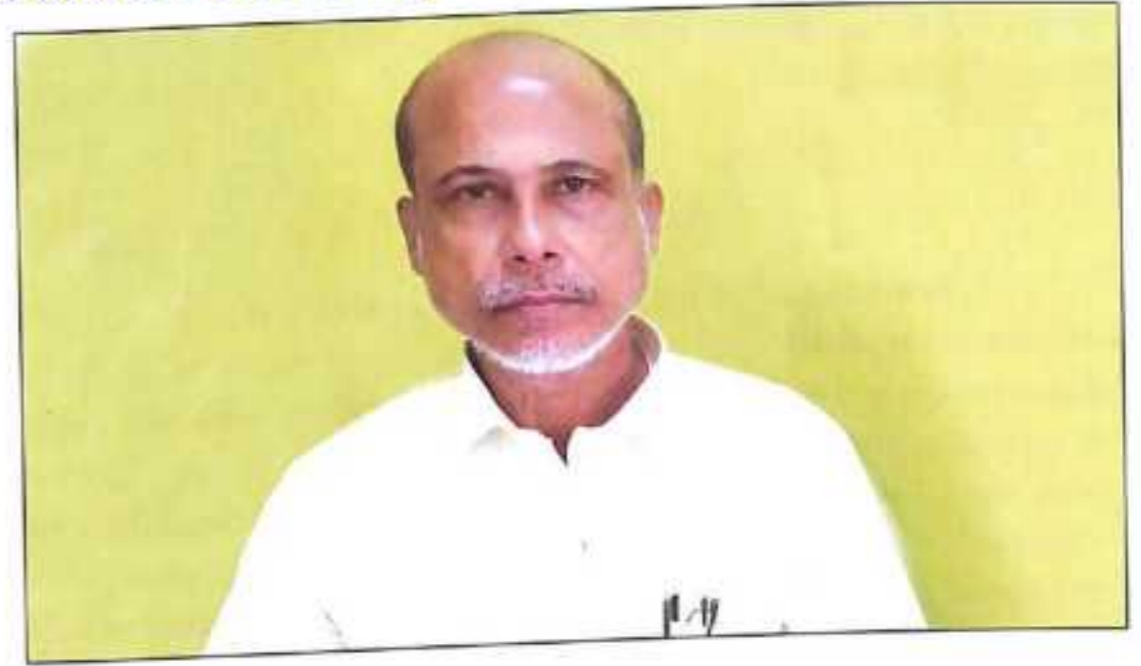
To quote the great spiritual genius Swami Vivekananda-
"A nation is advanced in proportion to education and intelligence spread among the masses"

Education provides stability in life and it's something that no one can ever take away from you. It is the most powerful weapon you can possibly have and with it, you can make all your dreams come true.

I extend my greetings and warm wishes to the writers and all the esteemed members associated with the publication of the magazine and wish a bright future of the institution.


(Dr. Ranoj Pegu)

President's Message

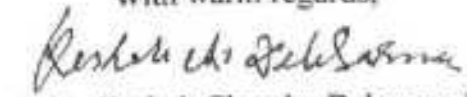


It gives me immense pleasure to know that Pandit Deendayal Upadhaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Tulungia is heading towards the publication of its annual college magazine "Bortila"(6th edition) for the session 2022-23.

The college magazine of a college is the platform for literary activity and expression for not only the students but also for the teachers and non-teaching staff of the college. The guest writers further increase the grandeur of the magazine to a higher level. The college magazine also reflects the overall image of the institution in a kaleidoscopic way. Being the President of the Governing Body of the institution, I extend my heartiest good wishes to all the contributors and members associated with the publication of the college magazine and thank them for their genuine hard work and dedication in this regard.

The initiative of the government to establish the PDUAM at educationally backward areas like Tulungia has been proven to be a visionary decision and endeavour. From its beginning, the institution has been infusing light of higher education not only to the nearby areas, the pioneer college has been also able to provide quality education to the learners encompassing the entire lower Assam region. I hope that the active spirit and enthusiasm of this institution will continue to uplift the college in all its related areas. May the college carry on setting new milestones in the fields of higher education. I wish a very bright future of this august institution.

With warm regards,


(Mr. Keshab Chandra Debsarma)
President, Governing Body
PDUAM, Tulungia

Pona Mahanta
Prominent Writer & Critic
Former Professor & HoD of English
Dibrugarh University



MESSAGE

Education- both at the lower and higher levels- is now faced with extraordinary challenges in a globalised world which is so full of opportunities and at the same time beset with tough competitions. Its role is central to allround progress and development of a country like ours with over 140 crores of people of diverse denomination, cultures, languages, socio-economic background and so on. Teachers, educationists and administrators have, therefore, a pivotal role to play in society building and empowering all sections of people, particularly the younger generation. The National Education Policy (NEP 2020) is believed to have been visualized with all these aspects so that the nation does not lag behind the other developed and developing countries of the world. Schools, colleges and universities which are entrusted with the great responsibility of building human resources, must be able to prove themselves worthy of the trust the nation reposes in them. I am sure Deendayal Upadhyaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya of Tulungia has been working in these directions keeping in mind the ideals with which it was founded several years back.

It gives me pleasure to learn that the college has been bringing out a magazine 'Bortila' for the last five years and that the 6th edition is set to come out shortly. I congratulate the college authorities, prof-in-charge, students and teachers who are closely associated with this publication and hope that the magazine would keep on providing ample scope to the students to showcase their creative and critical faculties.

I compliment students, faculty and other staff of the college and wish PDUAMT all success in its onward journey towards fulfillment of its goals.

(Pona Mahanta)

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

HARVARD.EDU



Dr. Rubul Mout
Research Fellow
Harvard Medical School, Harvard University & Boston
Children's Hospital



শুভেচ্ছাবাণী

পণ্ডিত দীনদয়াল উপাধ্যায় আদর্শ মহাবিদ্যালয়, তুলুঙীয়াৰ বাৰ্ষিক আলোচনী 'বৰটিলা' উলিয়াবলৈ লোৱা বুলি শুনি অত্যন্ত সুখী হৈছো। এই ছেগতে মই মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ সমূহ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী, শিক্ষক-শিক্ষয়িত্ৰী আৰু কৰ্মচাৰীক মোৰ অভিনন্দন জ্ঞাপন কৰিলোঁ। আশা কৰোঁ এই আলোচনীয়ে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী তথা শিক্ষকবৃন্দক বৌদ্ধিক বিকাশৰ এখন মঞ্চ তৈয়াৰ কৰি দিব।

সকলোলৈ মোৰ শুভেচ্ছা থাকিল।



“চিৰ চেনেহী মোৰ ভাষা জননী”

বঙাইগাঁও জিলা সাহিত্য সভা

স্থাপিত : ১৯৯৫ চন

দিনাক : ২৭/৩/২০২৩ ইং



শুভেচ্ছাবাণী

পণ্ডিত দীনদয়াল উপাধ্যায় আদৰ্শ মহাবিদ্যালয়, তুলুঙীয়াৰ বাৰ্ষিক আলোচনী ‘ববটিলা’ ৰ (ষষ্ঠ সংখ্যা) প্ৰকাশৰ কাম চলি থকা বুলি জানি আনন্দিত হ’লোঁ। একোখন আলোচনীয়ে ভাষা-সংস্কৃতি-সাহিত্যৰ উদ্ভবৰ লগতে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ মানসিক উৎকৰ্ষ সাধন কৰে। ভাষা-সংস্কৃতি হ’ল এটা জাতিৰ দাপোন স্বৰূপ। আশাকৰোঁ, আলোচনীখনে মহাবিদ্যালয়খনৰ গৌৰৱ কঢ়িয়াই অনাৰ লগতে অঞ্চলটোৰ ইতিহাস আৰু সংস্কৃতি প্ৰতিফলিত কৰি ভৱিষ্যতলৈ খ্যাতি বাধি যাব।

মহাবিদ্যালয়খনৰ উত্তৰোত্তৰ মংগল কামনা কৰিলোঁ।

বোহিনী কুমাৰ চৌধুৰী

(বোহিনী কুমাৰ চৌধুৰী)

সভাপতি

বঙাইগাঁও জিলা সাহিত্য সভা

ভাবধাপ্ত অধ্যক্ষ একাষাৰ —



পোনপ্ৰথমে, ভাবধাপ্ত অধ্যক্ষ হিচাপে পণ্ডিত দীনদয়াল উপাধ্যায় আদৰ্শ মহাবিদ্যালয়, তুলুঙীয়াৰ বাৰ্ষিক আলোচনী ‘ববটিলা’ ৰ ষষ্ঠ সংখ্যক সংকলনটিৰ অংশীদাৰ হ’বলৈ পাই মই বৰ সুখী অনুভৱ কৰিছোঁ। আলোচনীখনত প্ৰকাশিত ভিন্নধৰ্মী গল্প, কবিতা, প্ৰবন্ধ তথা অন্যান্য সৃজনীমূলক লেখনিয়ে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ সুপ্ৰতিভাৰ প্ৰসাৰ ঘটাব বুলি মই আশ্বাসী।

এই চেষ্টাতে আলোচনীখনৰ সৈতে জড়িত সমূহ শিক্ষক-শিক্ষয়িত্ৰী, ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী তথা লেখক-লেখিকা সকলোে মই আন্তৰিক কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন কৰাৰ লগতে আমাৰ এই “ববটিলা” খনি অনাগত ভৱিষ্যতলৈমো যাতে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ সৃজনীমূলক প্ৰতিভা বিকাশৰ পাথেয় হওঁক তাৰেই কামনা কৰিলোঁ।

প্ৰাঞ্জল মৰাং

(প্ৰাঞ্জল মৰাং)



Teaching Staff with Principal (I/C)
 From left to right (standing): Mr. Mahesh Dotal, Mr. Manojan Gogoi, Dr. Kaushik K. Phukan, Dr. Samim Sultana, Miss. Gayatri Hazarika, Mrs. Chotana Hasmi, Miss. Barsha Devi, Dr. Payal Datta, Dr. Birajit Barua, Dr. Kabita Kalita, Miss. Bhanuresha Basbysa, Miss. Banasri Deka (Librarian), Mrs. Chayanika Devi
 From left to right (sitting): Mr. Sarvesh Nandy, Dr. Raju Sobha, Mr. Lakhyajit Nath, Dr. Dibekur Maut, Mr. Fong Pachoni, Mr. Atanu K. Mishra, Dr. Kishore K. Das
 Dr. Pranjol Morang (Hon'ble Principal UC), Dr. Nitalone Barman, Mrs. Ananya Das, Dr. Chunchun Doloi, Dr. Banalata Das, Dr. Anamika Sarma, Miss. Barsha Sarma
 Absent: Miss. Priyanka Sharma



Non-Teaching Staff with Principal (I/C)
 From left to right (standing): Mr. Rakibul Islam Choudhury, Mr. Ridip Ray, Mr. Jumindergwa Daimary, Mr. Pabitra Kumar Ray, Mrs. Rumi Ray
 From left to right (sitting): Mr. Sirojit Kalita, Mr. Anupam Sarma, Dr. Pranjol Morang, Principal (I/C), Miss. Banasri Deka (Librarian), Mrs. Bhanuresha Barman, Mr. Daopan Medhi, Absents: Mr. Sanjit Kalita, Mr. Bhupati Ray

পণ্ডিত দীনদয়াল উপাধ্যায় আদর্শ মহাবিদ্যালয় (তুলুঙীয়া) আলোচনী

বর্ষতীলা

ষষ্ঠ সংখ্যা, ২০২২ - ২০২৩ বর্ষ



প্রীতি আৰু শুভেচ্ছাৰে —
 মাননীয়/মাননীয়া,

তত্ত্বাবধায়ক
 ড° দিবাকৰ মাউত
 সহকাৰী অধ্যাপক

সম্পাদক
 নিৰ্মালী বৰ্মন

বৰটিলা

ষষ্ঠ সংখ্যা, ২০২২-২০২৩ বৰ্ষ

সম্পাদনা সমিতি

মুখ্য উপদেষ্টা :	ড° প্রাজ্ঞল মবাং, ভাৰপ্রাপ্ত অধ্যক্ষ
তত্ত্বাবধায়ক :	ড° দিবাকৰ মাউত, সহকাৰী অধ্যাপক, ইংৰাজী বিভাগ
অধ্যাপক সদস্য:	বৰ্ণা শৰ্মা, সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা (অসমীয়া) অতনু কুমাৰ মিশ্ৰ, সহকাৰী অধ্যাপক (হিচাপবিদ্যা) গায়ত্ৰী হাজৰিকা, সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা (প্ৰাণী বিজ্ঞান) লক্ষ্যজিত নাথ, সহকাৰী অধ্যাপক (ইংৰাজী) প্ৰিয়ংকা শৰ্মা, সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা (অৰ্থনীতি) সৌৰভ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য, সহকাৰী অধ্যাপক (উদ্ভিদ বিজ্ঞান)
সম্পাদক :	নিৰ্মালী ৰায়
প্ৰতিনিধি সদস্য:	অভিজিৎ ৰায় কীৰ্তিকা কাশ্যপ কৌশিক ৰায় নিৰ্মালী আৰ্য্য
বোঁটপাত :	ড° দিবাকৰ মাউত
অক্ষৰ বিন্যাস :	বনজিৎ দাস
মুদ্ৰণ :	উপাসনা প্ৰিণ্টাৰ্চ এণ্ড ডেভাইটিচ শিমলাগুৰী, বৰপেটাৰোড ৯৮৫৪১১৬৫৩৩, ৬০০৩০১৫২৫৫

For feedback :
bortilapduamt@gmail.com

কৃতজ্ঞতা স্বীকাৰ

পণ্ডিত দীনদয়াল উপাধ্যায় আদৰ্শ মহাবিদ্যালয় তুলুঙীয়াৰ সমূহ অধ্যাপক-অধ্যাপিকা, কৰ্মচাৰীবৃন্দ,
পৃথিৰ্ভালৰ সমূহ কৰ্মচাৰী, ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ লগতে সমূহ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীলৈ।

ছাত্ৰ একতা সভা, পণ্ডিত দীনদয়াল উপাধ্যায় আদৰ্শ মহাবিদ্যালয়, তুলুঙীয়া-ৰ ছাৰা প্ৰকাশিত

উচ্চৰ্গা



জন্ম : ১০ ছেপ্তেম্বৰ, ১৯৩৩
মৃত্যু : ১৯ জানুৱাৰী, ২০২৩

“ৰাতি হ'লে
সূৰ্য হেনো
নামি আহে
এই নদীয়েদি।”

— নীলমণি ফুকন (কনিষ্ঠ)

অসমীয়া কাব্যৰ বৰ্নিল জগতৰ তুমি কাব্যঋষি, জ্ঞানপীঠ বঁটা বিজয়ী
পৰম শ্ৰদ্ধাৰ নীলমণি; “সূৰ্য হেনো নামি আহে এই নদীয়েদি” একেদৰে তাত্ত্বিক
ভাৱধাৰাও প্ৰাণ পায় তোমাৰ কবিতা ৰাজিৰ যোগেদি। “গোলাপী জামুৰ লগ্ন”ৰ
কবি, তোমাৰ পবিত্ৰ সোঁৱৰণত আমি উচ্চৰ্গা কৰিলো মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ২০২২-২৩
ইং বৰ্ষৰ বাৰ্ষিক আলোচনীৰ ষষ্ঠ সংখ্যাটি।

মহাবিদ্যালয় সংগীত

কথা : ড° গুনীন্দ্র দাস
সুৰ : পূৰ্বী দেৱী

দীনদয়াল মহাবিদ্যালয় তোমাক নমস্কাৰ
তোমাৰ নৰ নৰ সৃষ্টিয়ে
জিলিকাৰ মানাহৰ দুয়োপাৰ
সুন্দৰৰ পূজাৰী অ' সুন্দৰৰ পূজাৰী অ'
তুমিয়েতো গঢ়িলা তুলুঙীয়া
সেউজীয়া সেউজীয়া
সত্য সুন্দৰৰ আলোক যাত্ৰা
গাই যাম আমি গাই যাম
মিলনৰ জ্ঞান পূজাৰী অ' পূজাৰী অ'
শান্তিৰ অমিয়া সুৰ বিলায়
আহ ওলাই আহ জ্ঞান পূজাৰী
সাধনাৰ সঁতু সাজিবলে
উজ্বলাম অসমীৰ সন্মান
উজ্বলাম অসমীৰ সন্মান।

Editorial

“ Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.”

Nelson Mandela

The youth of present generation can change the world for a whole new Renaissance in every field of life. Equipped with advanced technology and AI(Artificial Intelligence) the scenario of education has changed and soon going to be changed more drastically. For a modern day college student, it is very tough to maintain a balance amid personal life, career, parent-teachers' expectations, chaotic social media as well as academic pressure and changing education policies. The youth must keep the balance and choose the right path of education and life . The energy and creativity of youth should be in the correct direction.

The magazine of a college provides a platform for the youth to express new ideas ,creativity and fresh perspectives. It gives an opportunity to express their inner core and enthusiasm. However, they cannot remain totally untouched by the social issues and their writings can express their emotions and critical thoughts as well. This current 6th edition of our college magazine 'Bortila' (2022-23) is the harvest of sincere hard work, dedication, creativity of its Editorial Board and all the other helping hands who directly or indirectly contributed to its accomplishment.

I take this opportunity to offer my heartiest thanks and gratitude to the College Magazine In charge, Dr. Dibakar Maut sir and our respected Principal(ú/c) , Dr. Pranjal Morang sir for their valuable suggestions and guidance for the successful publication of the college magazine .

I thank all the respected teachers and students of the college along with all my well wishers for their genuine support , cooperation and good-wishes. I will be always grateful for the timely help of Koushik Ray , Rupjyoti Ray, Abhijit Ray, Moromi Ray , Dhritusmita Ray, Saddam Hussain, Shibali Ray(alumna) and all the other members of the Students' Union 2022-23.

At last, I, as the editor of the college magazine, apologize for any unintended mistakes or shortcomings in this edition and do hope that this edition of the college magazine will be welcomed and appreciated by all. I am optimistic that our college magazine will go on advancing towards new heights and create new milestones and continue to infuse all with creativity, positivity, awareness, hope as well as enlightenment.

Wishing 'Bortila' and Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Tulungia a glorious and radiant future,

Thank you.

Nirmali Barman
Editor, College Magazine



From the Desk of the Magazine In-charge

The College Magazine of a college is the primary platform of students for literary endeavours. It is also the stage for culturing literary activity and expressions for the teachers as well as non-teaching staff of the college. With the guest writers, the grandeur of the magazine reaches new heights and it even showcases the overall impression of the institution in an artistic way. But this platform or stage is not out from the blue nor it come to existence suddenly by the students without proper guidance and direction. In the creation of an ideal college magazine the role of the in charge teacher and editorial board is crucial, keeping in mind the various technical as well as literary aspects of a college magazine's publication process. As the editor of the college magazine happens to be a student, though, full of talent and potential; experience and maturity may be lacking and so care is needed in this regard. Proper navigation and supervision over students is expected to be provided by the teachers for successful publication of a college magazine.

It is a very important task to encourage students for literary activities. Due to weak confidence and the mindset of hesitation, many talented students don't want to come up for literary endeavours. There is also an urgent need to build up an environment of studying good books of diverse fields, not necessarily from the course syllabus or curriculum only. Restraining oneself to mere one steam based books is not life enriching nor it is enlightening for a person. The practice of studying diversely helps the students to grow themselves to their full potentiality and leading a vibrant life in true sense. The newly implemented NEP 2020 education vision is towards strengthening the holistic development of a learner giving freedom to accumulate the nectar of diverse realm of knowledge with least constraint. However, there should be a dedicated and balanced implementation regarding the highly aspiring policy. The students must broaden up their mental horizons by endeavouring not just to study but to analyze with a researcher's vantage point.

It is a very positive sign that with the students, the teaching and non teaching faculty of the college has contributed amply to this 6th edition of 'Bortila' by their writings of different genres. Further, the guest writes of the edition have increased the splendor

of the college magazine to a higher level. We sincerely thank all these contributors of the edition along with all the teaching faculties and non-teaching staff as well students in this regard. We wholeheartedly thank Mr. Keshab Chandra Debsarma sir (honourable President of GB) and Dr. Pranjal Morang sir (Principal, i/c) for their constant guidance and support in publishing of the college magazine successfully. Along with them, with the valuable help and abiding support of all the esteemed teacher members and student members of the editorial board, this edition is able to come into existence for which they are profusely thankful.

We also thank the authority of Upasona Printing Press for their cooperation, efficiency and sincerity in the printing process.

We anticipate that readers would forgive us for any unintentional error in the magazine and they will appreciate our endeavour positively. Hope that 'Bortila' will continue to be a powerful and insightful platform for not just literary and intellectual expressions, but also serve in the upliftment of the whole socio-educational environment transcending the mere scholastic fields. Wishing 'Bortila' and PDUAM, Tulungia a beaming future and hope they will continue creating new milestones of accomplishments and chef-d'oeuvre.

Thank you.

Dr. Dibakar Maut
Magazine In-charge

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Financial Inclusion in India: The Journey since Independence and Way Forward

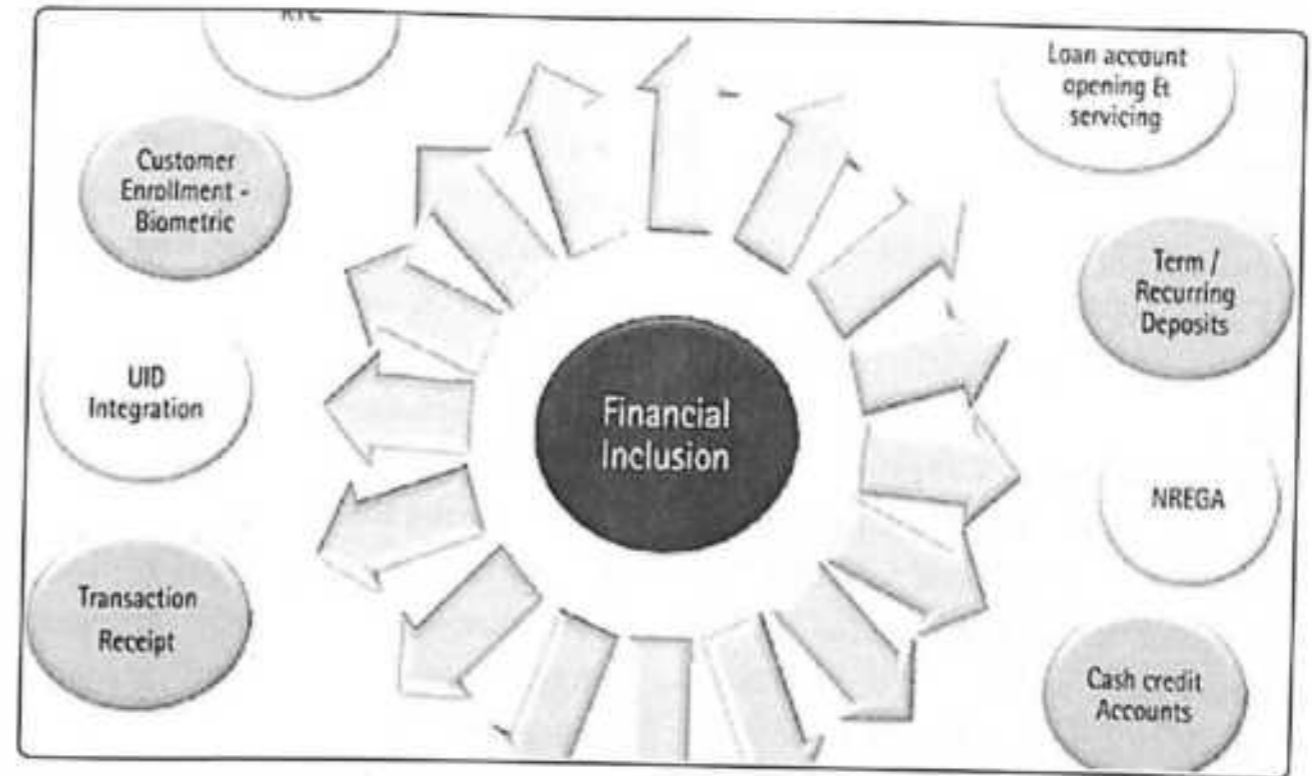
Dr. Joy Das
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1. Introduction :

Economic condition of India after independence was characterised by poverty, regional inequality, inequality across social and religious groups, low level of employment and low GDP (Statistics & Surveys Division, 1968; Kundu & Mohanan, 2010). And as equitable access by all to assets and opportunities has been regarded as an important driver of economic growth and poverty alleviation across the globe (Rauniyar & Kanbur, 2009), in India also Government has been emphasising on equitable access to banking services for all since independence. Financial Inclusion as a concept was introduced in 2005 and has been defined by the Committee on Financial Inclusion as the provision of access to the banking and other financial services, timely and adequately at a reasonable cost specially where needed by vulnerable

groups such as weaker sections and low income groups. But the process of equitable access to financial services was started since independence through various steps by the Government of India from time to time. Access to formal finance can boost employment, reduce vulnerability to economic shocks and increase investments in human capital (Reserve Bank of India, 2019). At a macro level, greater financial inclusion can support sustainable and inclusive socio-economic growth for all and thus government has emphasised on including the rural population, weaker section and the vulnerable groups in the banking arena since independence. Let us discuss each of the steps in chronological order taken by the government to help the unbanked population with the access to financial services.

2. The Journey since Independence Social Control Over Banks - 1967



Social control as an initiative for equitable distribution of bank credit was introduced in 1967. The key objectives of social control were to achieve a wider spread of bank credit, prevent its misuse, direct a larger volume of credit flow to priority sectors and make it more effective instrument of economic development. It was felt that a purposeful and equitable distribution of credit should be ensured with the help of periodical assessment of the demand for bank credit, determination of priorities for lending and investment amongst various sectors of the economy and adequate follow-up of these by the banking system. Despite the system of social control on banks, a large segment of the population remained outside the purview of the organised sector credit (Reserve Bank of India, 2008).

Nationalisation of Banks and Spread of Banking - 1969

During 1950s and 1960s, the Indian banking system had made quite a good progress in the banking deposits but it was mainly concentrated in the urban areas, which was not helping the cause of equitable development of the country. It was felt that if bank funds had to be channelled for rapid economic growth with social justice, there was no alternative to nationalisation of at least the major segment of the banking system. Accordingly, the Government nationalised 14 banks with deposits of over Rs.50 crore by promulgating the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1969. The objective was to serve better the needs of development of the economy in conformity with national

policy objectives. The immediate tasks thus after nationalisation were to mobilise deposits on a larger scale and lending those funds for all productive activities, irrespective of the size and social status of the borrower, particularly to weaker sections of the society (Reserve Bank of India).

Lead Bank Scheme - 1969 :

To solve the problem of urban orientation, the Lead Bank Scheme (LBS) was launched. The LBS, launched by the Reserve Bank with a view to mobilising deposits on a massive scale throughout the country and also for stepping up lending to weaker sections of the economy, became the principal instrument for branch expansion. The nationalisation of banks also led to a considerable reorientation of bank lending to accelerate the process of development, especially of the priority sectors of the economy, which had not previously received sufficient attention from the commercial banks. There was a greater involvement of banks in these and other socially desirable sectors (Reserve Bank of India, 2008).

Priority Sector Lending and Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme - 1972

Directed credit programme relating to loans to priority sectors on preferential terms and conditions was a major tool of development policy in both developed and developing countries during the 1960s. A

major reason for such interfering policies for commercial banks was the belief that some sections of the population cannot obtain credit and afford market rates of interest and should, therefore, be provided credit on a preferential basis at concessional rates of interest. As a result, the promotional aspects of banking policy came into greater prominence. The definition of the priority sector was formalised in the 1972, although initially there were no specific targets in priority sector lending but gradually specific targets for advances to priority sectors with sub-targets for weaker sections was introduced for public sector banks in November 1974 and for private sector banks in November 1978.

The Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme was also instituted in 1972 to cater to the needs of the weaker sections of the society and for their upliftment. The scheme targeted low-income people in rural areas and gave them credit at concessional rate. The target group of this scheme was landless labourers, physically handicapped persons, orphanages, women's homes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who did not have any tangible security to offer and to the lending institutions.

Setting up of Regional Rural Banks - 1975

Although there was a growth in deposits and advances in rural areas but it

was felt during the early 1970s that commercial banks were not tuned to the needs and requirements of small and marginal farmers, while the co-operatives lacked resources to meet the expected demand. The need, therefore, was felt of a separate banking structure, capable of combining the local feel and familiarity of rural problems characteristic of co-operatives and the professionalism and large resource base of commercial banks. Accordingly, the Regional Rural Banks Ordinance was promulgated on September 26, 1975, which was subsequently replaced by the Regional Rural Banks Act on February 9, 1976. Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were set up with a view to developing the rural economy by providing credit for the purpose of development of agriculture, trade, commerce, industry and other facilities, particularly to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs.

Nationalisation of Banks in the 1980 :

Some private banks were observed to suffer from some governance problems. Further, there was a need to address the need of credit delivery in greater measure. Accordingly, six banks with deposit liabilities of Rs.200 crore and above, were nationalised.

Setting up of Local Area Banks in private sector - 1996

With a view to providing institutional

mechanisms for promoting rural savings as well as for the provision of credit for viable economic activities in the local areas, it has been decided to allow the establishment of new local banks in the private sector. The area of operation of the proposed bank shall be a maximum of three geographically contiguous districts. Since these banks are being set up in district towns, their activities will be focussed on the local customers. It is expected that their lendings will be to agriculture and allied activities, SSI, agro-industrial activities, trading activities and the non-farm sector with a view to ensuring the provision of timely and adequate credit to the local clientele in the area of operation (Reserve Bank of India, 1996).

Formalisation of the Concept of Financial Inclusion - 2005

Bank nationalisation in India marked a paradigm shift in the focus of banking as it was intended to shift the focus from class banking to mass banking. The rationale for creating regional rural banks was also to take the banking services to poor people. The banking industry witnessed tremendous growth in volume and complexity over the years. Despite making significant improvements in all the areas relating to financial viability, profitability and competitiveness since the early 1990s, there were concerns that banks had not been able to include vast segment of the

population, especially the underprivileged sections of the society, into the fold of basic banking services. That is, notwithstanding the outreach of the banking sector, the formal credit system was not able to adequately penetrate into the informal financial markets. Internationally also, efforts were being made to study the causes of financial exclusion in order to design strategies to ensure financial inclusion of the poor and disadvantaged.

The Reserve Bank was also concerned with regard to the banking practices that tended to exclude vast sections of population. It was, therefore, felt necessary to bring them within the fold of the formal banking sector so that at least the basic banking services were made available equitably to all sections of the society, not only to promote financial inclusion of the excluded class of people but also to expand their business. It was in this context that in the Annual Policy Statement for the year 2005-06, stated that the Reserve Bank would implement policies to encourage the banks which provided extensive services while disincentivising those which were not responsive to the banking needs of the community, including the underprivileged. Banks were, therefore, urged in the Policy Statement to review their existing practices to align them with the objective of financial inclusion.

The Reserve Bank, therefore, advised the banks in November 2005 to make available a basic banking 'no-frills' account either with 'nil' or very low minimum balances as well as charges that would make such accounts accessible to vast sections of population. This was aimed at achieving the objective of greater financial inclusion.

Introduction of Niche Banks: Small Finance Banks and Payment Banks - 2014

The primary objective of creating Small Finance Banks (SFB) was to improve financial inclusion through an effective deployment of deposits and extension of credit facilities to micro, small and unorganised entities at low processing costs (Reserve Bank of India, 2014). The guidelines of SFBs were drafted to promote inclusive growth taking care of the lacunae in some of the earlier experiments involving differentiated banks, such as narrow capital base, restrictive geographical jurisdiction, lack of diversification in source of funds and the concentration risk (Gandhi, 2015). The "small" in SFBs refer to the importance given to the objective of serving the section that is excluded and not the size of bank. At least 50 per cent of their loan portfolio should comprise loans of upto INR25 lakhs (Reserve Bank of India, 2021).

Similar to SFBs, the objectives of setting up of payments banks was also to

further financial inclusion by providing (i) small savings accounts and (ii) payments/remittance services to migrant labour workforce, low-income households, small businesses, other unorganised sector entities and other users. Payment banks can accept demand deposits, issue ATM cards, provide remittance services, distribute non risky simple financial products but cannot give loan (Reserve Bank of India, 2014).

3. The Way Forward :

The value of FI Index for March 2022 stands at 56.4 vis-à-vis 53.9 in March 2021, with growth witnessed across all the sub-indices used for calculation of FI Index and it shows there is still a lot of scope for improvement.

Innovation and Technology:

Innovation and Technology in the overall landscape have resulted in rise of fin-tech entities which leverage technology to offer financial services. With the growth of low costly internet and its reach, this can be a game changer in increasing the extent of financial inclusion in India but at the same time their regulation also needs constant upgradation.

Financial Literacy and Awareness:

Financial literacy continues to gather global attention as it is increasingly being realised that only an informed customer will be able to take proper financial decisions. Financial literacy

enables a customer to have necessary awareness about the available products, ability to choose the right product and available mechanism for grievance redressal. Emphasis is now on to increase the financial awareness among various vulnerable groups in the society viz., women, youth, children, elderly, small entrepreneurs, etc. who require handholding.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Periodic monitoring and evaluation of the progress made in financial inclusion sphere can help in identifying the bottlenecks and also initiate corrective measures. Countries and various institutions are recognizing the need for reliable financial inclusion data, to get an overview on parameters relating to access, usage, and quality of financial services rendered.

4. Conclusion :

India has come a long way since independence in extending the banking and financial services to the masses but yet there is a section of population who are either unserved or are underserved. Now, the question is for this who are to be blamed, is it the lack of financial literacy of the people which is making them financially excluded or it is the lack of intend of the financial institutions to serve the unprofitable group of customers, who so ever it is but to attain an equitable development financial inclusion of all is a

must. Substantial efforts are needed not only from banks and other financial institutions, but also from an array of other stakeholders including civil society.

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অমৃত বাণী :-

সকলজনে কাহিনী নপট্ৰি কাৰণ ভাবপৰা অকল কাহিনীটোৱেই পাবা, ব্যৰ্থতাৰ
কাহিনী পট্ৰি ভেনেহলে সকল হোৱাৰ উপায় পাবা।
— আৰুণ কল্যায়।

পণ্ডিত দীনদয়াল উপাধ্যায়

আদৰ্শ মহাবিদ্যালয়

My Experience as a Civil Servant

Gunjan Sarma, ACS
Assistant Commissioner
Diphu, Karbi Anglong

Every evening when I go back home from work, I feel a sense of happiness in my heart. Though the day long office hours, field tours are all very tiresome, but it can never fade my mental satisfaction. The sense of being a civil servant, the works we do for people, the little joys that go to the people from our work are all that make me happy. Once I read somewhere that people should always thrive for doing something in the society that brings smile to others' face first.

This has always been the motto of my life. We all have heard that famous line from Spiderman movie, "With great power comes great responsibility." I want to add one more to it- "With great responsibility comes great sacrifice." Life has been totally different once I have entered the prestigious

Assam Civil Services back in 2021. Every day, every dawn brings new challenges for us. From handling Covid-19 pandemic to conducting elections – it's been a roller coaster ride all throughout. Not to mention about the regular law and order duties

especially during festive seasons like Puja, Diwali, New Year celebration etc. The responsibility of keeping the society peaceful, speeding up the process of socio-economic development, helping out people to overcome difficulties all these needs time,

attention and effort. But the feeling that I am doing all these for betterment of the society give me inner satisfaction. I guess this cannot be compared to anything else in the world.

Now let's talk a little about the way to get into civil services. There are

পণ্ডিত দীনদয়াল উপাধ্যায়

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আদৰ্শ মহাবিদ্যালয়

basically 2 (two) examinations. One is conducted centrally by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) every year and the other is conducted by Assam Public Service Commission (APSC) locally. Around 13-14 lakh applicants appear for the UPSC examination every year at pan India level. There are 3 (three) stages of the examination- Preliminary, Mains and Interview. The questions asked in preliminary phase are objective, descriptive in mains and verbal communication in interview. Once a candidate successfully completes the three stages, then the candidate will be selected for various central services like Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS), Indian Revenue Service (IRS), Indian Foreign Service (IFS) etc. based on their relative rank. The District Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police you see in the bollywood movies are actually selected from this examination in real life.

The 2nd and relatively easy way out to get into civil services is to clear state civil service examination conducted by APSC. The process is similar. There are three stages – preliminary, mains and interview. Clearing the all three successfully will get you into Assam state civil services in different cadres like Assam Civil Service (ACS), Assam Police Service (APS), Block Development Officer (BDO) etc. based on your relative rank in the

examination. Talking about myself, I have been inducted to the Assam Civil Service by clearing this examination. As the examination is conducted at state level only, it is relatively easy to crack. However, the prescribed syllabuses for both the examinations are similar. Any interested reader can get the syllabus from the official website of UPSC or APSC.

Readers, here I want to share a shadow of my journey into this service. While doing my graduation from Cotton University I get to learn about the civil services and its exam procedure. Many of my seniors as well as friends were preparing for UPSC and APSC examination at that time. Initially I was not at all interested. But with time, when I met many officers from both civil administration and police services and saw their activities, I was highly impressed. There was one ex IAS officer named Ravendra Kumar Das. He used to take students like us to various offices like Deputy Commissioners' office, SP office, District Jail, circuit house etc. of different places of Assam for visit. He used to tell us stories about his time, what works he had done for the people, how he handled difficult situations being a magistrate, a Deputy Commissioner or a secretary or in many other official capacities. Those stories and the short trips to various government offices filled up our young hearts with desire for rendering services to

the society as civil servants. Thus, I decided and started my preparation for competitive examinations.

In 2018, while doing my Masters degree I appeared for APSC examination. It was a lengthy examination and that too was followed by the first wave of Covid-19 in 2020. Thus, the results were late. I can still remember, it was December 24th, 2020. I was playing cricket in the afternoon when one of my friends came to me and hugged me. With utter smile in his face he exclaimed with joy that I got 17th rank in Assam Civil Services (ACS) cadre. Yes, the most awaited result of my life was finally out. It was a dream come true moment for me. After so much of hardwork and patience, finally I was selected as an ACS officer. The inner me was satisfied to the core.

Over the next few days, wishes and blessings were pouring from relatives, friends and other people. Amidst these joyous days, I also knew that it was just the first step towards my goal. Getting selected is a different thing, but how I perform in the field as a civil servant will be the real test for me. However, I was confident.

After 2 (two) weeks of training at Assam Administrative Staff College, I joined in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Diphu. Diphu! "The tiny hill town of Karbi Anglong district"- my

father told me. Till then, I had no idea about Diphu. I was curious. A bit sceptical also to be honest. For the first time in my life, I was about to move to a city other than Guwahati. With lots of hope, dreams and expectations in my eyes, I arrived at the circuit house of Diphu on a cold evening of mid February. Two of my to be colleagues also joined from the same batch. It was Sunday. At about 8 o' clock in the night, we went to the official bungalow of Deputy Commissioner sir, to get to be acquainted with him. To my surprise, the gatekeeper told us that sir was still in the office.

To that very moment I could had never imagine a officer working on a holiday late in the evening. Whatsoever, we three headed to the Deputy Commissioners' office.

"So this is my new home"- I thought looking at the beautiful gate of Deputy Commissioners' office curved with brilliant artwork. Without wasting much time we went to the chamber of Deputy Commissioner straight. With his due permission as we stepped in the room, I saw a small man with specs and a simple winterwear stucked amidst a bundle of files. He greeted us with a warm smile. This was my first time talking to a Deputy Commissioner face to face. I was nervous.

Actually, that evening, when I saw our Deputy Commissioner sir busy with

his files in a cold evening of a holiday, I could sense the burden of responsibility civil servants had to take on their shoulders. From that day onwards, till today, I have completed almost two years in the service doing whatever task I have been entrusted with. I have worked in election process, travelled villages after village with health personnel for ensuring safety of people during Covid-19 outbreak, climbed up difficult hilly terrains to maintain law and order and public peace, supervised and

conducted various government events and programmes and so on. The list never ends. It just gets new additions. And that is the beauty of this service. This is a dynamic service. We get to do different tasks every now and then. Yes it's challenging, but at the same time exciting also. To all the young readers out there, who are energetic and dynamic at heart, who gets excited for new challenges and most importantly who have a mindset to serve the society can definitely wish for the civil services. All the very best.

কবিতাৰ পাপৰি :

তথাপি পালোগৈ মই, আকৌ সোণালী পাম
নতুন ফচল কই ধৰ মোকোলাম
তথাপি জানিছোঁ মই সংশয়ৰ লতাকটা
বণৰ শেষত
কাইলই ধলপুৰাতেই ভৰি দিম চিনাকি আলিত
তেতিয়া আহিবা দেই
চাই যাবা শাবী শাবী নাহব গছৰ দৰে
স্বপ্নৰ কলচী,
চাই যাবা মধুমতী
বুনিয়াদী আশা আছে এতিয়াও
পুৰতিৰ আকাশৰ বঙা কলিজাত।

(অস্তাচল)

— হীৰেন্দ্ৰনাথ দত্ত

Gig Economy and its Role in India

Debanga Bhagawati

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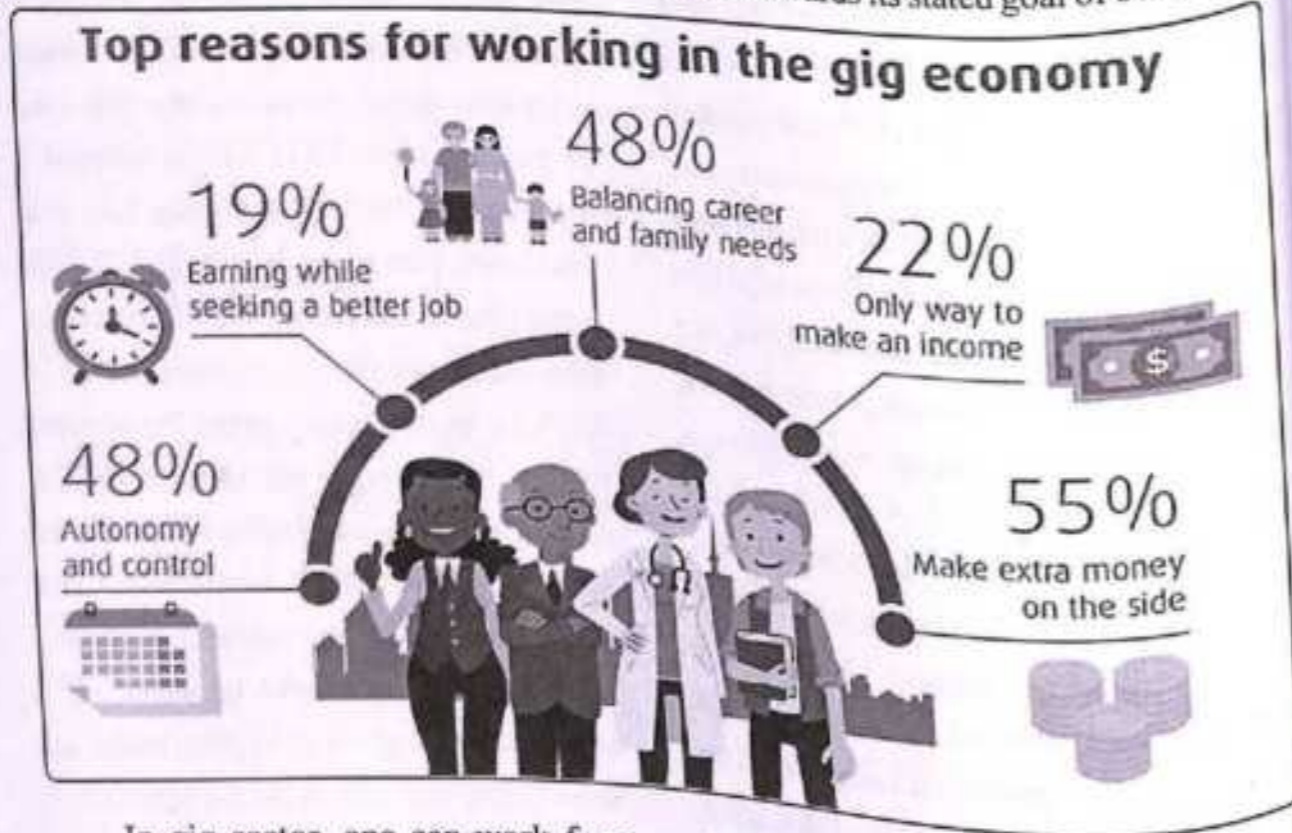
A gig economy is a free market system in which temporary positions are common and organizations contract with independent workers for short-term engagements. The term "gig" is a slang word for a job that lasts a specified period of time. Basically, this concept deals with informal sector of our mixed economy where any person holds a temporary or contractual position for a particular time period. According to a statistic, an estimated 56% of new employment in India is being generated by the gig economy companies. Gig economy comprises of those jobs that individuals discover and access through online platforms viz. freelance work, tutor, gym trainer, coach, Ola or Uber service, Rapido Bike service, painting a wall, making earrings and necklaces, typist and others. Many people in the gig economy work for more than one entity at the same time.

Gig workers can be divided into platform and non-platform workers. Platform workers are those whose jobs rely on digital platforms or online software apps

such as Ola, Zomato, Uber etc. The non-platform gig workers typically are casual wage earners and can work either full-time or part-time. The NITI Aayog released a report titled "India's Booming Gig and Platform Economy" on June 2022. According to the report, the gig economy employed more than 7.5 million people in 2020-21. In the coming years, the number of workers employed will increase to 23.5 million workers, accounting for 4.1% of all Indians' means of subsistence. The report states that at the moment, medium-skilled occupations make up about 47% of gig work, high-skilled jobs make up about 22%, and low-skilled employment make up about 31%. Women can become an important part of this gig economy. An estimate says that female labor force participation rate is still low in India as compared to many developing countries across world both in formal as well as in informal sectors. Women are more likely to work in platform positions after getting their proper education and even after getting

married. As per the report, platform companies empower workers to monetize their idle assets when and where they want- a benefit lacking in traditional employment sectors- offer flexibility and choice of labor to all workers in general, and women in particular, according to the report, making them an appealing opportunity for both groups.

living according to their satisfaction level. In this fast world, they seek to do work that they want to do rather than have careers that may not satisfy inner urges. Technological change has made contracting far easier which is making it possible for workers to find work and for companies to sort of work closely with those who are not employees but contractors. As India moves towards its stated goal of becoming



In gig sector, one can work from anywhere. There is a flexibility and relaxation always present in the cases of gig workers. In the era of digitalization, the worker need not sit at a fix location- the job can be done from anywhere, so company authority can access merits without being bound by geography. Our current generation always move and find a

USD 5 trillion economy, the gig economy will be a major building block in bridging the income and unemployment gap.

In contrast, we need to give much focus on the bottlenecks that have been faced by our gig economy workers. There is lack of job security and irregular wages in gig economy. One remarkable demerit of this sector is that uncertainty in

employment status. In India, many gig workers are being exploited by giving a minimal fixed pay as their salary after doing 24*7 hours job. Due to the uncertainty, stress and depression drugs are common in the bags of gig workers. The contractual relationship between the platform owner and gig worker denies the latter access to many workplace entitlements. We can also witness unequal gender participation in gig platforms. Though gig economy provides a flexible lifestyle to its employees, at the same time it creates challenges to follow that flexible lifestyle. There is a need for a socio-legal acknowledgement of the heterogeneity of work in the gig economy, and the ascription of joint accountability to the state and platform companies for the delivery of social services. In the Code on

Social Security 2020, gig workers are now eligible for benefits. Actualizing these benefits will depend on the political will at the Central and State governments levels.

India is a young country according to its vital statistics. The scope of gig economy in a country like India is enormous. With a population of over 1.3 billion and a majority of them comes under the age group 18-35 years, relying on the gig economy is perhaps the only way to curb the unemployment rate. With the upliftment of gig economy, the future of India's posterity can be secured. The government needs to come out with a comprehensive legislation to empower and motivate many to take this path. Therefore, it is hardcore important to hand-hold this sector and help it grow.

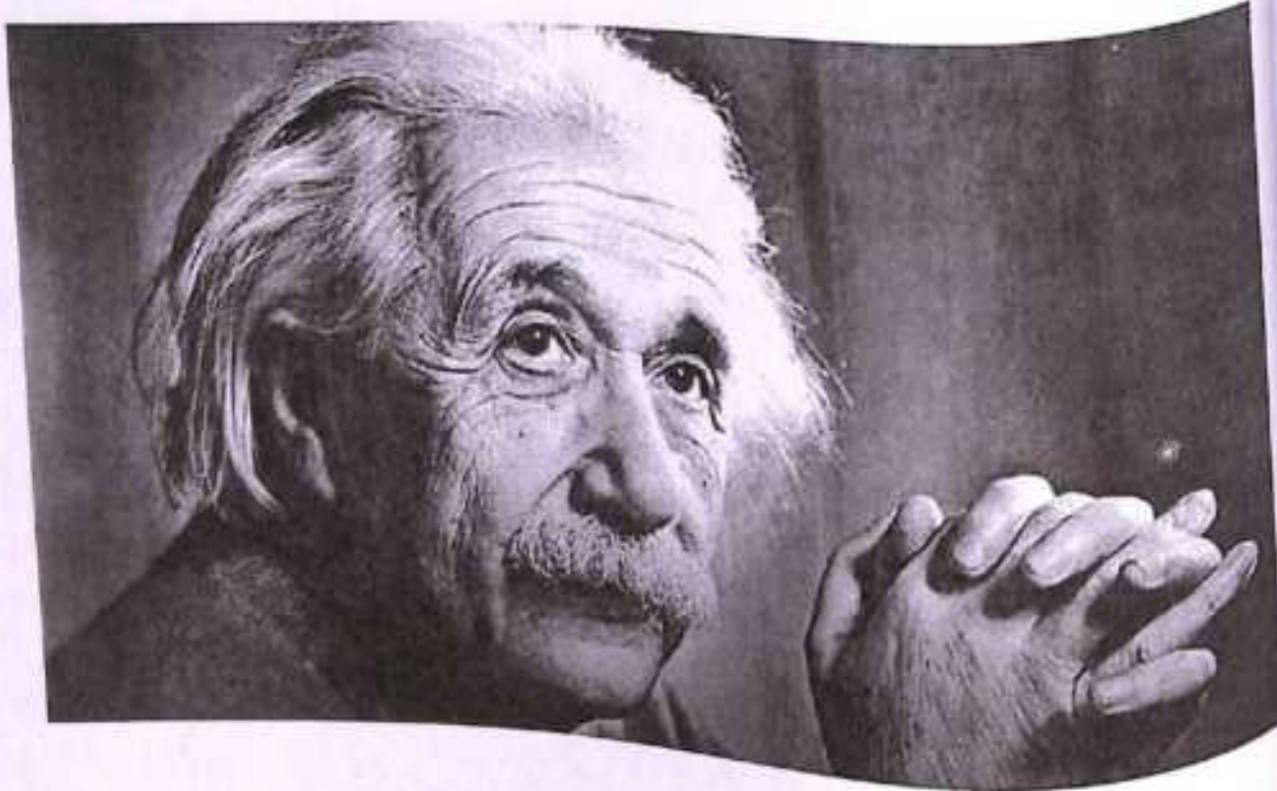
হাঁহিৰ লেছেবি :

- বোৰ্গী : জাজব চাব আপুনি শ্বেচক্ৰিপচন একেবাবে ওপবত লিখা
দবৰটো ক'তো বিচাৰি পোৱা নাই!
- জাজব : চাঁও কাগজখন।
- বোৰ্গী : এইখন চাওক।
- জাজব : অ এইটো দবৰ লিখা নাছিলোঁ নহয়, কলমটোয়ে খবনে
নখনে Check কৰিহে চাইছিলোঁ।



আইনষ্টাইনৰ কবিতা

বিপুলজ্যোতি শইকীয়া
বৈজ্ঞানিক বিষয়া — F
প্ৰাজমা গৱেষণা কেন্দ্ৰ, গুৱাহাটী



(১)

বিজ্ঞানী এলবাৰ্ট আইনষ্টাইনে বেহেলা বজাইছিল। বৰ ভালকৈয়ে বজাইছিল। নৱকান্ত বৰবৰাই 'এলবাৰ্ট আইনষ্টাইন সমীপেষু' নামৰ এটি কবিতাত এই প্ৰসঙ্গ টানি আনি লিখিছিল —

..... আৰু হেনো বেহেলা

বজোৱা তুমিঃ চিত্ৰশাস্ত্ৰিত ধকা

চিত্ৰ অতৃপ্তিৰ — (শুনি শুনি দুখ লাগি

চিত্ৰ শুনো ফেন লগা) সুৰ এটা

নবজোৱা জানো ?

আইনষ্টাইন অতি পাবদৰ্শী বেহেলা-বাদক

আছিল। সঙ্গীত তেওঁৰ জীৱনৰ এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ অঙ্গ আছিল। চাৰিজনীয়া এটা ঘৰুৱা দলৰ সৈতে (আজিকালিৰ ভাষাৰে যাক 'বেণ্ড' বুলিব পাৰি) তেওঁ প্ৰায়েই বেহেলা বজাইছিল, আৰু লগতে জনসেৱাৰ (charity) কাৰণে অৰ্থ সংগ্ৰহ কৰা এটা সাঙ্গীতিক দলৰো তেওঁ সদস্য আছিল। ১৯৫০ চন মানৰপৰা তেওঁ বেহেলা বজাবলৈ এৰি নি পিয়ানো বজাবলৈ লৈছিল। মোজাৰ্ট, বাখ আৰু ফ্ৰাঙ্ক তেখেতৰ অতি প্ৰিয় সঙ্গীতজ্ঞ আছিল।

এই বেহেলা আৰু পিয়ানো বাদক পদাৰ্থবিজ্ঞানী গৰাকীয়ে কবিতাও লিখিছিল।

অৱশ্যে আইনষ্টাইনে কবিতা লিখোঁ বুলি লিখা নাছিল, — কবিতা হৈ গৈছিল। গতিকে তেওঁক বেহেলা বা পিয়ানো বাদক বুলি ক'ব পাৰি যদিও কবি বুলিব বোধহয় নোৱাৰি। আইনষ্টাইনৰ এই কবিতাবোৰ আচলতে ডগ্গেৰেল (doggerel) জাতীয় কবিতা। ডগ্গেৰেল হ'ল অনিয়মিত তাল আৰু ছন্দৰ কবিতা, যিবোৰ সাধাৰণতে কমেডী প্ৰকৃতিৰ। শ্বেইক্সপীয়েৰে 'কমেডী অব্ অববছ' নামৰ নাটকখনত ডগ্গেৰেল ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল। আমাৰ কবি নৱকান্তয়ো তেওঁৰ নুমলীয়া কন্যা জুনুকাৰ বয়স তেত্ৰিছ বছৰ হওঁতে 'ফ্লাঞ্জ আৰু ফ্লাঞ্জ — তেত্ৰিছ ডগ্গেৰেল' নামৰ এটা আপাতভাৱে ধেমেলীয়া কবিতা লিখিছিল। কবিতাটোৰ এটা স্তবক আছিল এনে ধৰণৰ —

বুজিছ আই,

নামানিলে উপায় নাই

ছন্দই হ'ল বিশ্ব-বিধিৰ আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ

যুক্তি

উকা নহয় ন্যায়ৰ সূত্ৰ, ছন্দতেইতো মুক্তি!

যিবিলাকে মোৰ দৰে পদ্য লেখে

'আকাশ-পাতাল' যেতিয়া 'শুদা' দেখে

পৰিশীলনৰ 'হেলৌ হেছৌ'ত কবিতা

যেতিয়া হেৰায়

ভাৱো, ডগ্গেৰেলেই একমাত্ৰ 'তৰণ-উপায়'।

(২)

আইনষ্টাইনে কবিতাবোৰ লিখিছিল কাৰোবাৰ চিঠিৰ উত্তৰ হিচাপে, অথবা কাৰোবাৰ ওচৰত কিবা কথা বা কামৰ কৃতজ্ঞতা প্ৰকাশ কৰিবলৈ, অথবা কেতিয়াবা গদ্য নিলিখি ক'বলগীয়া কথাখিনি লিখিছিল পদ্যৰ ৰূপত। এই কবিতাবোৰৰ কোনো শিৰোনাম নাছিল, শিৰোনামৰ প্ৰয়োজনেই বা আছিল ক'ত? তেওঁতো সপোনতো ভবা নাছিল যে এই কবিতাবোৰ কেতিয়াবা ক'ববাত প্ৰকাশ পাব, পৃথিৱীৰ বিভিন্ন ভাষালৈ সেইবোৰ ভাঙনি হ'ব,

তেওঁৰ গুণমুগ্ধ হাজাৰ-বিজাৰ নব-নাৰীয়ে এইবোৰ আশ্ৰহেৰে পঢ়িব!

১৯১৮ চনৰপৰা মৃত্যুৰ সময়লৈকে আইনষ্টাইনৰ ব্যক্তিগত সচিব আছিল হেলেন ডুকাছ। ডুকাছে তেওঁৰ ব্যক্তিগত সংগ্ৰহৰপৰা আইনষ্টাইনৰ ছটা কবিতা প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। ইয়াত তাৰে তিনিটা কবিতাৰ ভাঙনি আগবঢ়োৱা হৈছে।

(৩)

আইনষ্টাইনে প্ৰথম কবিতাটো লিখিছিল ১৯২৭ চনত। সেই সময়ত তেওঁৰ বয়স আছিল ৪৮ বছৰ। কবিতাটি তেওঁ তেওঁৰ বান্ধৱী কৰ্ণেলিয়া উল্ফলৈ পঠিওৱা নিজৰ আলোকচিত্ৰ এখনৰ ওপৰত লিখি চহী কৰি দিছিল। তাৰ আগেয়েই ১৯২১ চনত তেওঁ পদাৰ্থবিজ্ঞানৰ নোবেল বঁটা লাভ কৰিছিল, ফলস্বৰূপে তেওঁ প্ৰায়েই বিভিন্ন সভা-সমিতিত বিশিষ্ট অতিথি হিচাপে যাব লগীয়া হৈছিল। তেওঁৰ দৰে এগৰাকী অতিথিয়ে অনুষ্ঠানটো অনুভৱ কৰে, সেই কথাকে কবিতাটোত ফুটি উঠিছে,

য'লৈকে যাওঁ বা য'তেই থাকো

সকলোতে দেখোঁ মোৰ ছবি

ক'ববাত মেজৰ ওপৰত, ক'ববাত দেৱালত,

ক'ববাত বা কাৰোবাৰ ডিঙিৰ হাৰৰ লকেটত

নাৰী আৰু পুৰুষ, — সকলোৱে অদ্ভুত

ধৰণে কয়,

'চহী এটা কৰক না ইয়াত'।

বয়স্কসকলৰ শিশু সুলভতাত

কিবা কিবি লিখি দিওঁ মনৰ কথা,

মাজে-সময়ে তেওঁলোকে প্ৰশ্ন কৰে —

কোনোবাই জীৱনৰ, কোনোবাই বিষয়-

সুখৰ কথা সোধে

মই বিভ্ৰান্ত নহওঁ

যদি মই আৰু তেওঁলোক স্থানচ্যুত নহওঁ।

(8)

১৯২৯ চনৰ ১৪ মাৰ্চ তাৰিখটো আইনষ্টাইনৰ পঞ্চাছ বছৰীয়া জন্মদিন আছিল। সেইদিনা পৃথিৱীৰ বিভিন্ন প্ৰান্তৰপৰা আত্মীয়-স্বজন, বন্ধু-বান্ধৱ আৰু শুভানুধ্যায়ীসকলে তেওঁৰ দীৰ্ঘ জীৱন কামনা কৰি নানান উপহাৰ আৰু শুভেচ্ছা বাণী পঠিয়াইছিল; কোনো-কোনো নিজেই আহি উপস্থিত হৈছিলহি আইনষ্টাইনৰ বাসস্থানত। পৃথিৱীৰ সকলো ধৰণৰ প্ৰচাৰ মাধ্যমৰ সাংবাদিকসকল তেওঁৰ সাক্ষাৎকাৰ ল'বৰ বাবে উত্ৰাৱল হৈ আছিল। এই দিনটোৰ সাপ্তাহ্য ভয়ঙ্কৰ পৰিস্থিতিৰ কথা পূৰ্বানুমান কৰি আইনষ্টাইন ঘৰৰপৰা পলাই গৈছিল। দোভাগ বাতি ঘৰলৈ উভতি আহিও তেওঁ বিপদত পৰিল। বহুতে তেওঁলৈ শুভেচ্ছা আৰু উপহাৰ পঠিয়াইছে। ইমানবোৰ মানুহক কি দৰে কেনেকৈ কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন কৰা যায়? সমাধানৰ কথা ভাবি ভাবি তেওঁ এটা কবিতাকে লিখি পেলালে। আৰু কবিতাটি তেওঁৰ হাতৰ লেখাৰ আকাৰত ছপাই (holograph) প্ৰত্যেকলৈকে পঠিয়াই দিলে। কবিতাটি আছিল এইটো, —

আজি বাতিপুৰা তোমালোক সকলোৱে
ওপচাই দিছ মোক অলেখ শুভেচ্ছাবে,
অ'ত ত'ত আছ যত মোৰ প্ৰিয়জন,
প্ৰিয় সখা,
পঠিয়াইছ ভালপোৱাৰ কিমান বে সুন্দৰ
উপহাৰ।

উপহাৰ আৰু শুভেচ্ছাবে তোমালোকে
ওপচাই দিছ এই অভাজনক;
বুদ্ধ শিশুক আনন্দ দিবলৈ

তোমালোকো আজি বণক্ৰান্ত।
মোৰ কাৰণে কৰিছা মধুৰ
দিনটো যেন এক অপূৰ্ব সুৰ।

অসংখ্য সুন্দৰ গান পঠিয়াইছা
তোমালোকে,
সকলো প্ৰজা আৰু ৰাজনে,
সেয়া অনুভৱ কৰি যেন উৰি গৈছে মই
মাজ আকাশলৈ'
ঈগল পখী এটাৰ দৰে।

দীঘল দিনটোও এতিয়া শেষ যাত্ৰাত
প্ৰাপ্তি স্বীকাৰ কৰিলোঁ সেয়ে এই অবেলাত
মোৰ কাৰণে কৰা তোমালোকৰ এইবোৰ
কামে
ইহ্মাব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন
প্ৰহাধিপতি সোণালী সূৰ্য্যক।

(৫)

এদিন ছেইন্ট বাৰবাৰাৰ লনত ঘূৰি ফুৰোঁতে
এজোপা ফুলৰ গছত আইনষ্টাইনৰ চকু পৰিল। ফুল
ভাল লাগিল তেওঁৰ ফুলবোৰ। খা-খবৰ লৈ জানি
পাবিলে যে কেইবছৰমানৰ আগতে বেলজিয়াম
বাণী এলিজাবেথে ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় ভ্ৰমণকালত স্মাৰক
হিচাপে এই গছজোপা কইছিল। গছৰপৰা এথোপ
ফুল ছিঙি তেওঁ এখন চিঠিৰে সৈতে বাণী
পঠিয়াই দিলে। চিঠিৰ স'তে আছিল চাৰি শাৰী
এটি অকণমানি কবিতা। কবিতাটিৰ ৰচনাৰ তাৰিখ
১৩ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী, ১৯৩৩।

ফুলনিত কাহানিতে তুমি
সবতনে ৰুলা এজুপি গছ,
আজিও সি কঢ়িয়াই আছে
শুভ কামনাৰ সৌভ।

অৰণ্য ভ্ৰমণ : কিয় আৰু কেনেদৰে

বনানি দাস

গ্ৰন্থাগাৰিক, ডিমৰীয়া মহাবিদ্যালয়, ক্ষেত্ৰী

গছৰ গুটিটোৰ তলফালে চুলি সদৃশ অসংখ্য
শিপা। পাহাৰত পানীৰ ঢাল বৈ আহিলেও
গছজোপাই যাতে অৰণ্যখনত তাৰ অস্তিত্ব বজাই
ৰাখিব পাৰে তাৰ বাবেই এই ব্যৱস্থা। গুটিতেই শিপা,
কেবল প্ৰয়োজন পানী, মাটি আৰু উপযুক্ত
পৰিবেশৰ। য'তেই নাথাকক, অৰণ্যবাণীৰ অলপ
যত্নতেই প্ৰাণৰ সমাহাৰ ঘটাব পাৰে সি। আচৰিত
নহয়নে? এনে বহু অদ্ভুত আৰু আশ্চৰ্য্যজনক
বহস্যৰে ভৰপূৰ অৰণ্য। কাৰোৰে যেন সৃষ্টি এনেই
হোৱা নাই। প্ৰতিটো পাত, বেংছটা, পোক পৰুৱাই
যেন বহন কৰি আছে অযুত সম্ভাৱনীয়তা,
প্ৰকৃতিদেৱীক পূৰ্ণ কৰাৰ মন্ত্ৰ। প্ৰথম দৃষ্টিতেই
সাধাৰণ যেন লগা কথা এটা দকৈ ভাবি চালে তাৰ
লগত জড়িত অলেখ কথা আপোনাৰ চকুত পৰিব।
অৰণ্য ভ্ৰমণে এই চকুজুৰি আপোনাক প্ৰদান কৰে,
যি হয়তো কংক্ৰিটৰ অৰণ্যত আমি হেৰুৱাইছোঁ।
শিল, বালি ইটাৰ গন্ধুজ আকৃতিৰ স্থাপত্যত অভ্যস্ত
হোৱা চকুজুৰিক অৰণ্যৰ সেউজীয়াই যি শীতলতা
প্ৰদান কৰে, তাক হয়তো অৰণ্য নেদেখাজনে
অনুভৱ কৰিব নোৱাৰিব। সেই প্ৰাচীন অনুভূতিৰ
সৈতে আমি সকলো চিৰ পৰিচিত। কিন্তু প্ৰচলিত
সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাই আনি দিয়া প্ৰকৃতিৰ লগত বিচ্ছেদে
আমাক সেই সুখানুভূতিৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰিছে।

সেইবাবে হয়তো মানুহে মূল্যবোধ পাহৰি গৈছে,
প্ৰকৃতিৰ অংগ হৈও প্ৰকৃতিক অস্বীকাৰ কৰিছে।
প্ৰকৃতিৰ পৰা বিচ্ছিন্ন হোৱাৰ এই প্ৰক্ৰিয়াতেই পৃথিৱী
আৰু পৰিবেশৰ অৱক্ষয়ৰ আৰম্ভণি ঘটিছিল আৰু
বৰ্তমানেও এই ধাৰা চলি আহিছে। বৰ্তমানে
পৰিবেশৰ লগতে ৰাজনৈতিক, অৰ্থনৈতিক ইত্যাদি
বিষয়বোৰ সাঙোৰ খায় জটিল ব্যৱস্থা এটা গঠন
হৈছে। সম্পদ আহৰণৰ বাবে অৰণ্যবোৰক ব্যৱহৃত
কৰা হৈছে। সম্পদ প্ৰয়োজনীয় কিন্তু ইয়াৰ
সংৰক্ষণৰ অৰ্থ এইটোও নহয় যে আমি তাক ভোগ
নকৰিম। কিন্তু সকলো সম্পদ পৰিমিতভাৱে,
ন্যায্যতাৰে ভোগ কৰা উচিত। গ্ৰহটোৰ প্ৰাণ বৰ্তি
থাকিবৰ বাবে আমি প্ৰকৃতি প্ৰদত্ত অৰণ্যসমূহ
সংৰক্ষিত কৰিব লাগিব।

অৰণ্য ভ্ৰমণ কিয়?

২০২০ চনৰ জানুৱাৰী ২৬ আৰু
২৭ তাৰিখে কোকোৰাঝাৰ জিলাৰ চক্ৰশীলা
অভয়াৰণ্যলৈ গৈছিলো। পাহাৰৰ ঢালে ঢালে গজি
উঠা এখন অপূৰ্ব পৰ্ণপাতী উদ্ভিদৰ অৰণ্য। পাহাৰৰ
ওপৰত ক্ৰমশঃ উঠি গৈ থাকোতে দেখিবলৈ
পাইছিলো বিচিত্ৰ সেউজীয়াৰ সমাহাৰ। শীতকাল
বাবে মাজে মাজে হালধীয়া আৰু মটীয়াৰঙৰ মিশ্ৰণে
অৰণ্য খনক যেন আৰু অলপ মোহনীয় কৰি

তুলিছিল। পাহাৰৰ ওপৰৰ পৰা শুনা গৈছিল মাওৰীয়া খৰাৰ বৰ বৰ শব্দ। বিভিন্ন চৰাইৰ মাতে মুখৰিত কৰা চৌপাশত এটলীয়া পাহাৰৰ শিলবোৰৰ মাজেৰে গৈ থাকোতে ভাবিছিলো, কি বিচিত্ৰ আৰু ধুনীয়া এই অৰণ্য আৰু পাহাৰ! এই যে অনুভৱখিনি, এইখিনি অৰণ্যৰ লগত একাত্ম হোৱাৰ বাবে বৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়।

সংৰক্ষণৰ ধাৰণাটোৰ সৈতে অৰণ্য ভ্ৰমণ ওতঃপ্ৰোতভাৱে জড়িত। আপুনি এটা বস্তুক অনুভৱ নকৰাকৈ ভাল পাব নোৱাৰে। অৰণ্য আপোনাৰ ভালপোৱালৈ তেতিয়াহে পৰ্ববসিত হ'ব, যেতিয়া আপুনি অৰণ্যৰ প্ৰাণৰ লগত একাত্মতা অনুভৱ কৰিব। অনুভৱবিহীন ভালপোৱাত স্বাৰ্থ জড়িত হৈ থাকে। আমাৰ প্ৰাচীন চেতনা তথা আমাৰ শিপাক বিচাৰিবলৈ হ'লে অৰণ্য ভ্ৰমণ কৰিবই লাগিব। সেই বিচিত্ৰ প্ৰাণৰ অনুভৱ আৰু ভালপোৱাই আপোনাক সংৰক্ষণৰ প্ৰতি দায়বদ্ধ কৰি তুলিব। সৰু সৰু ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীবোৰৰ বাবে এই অৰণ্য ভ্ৰমণ বাককৈয়ে জৰুৰী। এই জীৱসমূহৰ মাজৰ পৰস্পৰৰ নিৰ্ভৰশীলতা, অৰণ্যৰাণীৰ বিচিত্ৰ কাহিনীবোৰে তেওঁলোকৰ মনত প্ৰকৃতিৰ এই নিৰ্বাক অংগবোৰৰ প্ৰতি শ্ৰদ্ধাশীল হোৱাৰ লগতে, প্ৰকৃতিৰ প্ৰতি ভালপোৱাক জাগৃত কৰিব। এই ভালপোৱাই প্ৰকৃতি সংৰক্ষণৰ বাবে তেওঁলোকক উদ্বুদ্ধ কৰিব। অৰণ্যৰ ভিতৰচৰাত থকা জীৱ জন্তু সমূহ মানুহৰ সমাজখনৰ পৰা বহু দূৰত। তেওঁলোকৰ বাবে আমি বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত অনাকাঙ্ক্ষিত। মানুহৰ অযথা বিচৰণে সেয়েহে কেতিয়াবা তেওঁলোকে অসহজ আৰু অসুৰক্ষিত অনুভৱ কৰাই আমাক আক্ৰমণ কৰিব পাৰে। যাৰ বাবে অৰণ্যৰ ভিতৰত সদায় মনোযোগী আৰু সজাগ হোৱা উচিত, যাতে আমি কন্যাপ্ৰাণীৰ পৰা এক নিৰ্দিষ্ট দূৰত্ব বজাই ৰাখিব পাৰো। এই কাৰ্যই

শিশুসকলৰ মনোযোগ আৰু একাগ্ৰতা বৃদ্ধিতো সহায় কৰিব। অৰণ্যৰ ভিতৰৰ সৰু সৰু গছ-লতিকাৰ পৰা বৃহৎ বৃক্ষলৈ সকলোৰে অবিহণা অলেখ। এই নিৰ্বাক আৰু সৰাক অংগসমূহৰ মাজৰ যি সম্পৰ্ক তাক বুজিবলৈ সূক্ষ্ম দৃষ্টিৰ প্ৰয়োজন। অপ্ৰয়োজনীয় যেন লগা গছ-লতিকা এডালেও পৰ্যবেক্ষণৰ মাজেৰে আপোনাক বহু নতুন, আমোদজনক তথ্য দিব পাৰে। পৰ্যবেক্ষণৰ জড়িয়তে শিকা অৰণ্যৰ সৰু সৰু অথচ অতি মূল্যবান কথাবোৰৰ পৰা তেওঁলোকৰ মৌলিক চিন্তাৰো বিকাশ ঘটিব। অৰণ্য ভ্ৰমণৰ জড়িয়তে তেওঁলোকে পৃথিৱীখনৰ অংগকাপে নিজকে জড়িত অনুভৱ কৰিব। তেওঁলোকৰ বুজিবলৈ সহজ হ'ব যে, সকলো জীৱৰে ক্ৰিয়া-আন্তঃক্ৰিয়াৰ মাজেৰেই এই সূক্ষ্ম পৃথিৱীখনৰ সৃষ্টি সম্ভৱ হৈছে। এই নিৰ্বাক আৰু সৰাক অংগৰ প্ৰতি থকা ভালপোৱাই তেওঁলোকৰ মনত কৰুণা, মৈত্ৰী আদি গুণসমূহ প্ৰস্ফুটিত কৰাব। প্ৰতিটো শিশুৰ মাজতেই এই সংগুণবোৰ সুও অৱস্থাত থাকে আৰু অৰণ্য ভ্ৰমণৰ জৰিয়তে প্ৰকৃতিৰ প্ৰতি ভালপোৱাৰ মাধ্যমেৰে এই গুণবোৰৰ বিকাশ ঘটাব পাৰিব।

অৰণ্য ভ্ৰমণ কেনেদৰে —

সাধাৰণতে কৰা ভ্ৰমণ আৰু অৰণ্য ভ্ৰমণৰ মাজত কিছু তফাৎ আছে। এগৰাকী দায়িত্বশীল ভ্ৰমণকাৰী হ'বলৈ আমি কিছুমান কথাৰ প্ৰতি যেনে — অনাহকত হৈ হাল্লাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰা, অতীত প্লাষ্টিক, আৱৰ্জনা পেলোৱা ইত্যাদি কামবোৰ, যিবোৰে সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাত বিশৃংখলতাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰে, তেনে কাৰ্যৰ পৰা বিৰত থকা উচিত। ঠিক একেদৰে অৰণ্যবোৰো এখন নিজা সমাজ ব্যৱস্থা আছে, য'ত জীৱ-জন্তুবোৰে নিয়ম মানি নিজৰ নিজৰ এলেকাত ঘূৰি ফুৰে। এগৰাকী ভাল ভ্ৰমণকাৰী হিচাপে আমি



সেই সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ নিয়মসমূহক সন্মান জনাই নিজৰ ভ্ৰমণসূচী আৰু কাৰ্য নিৰ্ধাৰণ কৰা উচিত যাতে তেওঁলোকৰ দৈনন্দিন জীৱনশৈলীত আমি ব্যাঘাত নকৰো। অৰণ্য ভ্ৰমণ কৰোতে আমি অত্যন্ত সংযমী হোৱাটো দৰকাৰী। অৰণ্যৰ ভিতৰত চিঞৰ-বাখৰ, ডাঙৰকৈ কথা কোৱা, গান বজোৱা অনুচিত। অৰণ্যৰ ভিতৰলৈ সোমোওঁতে পৰাপক্ষত প্ৰাপ্তিকৰ সামগ্ৰী নিব নালাগে। কাৰণবশতঃ লৈ গ'লেও তাক মুকলিতে পেলাব নালাগে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও অৰণ্যত মাদক দ্ৰব্য সেৱন কৰাটো অনুচিত। অৰণ্য ভ্ৰমণৰ সময়ত ঢিলা তথা আৰামদায়ক পোছাক পিন্ধা উচিত। পোছাকৰ বঙ নিৰ্বাচনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি সাৱধান হোৱা উচিত। সেউজীয়া, ধোৱা বৰণীয়া, পাতল ৰঙৰ পোছাক নিৰ্বাচন কৰিব লাগে যাতে আমি অৰণ্যৰ পৰিৱেশৰ লগত অতি সহজেই মিলি যাব পাৰো। অৰণ্যৰ ভিতৰত খোজ কাঢ়োতে যিমান পাৰি কম শব্দ কৰাটো জৰুৰী, কাৰণ বেছি শব্দই আপোনাৰ ওচৰে পাজৰে থকা কন্যাপ্ৰাণীক ভীতিগ্ৰস্ত কৰি তুলিব পাৰে, যাৰ বাবে হয়তো আপুনি তেওঁলোকক দেখাৰ সোণালী সুযোগ হেৰুৱাব

পাৰে। ভীতিগ্ৰস্ত হ'লে অসুৰক্ষিত অনুভৱ কৰি তেওঁলোকে কেতিয়াবা আপোনাক প্ৰতিআক্ৰমণো কৰিব পাৰে। পৰাপক্ষত অৰণ্যৰ ভিতৰত কথা নপতাই শ্ৰেয়। অৰণ্যৰ ভিতৰলৈ সোমোওঁতে কোনো অভিজ্ঞ মানুহ আৰু লগতে বনবিভাগৰ গাৰ্ডৰ সহায় লোৱা উচিত। আহকচোন, অৰণ্যলৈ ঘূৰি যাওঁ। যাত্ৰা কৰো আমাৰ পূৰ্বজ্ঞে এৰি অহা প্ৰাচীন বাটেৰে, যি বাটেৰে আমি এদিন এতিয়াৰ পৃথিৱীলৈ যাত্ৰা কৰিছিলো। ঘূৰি যাওঁ আমাৰ উৎসমুখলৈ। একাত্ম হওঁ নিজৰ আত্মাৰ সৈতে, বুজিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰো যে, প্ৰকৃতিৰ উৰ্ধত আমাৰ অস্তিত্ব নাই। সাৱটি ধৰো আহক অৰণ্যৰ গছ এজোপা আৰু চকু মুদি অনুভৱ কৰো যুগ যুগান্তৰৰ পৰা চলি অহা আমাৰ এই নিবিড় সম্পৰ্কক। ব্যস্ততাৰ মাজতো অলপ সময় অতিবাহিত কৰো প্ৰকৃতিৰ মাজত, প্ৰকৃতিক বুজিবলৈ লগতে ইয়াক আমাৰ ভৱিষ্যত প্ৰজন্মৰ বাবে সুৰক্ষিত কৰাৰ স্বাৰ্থত। এবাৰলৈ প্ৰশ্ন কৰো নিজকে, আমি বাক আমাৰ জীয়াই থকাৰ কাৰণটোক অলপ সময় দিব নোৱাৰোনে??

Ancient Dramas : A Brief Study on Classical Greek and Sanskrit Drama

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Introduction :

Dramas, from their beginnings, have a great impact upon their audience. Still, the human psyche is interested in a spectacle – be it a drama or a modern form of visuals. Ancient Greek playwrights like Sophocles and Euripides or Sanskrit playwrights like Bhasa and Kalidasa are great contributors to this artistic form. William Shakespeare though an Elizabethan playwright, acquires the position of an universal dramatist still mesmerizing the modern audience through his unique one act plays like *The Merchant of Venice*, *King Lear*, *Othello*, *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, *The Tempest* etc.

The great western Sanskrit Scholar A.B. Keith traces the religious origin of Sanskrit drama in his famous work – “The History of Sanskrit Drama” saying that tradition of recitation from the epics and

scriptures attracted large gatherings. The singers and dancers had to interpret in words and motions the meaning of the verses. The ‘Natas’ were the dancers and the ‘Bhatas’ were the singers. Acting and dialogue originated in their illustrating words and expressive signals. Bharat Muni wrote his *Natya Sastra* giving shape and purpose, rules and regulations to Sanskrit drama. The structures given to drama by Bharat Muni is capped by a ‘Nandi’ which is a prayer of invocation to the god of performing arts. In his celebrated work “British Drama” Allardyce Nicoll writes, “In Greece both comedy and tragedy took their rise from religious ceremonial.” In medieval Europe, dramas religious dramas were popular which begun in churches in the form of Miracle and Morality plays. In due course of time, it

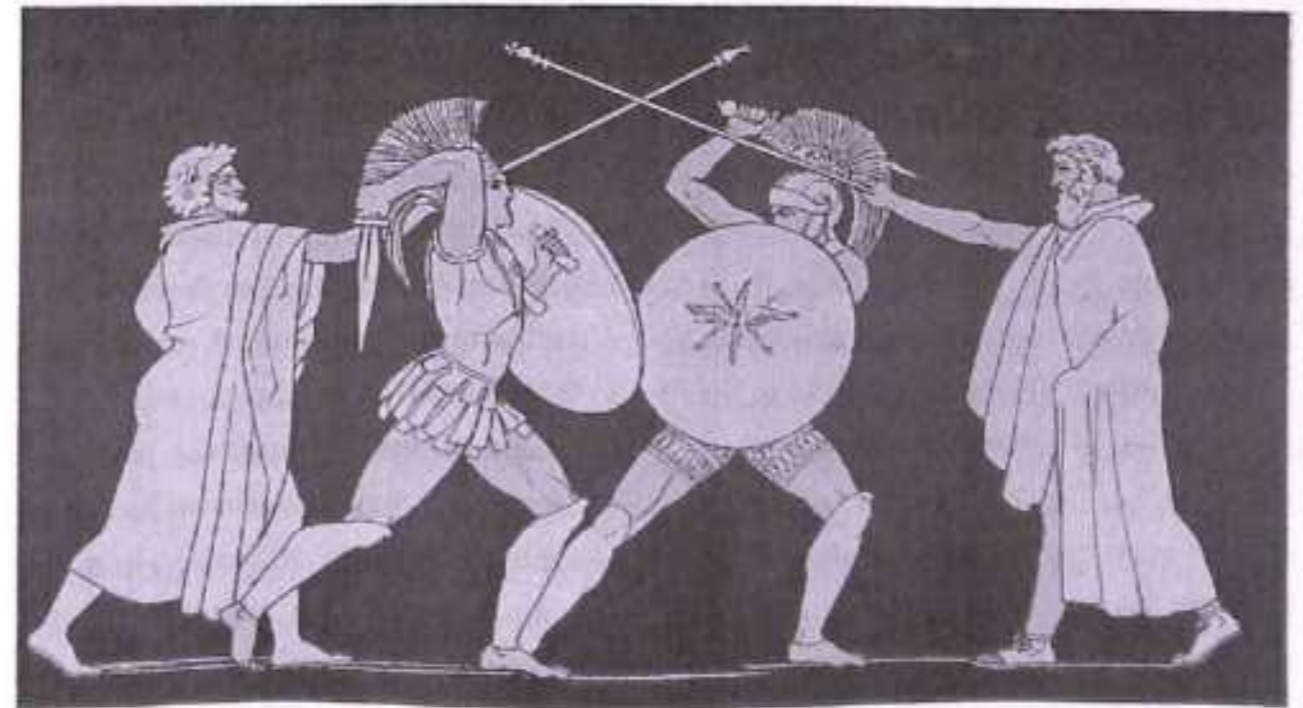
went out of the hands of the churches and evolved to great heights in Elizabethan period and finally evolved to modern and post modern dramas.

Classical Greek Drama :

Ancient Greek drama, is a theatrical culture that flourished in ancient Greece between c. 550 and c. 220 BCE. In the city-state of Athens. It became a centre of significant cultural, political, and military power. During this period it was institutionalized as part of a festival called the Dionysia, which honored the god Dionysus. Tragedy, comedy, and the satyr play were the three dramatic genres to emerge there.

Thespis was the earliest recorded playwright. Being a winner of the first theatrical contest held at Athens, he was the leader of the dithyrambs performed in and around Attica, especially at the rural

Dionysia. Thespis aided in the final transition from dithyramb to tragedy by adding characters who speak (rather than sing) with their own voice (rather than a single narrative chorus). Because of these, Thespis is often called the “Father of Tragedy”. However, his importance is disputed, and Thespis is sometimes listed as late as 16th in the chronological order of Greek tragedians. Thus, Thespis’s true contribution to drama is unclear at best, but his name has been immortalized as a common term for performer—a “thespian.” The dramatic performances were festival to its numerous colonies and allies in order to promote a common cultural identity. Western theatre originates in Athens and its drama has had a significant and sustained impact on Western culture as a whole. The word tragoidia, from which the English word “tragedy” is derived, is a portmanteau



of two Greek words: tragos or "goat" and ode meaning "song", from aeideion, "to sing". This etymology indicates a link with the practices of the ancient Dionysian cults. important to the Athenians - this is made clear by the creation of a tragedy competition and festival in the city of Dionysia. The festival was created roughly around 508 B.C.

While no drama texts exist from the sixth century BCE, we do know the names of three competitors besides Thespis: Choerilus, Pratinas, and Phrynichus. Each is credited with different innovations in the field. More is known about Phrynichus. He won his first competition between 511 BCE and 508 BCE. He was the first poet we know of to use a historical subject - his Fall of Miletus chronicled the fate of the town of Miletus after it was conquered by the Persians. He is also thought to be the first to use female characters (though not female performers). Ancient Greek Theatre

Mathematics played a large role in the construction of Greek theatres, as their designers had to be able to create acoustics in them such that the actors' voices could be heard throughout the theatre, including the very top row of seats. The open theater

performance of Sankardeva was also brilliantly designed to address a large number of people in a compact manner. The sitting arrangement of the Ankiya nats were not vastly structured like the Greek drama. But they were a great spectacle for a large number of people at a time. In 465 BCE, the playwrights began using a backdrop or scenic wall, which hung or stood behind the orchestra, which also served as an area where actors could change their costumes. It was known as the skené, or scene. The death of a character was always heard behind the skené, for it was considered inappropriate to show a killing in view of the audience. In 425 BCE a stone scene wall, called a paraskenia, became a common supplement to skenes in the theatres. A paraskenia was a long wall with projecting sides, which may have had doorways for entrances and exits. Just behind the paraskenia was the proskenion. The proskenion ("in front of the scene") was columned, and was similar to the modern day proscenium.

Greek chorus is a theatrical device originating in ancient Greek theatre where a small group of performers, generally 12 to 50 (unrelated to the central story) comment on the action of the play. The chorus leader coryphaeus with his group provide commentary on the action directly. the play, addresses the audience directly. expresses a character's inner thoughts and

also gives principal actors a moments offstage.

Some Famous Ancient Greek Tragedies:

Aeschylus (c. 525–456 BCE): *The Persians* (472 BCE) *Seven Against Thebes* (467 BCE) *The Suppliants* (463 BCE) *The Oresteia* (458 BCE, a trilogy comprising *Agamemnon*, *The Libation Bearers* and *The Eumenides*.)

Phrynichus (~511 BCE): *The Fall of Miletus* (late 500 BCE)

Sophocles (c. 495-406 BCE): *Antigone* (c. 442 BCE) *Oedipus the King* (*Oedipus Rex*) (c. 429 BCE) *Oedipus at Colonus* (401 BCE) *The Trachiniae* (unknown) *Electra* (unknown) *Philoctetes* (409 BCE) Euripides (c. 480–406 BCE): *Alcestis* (438 BCE) *Medea* (431 BCE) *Hippolytus* (428 BCE) *Electra* (420 BCE) *Sisyphos* (415 BCE) *The Bacchae* (405 BCE)

Comedies:

Aristophanes (c.446-388 BCE): *The Acharnians* (425 BCE) *The Knights* (424 BCE) *The Clouds* (423 BCE) *The Wasps* (422 BCE) *Peace* (421 BCE) *The Birds* (414 BCE) *Lysistrata* (411 BCE) *Menander* (c. 342-291 BCE): *Dyskolos* (317 BCE)

Indian Sanskrit Drama :

The earliest form of Indian drama was the Sanskrit drama which started after the development of Greek and Roman drama and before the development of theatre in

other parts of Asia. It emerged to the classical stage sometime between the 2nd century B.C. and the 1st century B.C. It flourished between the 1st century and the 10th century. Modern Indian theatre developed during the period of colonial rule under the British Empire, from the mid-19th century until the mid-20th. The earliest-surviving fragments of Sanskrit drama date from the 1st century. The Mahābhācyā by Patañjali contains the earliest reference to what may have been the seeds of Sanskrit drama. There are references regarding drama in Patanjali's 'Vyākarna', Vatsyana's 'Kamsutra', Kautilya's 'Arthashastra' and Panini's 'Ashtabhyam'. The roots of Sanskrit drama dates back to 1200-1500 B.C.(Rigveda) . Indian Sanskrit Drama had their own theory of drama .These dramatic practices avoided the severe austerity of Greek tragedy . Playwrights and dramatic exponents like Kalidasa, Bhavbhuti, Sudraka, Harsha and Vishakadatta, Bharata, Bhatta, Abhinavagupta, Dhananjaya, Ramchandra and Ashvaghosha etc. are the pioneers of classical Sanskrit drama in India.

All literature in Sanskrit is mainly classified into Drishya (that can be seen or exhibited) and the Shravya (that can be heard or recited). While poetry in all forms can be said to fall under Shravya category; and drama comes under the Drishya form.

Drama in Sanskrit literature is covered under the broad umbrella of 'Rupaka' which means depiction of life in its various aspects represented in forms by actors who assume various roles. A rupaka has ten classifications of which 'Nataka' (drama), the most important one, has come to mean all dramatic presentations. The Sanskrit drama grows around three primary constituents namely Vastu (plot), Neta (hero), and Rasa (sentiment). The plot could be either principal (adhikarika), or accessory (prasangika). The former concerns the primary characters of the theme and pervades the entire play. The later serves to the further and supplement the main topic and relates to subordinate characters other than the chief ones. Overall, the hero in Sanskrit drama falls in the category of 'Dheerodatta' which means a hero who is brave and sublime at any time in every situation. The three unities of Greek was not present strictly in Sanskrit drama. The adherence was for overall unification of the drama.

Major Sanskrit Playwrights :

Bharata:- Sage Bharata was an ancient Indian musicologist and world wide popular as an author of 'Natya Shastra', a theoretical treatise on ancient Indian dramaturgy and histrionics dated between roughly 400 B.C. and 200 B.C. There is a legend regarding Sage Bharata and his treatise 'Natya Shastra' that when Gods asked Brahma to create a Veda that could be understood by

commoners, so that Brahma created the 'Panchamaveda' (fifth veda) called 'Natya Veda'. Drawing pathya (words) from the Rig Veda, abhinaya (gesture) from the Yajurveda, geet (music) from Samaveda and rasa (sentiment and emotion) from Atharvaveda, he synthesized Natya Veda. After creating Natya Veda, Brahma asked sage Bharata to popularize it on earth. Thus 'Natya Shastra' came into existence as a concrete foundation of Indian drama tradition Bharata composed 'Natya Shastra' approximately in the third century, originally written in Sanskrit consisting 6000 sutras or verse stanzas incorporated in 36 chapters. Many scholars tried their hand in comparing Aristotle with Sage Bharata. Their study reveals that the western theory of drama derives from Aristotle's 'Poetics'. His theory of drama can more properly be called the theory of tragedy, peculiarly, a Greek concept. On the other hand, Bharata's conception of drama is based on the Indian theory of 'Karma'. According to this theory, man is not just the play thing in the hands of fate but the architect of his own destiny. His fate is determined by his own actions. Obviously there is a fundamental difference between Aristotle and Sage Bharata, which determines the different approach to drama which is western and Indian. Nevertheless Sanskrit drama, in its long and checkered history, has throughout conformed to these classical norms prescribed by Bharata

his famous treatise 'Natya Shastra'. The best Sanskrit drama had been intimately associated with stir and manifoldness of the life of a cultured class of people like Sage Bharata.

Bhasa:- Another prominent Sanskrit playwright was Bhasa, who does not follow all the dictates of the Natya Shastra. This has been taken as a proof of their antiquity; no post-Kalidasa play has been found to break the rules of the 'Natya Shastra'. Bhasa allows scenes that contain signs of physical violence to be shown on stage in plays like 'Urubhanga'. Early plays in India, inspired by 'Natya Shastra', strictly considered sad endings inappropriate. The plays are generally short compared to later playwrights and most of them draw the theme from the Indian epics, the *Mahabharata* and the *Ramayana*.

Kalidasa:- Kalidasa was a renowned Classical Sanskrit writer, widely regarded as the greatest poet and dramatist in the Sanskrit language. Nothing apart from his works is known with certainty about the life of Kalidasa, such as his period or where he lived. Little is known about Kalidasa's life. There has been great ambiguity regarding the exact date of Kalidasa but in 1986, Sanskrit scholar Ramchandra Tiwari of Bhopal claims to have conducted a thorough research on Kalidasa and after analysing 627 archaeological evidences which included 104 sculptures, 30 pictures and 493 scriptural words determined that

Kalidasa lived in the period 370-450AD. Kalidasa wrote three plays. Among them, 'Abhijnanaukuntalam' generally regarded as a masterpiece. He is often called the Shakespeare of India, though he does not have the range of and variety of Shakespeare, but he has given the world a profounder spiritual vision of life. **Bhavbhuti:-** Bhavbhuti was an 8th century scholar of India noted for his plays and poetry, written in Sanskrit. His plays are considered equivalent to the works of Kalidasa. Bhavbhuti was born in a Deshastha Brahmin family of Padmapura, Vidarbha, central India, in Gondia district, on Maharashtra and MP border. He is believed to have been the court poet of King Yashovarman of Kannauj. Kalhana, the 12th century historian, places him in the entourage of the king, who was defeated by Lalitaditya, King of Kashmir, in 736 AD. 'Mahaviracharita' (The story of highly courageous), depicting the early life of Rama. 'Uttararamacharita' (The story of Rama's later life), depicts Rama's coronation, the abandonment of Sita, and their reunion. There are use of several different Prakrit dialects spoken by the minor characters, the women, and the Vidushaka which contains much wit, humour, and satire.

Greek and Sanskrit classical dramas prohibit inclusion of vulgar elements in serious plays. However, there was a tradition of comic relief between the

tensions of grave incidents in English religious mystery plays(the comic quarrel of Noah and his wife) or as in the plays like *Hamlet*(grave diggers scene) and *Macbeth*(porter scene) of Shakespeare.

Conclusion :

Be it the ancient Greek drama or the ancient Sanskrit drama, the art form of drama can entertain the audience and also give very powerful message to the audience. The purpose of modern drama has also come across a very long period from Shakespeare to Brecht, from Elizabethan to absurd and moral drama and so on. As a whole, drama is a very powerful instrument of artistic expression. It can even uphold public opinion as well as resentment too. Experimentations on

ancient Greek and Sanskrit drama are also tried by modern playwrights and directors.

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অমৃত বাণী :-

শিক্ষা, একতা, ভ্রাতৃত্ব, সাম্যবাদ, স্বাধীনতাই একমাত্র উন্নতিৰ পথ,
 মানুহৰ মাজত জাতিগত, সম্প্ৰদায়গত কোনো প্ৰভেদ নাই!
 গণতন্ত্ৰ, সাম্যবাদ আৰু ভ্ৰাতৃত্বৰ এইয়ে মহামন্ত্ৰ!

— হজৰত মহম্মদ

বিশ্বপ্ৰসিদ্ধ জোনবিল মেলা

বৰ্ণা শৰ্মা
 সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা
 অসমীয়া বিভাগ



অসম বিভিন্ন জনগোষ্ঠীৰ মিলনভূমি। অসমত বসবাস কৰা ভিন্ন জনগোষ্ঠী সমূহৰ ভিতৰত তিৱাসকল অন্যতম। এওঁলোকক লালুং নামেৰেও জনা যায়। তিৱাসকলক প্ৰধানকৈ পাহাৰৰ তিৱা আৰু ভৈয়ামৰ তিৱা — এই দুইভাগত ভগোৱা হয়। তিৱাসকলে বিভিন্ন সময়ত বিভিন্ন উৎসৱ-পাৰ্কন অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা পৰিলক্ষিত হয়। গোভা ৰাজ্যত

বসবাস কৰা তিৱাসকলৰ মাজতো উৎসৱ-পাৰ্কনৰ প্ৰচলন আছে। গোভা ৰাজ্যত বসবাস কৰা তিৱা জনগোষ্ঠীয় লোকসকলে আমাৰ মাঘ বিহুৰ সমান্তৰালভাৱে “গোভা বিহু” পালন কৰাতো লক্ষণীয়। এই গোভা বিহুৰ লগত সংগতি ৰাখিয়েই “জোনবিল মেলা” অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা হয়। ড° পংকজ কুমাৰ ডেকাৰ দ্বাৰা সম্পাদিত “তিৱা জনগোষ্ঠীৰ

ভাষা-সাহিত্য-সংস্কৃতি” — শীৰ্ষক গ্ৰন্থৰ অন্তৰ্গত ধনদা কাকতিৰ “জোনবিল মেলা- জন্ম, উত্তৰণ আৰু সমস্যা” — শীৰ্ষক প্ৰবন্ধটিত উল্লেখ থকা অনুসৰি ‘বৰ্তমান সময়লৈকে গোভা বাজাৰ লগতে পশ্চিম নগাঁও আৰু খৈৰাম বজাইও এই জোনবিল মেলাত অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰি আহিছে।’ জন্মলগ্ন অৱস্থাত আহোম বজা আৰু জয়ন্তীয়া বজাও এই মেলাৰ সৈতে জড়িত আছিল বুলি জনা যায়।

প্ৰকৃততে জোনবিল মেলা হৈছে— সমন্বয়ৰ উৎসৱ। পাহাৰ-ভৈয়ামৰ সমন্বয়ত প্ৰতিবছৰে মৰিগাঁও জিলাৰ জাগীৰোত অঞ্চলৰ পৰা তিনি কিলোমিটাৰমান দূৰৈত অৱস্থিত জোনবিলৰ পাৰতে এই ঐতিহ্য মণ্ডিত মেলাখন অনুষ্ঠিত হৈ আহিছে। সাধাৰণতে মাঘ বিহু উদ্‌যাপনৰ পিছৰ দেওবাৰত গোভা বাজাৰ তিৱাসকলে “গোভা বিহু” ৰ পৰম্পৰা পালন কৰে। গোভা বিহুৰ ঠিক পূৰ্বৱৰ্তী বৃহস্পতিবাৰৰ পৰা শনিবাৰলৈকে তিনিদিনীয়াকৈ এই মেলা অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা হয়। “জোনবিল” নামটোৱে এক বিশেষ তাৎপৰ্য্য বহন কৰে। এই নামকৰণৰ প্ৰসংগত ভিন্ন মতবাদৰ প্ৰচলন আছে; এনে এক মতবাদ অনুসৰি, “গোভা বজাই নিজৰ বাজবিষয়া সকলৰ সৈতে বহুবি জোনবিলৰ পাৰত ভোজ-ভাতৰ আয়োজন কৰাৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত এবাৰ বজাৰ বাণীয়েও এই ভোজ-ভাতত অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ আহিছিল আৰু জোনবিলৰ সৌন্দৰ্য্য দেখি আত্মবিভোৰ হৈ পৰিছিল। এনে অৱস্থাত সংবোগ বশতঃ বাণীৰ ডিঙিৰ জোনবিবিডাল বিলত হেৰাইছিল আৰু তেতিয়াৰ পৰায়ে বিলখন জোনবিল নামেৰে পৰিচিত হয়” (তি.জ.ভা.সা.সং., পৃ.৩৭৯)।

জোনবিল মেলাত গোভা বজাৰ লগতে নেলী, খলা, ডিমকৰা, খৈৰাম আদি বাজাৰ বজাৰো অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰা পৰিলক্ষিত হয়। একালত আহোম বজা আৰু জয়ন্তীয়া বজাও ইয়াৰ অংশীদাৰ আছিল

বুলি জনা যায়। সাধাৰণতে মেলা সম্পৰ্কীয় সকলোবোৰ প্ৰস্তুতি গোভা বাজাৰ বাজবিষয়া সকলৰ পৰামৰ্শ অনুসৰিয়ে কৰা হয়। মেলাৰ দিন-বাৰ চোৱাৰ পৰা মেলাৰ সমাপ্তিলৈকে সকলোবোৰ পৰম্পৰা গোভা বাজপৰিয়ালৰ নিৰ্দেশ মৰ্মে পালন কৰা হয়। তিনিদিনীয়াকৈ আয়োজিত ইতিহাস খোদিত এই মেলাখনলৈ বিভিন্ন ঠাইৰ মানুহৰ সমাগম হোৱাতো লক্ষণীয়। বিশেষকৈ পাহাৰৰ পৰা অহা লোকসকল এই মেলাৰ মুখ্য আকৰ্ষণৰ কেন্দ্ৰবিন্দু হৈ পৰে। কিয়নো এই পাহাৰীয়া লোকসকলে ভৈয়ামলৈ নামি আহি এই মেলাতে পুৰণি “বিনিময় প্ৰথা”- ৰ পৰম্পৰা পালন কৰে। মেলাৰ বাবে পাহাৰীয়া লোকসকলে পাহাৰত উৎপাদিত আলু, আদা, জলকীয়া, জালুক, লাঁও, কোমোৰা, কচু, হালধি, শুকান মাছ আদিৰ লগতে বিভিন্ন শস্যৰ টোপোলা কঢ়িয়াই আনে আৰু ভৈয়ামৰ লোকসকলেও মেলাৰ আৰম্ভণিৰ কিছুদিন আগৰে পৰা ধান-চাউল শুকাই বিভিন্ন খাদ্য-সামগ্ৰী প্ৰস্তুত কৰে। তদুপৰি তেওঁলোকে পুখুৰী, নৈ, বিল আদিত মাছ মাৰিও শুকোৱাই শুকান মাছৰ যোগান কৰাৰ লগতে “জু” (মদ) আদি পানীয়বো যোগান কৰে। জোনবিল মেলালৈ অহা পাহাৰীয়া লোকসকলক ভৈয়ামৰ লোকসকলে “মামা-মামী” বুলি সম্বোধন কৰে। মেলা আৰম্ভ হোৱাৰ কেইদিনমান আগৰে পৰা পাহাৰৰ মামা-মামী ভৈয়ামলৈ অৰ্থাৎ জোনবিল মেলালৈ আগমন কৰে। মেলাৰ প্ৰথম দিনা (বৃহস্পতিবাৰ) পাহাৰৰ মামা-মামী সকলে মেলা থলীত উপস্থিত হৈ নিজৰ মামা-মামীৰে অস্থায়ী (খেবৰ জুপুৰী) ঘৰ কিছুমান সাজি লয়। কোনো কোনোৱে আকৌ পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে মানুহৰ ঘৰতো আশ্ৰয় লোৱা পৰিলক্ষিত হয়। মেলাৰ দ্বিতীয় দিনটোত অৰ্থাৎ শুক্ৰবাৰে পুৱাৰে নিশাৰ পৰা (পুৱা প্ৰায় তিনি-চাৰি বজাৰপৰা) মেলাৰ মূল আকৰ্ষণ “বিনিময় প্ৰথা” - ৰ শুভাৰম্ভ হয়



সেই সময়ত মেলা থলীখন লোকে লোকাৰণ্য হৈ পৰে। ভৈয়ামৰ বাসিন্দাসকলে হাতে হাতে নিজে প্ৰস্তুত কৰা সা-সামগ্ৰীবোৰৰ সৈতে পাহাৰৰ মামা-মামীয়ে কঢ়িয়াই অনা পাহাৰীয়া উৎপাদিত সামগ্ৰী সমূহৰ বিনিময় কৰে। পাহাৰীয়া লোকসকলে পাহাৰৰ আদা-হালধী, কচু-লাঁও-কোমোৰা, শুকান থেকেৰা, শুকান খৰিচা আদিকে ধৰি বিভিন্ন পাহাৰীয়া সামগ্ৰী দি ভৈয়ামৰ লোকসকলৰ পৰা পিঠা-সান্দহ, জা-জলপান, শুকান মাছ, জু(মদ) আদি বিনিময় কৰে। উক্ত দিনটোত গোভা বজা তথা বিষয়াবৰ্গই এই জোনবিলৰ পাৰত পৰম্পৰাগত কিছুমান ৰীতি-নীতি পালন কৰাৰ লগতে মাছ মাৰি সমূহীয়া ভোজ-ভাতৰো আয়োজন কৰে। মেলাৰ তৃতীয় দিনা অৱশ্যে বিনিময় প্ৰথাৰ প্ৰচলন নহয়। এই দিনটোত আন সাধাৰণ মেলাৰ দৰে বিভিন্ন দোকান-পোহাৰৰ সমাহাৰ ঘটে। উল্লেখযোগ্য যে, জোনবিল মেলাত পাহাৰৰ মামা-মামীৰ লগতে অসমৰ বিভিন্ন প্ৰান্তৰ পৰা অহা ব্যৱসায়ী সকলেও নিজৰ বিপনী খুলি অস্থায়ীভাৱে ব্যৱসায় বাণিজ্য কৰে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মেলাৰ কমিটি তথা বিষয়া বৰ্গই শৃংখলাবদ্ধভাৱে দোকান-পোহাৰবোৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিয়ে। মেলাৰ তৃতীয় দিনটোত গোভা বজাই মেলাথলীৰ নিৰ্দিষ্ট স্থানত নিজৰ পৰম্পৰাগত বাজদৰবাৰ পাতে আৰু এই দৰবাৰত কৰতলীয়া

আন আন বজাসকল আহি যোগদান কৰে তথা বিভিন্ন আলোচনাত মিলিত হয়। তদুপৰি উক্ত দিনা জোনবিলত সমূহীয়াকৈ সকলোৰে বাবে মাছ মৰাবো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হয়।

জোনবিল মেলা ইতিহাস প্ৰসিদ্ধ মেলা। বৰ্তমানৰ প্ৰেক্ষাপটত এই মেলাই বিশ্বদৰবাৰতো পৰিচিত হ’ব লাগিছে। একালত গোভা বাজাৰ তথা দাঁতিকাষৰীয়া অঞ্চলৰ মাজতে প্ৰসিদ্ধ হৈ থকা এই মেলাখনিয়ে বৰ্তমানে বিশ্বৰ বিভিন্ন প্ৰান্তৰ মানুহৰ বাবে আকৰ্ষণীয় হৈ পৰিছে। বৰ্তমানে এই মেলাখন ৰাজনৈতিক তথা অ-ৰাজনৈতিক নেতাবৰ্গ, বিভিন্ন প্ৰান্তৰ লোকৰ লগতে দেশ-বিদেশৰ বিভিন্ন পৰ্যটকৰ সমাগম স্থলীলৈ পৰিণত হৈ পৰিছে। মুঠতে, গোভা বজাৰ স্বকীয় অস্তিত্ব বহনকাৰী এই জোনবিল মেলাখনে বৰ্তমানৰ Cashless লেন-দেনৰ যুগতো পুৰণি ঐতিহ্যৰ প্ৰতীক স্বৰূপ “বিনিময় প্ৰথা”-ৰ পৰম্পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিব পৰাটোৱে অসম তথা ভাৰতীয় সভ্যতা-সংস্কৃতিৰ পুৰণি ঐতিহ্য ৰক্ষাৰ দিশত কিছু পৰিমাণে হ’লেও ইতিবাচক ইংগিত বহন কৰিছে।

সহায়ক গ্ৰন্থপঞ্জী :

১। ডেকা, (ড°) পংকজ কুমাৰ (সম্পা.) : তিৱা জনগোষ্ঠীৰ ভাষা-সাহিত্য-সংস্কৃতি। অলিম্পিয়া প্ৰকাশন : গুৱাহাটী, ২য় প্ৰকাশ, ২০১৭।

World of Artist : Nirupam Konwar

Nirupam Konwar is a well-experienced and professional watercolor artist from Assam, North East India. Having spent his childhood amongst the verdant hills and beautiful countryside, he loves painting landscapes. Focused on pursuing his passion for art, he has owed his name in the international platform too. He always tries to ignite artistic passion for watercolors in the budding artists by conducting internships and demos. Painting was a hobby for him since childhood. But it became his motivation when he received a scholarship from CCRT in 2003. The budding artist within him slowly began to grow when he has been awarded the North East Young Talent Artist award in 2007. His name also got featured in Best of World Wide Artist Magazine in 2012. However, his brush with the international art scene began when he submitted a couple of canvases to International Watercolor Society contest in 2014 and got selected in the fourth position. After that there was no turning back. He got many opportunities to conduct workshops and demos outside



India and other countries. He was invited as a guest in Fabriano to participate in International Aquarello Fabriano, Italy in 2017 and 2018. In 2019, he was invited as a guest artist for the International Confluence, France. Besides these awards and achievements he has been invited to give workshops in Italy, Taiwan and France. Recently in the month of July, he

visited France as he was invited to give a watercolor workshop. Each and every time he give a workshop it gives him more experience and new things to learn. Also he has been felicitated with the title of Brand Ambassador of a color and brush company "Nevskaya Palitra and Roubloff LLC" respectively. This also adds to his bunch of achievements. All these awards

and achievements honours him with the feeling of an artist. He loves to paint nature on his painting panel. Views from morning and evening adds to his subjects for painting as morning and evening are the best times for engaging in such works. He is very much selective with the colours as he uses a very limited palette and this made his paintings very unique.



সাক্ষাৎকাৰ :

এই বৰ্ষৰ “বৰটোলা” ৰ সাক্ষাৎকাৰ শিতানৰ ব্যক্তিবিশেষ-



ড° প্ৰাজ্বল শৰ্মা বৰ্ষিষ্ঠ
প্ৰাধাপক, অসমীয়া বিভাগ
গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

সম্পাদক : আপোনাৰ ল'ৰালিকালৰ বিষয়ে কিছু কথা জনাওকচোন।

উত্তৰ : মোৰ ল'ৰালিকাল অতিবাহিত হৈছিল নলবাৰী জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্গত ডিংডিঙি নামৰ এখন গাঁৱত। অসম আন্দোলনৰ প্ৰাৰম্ভিক পৰ্যায়ত মোৰ জন্ম; অসম আন্দোলন শেষ হোৱা সময়ৰ কিছু কিছু কথা মনত পৰে। আমাৰ ঘৰত তেতিয়া যৌথ পৰিয়াল; পিতাই মোৰ সাত বছৰমান বয়সলৈকে ধুবুৰী, গোসাঁইগাঁও, তামুলপুৰ ইত্যাদি ঠাইত থাকি চাকৰি কৰিছিল বাবে ডাঙৰ পিতাক সকতে সততে পাইছিলোঁ। তেখেতৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালী কেইটি মোতকৈ ডাঙৰ। দাদা-বাইদেউইতৰ পঢ়া-শুনা, সংস্কাৰ ইত্যাদিয়ে মোক প্ৰভাৱিত কৰিছিল। ডাঙৰ পিতা আৰু পিতাই কাকত-আলোচনী, কমিক্ছ, কিতাপ-পত্ৰ ইত্যাদিৰ যোগান ধৰি পঢ়িবলৈ উৎসাহিত কৰিছিল। আইতা আৰু ডাঙৰ মাই সাধুকথা কৈছিল, মাই কৈছিল মহৎ লোকৰ কাহিনী। অৱশ্যে খেলা-ধূলাও কৰিছিলোঁ বহুত। গাঁওখনৰ প্ৰকৃতিয়ে মোক বাককৈয়ে টানিছিল। মানুহ আৰু প্ৰকৃতিৰ প্ৰতি ভালপোৱা তেতিয়াই গাঢ় হৈছিল।

সম্পাদক : আপোনাৰ কৰ্মজীৱনৰ আৰম্ভণিৰ

বিষয়ে অলপ আভাস দিয়কচোন।

উত্তৰ : মই ২০০২ চনত কটন মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰা ইংৰাজী বিষয়ত স্নাতক ডিগ্ৰী আৰু ২০০৪ চনত বেনাৰস হিন্দু বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰা ইংৰাজী বিষয়ত স্নাতকোত্তৰ ডিগ্ৰী লাভ কৰিছিলোঁ। ২০০৪ চনৰ শেষৰফালে NET (JRF) আৰু SLET পৰীক্ষাত অৱতীৰ্ণ হৈছিলোঁ; বিজাল্ট ওলাইছিল ২০০৫ চনত। ২০০৪ চনত দুখন কলেজত অংশকালীন সহকাৰী অধ্যাপক হিচাপে কাম কৰিছিলোঁ যদিও ২০০৫ চনত NET (JRF) আৰু SLET পৰীক্ষাৰ বিজাল্ট ওলোৱাৰ পাছত পূৰ্ণকালীন সহকাৰী অধ্যাপক হিচাপে নিযুক্তি পাইও-প্ৰথমতে গোলাঘাটৰ কমাৰগাঁও কলেজত (জুলাই ২০০৫) আৰু দ্বিতীয়তে ইটানগৰৰ ৰাজীৱ গান্ধী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত (ছেপ্তেম্বৰ ২০০৫)। ২০০৬ চনত মই সুঁতি সলাই গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত অসমীয়া বিভাগত যোগ দিওঁ (নৱেম্বৰ, ২০০৬)। তেতিয়াৰে পৰা এই বিভাগতে আছোঁ।

সম্পাদক : ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ সৈতে আপোনাৰ স্মৰণীয় মুহূৰ্ত্ত বিশেষ?

উত্তৰ : বহু বছৰ শিক্ষকতা কৰা সূত্ৰে বহু ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীক লগ পালোঁ। আটাইকে সমান দৃষ্টিৰে চাইছিলোঁ।

অৱশ্যে উত্তীৰ্ণ হোৱাৰ পাছত কোনো-কোনোৱে ওচৰ সম্পৰ্ক ৰাখিছে। অস্তৰ উজাৰি পঢ়ুৱাইছোঁ, শুভকামনা জনাইছোঁ, জাতিটো আৰু ভাষাটোৰ প্ৰতি সদা-সতৰ্ক কৰি ৰাখিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছোঁ। বহু কথা শিকিছোঁ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ পৰা। তেওঁলোকৰ একোটি কথাই জ্ঞান-সাধনাৰ বাবেও উৎসাহিত কৰিছে। বহু বছৰ আগেয়ে ছাত্ৰী এগৰাকীয়ে সুধিছিল - ভাল মানুহ কোন? আজিও ভাল মানুহৰ সংজ্ঞা বিচাৰি আছোঁ।

সম্পাদক : আপোনাৰ অচিৰেই প্ৰকাশ হ'বলগীয়া গ্ৰন্থৰ বিষয়ে জনাবচোন।

উত্তৰ : চাৰিখন গ্ৰন্থৰ পাণ্ডুলিপি প্ৰায় সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈ আছে- শেষ স্পৰ্শ সম্ভৱ হৈ উঠা নাই। এখন নাটক সম্পৰ্কীয় প্ৰবন্ধৰ সংকলন, দুখন সমালোচনা গ্ৰন্থ, এখন কবিতাৰ কিতাপ। নিত্য-নতুন কামে প্ৰত্যাহ্বান জনাই থাকে; পুৰণি লেখাৰ পূৰ্ণত্ৰয় বেছিভাগ সময়তে সম্ভৱ নহয়। যি কৰিলোঁ কৰিলোঁ; মেটবোৰ লিৰিকি-বিদাৰি থাকিবলৈ সময় আৰু আগ্ৰহ বিচাৰি নাপাওঁ। তথাপি, ইয়াৰে এখন বা দুখন গ্ৰন্থ এইবছৰতে প্ৰকাশ হৈ ওলাব পাৰে হয়তো।

সম্পাদক : আপোনাৰ প্ৰিয় তথা আজৰি সময়ৰ প্ৰিয় কাৰ্য?

উত্তৰ : প্ৰিয় কিতাপবোৰৰ বেছিভাগেই সলনি হৈ থাকে। শংকৰদেৱ-মাধৱদেৱ-বেজবৰুৱা-জ্যোতিপ্ৰসাদ সলনি নহয়, শ্যেঙ্কপীয়েৰ-এলিয়ট-য়েটছ, হোমাৰ, ওভিদ, ছ'ফ'ক্লিছ, ভাৰ্জিল, গ্যেটে কাষতে থাকে অহৰহ।

আজৰি সময়ত ল'ৰাটোৰ লগত খেলোঁ, তিনিও ফুৰোঁ, কেতিয়াবা ঘৰ চাফা কৰোঁ, চিনেমা চাওঁ।

সম্পাদক : মহাবিদ্যালয় পৰ্যায়ৰ শিক্ষার্থীসকলৰ প্ৰতি আপোনাৰ উপদেশ?

উত্তৰ : নিজৰ বিষয়টোৰ পৰম্পৰা সম্পৰ্কে অৱগত হ'ব লাগে। কথাবোৰ পুংখানুপুংখভাৱে জানিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে। নিয়মানুবৰ্তিতা আৰু সময়ৰ

সদ্ব্যৱহাৰ অতি দৰকাৰী। পাৰিবাৰিক আৰু সামাজিক সৌষ্ঠৱ বক্ষা কৰি চলিব লাগে।

সম্পাদক : সাম্প্ৰতিক কালত অসমীয়া ভাষা-সাহিত্যৰ ভৱিষ্যত সম্পৰ্কে আপোনাৰ অভিমত?

উত্তৰ : অসমীয়া সাহিত্য সম্পৰ্কে মই আশাবাদী। এচাম নতুন-লেখক-লেখিকাই নিষ্ঠাবে, ভালদৰে লিখি আছে। গৱেষণাধৰ্মী প্ৰবন্ধ-পাতি, গ্ৰন্থ ইত্যাদিৰ বিষয়ে বৰকৈ আলোচনা নহয় যদিও এই দিশত আমাৰ সাহিত্য এতিয়া বাককৈয়ে সমৃদ্ধ।

সম্পাদক : আমাৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলে অসমীয়া ভাষা-সাহিত্য কিদৰে চৰ্চা কৰা উচিত?

উত্তৰ : শব্দ শিকিব লাগে — কাৰণ মনৰ ভাৱ প্ৰকাশ কৰিবলৈ শব্দ লাগে। শব্দবোৰ সজাবলৈ বীতি লাগে, বস লাগে আৰু বহু কিবাকিবি লাগে। সাহিত্য-পৰম্পৰাৰ লগত হোৱা পৰিচয়ৰ ফলত এই লগাবোৰ পোৱা যায় সুন্দৰকৈ। ভালদৰে লিখিবলৈ ল'লে ভাল সাহিত্য পঢ়িব লাগে, নিজৰ সংবেদনা আৰু চিন্তন-মনন সুন্দৰ আৰু সূক্ষ্মদৰ্শী কৰি তুলিব লাগে।

সম্পাদক : অসমীয়া ভাষা-সংস্কৃতিক বিশ্ব-দৰবাৰত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰাত যুৱ প্ৰজন্মৰ কৰণীয় কি বুলি আপুনি ভাবে?

উত্তৰ : ভাষাটো ভালদৰে শিকিব লাগিব, নিষ্ঠাবে সাহিত্য সৃষ্টি কৰিব লাগিব। অনুবাদ সাহিত্যত মনোনিবেশ কৰাটো অতি জৰুৰী।

সম্পাদক : আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয় আলোচনী “বৰটোলা” ষষ্ঠ সংখ্যা (২০২২-২৩ বৰ্ষৰ) বাবে আপোনাৰ পৰামৰ্শ তথা ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্বৰ বিষয়ে কিছু মন্তব্য আগবঢ়াব বুলি আশা ৰাখিলোঁ।

উত্তৰ : “বৰটোলা” ষষ্ঠ সংখ্যাৰ বাবে মোক এইখিনি কথা ক'বলৈ সুযোগ দিয়া বাবে সম্পাদক আৰু তত্ত্বাৱধায়ক মহোদয়ক মোৰ কৃতজ্ঞতা জনাইছোঁ। আলোচনীখনে সম্ভাৱ্য সকলো দিশতে পোহৰ পেলাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰাটো ভাল। সামাজিক দিশবোৰৰ গুৰুত্ব উন্মোচন কৰাটো আৰু সাহিত্যিক সমাজৰ

মনোবজ্জক তথা গতি-নিৰ্ণায়ক কবি বাখিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰাটো আলোচনীখনৰ পক্ষে গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ হ'ব বুলি ভাবিছোঁ।

আলোচনী এখনে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীক অনুভব আৰু চিন্তাৰ বাবে এখন মঞ্চ গঢ়ি দিয়ে। 'বৰটোলা' ও এনে এখন মঞ্চ। ইয়াৰ সামাজিক আৰু সাহিত্যিক মূল্য দিনে দিনে বৃদ্ধি পাবক — এই আশা মনতে পুহিছোঁ।

সম্পাদক : আপোনাৰ বহুমূলীয়া সময় ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি আমাৰ বাবে ইমান গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ, মনোগ্ৰাহী আৰু অতিকৈ প্ৰাসংগিক বক্তব্য ৰখাৰ বাবে আপোনাক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছোঁ।

আপোনাৰ ভৱিষ্যত সাহিত্যিক কৰ্মৰাজিলৈ অধীৰ আগ্ৰহেৰে বাট চাই ব'লো। শেষত আপোনাৰ সুস্বাস্থ্য আৰু দীৰ্ঘায়ু কামনা কৰিলোঁ।

হাঁহিব লেছেবি :



এটা শ্ৰেণীত দুটা ল'ৰাই কাজিয়া কৰি আছিল।
মনিটৰে আহি ক'লে : স্কুলত কাজিয়া কৰা নিষেধ বুলি তোমালোকে নাজানা নেকি ?
ল'ৰা কেইটাই উত্তৰ দিলে : আমি চিঞৰ বাখৰ কৰি কাজিয়া কৰা নাই নহয়,
আমি মনে মনেহে কাজিয়া কৰিছোঁ।

William Blake

Ujjal Mahanta
B.Com 2nd Semester

William Blake (28 November 1757-12 August 1827) was an English poet, painter and printmaker largely unrecognized during his life. Blake is now considered a seminal figure in the history of poetry and visual art of the Romantic age. Some of the first books of poems - "Poetical Sketches" was published in 1783 which was followed by "Songs of Innocence" in 1789 and "Song of Experience" in 1794. Showing the two contrary states of the human soul, Blake points out the effects of the Industrial Revolution in England and anticipated the establishment of a new Jerusalem.

'The Lamb', a poem from William Blake's "Songs of Innocence" illustrative of the true soul Innocence presented in the form of a Dialogue between a child and a lamb :

"Little Lamb, who made thee?
Don't thou know who make thee?
Grace thee life, and bid thee feed.
By the stream and over the mead;
Gave thee clothing of delight.
Softest clothing, woolly, bright;
There is obvious symbolism



according through the two stanzas. It's no mistake that Blake choosed a lamb to speak to in the poem that is clearly a biblical allusion. The main theme is to praise the Lord for creating such a beautiful world and the virtuous creatures within in the line. "He becomes a child" Blake, honors Jesus for coming to the earth sacrificing himself for all mankind. Blake wrote the similar nature poem "The Tiger"

The Tiger is a reflection on the dual picture of the tiger both beautiful and fear-some. Blake, presents nature in this poem as a mystery to human perception, full of contradictions. He speculates. God could make both the tiger and the lamb in such a wonderful way.

My Favourite Poem

Deepjit Baruah
B.Com 2nd Semester

Harlem

Langston Hughes was born in 1902 in Joplin, Missouri. His real name was James Langston Hughes. In the early 1920s Hughes left his studies to participate in the contemporary Jazz and Blues activities in nearby Harlem.

By the time he graduated in 1929 and he was already recognized as a promising poet publishing his poetry in Crisis (1923-24) and in Alain Locke's anthology 'The New Negro' (1925). During the 1950s Hughes published several poems which were followed by the montage of a 'Dream Deferred' in 1951. It is in this volume that Hughes famous poem "Harlem" was included:

"What happened to a dream deferred?"
"Does it dry up"

"like a raisin in the sun?"
Or fester like a sore

And then run?

Does it stink like rotten meat?"



In "Harlem" "What happens to a dream deferred" this question echoes throughout American culture, from Broadway to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. speeches. It would

not be an exaggeration to say that every time the "American dream" is invoked, Hughes's question is, there asking what conditions make it possible, and why for so many it seems little more than a trap or an illusion, or a promise that no longer meaningfully obtains.

The poet highlighted the dreams of African-Americans during the 1950s which didn't get fulfilled. In the early 1950s African-Americans were still racially isolated and they were treated as second

class citizens. The speaker uses intense comparisons to still the image of a postponed dream. The speaker imagines the dream drying up festering, stinking, crusting over and finally exploding. The poet speaks about the African-Americans who have not got a favorable atmosphere to dream big or dream at all as they used to live in all environment of oppression.

Reference : www. History. Com The collected works Lings Hughes Arnold Ram person. Google books

কবিতাৰ পাপৰি :

"কেনি মোৰা বাটৰুৱা আন্ধাৰ বাটত ?
সমুখত সুকলি পথাৰ
আকাশ ধবশী চুমৈ দূৰ দিগন্তত
ক'তো তাৰ নাই পাবাপাব।"

কবি- যতীন্দ্ৰনাথ দূৰবা

Corporate Social Responsibility in India: Its Evolution

Dr. Kabita Kalita
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CSR or Corporate Social Responsibility is a managerial concept where social and environmental issues are taken up by companies while dealing with various stakeholders. The term CSR does not have a definition which is universally accepted by all but the main concept is centered around the belief that business have a sense of responsibility towards the society. CSR helps companies to achieve a balance between its organizational goals and its social goals. The CSR programmes can be implemented in companies as part of its broader programme or in a piecemeal approach.

On April 1, 2014, India became the first country in the world which legally mandated corporate social responsibility. The new rule listed in Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 in India made it mandatory for companies with a turnover of INR 10 billion (US\$140 Million) or more, or

a net worth of INR 5 billion (US\$ 70 million) or more, or net profit of INR 50 million (US\$ 699,125) or more to spend two percent of their average net profit for the past three years on CSR. (S. Choudhury, 2020)

Prior to this landmark achievement in the field of corporate social responsibility, Religious traditions of dharma seva has always existed in India since centuries which enabled to create a relationship between the privileged and the under privileged. Though the term CSR is new to India, but the concept dates back to the Mauryan time, where ancient philosophers like Kautilya gave importance to ethics while conducting business. During the first world war, there was an industrial fight among the business leaders who arose due to a new wave of corporate philanthropy which led Mahatma Gandhi to evolve the Principle of Trusteeship.

In the 1990's with the opening of



the Indian Economy, it became important for the companies in India to match the international standards. The western industries were more concerned about the environmental and social issues, thus, making it necessary for the Indian industries to comply with them.

The first phase (1850-1914)

The first phase of Corporate Social Responsibility in India was driven by charity and philanthropy. The CSR initiatives were also influenced by culture, religious beliefs, family values and traditions. During this period, the wealthy merchants of the country shared a part of their wealth by building temples and places of religious importance. They also made huge charitable contributions to the society during famines and epidemics. But with the start of colonial rule in India during the 1850's and advent of industrial families like Tata, Godrej, Birla the shape of CSR

changed. These families were concerned with both the social and economic development.

These phase of CSR though brought about transformations in the field of Corporate Social Responsibility and developed the social conditions of people in the country but it was also observed that the efforts to develop the society was not selfless and driven by religious motives but it also included political objectives.

Present state of Corporate social responsibility in India :

In the present situation, it has been observed that business houses cannot work in isolation. Their activities have a direct impact on the consumers, shareholders, the employees and also the society at large. The main aim of companies in the present situation is not profit maximization alone. They also have to utilize resources for the betterment of the community.

The provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility in India was first incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013. These rules were included in a separate section under Section 135, Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014. The Act was further amended in the year 2019 and

Schedule VII was incorporated which states mandatory provisions for incorporation of Corporate Social Responsibility in the country. (Singla, 2018)

It is also to be noted that in India the expenses made towards CSR activities are not eligible for deduction under the Income Tax Act.

অমৃত বাণী :-



স্নেহে স্বর্গ নাগালে স্নেহে বৈকুণ্ঠ নাগালে, সুজলা-সুবলা অসম ভূমিত মই
বানে বানে জন্ম গ'ম।

— পিয়লি বুকল

International Entrance Exams - For Students Who Want to Study Overseas

Dr. Raju Subba
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Thousands of aspirants migrate to various parts of the world every year to complete their higher studies. Whilst the global study abroad scene has opened up tremendously to accommodate students of all academic backgrounds and interests, there are still certain pre-set academic standards that need to be met in order to gain admission to a university or college abroad. These are achieved by clearing competitive international entrance exams. Good performances in competitive 'study abroad' exams also help you to win scholarships and other forms of financial aid. Some of the most popular, and most important international entrance exams include the **SAT, MCAT, LSAT, GMAT, GRE, IELTS and the TOEFL**. These are required for admission to universities

and colleges in various countries across the globe. At times, the need may be a combination of one or more of these and other tests/examinations specific to that country and its education system.

TOEFL AND IELTS

The Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) and the International English Language Testing System (IELTS) probably top the list with regard to the sheer number of students across the world needing to undertake one or the other to demonstrate English language proficiency. The widest possible selection of universities and colleges accept TOEFL scores, including the top 100 in the UK, US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The IELTS is a mandatory exam for Indian and other non-native English speakers,

especially in the Commonwealth countries, for entry into most reputed universities and colleges overseas, and occasionally for immigration requirements as well. The TOEFL is held throughout the year, usually on weekends. The IELTS, conducted by the British Council, is held in 71 centres spread all over the country, over four times a month.

The TOEFL Test is a standardized test usually conducted to evaluate the proficiency of a person in the English language. All the four aspects of communication which are, Speaking, Reading, listening, and writing are integrated into the TOEFL Test to judge the test takers level of competency in the language. Moreover, by taking the test, the individual becomes familiar with the method of speaking or writing in the academic settings. First conducted in 1964, the TOEFL Tests have grown in acceptance and recognition and today it is considered to be one of the most accepted forms of testing the English language skills in a person. Hence, it provides a number of advantages to the individual taking the TOEFL Test.

Academic Advantage: Being awarded a high score in TOEFL Tests proves your competency in English and this gives you an edge over the others in the university. A high score also enhances your chances to gain admission into the top league

universities if you are trying to get into one. One of the biggest advantages is that you will never feel out of place anywhere in the world, especially among your peers in your college or university as you will be one among them and not be segregated due to lack of knowledge of English. The greatest advantage is definitely the fact that you will be considered with high regard for having a good score in the TOEFL Test as it is a highly advanced test and gaining a good score that gives the University a good impression of your ability.

Professional Advantage: Today some business organizations have made it mandatory to show a high TOEFL Test score in order to gain employment. The result of globalization is that today more business organizations have a mixed population of people who speak less of a particular language and more of English which has become a global language. So with a high TOEFL Test score, it is possible for you to get into one of the blue chip companies around the world.

Personal Advantage: By taking the TOEFL Test and scoring high, you are at a level above the rest as you are equipped with the knowledge of your proficiency in the English language. This gives you a boost and the confidence to speak up rather than being a passive participant in group discussions and meetings. By taking the test you are highly benefitted as it gives

you the power of communication.

GRE

The Graduate Record Examination (GRE) is another popular examination among Indian students aspiring to study in the US or Canada. It is a fairly standardized test that measures the verbal, mathematical and general analytical skills of the candidate, though the format has undergone quite a few changes over the years. It is an admission requirement for many graduate courses, especially in engineering and the sciences, in the US.

What Is a Good GRE Score?

For most schools and fields, a good GRE score falls at the 80th percentile, or 159 verbal and 161 quantitative. Some programs accept scores as low as the 60th percentile: 154 verbal and 155 quantitative. Scores at the 90th percentile, 163 verbal and 165 quantitative, provide ample doctoral opportunities. GRE analytical writing scores above 4.5 are acceptable, and those above 5.0 are excellent. Quantitative and verbal scores range from 130 to 170, and analytical writing scores range from zero to six. The GRE can be taken multiple times, and scores are valid for five years. GRE prep courses can prepare test takers with strategies and practice exams.

GRE General Test fast facts

Duration: 3 hours and 45 minutes

Test dates: Computer test administered

year-round in most locations around the world; paper test available October, November, and February wherever the computer test is not available

Score: Verbal Reasoning: 130–170 in one-point increments; **Quantitative Reasoning:** 130–170 in one-point increments; **Analytical Writing:** 0–6 in half-point increments

GRE Subject Tests

Some graduate schools also require or recommend that applicants submit scores for the GRE Subject Test, of which there are seven:

- Biology
- Chemistry
- Literature in English
- Mathematics
- Physics
- Psychology

These paper tests measure students' knowledge about specific subjects and are intended for students with an undergraduate major or extensive background in a certain subject area. Even if the schools you are applying to do not require a GRE Subject Test, taking one in a subject in which you excel can help you stand out among the applicant pool.

GMAT

Management aspirants need to take the Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT), which is an admissions assessment for business colleges. Average

GMAT scores are in the range of 570-580. However, for top school admissions a score of at least 700 is almost mandatory. New sections have been introduced recently, such as Integrated Reasoning, which have made the test more competitive than before. GMAT test is available throughout the world in more than 500 locations. The slots have to be booked in advance.

Average GMAT Scores: Total GMAT scores range from 200 to 800, and the average total GMAT score is currently 565. According to GMAC—the organization that administers the GMAT exam—two-thirds of test takers score between 400 and 600!

What is a good GMAT Score for YOUR Goals?

A good GMAT score is one that fits within the range of scores your MBA program usually looks for or accepts. You can find average GMAT scores and other statistics on the "Admissions" tab of our business school profiles. Compare your scores to the schools on your list to see how you compete. Many business schools tend to focus on the GMAT total score, which means that you may make up for weakness in one area by being strong in another. For example, if your quantitative skills are better than your verbal skills, they'll help pull up your total score—although some of the more selective schools say they prefer to see math and verbal sub-scores that are balanced.

SAT

The Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) test required for entry into some universities in US, if a person has not completed an equivalent, is of two types - the Reasoning Test to check the general writing skills and grammar and the Subject Test to check a candidate's knowledge in the subject chosen. The SAT is owned, developed and conducted by the College Board of the United States of America. Within the USA the SAT is offered seven times a year generally on the first Saturdays of October, November, December, January, March, May and June. Most other countries follow the same dates.

What Is a Good Score on the SAT?

The national average for the new SAT is 1500, so any score above that is, by definition, above average. Whether a score is "good" or not depends on the caliber of school the student hopes to attend. According to the Princeton Review, given decent grades, a 1500 is probably adequate for a lot of four-year colleges, though it may not be enough to overcome poor grades or other deficiencies. If a student wishes to attend a top university, a score of at least 2000 is probably a more realistic goal. However, all schools have their own criteria and their own standards and the SAT is rarely used as the sole criterion for denying acceptance.

Each section of the SAT is scored out of 800. Only about five percent

students score 700 and above in any given section. Less than one percent of test takers score perfectly or even near perfectly. Colleges usually set minimum standards for both individual section scores as well as a minimum standard for the combined score.

LSAT

The Law School Admission Test, administered by the Law School Admission Council, is required by almost every law school accredited by the American Bar Association. It too measures reading and reasoning skills rather than specific knowledge, particularly key skills that are necessary to be a successful law student. "This is a test of skills we all have on some level, skills that are used in college work. The test does not require any specialized background knowledge, but it does presume a general level of knowledge that can be expected of college-educated test takers, as the test is for undergraduates or those who have completed an undergraduate degree. But we make sure not to presume background knowledge that is too arcane or obscure. We also work to ensure that the test is not more accessible to one part of the population than another. The test has five multiple-choice sections: reading comprehension, analytical reasoning, two logical reasoning sections, and an unscored section with new questions the LSAC is testing. There is also an unscored writing

question (per usual, a mystery). Each section lasts 35 minutes.

LSAT fast facts

Duration: 3 hours

Test dates: September, December, February, June

Score: 120-180 scale

MCAT

The Medical College Admission Test is administered by the Association of American Medical Colleges. Most U.S. and Canadian medical schools require MCAT scores as part of the admission packet. The MCAT tests specific scientific knowledge in three areas, as well as critical **thinking and reasoning skills:**

Biological and Biochemical Foundations of Living Systems
Chemical and Physical Foundations of Biological Systems
Psychological, Social, and Biological Foundations of Behavior
Critical Analysis and Reasoning Skills

MCAT fast facts

Duration: 7 hours and 30 minutes (including breaks)

Test dates: Year-round in most locations

Score: 472-528 scale

These tests are just one of the tools admission committees use to decide who will do well in their program. They help them compare you to other applicants and determine the best students to admit to the program. With years of experience, most schools understand how test scores



correspond with student performance, and they know what the test scores tell them. Don't stress too much about the grade you *should* get, and just focus on doing your best work. Your hard work will pay off for the right reasons.

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Words of Nectar :

The best doctor in the world are doctor diet, doctor quiet and doctor marryman.
 — Jonathan Swift

Poverty as a Challenge

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Meaning :

Poverty refers to a situation where people are unable to meet their basic necessities of life i.e food, clothing, shelter, education and health facilities. When people are unable to meet their basic requirements they undergo pain and sufferings which results in loss of health and efficiency and generation after

generation they live in poverty, grow in poverty and die in poverty. Poverty multiplies itself.

Measures of Poverty :

Absolute poverty-It refers to the total number of people living below the poverty line. Poverty line refers to a cut off point on the line of distribution which divides the population as poor and non poor.

Relative Poverty- It refers to poverty of people, in comparison to other people, regions or nations

Causes of Poverty

Low level of National Product-

Net National Product is miserably low as compared to its size of population and its obvious consequence is the low per capita income. According to UNO norms, the per capita income of the country falls in the category of the poorest countries.

Low rate of growth-

GDP is considered to be an indicator of economic growth and it is seen that the growth rate of GDP has been quite low during the planning period which has sustained poverty

Inflationary spiral-

Inflation is the general increase in the price level. Inflation compounds poverty. It erodes real income of the households. People above the poverty line and those who are below the poverty line are compelled to suffer deprivation over a long period of time.

Capital Deficiency-

Capital is considered to be a principle drivers of economic growth. But shortage of capital reflects low productive capacity. Low productive capacity which results in low employment opportunities which aggravates poverty.

Lack of able and efficient entrepreneurs-

The growth rate of GDP needs efficient and skilled entrepreneurs but it is disheartening to know that India lacks entrepreneurial skill and as a result production activity has failed to gather momentum implying that we have failed to tackle poverty

Lack of Infrastructure-

Economic and social infrastructure serves as the foundation of growth and development. Economic infrastructure includes transport, energy and communication and social infrastructure includes education, health and housing services but lack of such infrastructure facilities aggravates poverty

Outdated Social Institutions-

The social structure of our country is full of outdated traditions and institutions like caste system and joint family system. Such traditions and institutions obstruct dynamic changes in the economy. Chronic unemployment and underemployment in India is a country sustaining chronic unemployment and underemployment. Poverty is just a reflection of unemployment

Inequalities of income-

The unequal distribution of income and assets has led to the persistence of poverty in India.

High level of indebtedness-

Unemployment or underemployment

and the casual nature of work has compelled people to borrow money from informal sources who charge an exponential high rate of interest which has resulted in indebtedness and is responsible for poverty.

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)-

This programme was launched in villages in April 1999. It replaced the earlier programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training for Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) etc. Under this programme, a large number of small enterprises were established in rural areas. The small enterprises were organized as individual enterprises as well as collective basis as Self Help Groups (SHGs).

Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGSY)-

This scheme was launched on 1st September 2001. The main objective of this scheme is to provide employment opportunity to the surplus works, to focus on the development of regional economic and social conditions, to focus on the development of infrastructure. The scheme aims to provide additional and supplementary wage employment by undertaking labour intensive work, thereby providing food security and increasing nutritional levels.

Pradhan Mantri Gramoday Yojana (PGY)-

It was launched in 2001. It aims at improving the standard of living of the rural people by developing five important areas viz, health, primary education, drinking water, housing and roads.

Swarnjayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)-

This scheme was launched on December 1, 1997. The main objective of this scheme is to provide self employment or wage employment to urban unemployed or underemployed persons in the urban areas. It seeks to provide gainful employment through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures or provision of wage employment.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)-

Under this scheme, all those who are willing to work at the minimum wage are offered work for a minimum period of 100 days. Those seeking employment are to report in those rural areas where the employment programme is being launched.

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)-

The scheme is for providing employment to educated unemployed. The scheme provides a loan of upto Rs. 1 lakh for opening his/her own enterprise and Rs. 2 lakh for other activities.

Poverty Alleviation Programmes- A Critical Assessment

- * The administration and concerned staff were inefficient and could not work effectively as there was lots of complex procedures involved and moreover there was no one to monitor the follow up action
- * The incharge of the programmes favoured only the educated, rich and resourceful persons as against the poor
- * Remote areas and poor households located in the interiors of the villages were neglected owing to the constraints of accessibility
- * The institutions which were needed to provide facilities like credit, marketing etc were not supportive
- * The definition of poor was vague and as a result many 'non poor' took the advantage of the programmes
- * The poverty alleviation programmes were mostly state sponsored and it lacked active

অমৃত বাণী :-

পাপ শরীরের পরা নহয়
 মনর পরা গুটি হয়,
 ফিরানেই গঙ্গা স্নান দকরা কিয়
 পকান পানীয়ে শরীরেই পরিষ্কার করে
 মানসিকতা নহয়।
 — চন্দক

participation of the people
 * The strategy of poverty alleviation programmes was not linked with the overall development strategy and did nothing to modify the overall functioning of the economy.

Conclusion :
 The main objective of all the policies had been attaining balanced economic development with equity and social justice. No doubt that the government has spent huge amount of money on the poverty alleviation programmes but certainly the desired results are not available due to inefficient delivery mechanism of the government along with large scale corruption. Hence eradication of poverty has been a great challenge.

Micro Finance: An Overview

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1. Introduction :

It is also known as micro credit. The concept micro finance was first initiated in the year 1976 in Bangladesh by Dr. Mohammad Yunus. It is the provision of loans and other financial services to the poor. It refers to loans, savings insurance, transfer services, micro credit and other financial products targeted at low-income clients. India has been able to develop its own model of micro finance organizations in the form of savings and credit groups known as the self-help groups (SHGs), which are bank linked. In other words, it is a concept of economic empowerment of the poor through formation and nurturing of self-help groups (SHGs). These self-help groups are mainly formed and managed by women and this has become an instrument, which has led to women's empowerment and social change (Das & Sarma, 2022).

2. Meaning and Concept :

The term Micro-Finance is

consisting of two words i.e., micro and finance. Micro means small and finance means money and monetary services. It is a special category of financial services, targeting small businesses and individuals who lack access to traditional financial resources from banking institutions. Microfinance, also referred to as microcredit, is targeted for low-income or unemployed individuals who can't otherwise access other financial services (Capital.Com, 2022). Prof Md. Yunus, 2006 Nobel Peace Prize winner defines Micro Finance as, "availability of loans to rural people without obtaining collateral for income generating purposes in order to reduce the poverty levels."

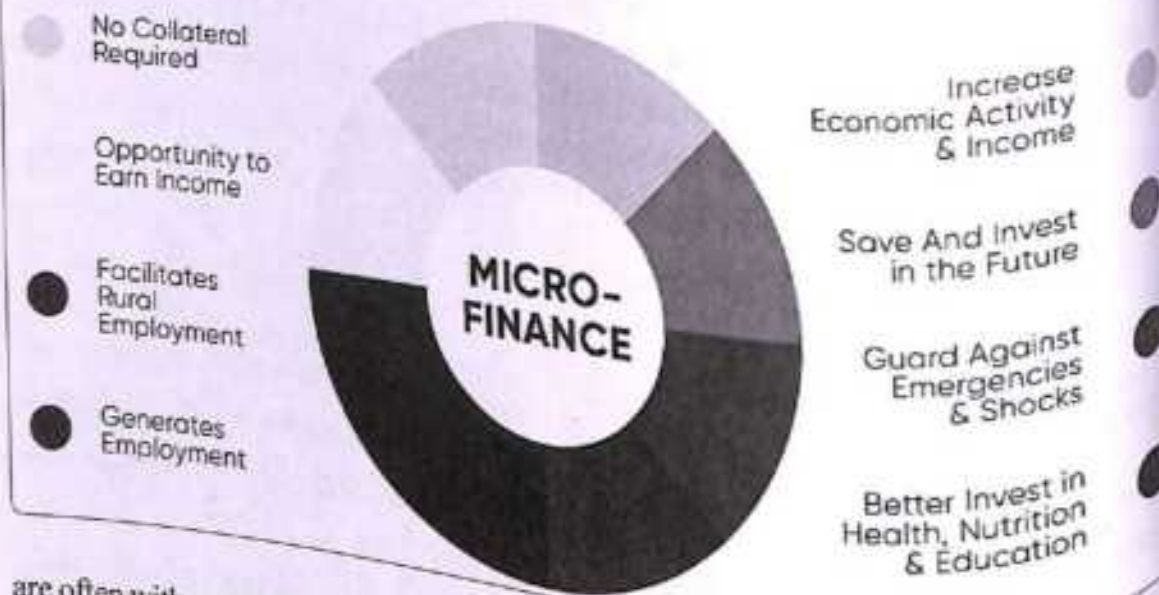
3. Components of Micro Finance :

Micro Credit: It is a small amount of money loaned to a client by a bank or other institution. Micro credit is often offered without collateral, to an individual or through group lending.

Micro Savings: These savings accounts

MICROFINANCE

Benefits of Microfinance



are often without minimum balance requirement. It helps low-income households save in order to meet unexpected expenses and plan for future investments.

Micro Insurance:

It is an economic instrument characterized by low premium designed to service low-income people and helps in mitigating risks affecting property and health.

Remittances: There are transfer of funds from people in one place to people in another, usually across borders to family and friends.

4. Benefits of Micro Finance :

Source: Compiled by Author

- Provide adequate and timely credit to poor and low-income people.
- Help poor people to get out of poverty.

- Provide basic financial services to underprivileged people.
- Improve quality of life.
- Mobilize financial resources.
- Create opportunity for self-employment.
- Train rural people.



Source: Compiled by Author

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Communication Barriers

Akash Sarkar
Alumnus

Communication Barriers :

Introduction :

Communication barrier is anything that prevents us from receiving and understanding the messages, information, ideas and thoughts. There barriers may be related to the messages, internal barriers, external barriers etc. The basic barriers of effective communication are briefly discussed below :-

1) Physical Barriers :

These are a result of our surrounding. Noise, technical disturbance, outdated equipments, distant location, office doors, separate areas for people of different areas, large office spaces, old technology and lack of appropriate infrastructure can lead to problems in transmission of messages. The physical noise in crowd area may also interrupt in communication.

2) Organizational Structure Barrier :

Communication problems our when

the systems, structures and processes in the organization are not clear or have gaps in them. If the chain of command is not clear, a person may not know whom to contact for a particular issue. Inappropriate information transmission system, lack of supervision, and unclear role and responsibility demarcations lead to confusion and inefficiency.

3) B. Language Barriers :

Language can create many obstacles in communication. Literally, people from different regions and countries may interpret the same words differently. Difficult words, subject specific terminology, unfamiliar expression and ambiguous works having multiple meanings, create hurdles in communicating. It is also a fact that the linguistic ability of various people in the work place is different. Some may be proficient in the language while others may possess just basic skills. Therefore, it is important to



use clear, simple easily understood language in most of your official communications.

4) B. Cultural Barriers :

Understanding cultural aspects of communication refers to having knowledge of different cultures in order to communicate effectively with cross culture people.

Understanding various culture in this era of globalization is an absolute necessity as the existence of cultural differences between people from various countries, regions tribes and religions, where words and symbols may be interpreted differently can result in communication barriers and miscommunications. Multinational companies offer special courses and documents to familiarize their staff with

the culture of the country where they are based for work.

5. Emotional Barriers :

One of the chief barriers to open and free communication is the emotional barrier. Anger, fear of criticism or ridicule, mistrust of person, suspicion of intentions, jealousy, anxiety and many more feelings and sentiments we carry within us, affect our communication ability and quality. A person who is upset and disturbed can not pass on or receive information appropriately and objectively. His emotions will color his perceptions and assessment of the communication.

6. Attitude Barrier :

Personal attitude of employees can affect communication within the organization. A proactive, motivated

worker will facilitate the communication process, whereas dissatisfied, disgruntled, shy, introvert or lazy employee can delay, hesitate in taking the initiative, or refuse to communicate. Attitude problem can be addressed by good management and regular interaction with staff members.

7. Perception Barriers :

Each one of us perceive the world differently and this causes problems in communicating. The same content is seen and interpreted differently, by two people and therein lies the root cause of miscommunications and misunderstandings.

8. Physiological Barrier :

Ill health, poor eyesight, hearing difficulties or any other physiological problems can be hurdles to effective interaction with others.

9. Technology Barriers :

In today's world, communication modes are primarily technology driven. This communication technology is being constantly upgraded or new formats emerge ever so frequently. Anyone who is not tech friendly struggles to communicate effectively via the medium.

Moreover, an individual is faced with a huge amount of information everyday in the form of emails, texts and social updates. Multitasking is the norms these days. The information overload and trying to accomplish too many things

together can result in gaps in communication and miscommunication

10. Gender Barriers :

Men and women communicate differently. The reason for this lies in the wiring of a man's and women's brains. Men talk in a linear, logical and compartmentalized manner whereas the women case both logic and emotion, and are more verbose. This may be the cause of communication problem in an office where both men and woman work side by side. Men can be held guilty of providing insufficient information. While women may be blamed for providing too much detail.

How to overcome communication Barriers :

As in the previous section we have discussed the major barriers of communication. Now, let us talk about how to overcome these barriers of communication.

1. Eliminating differences in perceptions :

The organization should ensure that it is recruiting right individuals on the job. It is the responsibility of the interviewer to ensure that the interviewee has command over the written and spoken language. There should be proper induction program so that the policies of the company are clear to all the employees. There should be proper trainings conducted for required employees (for eg. Voice and Accent training).

2. Use of simple language :

Use of simple and clear words should be emphasized. Use of ambiguous work and jargons should be avoided.

3. Reduction and elimination of noise levels :

Noise is the main communication barrier which must be overcome on priority basis. It is essential to identify the source of noise and then eliminate that source.

4. Active Listening :

Listen attentively and carefully. There is a difference between "Listening" and "hearing." Active listening means hearing with proper understanding of the message that is heard. By asking questions the speaker can ensure whether his/her message is understood or not by the receiver in the same terms as intended by the speaker.

5. Emotional state :

During communication one should make effective use of body language. He/she should not show their emotions while communication as the receiver might misinterpret the message being delivered. For example, if the conveyer of the message is in a bad mood than the receiver might think that the information being delivered is not good.

6. Simple Organizational Structure :

The organizational structure should

not be complex. The number of hierarchical levels should be optimum. There should be an ideal span of control within the organization. Sincere the organization structure, more effective will be the communication.

7. Avoid information Overload :

The managers should know how to prioritize their work. They should spend quality time with their subordinates and should listen to their problems and feedbacks effectively.

8. Give Constructive Feedback :

Avoid giving negative feedback. The contents of the feedback might be negative, but it should be delivered constructively. Constructive feedback will lead to effective communication between the superior & subordinate.

9. Proper Media Selection :

The manager should properly select the medium of communication. Simple message should be conveyed orally. Face to face interaction or meetings of written means of communication should be encouraged for delivering complex messages reminders can be given by using written means of communication such as Memos, Notices etc.

10. Flexibility in meeting the targets

For effective communication

organization the managers should ensure that the individuals are meeting their targets timely without skipping the formal channels of communication. There should not be much pressure on employees to meet their targets.

Conclusion : Communication is not a one way street. To have others open up to us. We must open ourselves. By overcoming the

four Barriers to communication, (we can ensure that the statement we are making is not just heard, but also understood, by the person we are speaking with. In this way, we can be confident that our point has expressed)

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অমৃত বাণী :-



জীবন যাত্রার ঘাট-প্রতিঘাতত যেনেকৈ কৃষ্টিৰ ৰূপান্তৰ হয়, সংস্কৃতিৰ
আগমণীয়ে জীবন যাত্রাত তেনেকৈ আওৰাই যায়। গতিকে
জীবন যাত্রাৰ গণত কৃষ্টি, সংস্কৃতি
জ্ঞানমুখীভাৱে জড়িত।

— বিষ্ণুধৰ্মদাস বাৰ্তা

History of Money and Payment

Koushik Ch. Ray
B.Com 2nd Semester

People have engaged in commerce to exchange goods and services for payments throughout the ages. These financial transactions did not always involve monetary payments. There was a time when standard money did not even exist and people utilized other forms of payment to perform transactions. With the evolution of technology, money of technology and payments have changed drastically. Current credit card proposing technology and advanced business solutions make financial transactions possible at almost any time and virtually any place.

In the Beginning; Barter :

Barter is the exchange of resources or services for mutual advantage, and the practice likely dates back tens of thousands of years, perhaps even to the dawn of modern humans. Bartering was an advantageous way to exchange goods and services for people many years ago because it enabled both parties to get what

they needed. For example, two parties might exchange tools for services to fulfill the needs of both people. Some would even argue that it's not purely a human activity. Plants and animals have been bartering in a symbiotic relationship for millions of years. In any case, barter among humans certainly pre-dates the use of money. Today, individuals, organizations, and governments still use, and often prefer, barter as a form of exchange of goods and services.

9000-600 B.C. Cattle :

Cattle, which throughout history across the globe have included not only cows but also sheep, camels and other livestock, one of the first and oldest forms of money. With the advent of agriculture also came the use of grain and other vegetable or plant products as a standard form of barter in money cultures.

1200 B.C. Cowries Shells :

The first use of cowries, the shells

of a mollusc use that was widely available in the shallow waters of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, was in China. Historically, many societies have used cowries as money, and even as recently as the middle of this century, cowries have been used in some parts of Africa. The Cowries is the most widely and longest used Currency in History.

1000 B.C. , First Metal money and Coins :

Bronze and Copper cowries imitation were manufactured by China at the end of the stone age and could be considered some of the earliest forms of metal coins. Metal tool money, such as knife and spade monies, was also first used in China. These early metal monies developed into primitive versions of round coins. Chinese coins were made out of base metals, often containing holes so they could

be put together like a chain.

500 B.C. Modern Coinage :

Outside of China, the first coins developed out of lumps of silver. They soon took the familiar round form of today, and were stamped with various gods and emperors to mark their authenticity. These early coins first appeared in Lydie, which is part of present day Turkey, but the techniques were quickly copied and further refined by the Greek, Persian, Macedonian, and later the Roman empires. Unlike Chinese coins which depended on base metals, these new coins were made from precious metals such as silver, bronze and gold etc, which had more inherent value.

118 B.C. Leather Money :

Leather money was used in China in the form of one-foot-square pieces of white deerskin with colorful borders. This could be considered the first documented



type of bank note.

A.D. 800-900, The Nose :

The phrase "To pay through the nose" comes from Dores in Ireland, who slit the nose of those who were remiss in paying the Donnish poll tax.

806, Paper Currency :

The first known paper bank notes appeared in China. In all, China experienced over 500 years of early paper money, spanning from the ninth through the fifteenth century. Over this period, paper notes grew in production to the point that their value rapidly depreciated and inflation soared. Then beginning in 1455, the use of paper money in China disappeared for several hundred years. This was still many years before paper currency would reappear in Europe, and three centuries before it was considered common.

1500 Pot loch :

"Pot loch" comes from a chinook India custom that existed in many North American Indian cultures. It is a ceremony where not only were gifts exchanged, but dances, feasts and other public rituals were performed. In some instances potlatch was a form of initiation into secret tribal societies. Because the exchange of gifts was so important in establishing a leader's social rank, potlatch often spiraled out of control as the gifts become progressively more lavish and tribes put on larger and grander feasts and celebrations in an

attempt to out do each other.

135 Wampum :

The earliest known use of wampum, which are strings of beads made from clam shells, was by North American Indians in 1535. Most likely, this monetary medium existed well before this date. The Indian word "Wampum" means white, which was the color of the beads.

1816 The Gold Standard :

Gold was officially made the standard of value in England in 1816. At this time, guidelines were made to allow for a non-inflationary production of standard banknote which represented a certain amount of gold. Banknote had been used in England and Europe for a certain amount of gold. Banknotes had been used in England and Europe for several hundred years before this time but their worth had never been tied directly to gold. In the United states, the Gold standard Act was officially enacted in 1990, which helped lead to the establishment for central bank.

1930 End of the Gold Standard :

The massive Depression of the 1930s, felt worldwide, marked the beginning of the end of the gold standard. In the United States, the gold standard was revised and the price of gold devalued. This was the first step in ending the relationship altogether. The British integration gold standards soon ended as well and the complexities of international

monetary regulation began.

Credit Cards:

Consumers began enjoying credit from retailers during the 20th century. Some retailers, such as department stores and gas stations, began creating individual credit cards to issue to consumers. These cards were created to make spending more convenient for people. Diners club was the first actual credit card, which gave consumers the ability to purchase meals from several restaurant located in New York city.

Mobile Payments :

Coca-Cola receives credit for

offering the first mobile payment transaction in 1987. The beverage retailer created special vending machine that enabled consumers to pay for their drinks by sending text message from mobile devices. Since this time, mobile payments have skyrocketed in popularity. Now, more people than even before one paying on the go, and more merchants can accept payments anywhere. Without being tied down to a cash register. There would be more advancements. The story of money and payment goes on!

অমৃত বাণী :-



উচ্চ আদর্শই যাবা অনুপ্রাণিত জীবন ব্যাপি মাথনা নহ'লে উচ্চ খাপন
সাহিত্যের সৃষ্টি হোরা টান।

— কৃষ্ণকান্ত সন্দিকৈ

The Positive and Negative Impact of Social Media on Business.

Riya Bhowmic
B.com 2nd Semester



The popularity of social media has led to the opening of a new avenue – digital marketing, which uses different digital platforms to promote a product or service. Social media marketing is a part of the digital marketing umbrella that markets

products and service on social media platforms like facebook and Twitter. Popular brands like citi Bank and Walmart have included social media marketing in their marketing plan. Simultaneously, many brands

contemplating adding digital marketing to their promotional and advertising strategies while most of them have already added it. There are many positive and negative impacts of social media on business. What is the impact of social media on Business?

With more than 4.5 billion people using the internet worldwide, business organization have found digital marketing as a potential advertising tool that can help them reach their target audience effectively. From restaurant recommendations to grammar lessons, people use the internet to find solution to their problems. Here's how social media is impacting business.

Brand loyalty is a state where the customer have complete faith in the brand, and they purchase the product or service without any persuasion. Brand loyalty occurs when a company forms a fruitful and honest relationship with its consumers.

Easy communication, initially brand customer interaction was limited to a yearly event hosted by the company to launch their new products. However with the advent of social media, brand and customer interaction has become more frequent, easy and quick.

Attracting a bigger audience social media is a platform that everyone across the globe uses. Social media marketing enables you to attract customers from different parts of the world, helping your business expand globally.

Impact of Social Media marketing on small business :

Small business are reaping the benefits of social media. The new platform has given small business a medium to interact with their customers and increase awareness about their products. It has also helped small business to build a unique brand persona among their target audience. Social media is an open forum that transcends national boundaries. It helps small business to serve international customers and diversify their customer base, creating a positive impact on small business. Social media marketing is proving to be a cost-effective and efficient marketing medium for such businesses.

But it also has some negative impact on our society for both students and employees. The most negative impact of social media on business are as follows :-

Reduces Employee Productivity :

Employees killing time on social media such as image or video uploading, browsing and updating their profile page. This will slow down their progress in the long run. Hence reduce the employee productivity and their efficiency. This is a negative impact of social media on business.

Increased Risk of Cyber Threat :

It is one of the major impact of social media on business and has the possibility of the company network being exposed to cyber threat such as malware.

Reduces confidentiality and image of the company :

Some employees post companies sensitive information on social media website that would end up damaging the reputation of the company and reliability.

Losing privacy at the workplace :

If you are using social media at workplace, then your colleagues will know

about all aspects of your personal life such as your behavior, choices, activities and privacy.

Reduces employee relations :

Some employees posting distasteful comments about their colleagues hence subsiding their relationship and brings adversity within the workplace.

অমৃত বাণী :-



সামাজিক সচেতনতা হৈছে সংস্কৃতির প্রাণ। কারণ, সংস্কৃতির জন্মখলী হৈছে সমাজ। সমাজের জীপিলে সংস্কৃতি জীয়াই থাকে।

— হেম বক্রা

বিজ্ঞান, তথ্য প্রযুক্তি শিতান

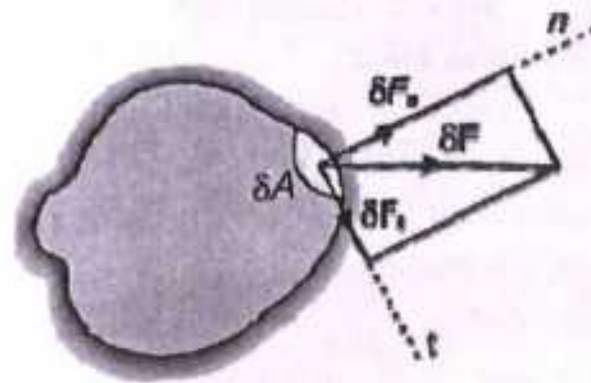
An Overview of Newtonian and Non-Newtonian Fluid

Dr. Kishor Kumar Das
HoD, Dept. of Mathematics

Stress- Consider a small area δA on the surface of a body. The force acting on this area is δF which can be resolved in two perpendicular components.

– The component of force acting normal to the area called normal force denoted by δF_n .

– The component of force acting along the plane of the area is called tangential force and is denoted by δF_t .

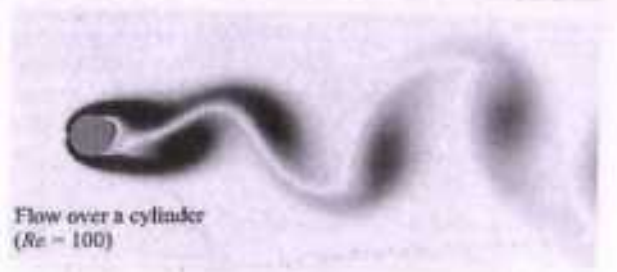


When they are expressed as force per unit area they are called stress and tangential stress or shear stress.

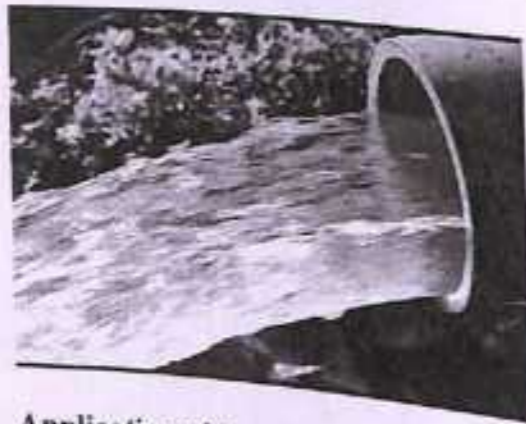
Fluid- A fluid is a substance that deforms continuously in the force of tangential shear stress irrespective of the magnitude of shear stress. This continuous deformation under the shear stress constitute a flow.



Flow over Rikishi Island (Japan)



Flow over a cylinder (Re = 100)



Application of shear stress in day today life

The moment we wakeup and till go back to sleep, almost every instance of day to day activities involve shear stress.

- All forms of cutting: ex- cutting fruits, Vegetables, cloth etc.
- Painting, brushing, Applying cream, soap, lotion, ointment etc.
- Chewing food between the teeth.
- On the smart phone screen while sliding.



Viscous Fluid- Due to shearing stress a viscous fluid produces a resistance on the body moving through it as well as between particles of the fluid itself. This property of fluid is called viscosity or internal friction.

Viscosity

Viscosity is a measure of a fluid's resistance to flow.



Newtonian law of viscosity:-

Sir Isaac Newton (1713) had given a mathematical definition of viscosity assuming that the fluid adheres to the surface contract which is known as Newton's law of viscosity and expressed as

$$\tau = \mu \frac{du}{dy}$$

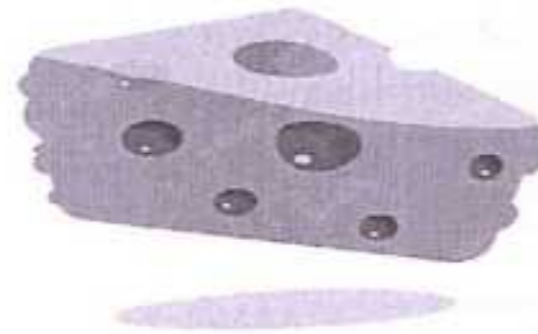
$\tau \rightarrow$ tangential stress/ shear stress
 $\mu \rightarrow$ coefficient of viscosity.
 $u \rightarrow$ velocity at any point.
 $\frac{du}{dy} \rightarrow$ velocity gradient.

Newtonian Fluid:-

Fluid that obeys Newton's law of viscosity are called Newtonian fluid. Some examples of Newtonian fluids are water, Air, Alcohol, organic solvents, household motor oil etc.

For such fluids viscosity is depends on temperature only. Newtonian Fluids

ideal for lubrication applications. Even through they alter viscosity as a function of temperature, these fluids don't change viscosity as a function of shear. Milk, skim milk, cheese etc are usually considered to be Newtonian Fluid.



Non Newtonian Fluid :-

A non-Newtonian fluid is a fluid that doesn't follow Newtonian law of viscosity, i.e it has variable viscosity which depends on stress. In Non-Newtonian fluids, viscosity can change when under force to either more liquid or more solid. Non-Newtonian fluids can categorize depending on their different flow behavior. Their flow behavior can be categorized as time dependent or time independent. Sub categories of time dependent Non-Newtonian fluids are shear thickening fluid, visco-elastic fluid and shear thinning fluid. Common example of these type of fluids are tomato sauce, blood and ketchup.



When we want to get the last of tomato sauce from the bottom of the bottle, we have to hit the bottle slightly. With the effect of shear stress, the viscosity of the tomato sauce decreases and it run easier.

Application of Non-Newtonian fluid-

Non-Newtonian fluids are a part of day to day life. Application of Non-Newtonian fluids include drag reducing agents, printing technology, dumping and breaking devices, personal protective equipments and food products.

Polyoxyethylene, polyacrylate can be used as drag reducing agent in water and other solvents.

Non-Newtonian fluids are also utilized to improve the quality of printing technologies.

Fluid such as sodium alginate, modified starch and cellulose derivatives can be utilized as a natural thickness in the printing ink.

These Non-Newtonian fluids improve the viscosity and the flow behavior of the ink providing a cleaner printing experience.

Non-Newtonian fluid are also utilized in dumpers and brake systems. The modified dimethyl silicon oil is used as the magneto logical fluid in dampers and brakes.

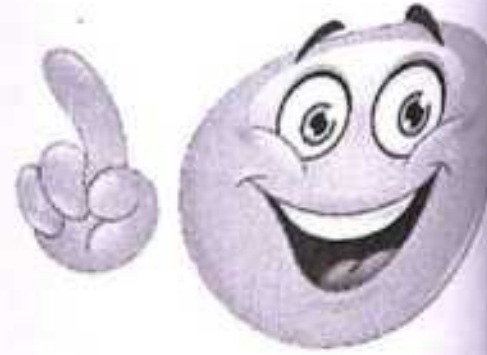
Non-Newtonian fluid behavior can also be found in food product such as low-fat mayonnaise, yogurt, jam, salad dressing etc.

Other everyday items Non-Newtonian fluids include tooth paste, nail polish, latex paint, silicon oil, cosmetic cream etc.



References: -
a. Fluid Dynamics "Dr. M.D. Raisinghani"
b. <https://www.differencebetween.com/difference-between-newtonian-and-non-newtonian-fluids/>

হাঁহিব লেছেবি :



বেছুকন পৰা কেনেকৈ টকা উপাৰ্জন কৰিব পাৰি..... অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব
step কেইটা বগো কবক.....

1. Setting & privacy মাওক.....
2. General মাওক.....
3. Deactive কৰি দিয়ক আৰু তাৰ পিছত কাম এটা বিছাৰি মাওক ধন্যবাদ!

ফিবোনাচি : এজন মহান গণিতজ্ঞ

ড° অনামিকা শৰ্মা
সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা
গণিত বিভাগ

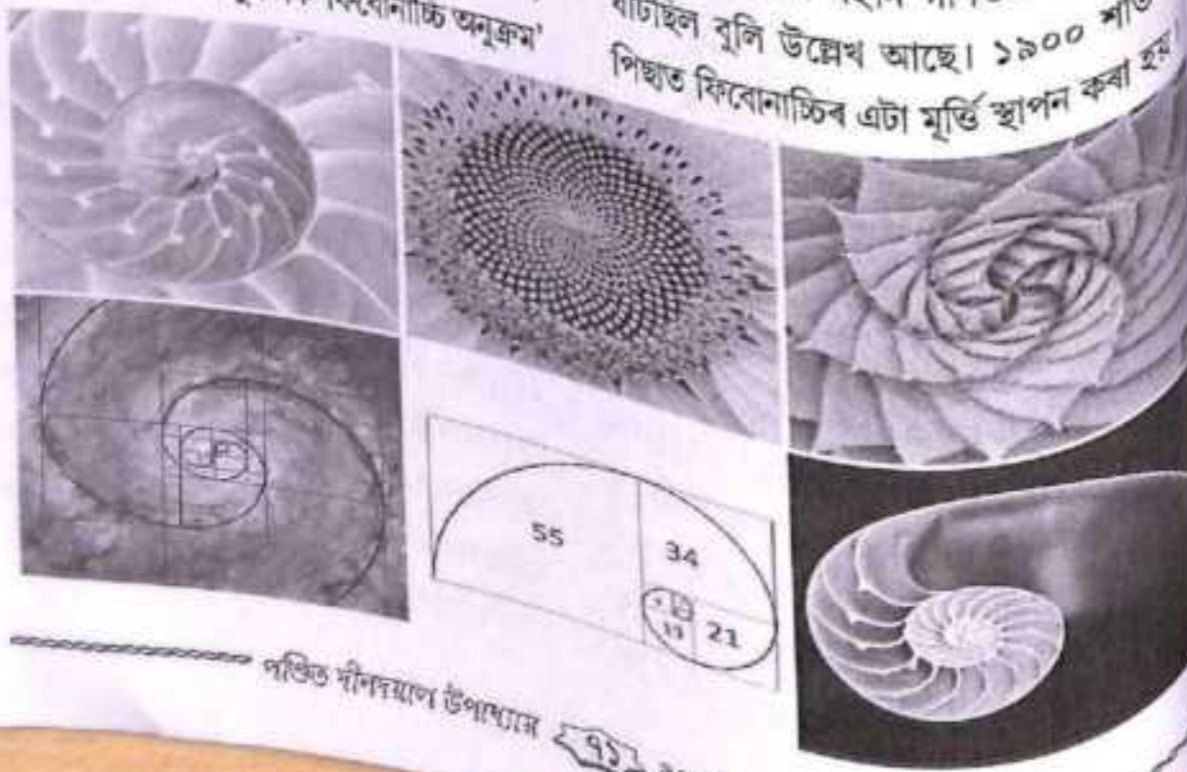


ফিবোনাচি (Fibonacci) (আচল নাম Leonardo of Pisa) এজন ইটালীয় গণিতজ্ঞ যাক কিছুমান গৱেষকে হয়তো মধ্যযুগৰ আটাইতকৈ মেধাৱী গণিতজ্ঞ বুলি গণ্য কৰিছিল।

১১৭০ চনৰ আশে-পাশে ইটালীৰ এজন ব্যবসায়ী আৰু শুল্ক বিষয়া গুয়িয়েলমো বোনাচিৰ ঘৰত লিঅ'নাৰ্ডোৰ জন্ম হৈছিল। গুয়িয়েলমোৰে

হামাদিদ সাম্ৰাজ্যৰ ৰাজধানী বুগিয়া (বৰ্তমান আলজেৰিয়াৰ বেজিয়া) ত এটা ব্যবসায়িক চকী পৰিচালনা কৰিছিল। তেওঁ তেওঁৰ ব্যবসায়িক কামত ফিবোনাচিক লগত লৈ ফুৰিছিল। এনেদৰে দেউতাকৰ লগত ভূ-মধ্যসাগৰীয় উপকূলৰ চাৰিওফালে ঘূৰি ফুৰোতে বহু ব্যবসায়ীৰ লগত তেওঁৰ সংস্পৰ্শ হ'বলৈ ধৰিছিল আৰু ব্যবসায়িক

লেনদেনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত হোৱা গণনাত তেওঁ হিন্দু আৰবিক সংখ্যা তত্ত্বৰ বিষয়ে জানিব পাৰিছিল। উল্লেখযোগ্য যে সেই সময়ত ইটালীকে ধৰি সমগ্ৰ ইউৰোপত ৰোমান সংখ্যা তত্ত্বৰ ব্যৱহাৰ আছিল। ফিবোনাচ্চিয়ে উপলব্ধি কৰিলে যে হিন্দু আৰবিক সংখ্যা তত্ত্বৰ বহুত সুবিধা আছে আৰু ই ৰোমান সংখ্যা তত্ত্বটোতকৈ সহজ। তেওঁ হিন্দু আৰবিক সংখ্যা তত্ত্বৰ প্ৰতি আকৃষ্ট হৈ গৱেষণা কৰিলে আৰু ১২০২ চনত 'লিবাৰ আবচি' (Liber Abaci) নামৰ গ্ৰন্থখন প্ৰকাশ কৰিলে। এইখন গ্ৰন্থত তেওঁ হিন্দু আৰবিক সংখ্যা ব্যৱস্থাৰ বিস্তাৰ বৰ্ণনা কৰাৰ লগতে ভাৰতীয় গণিতজ্ঞ আৰ্যভট্ট তথা শূণ্যৰ বিষয়েও বহুল ভাবে লিপিবদ্ধ কৰে। এই গ্ৰন্থখনৰ জৰিয়তে হিন্দু আৰবিক সংখ্যা ব্যৱস্থাটো ইউৰোপত জনপ্ৰিয় হৈ পৰিল। এই কামৰ বাবে লিঅ'নাৰ্ডোৰ্ক 'বিপাট্ৰিক অৱ পিছ' সন্মানেৰে ভূষিত কৰা হৈছিল। ফিবোনাচ্চিয়ে তেওঁৰ কিতাপখনত এটা বিশেষ অনুক্ৰম ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল যিটো আছিল 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, অনুক্ৰমটোৰ এটা সংখ্যা ইয়াৰ আগৰ সংখ্যা দুটাৰ যোগফল অৰ্থাৎ $0+1, 1+1=2, 2+3=5, \dots$ এইটো অনুক্ৰমক 'ফিবোনাচ্চি অনুক্ৰম'



বুলি জনা যায়। যদিও ফিবোনাচ্চি অনুক্ৰমটো ফিবোনাচ্চিৰ নামেৰে নামাকৰণ কৰা হৈছে, কিন্তু তেওঁ এই অনুক্ৰমটো উদ্ভাৱন কৰা নাছিল। এই অনুক্ৰমটো খৃষ্টপূৰ্ব ২০০ ৰ আগতে ভাৰতীয় গণিতজ্ঞ গণিতজ্ঞ পিদ্দলাই ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাৰ প্ৰমাণ আছে।

১৮৭৭ চনত ফ্ৰান্সৰ গণিতজ্ঞ ইভোৱাৰ্ড লুকাচে এই অনুক্ৰমটোক 'ফিবোনাচ্চি অনুক্ৰম' নামেৰে নামাকৰণ কৰিছিল।

গৱেষণাৰ পৰা দেখা গৈছে যে ফিবোনাচ্চি অনুক্ৰমটো প্ৰকৃতিৰ বিভিন্ন সৃষ্টিত ব্যৱহৃত হৈ আহিছে। যেনে বহুতো ফুলৰ পাহিয়ে ফিবোনাচ্চি অনুক্ৰম মানি চলে। উদাহৰণস্বৰূপে ডেইজী ফুলৰ বেলি ফুলৰ পাহিবোৰ 3, 5, 8, 13 এনেকৈ সংখ্যাত থাকে। বেলিফুলৰ মাজত থকা গুটিবোৰৰ আনাবসত, শামুক, সাগৰীয় চৌ ইত্যাদি ফিবোনাচ্চি অনুক্ৰমৰ গঠন দেখা যায়। জীৱ মাৰ্কেটতও ফিবোনাচ্চি অনুক্ৰম বহুলভাৱে ব্যৱহৃত হৈ আছে। ইটালীৰ পিছাত ১২৪০-১২৫০ চনৰ ভিতৰত এইজন মহান গণিতজ্ঞৰ দেহাৱসান ঘটিছিল বুলি উল্লেখ আছে। ১৯০০ শতিকাৰ পিছাত ফিবোনাচ্চিৰ এটা মূৰ্ত্তি স্থাপন কৰা হয়।

Coevolution of Flowers and Pollinators : Some Fascinating Relationships in the Living World

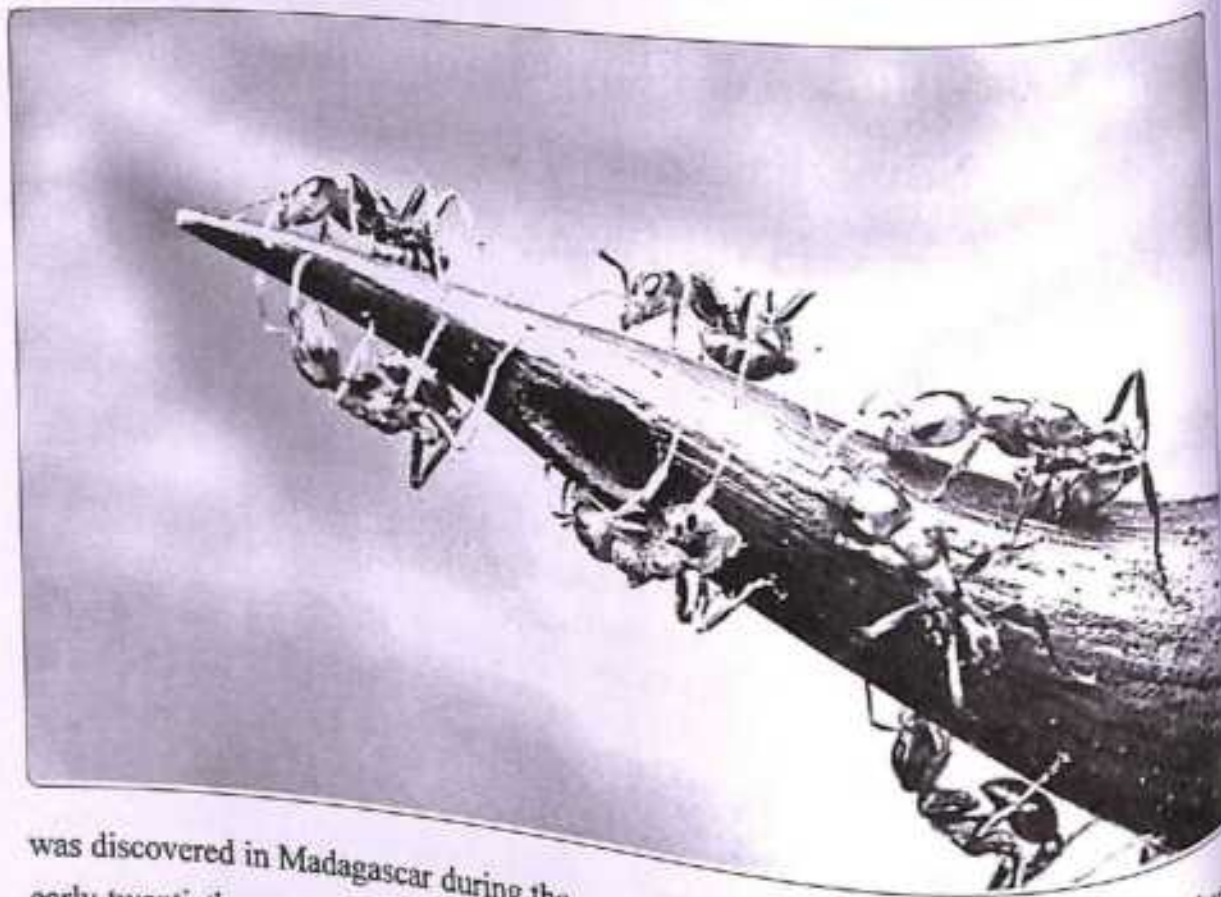
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Flowers are undoubtedly one of the most fascinating organs in plants that are not only sought after for their floristic, horticultural, medicinal and economic importance but also are perhaps one of the most interesting subjects of research and exploration. Pollination is the transfer of pollen grains from one flower to another by biotic or abiotic agents (pollinators) leading to production of seeds after fertilization. Pollination is a pre-requisite for plant reproduction and is essential for maintaining the ecosystem balance.

Coevolution is an interesting yet less explored phenomenon in the living world. It is a term that denotes a natural mechanism where two or more species exert selective pressures on each other and

evolve together in response to each other. Flowering plants and their respective pollinators are often regarded as examples of organisms that show this evolutionary process. The plant and pollinator of its flower place evolutionary pressure on one another for changes in external body structure, physiology or habits so that both can be benefited.

It all began with a prediction by the great Charles Darwin in 1862 while carefully observing *Angraecum sesquipedale*, a long spurred Malagasy orchid. He predicted that this orchid must be pollinated by a Hawkmoth with an exceptionally long tongue. The prediction actually turned out to be true as a Hawkmoth with a exceptionally long tongue



was discovered in Madagascar during the early twentieth century.

It is an astonishing fact that the flowers all around us develop methods to attract animals and insects that will carry their pollen grains. It has also been observed that animals and insects evolve behaviour that help in plant pollination as long as they get something in return.

In our daily life, we often observe some flowers having no smell and very light weight. These flowers have a large number of pollen grains and grow in clusters. Such flowers don't attract any animal, bird or insect. They are pollinated by wind itself (Eg. Grass).

Bees cannot see the red color but they do see blue, yellow and UV. In the living world, it has been observed that all

Bee-pollinated flowers are yellow or blue. The flowers develop a special attractive landing platform with patterns to attract the bee towards it (Melittophily).

We all know that Bees buzz but the buzzing is also due to the relationship that bees have with flower. Some plants like tomato and blueberry release their pollen grain through some small minute pores in each anther (part of the flower that stores the pollen). These bees bite the anthers and then buzz to shake and vibrate out the pollen from the flower so that it can carry them.

A butterfly always likes open spaces where it can fit its wings and drink nectar. They also cannot sense the smell present around. Butterflies have a long tongue to insert into the flower. It has been

observed that all flowers that attract butterfly to carry their pollens have a open flat top giving the needed space. These flowers are odorless and are with tubes to fit the length of a butterfly's tongue (Psychophily).

The common hummingbirds have very strong and accurate eyesight but very poor smelling capacity. The Columbine flowers that attract hummingbirds don't have any significant smell but are very bright in colour and the petals are bent backwards so that they don't obstruct the bird (Ornithogamy).

The Bats can see and smell very accurately but are nocturnal. The flowers that attract bats only open at night and surprisingly have a smell like bats to attract the bats. These flowers are very strong as



the bat inserts its head into the flower to drink nectar and take its pollen grains (Chiropterogamy).

We see flies all around us. These flies are always attracted to rotting smell of flesh. *Aristolochia* and *Rafflesia* flowers have developed a rotting smell of flesh in them to attract flies to carry their pollen grains (Myophily)

One of the best examples of plant-animal coevolution has been the specific relationship that exists between yucca flowers and *Tegiticula yuccasella* (the common yucca moth). The two are so closely related that the yucca flowers are always of a certain shape so that the yucca moth can go inside and lay the eggs inside the yucca flower. The caterpillars (larvae) from the eggs live in the flower deep inside and eat yucca seeds to grow. In return, the moth carries the pollens of this flower for successful pollination.

A very special bond exists between the *Acacia* ants and *Acacia* tree. The *Acacia* trees commonly called "Babool" have some large hollow thorns. The Ant families live peacefully inside these thorns. The *Acacia* tree produces an exudate liquid that the ants use as food to grow and feed their young ones. In return, the ants help the tree in many ways – they defend the tree against herbivores by stinging any animal that even accidentally comes in contact with the tree. The ants also destroy the seedling of any

other plant that develops under the tree making it easier for the tree to survive.

Thus, the living world has numerous hidden fascinating inter-dependent relationships at various levels between organisms where both get an advantage in return. These unique selective bondings need to be observed and explored very carefully to actually know the beauty of

life sciences existing everyday all around us. Coevolution of flowers and pollinators remain as one of the most striking and evident examples of mutual cooperation in the living world that has lots of unexplored mysteries waiting to be brought into limelight.

অমৃত বাণী :-



অর্ন্তিক বর্জন করা বর বেয়া, গতিকে মই মাক বেয়া বুজি জানো তাব মগানি
 যিটো ভাষা হ'ব পাবে তাকে মই গ্রহণ কৰিম। স্বাস্থ্য, অর্থ আৰু
 চৰিত্ৰৰ ভিতৰত চৰিত্ৰই পৰাটোকৈ ডাঙৰ। কাৰণ,
 চৰিত্ৰই মানুহক দেবত দান কৰে।

— চক্ৰেচিহ্ন

Bio-informatics : The Cocktail Branch in Life Sciences

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Bioinformatics is a branch of biological science that came up with the combination of both biology and information technology making it an emerging area. It uses Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics, Statistics and Computer Science that have merged to form a single discipline making it an interdisciplinary one. This is associated with analyzing biological data and develop new software using biological tools.

As defined by National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI), the branch of NLM (National Library of Medicine) and NIH (National Institute of Health), bioinformatics is defined as the analysis, collection, classification, manipulation, recovery, storage and visualization of all biological

information using computation technology. The term bioinformatics was coined by two Dutch Biologists name Paulien Hogeweg and Ben Hesper in 1960. As per their research and discoveries, it is defined as the study of information processes in the biotic system.

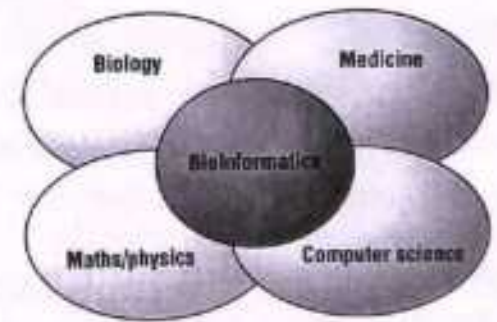


Figure 1: Interaction of disciplines that have contributed to the formation of bioinformatics.

Application of Bioinformatic research

Bioinformatics mainly extract knowledge from biological data with the algorithms and software. The main target of bioinformatics is to enhance the understanding of biological processes. Here, are a few applications of Bioinformatics:

- To support Gene Therapy
- For evolutionary studies
- To apply in microbial experiments
- To predict the protein structure
- To store and retrieve data
- To discover new drugs in the field of medicine
- For identification and access control for improvising crop management, crop production and pest control.

Useful Bioinformatics Websites that are available freely in Internet

National Center for Biotechnology Information (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov)— maintains bioinformatic tools and databases

National Center for Genome Resources (www.ncgr.org/)—links scientists to bioinformatics solutions by collaborations, data, and software development

Genbank (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Genbank) — stores and archives DNA sequences from both large scale genome projects and individual laboratories

Unigene (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/UniGene)

— gene sequence collection containing data on map location of genes in chromosomes

European Bioinformatic Institute (www.ebi.ac.uk)—centre for research and services in bioinformatics; manages databases of biological data

Ensembl (www.ensembl.org)—automatic annotation database on genomes

BioInform (www.bioinform.com)—global bioinformatics news service

SWISS-PROT (www.expasy.org/sprot/)—important protein database with sequence data from all organisms, which has a high level of annotation (includes function, structure, and variations) and is minimally redundant (few duplicate copies)

International Society for Computational Biology (www.iscb.org/)—aims to advance scientific understanding of living systems through computation; has useful bioinformatic links

Current Developments in Bioinformatics research

The 2019 International Conference on Bioinformatics and Computational Biology held from July 29 to August 01, 2019 in Las Vegas, Nevada. In this congress, a variety of research areas were discussed, including bioinformatics which was one of the major focuses due to the rapid development and requirement

using bioinformatics approaches in biological data analysis, especially for omics large datasets. Here, six manuscripts were selected after strict peer review, providing an overview of the bioinformatics research trend and its application for interdisciplinary collaboration.

A new class of biomarkers such as alternative splicing variants (ASV) have been studied in recent years. Various platforms and methods, for example, Affymetrix Exon-Exon Junction Array, RNA-sequence, and liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS), have been developed to explore the role of ASV in human disease. Zhang have developed a bioinformatics workflow to combine LC-MS/MS with RNA-sequence which provide new opportunities in biomarker discovery. In their study, they identified twenty-six alternative splicing biomarker peptides with one single intron event and one exon skipping event; further pathways indicated the 26 peptides may be involved in cancer, signalling, metabolism, regulation, immune system and haemostasis pathways which validated by the RNA-sequence analysis.

Proteins serve crucial functions in essentially all biological processes and the function directly depends on their three-dimensional structures. Traditional approaches to elucidation of protein

structures by NMR spectroscopy are time consuming and expensive, however, the faster and more cost-effective methods are critical in the development of personalized medicine. Cole et al. improved the REDRAFT software package in the important areas of usability, accessibility, and the core methodology which resulted in the ability to fold proteins.

Human disease is also considered as the cause of the interaction between genetic and environmental factors. In the last decades, there was a growing interest in the effect of metal toxicity on human health. Evaluating the toxicity of chemical mixture and their possible mechanism of action is still a challenge for humans and other organisms, as traditional methods are very time consuming, in-efficient, and expensive, so a limited number of chemicals can be tested. In order to develop efficient and accurate predictive models, a study compared the results among a classification algorithm and identified 15 gene biomarkers with 100% accuracy for metal toxicant using a microarray classifier analysis.

Conclusion

Bioinformatics is widely applied in the examination of Genomics, Proteomics, 3D structure modelling of proteins, Image analysis, Drug designing and a lot more. A significant application of bioinformatics can be found in the fields of precision and

preventive medicines, which are mainly focused on developing measures to prevent, control and cure dreadful infectious diseases.

There is a wide need to convert biological data into knowledge using a bioinformatic approach. It is hoped that these articles mentioned here will provide up-to-date information of research development and trends in the field of bioinformatics.

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অমৃত বাণী :-

নির্বোধ মানুষকে কেবল প্রচারেই নিখ্যাত করে, সেইভাবে মানুষকে শেষ মুহূর্তে প্রচারে ধ্বংস করে।
—বার্নার্ড লেভিন

SPSS:

A Quantitative Data Analysis Tool for Social Science

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SPSS is a windows based program that can be used to perform data entry analysis and to create tables and graphs. SPSS stands for "Statistical Package for the Social Sciences". This is one software package. This package is mainly used for statistical analysis of the data. Nie, Hull and Bent developed SPSS out of the need to quickly analyze volumes of social science data gathered through various methods of research. It offers a wide range of data analysis tools, including descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, and graphical representation of data. It also provides a user-friendly interface, which makes it easy for people with little or no statistical background to use. SPSS is particularly useful for complex

data sets, and it is widely used in fields such as market research, survey research, and health sciences. Additionally, SPSS allows for data management and data preparation, including data cleaning, data transformation, data recoding and data validation. Overall, SPSS is a powerful tool for data analysis that can help researchers and analysts make sense of large and complex data sets. It can be used by commerce students for data analysis and interpretation in subjects such as marketing, finance and economics.

SPSS is capable of handling large amounts of data and can perform all of the analyses covered in the text and much more. It helps with quick data analysis, and you will have accurate information



regarding variables and cases. It will be easier and faster to offer a relationship with any analysis. SPSS offers a broader range of options for data analysis through charts and graphs. Other significant features of SPSS include data management and data documentation. SPSS is a powerful and user-friendly software package for all sorts of statistical analysis of data. This program is mostly used by students and researchers from the fields of sociology, psychology, economics, business studies, medicine, engineering, and other disciplines. Apart from that, various public, private, and non-government organizations also use SPSS for their various projects. SPSS is a strong choice for marketing and survey companies for analyzing consumer behavior and forecasting. In today's world data means everything and people are more inclined

towards using computer software for any kind of data analysis. Data analysis software should have all the basic features that an analyst requires. There are several computer software packages available for quantitative data analysis, but SPSS stands out due to its usability and superlative features that bound a researcher to use it even after having some free alternatives available in the market. Most educational and non-educational institutes use SPSS due to its user-friendly features. It is not necessary that SPSS is the best tool out there for quantitative data analysis but it has some advantages over other available software packages. Even some other packages have features that are way better than SPSS. SPSS is available for all three major computer platforms, i.e. Windows, MacOS, and LINUX.

Some common use cases of SPSS include:

Data management:

SPSS can be used to organize, clean, and transform large datasets.

Descriptive statistics:

SPSS can be used to generate a wide range of summary statistics, such as means, standard deviations, frequencies, and cross-tabulations.

Inferential statistics:

SPSS can be used to conduct a variety of inferential statistical analysis, such as t-tests, ANOVA, chi-square tests, and regression analysis.

Graphics:

SPSS can be used to create a wide range of graphical representations of data, including histograms, scatter plots, box plots, and more.

Reporting:

SPSS can be used to generate detailed reports and tables that summarize the results of statistical analyses.

Surveys: SPSS can be used to analyze survey data and to generate descriptive statistics and cross-tabulations.

Data mining:

SPSS can be used to apply various techniques of data mining like cluster analysis, decision tree, neural network, and association rules.

The first and foremost feature of SPSS is that it has been developed for people with non-technical backgrounds especially

social sciences, so no need for prior knowledge for a programming language is required to start with the program. As a result, the program is not only user-friendly but also easily applicable in any kind of quantitative analysis. SPSS requires defining a set of variables and further create cases by suitable input of data within these variables. There are mostly four types of variables in the SPSS datasheet. These are independent variables, dependent variables, intervening variables, and moderator variables. Some of the new features of SPSS 28 are meta-analysis, power analysis, ratio statistics, relationship maps, statistics workbook, search, table side-pane editor, and high contrast support. SPSS 28 is the most stable SPSS version available on the market at present and has the most number of tests that can be performed. A number of test such as t test, correlation, factor analysis, one way ANOVA, chi square test, regression etc can be done using SPSS. It is one of the most used statistical analysis software by social scientists all over the world. SPSS is capable of conducting all major tests required for quantitative data analysis in the field of social sciences. With all that being said, in today's time, realizing the need, it is not only the choice but in some cases considered essential for social researchers to use SPSS as their quantitative data analysis.

The Most Potential Artificial Sun on the Earth (ITER)

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Deptt. of Physics

With over eight billion people on Earth, current energy systems are not sustainable. Over one billion people do not have access to electricity. Hundreds of millions more do not have access to reliable power. The effects of our current energy systems have proved to be disastrous— not only for development

ability, but for climate and geopolitical stability. Conflict and environmental disasters have surged in recent years. The worsening climate crisis and international instability urge a globally deployable energy that is clean, safe, and cheap. Fusion energy at scale checks all the boxes.

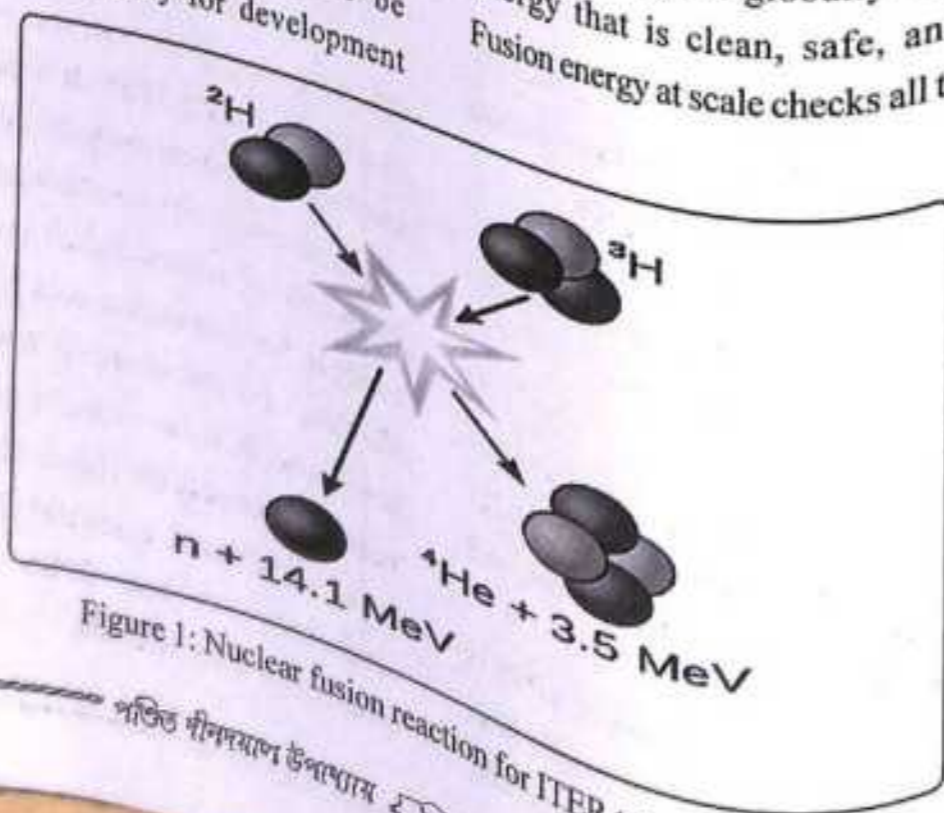


Figure 1: Nuclear fusion reaction for ITER tokamak.

A tokamak is a machine that confines a plasma using magnetic fields in a donut shape that scientists call a torus for producing fusion energy. Fusion, the nuclear reaction that powers the Sun and the stars, is a promising long-term option for a sustainable, non-carbon emitting global energy supply. In a fusion reaction, two light nuclei merge to form a single heavier nucleus. The process releases energy because the total mass of the resulting single nucleus is less than the

mass of the two original nuclei. Harnessing fusion power is the goal of the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER). As the ITER machine will replicate the sun, it can be termed as the Artificial sun on Earth. It is being built next to the Cadarache in southern France. The ITER tokamak will be the largest and most powerful fusion device in the world. ITER member nations China, the European Union, India, Japan,

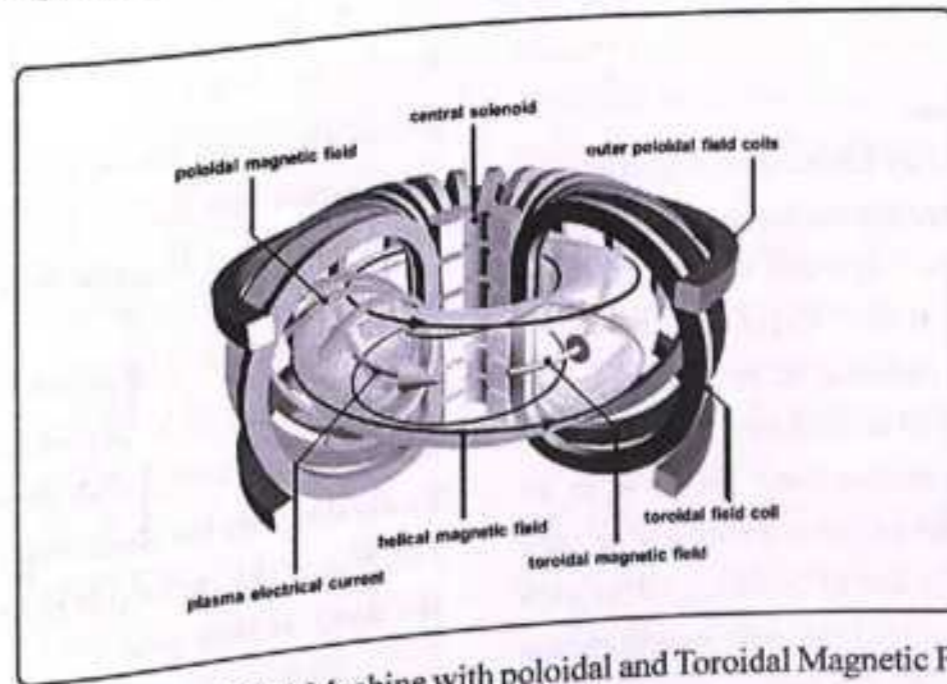


Figure 2: Side View of the ITER Machine with poloidal and Toroidal Magnetic Field

Korea, Russia and the United States are collaborating to build and operate the ITER device. The ITER will produce electrical energy which is Ten times larger than the energy used to produce the plasma for the fusion reaction to occur. If the ITER project is successful, which is most likely

to be, there will be no energy crisis on the Earth, because the fuels that will be used in ITER (Deuterium & Tritium) are abundantly available on the surface of Earth. Deuterium can be extracted from sea water and Tritium can be produced in the Laboratory.

Chemistry Laboratory Safety Manual

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Introduction:

Chemistry laboratories (labs) are the place of incredible excitement and learning, but it is also important to stay safe and alert at all times. There may be many hazards in a chemical lab and it is important to be aware of all of them. Following the laboratory instructions properly is an essential part of behavior in any science lab. In addition to learning, it is also important to enjoy the experiments carried out in the lab, but make sure you do it safely. Safety and health considerations are as important as any other materials taught in science curricula. Working with chemicals possesses continuous challenge to one's health and to the environment. This 'Chemistry Laboratory Safety manual' will not fully protect you but also at least stop periodically to assess your environment.

Following certain discipline and working as a responsible human being, one can maintain a total hygiene working with chemicals.

The basic responsibilities and instructions that are to be maintained while working in a chemistry lab are as follows-
Understanding the Risks in a Chemistry Lab Know the chemicals to be used and the dangers they pose :

Some chemicals are harmless while others may be harmful. Until and unless you are familiar with the chemicals you are using in the lab, always ask an instructor for help. There are a few basic points about chemical safety to bear in mind:

Never use an unlabeled chemical. It may be corrosive and dangerous to your skin, and mixing it with other chemicals could produce toxic fumes or even an

explosion.

Study the difference between an acid and a base. Both acidic and basic chemicals can be dangerous and corrosive to your skin and can create dangerous chemical reactions when mixed.

Whenever necessary, add acids to water instead of adding water to acids. Adding water to an acid will cause heat to build up, and may cause an explosion.

Always use a bulb syringe to fill a pipette with a chemical.

Watch out for sources of heat :

Chemistry labs generally have Bunsen burner or electric heating coil as sources of heat in order to complete various chemical experiments. These heating sources may lead to accidents in the lab, ranging from minor burns from handling hot glassware to clothing or hair accidentally set on fire from a Bunsen burner.

Maintain extra caution around sources of heat and fire. Do not reach across open flames or heat sources, which could set your sleeve on fire or burn your arm.
Avoid breaking glassware :

Breaking of glassware is one of the common causes of lab accidents which may cause cuts/wounds in the body. Move carefully in the lab to avoid breaking glass and causing cuts or other damage. If accidentally, you break glassware in the lab, be careful while disposing of it; the

sharp ends may cut you, even through protective gloves. Never use damaged apparatus in any way. Cracked glassware may explode when heated.

Have the right attitude :

Though some accidents are unpredictable but most of the lab accidents are due to lack of discipline, negligence or not following guidelines/instructions properly and thus being careful and having the right attitude while working in a lab can be totally prevent these accidents.

Students should act in a professional manner at all times in a laboratory.

Maintain discipline and follow the lab instructions properly while working in the laboratory.

Focus on the experiments you are carrying out in the laboratory. Chatting with your friends, running, dancing, being loud or any other kind of immature behaviour should be avoided.

Following Proper Safety Protocol

Never use a chemistry lab alone :

No one should work in a chemistry laboratory alone. If anything happens to you in the lab, someone should be there for your help or go for more help if needed.

a) If it's not possible to have someone with you in the lab, at least let other people know that you are using it. Tell a friend or parent that you will call when you're done, and give them an expected time, so that they will know if you don't get in touch

then something is wrong.

Familiarize yourself with the layout before working :

Every chemistry lab is slightly different from each other in their setting. During an emergency it might be difficult to find the necessary things to stay safe. Therefore, one should locate the following before doing any kind of work in a chemistry lab.

All exits to the lab (check to see if windows are locked, and unlock them if possible)

Fire extinguisher and fire blankets

Eye wash station

First aid kit

Telephone

Never handle chemicals you are unfamiliar with :

Chemicals can be harmless (eg. water) or harmful like highly corrosive and dangerous (eg. Sulfuric acid, Nitric acid etc.). Never use an unlabeled chemical. If you are not familiar with any chemicals, leave it alone until an instructor tells you what to do.

Never sniff any chemicals directly. Some chemicals are highly toxic and can kill you if inhaled directly. You can use one hand to "waft" the scent toward your nose from the top of an open container, rather than inhaling it. Similarly, never taste any chemical. Doing so could be fatal to health.

Follow the lab procedures carefully :

Every detail in a lab procedure matters, such as what is the room temperature at the time of carrying out the experiment, which chemical to add to the other and in what order, the exact temperature to heat it to, amounts to measure, or any other details given.

Wash chemicals off of you immediately:

If you spill any amount of a chemical on yourself, wash yourself immediately with cool water.

Depending on where you've spilled the chemicals, you may need to use an eye wash station, hand washing sink, or an emergency chemical shower etc.

Never eat or drink in the lab :

You should not prepare/store food in the laboratory. Even if you keep the food away from contact with chemicals carefully, your food may still become contaminated with chemical fumes.

a) Never eat, drink, smoke, chew gum, or apply cosmetics in a laboratory.

Put everything back where you found it :

After completion of an experiment in a lab, you should leave it how you found it initially. That means keeping everything in proper manner at the places where it belongs or leaving it where your instructor prefers to. (A clean lab is a safer lab!)

Before you leave ensure that the lab is safe for the next users (eg. push your chair back in and close all cabinets and

drawers etc.).

Dressing for Safety in the Lab

Choose appropriate attire :

A chemistry lab is not a place to be of fashion conscious. Your clothing choices should be made with your safety in mind. a) Wear long pants and sleeves. The sleeves should be fitted and do not dangle down, and your clothing should be easy to remove in case they become saturated with a chemical and have to be taken off.

b) Wear closed-toe shoes (no high heels!) that are easy to walk in safely, and if you have long hair, tie it back so that it doesn't hang down and possibly catch fire or dip into a chemical. Similarly, do not wear dangling bracelets, necklaces, or earrings.

c) Wear safety aprons over your clothes.

Wear goggles at all times :

Eyes are very sensitive organ and therefore it is very important to protect your eyes from any kind of chemicals. Getting even just a small bit of a chemical in your eye could permanently blind you. Even if you are not working with chemicals, you should wear chemical splash goggles while in the lab; someone else may spill a chemical and it could splash into your eyes unconsciously.

Be sure that your goggles are not too tight but fit snugly. Before the lab begins try them on in order to ensure that they fit, and if not so then do not proceed with the lab.

If you wear glasses they are not adequate

to keep your eyes safe from the chemicals, wear safety goggles on the top of your glasses since chemicals could come from the side and go under your lenses.

If you use contact lenses then while working in the lab it is important to wear your glasses instead. If a chemical got into your eye while wearing contact lenses, it would be very difficult to remove them and rinse the eyes without causing any damage to the eyes.

Wear gloves :

Whenever necessary wear gloves appropriate to the chemicals you are working with.

When you work with highly corrosive chemicals like concentrated sulfuric acid, do not use thin latex gloves as it will not protect you effectively. In case anything get spilled onto your glove (latex, neoprene, any sort of gloves), put the chemical away as safely and quickly as possible and take off your gloves. Wash your hands, then wash or dispose of your gloves in a hazardous waste container.

Appropriate gloves should be worn while working in the lab and after completion of an experiment it should be removed before touching surfaces outside the work area (i.e., doorknobs, computers etc).

Always check your gloves before beginning the lab to ensure that they are free of holes or small cracks.

Hands should be washed thoroughly before

leaving the lab.

Housekeeping

Lab areas are to be kept clean and uncluttered.

Spills should be cleaned up immediately from work areas and floors.

Equipment and instrumentation shall be cleaned to remove spillage and

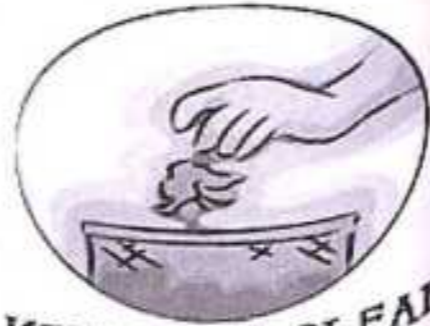
contamination before repair or calibration service is requested.

Personnel must be able to see clearly through the protective glasses on fume hoods.

(Be Safe & Enjoy Science)



ASK FOR ASSISTANCE



KEEP AREA CLEAN



DRESS PROPERLY



DO NOT EAT



WASH HANDS

অমৃত বাণী :-

ভগবানে আমাকে দুখন কাণ আছে এখন গুণ দিচ্ছে যাতে আমি কোবাতকৈ
বেছিকৈ শুনিব পারো।
— মার্কলি

Library and Information Science as a Career

Miss Banasri Deka
Librarian

"Jack of all trades, master of none"- those who are related to Library and Information Science are very familiar with this quote. Every library professional needs to develop a little bit of knowledge of everything. The role of a librarian is not only to keep records of library books and their users. A librarian is an administrator, a teacher, a guide, and a learner too. They need to gather knowledge of different subjects as well as different techniques to attract users. They have to provide the right information to the right user at the right time.

Library and Information Science is an interdisciplinary field derived from various fields of mathematics, logic, linguistics, computer technology, the arts, research, library science, management, and other fields related to the subject. Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan, an Indian librarian, mathematician, and educator, is considered as the Father of Library Science in India for his invaluable contributions in this field.

Library and Information Science is taught in various universities and colleges at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels. A diploma, a B.L.I.Sc., or an M.L.I.Sc are all options for students. A student can also pursue a PhD in the same field to gain advanced knowledge of LIS. Anyone who has completed their bachelor's degree is eligible to apply for post graduation in LISc. The first training course in Library Science in India was established at the Central Library, Baroda, in 1911-12 by W. A. Borden and at Punjab University in 1915 by A. D. Dickinson. At present, most of the universities in India provide degree courses in Library and Information Science. Some institutions provide this course in distance mode as well.

North East India's following universities offer Library and Information Science courses:

1. Gauhati University, Guwahati
2. Assam University, Silchar

3. Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh
4. Cotton University, Guwahati
5. Assam Womens' University, Jorhat
6. North Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong
7. Mizoram University, Mizoram
8. Tripura University, Tripura
9. Manipur University, Manipur
10. University of Science and Technology, Meghalaya (USTM)
11. K.K. Handique State Open University, Guwahati (Diploma Course)

The areas covered in Library and Information Science courses are theoretical knowledge of library and information systems management, collection and development, classification and cataloguing systems, bibliography, documentation, preservation and conservation of books and other

information sources, information systems and technology, research methodology, computer applications, reference, statistics and management, information processing, archives management, indexing, library planning, database management, information architecture and knowledge management, the role of ICT in libraries, etc. There are different softwares used in libraries, and in this course, practical knowledge of that software is also given to the students.

There is a lot of scope for a career in library science, and a person in this field can find employment opportunities in the following areas:

1. University/ College/ School and other academic institution
2. Public Library
3. Special Library



4. Different government offices
5. News agencies
6. Photo/film/radio/television libraries
7. Information centers/ documentation centers
8. Companies and organisations with large information handling requirements
9. Archives
10. Foreign embassies

There are different types of library professionals as per qualifications, experience, and pay scale. These are

1. Librarian/Chief Librarian
2. Deputy Librarian
3. Assistant Librarian
4. Information Scientist
5. Director/Head of Information Center
6. Consultant/Reference Librarian
7. Cataloguer/Technical Assistant/

- Records Manager
8. Senior Library Information Assistant
9. Library Assistant
10. Junior Librarian/Professional Assistant
11. Library Attendant
12. Semi-Professional Assistant
13. Senior Information Analyst
14. Junior Information Analyst
15. Indexer
16. Information architect
17. Archivist
18. Library bearer, etc.

As the importance of information grows day by day, demands for information professionals are also getting higher. To make a good career ahead, selecting Library and Information Science could be beneficial.

হাঁহিৰ লেছেবি :

মাক : তই অটোইকেইটা বিষমতে ইমান কম নম্বৰ পোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি ?
পুতেক : অনুপস্থিতিৰ কাৰণে।

মাক : কিন্তু, পৰীক্ষাৰ কেইদিন তইতো এদিনো স্কুললৈ নোমোৱাকৈ থকা নাই।
পুতেক : গৈছিলোঁ শিকেই। কিন্তু মোৰ কামৰ জন্মে অহা নাছিল।



How Students Can Use Their Smartphone for Learning

Anupam Sarma
Assistant Librarian
Central Library

Introduction :

In recent years, smartphones have become a crucial element of our lives. Today, a mobile phone is much more than just a mode of communication. Folks in different industries around the globe are taking advantage of smartphone devices. A smartphone is an amazing device that is popular due to its portability. We can take it anywhere. Notably, until a person has a cellular data connection in his smartphone, he has a computer. The use of smartphones by students is a debatable topic.

Though, there are concerns over the inappropriate use of smartphones in the classroom, whether online or physical. But, this is also true that smartphones have a critical role in learning for the students. These devices offer access to content and a myriad of learning resources. With a smartphone in hand, a student can access

the notes or educational support on the go. Students can exploit a smartphone for their top-notch preparation for their board exams, competitive exams, etc.

A section of teachers worries about the distraction of students from their studies by using smartphones. The other section of teachers believes in encouraging the students to use them due to productive learning. Smartphones can be distracting if not used the right way. But they can be an excellent learning tool when properly used. After all, the benefits of using smartphone devices or tablets in the educational experience are obvious.

The students, specifically those between the ages of 12 to 18 years, use smartphones daily. As this device is so common today, every student should exploit its benefits.

Smartphones have several benefits

for learning. The latest smartphones help the students search for study material on the internet which is productive for their studies. Also, students can even use it to capture important photos and lectures.

Following are some ways for how students can use their Smartphone for learning

Watching and recording videos of lectures :

Students can use their smartphones to watch interactive lectures for practical learning. Numerous learning videos for every concept of a subject are available online on apps and websites. Students can



Taking Notes :

Students can note important things like exam dates, Syllabus, or important topics on their smartphones. Various apps can help you stay organized and conveniently keep their notes. Students can also store their essential files on their smartphone devices in apps like Google drive. So, they can access those files & notes anytime and anywhere at their convenience.

watch them and learn concepts anytime, anywhere.

Besides, students can also record the video of an important lecture or discussion in their class. Video clips of explanations to confusing concepts help reference later while doing self-studies. However, students must make sure to ask permission from the teacher before doing such a thing.

Record audio of explanations :

Sometimes students find it difficult to pay full attention to the teacher or keep track of their notes during class. In such a case, the audio recording functionality of a smartphone helps. Students can record the lecture while the teacher is explaining an important topic. He can later listen to it with full attention and make notes if required.

Accessing a library of facts & content :

Students today do not have to wait to access their institutional library. With a smartphone, they have access to the biggest global library, i.e., the internet with them. They can take it helps for all of their assignments, exams, homework, doubts, literally everything. They can head towards any suitable app or website to find the essential information they are seeking for their studies.

Most of the institutional libraries nowadays have digital library facility. Students must use this facility to get the maximum benefit from the E-resources of the digital library in order to enhance their knowledge to excel in their academic performance.

Contacting the teacher :

Whether a student has any doubt in a chapter, any question, on an assignment, or has a problem attending the class, there are various points where students need to contact their teacher at the earliest. One of

the main uses of a smartphone is to communicate. As per your teacher's preference, you can email, text, or call them when you require their assistance.

Listening to news & podcasts :

Nowadays, podcasts are highly popular. It is useful for sharing information, ideas, and stories with others. Students who find it convenient to listen can learn from podcasts. There are podcasts available for any topic, from science & technology to business management. Students can listen & learn from them. Also, listening to the news is significant to students. It keeps them up-to-date and enhances their general awareness. Students can listen to the daily news on their smartphones effortlessly.

Reading E-books :

Smartphones are also useful for students because they help them use various reading apps. Notably, students can install e-books. When students can easily take them wherever they go. They can read beforehand to get ahead on their reading for class or just read a general knowledge.

Online Tests & Assessments :

Students can leverage the benefits of a smartphone for effective learning by accessing online study resources. While preparing for a test or exam of any subject, students can access various quizzes and mock tests available online. There are free mock tests available online for different

exams, from board exams to JEE & NEET. Students can access various web portals & apps. Students can access NEET Mock Test, JEE Main Mock Test, etc.

Collaboration Usage :

Remarkably, smartphones embrace incredible features to increase collaboration between students, teachers & other students. Also, it provides access to numerous apps for the students to stay in touch with their class-fellows. For example, the students can create a group in WhatsApp to discuss their questions and issues, plan for group studies, and ask for study resources.

Managing Time :

Frankly, gadgets cannot manage time for the students. However, the students themselves can manage their time with the help of such gadgets. When the students set deadlines on their smartphones, they will do the right thing at the correct time. Students can set alarms for the deadlines. For example, the students can effortlessly set the alarm on their smartphones to wake up early in the morning. These are little yet significant ways to aid in efficient learning.

Keeping an eye on the calendar :

No doubt, a sturdy paper calendar embraces its benefits. But keeping track of the calendar on the smartphone enables the students to always be aware of their

tests, exams, assignment submission, appointments, and more. If a student knows what is coming up ahead, he can prepare well for it so that he does not lag.

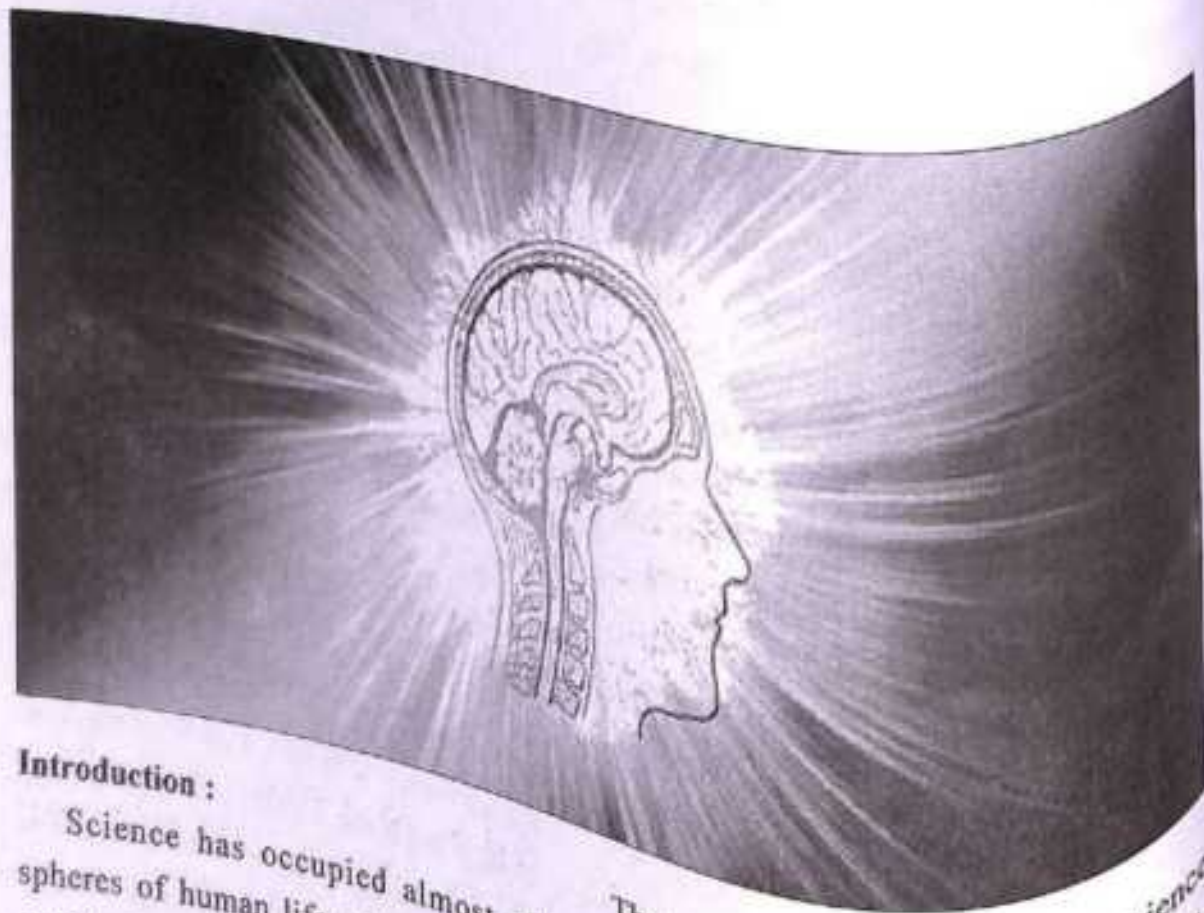
Also, in the smartphone calendar or the Google calendar, students can set reminders for themselves to make sure they do not miss anything. For example, they can set reminders a few days before the exam for exam dates, including NEET Exam Dates, JEE Main exam Dates, etc.

Conclusion :

Today, students have the world at their fingertips with a smartphone. This fact can be wonderful and somewhat frightening. However, a smartphone is a necessity in the present era in which we are living. All students should have to make productive use of their smartphone devices. With a smartphone in hand, students can easily access conceptual explanations by experts, do research for projects, connect with their institutional digital library and more with the help of internet connectivity. Lately, WiFi connectivity has become efficient and prevalent in offices, educational institutions, and homes. Parents & teachers should teach the correct and gainful way of using smartphones to the student. The students should use smartphones for educational purposes and ban their unproductive uses.

Developing A Scientific Attitude in Life

Usha Rani Narzary
B.Sc 1st Semester



Introduction :

Science has occupied almost all spheres of human life and living. Our society is completely drawn into the scientific environment. Now, mankind cannot think of a world without science.

The wonderful achievements of science have glorified the modern world, transformed the modern civilization into a scientific civilization and illuminated the human creative potential. Science is no longer confined to a few seriously devoted

persons. Since life in the present world invariably warrants, to variable degrees, knowledge of scientific facts and laws science has now become everyday science for everybody. Considering science from the intellectual point of view, it is the most inexhaustible storehouse of knowledge. Since nature is an inexhaustible source of knowledge, science as a subject offers the widest range of knowledge to the learners. It has exposed mankind to infinite avenues of knowledge in nature. Living and non-living about the world we perceive and also about the world beyond human perception and thereby it makes us conscious of the unknown to be exposed. Scientific attitude is the most important outcome of science teaching. Though some people view the scientific attitude as the byproduct of teaching science, yet a majority of the people consider it as equally important as knowledge aspect. Generally an attitude is a general and enduring positive or negative feeling about some person, object or issue (Jones and Batts, 1983). "Scientific attitudes are attributes of an individual who not only behave outwardly in desirable way towards any scientific endeavor but also understand why they act as they do so" defined by Rao (1996). Scientific attitude has 3 basic components: belief, feeling and action. Belief is the cognitive basis of scientific attitude, which provides a learner several scientific information of scientific

phenomenon. Central component of scientific attitude is the feeling toward the belief. Third component is action or behavioral component which is mostly conative.

Discussion :

In this scientific era of many discoveries and inventions, Science is making the impossible possible with the blink of an eye, there is no place for superstition. Science and superstitions are poles apart. Yet they are the two sides of the same coin unknown of their interdependence. Superstitions are self-imposed selfish belief, something imaginary yet unimaginable disbelief, or mere beliefs. But Science the most well known and popular word of this era is believed to be something realistic which even makes the unreal real; the unachievable achievable. Science in itself is a sweet beginning and sometimes a bitter ending whereas superstitions have neither beginning nor end; it is complete in itself. But still these two unrealistic and realistic, unimaginable and imaginable, never-ending and ever ending concepts are interconnected somewhere beyond the universe by some unpredictable thread of God. Science completes superstitions in the same way as reasons complete assumption. Reasons sometimes fail to explain rendering the assumptions to be almost dark and blank. And sometimes baseless reasons succeed in explaining a

taboo. In our society we have a number of superstitious beliefs that actually possess scientific facts.

1. Eat curd and sugar before heading out:

Eating curd and sugar before stepping out for something new and important is considered to be good luck as the consumption of curd has a cooling effect on the stomach and sugar which is added providing instant glucose which makes your work easier and successful. This combination is indispensable for Indians and its consumption was slowly linked to good luck.

2. Swallow tulsi leaves never chew:

Tulsi leaves shouldn't be chewed, it needs to be swallowed. The science behind this is that the tulsi leaves contain a little amount of arsenic. Thus, chewing it directly could result in degradation of enamel.

3. Menstruating women are considered differently :

In a country like India, it is very prevalent and this gave rise to many other superstitious belief. At that time women were not allowed to enter inside the kitchen, temples, mosques, and other religious spots. They are not allowed to perform any household duties. The reason is that at this period of time women are comparatively weak because of a lot of blood loss. So, they are given complete rest. Moreover, ancient stone statues of God maintain a

certain equilibrium with the atmosphere and may collapse if any distance occurs. As women release a lot of heat during this period, they are not allowed inside the temple.

4. Lizard falling on human is bad luck :

It's said to be bad luck but the scientific reason behind this is that the lizard releases poisonous chemicals from its body in order to protect themselves from enemies and if it falls on human body or food, it is bound to contaminate it. So, bath is taken after it falls on someone.

5. Bats entering the house means death :

It is considered to be a bad omen. The real reason behind this superstition is that the bats bring a lot of deadly diseases along with them and when there was no medical facility available during those days people would die due to rabies, Ebola, Nipah and other illness brought in by the bats.

Scientific attitude towards meditation :

Meditation has been around for centuries, it's still something we know very little about. Nearly every major study done on meditation practices and their effects on the human body have been done in the 21st century. As learning progresses, entire population are opening their minds to meditative practices that were once deemed controversial, at best. These studies are revealing countless surprising facts about the science of meditation from psychological stress reduction, to

improving sleep quality, to mindfulness mediation, to mindfulness meditation, to reducing blood pressure, to different meditation techniques, to helpful meditation programs. Meditation practices leads to mental and physical relaxation. This spurs the production of nitric oxide in the brain and reduces blood pressure. Meditation also act as a painkiller by calming the somate to sensory cortex in the brain, while inciting activity in other parts of the brain.

Scientific attitude in Folk song and music :

The aim of science, is to describe the impersonal facts of experience in veritable terms as exactly as possible and as completely as possible. The scientific temper makes it possible for one to be the creator and the destroyer. Folklore is an important mechanism to maintain the stability of culture of communities. A careful analysis of sound, of folk music, can reveal cultural patterns, social values and national identities. The folk song's various dialects are related to environmental education, family welfare and astronomical issues. Folk lore validates culture and its institutions. It is education in non-literate society. It also help in maintaining conformity to the accepted patterns of behavior and in nation building.

Conclusion :

India is a country where problems of hunger and poverty, of insanitation and

malnutrition, of illiteracy and obscurantism, of superstition and deadening customs, of rigid tradition and blind beliefs are present all over the country. Especially problem like population explosion, unemployment, addictions, disputes in religion, child marriage are hindering the development of country. Though our belief and traditional systems have some scientific base enough research has not been done to actually prove them scientific. Hence scientific attitude is very much essential to inculcated. It leads to logistic systematic and planned actions regarding anything in life. It minimize the risks and challenges due to biased, subjective and partial outlook. If the scientific attitude is inculcated at very early age, the person will get the habit of thinking logically rather than believing blindly. In this way he will be able to clearly understand the nature of the world including himself. He will be able to solve his problems as well as the problems of the society by using scientific methods. Developing scientific attitude helps in enhancing the level of curiosity among the people. It also help not to believe in superstitions which do not possess scientific fact. People of society become intellectual and honest with each other. It has also been realized that without developing scientific attitude, any amount of knowledge in science contributes little to national development and to the process

of social changes. This is why development of scientific attitude among every citizen of country is very much important.

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অমৃত বাণী :-

নাও যেনেকৈ পানীতে ডুপড়ি থাকিলে তাকে সজ্জাবহান কবির পানি কিন্তু নাঁড়িব
তলিখন বাটি পানী সোমাই তল গলে ই অকস্মণ্য হৈ পবে।
সেইদবে পৃথিবীত থাকোতে জীবন সং কামত নিয়োগ কবির
গাণে কিন্তু জীবনত যদি খুঁট পবে তেস্তে সেই
জীবন অকামিয়া হৈ পবে।
— বানকেশ পবনহংস



Rosalind Elsie Franklin: “The Dark Lady of DNA”

Mrs. Bhagyalakshmi Barman
Jr. Assistant

One of the women scientists who helped human race to change the world is

Franklin was a British chemist and X-ray crystallographer whose work was



Rosalind Elsie Franklin. She was born in 25 July 1920 at Notting Hill, London, England and she breathed her last on 16 April 1958 at Chelsea, London, England.

central to the understanding of the molecular structures of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) Further, RNA (ribonucleic acid),

viruses, coal, and graphite are researched under the vision of her scientific discoveries. Her works on coal and viruses were appreciated in her lifetime but Franklin's contributions to the discovery of the structure of DNA were largely unrecognized during her life. Many variously referred her as the "wronged heroine", the "dark lady of DNA", the "forgotten heroine", a "feminist icon", and the "Sylvia Plath of molecular biology". She started her education at St Paul's Girls' School and her Alma mater was Newnham College. She did her Ph. d. at Cambridge. Franklin graduated in 1941 with a degree in natural sciences from Newnham College, Cambridge, and then enrolled for a PhD in physical chemistry under Ronald George Wreyford Norrish, the 1920 Chair of Physical Chemistry at the University of Cambridge. Disappointed by Norrish's lack of enthusiasm, she took up a research position under the British Coal Utilisation Research Association (BCURA) in 1942. The research on coal helped Franklin earn a PhD from Cambridge in 1945. Moving to Paris in 1947 as a chercheur (postdoctoral researcher) under Jacques Mering at the Laboratoire Central des Services Chimiques de l'état, she became an accomplished X-ray crystallographer. After joining King's College London in 1951 as a research associate, Franklin discovered some key properties of DNA, which eventually facilitated the correct

description of the double helix structure of DNA. Owing to disagreement with her director, John Randall, and her colleague Maurice Wilkins, Franklin was compelled to move to Birkbeck College in 1953. Scientists, based on new evidence In April 2023, concluded that Rosalind Franklin was a contributor and "equal player" in the discovery process of DNA, rather than otherwise, as may have been presented subsequently after the time of the discovery.

Franklin is best known for her work on the X-ray diffraction images of DNA while at King's College London, particularly Photo 51, taken by her student Raymond Gosling, which led to the discovery of the DNA double helix for which Francis Crick, James Watson, and Maurice Wilkins shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1962.

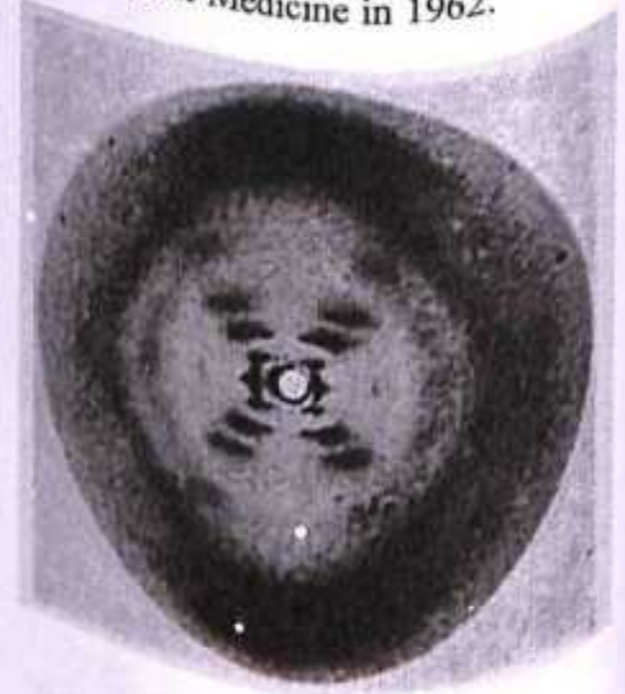


Photo 51

Watson suggested that Franklin would have ideally been awarded a Nobel Prize in Chemistry, along with Wilkins but, although there was not yet a rule against posthumous awards, the Nobel Committee generally did not make posthumous nominations. Franklin led pioneering work at Birkbeck on the molecular structures of viruses.

On the day before she was to unveil the structure of tobacco mosaic virus at an international fair in Brussels, Franklin died of ovarian cancer at the age of 37 in 1958.

Her team member Aaron Klug continued her research, winning the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1982. This great lady of science inspires not only the scientists she also inspires all the seekers of knowledge who dedicates their lives for human aspirations for knowledge, enrichment and unfolding mysteries of nature.

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অমৃত বাণী :-



আটাইতকৈ অনমনীয় বস্তু হ'ল সত্য ঘটনা। আমি নিজেই নাজানো বা ইচ্ছা নকনো বা নিবিচাৰোঁ কিয় সত্য ঘটনাৰ সাক্ষ্য অপবিতৰ্ণীয় হৈ বয়।

— জন আদামছ

Dibru Saikhowa National Park – The land of Feral Horses

Gayatree Hazarika
Assistant Professor
Department of Zoology

"One impulse of a venal wood
Would teach you more of man
Of moral evil and of good
Than all the sages can"

William Wordsworth

Dibru-Saikhowa National park (DSNP) is a reserve situated in the south bank of the mighty river Brahmaputra and spread across the districts of Dibrugarh and Tinsukia. The buffer zone well extends into another district of Dhemaji. On the map it can be pinpointed between 27 degrees 30' north to 27 degrees 45' north and 95 degrees 10' east to 95 degrees 45' east.

Biogeographically, the area exhibits the properties of both the Indian and the Malayan sub-regions. The annual rainfall ranges from 2300 mm to 3800 mm.

The entire reserve is flat terrain

situated on the flood banks of Brahmaputra. There are a large number of perennial and seasonal channels namely, Kolomi, Salbeel nala, Chabru nadi, Laikajan, Ananta nala, Dimorubhala and Ajukhanala.

There are around 38 villages in the buffer zone of the reserve. The forest types of the reserve comprise of semi-evergreen, deciduous, littoral, swamp wet evergreen forest. Dibru saikhowa for its unique location has made it the most deserving harbor for the Gangetic river dolphin, Hoolock gibbon, Asian elephant, turtles and Asiatic water buffalo. The bright coloured

wild horses which are called feral horses are the main attraction of this site.

Feral Horses: The legends of Dibru Saikhowa National Park

According to history, the British troops in order to safeguard their position in the war on the eastern front and fight back the Japanese army had set up army bases in and around Tinsukia, where they also established stables for the British cavalry. The Feral horses are the descendants of these legendary war horses who served the British troops valiantly during the war. They are known as Feral horses which are basically free-roaming horse of domesticated ancestry. They share the lineage of British war horses which were left when the troops moved out of Assam. Now their descendants roam freely in the wilderness of DSNP.

Vegetation :

A hot, humid climate coupled with unique topography has created ecological niches that support a variety of vegetation types ranging from sub-tropical evergreen, semi-evergreen and tropical moist forest to swamps, marshes. Prior to the great earthquake of 1950, it had tropical wet evergreen forests but the climax vegetation of the region during that period was dominated by species like hollong (*Dipterocarpus retusus*), jutuli (*Altingia excelsa*) and hollock (*Terminalia myriocarpa*). The occurrence of the several

species with primitive vascular plants such as the tree fern (*Cyathea gigantean*), bejolghota (*Cinnamomum*), borhomthuri (*Magnolia hodgsonii*), bon posola (*Saurauia nepaulensis*) and morhal (*Vetica lanceaefolia*), as well as gymnosperms like *Gnetum montanum* provide evidence that the present flora of Dibru Saikhowa is indeed a remnant of the luxurious Assam valley tropical wet evergreen forests of the past.

Plants to look out for :

Borhomthuri *Magnolia hodgsonii* (Family Magnoliaceae)

One of the primitive angiospermic plants found in the state of Assam, it is a small tree with a few spreading branches. The wood is grey, soft, light and even grained. It is used for firewood.

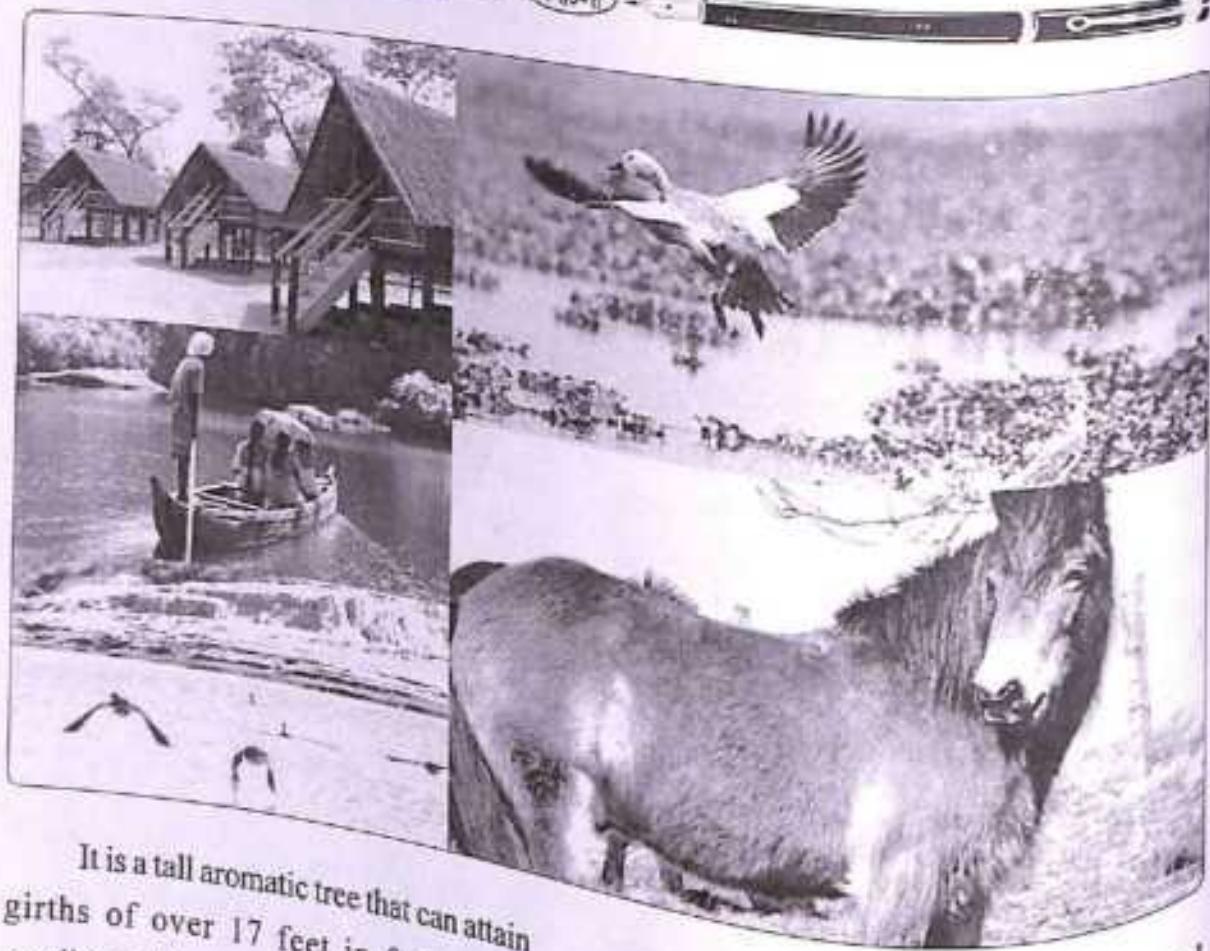
Hollong *Dipterocarpus retusus* (Family Dipterocarpaceae)

The state tree of Assam, it is a very large tree that can attain a height of about 150 feet. It has a long cylindrical bole and a small spherical crown when mature. Its timber is used for house building.

Holok *Terminalia myriocarpa* (Family Combretaceae)

A very large evergreen tree with pendulous branchlets. The timber is fairly durable and is well adapted for cheap furniture. It also makes excellent charcoal.

Jutuli *Altingia excelsa* (Family Hamamelidaceae)



It is a tall aromatic tree that can attain girths of over 17 feet in favourable conditions. The soft leaves are edible and its seeds are used to cure diseases of the tongue.

Jhau bon *Tamarix dioica* (Family Tamaricaceae)

In Dibru Saikhowa, there is extensive of this species particularly in the sandbank areas.

Mamoi lota *Gnetum montanum* (Family Gnetaceae)

One of the primitive gymnosperms found in Assam, this species is a large, evergreen climber with a woody stem and a dark grey bark that is corky and peels off in pieces.

Adolia simolu *Helminthostachys zeylanica* (Family Ophioglossaceae)

An erect, rhizomatus and terrestrial fern. It grows to a height of about 30-50 cm with a fleshy rhizome and dimorphic fronds. The rhizome extract is used to treat urinary disorders.

Dhekia gos *Cyathea gigantean* (Family Cyatheaceae)

This tree has a large, erect trunk upto 5 mtrs tall, bipinnate fronds sori. An aerial view of the park would show a profusion of water bodies glistening like crystal of various sizes strung together on a grand persona. Water bodies of flowing water (lotic) as well as still water (lentic) dot the expanse of Dibru Saikhowa National Park. The flow is sometimes serene, sometimes tumultuous; the still waters are more full-bodied at sometimes of the year.

The wetlands of the park comprises of rain-fed and flood-inundated *beels*, swampy areas and *nalas*, creating one of the most productive habitats in the ecosystem. The wetlands fall in the in-between category on the environmental spectrum - at the interface of land and water habitats. Of the 40 wetlands dotting the park, the prominent ones are Sal, Singhi, Kawoimari and Burhi *beels*; Erasuti, Dalijan and Balijan *nalas* and Mora Laikajan, a river channel that is now cut off from the main river.

These wetlands harbor a number of aquatic plants visible to the naked eye, also called macrophytes or hydrophytes. The Dibru Saikhowa National Park is a home to 57 species of macrophytes belonging to 45 genera and 31 families.

Villages In And Around Dibru Saikhowa National Park And Its Inhabitants:
Inhabitants of the villages and their livelihoods:

An integral part of the diversity of the Dibru Saikhowa National Park are the people who inhabit the region and make it their home. There are 39 forest and fringe villages within and around the biosphere reserve, with a total population of approximately 30,000 comprising several ethnic and immigrant communities. The dominant communities are the ethnic Ahoms, Chutiya, Deuri, Kaibarta, Moran, Motok and Sonowal people; and the

immigrant tea tribes of Nepalese, Bihari and Bengali origin.

There are 14 fringe villages in the Dibru Range and 18 in the Saikhowa Range of the National Park. The two forest villages Laika and Dodhia situated within the reserve are exclusively inhabited by the Mising community and are now again sub-divided into seven sister villages. The people residing in the Park and the fringe areas are utterly dependent on the reserve for their sustenance. They extract timber, firewood and food from the forest and fulfill their basic requirements. The people of the park cultivate rice and mostly depend on fish for their protein requirements. A large population of the herderers rear cattle for their livelihood and use the grasslands of Dibru Saikhowa as free grazing grounds. The milk of the khutis of Dibru Saikhowa is very famous and they earn their livelihood by selling it to different places.

Threats to Dibru Saikhowa National Park:

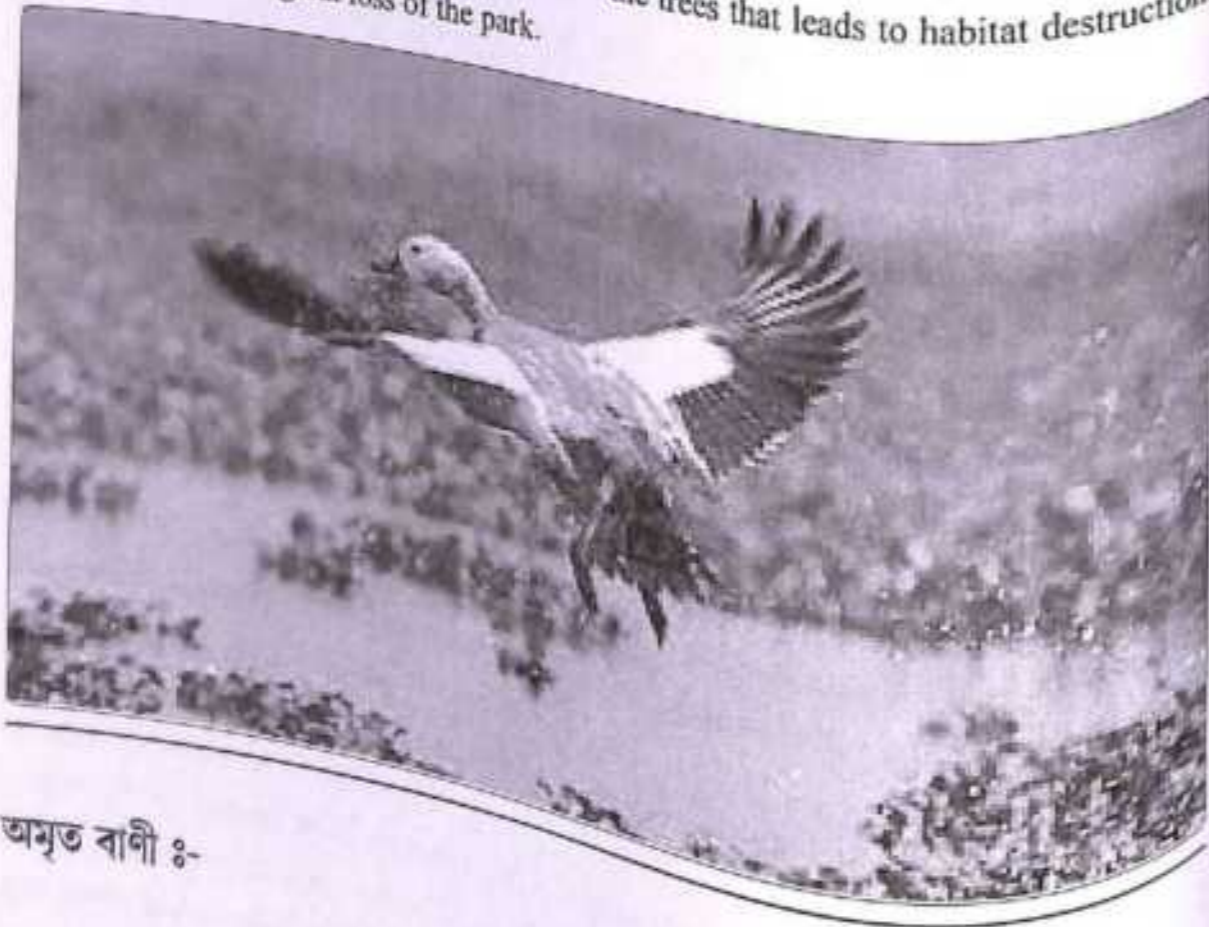
The Dibru Saikhowa National Park faces threats from several factors which may be natural or anthropogenic. Natural: The Dibru Saikhowa National Park being situated at the floodplain of the Brahmaputra river, it experiences three to four waves of floods every year. These recurring floods often change the river course itself which causes both soil erosion and siltation and plays a significant role in

modifying the habitat of the park. Deposits of silts are carried by the river from upstream mountainous area and have shrunk the wetlands considerably. Heavy siltation adversely impacts the natural regeneration of the local plant species.

Anthropogenic:

As far as the human element is concerned, the resource dependency of fringe villages on the protected area, has extensively led to a great loss of the park.

Extensive grazing has negatively impacted *bher* (salix) saplings, a species endemic to Dibru Saikhowa National Park. The heavy grazing pressure has ravaged the grasslands and also hampers the natural regeneration. The possibility of disease transmission from livestock to wild mammals is also a real threat to the park. The villagers collect timbers and firewood by illegally cutting the trees that leads to habitat destruction.



অমৃত বানী :-

নিজকে জ্ঞানী বুলি ভবা জনতকৈ দুখ আৰু দ্বিতীয়জন নাই!
—ভণ্টোয়াৰ

পৰিবেশ প্ৰদূষণ আৰু আমাৰ কৰণীয়

স্নিগ্ধা ৰায়
উঃ মাঃ ২য় বৰ্ষ (বিজ্ঞান)

পৰিবেশ প্ৰদূষণ :

পৰিবেশেই প্ৰাণৰ ধাৰক, জীৱনশক্তি যোগান ধৰোঁতা। পৰিবেশ বা পাবিপাৰ্শ্বিকতাৰ লগত প্ৰাণীৰ সম্পৰ্ক যুগ যুগান্তৰ ধৰি নিকটবৰ্তী। যিহেতু প্ৰাণীৰ অস্তিত্ব পৰিবেশৰ ওপৰতেই নিৰ্ভৰশীল সেয়ে পৰিবেশ বিনষ্ট হ'লে প্ৰাণীয়ো বিনষ্ট হ'ব আৰু জীয়াই থকাৰ পথ কষ্ট হ'ব।

মানুহে নিজৰ সুখ সুবিধাৰ বাবে প্ৰকৃতিৰ সম্পদ সমূহক অবিবেচকভাৱে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি

আহিছে যিবোৰ ক্ৰমে পৰিবেশ প্ৰদূষণৰ কাৰক হৈ পৰিছে। এই পৰিবেশ প্ৰদূষণৰ দ্বাৰা মানুহৰ জীৱন বহুলভাৱে প্ৰভাৱান্বিত হোৱাৰ লগতে জীৱ-জন্তু, চৰাই-চিৰিকটি আৰু অন্যান্য জলজ আৰু স্থলজ প্ৰাণীৰো জীৱন বিপদসংকুল হৈ পৰিছে।

প্ৰদূষণৰ প্ৰকাৰ :

ক) মাটি প্ৰদূষণ : মাটি প্ৰকৃতিৰ এক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ উপাদান। মানৱ সভ্যতাৰ বিকাশ প্ৰধানকৈ এই সম্পদৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰিয়েই সম্ভৱ হৈছে। কিন্তু



মানবজনিত কাৰণতে আকৌ এই সম্পদ প্ৰদূষণৰ কবলত পৰিছে। সাধাৰণতে মাটিৰ লগত কোনো বাসায়নিক পদাৰ্থ, বিষাক্ত ধাতু, এচিড বৰষুণ, ঔদ্যোগিক আৱৰ্জনা, তেজস্ক্ৰিয় পদাৰ্থ আদি মিহলি হৈ মাটিৰ স্বাভাৱিক গুণ বিনষ্ট কৰা আৰু উৰ্বৰতা হ্রাস কৰাকে মাটি প্ৰদূষণ বোলে। সাধাৰণতে আধুনিক কৃষিকাৰ্য, উদ্যোগৰ প্ৰসাৰ আৰু বৰ্ধিত হাৰত চলি থকা বনাঞ্চল ধ্বংসই মাটি প্ৰদূষণৰ বাবে প্ৰধানকৈ জগৰীয়া। কৃষি ক্ষেত্ৰত বাসায়নিক সাৰ, জলসিঞ্চন, কীটনাশক দ্ৰব্য আদিৰ অধিক প্ৰয়োগে মাটি প্ৰদূষণৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। তদুপৰি কীটনাশক আৰু অপতৃপনাশক দ্ৰব্য মাটিত প্ৰয়োগ কৰিলে অনিষ্টকাৰী কীট-পতংগ আৰু উদ্ভিদৰ উপৰি মাটিত থকা উপকাৰী প্ৰাণী আৰু অণুজীৱও ধ্বংস হয়। ইয়াৰোপৰি ঔদ্যোগিক আৱৰ্জনা, প্লাষ্টিক, কাঁচ আদি মাটিত মিহলি হৈ মাটি প্ৰদূষিত কৰে। ভূ-গৰ্ভৰ পৰা কয়লা, খাৰুৱা তেল আদি খনন কৰোঁতেও সেইবোৰৰ কিছু অংশ অসাৰধানতাৰ কাৰণে মাটিত পৰিলে ওচৰৰ মাটিখিনি প্ৰদূষিত হয়। এইদৰে পৃথিৱীৰ বেছিভাগ ঠাইতে মাটি প্ৰদূষণে সৰ্বাঙ্গক সমস্যাত সৃষ্টি কৰিছে।

খ) বায়ু প্ৰদূষণ : পৃথিৱীৰ বায়ুমণ্ডল প্ৰধানকৈ গেছীয় তৰপেৰে গঠিত। ধূলি, বোঁৱা, ছাই আদি বায়ুমণ্ডলত মিহলি হৈ থকাটো মানুহ, উদ্ভিদ আৰু অন্যান্য জীৱ-জন্তুৰ বাবে ক্ষতিকাৰক হৈ পৰা আৰু জীৱন সম্পত্তিৰ স্বাভাৱিক উপভোগত বাধাৰ সৃষ্টি হোৱাটোৱেই বায়ু প্ৰদূষণ। প্ৰকৃতিত বায়ু কেতিয়াও স্বচ্ছ বা নিকা স্বৰূপত পোৱা নাযায়। বায়ু প্ৰদূষণৰ প্ৰধান উৎস সমূহ দুই ভাগত ভগাব পাৰি — মানব সৃষ্ট উৎস আৰু প্ৰাকৃতিক উৎস। বায়ু প্ৰদূষণৰ প্ৰাকৃতিক উৎসসমূহৰ ভিতৰত বনজুই, আগ্নেয়গিৰি উদ্গীৰণ, পদাৰ্থৰ পচন আদি। তদুপৰি বায়ু প্ৰদূষণ

মানবসৃষ্ট উৎসসমূহৰ ভিতৰত বনাঞ্চল ধ্বংস, যান-বাহনৰ পৰা ওলোৱা বোঁৱা, জীৱাশ্ম ইন্ধনৰ দহন আদি।

গ) পানী প্ৰদূষণ : বায়ুমণ্ডলৰ দৰে পৃথিৱীৰ পানীভাগো কম-বেছি পৰিমাণে প্ৰদূষিত হৈছে। পানীৰ লগত কোনো বাসায়নিক পদাৰ্থ, পদাৰ্থকৰ্মা, অণুজীৱ বিকিৰণ আদি মিহলি হৈ পানীৰ স্বাভাৱিক গুণৰ পৰিবৰ্তন ঘটোৱাকে পানী প্ৰদূষণ বোলে। সাধাৰণতে পানীৰ উৎসত মানুহৰ বসতি, উদ্যোগ, কৃষি আদি থাকিলে তাৰপৰা নিৰ্গত অপদ্ৰৱ্য পানীত মিহলি হৈ পানী প্ৰদূষিত কৰে। প্ৰদূষিত পানীয়ে তাৰ ওচৰত থকা উদ্ভিদ আৰু প্ৰাণীৰ ক্ষতিসাধন কৰে। সাধাৰণতে ঔদ্যোগিক আৱৰ্জনা আৰু নগৰৰ পেলনীয়া পদাৰ্থই নগৰ অঞ্চলৰ মাজেদি বা কাষেদি প্ৰবাহিত নদ-নদীৰ পানী প্ৰদূষিত কৰে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি গংগা নদীখনৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিব পাৰোঁ। বায়ুমণ্ডলত জমা হৈ থকা SO₂ আৰু NO₂ এচিড বৰষুণ হিচাপে নামি আহিলে জলাশয়বোৰৰ পানী প্ৰদূষিত কৰে। জলাশয়ৰ পানীত এচিডৰ পৰিমাণ বৃদ্ধি হ'লে জলচৰ প্ৰাণীৰ বিলুপ্তি ঘটে।

ঘ) প্ৰদূষণ ৰোধ কৰাৰ উপায় : মানুহে বিভিন্ন ধৰণে পৰিৱেশ বিনষ্ট কৰিছে যদিও কিছু পৰিমাণে হ'লেও এই প্ৰদূষণ ৰোধ কৰিব পাৰি। তাৰবাবে কিছুমান



সুসংহত আঁচনি আৰু কটকটীয়া ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা উচিত।

মাটি প্ৰদূষণ ৰোধ কৰাৰ কিছুমান উপায় হ'ল :
ক) পাহাৰীয়া বা এঢলীয়া ঠাইত বৃক্ষৰোপণ কৰি মাটিৰ অৱক্ষয় হ্রাস কৰিব পাৰি।

খ) কৃষিক্ষেত্ৰত বাসায়নিক সাৰৰ পৰিৱৰ্তে জৈৱিক সাৰ প্ৰয়োগ কৰিলে মাটিৰ অৱক্ষয় হ্রাস কৰিব পাৰি।

জল প্ৰদূষণ ৰোধ কৰাৰ কিছুমান উপায় হ'ল : —
ক) জল প্ৰদূষণৰ কিছুমান সজাগতামূলক কাৰ্যসূচী বা কঠোৰ আইন বলৱৎ কৰি জল প্ৰদূষণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব পাৰি।

খ) বৰষুণৰ পানী সঞ্চয় কৰি বিভিন্ন ঘৰুৱা কামত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পাৰি আৰু ভূ-গৰ্ভৰ পানীৰ ওপৰত যি হেঁচা পৰিছে তাক বহুল পৰিমাণে ৰোধ কৰিব পাৰি।

গ) প্ৰয়োজন নোহোৱাকৈ পানী ওলাই থকা টেপবোৰক বন্ধ কৰি জল প্ৰদূষণ ৰোধ কৰিব পাৰি।

বায়ু প্ৰদূষণ ৰোধ কৰাৰ উপায় কিছুমান হ'ল :
ক) যান-বাহনৰ পৰিমাণ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰি বায়ু প্ৰদূষণ ৰোধ কৰিব পাৰি।

খ) বৃক্ষ ৰোপণ কৰিলে যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে বায়ু প্ৰদূষণ ৰোধ কৰিব পাৰি।

গ) বেটাৰীচালিত যান-বাহনৰ পৰিমাণ বৃদ্ধি কৰি বায়ু প্ৰদূষণ এক বৃজন পৰিমাণে ৰোধ কৰিব পাৰি।

ঘ) উদ্যোগ, যান-বাহন আদিত ব্যৱহৃত হোৱা জীৱাশ্ম ইন্ধনৰ দহন নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব পাৰিলেও বায়ু প্ৰদূষণ ৰোধ কৰিব পাৰি।

বিশ্বই আজি পৰিৱেশ প্ৰদূষণৰ দৰে বৃহৎ সমস্যাৰ মোকাবিলা কৰি আছে। বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ প্ৰদূষণ, বনজ সম্পদৰ ক্ষত ক্ষয়, দ্ৰুত হাৰত জনসংখ্যা বিস্ফোৰণ আদিয়ে সাম্প্ৰতিক সময়ত পৰিৱেশতত্ত্বৰ ভাৰসাম্যতাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। গতিকে পুনৰ অৱনতি ৰোধ কৰি পৰিৱেশ ৰক্ষাৰ বাবে গণ সজাগতা সৃষ্টি কৰাটো জৰুৰী। পৰিৱেশৰ সমস্যাক সহজে ৰোধ কৰিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ নীতি-নিয়ম মানি চলাৰ উপৰিও জনসাধাৰণে নিজৰ দায়িত্বখিনি বৃদ্ধি সহযোগিতা আগবঢ়াব লাগিব। তেওঁলোকে জানিব পাৰিব লাগিব যে যদি আজি আমি আমাৰ পৰিৱেশক বাচ বিচাৰহীনভাৱে ধ্বংস কৰোঁ তেন্তে কাইলৈ আমিহেই ইয়াৰ পৰিণতি ভুগিব লাগিব আৰু আমাৰ ভৱিষ্যত প্ৰজন্ম বৃহৎ সমস্যাৰ সন্মুখীন হ'ব। আমি পৰিৱেশৰ এক অংশ আৰু এই পৰিৱেশক ৰক্ষা কৰাটো আমাৰ চিৰ কৰ্তব্য।

অমৃত বাণী :-

যিজনে সুবিধা পালেই পৰিশ্ৰম পৰচৰ্চাত মজুৰীয়া হয়,
সেইজন লোক বাস্তৱিকতে,
বেটি শাপটকৈ কোনো গুণে কম বিষাক্ত নহয়।
—উপনিষদ

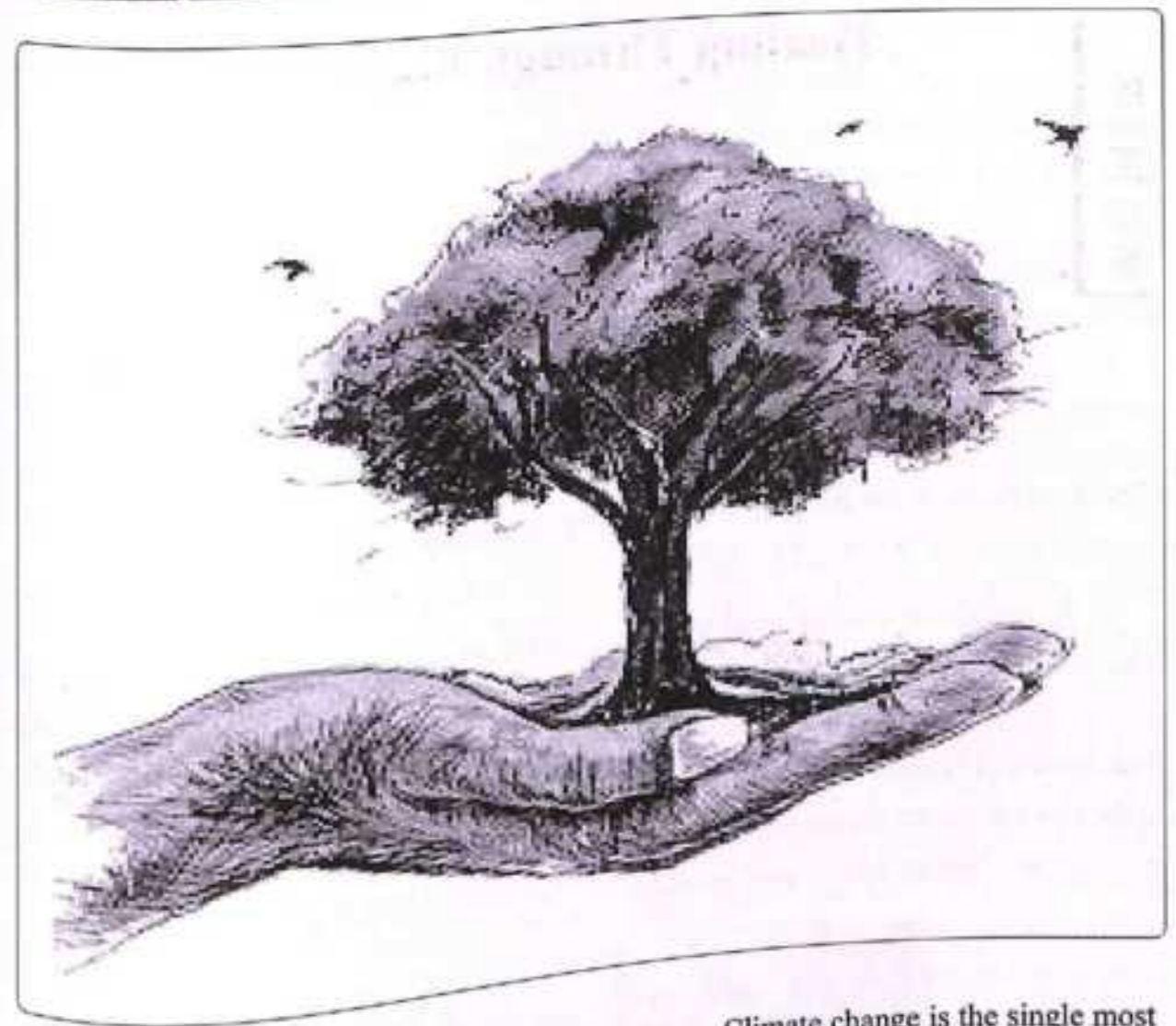
Save Nature

Hiranmoyee Choudhury
B.Sc 2nd Semester

Our planet faces the interconnected crisis of rapid climate change and biodiversity loss. We have years, not decades, to address these existential threats. In published research from the Nature conservancy and 12 peer organizations, science points us to a better path for building a more sustainable, more hopeful future for the Earth, a future in which catastrophic climate change is kept at bay while we still power our development world wide and provide cleaner, more abundant drinking water while also protecting life – giving lands, lakes and rivers. A future in which nature's wild heart still beats strong through healthy wildlife and magnificent landscapes while our cities are strengthened by harmony with nature.

A future in which people and nature thrive together. What we do between now and 2030 will determine whether we slow warming to 1.5 degree Celsius, the scientists agree, will avoid the worst

impacts of climate change while also conserving enough land and water to slow accelerated species loss. This vision of the future is achievable, and we must join together and put all our efforts to make this vision a reality. The three things we must do – The stakes couldn't be higher. If we follow the path that science shows us, we have the power to save nearly all habitat types across the world's lands. That's a huge win for wildlife, birds, plants, insects and the diversity of life that makes our natural world such a treasure. Production of more food on less land : Today's version of large-scale agriculture is the biggest of land conversion, drives deforestation that worsens climate change, uses 70% of the world's brash water supply and relies on fertilizer practices that pollute our waters. As need to feed a billion more people increases, agricultural expansion could devastate habitats, release even more carbon into the atmosphere, and dry up rivers. We should produce food where it's



most likely to thrive, use less water and less land.

Eliminate overfishing :

Overfishing and poor fisheries manage mint is not devastating to fish species being pushed to the brink of collapse; it endangers food webs and ocean ecosystems by disrupting the balance of all sea life. It threatens billions of people who rely on seafood as an important source of livelihood without rectification of our behavior, 84% of the world's fish stocks will be in peril in our lifetime.

Increase clean energy :

Climate change is the single most serious threat that our planet is facing today. We must reduce carbon emissions to, or below, levels agreed to in the Paris climate agreement to prudent catastrophic harm and with global energy demand exacted to increase 56% over the next couple of decades, it will be impossible to meet those emission targets if we stick primarily with traditional fossil fuels.

We should shift 85% of the world's energy supply to non-fossil full sources and invest in strategic like reforestation that captures carbon dioxide.

Healing Through Plants

Mrs. Chetana Hasnu
Assistant Professor
Department of Botany

"The secrets are in the plants. To elicit them you have to love them enough."

- George Washington Carver

In traditional healing method, the ancient healers never differentiated humans and nature as different entities. The foundations of healing were deeply rooted in the idea that we are intimately connected with nature. Nature which also includes

interact with receptors on our cells and stimulate our own innate healing mechanisms in multiple ways. In fact, the interactions of multiple plant molecules with our own cellular receptors can be far more beneficial. Modern medications



the realm of plants can help facilitate our healing. More than 20,000 plant species has been described as utmost beneficial, according to ancient Ayurveda. One plant can have hundreds of molecules that

or therapies are no doubt very essential but minimizing their use can truly help to heal and thrive while minimizing complications.

Some easy to grow plants of medicinal

value which can be added to the wellness regimen are Turmeric (*Curcuma sp.*), Tulsi or Holy basil (*Oscimum sanctum*), Lemon grass (*Cymbopogon citratus*), Giloy (*Tinospora cordifolia*), Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*), Curry leaves (*Murraya koenigii*), Indian Pennywort (*Centella asiatica*), Bay leaves (*Laurus nobilis*), Malabar nut (*Justicia adhatoda*), Aloe vera or Aloe barbadensis, Madagascar Periwinkle (*Cathranthus roseus*), Chameleon Plant or Fish mint (*Houttuynia cordata*), Peppermint (*Mentha spicata*) (Indian snakeroot (*Rauwolfia serpentina*), Miracle leaf (*Bryophyllum pinnatum*) etc. These are some of the commonly available plants which can be added in our daily diet (but in moderation). Some of the plant parts of the above mentioned plants can be consumed as beverages, served as side dish etc.

When healing is considered, emotional and physical healings are intertwined. Physical issues can have emotional consequences like depression or anxiety, and the opposite is also true. Strong emotions can become stored in the body, often as tension, pain, or dysfunction. With the increase in the constant use of technologies, spending a lot time indoors has increased our exposure to stale air and potentially harmful chemicals, affecting our mental and physical health. In the present era, different plants are

included in emotional management therapies as studies have shown that plants soothe the human mind and provide a positive insight for people to channel their stress into nurturing. It may not be wrong to say that plants act similarly to food by supporting us at many physiological levels.

Having houseplants at home can bring variety of benefits by improving home's feng shui, as a design element, addition of freshness and most important of all by improving the quality of air we breathe in. Accordingly, some of the plants which can easily survive less attention are: Bamboo palm, Snake plant also known as "Good luck" plant, Jade plant, ZZ plant (Zanzibar Gem), English Ivy, Peace lily, Red- edged Dracaena, Pothos, Spider plants, Rubber plant, Elephant ear plant, Fern, Majesty Palm, Succulents etc. The beauty of plants and the act of caring for them can be truly healing because research have shown that looking at something aesthetically pleasing can boost neurotransmitters like dopamine and serotonin.

Knowing the immeasurable benefits of plants, growing and caring them are a way of reconnecting with the environment and also improve health and wellness by connecting with thousands of years of practice. The foremost step is to start with plants that are familiar and readily available.

Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID)

Bivan Mahmood
B.Sc. 4th Semester

As young as infancy we attribute certain character traits to children. We might say "he is a happy baby" or "She is easy going". But while these characteristics might provide hints of what to come, a child's personality doesn't truly begin to take form until later. These do not appear in a clear and consistent manner until the teen years. Before that, we can look at children's behavior as reactions to others personalities around them. Whereas behavioral responses occur starting around 11 and 12 years of age.

Personality traits have been characterized in various way by different researchers. One of the most prominent personality theories focuses on five-key personality traits. They are

1) Conscientiousness :

This describes someone who tends to be on time, highly responsible and works towards long-term goals with little or no supervision.

2) **Agreeableness** : A person who is agreeable generally has positive social interaction, is pleasant to be around, works to help others, tends to show affection readily and often.

3) **Openness to experience** : A person who is high in openness to experience is creative, flexible, curious and adventurous, he enjoys viewing art, listening to music, likes to have variety in his day-to-day life.

4) **Neuroticism** : People with high level of Neuroticism are more likely to respond poorly to stress and they interpret threatening or difficult much more than an average person.

5) **Extroversion** : An extrovert is a person who is energized by being around other people. This the opposite of an introvert, who is energized by being alone.

These five traits first crystallize in children during teen years and the resulting combination of traits ultimately makes up child's personality.

DISSOCIATIVE IDENTITY DISORDER



During the time of development of a child's personality, they need proper care. If not so, their personalities might get ruptured and may lead them to a difficult life. At this time they are very vulnerable and can easily get affected by the environment they're surrounded with.

If a child is subjected to long term abuse (physical, emotional or sexual) or less often a home environment that's too frightening or highly unpredictable; as a defense mechanism, the brain tries to escape or hide from the trauma, and tries to erase those memories, emotions of those harmful actions or events caused by that trauma which are too threatening and are removed from consciousness. As a result, alternate personalities or sub personalities form with different memories, emotions and behavior which overpower those traumatic memories. The trauma can come in any

form but the development of personality, better known as dissociative identity disorder, is a result of trying to escape or hide from a trauma.

Dissociative identity disorder (previously known as Multiple personality disorder) is a complex psychological condition which produces a lack of connection in a person's thoughts, memories, feelings, actions or sense of identity, it is characterized by the presence of two or more distinct or split identities or personality states that continually have power over the persons' behavior. More simplistically, a person suffering from DID may feel the presence of two or more people talking or living inside their head, and they may feel as though they're possessed by other identities. Each personality reveals itself and controls the individual's behavior and thoughts, called

"Switching". Switching can take seconds to minutes to days. Interestingly each identity may have unique name, personal history and characteristics, including obvious difference in voice, gender, mannerisms and even such physical qualities such as the need for eyeglasses. Although not everyone experiences DID the same way, for some, the alters/different identities are imaginary people, sometimes they are animals. Some with DID may feel "out of body experiences" or may find themselves doing things they wouldn't normally do. Some describes the feeling of having DID is as being a passenger in their body rather than the driver. However there is usually a 'host' personality within the individual, who identifies the person's real name. The host personality is usually aware of the presence of other personalities.

I was studying several interesting cases regarding Dissociative Identity for this article; and I came across a case about an Australian woman named Jeni Haynes. She had a horrifying childhood and suffered from multiple abuses. Where in a interview she says. "My dad chose to inflict severe, sadistic, violent abuse; that was completely unavoidable, inescapable and life threatening. And he chose to do this everyday of my entire childhood." Jeni Haynes survives given by her father, by hiding inside her mind. Where she started

developing new personalities. From a very early age she developed Multiple personality disorder or DID. According to her, she has more than 2000 personalities; which include a 4 year old girl named 'Symphony', an 8 year old boy known as 'Little Ricky' or a protective who goes by 'Muscles'. She also has a personality named 'Eric' who organizes; According to her (Jeni) Eric organizes other personalities and given them list of rules and also makes internal landscape where they (other alters) live.

(You can check her interview on You Tube) Jeni Haynes was abused from the age of 4 to 11 by her father. The fact she survived may be called a miracle by some but, the reality is, it is testament to the extraordinary strength of Jeni's mind. What saved her was the process of dissociation who protected her as best they from the trauma. In 2019, Jeni and her 2,500 alters stood up to their abuser in a Sydney courtroom. At last her father Richard Haynes (at that time 77 year old), was jailed in 2019 at least 33 years after admitting the abuse.

Dissociative identity disorder was thought to be demonic possessions before it was normalized by various scientists. By the late 19th century, there was a general acceptance that emotionally traumatic experience could cause long-term disorders which might display a variety of symptoms.

Even now a days, many people misinterpret this as evil possessions, However, people with DID describe this as a guardian angle from the god itself.

Mental illness has always been a misconception in our society, people with mental illness are thought to be criminal

and violent. However these are just disorders or mental conditions, just like any other physical disease. Therefore, We should be more acceptable and should be more supportive towards the people with mental disorders.

কবিতার পাপবি :

"মই শিবিকীখন খুশি দিলো।
ভক্ত্যাব নিৰ্জন পোহৰত আমি
আকৌ মুখামুখি হ'লোঃ
শিবৰ সেন্দূবেৰে ধূলব
আকাশৰ মুখত জিগিকি উঠিছে
সোনোবাণী ব'হাগ।"

কবি- হীৰেন ভট্টাচাৰ্য

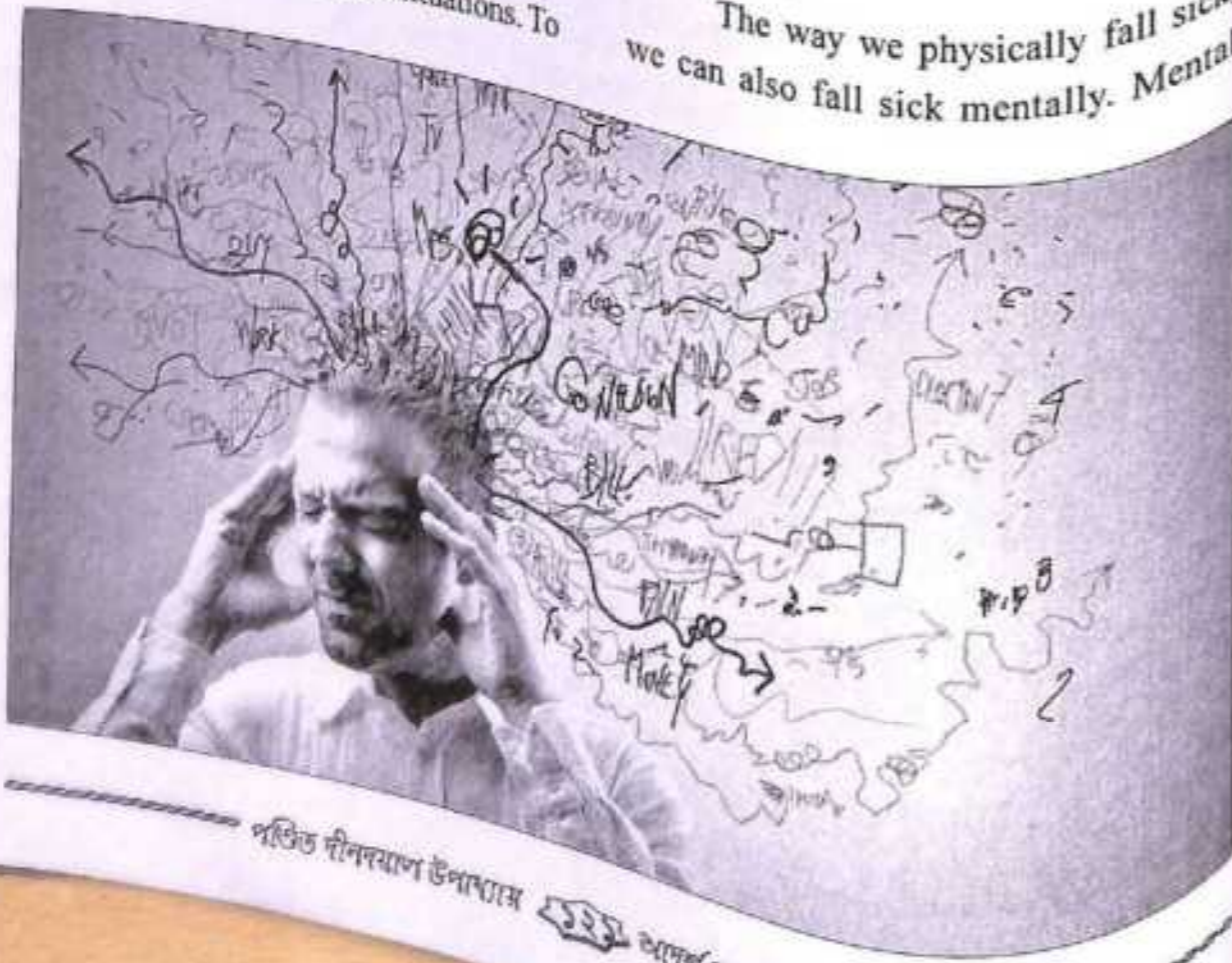
Mental Health

Tanisha Singha
B.Com 6th Semester

The state of behavioral well-being is referred to as Mental Health. The term 'Mental Health' is also used to refer to the absence of mental disease. It refers to a person's psychological, emotional, and social well-being; it influences what they feel and how they think and behave. It also means to keep our minds healthy. An emotionally fit and stable person always feels vibrant and truly alive and can easily manage emotionally difficult situations. To

be physically fit, one has to be mentally and emotionally fit too. Mental fitness implies a state of psychological well-being. It denotes having a positive attitude, how we feel, think, act which improves one's ability to enjoy one's life. The term mental health is increasingly used by psychologists, mental health practitioners, schools, etc.

The way we physically fall sick, we can also fall sick mentally. Mental



illness is the instability of one's health, which includes changes in emotion, thinking and behavior. Mental illness can be caused due to stress or reaction to a certain incident. It could also arise due to genetic factors, child abuse or trauma, poor physical health. Mental illness is curable. Regular fitness exercises like morning walks, and meditation have proved to be great medicine for curing mental health. A good diet and sleep is necessary for every human being. A person needs 7 to 9 hours of sleep every night on average. Overworking oneself can sometimes result in not just physical fitness but also significant mental exhaustion as a result, people get insomnia. There are many symptoms of mental health issues that differ from person to person. As a result of mental strain, a person may experience chest aches and breathing difficulties. Another sign of poor mental health is lack of focus. It occurs when we have too much going on in our life at once and we begin to make thoughtless mistakes, resulting in a loss of capacity to focus effectively. One can prevent mental illness by taking care of oneself like calming mind by listening to soft music, being more social, and taking care of health.

Many health experts have stated that mental, social and emotional health is an important part of overall fitness, stress

and depression can lead to a variety of serious health problems, including suicide in extreme situations. Mental sickness is becoming a growing issue in the 21st century. Not everyone receives the help that they need. Even mental illness is common these days and can affect anyone. Many people feel ashamed to acknowledge it and keep help from family and doctors. Mental health and physical health are equally important for a person.

Our society needs to change its reception of mental illness or disorder. To make people more aware of mental health, 10th October is observed as World Mental Health Day every year. The objective is to spread awareness about mental issues around the world and make all efforts in the support of mental health. The mind is one of the most powerful organs in the body, regulating the functioning of all other organs. When our mind is unstable, it affects the whole functioning of our body. People should be aware of the consequences of mental illness and must give utmost importance to keep the mind healthy like the way the physical body is kept healthy. When both are balanced we can call a person perfectly healthy and well. It is crucial for everyone to work towards achieving a balance between mental and physical well-being and get the necessary help when anyone of them falters.

Health and Hygiene

Nirmali Arya
B.Sc. 2nd Semester

Health :

Health is the normal and healthy state of the body. It is a great source of peace and happiness. In simple terms, health refers to a person's physical, emotional and psychological well-being.

Hygiene :

Hygiene refers to good practices that prevent disease and lead to good health, especially cleanliness, proper disposal of waste water and drinking water supply.

Value and Benefits of Good Health :

Life is a big fight and health is the best weapon to succeed in the battle of life. A healthy human can enjoy life in every way. An unhealthy human lives a miserable life. He may have intelligence, merit, and wealthy, but he cannot use them and reap the benefits.

Pure water :

Pure water is another source of good health. Much of the diseases is caused by the use of impure water. People in the villages bathe, often, and wash clothing and livestock in rivers. If this water is used for

consumption, it can lead to disastrous diseases. To make the water pure, it must be boiled so that it does no harm.

Balanced and nutritious food : Healthy food keeps our health good . Pure milk is the most nutritious food. Vegetables and many other things that we generally take nutritious foods. A mixed diet is the best food for us. Stale and rotten food is dangerous for our health. Meals must be taken at fixed times. Overeating causes many diseases. Special attention is needed on food when an epidemic/pandemic prevails.

Cleanliness :

Cleanliness is necessary for good health. This is the most important hygiene habit. Dirt spreads diseases because germs thrive there. They move with the dust in the air and a dirty man is easily attacked by diseases. Daily bath is a good habit. It keeps our body clean. We should keep our clothes, bedding, food, utensils and everything else clean. We should also keep our teeth and nails clean. We should remember that cleanliness is Godliness.

অনুভব পাত

মোৰ ব্যক্তিগত অনুভব

চন্দ্রালিকা বায়
স্নাতক ষষ্ঠ যান্মাসিক (বাণিজ্য)

২০১৮ চনৰ আগষ্ট মাহত মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰী হিচাপে প্ৰথম ভৰি দিছিলো আমাৰ মৰমৰ পঞ্জিত দীনদয়াল উপাধ্যায় আদৰ্শ মহাবিদ্যালয়ত। তেতিয়া আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়খনে প্ৰতিষ্ঠা লাভ কৰি মাত্ৰ এবছৰহে গৰকিছিল। নতুন চিন্তা, নতুন উদ্যম লগতে অলেখ হেঁপাহেৰে মা-দেউতাই মোক নামভৰ্তি কৰি দিছিল এইখন মহাবিদ্যালয়ত।

মনত পৰে মোৰ সেই প্ৰথমদিনাৰ কথা। নবাগত ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ অধ্যক্ষ ড° গুণীন্দ্র দাস ছাৰে আমাৰ প্ৰথমটো ক্লাছ লৈছিল আৰু আমাক নানা ধৰণৰ কথাৰে জীৱনত আঙুৰাই যাবলৈ উৎসাহ দিছিল। সেইদিনাৰ পৰাই মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ শিক্ষক-শিক্ষয়িত্ৰী, অগ্ৰজ-অনুজ, বন্ধু-বান্ধৱী সকলোৰে সৈতে বিভিন্ন অভিজ্ঞতাৰে বান্ধ খাই আজি প্ৰায় ৫ টা বছৰ অতিক্ৰম কৰিলো এই মহাবিদ্যালয়খনত। এইখন মহাবিদ্যালয়ে মোক দিলে কেইগৰাকীমান আপোন যেন লগা বন্ধু-বান্ধৱী, যাৰ স্মৃতি মোৰ লগত আজীবন থাকি যাব।

২০১১ বৰ্ষত তৃতীয় যান্মাসিকত পঢ়ি থাকোঁতে মোৰ বন্ধু-বান্ধৱীসকলৰ উপদেশ তথা সহযোগিতাত ২০১১-১২ বৰ্ষৰ ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ

সাংস্কৃতিক সম্পাদিকা হিচাপে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ হকে কাম কৰিবলৈ সুযোগ পাই নিজকে গৌৰৱৰ অনুভব কৰিছিলো। মোৰ কাৰ্যকালত মোৰ তত্বাৱধায়ক আছিল গায়ত্ৰী হাজৰিকা বাইদেউ। তেখেতৰ সহযোগিতাত প্ৰতিটো সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠানে সফল হ'বলৈ সক্ষম হৈছিল। এই বাৰ গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ অধীনত আন্তঃ মহাবিদ্যালয় যুৱ মহোৎসৱখনি গোৱালপাৰা মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ বাকবিত ২০,২১ আৰু ২২ চেপ্তেম্বৰ, ২০২২ ত অনুষ্ঠিত হৈছিল। এই গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ প্ৰতিযোগিতাখনত আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ে ৮ টাকৈ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়ত বঁটা পাবলৈ সক্ষম হয়। ইয়াৰ লগতে বহুতো নতুন অভিজ্ঞতাৰে আজি মই স্নাতক ষষ্ঠ যান্মাসিক অৰ্থাৎ চূড়ান্ত বৰ্ষত ভৰি দিলো। কেইদিনমান পিছতে এৰি যাব লাগিব এইখন মহাবিদ্যালয়। ছাৰ-বাইদেউ, বন্ধু-বান্ধৱী সকলৰ সৈতে সময়ৰ সোঁতত কাৰিকৰভাৱে হয়তো দুৰত্ব আহি পৰিব কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ মধুৰ স্মৃতিবোৰ মোৰ মানস পটত চিৰকাল সজীৱ হৈ থাকিব।

শেষত এয়াই কামনা কৰোঁ যে, আমাৰ মৰমৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়খনৰ গৌৰৱোজ্জ্বল যাত্ৰা নিবন্ধি সময়লৈকে বৰ্তি থাকক।

Life Away from Home

Shilpy Mandal
Alumna (Commerce) 2020-21

Home is a place where we grow since birth with parents and siblings creating lots of sweet and bitter memories and is no doubt a heaven on earth for all of us.

Life at home is comfortable and easy where all our goods and bads are looked after by our parents completely. Our requirements and basic needs are fulfilled and taken care of by our parents and elders. Apart from materialistic goings, we grow mentally strong at home as there are no worries and we stay stress free.

But there comes a time, when we teenagers leave our home behind to pursue higher studies. It is not easy but not less than a new experience to learn and live though. It definitely sounds cringy that living on our own terms; independently, without our parents, no ifs and buts, but the feeling for a moment truly overwhelms us.

Life in a hostel or staying in a rented room are both about exploring life in a new

way in the very beginning, it can be a surreal experience for some and a complete nightmare to others. But one will definitely grow to become mature and responsible.

Life away from home gives us a chance to live and enjoy every single second of our lives. Thought, it is a journey of making friends, the laughs, gossips with them. It is not only about creating good memories but also doing lots of mistakes together.

Yes, it's that the load of managing everything tells on our own shoulders. Cooking, washing, managing money, looking after ourselves when we fall sick. At that very point, we start missing our families the most but then our career whispers us to stay firm.

No one wishes to stay away from home, but to make our future bright, we keep our emotions aside and move towards practical lives and that's where we start our lives away from home.

আকৌ নতুন প্ৰভাত হ'ব

হৃদয়ান্তি চক্ৰবৰ্তী
স্নাতক ষষ্ঠ বাণ্যাসিক (বাণিজ্য)

আমাৰ জীৱন পৰিক্ৰমাত আমি সদায় পোহৰৰ সন্ধানত থাকোঁ। ইয়াত পোহৰৰ অৰ্থ হৈছে সুখদায়ক কিছু সময়ৰ যাত্ৰা। মই বিশ্বাস কৰো মানুহে জীৱনটোত তিনিটা স্তৰত এই পোহৰৰ সন্ধান পায়। প্ৰথমেই পাই ল'ৰালি কালত অথবা তেওঁলোকৰ কলেজীয়া জীৱনত যিখিনি সুন্দৰ তথা সুখৰ সময় বুলিব পাৰি। এই সময়ত মানুহে জ্ঞানপীপাসু হৈ জ্ঞানৰ পোহৰৰ অনুভূতি লাভ কৰে। তাৰ পিছতে আহে কৰ্ম জীৱনৰ সময়। মানুহে নিজৰ কৰ্ম জীৱনৰ পাতনি মেলে আৰু আয়ত্ত কৰা জ্ঞানেৰে জীৱন উজ্জ্বলিত কৰে। তাৰ পিছতেই আহে দায়িত্ব পূৰ্ণ কৰাৰ সময়, এই সময়ত মানুহে নিজৰ দায়িত্ববোৰ সৎ মানসিকতাৰে কৰিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰে, যেনে নিজৰ সংসাৰৰ প্ৰতি থকা দায়িত্ব, সমাজৰ প্ৰতি থকা কৰ্তব্য আৰু অন্যান্য। এনেদৰেই মানৱ সভ্যতাই পোহৰৰ উৎস বিচাৰি জীৱনটো অতিবাহিত কৰে।

আমাৰ জীৱনৰ প্ৰথম পোহৰৰ সন্ধান অৰ্থাৎ জ্ঞান অৰ্জনৰ সময়খিনি শেষ হ'বলৈ গৈ আছে। এই সুখৰ সময়খিনি আছিল জীৱনত প্ৰয়োজন

হ'বলগীয়া জ্ঞান অৰ্জনৰ সময়। বহুত কথা শিকিলো আৰু বহুত উপভোগ কৰিলোঁ।

এই পোহৰৰ সন্ধান আৰম্ভ হৈছিল আগতেই কিন্তু শিকিছে প্ৰকৃত অৰ্থত নিজৰ কলেজীয়া জীৱনত। এতিয়াও মনত আছে সেই দিনটোৰ কথা। সেইদিনা আছিল ২৫ জুন, ২০১৮ চন। সেইদিনতো এতিয়াও মনত পৰিলে খুউব ভাল লাগে। এটা উৎসাহ লৈ আছিলোঁ মনত যে, প্ৰথম বাৰ কলেজীয়া জীৱন আৰম্ভ কৰিম, এটা নতুন গল্পৰ সৃষ্টি হোৱাৰ আশাত। মোৰ এতিয়াও মনত আছে সেইদিনটোৰ কথা। খুউব বৰষুণৰ দিন আছিল কাৰণ তেতিয়া আহাৰ মাহ চলি আছিল। যেনেকৈ নহওঁক কিন্তু দেউতাই থৈ গৈছিল কলেজৰ গেটত। প্ৰথমবাৰ গৈ কলেজখন দেখিয়ে অলপ সময় তাতে বৈ দিলোঁ; কাৰণ বহুত ধুনীয়া আছিল আমাৰ কলেজখন। বৰষুণৰ টোপালবোৰৰ পৰা বাচিবলৈ এটা ছাতিৰ তলত থিয় হৈ হেঁপাহেৰে চাইছিলো কলেজখনক আৰু ইয়াৰ মনোৰম পৰিবেশটোক। যিহেতু প্ৰথম দিন আছিল সেইবাবে কলেজত ক্লাছ ৰুমটো বিচাৰিবলৈ যথেষ্ট সময় লাগিছিল মোৰ। গেটৰ



ভিতৰলৈ সোমাই দেখিলোঁ যে বাহিৰতকৈ ভিতৰখন আৰু বেছি ধুনীয়া। কলেজখনৰ সেই open theatre টো দেখি বৰ ভাল লাগিছিল। অৱশেষত সঠিক ক্লাছ কমটো বিচাৰি সোমাই দেখিলোঁ সহপাঠীবোৰক। মই ইমানবোৰ সহপাঠীৰ লগত কোনোদিনে ক্লাছ কৰা নাছিলোঁ কাৰণ মোৰ স্কুলত আমি মাত্ৰ দহজন হৈ আছিলোঁ। সেইকাৰণে ইমান ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী একেলগে দেখি অলপপৰ অৰাৰ হৈছিলোঁ। সেইদিনা মই কাকো চিনিপোৱা নাছিলোঁ। কেৱল মনত এটাই কথা ভাবিছিলো যে তেওঁলোকৰ আগত কেনেকৈ নিজৰ পৰিচয় তুলি ধৰিম। সকলো পাহৰি কোনোমতে অলপ বহিবলৈ ঠাই পালোঁ। লাহে লাহে ক্লাছবোৰ আৰম্ভ হ'ল। শিক্ষক সকলে আহি নিজৰ নিজৰ ক্লাছৰ সময় অনুযায়ী নিজৰ পাঠদান আৰম্ভ কৰিছিল। সেইদিনা বিহেতু প্ৰথম দিন আছিল সকলোৰে প্ৰাৰম্ভিক পৰ্যায়ত ক্লাছ লৈছিল। ইয়াৰ পাছতে আমাৰ অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়

আহিছিল। তেওঁৰ ভাষণত আৰম্ভ হৈছিলোঁ। এনেদৰেই কলেজৰ প্ৰথম দিনটো পাৰ হ'ল। মনত এটাই কথা সোঁৱৰাই আছিলোঁ যে জ্ঞানৰ মন্দিৰ পণ্ডিত দীনদয়াললৈ স্বাগতম। জীৱনৰ অন্তিম সময়লৈকে এই কথাবোৰ মোৰ মানসপটত জঁহি থাকিব।

আৰু বেছি দিন নাই। কিছুদিনৰ পিছত এই দিনকেইটাৰ অন্ত পৰিব। ইয়াৰ পিছতেই নতুন পোহৰৰ সন্ধানত পুনৰ আমি জীৱন বাটত আগবাঢ়িম। আগন্তুক দিনৰ অনিশ্চয়তাৰ মাজতো কলেজীয়া জীৱনৰ স্মৃতিয়ে যেন মনটোক সদায়ে সাহস দি থাকিব। আমাৰ সকলো শিক্ষাগুৰুৰ ওচৰত এটাই প্ৰাৰ্থনা যেন তেওঁলোকে আমাক আশীৰ্বাদ দিয়ে আমাৰ জীৱনৰ পোহৰ সন্ধানী এই যাত্ৰাত। এই ক্ষণত গীত এটিৰ কলি মোৰ মনলৈ আহিছে "আকৌ নতুন প্ৰভাত হ'ব।"

Ratan Naval Tata

Rimjim Ray
H.S.1st Year (Commerce)

অন্যান্য শিতান

Ratan Tata is a well – known businessman in India and the world. His full name is Ratan Naval Tata. On the strength of his hard work and dedication, he has expanded his business not only in

India but in many countries of the world. Many types of companies are operated by Tata Group in India such as Tata steel, Tata Motors, Tata power, Tata Consultancy service, Tata Tea, Tata Chemicals, Tata Teleservice etc. Ratan Tata is said to have made many



loss making companies profitable through his business policy. He was born on December 28, 1937, in Surat, India. His father's name was Naval Hormusji Tata and his mother's name was Sonu Tata. His parents separated when he was 10 years old. He was raised by his grandmother. His grandfather's name was Jamshedji Tata, he is considered the founder of the Tata Group. Naval Tata was the adopted son of

Jamshedji's younger son Ratanji Tata. Ratan Tata has a brother, Jimmy and a half-brother, Noel Tata. His early education was completed at Campion school, for further studies he went to the USA, where he did

his Graduation in Cornell University of Architecture, after which he joined Harvard Business school where he earned a degree in Advanced Management Ratan Tata is truly a person who is one of a kind Although being the chairman Emeritus of Tata Group of Industries, he is known for many

other reasons, one among them is motivating speeches and quotes "The greatest pleasure I've had is trying to do something, everybody says. 'could not be done'" Ratan Tata said in a video posted by RPG Enterprises chairman Harsh Goenka on his official Twitter handle. In 2008, he received the Padma Vibhusan after receiving Padma Bhusan in 2004 high civilian awards by Govt. of India.

Karmyudh : Life of an Aspirant

Dipjit Barman
B.Com 6th Semester

The life of an aspirant is very challenging. Now a days we see that every student is preparing for any competition exam to secure their future and make their parents proud. When some says that an UPSC aspirant has to study 16 hours a day to crack this exam or that one aspirant just glanced through the textbooks and reproduced the facts to clear the exam, rest assured, these statements are highly wrong. No UPSC aspirant, in fact, no human being

can continuously study for 16 hours a day without exhaustion engulfing him/her. Nor can anyone clear the exam by just reproducing the text book. Each aspirant is built differently, and hence, the study hours will vary from person to person. But, there will be few commonalities in every UPSC aspirant life. Such as every UPSC aspirant should consist a reading habit of newspaper, preferably the 'Hindu', reading current affairs magazines, preparing for



optional and giving mocks. These traits can be seen in our newly appointed Abhaypuri SDO officer "Simi Karan" mam. She is a resident of Odisha. She had cleared her UPSC exam in 2019, with AIR 31. Her mother is a teacher in Delhi Public School & her father is General manager in finance department. She had completed her schooling from Delhi Public School itself. Thereafter, she had done her gradation in Electrical Engineering from IIT Bombay. Many people are having dream of becoming IAS officer. But her UPSC journey started very lately. When she entered in IIT Bombay there she engaged in student initiative program known as "Abhayasika" there she used to teach the underprivileged children from low-in come

living in and around the slums. From their experiences only, she had decided to go in such direction when she can touch various lives and after exploring she finally decided to prepare for UPSC examination and that was the reason why she didn't sit in college placements. In the final year, she fully devoted her time for her preparation, But from the very beginning of preparation she had taken a well balanced approach. According to her, she never treated her subjects like Mountains. Instead she break the subjects into small portion creating a artificial emergency in order to complete the syllabus before time. This strategy helped her in cracking the toughest examination in 1st attempt.

অমৃত বাণী :-



শ্রেষ্ঠ লোকে মিদবে কর্ম-অনুষ্ঠান করে আন আন সাধাৰণ মানুহেও তাকে
অনুসৰণ কৰে। তেওঁলোকে নিজে কৰ্তব্য বুজি ঠিক কৰি নয়
আনবিলোকেও তাকেই কৰ্তব্য বুজি মানি নয়।
- গীতা

Be Grateful

Karishmita Medhi
B.Com 2nd Semester

We all hear the word 'gratitude' too often in normal conversation or while reading a book, etc. Gratitude is the feeling that compels you to return a favor and express gratefulness. It could arise for anyone- God, society, person, animals, etc. In a lay man's term, gratitude is the quality of expressing gratefulness to someone for an act of kindness or help. It is the same quality that lets you remember the kindness someone has shown for you and urges you to return the favour.

If you feel an urge to help back someone who has helped you; this feeling or longing is nothing but gratitude. It is the only way to say thank you or send a thank you note to anyone you are grateful for. Gratitude can be expressed to living beings as well as to God and nature. We can express our gratitude to the nature for providing us so many essential things- water, air, food, etc.

Gratitude is a very important quality

that improves the quality of life, making the existence more sensible. It establishes social harmony and induces an environment where everyone is appreciating each and providing support. Gratitude also improves the quality of our personal lives and strengthens our bonds with family and friends. In a family where everyone is grateful to everyone, has a deep emotional attachment.

Gratitude is the most important human expression that proves that humans are sensible and have emotions. Not only humans but sometimes animals are also seen as expressing gratitude and returning a favor, which is as beautiful as it is surprising. We must always express gratitude whenever required and must also return the gesture whenever the opportunity arises. A simple thank you in return will work but what is more important is that we should remember their kindness and spread it.

Lachit Borphukan

Karishmita Medhi
B.Com 2nd Semester

Lachit Borphukan was born on 24 November, 1622 and was a commander and Borphukan, in the Ahom kingdom, located in present-day Assam, India. He is known for his leadership in the 1671 Battle of Saraighat that thwarted a drawn-out attempt by Mughal forces under the command of Ramsingh to take over Ahom kingdom.

Lachit Borphukan was the youngest son of Momai Tamuli Borbarua, the first Borbarua of upper-Assam and Commander-in-Chief of the Ahom army under King Pratap Singha. He was born in Charaideo to a Ahom family. His mother's name was Kunti Moran. The Ahom kingdom was located in the Brahmaputra valley of eastern India. It was first established in 1228. The kingdom was repeatedly assailed upon by Turkic and Afghan rulers of the Delhi Sultanate and later the Mughal

Empire. The Mughal-Ahom conflict first began in 1615 and continued afterwards. It was in this backdrop Lachit grew up in. Upon completing his education in humanities and military strategies, Lachit was given the responsibility of serving as the Soladhara Barua (scarf-bearer) a modern-day equivalent of a private secretary to the Ahom King. He held other important positions such as Superintendent of the Stable of Royal Horses and Superintendent of the Royal Household guards before being appointed as the commander of the Ahom Army.

By the time of Lachit Borphukan's appointment as commander, the Mughals had occupied Guwahati and had forced the Ahom's to sign the humiliating peace treaty of Treaty of Ghilajharighat in 1663 which imposed harsh conditions on the Ahom

kingdom. King Chakradhwaj Singha resolved to rid the entire region from Mughal occupation, a will that would be carried out by Lachit Borphukan. Battle of Saraighat Lachit raised the army and preparations were completed by summer



resorted to subterfuge. An arrow carrying a letter by Ram Sing was fired into the Ahom Camp. it later reached Chakradhwaj Singha. The letter stated that Lachit had been paid 1 lakh rupees to evacuated Guwahati. Furious that his commander was

of 1667. His army successfully retook Guwahati from the Mughal forces. Emperor Aurangzeb (born on November 3, 1618) after being informed of the defeat at Guwahati sent an expeditionary force from Dhaka under Ram Singh.

Due to the numerical and technological inferiority of the Ahom forces, Lachit resorted to guerilla tactics which successfully withered away from the Mughal army. Knowing fully well that Ahom forces would easily be defeated if their commander was removed, Ram Singh

allegedly in negotiations with the enemy, the king started doubting his sincerity, but his prime minister Atan Buragohain convinced him that this was a trick by the Mughals to make Chakradhwaj Singh dismiss the commander who successfully fought the Mughals so far.

Having exhausted all avenues Ram Singh made his way to Guwahati with a naval flotilla sailing upwards of the Brahmaputra river in 1671. He came upon an Ahom flotilla led by Lachit Borphukan himself near Saraighat. Once again

outnumbered, the Ahom soldiers began to lose their will to fight. Some elements began to retreat and seeing this Lachit boarded a boat himself to rally his troops. Offered to be taken to safety by one of his troops, Lachit furiously threw some of them into the water. Despite being severely ill, loudly proclaiming that he would die fulfilling his duty to his king and country, even if it meant he had to do it by himself. Inspired, Lachit's soldiers rallied and a desperate battle ensued on the river Brahmaputra. Lachit Borphukan was victorious. Though he was ill at the time of the war he put his full efforts to save the Ahom kingdom by giving his own life. After the battle he lived only

about a year due to his illness.

On 24 November each year, Lachit Divas is celebrated statewide in Assam to commemorate the heroism of Lachit Borphukan and the victory of the Assamese army at the Battle of Saraighat. Lachit Divas is celebrated to promote the ideals of Lachit Borphukan – the legendary general of Assam's history. The best cadet from the National Defence Academy is awarded the Lachit Borphukan gold medal every year

(Selected article at district level competition in Lachit Divas Celebration, 2023)

বীৰবালা বাভাৰ জীৱন সংগ্ৰাম

চন্দ্ৰালিকা বায়
স্নাতক ষষ্ঠ বান্ধাসিক (বাণিজ্য)



গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ অসম-মেঘালয় সীমান্তৰ ঠাকুৰভিলা নামৰ এখন ভিতৰুৱা গাঁৱৰ এটি সাধাৰণ পৰিয়ালত ১৯৫৪ চনত বীৰবালা বাভাৰ জন্ম হৈছিল। দৰিদ্ৰতাৰ কাৰণে মাত্ৰ পঞ্চম শ্ৰেণীলৈকে পঢ়া-শুনা কৰা বীৰবালা বাভাৰ বিবাহ হয় গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ ঠাকুৰভিলা গাঁৱৰ এগৰাকী কৃষকৰ সৈতে। সৰুৰে পৰা বিভিন্ন সামাজিক কাম-কাজত জড়িত থাকি ভাল পোৱা বীৰবালা বাভাৰ কাম-কাজত জড়িত থাকি ভাল পোৱা বীৰবালা বাভাৰ শিক্ষাগত অৰ্হতা বৰ বেছি নাছিল। ২০০০ চনৰ পৰাই তেওঁ সমাজত প্ৰচলিত ডাইনী প্ৰথাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে সৰ্ব হৈ উঠিছিল। সৰ্বমুঠে গোৱালপাৰা জিলাতে ডাইনী হত্যাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে প্ৰথমতে গোৱালপাৰা জিলাতে ডাইনী হত্যাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে জনসচেতনতা আনিবলৈ চেষ্টা চলাইছিল। যোৱা দুটা দশক ধৰি তেওঁ এই অন্ধবিশ্বাস জীভন কৰিবলৈ অধিবাসভাৰে সংগ্ৰাম কৰি আহিছে। ১৯৮৫ চনত তেওঁ ঠাকুৰভিলা মহিলা সমিতিৰ সম্পাদিকা হিচাপে দায়িত্ব গ্ৰহণ কৰে। পৰৱৰ্তী সময়ত তেওঁ গাঁৱে গুঁঞৈ গৈ ডাইনী হত্যাৰ দৰে

অন্ধবিশ্বাসসমূহৰ বিৰূপে মানুহক সচেতন কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰি আহিছে। ২০০৬ চনত তেওঁ অসম মহিলা সমিতিৰ এই বিষয়টোৰ সন্দৰ্ভত চেষ্টা চলাই থকা বিভাগত যোগ লোকৰ প্ৰাণ ৰক্ষা কৰিছে। ২০১১ চনত ডাইনী হত্যাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে তেওঁ গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত মিছন বীৰবালা আৰম্ভ কৰে। ২০১২ চনৰ ৩০ অক্টোবৰত এই মিছনক ৰাজ্যিক অভিযান হিচাপে স্বীকৃতি দিয়া হয়। তেখেতে পোৱা কেইটামান উল্লেখযোগ্য বঁটা আৰু সন্মান হ'ল — সৰ্বশ্ৰেষ্ঠ দত্ত সৌৰভনী বঁটা (২০১১), ২০০৮ বিলায়েঞ্চ ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিজ লিমিটেডৰ মুম্বাইত সফৰ্ণা, ২০১৯ বৰ্ষৰ "আনন্দবাম ডেকিয়াল ফুকন বঁটা" (প্ৰদান কৰিছে নগাঁৱৰ আনন্দবাম ডেকিয়াল ফুকন মহাবিদ্যালয়ে), 12th Upendra Nath Brahma soldier of Humanity Award 2015, পদ্মশ্ৰী (সমাজসেৱা, ২০১১)।

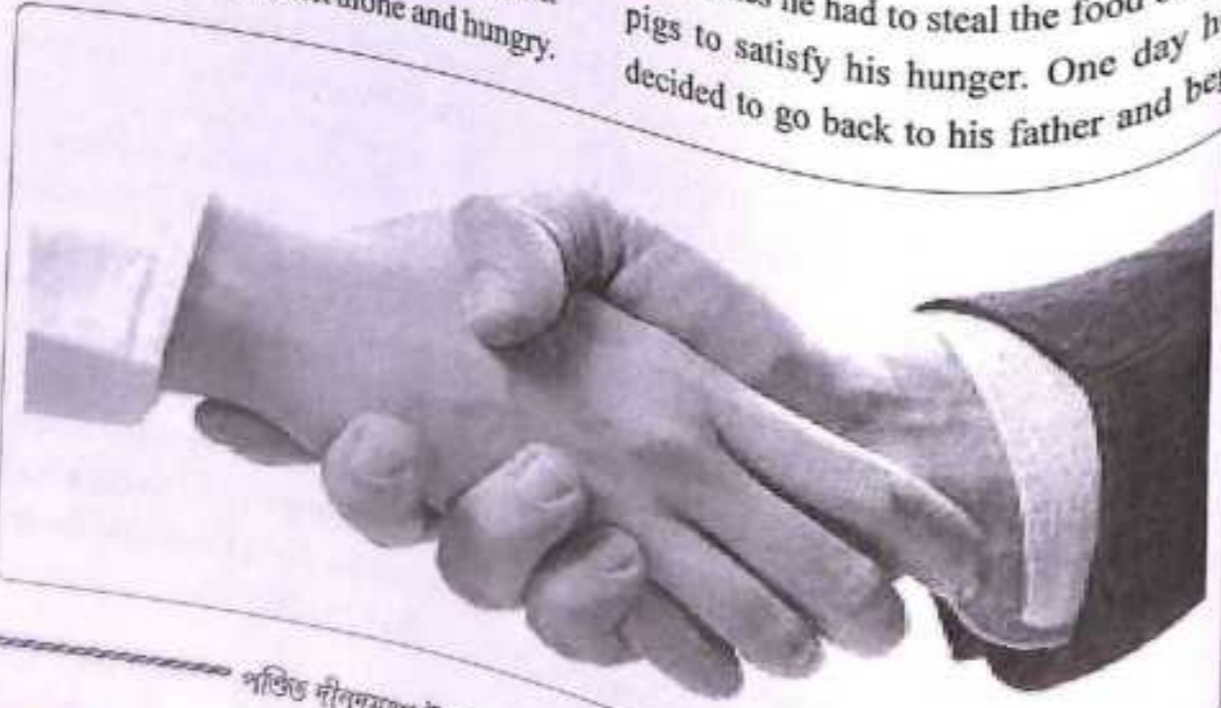
Acceptance

Ritisha Singha
H.S. 1st year (Commerce)

Jesus Christ narrated the following story to his disciples :

Once upon a time, there was a man. He had two sons. The younger son said to his father, "Father, please, divide the property and I want my share now." Father divided the property between his sons. The elder son remained at home and collected everything and left for another country. He was an irresponsible young man. He spent his wealth lavishly. While he had money in his pocket, he had many friends who enjoyed his company. When he had spent all his money he was left alone and hungry.

His so-called friends deserted him. He searched for job. A man employed him to take care of his pigs. This was a very degrading work for a son of a wealthy man. But he was first ashamed and afraid to go back and face his father. He was not sure what his father would say. He wasn't sure whether his father would accept his house. On the other hand his life was miserable in the pigsty. His employer was an unjust man. He would not give food to eat. Sometimes he had to steal the food of the pigs to satisfy his hunger. One day he decided to go back to his father and beg



his pardon. Even if his father does not receive him back as his son, he would be willing to be employed as a paid servant. He walked back to his house. It was a long trek. His father, contrary to his son's fears, was actually waiting for him. He saw his son in tatters coming towards him. The father embraced him. The son said all that he had rehearsed to tell his father. The father was so happy that his son had returned and did not pay attention to what the son was saying. He arranged a banquet in honor of his son. He got him the best dress and a gold ring as a token of love. The ring was a sign that the father had accepted him as his son and heir. The elder son was away from home when his brother returned. As he came, he could hear the sound of the celebration. He asked the

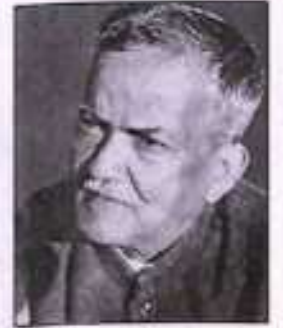
servant what had been going on. The servant told him that his brother had returned home and the father had arranged, celebration for his welcome. The elder brother was so angry that he refused to enter the house. The news reached the ears of the father. He came out of the house to meet his elder son. He begged him to come and join the celebration. But he refused. He had few angry words for his father. The elder son accused his father and his brother. He did not address his brother as my brother but this sinner son of your. He did not join the party.

Lord Jesus Christ, through the story conveys the message that God is our forgiving father. So we must ask him pardon for our sins. He always forgives those who beg for pardon.

অমৃত বাণী :-

মি কোনো জাতি বা লোক যেতিয়ালৈকে নিজৰ মুক্তিৰ ভাব আনব উপবত্ত
এবি দি নিশ্চিত থাকে তেতিয়ালৈকে মি মুক্ত নহয়।

— অধিকাৰিণি বামচৌধুৰী



Cruelty Towards Animals

Kunaljit Baruah
B.Com 4th Semester

All laws of benevolence prohibit animal cruelty. In the event of livestock, no plea can justify cruelty, as creatures can do little to protect themselves. There are many types of cruelty to livestock. It is done primarily by those who have little knowledge of how the sensitive equilibrium of nature is to be maintained by different species. The Cruelty towards animals have become an international matter of concern.

This needs to be addressed as soon as possible and should be criminated forever. At the top of the list is a kind of government sponsored cruelty that is evident from the sorry state of our zoos where animals are kept in cramped cages, some of which stink so badly that you can't get the strength to look at the animals more closely. Behind the doors of the laboratory is the most horrifying instance of cruelty



young animals in the laboratory are being tortured in the name of studies and experimentation.

In cosmetics, 60,000 chemicals are used and often tested on rats, rabbit, guinea pigs, mice, and monkeys. To determine corneal irritation, corrosive chemicals are injected into the eyes. In order to determine tissue deterioration, animals are frogmen in ice and put on hot plates. Every year, about ten million animals are murdered in experiments.

Other cases of word wide reported cruelty include rare species such as Liver Ridley tortoises becoming enmeshed in the trailer's nets in suffocation, or spinal tailed lizards sold to create aphrodisiacs. In the presence of prospective clients, their necks are snapped. The fins of the sharks are sliced and they blow into the ocean to die a painful death. Frog legs are also cut, which are handled as a delicacy. Also, the

juvenile china deer for is used to make 'Shawls' of exotic tosh. Hundreds of animals and birds being trapped and killed in the name of custom and tradition, despite the laws.

There is legislation specified solely to save the rare and rapidly decreasing species. For example, the constitution's Article 15A (G) is aimed at protecting and improving the natural environment. The Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 is another comparable law.

But the anomaly is that there is not enough implementation of any of this legislation. Also, the Wildlife Act. For example, was revised in 1991, but it could not stop India's exotic bird trade.

Obliviously, regulations alone are unable to safeguard animals from extinction. It will only occur if we learn to love and acknowledge the sanctity of both human and animal life.

অমৃত বাণী :-

শিক্ষাই শিশুক প্রকৃত জীবন যাপনৰ উপযোগী কৰি তুলিব গাৰ্হিব। শিক্ষাই
ক'বই গাৰ্হিব কেনেকৈ আমি শৰীৰৰ প্ৰতিপালন কৰিব গাৰ্হিব। মনৰ
কেনেকৈ চৰ্চা কৰিব গাৰ্হিব, কেনেকৈ সমস্যা ক্ৰিয়াক সমাধান কৰিব গাৰ্হিব।
কেনেকৈ পৰিমাণ ভৰণ-পোষণ কৰিব গাৰ্হিব। এজন ধুনাতৰিক হিচাপে
কেনেকৈ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব গাৰ্হিব।
— হাৰ্টি স্পেচ্যাব

জীৱনৰ পথ

মেঘালী বৰ্মন
উঃ মাঃ ২য় বৰ্ষ (বাণিজ্য)

জীৱনক লৈ মানুহে বহুত উচ্চখাপৰ সপোন দেখে। এখন গাঁৱৰ একেবাৰে দৰিদ্ৰ পৰিয়ালৰ এগৰাকী নম্ৰ ছোৱালী আছিল আবেগী। আবেগীয়েও মনত বহু বৰ্তী সপোন সজাইছিল। কিন্তু আমাৰ সমাজখনেই হৈছে এনেকুৱা যে য'ত

সিহঁত পানী নেকি যে, এই পৃথিৱীত উচ্চ খাপৰ পৰিয়ালৰ মানুহে সিহঁতক ঘৃণাৰ চকুৰে চায়। আবেগীৰ জীৱনটোও এনেকুৱাই আছিল। আবেগীয়ে বহুত দুখ কষ্টৰে পঢ়া-শুনা কৰিছিল। তাইৰ পিছিবলৈ ভাল কাপোৰ এযোৰ নাছিল। তাই



ধনী সকলে দুখীয়া শ্ৰেণীক সন্মানৰ চকুৰে নাচায়। দৰিদ্ৰসকলৰ এইটোৱে ভুল নেকি যে পৃথিৱীত ভবি দিওঁতে সিহঁতে দুখীয়া পৰিয়ালত জন্ম লৈছে।

পঢ়া-শুনা কৰিও চাকৰি এটা হাতত ল'ব পৰা নাছিল। জীৱনত সহিব লগা হৈছিল বহুত দুখ-যত্ন। এই দুখ যত্নখিনি তাই লাহে লাহে সহ্য কৰিব

নোৱাৰা হৈ পৰিছিল। তাই ভাবিছিল এই পৃথিৱীখনত থাকি কি লাভ য'ত নিজৰ প্ৰয়োজন খিনিকো পূৰণ কৰিবলৈও তাই অক্ষম। আবেগীৰ দেউতাকো বেমাৰী আছিল, ঘৰখনৰ বাবে একো উপাৰ্জন কৰি আনিব নোৱাৰে। ওচৰ-চুবুৰীয়াৰ লোকে সিহঁতৰ অৱস্থা দেখি সিহঁতৰ ওপৰত হাঁহিছিল আৰু এই কথাত আবেগী সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে ভাগি পৰিছিল। এনেবোৰ কথাত অতীষ্ট হৈ অৱশেষত তাই আত্মহত্যাৰ পথকে জীৱনৰ অন্তিম পথ বুলি থিৰাং কৰিলে। এনে ধ্যান-ধাৰণাৰে তাই মৃত্যুক আঁকোৱালি ল'বৰ বাবে বাস্তাবে গৈ আছিল। বাস্তাবে গৈ থাকোঁতে ঠিক মাজ বাস্তাবে তাই এজন অন্ধ মানুহক কমাল পাৰি বহি থকা দেখিলে। তেতিয়া তাইৰ নিজৰ মনটোকে বান্ধি বাখিব নোৱাৰি সেই মানুহজনৰ ওচৰলৈ গৈ বহিলে আৰু সুধিলে "আপুনি কিয় এনেকৈ বহি আছে?"

অন্ধ মানুহজনে উত্তৰ দিলে - কোনো কম

জীৱনৰ কথা ভগবানেতো মোক পৃথিৱীখনলৈ পঠিয়ালে। কিন্তু পৃথিৱীখনক দৰ্শন কৰিবলৈ চকু দুটাকে নিদিলে। সেইকাৰণে এই কমালখনকে মোৰ সংগী হিচাপে লৈ দুটকা মান পোৱাৰ আশাৰে জীৱন জীয়াই আৰ্হে। তেতিয়া তাই সেই অন্ধমানুহজনৰ আগত নিজৰ সমস্ত জীৱনৰ কথা খুলি ক'লে। অন্ধ মানুহজনে তাইক ভালদৰে বুজালে আৰু ক'লে- নেদেখাজনেতো তোমাক এই পৃথিৱীখনক ভালদৰে দৰ্শন কৰাইছে। তুমি ভগৱানে দিয়া জীৱনৰ দৰে মহা মূল্যবান উপহাৰক আপোনঘাতী হৈ নষ্ট নকৰিবা। জীৱন এনেকুৱাই, প্ৰতিটো খোজতে সাহসেৰে গতি কৰিব লাগিব। আবেগী নামৰ ছোৱালীজনীয়ে এই কথাখিনি উপলব্ধি কৰি যি বাস্তাবে আহিছিল সেই বাস্তাবে ঘৰলৈ উভতি গ'ল। নীতি শিক্ষা : "জীৱনৰ সমস্যাৰ ওচৰত হাব নামানি তাক সমাধান কৰিবলৈ প্ৰচেষ্টা কৰিলেহে সফলতাৰ সম্ভাৱনা হ'ব পাৰি।"

অমৃত বাণী :-



য'ত ছত্ৰই কেতিয়াও খ্যাতি, ক্ষমতা নাইবা আমোদ নিবিচানে। তেওঁ বিচানে কেৱল জ্ঞান আৰু সত্য। সত্য আৱিষ্কাৰ কৰিবৰ বাবে তেওঁ সকলো কৰিবলৈ সাজু।

— জগদীশ বসু

Opportunity

Poly Mandal
B.Com 4th Semester

"Sister, you got a letter!"

"Letter!" Chitra was little surprised by Mini's words. Who send letters these days in this age of smart phone and emails! Chitra asked Mini to bring the letter. Chitra took a glance at Mini to bring the letter and realized that the letter was actually an invitation letter. Surely any school or college has an annual event. Chitra was very curious to see the invitation. She was surprised when she opened the envelop and found the letter in front of her eyes. She has been invited as a keynote speaker in an international seminar organized by a reputed university. She placed the invitation on the table and started drinking a glass of water. Mini was surprised and asked "what is the letter, sister?" "Is everything fine?"

"Yeah, called to go to a seminar."

"Ah, why does your face look like that?"

"It's okay, Now you should go to study." Mini left. Chitra held the invitation letter in front of her eyes once more.

Suddenly the black letters are faded away and a black and white image appeared.

"Did you hear that students can also submit papers in our department's international seminar this year?"

"Students means two from each semester total six." "Before that paper should be submitted to K.C. sir. K.C. sir will read and select."

Yes, I heard. Are you giving it?" "No..... No! How difficult to write difficult things!"

Chitra was unable to come to class for a few days due to fever, so she did not know anything about the seminar. As soon as she overheard the conversation of her classmates, she went up and asked about it. Chitra has always been a bit shy, so the others were a little surprised when she went and talked but everyone eagerly told her the whole story. Actually Chitra is good enough at studies. There is a competition between her and a boy named Kunal for the first place in the class. In first semester,

from classmates to teachers, she was not noted due to her introvert personality, but at the end of the semester she impressed everyone with her excellent result. Since then, many people liked her and asked for help when nudged. Today Arifa asked in detail about the seminar.

"Will you attend?"

"Thinking. And you?"

"Oh, No! We can't do such a difficult thing." "If you don't take it how can I have it alone!"

Since that day not a single paper has been submitted. K.C. sir very rudely told the class to submit the papers by next Monday. Chitra started her studies with great enthusiasm. After much effort she finally submitted the paper. K.C. sir was shocked to see her paper. "You wrote this? Yourself?"

"Yes sir, why" Chitra asked fearfully. K.C. sir excitedly said, "can't imagine that a student can write such a good paper. I'm sure guests will be amazed too!"

Finally, Chitra and Kunal were selected from the fourth semester. Sir told them to wait for next Wednesday and give them a trial before the seminar. However this was the first time they are participating in the such big seminar. On Wednesday Chitra and Kunal was waiting for trial. Around 11 o'clock suddenly a girl called Arushi entered in K.C. sir's cabin. Arushi is a daughter of a poor family and she is

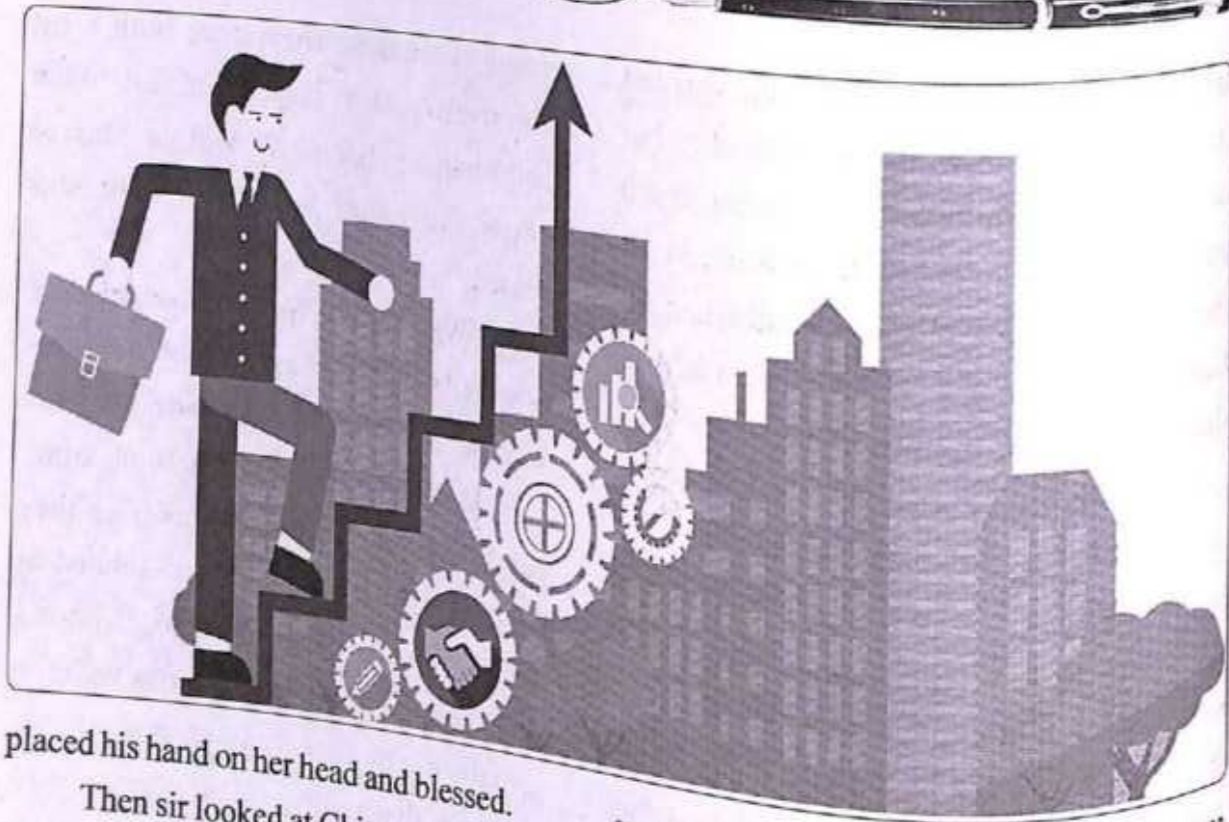
good at studies. They were both a bit surprise to see her. Then Kunal said "What is the paper in her hand?" Did she came to show the paper today but date was passed!"

"Who knows! We have been selected, now said Chitra sir is taking her." They kept waiting. At about 2 o'clock the door of the calling opened. By the time 4pm other candidates also came. As soon as they entered sir's cabin, K.C. sir looked at Chitra with a sad smile and said, "Chitra, I can't keep your paper now. Your paper is actually not that good enough and not that standard, that's why...." Sir was going to say something but nothing she was going into her ears. She went out and stood in the corridor, her eyes watery, suddenly she heard a voice from behind, "I know no one can defeat you."

As Chitra turned back to look and she saw Arushi and her companion with a sarcastic smile.

Today, Chitra has come to her University often many years. She thought of declining but finally changed her mind. Today Chitra is a well know name in the field of comparative literature. But that insult, that pain is still fresh in Chitra's chest. Today she is invited as keynote speaker at an seminar in her former University. After the presentation was over, all candidates came and bowed to Chitra. Chitra was shaken.

At the end of the seminar K.C. sir suddenly came and Chitra bowed. Sir



placed his hand on her head and blessed.

Then sir looked at Chitra and said, "I had something to say to you."

"My retirement is next month. If I don't apologize to you before then I will be short on my conscience."

"For what sir?" Chitra surprised.

K.C sir said, "One day excluding you from seminar. Actually director called that day and said that Arushi has lot of potential. So she should be given a chance as she is from a poor family. She could not submit the paper for illness."

"I know all that sir, these words are needless to say to day. Chitra said, Sir was

surprised and said, "You know everything!."

Chitra smiled gently. Sir said, "Believe me, I don't men to do this But...." Chitra said, "You are my guru, my teacher. I don't deserve your apology. But will you give me about blessing sir?"

Blessing! What blessing?" sir asked.

Chitra smile softly, "I'm teacher too, may I always walk as Teacher with a straight spine, may The black veil of bias never Cover my eyes."

Hearing the former student's words the eyes of the old professor suddenly filled with tears.

অমৃত বাণী :-

ব্যস্ততাই প্রকৃতির চিকিৎসক আর ই মানুষের আনন্দর বাবে অপরিহার্য।
— গণেশ

পণ্ডিত দীনদয়াল উপাধ্যায়

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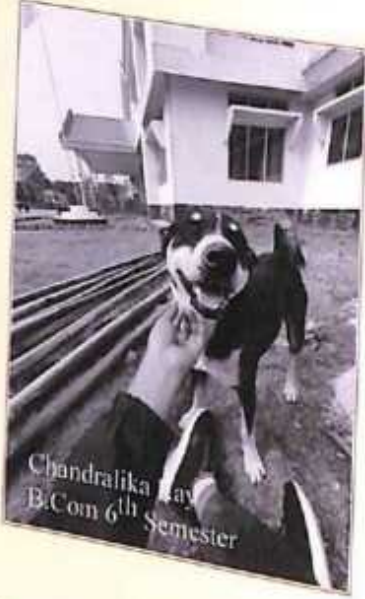
অদেব মহাবিদ্যালয়

শিল্প কলা শিতান





Mir Hussain, Ex student



Chandralika Ray
B.Com 6th Semester



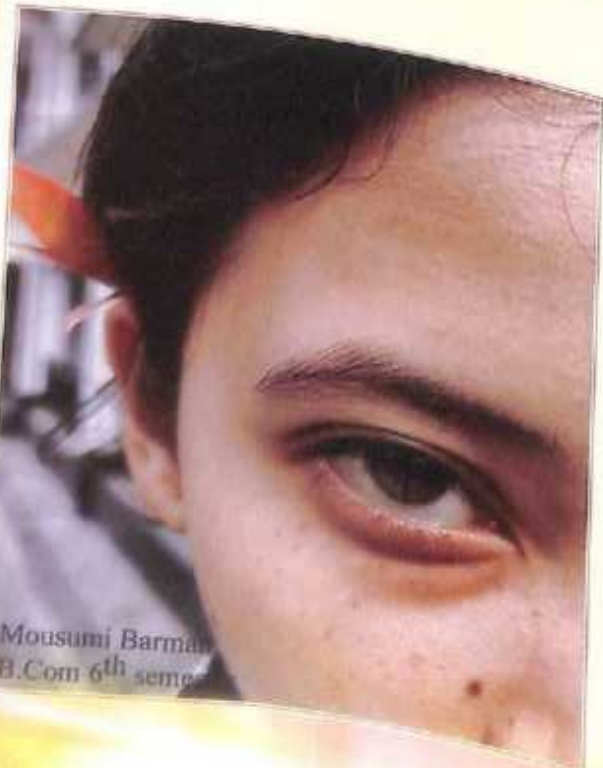
Hirshul Das
B.Com 6th Semester



Saddam Hussain
B.Com. 6th Semester



Kangkana-Ray & team



Mousumi Barman
B.Com 6th semester

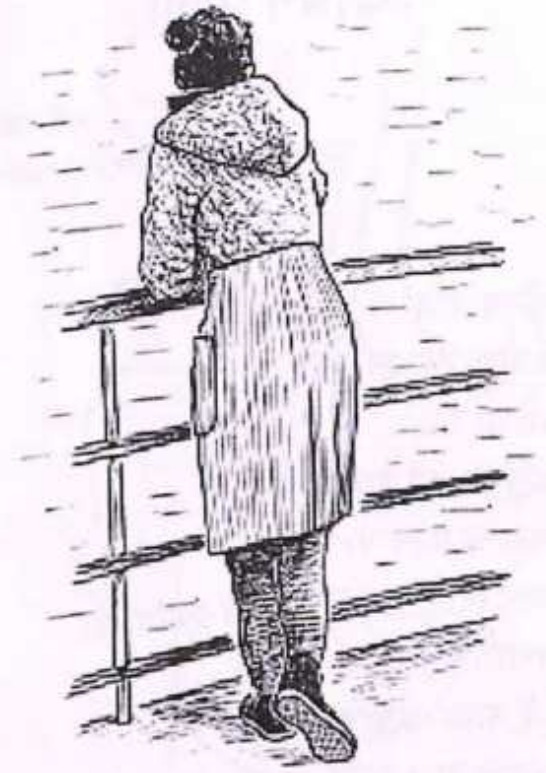


Pranjalita
B.Com 6th Semester

কবিতাকুঞ্জ

নারীৰ অন্য নাম নদী

ড° বনলতা দাস
সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা, অসমীয়া বিভাগ



নারী জীৱন
ধৰাহমান এটি নদীৰ দৰে
বৈ যায়,
কেৱল বৈ যায়
নিৰ্বিকাবভাৱে.....
বেনে- বেণটোকাৰে ওপচা
নদীৰ স্নেহৰ দৰে।
নাৰীয়ে পাহিৰ পাৰে
বহু যত্নগা,
ঘাট-প্ৰতিঘাট
জীৱনৰ মেটমোৰা বোজা
আৰু যে কত।
চিৰাচিৰ হোৱা পপোনবোৰক
একীভূত কৰি
বিশময় যত্নগা
নস্যাৎ কৰি
আগবাঢ়ে জীৱন বেণা।

এবুকু হেঁপাহৰ কণাজ আঁকি
নাৰী হৃদয় উথলি উঠে
নতুন সৃষ্টিৰ পাতোবৰ্জী বাসধেনু হৈ।
ধুমুহা, প্ৰণয়, ব'দ কাৰো প্ৰতি
স্বাক্ষেপ নাই।
বৰ অভিমানে অ'
নাৰী হৃদয়
স্বাভিমানে আছে নাৰীৰ
বশ্যতা স্বীকাৰ নকৰে কদাপিও
এজাক জোনাকীৰ জিগমিগ হৈ
পোহৰ প্ৰত্যাশী মনেৰে
আঙুৰাই যায় দিগন্তলৈ....
উভতি নাচায়
ঠিক নদীৰ দৰে!
ঠিক নদীৰ দৰে!

জীৱন যাত্ৰা

বৰ্ণা শৰ্মা
সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা, অসমীয়া বিভাগ



সেউজীয়া বৰষুণ

দ্বীপশিখা বৰ্মন
স্নাতক চতুৰ্থ শাস্ত্ৰাসিক (বাণিজ্য)

জীৱন যাত্ৰা
অনেক বহুতৰ বহুতৰ
এই যাত্ৰা,
অবিভক্ত এই যাত্ৰাৰ পথ
অৱশ্যে মসৃণ নহয়,
বক্রবেধাৰ দৰে ই জখোৰা-মোখোৰা,
তথাপিও পথিক আগবাঢ়ে,
এই যাত্ৰা পথেৰে,
অগেষ ধূসৰ স্মৃতি,
আৰু এবুকু আবেগপূৰ্ণ হাঁহিৰ
মেটেমৰা ভাব বান্ধি,
নিবৃত্তৰ নিৰলস ভাৱে।
ধূস-ধূসৰ মোমোজাত,
ক্ষণিক জিৱপি গোৱাব হেঁপাহেৰে
থমকি বয় ক্লাস্ত পথিক।
কিন্তু! জিৱপিৰ বেগা মেন
তেনেই তাকৰীয়া,
সেয়ে কঁকালত উজালি বান্ধি
পুনৰ আগবাঢ়ে,
নিজৰ গল্যস্থান
প্ৰাপ্তিৰ আশাৰে,
এয়া যে অস্তহীন জীৱন যাত্ৰা।।

উষ্ণতাৰ দিশে ধাৰমান
আজিৰ মানৱ সমাজ।
পাহৰণিৰ গৰ্ভত বিগীন হৈছে মেন আজিৰ
মানৱ মানৱতা।
সকলোতে কেৱল মাথোঁ
অস্পৃশ্যতা
অসূয়া, হত্যা, হিংসা....
বানে বানে আহে দস্যুত্ব
কণ্ঠিত কৰে এই পৰিত্ৰতুমি
নিৰ্দোষী, নিস্প্ৰাণৰ
তেজৰ চকুগো
কঠিন আঘাতৰ বতন
অশান্তিৰ ক'লাডাৰৰ আৰ্তবোৰাৰ পথ
নাইনে বাক।
সেয়ে উদয় হওক নতুন দিনৰ নতুন সুকুম
নতুন আশা নতুন সপোন
শান্তিৰ কৰ্ণোজাকে দিয়ক কণ
ধৰাৰ বুকুগৈ বৈ আহক
সেউজীয়া বৰষুণ।
খুই নিয়ক হত্যা-হিংসা
অসূয়া-অধীতি.....।

সপোন কুঁৱৰী

পিতাম্বৰ ৰায়
স্নাতক চতুৰ্থ শাস্ত্ৰাসিক (বিজ্ঞান)



তোমাৰ নীলিম নয়নমুৰিয়ে
জুৰাই মোৰ বুকু
তোমাৰ পূৰ্ণিমাৰ মুখখনিত
তুপ্ত মোৰ চকু!
নৱপন্নৰিত ওঠ দুপাহিয়ে
মনত বিগাম হাঁহি
বাজি উঠে মোৰ মনত
অনুৰাগন হেজাৰ বাঁহী!
তোমাৰ হাঁহিয়ে দিক-দিগন্তত
সৃষ্টি কৰে এক অনুৰাগন
গভীৰতম মধুৰতা
সন্নিহিত সৰ্মীৰণ।
জাক জাক উৰ্মিমাণ্ডাত
হালি-জালি চুটিটাবি অগেথ
ডিঙিত-পিছা মণি
মেনিবা শুকুলা মেঘ।
গাহি পাহি কঁকাল তোমাৰ
মেন গোলাপ পাহি
শিহনিত চিত দাপোন
কাষত তোমাক দেখি।
কপজুন নূপূৰ বাজে
তোমাৰ আগমনে
মোৰ হিয়াৰ গোপন পঁজাত
চাকি জ্বলায় কোনে?

তোমাৰ হাঁহিৰে উৰীষ
মোৰ মন মন্দিৰ
তোমাৰ প্ৰেমত মোহাক মই
বিদূৰিত চৌপাশ তিমিৰ।
কপহী বজাত সৰ্ব শৰীৰত
ভাঁহি উঠে মৌৰন
কপ গাৰণ্যৰ গহৰে কৰে
পৰিপূৰ্ণ মোৰ মন।
মোৰ প্ৰেম কল্পনাৰ বাগিছাত
তুমি হ'বানে মালিনী
মই হ'ম তোমাৰ চিবুগমায়া গণৱী
আৰু হ'বানে তুমি মোৰ জীৱন সংগী।।

বৰষুণ

ধৰিত্ৰী বাভা
স্নাতক চতুৰ্থ বাৰ্ষিক (বাণিজ্য)



তুমি কুঁৱলী

শিখাবাণী মেধি
উঃমাঃ প্রথম বৰ্ষ (বাণিজ্য)

পুৱা আকাশৰ বাবেজলী সূকনৰ
হেজাব ভাঙি আহিল
শাজনৰ প্ৰথমজাক বৰষুণ!!
সেমেকা বজাহৰ কোমল পৰশে
দি গৈছে মেন তাৰেই উপস্থিতিৰ বাৰ্তা।
বাধাচূড়ান পাহিবোৱ
নঙপামুখত এনেদৰে পৰিছে
মেনিৰা বৰষুণজাকৰ বাবে
দৃশিচাহে পানি দিছে।।
শালিকী কেইজনীও তিত্তিৰুনি উভতিছে
নিজৰ আপোন পঁজাণে।

পশ্চিম আকাশৰ ক'ণামেঘবোৰ
গাহে গাহে পাতল হৈ আহিছে।
বৰষুণ জাকো গাহে গাহে
কমি আহিছে।
শালিকী কেইজনীয়েও
মাত্ৰা আৰম্ভ কৰিছে
নিজৰ গজ্জব্য স্থানলৈ।
ক্ষুণ্ণকীয়া বৰষুণজাকেও দি গ'ণ
প্ৰেৰণা কৰি মনক
বচিলে আৰু নতুন কবিতা
আৰু জীপাণ কৰি গ'ণ
মানুহৰ মন প্ৰাণ।।

আমোশ মাহৰ শেষত
জাহাঁ আহা তুমি,
প্ৰতি বছৰে চিনাকি
তোমাৰ মুখলি।
শুকুণা চান্দৰেৰে বাট ঢাকি বাখা
কৰা বাটকুৱাক আমনি,
বজাহত গছ-গছনি কঁপাই
দিয়াহি শীতৰ জাননী।
আমোশৰ পথানত থাকা
তুমি মুকলি চুলি মেৰি
নৰাত বহি পানীৰ শৰীৰ
ভাঙিবলৈ দিয়া ব'দতে মেৰি।
ধকতিৰ সৃষ্টি তুমি
কি যে অপকপা
নাম তোমাৰ কুঁৱলী
প্ৰতিবছৰে আমোশত তুমি আকৌ আহিবা।

ছাঁ

পিতাম্বৰ বায়
স্নাতক চতুৰ্থ বাৰ্ষিক (বিজ্ঞান)



বীৰ লাচিত বৰফুকন

শিক্ষা বায়
উঃমাঃ ২য় বৰ্ষ (বিজ্ঞান)

গগতে খুবে সি
মোৰ প্ৰতিটো খোজত।
মেন মায় আঁতৰি সি
ক'ববাত কিবা এটি গাজত!!
পুৱাৰ পৰা আবেলিলৈ
বাতিৰ চাকিৰ পোহৰত।
থাকে সি মোৰ গগত
জীৱনৰ প্ৰতিটো প্ৰহৰত!!
জীৱনৰ সুখ-দুখৰ
এটি মাত্ৰ সঙ্গী সি।
বেলি ভুবিগেই
গুকাই ক'ববাত সি।।
দিনৰ জ্যোতিৰ প্ৰকাশত
সংগলি হয় তাৰ ৰূপ।
মিমাণে চাওঁ মই তাক
কেতিয়াও লোপাণে বিৰূপ।।
সি ধৰে মোৰ জীৱনৰ
প্ৰতিটো অংগী ভংগীৰ সমতাল।
মেতিয়া পাওঁ মই দুখ বেদনা
বা খঙত হওঁ লাণ-কাণ।।
সি মোৰ জীৱনৰ
এটি পছোৱা বা।
মি মোৰ চিৰ গগনী
মোৰ মৰমৰ ছাঁ।।

অসমৰ মান আৰু অসমীয়াৰ সন্মান বচাই
নতুন অসমৰ মেৰিলা পাতনি,
অসমৰ সজল বীৰ লাচিত তুমি
ইতিহাস বঢ়িয়া গোপালী।
মোগলৰ সেই বিশাল সৈন্যকো
উভতি মাৰলৈ বাধা কৰালা তুমি,
অসমৰ বাবে পৰোচ বৰিশাল সি
“দেশতকৈ মোমাই ডাঙৰ নহম।”-বুলি
হেংদাঙেৰে মোমাইৰ শিবচ্ছেদ কৰি
দেশ মেমৰ ধৰিলা নিদৰ্শন দাঙি।
সগায় থাকিবা অসমীয়াৰ মনত
লাচিত এজন বীৰবো বীৰ বুলি,
আজিও মেন প্ৰমোজন অসমৰ বাবে
আপোনাৰ দৰে শুল্ক সেনাপতি।

শীতৰ ফেণ্টাচী

ইকবাল খান
প্রাক্তন ছাত্র



The Healing Forest

Masum Parvez Ali
H.S. 1st year (Commerce)

Enter the forest
Where time goes slow
And the breadth is mellow
Where thoughts find rest
And calm to nest.
Come home to the woods
To be friends with trees
And listen to the breeze.
To wonder through trails
And mend your sails.
Come home to nature
When something feels wrong
Or you just need a place to belong
The forest awaits : Embrace
Come home: Be healed!

Estranger

Poly Mondal
B.Com 4th semester



The First Tree

Abhijit Ray
B.Com 4th Semester

You belong to other dimension
But you are here
Whether by accident or design
Offer yourself what you are!
Make some shine and
Spread little here and there.
Be easy on yourself for
What you see inside and
Hold on in times of pain
Make a pact
For at least
Once every day
To say to yourself
That 'I forgive you'



Nature looked across the oceans
She had newly made the world.
"Now," said Nature, "Life must have
A place of cooling shade."
"All my creatures shall have rest
From the sun's high tide.
Underneath a leafy bough,
Shall my creature hide."
So out from the deep black earths.,
Rose a mighty tree.
The hill wind sang a song of welcome
"Greetings!" roared the sea.
When the sun had reached its zenith,
In the tree's cool shade
All the creatures lay them down.
And they were not afraid of the
Sun's high tide again.



Nature

Nurul Amin
B.Com 6th semester

The gift of God, the almighty Lord
The sky, the clouds
And the winter nights with fog
The morning and the night
A beautiful moon sight and the bright
sunlight.
The sun rise, the sunset
The horizon on the Earth is stretched,
The adult bird and the egg
That hatches the beauty of Nature.
No one can ever match
The waterfalls or the oceans the Earth
That revolves around the sun,
In slow motion
The desert, the hill station the gardens
And the orchards the grit and flowers,
That the plants and tree bear.
This is the beauty of nature astonishing
and rare.
Let's stop harming Nature.

My True Soulmate

Jibendra Kalita
Alumnus

I bow down at your divine feet
You are the ocean of bliss
Your blessing are always with me
You are my Bholenath Shankara.
How can I describe your qualities?
You are beyond all three qualities.
How can I appreciate you?
You are my whole universe
You are called 'Chandrashekhara.'
Because you keep the moon on your
head.
You are called 'Neelkantha'
Because you keep the poison in your
throat.
You are called 'Bholenath'
By showing your innocence.
You are called 'Mahakal'
By defeating time and death.
You are the only one –
Where I can find unconditional love.
I am always grateful to you.
You are love of my life.
You are Shambhu, you are Rudra
You are Panchanan.
I give my heart to you
You are my true soulmate!

বিশেষ সংযোজন শিতান

Intelligence Quotient (IQ), Emotional Quotient (EQ), Spiritual Quotient (SQ) and Youth

Dr. Kaberi Bezbarua
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We as human beings have basically three (3) needs: the need of body (eating, sleeping, mating and defending), the need of mind (seeking positive relationship and reject negative ones) and the need of intellect (seeking knowledge). What we have to understand is that, when unregulated, one of this personality (need) within ourselves will enjoy at the cost of others. The power to control the three is called 'Intelligence'.

Intelligence can be simply defined as; doing the right thing, at the right time and at the right place. Intelligence comprises of 3 Q's; The Intelligent Quotient (IQ), The Emotional Quotient (EQ) and The Spiritual Quotient (SQ). It is more than just knowing things. It is the ability to manage

both our internal environment (us) and external environment (what surrounds us). (Mtambalike, 2017)

The question, 'Does the IQ in general guarantee one to be successful in one's business of life?' needs contemplation. From one's life, 'Do we still remember those intelligent/smart guys we had in class? They usually score great marks but start to fail as soon as they suffer a broken heart.'

According to UNIDO (2002) competencies theory containing two item- essential competencies and core values. Essential competencies are managerial, generic, technical and functional. Core values are integrity, professionalism and cultural sensitivity. Further, the core values

become important because the way employees behave in the workplace is a reflection of their personal and organizational values. Core values are essentials because they need to be permanently lived by everyone and must be integrated in our daily interaction with colleagues, clients and society. The integrated competencies are the combination of essential and core as the working competencies which famous as intelligence, emotional and spiritual. In our lifetime managing emotions is more important than managing the intellect. In our life, there is a lot more than just the Intelligent Quotient (IQ).

Intelligence, emotional, and spiritual quotients (IESQ) has been predicted to escalate with the increase of personal quality of people.

Intelligence quotient or IQ as an ability to solve an objective problem alone or the ability to do a certain work like reading, writing or creating such business plan and can be used to make a person to be competent enough. IQ is just the measure of intelligence and it is independent on self-assessed levels of happiness

In today's world, emotional quotient and spiritual quotient are used as the 'other' tools in assessing people competencies and both these quotients are considered to be important elements to create a person to be a competent employer.

Emotional quotient refers to an ability understand our emotions and other people or is all about having control on how one react after an incidence. It is very important to human being as one solution for them to be successful with other people. It is because EQ contains "high quality of soft skills".

Emotional quotient (EQ) is a comprehensive concept of incomprehensible capacities qualifications and skills that help an individual to be more efficient in encountering with the needs of one's life and environmental pressures. These factors directly affect the level of satisfaction, success, stress, confrontation ability, self-confidence, perception, control and maintain a high level of psychic health. (Fallah.V, 2015)

EQ consist of a series of acquirable skills and qualifications that predicts positive results at home, family, workplace and society. In today's modern society, the inability of feelings management is considered as one of the main causes of stress and as a result conflict particularly when it includes interpersonal interactions and intergroup relations.

An individual's success in education, whether at school or at college or at university is not only relevant with intelligence, but it is relevant with emotional and social skills of EQ such as having sufficient motion, ability to wait,

obeying orders and shock control, skill of wanting help from others and expressing emotional and educational needs.

A person with high IQ makes a brilliant teacher or a financial analyst, but high IQ combined with high EQ makes us to be the leader of it. (Goleman, D.,1995).

Nowadays, all will agree or claim that in our society, particularly in the advanced industrial societies, the major crisis is moral crisis. (Bleazy, 2006).

Some philosophers, psychologists, and developmental theorists have used Spiritual Intelligence as a term to indicate spiritual parallels with IQ (Intelligence Quotient) and EQ (Emotional Quotient). Spiritual quotient has been derived from the Latin word "spiritus", and the meaning is "the vitalizing principle of an organism". SQ encompasses the meaning and duties in life, holy feeling of life, balanced understanding of materials and beliefs about the better world. SQ is considered the most important attribute of a human being and a foundation for both IQ and EQ. Corporate sector are increasingly organising spiritual awakening programmes, adytum, ethic camps, workshops for spiritual development of their company personnel. Understanding spirituality at a younger age will help the future generations to face the rigors and complexities of the modern competitive working environment, which breed stress and tensions. (Dr.Epari Ravi Kiran, D. V.,2015).

SQ is something beyond the physical relations of individuals with their surrounding environment. SQ is that aspect of intelligence responsible for explaining secrets of life and presenting final questions about life mysteries

A person may have no faith in his or her religion or belief but still have high SQ, and inversely, some may have low SQ although very religious.

Nowadays, World Health Organization recognises human with four complementary dimensions -physical, psychic, social and spiritual.

Intelligence quotient measures cognitive intelligence and predicts cognitive capabilities of a person, such as memory, solving problems and many other cognitive aspects, thus it predicts, what a person thinks or how smart a person is in real life, outside the classroom or in any situation where a person belong.

Whereas Emotional Quotient measures non-cognitive aspects of a person and the capacity of a person to tolerate ambiguity, uncertainty, complexity and the ability to understand her/his once own emotion as well as understand the emotion of other people (Selman,2005).

Many experts consider Spiritual Quotient as an ability to access our deepest meanings and as the guarantee for the highest levels of cognitive, moral and emotional growth and constant human's effort for answering his life 'Whys'.

In the life of being a student, these intelligences become a concern because every individual has its own differences and similarities and so every individual are naturally called as unique being. So every individual's uniqueness may also one way to identify every person's weaknesses and strengths.

Research carried out by The Carnegie Institute of Technology shows that IQ can help us to be successful to the extent of just 20 percent in life. The rest 80 percent success depends on our EQ. While hiring, corporates look at an individual's EQ rather than IQ.

Thus, today True Leadership/
Success = SQ + EQ + IQ

That is why, being a student, is not only about going to school/college and just to be present the class. It is more than that as it encompasses effort, understanding, adjustment, strength in whatever intelligences a student have and a strategy, in order to survive, and improving academic performance. Every intelligence has its own characteristics that rules in every individuals' lives and it differs on how a person thinks, behave, respond and overcome in every circumstances that may come along the way. Besides, academic performance of student, emotional and spiritual intelligence plays an important role in determining a person's acquired

knowledge, abilities, skills and being competent in the world at large.

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Data and Its Importance in the 21st Century

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How likely it is that you will buy a jacket or sweater this winter? Will you buy a jacket or a sweater? Which stocks should you buy this year for your portfolio? Should you buy stocks or invest in mutual funds? Should a company invest more in its production R&D or marketing, to increase its profit? Should govt allocate more funds to infrastructure development or social security?

Needless to say, there is no definite answer to any of the above questions. Because such decisions depend upon a multitude of aspects defining a particular situation. Thus, anyone looking for an answer to a question like this would always ask for more 'information'. For example, some probable answers to the questions may be If you have a new sweater, you may buy a jacket. Your investment plans will be based on your income, goals, risk

appetite, financial knowledge etc. A company would take a strategy based on which action generates more profit per unit cost. The govt. would allocate funds where its long-term goals and short-run requirements conform.

Once we know what is the 'thing' that may determine the answer to our question; we must now know what has happened to that 'thing' in the past or a different area. In other words, we "must be given" a description of that 'thing', based on which we can then infer, what is likely to happen to it in the future. For example, if I come to know that in the last ten winter seasons, you have bought 8 jackets and only 2 sweaters, I would most preferably predict that you are going to buy a jacket this winter as well. Similarly, if a company observes that investment in R&D has generated more profits per unit cost than

marketing for its peers, it would emphasize the former.

The collection of values/figures 'given' that convey information about our 'thing' is called 'data' (Singl. Datum; meaning: "thing given"). Since 1897 the term has been used to mean "numerical facts collected for future reference". Modern use of the word 'Data' started in 1946 to mean "Transmittable and storable information by which computer operations perform". Revolution in the internet since the 1960s and in personal computers since the early 1990s, the ways of data storing have also changed drastically. Over the last two decades, with the invention of powerful machines, processors and software, analysis of stored data has opened a whole new world of possibilities.

That is another reason why data and its analysis are getting importance only recently despite their significance being known for centuries. When the Europeans started colonizing different parts of India in the 18th Century, reports were prepared by different officials based that entailed details of the demographic and socio-economic parameters of the regions. Based on such information, strategic and administrative policies were constructed. The case remains the same even today. The only difference is that with exponential growth in population, communication and commerce, the activities and the interactions of individuals have become

diverse and intricate. As a result, sophisticated tools of analysis became necessary. Development of subjects like Econometrics opened up new frontiers where mathematising socio-economic parameters became a reality through the merger of statistics, mathematics and social sciences. This in turn boosted the analysis of social, economic, financial and other relations which are mostly of cause-and-effect nature. "Does an increase in fuel prices have any effect on food price inflation? Can MMR be reduced by providing incentives to pregnant mothers to deliver babies at hospitals? Does the installation of CCTV cameras lead to lower crime rates?" – are some examples of such questions. With proper statistical and econometric modelling, such relationships can be discerned. But the fuel to any such analysis is nothing else but 'data'.

Therefore, it has become a matter of extreme importance that good quality data is collected, maintained and kept updated. However, data quality is often subjective. A dataset fit for one purpose may not be good for another purpose. Thus, data is usually called good if it is apposite for the intended uses. Hence, several features such as completeness, comparability, accuracy, latency etc. remain sacrosanct across the various objectives. In statistics, one often comes across the terms 'sampling error' and 'non-sampling error'. While the former is mostly

a methodological consequence the latter is often a result of human errors. Yet, a one hundred per cent removal of either of them is theoretically impossible and the only recourse one can take is to reduce them as much as possible, which again implies nothing but an effective and efficient data management system.

Given the quality of data is fine, comes the part of data analysis. An excel sheet with a hundred columns and ten thousand rows are as meaningless as a disorderly pile of words distributed over pages. We can extract a meaning only when they are set in proper order. For that, we need a set of grammar rules that will dictate the word arrangement, punctuation etc. to help with the flow of communication. Similarly, to understand something from the numerous rows and columns of data, we need to analyze them using proper statistical operations. The choice of the operation again depends upon the nature of our objective and the dataset present in our hands.

This is the reason why the most important thing before going to any kind of data analysis operation is to make sure which questions to ask. With exponentially evolving computer technology, the war between machine learning (ML) and statistics has become more and more prominent. The former is more about meticulously building models to come up with distinct inference outcomes while the

latter concerns itself with conducting repeated trial and error over datasets (specifically, big datasets) to see if something interesting shows up. In other words, statistics is a formal way of inference but ML is more about finding patterns and predicting. Needless to say, the bone of contention here also is the same primordial predicament about whether to be a 'Skynet loyalist' or to be John Connor. One must be cautious while conducting any data analysis operation. Otherwise, there often lies a tendency for opinions to align with facts, as Ronald Coase once said, "Torture the data and it will confess anything."

With each passing day, the nature of data science is evolving and its scope is amplifying. At present times it has started to stand together with mathematics and statistics as the third play-maker in the fields of social sciences. Expertise or at least a working knowledge of data analysis is now a prerequisite to specialize in the domains such as economics, political science, or sociology. However, the same logic may not apply the other way around. Being a phenomenal data analyst may not forge (although it may 'brand') you as a good social scientist or business strategist. Therefore, it is crucial to carry both elements since our ultimate goal is nothing but to reveal the truth. Therefore, data without information and information without data are the two extremities we



must always avoid. In the words of Douglass Merrill, "Big Data isn't about bits. It is about talent."

Despite all these, the importance of data in today's world cannot be ignored. With the increasing craze for search engines and social media, data has become the new fuel to run the global economy. Asimov in his 'Foundation Series' talks about a subject called 'Psychohistory' which is an amalgamation of history, sociology and mathematical statistics and is used to make general predictions about the behaviour of large groups of people such as that of the Galactic Empire (which of course did not encourage Frisch to invent the neologism 'econometrics' since he founded 'The Econometric Society' 12 years before Asimov could think of Psychohistory). However, economics was still guided by

the original sin of the 'homo-economicus' assumption (or Thaler's Econs). Thus, a better comparison can be found only between the fields of economics and psychohistory only after the advents of the 'Cognitive Revolution' that later on led to what is popularly known today as 'Behavioural Economics'. Nevertheless, the fundamental framework remains the same, that is, analysis of data to get to a conclusion as well as predict what can probably happen. Consequently, 'data awareness' has also become the need of the hour. In a world of Cryptocurrencies and NFTs today, the possibility does not lie in the distant future that a working knowledge of data, programming and coding will become a day-to-day necessity like how to use Whatsapp or G-pay.

ৰাতি শোৱাৰ সময়ত আমাক কি লাগে?

ড° নীলাক্ষী শৰ্মা
প্ৰত্নগাৰিক, চৰকাৰী আদৰ্শ মহাবিদ্যালয়
দেইখৰ, কাৰ্বি-আংলং, অসম

মই যদি সোধো, 'ৰাতি শোৱাৰ সময়ত আপোনাক কি লাগে?' পোন প্ৰথমেই আপুনি নিশ্চয় ভাবিব এইটো কি অসম্ভৱ প্ৰশ্ন! আকৌ যদি জোৰ দি সোধো, উপায়বিহীন হৈ আপুনি নিশ্চয় ক'ব, 'এখন বিচনা, এটা গাক, ঠাণ্ডাৰ দিন হ'লে এখন কম্বল আৰু গৰমৰ দিন হ'লে এখন বিচনি বা ফেন। 'কিন্তু মই যদি কওঁ, বাকী কিবা থাকক বা নাথাকক, ৰাতি শোৱাৰ সময়ত আমাক অকণমান মানসিক শান্তিৰ প্ৰয়োজন, আপুনি নিশ্চয় কিছু সময় বৈ কথাটো ভাবিবলৈ বাধ্য হ'ব।

লিখনটোৰ আৰম্ভণিতে আপোনাক এইটো ভাবিবলৈ বাধ্য কৰোৱাটো খুবলৈ প্ৰয়োজনীয় আছিল, আৰু মই ভাবোঁ সেই উদ্দেশ্যত ইতিমধ্যে মই সফল হৈছোঁ। এতিয়া আৰ্হে কবিতাৰ শাৰী কেইটামানলৈ, মোৰ নিজ কবিতা।

"আপুনি এজন সবল মানুহ,

মই এজন জটিল মানহ,

আপোনাক কন্দুৱাই দিনৰ দিনটো মই হাঁহিলো।
কান্দি কান্দি ভাগৰত,

সন্ধিয়া আপোনাৰ অনাহাবেই টোপনি আছিল।

হাঁহি হাঁহি আনন্দত,

ৰাতিৰ সাজ হাঁহেৰে খায়ো মোৰ টোপনি নাছিল।"

ওপৰৰ শাৰীকেইটাৰ পৰা মই বুজাব

বিচবাৰিনি নিশ্চয় ধুৱলি-কুঁৱলি হৈ আছে। আৰু

অকণমান স্পষ্ট কৰি দিছোঁ।

ধৰি লোৱা হ'ল, 'বমেন' নামৰ মানুহ এজনে

মোৰ গাড়ীখন চলায়। মোক ৰাতি এক বজাত লাগে,

দুই বজাত লাগে, ৰাতিপুৱা চাৰিটাত লাগে, 'বমেন

ইজ জাষ্ট এ ফ'ন কল এৰে'। এবাৰ মাত্ৰ তাক

জনোৱাৰ লগে লগেই বমেন আহি হাজিৰ হয়।

বমেন নহ'লে মই সময়মতে ৰেল ষ্টেচন, এয়াৰপ'ৰ্ট,

পৰীক্ষা কেন্দ্ৰ কি, কলেজৰ ক্লাছটোৰো সময়মতে

নাপাওঁ। সেইজন বমেনে মাঘৰ বিহুৰ উৰুকাৰ দিনা

মাকৰ ঔষধ কিনিবলৈ মাহিলী দৰমহাতকৈ পাঁচশ

টকা বেছিকৈ বিচবাৰ বাবে তাক কিনি আনিবলৈ

দিয়া মাংসখিনি হাত পাতি লৈ মই তাক যিটো ধমকি

দিলোঁ, তাৰ হাঁহিমুখীয়া মুখখন লগে লগেই স্নান

হৈ গ'ল। সি 'হ'ব বাইদেউ' বুলি ঘৰলৈ গ'ল আৰু

হাঁহৰ মাংসখিনি কাম কৰা ছোৱালীজনীৰ হাতত
দি মই ভোৰ-ভোৰাই মোৰ কামত সোমালোঁ। ৰাতি
কোমোৰা দিয়া হাঁহৰ মাংস, তিল দিয়া মাগুৰ মাছ
আৰু দুবিধ সুস্বাদু বাঞ্ছনেৰে ছোৱালীজনীয়ে বাঢ়ি
দিয়া ভাত কেইটা খাই থাকোতে মনতে ভাবিলোঁ,
'মোকতো কোনেও মাহৰ শেষত এক লাখ ত্ৰিশ
হাজাৰ চাৰিশ সাতচল্লিশতকৈ এটকাও বেছি
নিদিয়ো। তাক আকৌ মই কিয় পাঁচশ টকা দিম?'
ৰাতি বিচনাত পৰাৰ পিছতো বহু ৰাতিলৈ মনত
কথাটো পাওলিয়াই থাকিলোঁ, 'ইমান সাহস তাৰ?
এনেকৈ পইচা খোজেনে? দিলো নহয় বাগ্নেকে
ধমকি, আগলৈ আৰু সাহস নকৰে।' কথাবোৰ
পাওলি, গুজৰি গুমৰি থাকি শেষ ৰাতি চিলমিলকৈ
অহা টোপনিত দেখা সপোনটোত জাপ মাৰি
উঠিলো। সপোনত মৃত্যু শয্যাত পৰি মোৰ
ল'ৰাটোৱে নিৰ্বিকৰভাৱে মোৰ ফালে চাই আছিল
আৰু মই অসহায়ভাৱে তাৰ হাতত ধৰি মূৰ তল
কৰি আছিলো। প্ৰয়োজনীয় ঔষধখিনি কিনিবলৈ
মোৰ আৰ্থিক সামৰ্থ নাছিল। সেইখিনি সময়তে
বমেনে তাৰ নিজৰ বাগিছাৰ শাক এমুঠি লৈ মোৰ
ল'ৰাটোৰ খবৰ ল'বলৈ আহিছিল। আনফালে
উৰুকাৰ সন্ধিয়া বমেন অসহায়ভাৱে ঘৰলৈ ঘূৰি
গৈছিল। কিছু নৈৰাশ্য, কিছু সুখ, কিছু কষ্ট। অথচ
মুখখন চাই বুজিব নোৱাৰি আচলতে মনত কি
চলি আছিল!! উৰুকাৰ নিশাটিত ল'ৰা-
ছোৱালীহালৰ বাবে এপোৱা ব্ৰইলাৰৰ সলনি মাকৰ
প্ৰয়োজনীয় ঔষধকেইটা লৈ অহা দেখি ল'ৰা-
ছোৱালীহালে ক'লে, 'দেতা, আমি মজলৰাৰে এনেও
নিৰামিষ খাঁও নহয়, অহা মাঘত কিন্তু তুমি আমাক
'মুন-মুন' বেটুৰেটত চাওমিন খুৱাব লাগিব'। শুকন
ভাজিখনেৰে ভাত কেইগৰা সানি থাকোতে সিহঁতৰ
আন্ধাৰ গুনি বমেনৰ বুকুখনত সুখৰ শোক এটাই

হেঁচা মাৰি ধৰিলে। ভাত কেইটা খাই আইতাকক
ঔষধ খুৱাই গোটেই কেইজন খাটত উঠিল। সেই
নিশা বমেনৰ টোপনি ভাল হ'ল।

গোটেইখিনি সামৰি এইটোৱেই বুজাব
বিচাৰিছোঁ যে, আমি সকলো মানুহ। কৰ্ম সংস্কৃতি,
ভাষা, কৰ্মক্ষেত্ৰ অথবা ঘৰৰ ঠিকনা, সাজ-পোচাক
বেলেগ বেলেগ হলেও কিন্তু আমাৰ সকলোৰে
মনবোৰ কোনোবাখিনিত একেই। সৎ, মৰম
আকলুৱা, অভিমতী, কোমল। পৃথিৱীৰ আগত
যিয়েই পৰিচয় নিদিওঁ কিয়, নিজৰ নিজৰ ওচৰত
আমি সকলো একেই। গোটেই দিনটো বিভিন্ন
কামত বিভিন্নজনৰ সন্মুখীন হৈ যেতিয়া আমি
আমাৰ অট্টালিকাৰ আৰমী বিচনাখনত বা ফুটপাথত
পাৰি লোৱা কন্দলখনত বাগৰ দিওঁ, সেই
সময়খিনিত আমি নিজৰ সৈতে মুখামুখি হওঁ।
সেইখিনি সময়তেই নিজৰ মনটোলৈ ডুমুকিয়াই
চাই, নিজক এবাৰ প্ৰশ্ন কৰিলেই আমি বুজোঁ কি
শুদ্ধ, কি অশুদ্ধ, কি ভাল, কি বেয়া, আমি কি কৰা
উচিত আৰু কি কৰা অনুচিত। এই যে আমি আমাৰ
নিজ বোধশক্তিৰে শুদ্ধ-অশুদ্ধ, উচিত-অনুচিতৰ
বিচাৰ কৰিব জানো, সেই শক্তিখিনিয়েই আমাক
একো একোজন মানুহ কৰি ৰাখে। সেইবাবেই
কৈছে, বিভিন্ন কামত, ভিন্ন ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি একো
একোজন বেলেগ বেলেগ মানুহ হ'লেও, মানুহ
হিচাপে আমাৰ চিন্তাশক্তি, আমাৰ বোধশক্তি
সকলোৰে একেই। পাৰ্থক্য মাথোঁ ইয়াৰ ব্যৱহাৰত।

মোৰ বোধেৰে কোনো ব্যক্তিয়ে নিজৰ
চকুত নিজে অশুদ্ধ, বেয়া আৰু অনুচিত কাম কৰিব
নিবিচাৰে। আমি সকলোৱে নিজৰ চকুত ভাল
হ'বলৈ চেষ্টা কৰোঁ। কেতিয়াবা যদিও কিবা কাৰণত
আমি ভুল, অশুদ্ধ, অনুচিত কাম কৰোঁ, নিজৰ
সন্মুখীন হোৱাৰ সময়ত আমি মানসিক দ্বন্দ্বত

ভোগো। নিজৰ সন্মুখীন হ'বলৈ সংকোচ হয়, সেইবাবেই নিজৰ পৰা পলাবলৈ আমাক বিভিন্ন বাস্তব প্ৰয়োজন হয়। কিছুমানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত শ্লিপিং টেবলেট, ড্ৰাগছ আদিও তেনেকুৱা এবিধ বাস্তব হ'ব পাৰে, অৱশ্যে শ্লিপিং টেবলেট, ড্ৰাগছ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা সকলো ব্যক্তিয়েই যে নিজৰ পৰা পলাবলৈ বিচাৰে, মই সেইটোও কোৱা নাই।

এতিয়া কথাটো হ'ল, এনেকৈ বাক আমি এদিন পলাম, দুদিন পলাম, এমাহ পলাম, ছমাহ পলাম? কিন্তু সদায় নিজৰ পৰা পলাই ফুৰাটো জানো সম্ভৱ? এদিনটো আমি নিজৰ সন্মুখীন হ'ম? মানসিক দৃষ্টিতকৈ ডাঙৰ যুদ্ধ নাই বুলি আমি জানো। বহুদিনৰ পিছত কোনোবা এদিনটো আমাৰ 'আমি' হৈ, 'মই' হৈ জীয়াবলৈ মন বাব? বিচিনাত পৰি নিজৰ সন্মুখীন হৈ নিজক শুদ্ধকৈ চোৱাৰ মন হ'ব? নিজৰ মনৰ সকলো যুদ্ধ সামৰি অকণমান শান্তিৰ প্ৰয়োজন হ'ব, যি শান্তিয়ে জীৱনলৈ সুস্থিতা আনিব, সুখ আনিব, সৃজনশীলতা আনিব। গতিকে সেই শান্তিখিনি কেনেকৈ পাম? অৱশ্যেই নিজে নিজক শুদ্ধ পথত বাধি, কাৰোৰে অনিষ্ট নকৰাকৈ, পাৰিলে বেলেগক সহায় কৰি, নিজৰ চকুত নিজে ভাল হৈ থাকি।



বমেনক সেইদিনা তেনেকৈ কৈ, প্ৰয়োজনত তাক সহায় নকৰি মই নিজৰ আগত নিজকে হেৰুৱাই দিছিলোঁ, নিজৰ ভুল মানি লোৱাৰ বিপৰীতে খঙেৰে মই নিজক এক সুবক্ষিত স্থানত ৰাখিছিলোঁ সঁচা, কিন্তু কোনোবাখিনিত মই নিশ্চয় জানিছিলোঁ যে, যি কৰিছিলোঁ ভুল কৰিছিলোঁ। আৰু সেইবাবেই মই ৰাতি তেনেকুৱা এটা সপোন দেখিলোঁ। কাৰণ বেছিভাগ সময়ত মানুহে নিজৰ অৱচেতন মনত যি চলি থাকে, তাকেই সপোনত দেখে। আনহাতে মোক সদায় সহায় কৰা কৰা বমেনে সেইদিনা মোক ওলোটাই একো নকৈ, মোৰ বিষয়ে বেয়াকৈ চিন্তা নকৰি, মাকৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজনীয় ঔষধখিনি লৈ গৈ নিজৰ চকুত নিজে শুদ্ধ হৈ আছিল, ঘৰৰ মানুহখিনিয়েও তাক বুজিছিল, যিখিনিয়ে তাক মানসিক শান্তি দিছিল।

এতিয়া নিশ্চয় কোনোবাই আপোনাক 'ৰাতি শোৱাৰ সময়ত আপোনাক কি লাগে?' বুলি প্ৰশ্ন কৰিলে আপুনি ক'ব, এক সুস্থিৰ জীৱন যাপন কৰিবলৈ ৰাতি শোৱাৰ সময়ত বেলেগ কিবা থাকক বা নাথাকক, ভাতৰ লগত মাছ-মাংস থাকক বা নাথাকক, মানুহক সকলোতকৈ বেছি 'মানসিক শান্তি' অকণমানৰ প্ৰয়োজন।

পুৰস্কাৰ শিতান

Awardees under Best Practice for the session 2021-22

1. B.Com topper of the college: **Dibakar Ray**. Award- Rs. 3000/- with an appreciation letter.
2. H.S. topper of the college: **Sandhya Paul**. Award- Rs. 2500/- with an appreciation letter.
3. Award of Rs. 2000/- each under poor and meritorious category-

(A) Commerce Stream

- i) **Sandhya Paul** : (86%, Free admission), B.Com 1st Sem (2022-23 Session)
- ii) **Karishmita Medhi** : (84.6%, Free admission), B.Com 1st Sem (2022-23 Session)
- iii) **Mousumi Ray** : (68.83%, Free admission), H.S. 1st year (2022-23 Session)

(B) Science Stream

- i) **Kakali Devnath** : (85.67%, Free admission), H.S. 1st year (2022-23 Session)
- ii) **Usha Rani Narzary** : (74%, Free admission), B.Sc. 1st Sem (2022-23 Session)
- iii) **Debodyuti Chakrabartty** : (72.8%, Free admission), B.Sc. 1st Sem (2022-23 Session)

Achievers of the College

The following students are awarded certificates in different competitions in the West Zone Inter College Youth Festival 2021-22 organized by Gauhati University at Goalpara College.

1. Magazine -2nd prize
(editor -Manish Kr. Ray, B.Com 4th semester)
2. Chorus - 2nd prize
 - a. Kingkar Jyoti Pathak, B.Sc 2nd semester
 - b. Kritika Kashyap, B.Sc 2nd semester,
 - c. Rituraj Ray, B.Com 4th semester,
 - d. Supriya Barman, B.Com 4th Semester,
 - e. Bivan Mahmud, B.Sc 2nd Semester,
 - f. Dipjyoti Deka, B.Sc 2nd Semester.
3. Quiz Competition -2nd Prize
 - a. Dipjyoti Deka, B.Sc 2nd Semester,
 - b. Pitambar Ray, B.Sc 2nd Semester,

- c. Makmilan Ray, B.Com 4th Semester.
4. Spot Photography -2nd Prize
- Abhijit Kalita, B.Sc 2nd Semester.
5. Western Song -2nd Prize
- Bivan Mahmud, B.Sc 2nd Semester .
6. Speech Competition -3rd Prize
- Dhananjay Ghosh, B.Com 4th semester.
7. Rabindra Sangeet - 3rd Prize
- Kritika Kashyap, B.Sc 2nd Semester .
8. Taal Baidya- 1st Prize
- Abhijit Kalita, B.Sc 2nd Semester.

Report from Vice-President :

I feel privileged to have been elected to the post of Vice President of Pandit Deendayal Upadhaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Tulungia Students' Union for the session 2022-23 with the support of the students of the college.

Following the constitutional policies and regulations, I have taken the oath along with all the elected student union members after being elected as the Vice President of the Students' Union for the academic year 2022-23. Immediately after taking charge of the Union body, my very first responsibility was to prepare the budget along with the newly elected student union members. So, I organised the first meeting and that was for preparing the college budget.

With this responsibility, I organized a meeting with the newly elected student union members to discuss our agenda and what are the changes and development we have to bring in our college.

In our upcoming agenda, we were capable of organizing the college's Saraswati Puja, which was on January 26th, 2022, with the support and collaboration of everyone involved.

Furthermore, an important event on our agenda was to organize the "college Week." The decision to organize the "Annual College Week" was made during a committee meeting held on February 2nd, 2023. In the meeting, we decided to began our college week from



Ratul Ray
Vice-President
PDUAMTSU



February 7th to February 14th 2023. During the college week, I also helped in organising sports and extracurricular activities for the students to promote their overall development. Building on the success of event, I am confident in achieving the same level of excellence for the upcoming events.

As the Vice President of the college, I was the point of contact for students who had any grievances or concerns. I held regular meetings with the student body and listened to their suggestions and feedback.

Lastly, I aimed to organise various events and activities in alignment with the remaining days of the academic calendar, to ensure the comprehensive development of the college and the smooth execution of all endeavours.

I hope that the college will continue to grow and provide the best education to its students in the years to come.



Report from General Secretary :

প্রতিবেদনৰ প্ৰথমতে মই সেইসকল উদ্যোগী আৰু নমস্যা ব্যক্তিক গভীৰ কৃতজ্ঞতাৰে মূৰ দৌৱাইছো যিসকলৰ অক্লান্ত আশাসুধীয়া প্ৰচেষ্টা আৰু সীমাহীন ত্যাগৰ বিনিময়ত বঙাইগাঁৱৰ তুলুঙীয়াৰ দৰে এখন শৈক্ষিক দিশত অনগ্রসৰ অঞ্চলত লেখত ল'ব লগীয়া বিজ্ঞান আৰু বাণিজ্য শিক্ষাৰ অনুষ্ঠানখন গঢ় লৈ উঠিছে লগতে স্বদেশ আৰু স্বজাতিৰ হিতাকাংক্ষী সকললৈ প্ৰণিপাত জনাইছো।

পণ্ডিত দীনদয়াল উপাধ্যায় আদৰ্শ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ সাধাৰণ সম্পাদকৰ দৰে এক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ পদবীত মোক যোগ্য বিবেচনা কৰি মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ লগতে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ প্ৰতি সেৱা আগবঢ়াবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়াৰ বাবে মই মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ সমূহ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ ওচৰত চিৰকৃতজ্ঞতাৰে মূৰ দৌৱাইছো।

মোৰ বৰ্তমান কাৰ্যকালৰ সময়চোৱাৰ কৰ্মৰাজিৰ এক চমু আভাস দাঙি ধৰিবলৈ প্ৰয়াস কৰিলো :-

শপত গ্ৰহণ :

ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ সাধাৰণ সম্পাদকৰ পদত নিৰ্বাচিত হোৱাৰ পিছত সভাৰ সংবিধান অনুসৰি আন আন বিভাগীয় সম্পাদক সম্পাদিকা সকলৰ সৈতে মই "ছাত্ৰ একতা সভা"ৰ সাধাৰণ সম্পাদক হিচাপে শপত গ্ৰহণ কৰোঁ।

ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ ইউনিফৰ্ম :

কাৰ্যভাৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰিয়েই 'ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ সাধাৰণ সম্পাদক হিচাপে তত্ত্বাবধায়কৰ নেতৃত্বত আমাৰ প্ৰথমখন কাৰ্যনিৰ্বাহক বৈঠক অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা হয়। সকলোৰে সিদ্ধান্ত মৰ্মে পূৰ্বৰ দৰে এইবাবো সমূহ সম্পাদক-সম্পাদিকসকলৰ বাবে বিশেষ ইউনিফৰ্ম প্ৰস্তুত কৰিবলৈ ব্যবস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা হয়।

মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ বাৰ্ষিক ক্ৰীড়া সপ্তাহ :

পূৰ্বৰ দৰে পুনৰ এখন কাৰ্যনিৰ্বাহক বৈঠকৰ সিদ্ধান্তমৰ্মে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ প্ৰতিভা বিকাশৰ উৎসৱ "মহাবিদ্যালয় বাৰ্ষিক ক্ৰীড়া সপ্তাহ-২০২৩" খনি ইং ০৯-০২-২০২৩ ৰ পৰা ১৪-০২-২০২৩ তাৰিখলৈ পাঁচদিনীয়া কাৰ্যসূচীৰে অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা হয়। অনুষ্ঠানটি পতাকা



দীপজ্যোতি ডেকা
সাধাৰণ সম্পাদক
PDUAMTSU



উন্মোচনেৰে শুভাৰম্ভ কৰে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ভাৰপ্রাপ্ত অধ্যক্ষ মাননীয় ড° প্ৰাঞ্জল মৰাং ছাৰে।

এই ক্ৰীড়া সপ্তাহৰ অন্তিম দিনাখন মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ বিজ্ঞান আৰু বাণিজ্য শাখাৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ সকলৰ দ্বাৰা "অসম তথা ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ বিভিন্ন উৎসৱ-পাৰ্বন তথা লোক-সংস্কৃতি" বিষয়ক এক সাংস্কৃতিক শোভাযাত্ৰাও অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা হয়।

"মহাবিদ্যালয় বাৰ্ষিক ক্ৰীড়া সপ্তাহ"ৰ বঁটা বিতৰণী অনুষ্ঠানত মুখ্য অতিথি হিচাপে জিলা ক্ৰীড়া বিষয়া বঙাইগাঁৱৰ শ্ৰীমতী জাজনাবতি বসুমতাৰী বাইদেউ উপস্থিত থাকে। তেখেতৰ সাৰগৰ্ভ বক্তব্যই ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলক যথেষ্ট প্ৰভাৱিত কৰে।

কৰ্ময়ে প্ৰধান ধৰ্ম এই বাক্য শাৰীক মূল হিচাপে লৈ আমাৰ "পণ্ডিত দীনদয়াল উপাধ্যায় আদৰ্শ মহাবিদ্যালয়" তুলুঙীয়া তথা সমাজৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে কাম কৰি যাবলৈ মই সদায় দৃঢ় প্ৰতিজ্ঞ।

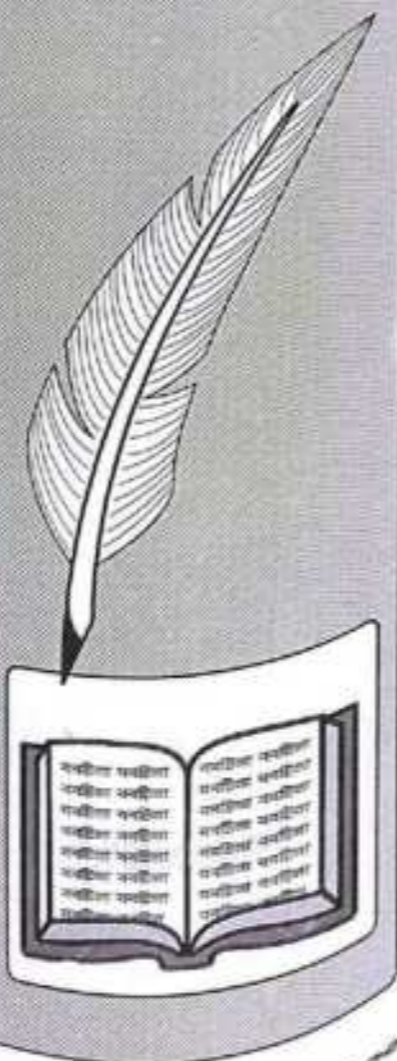


Report from Cultural Secretary :

I feel very honoured to have this opportunity of being elected as the Cultural Secretary of my beloved College, Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, students' Union for the session 2022-2023 with the support of the students and our respected teachers. Being a person with a cultural background I really enjoyed and cherished every task in hand because they included things of my interest which such as music, dance, modelling etc. I believed from the very beginning of being in charge of the cultural events in the college that I had to give my best to discharge my responsibilities as the Cultural Secretary. After taking charge our first responsibility was to organise the Saraswati Puja in the college premises on 26 January, which was a great task in hand for the little experience I had but surely all the union body members and myself gave in our best and made it a great success. This year, Saraswati Puja and Republic Day was celebrated on the same day, so we started the day with Flag hoisting by Dr. Pranjal Morang Sir, Principal in-charge of PDUAM, Tulungia. The Puja began from 10 am and we witnessed a lot of students attending the Puja and offering their prayers to Goddess Saraswati, the Goddess of Knowledge. After Saraswati Puja, our next task was to organise college week which started from 9th February 2023 to 14th February 2023. The day started with the hosting off lag by our honourable Principal in charge, Dr Pranjal Morang Sir and after that the formal inauguration of the field for college week took place. As the cultural secretary my job was to organise the cultural events and competitions during the



Uddipta Medhi
Cultural Secretary
PDUAMTSU



college week. With the help of my Professor in charge, Gayatree Hazarika ma'am we decided to organise the following competitions-Bhupendra sangeet, Jayantasangeet, modern solo song, Western song, Mr. and Miss PDUAM, traditional group dance competition and solo dance competitions. In the musical events category, Kingkar Jyoti Pathak from B.Sc 4th semester won the "best singer" award for the session 2022-23. Miss Dhritushmita Barman of B.Com 6th semester and Masum Parvez Ali of H.S first year (Commerce) won the titles of Miss PDUAM and Mr. PDUAM respectively. Overall, I had a great experience while serving as the cultural secretary of PDUAMTSU. I can feel that by doing the job as a cultural secretary I have developed my personality as an individual and have acquired skills of hardwork, punctuality and discipline.

Long live Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya!
Long Live PDUAMT Students' Union.
Results of Cultural events, College week, PDUAM, Tulungia

- Solo Dance competition
 - 1st - Neha Basak (B.Com 6th sem)
 - 2nd - Priyanka Roy (H.S 2nd year, Commerce)
 - 3rd - Dhritusmita Barman (B.Com 6th sem)
- Modern Dance Competition
 - 1st - Manisha Sarkar and group
 - 2nd - Ankita Ray and group
- Mr and Miss PDUAM, 2023
 - Mr. PDUAM- Masum Parvez Ali (HS 2nd year, Commerce)
 - Miss PDUAM- Dhritusmita Barman (B.Com 6th sem)
- Loka geet
 - Special Jury awards- Kingkar Jyoti Pathak (B.Sc 4th Sem)
 - Uddipta Medhi (B.Com 4th Sem)
- Jyoti Sangeet
 - 1st - Kingkar Jyoti Pathak (B.Sc 4th Sem)
 - 2nd - Surpiya Barman (B.Com 6th Sem)
 - 3rd - Kankan Jyoti Banikya (B.Sc 4th Sem)
- Rabha Geet
 - 1st - Supriya Barman (B.Com 6th Sem)
 - 2nd - Kingkar Jyoti Pathak (B.Sc 4th Sem)
 - 3rd - Golam Osmani (B.Com 2nd Sem)
- Bhupendra Sangeet
 - 1st - Kingkar Jyoti Pathak (B.Sc 4th Sem)
 - 2nd - Supriya Barman (B.Com 6th Sem)
 - 3rd - Kankan Jyoti Banikya (B.Sc 4th Sem)
- Modern Solo Song
 - 1st - Uddipta Medhi (B.Com 4th Sem)
 - 2nd - Bivan Mahmood (B.Sc 4th Sem)
 - 3rd - Kankan Jyoti Banikya (B.Sc 4th Sem)
- Western song
 - Special Jury award - Bivan Mahmood (B.Sc 4th Sem)
- Best Singer
 - Kingkar Jyoti Pathak, B.Sc 4th semester
- Cultural Rally
 - 1st B.Com 6th semester (Tiwa Festival)
 - 2nd Department of Zoology (Wangala Festival)
 - 3rd HS First year Commerce (Barpeta Doul Utsav)

Report from Debate and Symposium Secretary :

I feel privileged to have been selected to the post of Debate & Symposium of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Tulungia Students Union for the session 2022-23. Immediately after taking the charge of the union body, our very first responsibility was to organise the Saraswati Puja on 26th of January. On the auspicious day, all the students, faculty members of our college and public of near by village came together to seek the blessing of goddess of the Knowledge.

With the successful completion of Saraswati Puja, the second responsibility as a union was to organise the most important event of our college the "Annual College Week." With due permission from our Vice principal Dr. Pranjal Morang sir it was decided that we could celebrate the college week from 9th February to 14th of February, 2023. During these days I was assigned to organise all the Debate and Symposium events. After a discussion with my teacher incharge I decided to organise the following completion as a part of Debate and Symposium segment - Debate competition, Quiz competition, Poem recitation and Extempore speech.

On the last day of our college week event, Bongaigaon district sports officer, Mrs. Jajnavati was invited as our chief guest and our sixth edition of wall magazine was inaugurated by her. The formal meeting presided over by the President of the Governing body Mr. KeshavChandra Deva Sharma was also graced by Mr. Bhupen Ray, the ex MLA of North Salmara as the guest of honor.



Poly Mondal
Debate and
Symposium Secretary
PDUAMTSU



Overall, I have had some wonderful experiences during my tenure and beside my duty I also learnt discipline, team work and creative thinking which will definitely help me in my future. Long live students union. Jai Hind.

The following are the list of winners College week:

Debate competition:

- 1st Dhananjay Ghosh (B.com 6thsem)
- 2nd Kakoli Devnath (HS 1st year)
- 3rd Golam Osmani (B.com 2ndsem)

Quiz competition:

- 1st - Golam Osmani (B.com 2ndsem)
- Karishmita Medhi (B.com 2ndsem)
- Sandhiya Paul (B.com 2ndsem)
- 2nd - Hozaiifa Ahmed (BSC 4thsem)
- Utpal Medhi (BSC 4thsem)
- Nayanjati Barman (BSC 4thsem)
- 3rd - Makhmilan Ray (B.com 6thsem)
- Dhananjay Ghosh (B.com 6thsem)
- Pitambar Ray (BSC 4thsem)

Poem Recitation Competition:

- 1st - Pitambar Ray (BSC 4thsem)
- 2nd - Utpal Medhi (BSC 4thsem)
- 3rd - Golam Osmani (B.com 2ndsem)

Extempore Speech competition:

- 1st - Pitambar Ray (BSC 4thsem)
- 2nd - Utpal Medhi (BSC 4thsem)
- 3rd - Golam Osmani (B.com 2ndsem)

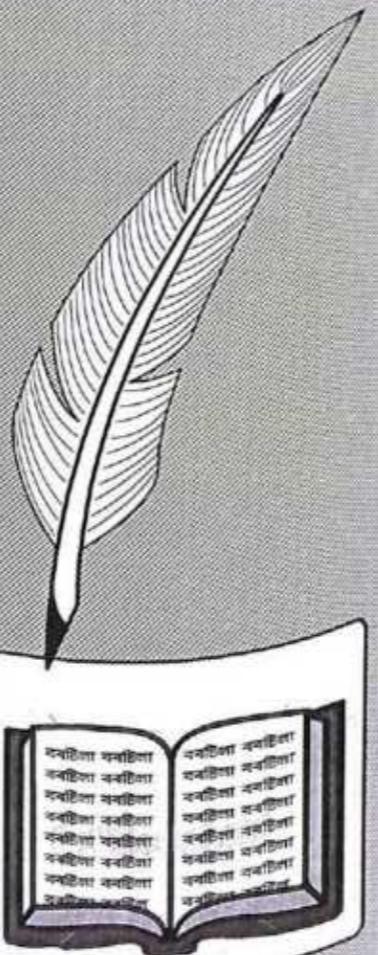


Report From Major Games Secretary :

I feel honoured, privileged and proud to have been elected as the Major Game Secretary of Pandit Deendayal Upadhaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Tulungia Students' Union 2022-23. As a person of sports lover, I love to play and watch many games like football, kabaddi, volleyball. I was thrilled to get the opportunity to serve the collage as the Major Games Secretary. The main task that has been assigned to me was to conduct various major games, especially to organize various major games events in the Collage Week. I have been trying my best to discharge my responsibilities sincerely since the day I have been elected. After the oath taking ceremony I was ready for assigned to do my responsibilities. My first task was to lead a team for the badminton tournament held a 'Chilaray Indoor Stadium' on the occasion of "500th Lachit Divash Badminton Tournament". In the tournament our girls team had abled to secure 4th place but unfortunately boys team wasn't able to quwalify quarter final. Our Collage Week has commenced from 9th February and ended 14th February 2023. The program began with the flag hoisting by the Principle of our collage Dr. Pranjal Moran sir. After the flag hoisting we gathered in front of 'SAHID BEDI' and one by one our teachers and students homage our martyr by lighting lemp and flower. Than Dr. Kaushik Phukon sir cut the strip and announced the Collage



Pitambar Ray
Major Games
Secretary
PDUAMTSU



Week start officially. It was a difficult task to organized such kind of programme in such a restricted time frame specially when the number of students of the collage is increasing every year. However with the immense support from all the Union Body members and guidance from all the respected teachers, I have been able to organized the programs as per my expectations. We were overwhelmed to see the active participation from the students this year. Here, I would specially like to add that the number of students' participation in this Collage Week was comparatively higher than the previous year. All together in this year under the Major Games category which consisted of compitions; like Running race 100m, 200m, 400m, 800m, 1600m; Relay Race 100m*4; Long Jump; High Jump; One leg race; Javelin Throw; Shot Put; Disscus Throw; Football; Cricket. ltogether the event was going very well, Miss. Manisha Sarkar from B.com 4th semester, 3rd year and Mr. Hariprashad Ray from H.S 1st year have been awarded 'Best Sports Person (Male)' and 'Best Sports Person(Female)' respectively for the session 2022-23.

At the end I'm very happy to said that I am able to elected and serve for my beloved collage as Major Games Secretary. It is a life changing experience for me. I would like to conclude by praying to almighty for all-round-development and progress of our beloved collage.

Long live PDUAM, Long Live PDUAMTSU. JAI HIND.

The List Prize Winners of 2022-23 :

Events / Games	Position	Name	Class
100 meter Running Race (Boys)	1 st Position	Hariprashad Ray.	H.S (com) 1 st year
	2 nd Position	Hiranya Rajbongshi.	B.Sc 2 nd semester
	3 rd Position	Hirokkyoti Rajbongshi.	B.Sc 2 nd semester
100 meter Running Race (Girls)	1 st Position	Manisha Sarkar.	B.Com 6 th semester
	2 nd Position	Anamika Barman.	H.S (com) 1 st year
	3 rd Position	Barnali Sarkar.	B.Com 4 th semester
200 meter Running Race (Boys)	1 st Position	Hariprashad Ray.	H.S (com) 1 st year
	2 nd Position	Hirokkyoti Rajbongshi.	B.Sc 2 nd semester
	3 rd Position	Bhagirath Ray.	H.S (com) 1 st year
200 meter Running Race (Girls)	1 st Position	Barnali Marak.	H.S (Sci) 1 st year
	2 nd Position	Anamika Barman.	H.S (com) 1 st year
	3 rd Position	Barnali Sarkar.	B.Com 4 th semester
400 meter Running Race (Boys)	1 st Position	Hirokkyoti Rajbongshi.	B.Sc 2 nd semester
	2 nd Position	Hiranya Rajbongshi.	B.Sc 2 nd semester
	3 rd Position	Surja Mandal.	B.Sc 4 th semester

400 meter Running Race (Girls)	1 st Position	Barnali Sarkar.	B.Com 4 th semester
	2 nd Position	Barnali Marak.	H.S (Sci) 1 st year
	3 rd Position	Anamika Barman.	H.S (com) 1 st year
1600 meter Running Race (Boys)	1 st Position	Harshajit Ray.	H.S (com) 2 nd year
	2 nd Position	Biki Baishya.	H.S (Sci) 1 st year
	3 rd Position	Rashidul	B.Com 4 th semester
800 meter Running Race (Girls)	1 st Position	Manisha Sarkar.	B.Com 6 th semester
	2 nd Position	Lilima Akhter.	B.Com 4 th semester
	3 rd Position	Barnali Marak.	H.S (Sci) 1 st year
Relay Race (100*4)m (Boys)	1 st Position	Hirokijyoti Das.	B.Com 6 th semester
		Rakesh kr. Ray.	B.Com 4 th semester
		Ratul Ray.	B.Com 6 th semester
		Harprashad Ray.	H.S (com) 1 st year
	2 nd Position	Hrshikesh Ray.	B.Com 2 nd semester
		Hirokijyoti Rajbongshi.	B.Sc 2 nd semester
		Hiranya Rajbongshi.	B.Sc 2 nd semester
		Samim Akhter.	B.Com 4 th semester
	3 rd Position	Jahidul Ahmed.	B.Sc 4 th semester
		Utpal Medhi.	B.Sc 4 th semester
		Paragmoni Ray.	B.Sc 4 th semester
		Dhanjyoti Singha.	B.Sc 4 th semester
Relay Race (100*4)m (Girls)	1 st Position	Barnali Sarkar.	B.Com 4 th semester
		Barnali Marak.	H.S (Sci) 1 st year
		Manisha Sarkar.	B.Com 6 th semester
		Anamika Barman.	H.S (com) 1 st year
	2 nd Position	Chayanika Ray.	H.S (com) 1 st year
		Ankita Ray.	H.S (Sci) 1 st year
		Ankita Ray.	H.S (Sci) 1 st year
		Janmoni Ray.	H.S (Sci) 1 st year
	3 rd Position	Dhritishmita Barman.	B.Com 6 th semester
		Nirmali Barman.	B.Com 4 th semester
		Jitumoni Das.	B.Com 4 th semester
		Nirmali Arjya.	B.Sc 2 nd semester
Long Jump (Boys)	1 st Position	Kangkan Das.	B.Com 4 th semester
	2 nd Position	Hirokijyoti Das.	B.Com 6 th semester
	3 rd Position	Pitambar Ray.	B.Sc 4 th semester
Long Jump (Girls)	1 st Position	Manisha Sarkar.	B.Com 6 th semester
	2 nd Position	Barnali Marak.	B.Sc 4 th semester
	3 rd Position	Ankita Ray.	B.Com 6 th semester
High Jump (Boys)	1 st Position	Pitambar Ray.	H.S (Sci) 1 st year
	2 nd Position	Bhagirath Ray.	H.S (Sci) 1 st year
	3 rd Position	Kangkan Das.	B.Sc 4 th semester
High Jump (Girls)	1 st Position	Barnali Marak.	H.S (com) 1 st year
	2 nd Position	Ankita Ray.	B.Com 4 th semester
	3 rd Position	Manisha Sarkar.	H.S (Sci) 1 st year
One Leg Race (Boys)	1 st Position	Hiranya Rajbongshi.	H.S (Sci) 1 st year
	2 nd Position	Basudev Singha.	B.Com 6 th semester
	3 rd Position	Hirakijyoti Das.	B.Sc 2 nd semester
One Leg Race (Girls)	1 st Position	Rakesh Ray.	B.Com 2 nd semester
	2 nd Position	Simanta Rabha.	B.Com 6 th semester
	3 rd Position	Ratul Ray.	B.Com 6 th semester
One Leg Race (Boys)	1 st Position	Janmoni Ray.	B.Com 4 th semester
	2 nd Position	Rubi Ray.	B.Com 4 th semester
	3 rd Position	Barnali Sarkar.	B.Com 4 th semester
One Leg Race (Girls)	1 st Position	Manisha Sarkar.	H.S (Sci) 1 st year
	2 nd Position	Kangkan Ray.	H.S (Sci) 1 st year
	3 rd Position	Dharitri Rabha.	B.Com 4 th semester
One Leg Race (Boys)	1 st Position	Barnali Sarkar.	B.Com 4 th semester
	2 nd Position	Manisha Sarkar.	B.Com 6 th semester
	3 rd Position	Kangkan Ray.	B.Sc 4 th semester
One Leg Race (Girls)	1 st Position	Dharitri Rabha.	B.Com 4 th semester
	2 nd Position	Barnali Sarkar.	B.Com 4 th semester
	3 rd Position	Manisha Sarkar.	B.Com 6 th semester

Discuss Throw (Boys)	1 st Position	Bhargav Ray.	B.Com 4 th semester
	2 nd Position	Bhagirath Ray.	H.S (Com) 1 st year
	3 rd Position	Pitambar Ray.	B.Sc 4 th semester
Discuss Throw (Girls)	1 st Position	Manisha Sarkar.	B.Com 6 th semester
	2 nd Position	Chandrima Das.	B.Com 4 th semester
	3 rd Position	Rimjhim Ray.	H.S (com) 1 st year
Javelin Throw (Boys)	1 st Position	Rakesh Ray.	B.Com 6 th semester
	2 nd Position	Sadek Ali.	B.Sc 4 th semester
	3 rd Position	Bhargav Ray.	B.Com 4 th semester
Javelin Throw (Girls)	1 st Position	Elora Begum.	B.Com 6 th semester
	2 nd Position	Ankita Ray.	H.S (Sci) 1 st year
	3 rd Position	Chayanika Ray.	H.S (Com) 1 st year
Shot Put (Boys)	1 st Position	Hirokijyoti Das.	B.Com 6 th semester
	2 nd Position	Bhargav Ray.	B.Com 4 th semester
	3 rd Position	Pitambar Ray.	B.Sc 4 th semester
Shot Put (Girls)	1 st Position	Manisha Sarkar.	B.Com 6 th semester
	2 nd Position	Chandrima Das.	B.Com 4 th semester
	3 rd Position	Nilima Khatun.	B.Com 4 th semester

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT :-

WINNER TEAM :-

SL NO	Name	Class
1	Jahidul Ahmed.	B.Sc 4 th Semester
2	Nayanjyoti Barman.	B.Sc 4 th Semester
3	Hazaifa Ahmed.	B.Sc 4 th Semester
4	Rajesh Mandal.	B.Sc 4 th Semester
5	Dhanjyoti Singha.	H.S (Com) 1 st year
6	Rahul kr. Ray.	H.S (Com) 1 st year
7	Paragmoni Ray.	B.Sc 4 th Semester
8	Aljinna	B.Sc 2 nd Semester
9	Ayub Ali.	B.Sc 2 nd Semester
10	Surjya Mandal.	B.Sc 4 th Semester
11	Utpal Medhi.	B.Sc 4 th Semester
12	Sanidul Islam.	B.Sc 4 th Semester

RUNNERS UP TEAM :-

SL NO	NAME	CLASS
1	Hrshikesh Ray.	B.Com 2 nd semester
2	Rinku Ray.	B.Com 2 nd semester
3	Hirakijyoti Rajbongshi.	B.Sc 4 th semester
4	Ratul Ray.	B.Com 2 nd year
5	Monoj Ray.	H.S (Com) 2 nd year
6	Harkhajit Ray.	H.S (Com) 2 nd year
7	Topon Rabha.	H.S (Com) 1 st year
8	Hariprashad Ray.	H.S (Com) 2 nd year
9	Jubin Ray.	H.S (Com) 2 nd year
10	Pitambar Ray.	B.Sc 4 th semester
11	Bhargav Ray.	B.Sc 2 nd semester
12	Rakesh Ray.	B.Com 2 nd semester
13	Hiranya Rajbongshi.	B.Com 2 nd semester
14	Koustav Ray.	B.Sc 4 th semester

CRICKET COMPETITION

WINNER TEAM :-

SL. NO	Name	Class
1	Sourav Chakraborty. (Captain)	
2	Golap Ray.	B.Com 6 th semester
3	Sofior Rahman.	B.Com 4 th semester
4	Zahidul Islam.	B.Com 6 th semester
5	Bishal Debnath.	B.Com 6 th semester
6	Rahul Amin.	B.Sc 4 th semester
7	Hanif Ali.	
8	Biki Baishya.	
9	Bishwajit Bhowmik.	H.S (Sci) 1 st year
10	Rakesh Ray.	B.Com 6 th semester
11	Dipjit Barman.	B.Com 6 th semester
12	Kaushik Ray.	B.Com 6 th semester

RUNNERS UP TEAM :-

SL. NO	Name	Class
1	Mir Hussian Mandal. (Captain)	
2	Dipjyoti Deka.	B.Sc 4 th semester
3	Sanidul Islam.	B.Sc 4 th semester
4	Abhijit Kalita.	B.Sc 4 th semester
5	Sadek Ali.	B.Sc 4 th semester
6	Kankanjyoti Banikya.	B.Sc 4 th semester
7	Hozaiifa Ahmed.	B.Sc 4 th semester
8	Reyajul Hoque.	B.Sc 4 th semester
9	Mukhtadir Rahman.	B.Sc 4 th semester
10	Rejaul Hoque.	B.Sc 4 th semester
11	Nazmul Alom.	
12	Dhrubajyoti Nath.	B.Sc 4 th semester

Best Sports Student (Male) : Hariprasad Ray, H.S. (Com) 1st year
 Best Sports Student (Female) : Manisha Sarkar, B.Com 6th Semester



Report from Social Service Secretary :

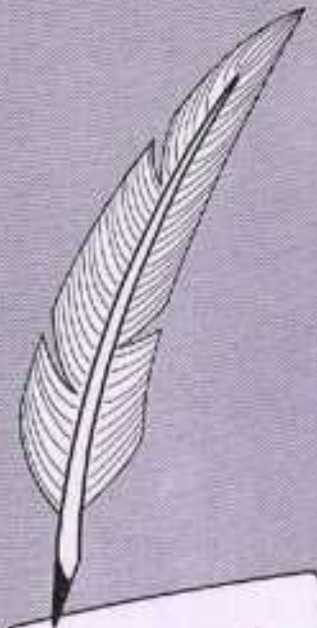
"Education is teaching our children to desire the right things"
 -- PLATO

It was a very happy and proud moment for me when I was selected as the Social Service Secretary of The PDUAMT Students Union for the session of 2022-23. I felt so happy and blessed as the students of our college showed belief in me. It is a new experience for me and I have been trying my best to carry out my responsibilities sincerely. The college week started from 09-02-2023 to 14-02-2023. Before starting college week on 9th february we cleaned the front side of aour college. During the college week, we performed a play on road safety with the help of our respected teachers A.K.Mishra sir, Sourav Bhattacharjee sir, and Bhanushree Baishya ma'am in the presence of our chief guest. During the college week programme, we are monitoring the students who devoted their valuable time making the college campus clean. In the prize distribution ceremony of the college week, three students were awarded as the best social worker of the college. I hope that this step will motivate our students towards social work. During the election campaign I raised a topic regarding the cleanliness of the front side of our college and I am really happy to say that I completed this work with the help of my Incharge sir and other union members .

At last , I would like to thank our In-charge of Social Service Mr. Tirthanath Doley sir, for his constant guidance an encouragement. I would also like to thank our



Golam Osmani
 Social Service Secretary
 PDUAMTSU



Principal (i/c) sir for his advice and support to the union body. I hereby also thank all the respected Teaching and non-teaching staff and all the union body members of the college and students for their valuable support. The all round growth and development of PDUAMT will be my ideal and goal at the all times.

Prize distribution under Social Service Secretary

The best social workers of the year are –

Sl.	Name.	Semester
1.	Nurul Amin.	B.com 6 th sem
2.	Lilima Aktar	B.com 4 th sem
3.	Arabinda Barman.	B.sc 2 nd sem



Report from Boys' Common Room Secretary :

I feel privileged to have been elected to the post of Secretary, Boys' Common Room of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Tulungia Students Union for the session 2022-23 with the support of the students of the college.

Immediately after taking the charge of the Union body, our very first responsibility was to organize the Freshmen Social, 2023 to welcome the newly admitted students of our college. Hence, with a unanimous decision, the date was fixed to be 11th of January. The programme began with the flag hoisting by the Hon'ble Principal of our college, Dr. Gunindra Das sir. The formal meeting presided over by the President of the Governing body, Mr. Keshav Chandra Deva Sarma was also graced by Mr. Bhupen Ray, the MLA of North Salmara as the Guest of Honour. The Programme ended with a cultural evening by singer Papori Gogoi.

With the successful completion of freshmen Social, the second responsibility as the Cultural Secretary was to organize the Saraswati Puja on 26th January. On the auspicious day, all the students, faculty members of our college and public from nearby villages came together to seek the blessings of the Goddess of Knowledge.

The most important event in every college organized by the Students' Union happens to be the College week. With due permission from our Principal (i/c), Dr. Pranjal Morang sir, It was decided that we would celebrate the College week from 09th February till 13th February, 2022. I was assigned to organize all the Boys' common room



Mr. Jahidul Ahmed
Boys' common room
Secretary
PDUAMTSU



events during these days. After a discussion with my teacher-In-charge, Mr. Sourav Bhattacharjee, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Botany, It was decided to organize the following competitions as a part of Boys common room events – Table Tennis Competition, Chess Competition and Carrom Competition. Students from both the streams participated in the events.

Overall, I have had some wonderful experiences during my tenure. Of all the other things, I learnt discipline, punctuality, creative thinking and team work which will surely help me in my future. Long Live PDUAMT Students' Union. Jai Hind.
Results of Competitions under my portfolio :

CHESS COMPETITION :

<u>NAME OF THE STUDENT</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>YEAR / SEMESTER</u>
ABDUL BASID	FIRST	HS 1 ST YR. (SCIENCE)
MOMINUL ISLAM	SECOND	B.COM 2 ND SEM.

TABLE TENNIS :

<u>NAME OF THE STUDENT</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>YEAR / SEMESTER</u>
RAKESH KR. RAY	FIRST	B.COM 6 TH SEM.
HIROKJYOTI DAS	SECOND	B.COM 6 TH SEM.

CARROM COMPETITION :

<u>NAME OF THE STUDENT</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>YEAR / SEMESTER</u>
MOHIBUR RAHAMAN & MIR HUSSAINMANDAL	FIRST	B.SC 4 TH SEM. B.SC 4 TH SEM.
BEEN YAMIN & NUR SAJID ZAMAN	SECOND	HS 1 ST YEAR (COM.) HS 1 ST YEAR (COM.)

Report from Girls' Common Room Secretary :

I feel honoured, privileged and proud to have been selected as a girls' common room secretary of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Tulungia student union, 2022-23.

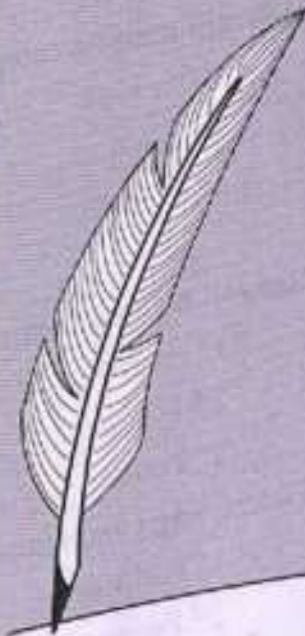
In a co educational institution it is very important to have some personal space specially for girls. Our college PDUAM, Tulungia ensures privacy for the girls by providing spacious, well furnished girls common room on the second floor of the college premises. The chairs, tables, mirror, sanitary pads and other necessary items for girls are available there. Girls utilize the room for informations, sharing group discussion, taking some rest and enjoy their free time by playing some indoor games like carrom, chess etc.

The college week was held from 7th Feb, to 14th Feb. 2023 and as a part of it seven competitions were organized by girls common Room. They are : 1> Carrom 2> Table tennis 3> Land and Water 4> Rangoli 5> chess 6> Mehendi making 7> Hairstyling. I tried my best and successfully conducted the event along with the girls common room in-charge Dr. Birbaishri Boro maam.

I express my deepest sense of thankfulness and gratitude to our principal sir along with all the teaching And non-teaching staffs of our college for their help, guidance and motivation. I am also thankful to all students of PDUAM Tulungia for their help and kind co-operation
 Long live PDUAM Tulungia!



Jitumoni Das
 Girls' common room
 Secretary
 PDUAMTSU



The following are the list of the winners of the games which are held in girls' common room events :

*** Carrom competition-**

- 1st Position Nilima Khatun & her group.
- 2nd Position Priyanka Ray & her group.

*** Table tennis competition-**

- 1st Position Junmoni Barman.
- 2nd Position Sneha Saha.

*** Chess competition-**

- 1st Position Deepshikha Singh
- 2nd Position Kakoli Devnath

*** Land and Water competition-**

- 1st Position Dhritushmita Barman
- 2nd Position Rubi Ray
- 3rd Position Garima Ray

*** Mehendi making competition-**

- 1st Position Nayna Choudhury
- 2nd Position Amina Akand
- 3rd Position (1) Nirmali Arjya
(2) Rimjhim Ray

*** Rangoli making competition-**

- 1st Position Kangkana Ray & her group.
- 2nd Position Rangale Rabha & her group.
- 3rd Position Khushi Roy & her group.

*** Hairstyling competition-**

- 1st Position Richa sarkar
- 2nd Position (1) Anulata Ray
(2) Ritisha Singha
- 3rd Position Nayna Choudhury

Report from Magazine Secretary :

Creativity is seeing what everyone else has seen, and thinking what no one else has thought.

-Albert Einstein

I feel greatly honoured and privileged to have been elected as the Magazine Secretary of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Tulungia Students' Union for the Academic year 2022-23 with the support of the students of the college. I have been trying my best to carry out my responsibilities sincerely and efficiently from the very beginning of my tenure.

Immediately after taking the charge of the union body, an Essay and Art competition was held on the occasion of the 400th Birth Anniversary of Bir Lachit Barphukan which was organised by Literary Society and Xahitya Chora from 19th November to 24th November 2022. I and my friends actively participated and cooperated for the successful completion of the whole event. We cherished the wonderful experiences and we learnt a lot during the programme.

Our next responsibility was to make the college wall magazine. It was a very new experience to me of collecting articles, poems, stories etc. from students. I am thankful to all the respected teachers, guest writers, well wishers as well as all students for their cooperation in this regard. We are deeply concerned to make our wall magazine attractive, useful, knowledgeable as well as standard in decoration and content.



Nirmali Barman
Magazine Secretary
PDUAMTSU



The college week was held from 9th February to 14th February 2023. The programme began with the flag hoisting by Principal(i/c) of our college Dr. Pranjal Morang Sir . Essay writing, On the spot photography and Art competition were held on 11th February 2023 under my portfolio during the college week which were again delightful experiences.

I was also assigned to organize the inaugural ceremony for the 6th edition of our college Wall Magazine "ANURANAN" which was held on 14th February 2023 at 11 AM in the college premises with humble ceremony. The programme was inaugurated by the traditional ribbon cutting ceremony by respected Ms. Jainawati Basumutary, honourable District Sport Officer of Bongaigaon District. Being our chief guest, she graced us with her valuable words. She talked about the importance of a wall magazine as a platform for creativity and talent. The programme marked its conclusion by 12 PM. Our next great task was to publish the 6th edition of our College Magazine "Bortila" (2022-23) and make it an excellent and special edition too . It was a great responsibility and I tried my best to accomplish my duty as a magazine editor. Hope all will appreciate our endeavour .

In the end, I would like to extend my sincerest thanks to our respected magazine in-charge Dr. Dibakar Maut sir for his guidance, help and motivation in every event that I organized and for his active support and motivation throughout the process of the college magazine publication. I also thank our Principal(i/c) Dr. Pranjal Morang sir and all the respected members of the Editorial Board for their guidance and continuous support. I also extend my heartfelt gratitude to all my esteemed teachers, union body members and all the students of our college as well as the non teaching staff for their help , moral support and good wishes for sincerely accomplishing my duties as the magazine secretary of the college. Thank you.

Results of Competitions in my Portfolio:
Essay Competition :

Jury's special award - Ritisha Singha (H.S. 1st year, Commerce)
Art Competition :

- 1st prize - Chandralika Ray (B.com 6th Semester)
- 2nd prize - Mitali Ray (H.S. 1st year, Science)
- 3rd prize - Poly Mondal (B.com 4th Semester)

On the spot photography competition :

- 1st prize - Divyanu Pathak (H.S. 2nd year, Commerce)
- 2nd prize - Chandralika Ray (B.com 6th Semester)
- 3rd prize - Mousumi Barman (B.com 6th Semester)

Report from Gymnasium Secretary :

I feel privileged to have been selected to the post of Gymnasium Secretary of Pandit Deendayal Upadhya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Tulungia Students Union for the session 2022-23.

Immediately after taking the charge of the union body, our very first responsibility was to organise the Saraswati Puja and Republic Day on 26th of January. On the auspicious day, all the students, faculty members of our college and public of near by village came together to seek blessing of goddess of knowledge.

With the successful completion of Saraswati Puja, the second responsibility as a union was to organise the most important event of our college the "Annual College Week." With due permission from our Vice Principal Dr. Pranjal Morang sir it was decided that we could celebrate the college from 9th February to 14th of February, 2023. During these days, I was assigned to organise all the Gymnasium events. After a discussion with my incharge Mr. Samaresh Nandy, we decided to organise the following completion as a part of Gymnasium segment- Arm Wrestling (Body and Girls), Push-up (Boys and Girls), Weightlifting (Boys and Girls), Pull-up (Boys).

On the last day of our college week event Bongaigaon district sports affair, Mrs. Jainnavati was invited as our chief guset and our edition of wall magazine was inaugurated by her. The formal meeting presided over by the President of the Governing body Mr. Keshab Ch. Debsarma, was also graced by Mr. Bhupen Ray, the ex MLA of North Salmara as the guest of honour.



Ayush Roy
Gymnasium Secretary
PDUAMTSU



Report from Minor Games Secretary :

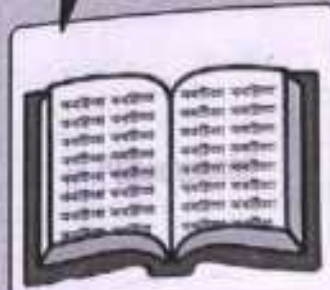
I feel honoured and proud to have been elected as the Minor Games Secretary of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Tulungia Students Union, for the session 2022-23. It was a very proud moment for me to do my duty as the Minor Games Secretary.

Right after elected as the Minor Games Secretary, my first task was Bongaigaon Chilaray Stadium's Badminton tournament on the occasion of Lachit Divas. Under some circumstances and hard work we managed to get 4th position with the help of respectable in-charge, other union body members and mostly our players whom are able to get the position.

After that the most awaited event College week started from 9th February, 2023 and ended on 14th February, 2023. The Programme began with flag hosting by the vice principal of our college, Dr. Pranjal Morang Sir. It was difficult to handle things for the first time by ourselves. However, with the big help from all Union body members and guidance from all the respected in-charges, I have been able to organise the programmes perfectly. Under Minor Games Secretary, four games have been organised, these are like Kabaddi, Badminton, Tug of war and Volleyball. I tried my best to do my duty and I successfully organised all these competition with the help and guidance of Minor Games in-charge Mr. Kishor Deka sir. I am very thankful to him for helping me from the beginning of the week, and also I would like



Tonmoy Barman
Minor Games Secretary
PDUAMTSU



Overall, I have had some wonderful experience during my tenure and beside my duty, I also learnt discipline, team work and creative thinking will definitely help me in my future. Long live students union.
Jai Hind.

The following are the list of winners of College week (2022-2023):

PUSH-UP (BOYS) COMPETITION:-

- 1st- Bhagirath Ray(H.S 1st YEAR COMMERCE)
- 2nd- Hrishikesh Ray (HS1stYEAR COMMERCE)
- 3rd- Hiranya Rajbongshi

PUSH-UP (GIRLS) COMPETITION:-

- 1st- Dharitri Rabha (B.COM4thSem)
- 2nd-Dhritismita Barman (B.COM6thSem)
- 3rd-Barnali Marak. (H.S1stYEAR SCIENCE)

ARM WRESTLING (BOYS) COMPETITION:-

- 1st-Ayush Roy(B.COM4th Sem)
- 2nd-Prasenjit Choudhury(B.SC4thSem)
- 3rd- Ankur Mandal (B.COM 4thSem)

ARM WRESTLING (GIRLS) COMPETITION:-

- 1st-Anindita Barman (B.COM 6thSem)
- 2nd-Rimjhim Ray (H.S 1st YEAR COMMERCE)
- 3rd-Ritumoni Khanom (B.com2ndSem)

WEIGHTLIFTING (BOYS) COMPETITION:-

- 1st- Ayush Roy(B.COM 4thSem)
- 2nd- Hirokjyoti Das(B.COM 6thSem)
- 3rd - Pitambar Ray (B.SC4thSem)

WEIGHTLIFTING (GIRLS) COMPETITION:-

- 1st- Dharitri Rabha (B.COM 4thSem)
- 2nd-Kashmiri Ray(H.S1stYEAR SCIENCE)
- 3rd- Anindita Barman (B.COM 6th Sem)

PULL-UP (BOYS) COMPETITION:-

- 1st- Pitambar Ray(B.SC 4thSem)
- 2nd- Mekmilan Ray(B.COM 6th Sem)
- 3rd- Hariprasad Ray (H.S1stYEAR COMMERCE)

Report from Minor Games Secretary :

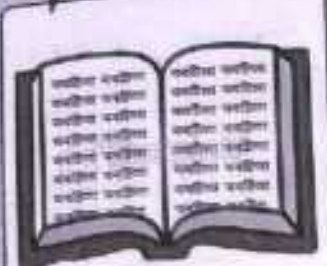
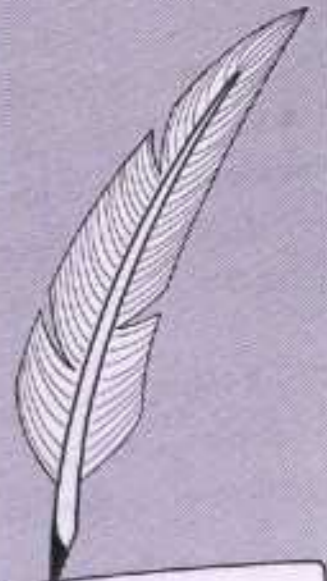
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Tonmoy Barman
Minor Games Secretary
PDUAMTSU



to express my gratitude to all the union body members for working really hard with me and making the event successful.

After all, it was a great experience and lesson for me organising such an event for the very first time, as a Games Secretary. In the end, I express my deepest gratitude, being a member of PDUAMT family. "Long live PDUAMTSU".

The following are the list of the winners of the games which are held under Minor Games:-

Kabaddi Competition of the boys-

- 1st position Sourav Chakraborty and his team
- 2nd position Hirokkyoti Rajbongshi and his team

Kabaddi Competition of girls-

- 1st position Manisha Sarkar and her team
- 2nd position Anulata Ray and her team

Badminton Competition of boys-

- 1st position Nayan Sarkar and Samim Akhter
- 2nd position Rakesh kr. Ray and Rupjyoti Ray

Badminton Competition of girls-

- 1st position Kritishmita Ray and Priyanka Ray
- 2nd position Manisha Sarkar and Daisy Choudhury

Tug of war Competition of boys-

- 1st position Sourav Chakraborty and his team
- 2nd position Hrishikesh Ray and his team

Tug of war Competition of girls-

- 1st position Chandralika Ray and her team
- 2nd position Rimjhim Ray and her team

Volleyball Competition of boys-

- 1st position Mahibur Rahman and his team
- 2nd position Tapan Rabha and his team

PRINCIPAL, TEACHING AND NON-TEACHING STAFF DETAILS

PRINCIPAL(i/c)
Dr. PRANJAL MORANG, M.Sc.NET, PhD, Post Doc.

DEPARTMENT WISE TEACHING STAFF

Department of	Name of the faculty	Designation	Qualifications
Accountancy	Dr. Nitashree Barman	Assistant Professor (HoD)	M.Com., NET, SLET, PhD
	Mr. Atanu Kumar Mishra	Assistant Professor	M.Com., M.Phil., SLET, PhD (Pursuing)
	Mrs. Ananya Das	Assistant Professor	M.Com., M.Phil., NET, PhD (Pursuing)
	Mrs. Chayanika Devi	Assistant Professor	M. Com, NET
	Ms. Meghna Dey	Assistant Professor	M.Com., NET, PhD (Pursuing)
	Mr. Rituraj Boruah	Assistant Professor	M.Com., NET (JRF) Ph D (Pursuing)
Management	Mr. Samaresh Nandy	Assistant Professor (HoD)	M.Com., M.Phil., SLET, PhD (Pursuing)
	Dr. Raju Subba	Assistant Professor	M.Com, B.Ed., NET, M.Phil., PhD, MBA
	Mr. Porag Pachoni	Assistant Professor	M.Com., B.Ed., M.Phil., NET, SLET, PhD (Pursuing)
Commerce (Finance)	Dr. Kabita Kalita	Assistant Professor	M.Com, SLET, PhD
	Dr. Payal Dutta	Assistant Professor	M.Com., NET, SLET, PhD
	Mr. Mahesh Dahal	Assistant Professor (HoD)	M.Com., NET, PhD (Pursuing)
Economics	Ms. Rotnali Maibangsa	Assistant Professor	M.Com., NET
	Mr. Manuranjan Gogoi	Assistant Professor (HoD)	M.A., M.Phil, NET, PhD (Pursuing)
Assamese	Miss Priyanka Sharma	Assistant Professor	M.A., B.Ed, NET, SLET, PhD (Pursuing)
	Miss Barna Sarma	Assistant Professor	M.A., M.Phil., NET, B.Ed.
English	Dr. Banalata Das	Assistant Professor (HoD)	M.A., M.Phil., B.Ed., NET, PhD
	Dr. Dibakar Maut	Assistant Professor	M.A., SLET, PhD
Environmental Science	Mr. Lakhyajit Nath	Assistant Professor (HoD)	M.A., M.Phil., NET, PhD (Pursuing)
	Dr. Pranjal Morang	Assistant Professor	M.Sc., NET, PhD, Post. Doc.
Information Technology (IT)	Dr. Kaushik Kishore Phukon	Assistant Professor (HoD)	MCA (JEC), PhD (GU)

Department of Statistics

Dr. Chumchum Doloi Assistant Professor (HoD)

Department of Mathematics

Dr. Kishor Kumar Das Assistant Professor (HoD)

Dr. Anamika Sarma Assistant Professor

Mr. Gaurab Bardhan Assistant Professor

Mr. Tirthanath Doley Assistant Professor

Department of Physics

Dr. Saurabh Jyoti Hazarika Assistant Professor (HoD)

Dr. Birbaishri Boro Assistant Professor

Mr. Kishor Deka Assistant Professor

Department of Chemistry

Dr. Samim Sultana Assistant Professor (HoD)

Sheikh Md. Omar Contractual

Faruque Ahmed Assistant Professor

Dr. Ashwini Borah Assistant Professor

Department of Botany

Mrs. Chetana Hasnu Assistant Professor (HoD)

Mr. Sourav Bhattacharjee Assistant Professor

Miss Barsha Devi Assistant Professor

Department of Zoology

Dr. Rituparna Sarma, Assistant Professor (HoD)

Miss Gayatree Hazarika Assistant Professor

Miss Bhanushree Baishya Assistant Professor

M.Sc. (Statistics), PhD.

M.Sc., PhD

M.Sc., SLET, PhD

M. Sc., NET (JRF), SLET

M. Sc., NET

M.Sc., SLET, PhD

M.Sc, NET (JRF), PhD

M.Sc, SLET, PhD (Pursuing)

M.Sc., SLET, PhD

M.Sc.

M.Sc., SLET, PhD

M.Sc., SLET

M.Sc. (Gold Medalist), SLET, PhD (Pursuing)

M.Sc. GATE, SLET, PhD (Pursuing)

M.Sc., SLET, PhD.

M.Sc. NET, GATE, SLET, PhD (Pursuing)

M.Sc., B.Ed., SLET, PhD (Pursuing)

NON-TEACHING STAFF

Name of the staff

Ms. Banasri Deka, MLISc, M.Phil., NET, PGDCA

Mr. Anupam Sarma, MLISc, MCA

Mr. Sirojit Kalita

Mrs. Bhagyalakshmi Barman

Mr. Darpan Medhi

Mr. Rakibul Islam Choudhury

Sanjit Kalita

Jumindergwra Daimary

Rumi Ray

Pabitra Kr. Ray

Bhupati Ray

Ridip Ray

Designation

Librarian

Assistant Librarian

Junior Assistant

Junior Assistant

Junior Assistant

Library Bearer

Grade - IV

Grade - IV

Grade - IV

Grade - IV

Grade - IV

Grade - IV



Editorial Board
Faculty Members : From Left to right (sitting) : Mr. Atanu Kumar Mishra, Mr. Sourav Bhattacharjee, Mr. Lakhyajit Nath, Dr. Dibakar Maut (Magazine Incharge), Dr. Pranjal Morang (Principal i/c and Chief Advisor), Miss. Gayatree Hazarika, Miss. Priyanka Sharma, Miss. Barna Sarma
Student Members : From Left to right (standing) : Kaushik Ch. Ray (B.Com. 2nd Semester), Nirmali Barman (Magazine Editor, B.Com. 4th Semester), Nirmali Arjya (B.Sc. 2nd Semester), Abhijit Ray (B.Com. 4th Semester)
Absent : Kritika Kashyap (B.Sc. 4th Semester)



PDUAMT Student Union Body with Principal (I/C)
From Left to right (sitting) (Faculty In-charges): Dr. Birbaishri Boro (Girls' Common Room) Mr. Sourav Bhattacharjee (Boys' Common Room) Mr. Samaresh Nandy (Gymnasium) Dr. Dibakar Maut (College Magazine) Mr. Manurajan Gogni (Major Games) Mr. Kishor Kumar Das (In-charge) Miss Gayatree Hazarika (Cultural) Mr. Manurajan Gogni (Major Games) Mr. Pranjal Morang (Hon'ble Principal i/c) Dr. Kishor Kumar Das (In-charge) Miss Gayatree Hazarika (Cultural) Mr. Manurajan Gogni (Major Games) Mr. Tirthanath Doley (Social Service)
Absent Faculty Member: Dr. Kishor Kumar Das (In-charge) Mr. Manurajan Gogni (Major Games) Mr. Kishor Deka (Minor Games)
Student Members (Secretary / Editor) From Left to right (standing): Jitumoni Das (Girls' Common Room) Poly Mandal (Debate and Symposium) Nirmali Barman (College Magazine) Ayush Roy (Gymnasium) Sourav Chakraborty (President) Ratul Roy (Vice President) Digyoti Deka (General Secretary) Tanmay Barman (Minor Games) Golam Osman (Social Service) Jibidul Ahmed (Boys' Common Room) Uddipta Medhi (Cultural) Pinthar Ray (Major Games)
Absent Student Members: Debonj Das (Assistant G.S.)



Kick off Moment of College Week, 2022-23



Blood Donation Camp, 2023



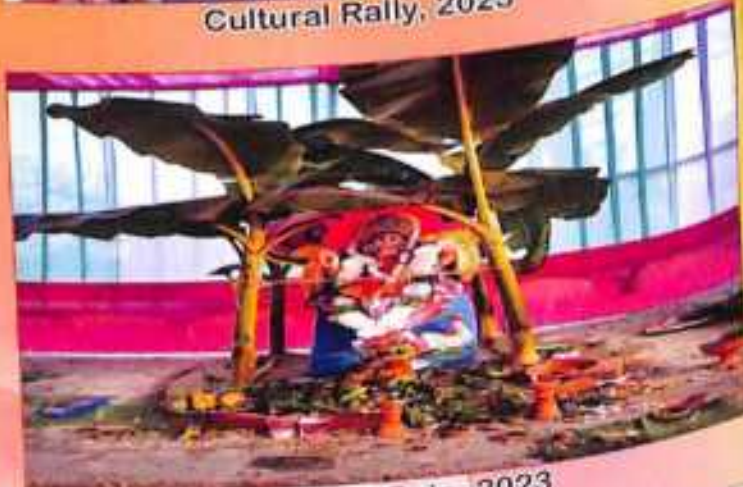
ICSSR National Conference, 2022



Cultural Rally, 2023



Science Day Celebration, 2023



Saraswati Puja, 2023



Wall Magazine inauguration, 2022-23



Republic Day Celebration, 2023



Departmental Workshop, 2022



Awareness Programme on Cooperative for Youth, 2023



International Women's Day Celebration-Workshop on Self Defense, 2023



Parent Teacher Meet, 2023



Freshman Social Meet, 2022



Best Sports Person Male : Hariprasad Ray, H.S 1st Yr (Com)
Female : Manisha Sarkar, B.Com 6th Sem, 2022-2023



Mr & Miss PDUAMT, 2022-2023
Masum Parvez Ali & Dhritushmita Barman



Celebration of Lachit Divas, 19-24 Nov. 2022



Golden Memories : Inauguration of PDUAMT by Hon'ble CM (then Education, Finance & Health Minister), 2017



Golden Memories : Inauguration of Science Stream by Hon'ble Education Minister, 2021



Best singer Kingkar Jyoti Pathak (College Week), 2023



Celebration of Chatra Divas, 2023



Dhananjay Ghosh, 2nd Best Debator, All Assam Debate Competition, 2023



NSS Participation at Agartala, 2023



Basanta Utsav, 2023



Workshop on Plasma Physics & its Applications, 2023