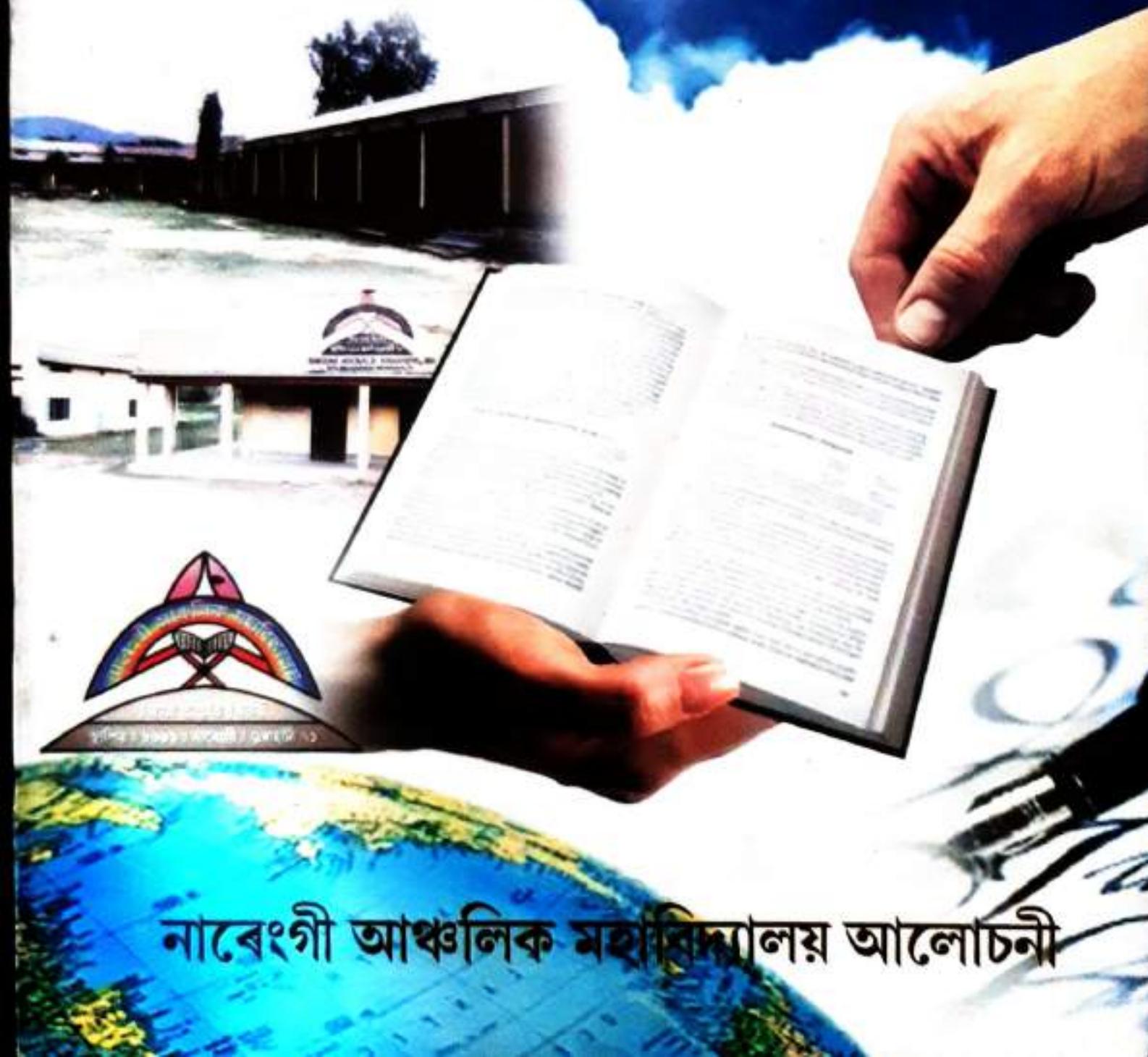


নারেংগীয়ান

বষ্ট সংখ্যা
(২০০৫-২০০৬ বর্ষ)



নারেংগী আঞ্চলিক মহাবিদ্যালয় আলোচনা

TEACHING STAFF



Setting (from L to R): I Thakur, P Barua, D Sarma, H Babna, M Medhi—Vice Principal; S C Chakravarty—Principal; R Pattinga, A Bora, R Sarma, B Borukar.
Standing (from L to R): J Kalita, H Kalita, D Das, R D Hazarika, J Barman Chaudhury, M Bhattacharya, S D Chetia, R Phukan, B Bora, D Das, J Pathak, P Saikia. (Some Lecturers are not in the picture).

EDITORIAL BOARD



(From L to R) D Das, H Rabha, P C Chakravarty-Principal, M Mehta— Vice Principal, R Patnaik, P Sankar

ନାର୍ଣ୍ଜିଯାନ



ग्रन्थालय विभाग

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ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ

प्रस्तावक ४
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সমস্যা	: হেবন্ট কুমাৰ বাড়া
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সমস্যা	: পৰিধীতা শইকীয়া
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বেঁশাট অলকচন	: আকণ শৰ্মা
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মুদ্রণ	: এন. ই. চি. টি. জুনোড তিনিআলি প্ৰশাসনি-২৪

ଭାର୍ତ୍ତା ଏକତ୍ର ମଧ୍ୟା (୨୦୦୪-୦୫)

जित्युक्ति वक्ता	१	उप सभापति
कर्मसाधि वाच	२	साधारण सम्प्रवक्त
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अमृत देवता	५	संह-साधारण सम्प्रवक्त
कविन शुष्टिक	६	सांख्यिक सम्प्रवक्त
अमृत देवता	७	समाज सेवार सम्प्रवक्त
मुख्यिता वाच	८	शही विद्युती लोको सम्प्रवक्ता

• नायकी असलिक प्रहृष्टिभूमि वाराणसी • तथा लाला • 2013-14 वर्ष

ଶାକାଘନି



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२०१६ अमेरिका

त्रिवेदी अविज्ञान विद्यालय के लिए उपलब्ध है।

विद्युत विभाग ने इसका अनुमति दी है।

ପ୍ରକାଶନ କମିଶନ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରିଛନ୍ତି।

କେତେ ବାରିକୁଳ ପ୍ରାଣୀ ଅଧିଭାବ ଉଚ୍ଛବିଷୟେ।

ପ୍ରମାଣ କାହାର ପରି ହେବାଟି ଯୋଗୀ ଯେହି କଥେବାର କଥା

ଅକ୍ଷମ ସୁନ୍ଦରୀ ଓ ପିଲାଙ୍ଗତ୍ରାଣିର

प्राचीनतम् शुद्धिष्ठेत् ।

— ମନ୍ତ୍ରାଦିନା ସମ୍ପଦ

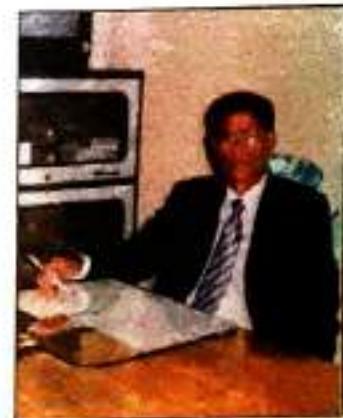
• नामांकित आकृतिक महाविद्यालय काशीवारी • वार्षि महादेव • २०१५-१६ सर्व •

"Victory has thousand fathers and defeat is an orphan."

*However in this issue of
Narangian we take responsibility
for mistakes, if any, with of
course an appeal to be excused
for the same.*

- Editorial Board

Principal Speaks....



Dear Students,

We are proud of being members of Narang Anchalik Mahavidyalaya family. The College set up in 1931 by the people of greater Narang area has met a long felt need of higher education in the easternmost part of the city, inhabited by people of assorted ethnic groups with rich cultural background.

Within 15 years, the college situated in a spacious location and surrounded by evergreen hills on three sides, has come in a big way in producing large number of educated people, home with very bright results. The Alma Mater has great potentialities of being one of the leading institutions of its kind in the entire North East.

The real success of an educational institution ultimately depends on its capability to produce quality manpower. The students also have a great responsibility in this regard.

I call upon the students of Narang Anchalik Mahavidyalaya to take full advantage of the services of our dedicated faculties and equip with learning to make their life happy and prosperous.

We should remember that every person has inherent capacity to get established in life and no power on earth can prevent from achieving the objectives aimed at provided he or she works hard with seriousness and self confidence.

With best wishes to all.

P.C. Chakravarty

Principal

Narang Anchalik Mahavidyalaya
Narang, Guwahati-71

From the Editorial Board.....

Before stumbling ahead with our inexperienced pen we would like to pen a few words in black and white on behalf of the editorial board. Time flies on and on. Life is a beautiful collection of paradoxes and writing an editorial is one of them. The College Magazine is a kind of platform through which the students and the teachers manifest their views on various social, political, economic and academic scenarios. It also provides an opportunity to the upcoming writers to blossom fully.

This is the sixth issue of our college Magazine "NARANGIAN". It will establish a trend and the process goes on and on as time progresses and the college marches into an assured bright and glorious future.

During our effort to bring out the magazine, we have received many valuable advice and encouragement from our Principal and staff. We like to thank Mr Pramode Ch. Chakravarty, Principal of the College for his guidance and suggestions. Mr B.C. Das, Secretary, Governing Body N.A.M. and Member also Governing Body of Narangi Anchalik Mahavidyalaya deserve special mention for their kind co-operation, time and effort. The Editorial Board comprising of Mr. Hemanta Kr. Rabha, Deptt. of Hindi; Mr. Dibakar Das, Deptt. of Economics; Miss Parineeta Saikia, Deptt. of Assamese deserve special thanks and kudos for having the patience to read, edit and make ready the contributions for publishing. The tremendous support and suggestions of the Board helped us in our endeavour. The Magazine Secretary Jitu Kalita also deserves thanks for providing his help and co-operation.

The Members of 2004-2005 issue of "NARANGIAN" Editorial Board - Dilip Dutta, Sumitra Devi, Irani Thakuria, Sudha Kumari, Parineeta deserve Special Mention for their valuable suggestions. We like to appreciate the hard work put by our creative writers (both teachers and students) for their contributions and suggestions. Our office and library staff also deserve a special mention for providing informations and data. NECT Press also deserves a special mention.

Through this editorial we like to request all those persons concerned and even remotely related with this college to come forward in rendering their support in developing the college to make it an institution of excellence in learning.

We have used our best effort in bringing out this issue. We beg to be pardoned for mistakes committed unknowingly and hope "NARANGIAN" will have an illustrious future in the coming years.

Mrinal Medhi
Rosie Patangia

সূতীপত্ৰ

অন্তর্বিদ্যালয়

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কাৰ বাবু পাঠ

কাৰ বাবু পাঠ্য

ক ও আজি বছ

জীৱিলমুখী শিশু জিবাম মৃত সুস্থিৰ হ্যাত.....

কি পাঠ (আজি) আমাৰ জীৱিলমুখী পাঠ

নাবেংগী আঞ্চলিক মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ আগ ঘোৰনৰ সন্ধিক্ষণত

ড° প্ৰমোদ চৰ্জ ভট্টাচাৰ্য
নৰাগীৰি পথ, গুৱাহাটী-৩

ওৱাহাটী মহানগৰীৰ পূব প্ৰান্তত তেল শোধনাগাৰ, তৈজ
ভাৰত (অয়ল ইণ্ডিয়া) আদি আগশাৰীৰ বাস্তীৰ অনুষ্ঠান-
প্ৰতিষ্ঠানে ডেউকা মেলি থকা অৱস্থাত নাবেংগী আঞ্চলিক
মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ কাৰতে নাবেংগী উচ্চ ইংৰাজী বিদ্যালয় আদিবে
সৈতে বিদ্যায়তনিক পৰিমণ্ডল বৰ্ক্ষা কৰি আছে— চাৰ্টেতে
চাৰ্টেতে নাবেংগী আঞ্চলিক মহাবিদ্যালয় আগযোৰনৰ সন্ধিক্ষণত
অৰ্পণ পোকৰ বছৰত ভৱি দিলে— বোল বছৰত মনুহৰ
বৌজন কাল বুলি অসমৰ লোক জীৱনত প্ৰাচীন প্ৰাণ বচন
চলি আছে :

আঘোনৰ মাহতে শান্তি পূৰ্ণিমাৰ জোন।
বোল বছৰত শান্তিৰ তৈলত ঘোৰন।।।
ওঠৰ বছৰত শান্তিৰ বয়ন দিলা ভাটি।
বৃত্তা হৈলা বেয়া তৈলা হাতে লৈলা জাঠি।।।

এই মহাবিদ্যালয়খনৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠাকাৰৰ পৰাই মই খা-খৰৰ পাই
আছে— নাবেংগী, নুনমাটি, চুণশালী, সাতগাঁও, চৰপুৰ,
পানীখাইতি আদি ঠাইৰ সৈতে ওৱাহাটীলৈ অহাৰ পিছৰে পৰা
কম-বেছি পৰিমাণে সমৰক গঢ়ি উঠিছে। এই সমৰক তিনিকুৰি
বছৰৰো বেছি— ওৱাহাটীলৈ অহাৰ পিছৰে পৰা সাতগাঁওৰ
বুধৰৰীয়া হাট, চৰপুৰ-ঠাকুৰকুছিৰ দেওবৰৰীয়া হাট, পানীখাইতি
অঞ্চলত সন্তাহান্তিৰ চিকাৰৰ কাহিনী, বৰালিৰ কালত দেওবৰৰীয়া
গ্ৰামতোজৰ বাবে নাবেংগী, বোন্দা, চৰপুৰ, পানীখাইতিলৈ
পিকনিক পাটিৰ সমাগম আদিয়ে পৰাদীনতাৰ কালজোৱাত আৰু
স্থাবীনতাৰ দোকৰোকালিত ওৱাহাটীয়া সচেতন শিক্ষিত বাইজৰ
মনত জোকাৰণি তুলিছিল....

মেইদিন এইদিন বছত প্ৰভেদ
বছত প্ৰভেদ হ'ল মনেই মনত।

যোৱা ২০০৩-০৪ চনৰ "নাবেংগীয়ান" আলোচনীত মই
প্ৰবক্ষা যোজনা পাঠকৰ জৰিয়তে যোৱা মনৰ কথা কিছু প্ৰকাশ
কৰিছো— বছৰাৰ এই মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ষাঢ়-ছাত্ৰীক মনৰ কথা কৈ

আহিছো— কমই আমাৰ ধৰ্ম— কৰ্ম অবিহনে আমাৰ গতি নাই।

..... স্মৃতিৰ টোপোলাৰ পৰা পূৰ্বলি দিনৰ কথাবোৰ কলৈ
কৈ থাকিবৰ মন যায়— পিছে ওনোতাৰ মতি-গতিৰ ওপৰতহে
বন্ধুৰ ভাবণৰ মোস চৰে। নাবেংগী ওৱাহাটী নগৰীৰ পূব
সীমান্তৰ দুৱাৰমূৰ বুলিব পাৰি : একৈশ শতিকাৰ বিজ্ঞান-প্ৰযুক্তি
বিদ্যাল নিতা নতুন আবিষ্টাৰ-উন্নতিৰ পঢ়ভূমিত এই মহাবিদ্যালয়ে
ঘৰেষণ কষ্ট, পৰিশ্ৰম-সংগ্ৰামৰ মাজেদি যে আগবঢ়িৰ লগা
হৈছে— সেই কথা আমাৰ জ্ঞাত হৈ আছে : পাঁচ বছৰমানৰ
আগেয়ে এই মহাবিদ্যালয়খনে ওৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ দ্বাতক
মহলালৈ বিষয় সমূহৰ যথাযোগ্য অন্তৰ্ভূতি পাই অসম চৰকাৰৰ
'কলাফৰেল' পোৰা কথাও আমি জানো— কিন্তু মহাবিদ্যালয়খনৰ
পূৰ্ণাংগ চৰকাৰী অনুদান প্ৰাপ্তি ঘটা নাই— আভ্যন্তৰীণ ক্ষেত্ৰতো
মাটি-ঘৰ, পৰিচালনা, ব্যবহাৰণা আদিব ক্ষেত্ৰত এটাৰ পিছত
এটকৈ সেঁটা বাঢ়ি আছে। সেইবোৰ সমস্যা কম-বেছি পৰিমানে
সকলো নতুন বিদ্যালয়-মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো প্ৰযোজ্য। অসম
ৰাজ্যৰ শিক্ষা বিষয়ক নীতি-নিৰ্দেশনা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ দল
বৰঙলি অনুগ্রহ ক-কৃপাৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰশীল। শিক্ষা বিষয়টো
কেন্দ্ৰ আৰু ৰাজ্যৰ ডিমেহণ্টীয়া বিষয় হৈ থকা বাবে বছতো
আচকাল হৈছে। সম্প্ৰতি ব্যক্তিগতকৰণ তথা সহযোগীকৰণ
ব্যবহাৰে ভাৰতীয় গণৰাজ্যত কলা-বিজ্ঞান-বাণিজ্য-কাৰিকৰী বিদ্যা
দান-গ্ৰহণ-পৰীক্ষা-নীৰীক্ষা-পৰিচালনালৈ নতুন আয়োজন চলিছে।
ইয়াৰ লগত ৰজিতা খুবাই অসমৰ উদীয়মান বিদ্যালয়-
মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰোৱে, বিশেষকৈ নাবেংগী আঞ্চলিক মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ
দৰে সন্তানোপূৰ্ণ, সম্পদশালী শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান এখনে অসম চৰকাৰৰ
ঘাৰা অবহেলিত হৈ থকাটো হ্যাত-হ্যাতী, শিক্ষক-শিক্ষকত্রী-
কৰ্মচাৰী, অভিভাৱক বাইজৰ বাবে অসহনীয় বেদনা হৈছে।
সচেতনতা আৰু সজাগতাৰ নাবেংগী আঞ্চলিক মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ
উন্নয়ন আঁচনিৰ বাবে সমৰায়-সহযোগমূলক পক্ষতিৰে আঁচনি
ল'বলৈকে সকলো সংশ্লিষ্ট পক্ষকে আহুন জনাই 'প্ৰাণ
বৰাম্বিৰোধত' আহুন জনাগোৈ। □

ନାରେଂଗୀର ପରିବେଶିକ ସମସ୍ୟାର ସ୍ଵକଷ୍ପ

ଆଦିବୀପ ଜ୍ଞାନ ସମ୍ପର୍କ
ବୃକ୍ଷଶାଲ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ମିତ୍ରାଳୟ

ଓৰহাটী প্ৰস্তুতকাৰী সংবিধানৰ বাইচে সমুদৈন হোৱা
পৰিবেশ সম্পর্কীয় সমস্যাদৃঢ় এতিয়া আৰু চিতি-চৰ্চাৰ বন্ধুন
বিবৰ হৈ থক নাই। এই সমস্যাটো কৈ জৰুৰী অস্বীকৃত
প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াৰ লক্ষণত স্মৃতিৰ মহলৰ বাবেও বৰ্ণিত বিভিন্ন বিল
সম্পর্কত চিতি-চৰ্চাৰ কৰি বিভিন্ন জাতীয় সমাবেশৰ দোষেৰি সহজেন্দ্ৰিকতে
অস্বীকৃত ঘৰাবাসী আছিব। এনে অস্বীকৃত প্ৰথমা বি
জৰাবৰ্তী চৰকাৰত পৰিবেশৰ সুৰক্ষাৰ বাবে প্ৰতিবন্ধত বিবি কাৰ্য্যাৰ্থৰ
যাবৎ বিজু দোষীন প্ৰতুল তৰি সেইভোৱাৰ কলাবচৰ বাবে সাৰাংশ
বিভিন্নৰোক বলিব অপৰ কৰিব। তাৰ বিভিন্নৰ যোগবন্ধনত
পৰিবেশ সম্পৰ্কীয় সমস্যাদৃঢ় হৈন নৈৰ কৰাব সম্ভবত হৈ
অস্বীকৃত অস্বীকৃতিৰ সমস্যাদৃঢ় তাৰ লক্ষত সংস্কৃত হৈ
বৰক কৈ গৈছিব পৰিবেশ সম্পৰ্কীয় সমস্যাদৃঢ়ত অস্বীকৃতি
জৰিবলৈ কৰি হৈলা পৰিবিষ্ঠিত হৈব। সেইবেশে বিভিন্নীয়া
এভিয়াও স্মৃতিত্বহীনৰ বাবে উপৰিবেশৰ কালৰ হৈ পৰিব। আৰু
কৰিবলীয়াৰা বিবৰ হৈ ওৰহাটী প্ৰদৰ্শনীৰ অকল্পন অনে কৈ
চাইব কৈ দৈৰাব পূৰ প্ৰতুল অস্বীকৃত বৃহতৰ বাহ্যিকী অকল্পনো
পৰিবেশ সমস্যাদৃঢ় বিল বিল কৰি আগতিৰ কলাৰ বাবে কৰিব
হৈবিব। তাৰ পৰিবেশকৰণত স্মৃতিৰ মহলৰ চিতি-চৰ্চাৰ কৰি
কলাবচৰত সম্পৰ্কত বেশো বিভি পৰিবেশসম্বন্ধৰ বিষয়ে
জৰুৰীকৰণৰ মাজত সতৰ্কতা সৃজিব কৈ পৰম্পৰাল প্ৰাপ্ত
কৰিব। অকিঞ্চ দোষীভৱিত হৈ পৰিব।

ବୃଦ୍ଧତା ନାହାଏଣି ଅକଳ ବୁଲି କଲେ ସାହାରାଟେ ପରାହାତୀ
ଶୈଳ ନିମିବ ଅକଳାଟ ରାଠ ନା ୫୬, ୫୯, ୬୩, ୬୫ ଆକ
ପରାହାରାଟର ସମେତ ଦୀର୍ଘକାହିଁ ଗାଁର୍ଥ ଶକ୍ତାରାଟର ବିଜୁ ଆଶେକ ସାମନ୍ବି
ଦେଖାଇ ହାତ । କୋଇଲାକାର ଗଲା କାହିଁ ଆଶେ ଆଶ୍ରମିକ ଉଚ୍ଚାରନର ଲାଗେ
ଅମ୍ବ ଅନୁମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଣ ଅତି କୁଣ୍ଡଳାଟ ବୁଲି ପୋର ନିରଜିକିତ ହେଉ ।
ପରାହାତୀ ଶୈଳନିମିବ ଅକଳାଟ ଏଇ ରାଠକେଇଟାଟ ୨୦୦୧ ଜାର
ପରାହାରାଟର ହିତାପାଇତ ଜନମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଣ ୮୨୨୫୦ ଜାର । ଏଇ ବରିନାହାନୀଙ୍କା
ବିଷୟ ହେ ବିଜୁ ବଶକର ଆଶ୍ରମିକେ ଜନମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଣ ଅନୁରୂପିତ ବୁଲି
ଜନମାଟ ଏଇ ଅକଳାଟାଟ ଅନୁମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଣ ଘର ହେନେଇ କଥ ଆଛି ।
ନିମିତ ବରିନାହାନୀଙ୍କିଟ ମହାନାରାଟର ଜାତ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଲକ୍ଷ ଲାଗେ

બાળકર્મીયાન

সম্ভবত অকল্পনোত্তর দেখা দিয়া পরিবেশগতিক সময়সমূহ
প্রদর্শন করা প্রাকৃতিক পরিবেশ নির্মিত করা কার্য মূলত নাই।
অকল্পনিলীয়া দিয়ে যে অকল্পনোত্তর প্রাকৃতিক পরিবেশ প্রযোজনীয়
হচ্ছে সম্ভাব্য করা হইল এবং প্রয়োজন করা প্রয়োজন নাই। এই ক্ষেত্রে
কার্য করা প্রয়োজন আর কাল্পনায়ে এক বিশেষ কুণ্ডিলা রাখণ করে।
কৃ-প্রাকৃতিক মুনিয়ের প্রয়োজন অকল্পনোত্তর মৃত্যু তাপত
ভাগ্য পাবি— শাহীর আর সমস্তস। তার অবিকাশ টাপ্পেই
শাহীকরা আর এই ধৰণ শোবধীর শাহীর কিন্তু আশ, বক্ষলীয়া
শাহীর কিন্তু আশ আর মৃত্যুযোগী শাহীর কিন্তু আশের আরুণি
হচ্ছে। ইনো শাহীকরণের পক্ষ উচ্চারণ কৈ নহা। অনুজ এই
শাহীকরণের জাতৰ নথিস প্রয়োজন তুলনামূলকভাবে কম।
বনহাতে শাহীকরণের প্রাকৃতিক ক্ষয়কারী পরিমাণ
তুলনামূলকভাবে বেছি হোৱা বাবে তার বেছি অপৌর্য তাঁট মাটিৰ
ক্ষেত্ৰে আৰুৱা। সেইবাবে এনে শাহীকরণের সাধনালভে পোহ
বাবে দাঁক খাই আছে। অৰশে বৰ্তমান এনে সেউচ আৰুৱা
পৰিয়ালে কৰি গৈছে। ঠাণ্ডা ঠাণ্ডে এনে শাহীকৰণ দাল ধীঢ়
কাৰ তাত মাটিন ভৱল পাতল। তুলনামূলকভাবে কম উচ্চারণ
প্রয়োজন হেনে জল কৰাটি যথুৱাৰ আৰু বাজা-পৰ্যন্ত
জাতৰ দেখা দাব।

অসমত নাকেরীত পাহাড়ৰা তাইন কুল্লাম সহজে
শৰ আয়তন কম আৰু এই সহজল আশৈৰ প্ৰথম চূড়ায়
ৱা পাহাৰ তিনিশটাকে বৰপ্ৰবৰ পৰা পৃষ্ঠত কৰিছে। এনে
সহজল গোটিক মুটা ভাসুৰ ভাসুৰ পৰি— অসমৰ ভাসুৰে ভৰ
কে সহজল। পাহাৰবৰেৰ চৰিত্বালৈ অশেফিক ভাবে ওৰ
নে মহিল আয়তন দেনৈই টেক। তাৰ বাহিৰে অধিকালে
হোট জলাহৰু— খাল-বিলেৰে আৰু। এই অন্ধে
জোৰেই যোগাব পাহাৰৰ পৰা ওলাৰ আৰু দিলমৌকো ঝুঁকিট
ভৰ্তো কৈ পৈ রুক্ষপূজত পৰিছে। অসমত পৰা জুৰোৱা

ନବ ପରା ତେ ଯହ କୁଣ୍ଡ ପୂରୁଷ ଲୈ ଆହି ଶିଳମୀରୀର ଜଗତ ଲିଖି ଦେଇଛେ । ସମ୍ମ ଯଦୁନାଥଙ୍କୁ କଳମିଶ୍ରିତ ଏହି ମୂର୍ଖାଶବ୍ଦ ଉଚ୍ଚତ୍ଵ ସମ୍ପର୍କେ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ବହାଲାଇ କୋରାନ ପ୍ରୋଜେକ୍ଟ ନାହିଁ । ନାରୀଙ୍କେ ବିଲବ ପିତିନିହେଲେ ଏହି ସହବଳର ପ୍ରାପ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବରେ ଥାଏ ଥାଏ ପ୍ରାପ ପୋତେଇ ଥାଏ ଟେଇହେଇ ବାହବ ଅଧିକାଳେ ସମ୍ମ ନାରୀଙ୍କେ ତଳକ ବୁଝ ଦେ ଥାକେ । ତାର ବାବେଇ ତାର ସମ୍ବାଦ କରି ଜାତିଲୋକଙ୍କଲେ ଆଗାମେ ବନ୍ଦାର୍ତ୍ତ ବେଳିକି କରିଛି ।



ପ୍ରତିକାଳ ମୁଖ୍ୟମିତ୍ର ପ୍ରମିଳା ଅନ୍ଧାରୀର ବାବେ ଏହି ଛାନ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ । ପାହାରୋବେଳ ଅନ୍ଧାରେ ତଥି ଥାବେ ନିର୍ବିକିଳାପଣ୍ଡି ଦୀର୍ଘ ବାବେ ଯୁଧାର୍ଥ ଥାବି । ପାହାରୋବେଳ ଏବେ ତଥି ନିର୍ବିକିଳାପଣ୍ଡି ଯଫଳ ଦୀର୍ଘ ପାହାରୋବେଳ ଉତ୍ସୁକ ହେଉ ପରିବ ବର୍ତ୍ତିତ ଆକାଶ ପାହାରୋବେଳ ଦେଇସ ବରାହ, ବରଳୁ ଅଧିଷ୍ଠେ ଅଣି ଡାକ୍ତରାବେଳ କଥା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରି ଡାକ୍ତରାବେଳ ପାହାରୋବେଳ ମାଟି ଅନ୍ଧାରକ କଥାଟେ ଶହାର କଥି ଥାଇଁ । ପାହାରେ ଉତ୍ସୁକ ଅନ୍ଧର କଥା ବରଳୁଙ୍କ ପାନୀଟେ ବିର୍ଲିଂଗ ପ୍ରକିଳାମେ ଅନ୍ଧାରକ କଥି ଅନ୍ଧା ବାଣି ଆକା ଥାବି ବାଜା-ପୂଣି ଆକା ନଳୀ-ମରମାରୋବେଳ ଦୀର୍ଘ କଥି କଥିଦ୍ୟା କଥି ଦେଖାନ ଦେଖ ଯାଇ । କଥାନୀଭାବେ କଳୁ-ଲୁଣ୍ଠି ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାରମ ଦୀର୍ଘତା ପାହାର ଦାଳ କବି ହେ ଅଛେ । ଆମହାରେ ଦୟାରେ ପାହାର ଦାଳ କାଣି ବାଜା-ପୂଣି ଆକା ସବୁରୁର ନଳା ଆକା ତଥା ବାବେ ପାହାରବେଳ ମାଟି କଥି ଆକା ନିର୍ବିକିଳା ନାମରେ ପାଣି ମାଟି ମାଟି କଥିଲାଗିଲା । ଡେଇସବ୍ୟାମେ ଯେ କିମ୍ବୁ

ବିନ୍ଦୁ କବା ହେ ଯାଇଁ ପରମାଣୁଟିର କଲାଶାବ୍ଦୀ ଏମନ୍ତରେ
ସାକ୍ଷେତିତ ହୋଇ ଥାବେଇ ସାରିଯା କୁରିଯି ଯଜମାଣୀର ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପରେ
କ୍ରମେ ଧୂଳ ଖାଇ ଥିଲି ଆକ ଧୂଳ ଯମାନୀ ତା ରାଜୁରେ ଦୈତ୍ୟରେ
ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିଲା ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କର ପରିଲଭିତ ହୈଛେ।

ପ୍ରଥମ ଉତ୍ସବ କାଳେ ଗହିବେଶ ମନ୍ଦିରାବେଳେ ଉପରିଧି
ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ପକିନୀ ଅକଳଟୋର ଜ୍ଞାନିକ ପରିବହେ ଲିଖିତ କବା ଆମ
ଏକ ପରିବହୁ ବିଲ । ପ୍ରଥମ ମନ୍ଦିରାଇ ତାମ ଜ୍ଞାନିକ ସବ୍ରାତା
ପାଇବାକୁ ବିଶେଷରେ ମାତ୍ର, ଯାହା ଯାହି ଉତ୍ସବରେ ଉଚ୍ଚ
ମନ୍ଦିରାବେଳି ହେଉ ଦିନରେ ଆମ ଏଣେ ପ୍ରତିକା ଅକଳଟୋର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ
ବାବେତ ଏକ କ୍ଷମ ପ୍ରତାଙ୍ଗମ ବରତଳ ମେଳେ ନିଯା ପରିଲାଭିତ ହେବେ ।
ଅକଳଟୋର ଏଣେ ପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତି ପରିବହେ ଉତ୍ସବମୁହଁ ହେଲେ – କେମୋପିକ
ହେବା ଥାଏ, ଅବତରନ ଆମ ବାଦ୍ୟାନିକ ପରିଵର୍ତ୍ତନ ଶାରୀ, ଯାନ୍-
ଜାନ୍ମନ ଲିଖି ହେଲେ, ହେଲେ ଆମ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ ଆମ ଗଢ଼ା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

ମନ୍ଦିରବିଳାପିତା, ଦୂରକାନ୍ତରେ ବସାଇଥି ମହାମାରୀର ଏକ ଡାକ୍‌ଟରଙ୍କାଳୀ ଦୋଷାଲିକ ମହାତ୍ମା । ଇହାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ପରିଚିତି ଆହେ । ଇହାରେ ଅଶ୍ଵିତ ମୁଖ୍ୟଟି ତେଣ ଶ୍ରେଣୀଗାଁ, ଲାଭଗୌତୀ ତେଣ ନିମ୍ନ, ଇତିହାସ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଆମ ଆମ୍ବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ମୟର ଅଧ୍ୟବନ କାହାରେ ଉତ୍ସବଗ୍ରାମ କୁରି ଉଠିଲୋଥ । ମାନ୍ୟତିକ ସମ୍ମାନ ଇହାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟଙ୍କ ସରତ ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ବଜାରିତା ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ଉତ୍ସବର ଉତ୍ସବର ଉତ୍ସବର ନାହିଁ ଉଠିଲି । ଏମ ଉତ୍ସବାଲିକ ପରିଚିତମାରେ ହୁଏ – ପାଇକ୍‌କ୍ରମ, ପାଇକ୍‌କ୍ରମ, କଣ୍ଠ, କଣ୍ଠା ଛାପନ କାମକାଳୀ ଇହାନି । ଦେଖି ଉତ୍ସବାଲିକ ନାମ ହେଉ ଅକଳାତେ ଅକଳିତ । ତୁମ୍ଭାର ଇହାର ପରାମାର୍ଦ୍ଦ କୃତ ଉତ୍ସବର ଆହେ । ଏମ କୃତ ଉତ୍ସବର ତିଳବରତ ହେଲା ନାହିଁ କବି ଉତ୍ସବମୂଳ୍ୟ ଉତ୍ସବକୀଯ । ଏହାରକାଳ ଉତ୍ସବର ଅକଳାତ୍ମନ ଉଚ୍ଚତା-ନାମକାଳର ଅକଳାତ୍ମନ ଉତ୍ସବର ଅକଳାତ୍ମନ କେଇବେଳାହିତୋ ଉତ୍ସବର ଆହେ । ଏମ

ପରିଯୋଗଶତ ହିତି ବାଲେ ଦେଖି ଆବଳ କବ ଦେଖା ଦାର ।
ଦେଶବେଳସବଳେ ମେହିଳୀ ଉତ୍ସାହେ ବିନନ୍ଦ ଦେଖି ଶମି ବଟେଳତ
ବରାହ ବିଜୀ କବେ । ଉତ୍ସାହଟୋଟେ ହୃଦୟର ପରି ନିଷାଧମ ଅବି
ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ କବ । ଉତ୍ସାହଟୋଟେ ଦୁଇ ଜଳ ବୀରହମ କବ ଦାର ତାର
ନିର୍ମାୟମ ହିତେବେଳର ବାଲମ ଦୁଇଲଙ୍ଘନର ନାଟିନିମ ସୃତି କବ
ଦି ହୃଦୟ ବରିତେ ଲାଗି ଉତ୍ସାହନ କବି ଆଛେ । ଅନାହାତେ କହି
ଦୋଷେ ବୀରବୁଦ୍ଧି ଗାୟତ୍ର ହୃଦୟଲଙ୍ଘନର ନାଟିନିମ ସୃତି କବାଇ ନାହେ,
ନ ଭାବିଲଙ୍ଘନ ଭବାନିତ କବିଛେ ।

ହୃଦୟ ଉତ୍ସୁଖ କରି ଏଣ ଡେଲାରୋବ କିମ୍ବାନାନ ନାନା
ପାଦାର୍ଥିକ କରି କ୍ଷେତ୍ରକାଳ ହିଚାପେ ବାହାର କରେ । ଫଲକ
ନାନାବେଳିତ ବାହାର କରି ପାରିବ ଲଗାତ ଅନାପିତ୍ୟାଳ ଏଣ
ବାନିକ ଲଦାର୍ ଉତ୍ସୁଖ ଦିଲ୍ଲା ହୁଏ । ଏନ୍ଦେବେ ମିରିତ କରି ଦିଲ୍ଲା
ଲାଭିତ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଶରୀ ଅକ୍ଷରାଟିଲେ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ଆକାଶ



ବିଲ ଅଧିକତ ଜାମ ହେ ସବୁ ଦେଖା ଯାଏ । ଡୁଲପରି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ
ଜୟୋ ଲୋ ସବଳ ଅଭିଭାବର ପରିଵାରର ସେହିତେ ପରିଵାରେ ସୁଧି
ଶେଷ ପରିଣମିତି ହେଉଁ । ଦୋକନ-ପୋହର ଆବ୍ଦି ଦକ୍ଷତା ଦୈନିକ
ବାର୍ଷିକ ବାର୍ତ୍ତାର କମ ପରିମା ଅଭିଭାବର ଜନମାନାବିର ମାର୍ଜନ
ପରିବେଳେ ସଂଚରନକାର ଅଭିଭାବ ବାର୍ଷିକରେବେଳେ ପେଶେରୀ ଦେଖା
ଯା । ଏମ ସବଳ ଅଭିଭାବରେବେ ତିବେଳେ ପରିଣମ କା ପ୍ରାକ୍ତିକାଙ୍ଗଠିଆ
କରିଲେବେ କମ ପ୍ରୁଣ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟମ ସଥରତ ଅଭିଶାର ଚିତ୍ତିଆ
ଦିଲାଗି ହେ ପରିବି । ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ସବଳ ଅଭିଭାବ ତୈର ଅଭିଭାବରେବେ
ଅଭିଭାବ ନଳ-ନର୍ମାନରେବେ ରହାଇଥିଲା ସବା ବାର୍ଷିକର ନଳପରିମୟର
ଲଗତ ପୃଷ୍ଠ ତେ ନଳ ଅଭିଭାବ ଦେଖିଲା ଉତ୍ସମ୍ଭବ କର ଦେଖା ଯାଏ
ଏକ ତାର ସାଥେ ତାର ପ୍ରାକ୍ତିକ ପରିବେଳେ ନିଷ୍ଠ କମ ହେ ଆଏ ।

অতি অক্ষরবিলম্বীয়া বিশেষ যে অক্ষস্টোর প্রকৃতিকলিত
অক্ষস্মূলন সাথে সমুদ্র কাহী তার পরিবেশ সম্পর্কে অধিক
চুক্তি করি আছে। কিন্তু কৃতিম বসন্তানীয়ে বিভিন্ন উৎসের পৰা
পৰিষেত প্রকৃত্বসম্বন্ধে অক্ষস্টোর সরকারে চিন্মতি করি প্রাকৃতিক
পরিবেশ সরকারে উপায়মত ও তৎ সমূহিত করি তোলা পরিষিক্ত
হচ্ছে। সেখ এবং অধিবা কৃতিম বসন্তানীয়ে অক্ষস্টোর সহজলব
বায় আপৰি প্রতিষ্ঠ কৰে। ইগাজ ফলত তার নামা-নথৰা আৰু বাল-
পৰাবেলৰ অৱা হে বাল বাসারামিক লোণবৰ্তুত আৰু গেলা-পৰা
বৰ্তুত পৰী আৰু কাণ্ঠিতোৱে সহজলব সরকারে ঝাইতে চিন্মতি
হচ্ছে। ফলত অক্ষস্টোর সরকারে ঝাইতে পৰী দ্বাৰা পৰিষ্ঠিত
হৈবে। বাল-বাসারামিক আৰু বাল-বিলৰেবে পৰী এসেলৈ প্ৰসূৰিত হোৱা
হৈবে এবং পৰীয়া কৌণ-কৌণ পোৰশালনত অসুবিধাত পৰিবেলনীয়া

ছে। খাল-বিলুর এনে লাগা দার মুকোটা কাব-কান্তুয়েরে নানা ব্যাপ-আজাবত পঢ়িত হয় অসমাতে কৃতিগ বাসপাটীর সহজেত প্রস্তুতি পানী সম্ভলৰ সকলো টাইটে বিশিষ্ট পথে আক এনে প্রস্তুতি পানী মাটিৰ ছললৈ পথেল কৰি তাৰ ভূতলজলগো প্ৰসূত বৈছে। ইৰাব ফলতেই অকল্পনোৰ আয়তনা নান আৰু মনীমানৰ নীৰ বাচ্চাবৰ অনুপমোৰ্তী হোৱা পৰিসংকলিত হৈছে আৰু বিশুদ্ধ তাৰ পাঠীৰ নাটনিয়ো তাৰ মনুহৰ তীৰ্যাতু দৃঢ়াহিছে। তাৰ বচন নান আৰু মনীমানৰ পাঠীৰ ফুৰ্মাইতৰ পৰিমাণ দেছিলে নান প্রামাণ পোৱা গৈছে। পাঠী প্ৰসূত বাবেই তাৰ মনুহৰ তচ, টাইফোন, ছাল আৰু পেটৰ অসুস্থাজাতীয় বেহুৰ-আজাবত ছুঁকি আজাব হোৱা দেখা যাব। অসমাতে খাল-বিলুয়োৰ নীৰ প্ৰস্তুতি হৈ পৰাব বাবে সোইবোৰ উত্ত্ৰিম আৰু পালীবোৰে পৰিষ হৈ পৰিষে।

ଡକ୍ଟରପାତ୍ରୀ ମେ ଅଫଲଟୋର ସକା ଉଦ୍‌ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାଶକ ଇମାଲ ହିତାଳେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ଆଛେ । କେତେବେଳେ



ହଠାତ୍ ଏଦିନ..... ଯୟାତି

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ନାନୀ ଶାଜବିକା
ପ୍ରଦୀପ, ଇତିହାସ ବିଭାଗ

"ହେବା ଅଜିବ ପକ୍ଷ ହେବା ତାର ନାଗାର୍ତ୍ତ । ସକ୍ତ ସକ୍ତିକେ ପକ୍ଷମ
କିମ୍ବା ମୁୟକ କରି ଦିଲା ।" ମିମେ ମିମେ ଧରମ ଯଥା ପୋଟୋ ମୋହରି
ମୋହରି ମହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣ ପଢ଼ି ଅଶ୍ଵିନ କଲେ ।

ଅପିତ୍ରାଧି କାରୀର ଶେଷଟିଲେ କେମାହିକ ଥାଏ କିମେ—
“ଶୋଠୀ ଯିବେ ମହାତ୍ମ ରାଜନ ନିଃଠ ଦୋଷ-ଦୋଷାତ
ଏମାତ୍ରେ ମୁହଁ ମହାତ୍ମ ଦେଖ ଲାଗେ । ଏହି ମନ କରିବେ ନହ୍ୟ,
ଦୋଷର ଆତ୍ମ କମ ଉନ୍ନିତିଲାକ କେମେ ନୂହି ହେଉ”

ଅନ୍ତରୀଳରେ ପୁଣି କିମ୍ବା ଉନ୍ନିଯାଇଲେ ହେଉଛି । ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ସହ କିମ୍ବା ମୁହଁନ ସହି ଏକ ଚକିତନାମ କାଶିତ ବହି କଥେ— “ହୋଇଲେ ପରି ଯାଏ, କେତେବେଳେ ଆଜିର ନାହାଏ । କାହାର କରିଲାଗି ପାତରାରୁ ଜୋଲିଟାରେ ନାହିଁଲା, କି କୋଣା ? ” ପାତରାରୁ ଦେଖିଲେ ମରକଣେ କିମ୍ବା ତାଙ୍କ ଆଶାମେରି ଏକାହାଲେ ତିମି ଫଳା ଫଳିଯିବେ ନାହାଏ । ପୁଣି କେନେକି କର ଦାକେ ନାହିଁଲା ଅନ୍ତରୀଳରେ ବୈ ଆଗିଲି ।

"ଆଜି ଦେଖେ ଆତମେ ଥାଏ" ଶୁଣି କୋରାନ ଇଞ୍ଚାଟୋକ ହିତି
ଯୁବି ଯୁବଳେ କାହାତ ଜୋର ଅନିଯିଲ ପାଶର କବି କଲେ— "ନୀ,
ନାମାନ୍ତ ଉଦ୍‌ଧିଷ୍ଟ । ନାମର୍ଥ ବଳ ଭାବିଷ୍ୟ ପେଇଥା, ନାଶାର୍ଥ ।"

ଅଗିଟାର୍ ମୁଖଲେ ପୁଅଟେ ହାତି କଣେ—“ଆଜି ନଥିଲେ ଭାଷକେ
ଦୋରା କାହିଁଦେବ ଲମ୍ବ ଡୁଧି ଏଥି ଦୁଲିଲେଖ ମହି ନିଶିଖ” ନେଇ,
ମୁଖଲେ ଦୁଃଖାଳେ। ଦେଖ ମାଥାର ବୁଲି କିମ୍ବେ ଯୋଡ଼ା ମେଇ ବିଭିନ୍ନ
ମାଜର ପରାଇ ନାହାଁ। ଶେଷର ଅଗିଟାର୍ ମୁଖକବି ଆଶ୍ରମେ
ମୂଳକୁଣ୍ଡାଳିକେ ଘାଞ୍ଚି ଏକ ପରିବିଲେ। କୁଳନ ନକ୍ଷ କରନ କରି
କବି ଟେଲୁଗୁ ଲିଖିବେକିଲେ ଆଶରାଇ ନିରଦେଶ ତେଟିଲୋକର ମନ୍ଦ
ପ୍ରେସିଟ ପରି ବଢା ପୃଷ୍ଠା କରୁଣେ କାହିଁ ବୁଝାଯାଇ କରନ କରି
ମୁଖଲେ ହାତ କଣେ—“କରନ ଗୁଣି ? ଦେଇଦାଇ ବସ ? ଦେଇଦାବ
ବି ହୈବ ମା ?”

ମାତ୍ର କିମ୍ବା କୋଟିର ଆମାଦେ ମେଡ଼ିଟାକ୍ ନିରେଇ କଲେ—
“ଆ-ବେ ମେଡା: ପକାଳ ସବୁ ବଜାମେହେ ତୋମାର ମେଡ଼ିଟାଇ ଯୋଗିଲେ
ମେତେ ଚିନମା ଜାଗାଟିଲେ ଗାଲେ, ଭାଙ୍ଗିବାକାରୀରେ ଶୁଣି ତୁମ ବବିଲେ
ଦେଖିବ ଆମେ ଖାଲ ନାଲାଗିବି। ମେଦିବରେଇ” । ତମିର ସେଇ ବଢି
ପାଇଁ ଏହିଏ ବିଷ୍ଵାସ କରା ପରି ପରିଷିର କରି ମୁହଁରିଲା ।

महाराष्ट्र विधान सभा के लिए उपलब्ध है।

ଭାରିତର ଏହି କାନ୍ତ ଦେଖ ମହାତ ମନ୍ଦିରିଲା । ଯେତିବାଟିକେ ତାହିଁ ଅଧିକ ସମ୍ପଦ ହାଲ ବୁଝି ବିହାରୀ ମନ୍ଦିରୀ କା ଟ୍ରେନିଭିଜନଙ୍କ ଚାହେ ଅଧ କବି ମନ୍ଦିରୀ, ସହାର ଜାମ ନୟକା ବୁଝି ପରି ଥକା କିମ୍ବାପରମ କାହିଁ ପ୍ରମାଣ ଦେଖି ଶୋଭାବ ନାହିଁ ଲାଗି ।

ଅଲିଟାଇଁ ନରାଜିକ କାମ-କଣ ଶେଷ କରି ଆହି ସ୍ଵରୂପ ଗାତ
ହୀନ ନି ଚାଲେ । ଯିବେଳେ ଲାଇଁ ଶରୀରର ଡାଙ୍ଗା । କିମ୍ବା ଉଦ୍‌ଧିରିଲୁଙ୍କୋ
କେବେ କୁଣ୍ଡ ମୁଣି ପରି ଆହେ । ଟୋପିନ ଘାର ପାରେ ବୁଲି ଏହି ଦୂରତ୍ବ
ନାହିଁ ଯଦି ଅଲିଟା କାହାଟେ ଓଇ ପରିବଳି ।

କାହିଁ ଏହି ପରିମାଣ ଅନୁଭବ ଦୋଷନି ଆଜି ନାହିଁ । ମେଡିଆ ସାଥୀ ଲାଲେ କାହାତ ବିବିଧକ ନାହିଁ । ସାଥ୍କରମୀଳ ଗୈରି ବୁଲି କାହିଁ ତାହିଁ କିମ୍ବାଲ ଏହି ଚାଲେ । ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ନମାନାଟିକେ ପରମ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇ ତାହିଁ ଉଠି ଆଏ ମେଦେ ସାଥ୍କରମାଟ ନାହିଁ । ଲବାଲାର୍କିକେ ତାହିଁ ପାରକରୀଳ ଗାଁ, ସହ କୋଡ଼ି, କରୁଳିବ କୋଡ଼ି କିମ୍ବା ମେଡିଆ ଲାଲେ— ଲିଙ୍ଗି ନମାନାଟ ଅନ୍ତରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନରେ ପରିବିଳ । ‘କୁଇଁ ଏହି

ମୁହଁରାଟୀ। ଅତି ବଜାଲିକେ ନାହିଁ ବଜାହି ଏହି ଦକ୍ଷା ମାନୁଶଟି ଚାହିଁ
ବଜାହି ହୀଠ କେଣେକି ଦେଖୋବା ହୀଲ୍।” ବାହିନୀ ଦୂରାଧରମ
ପୁରୀଟଳେ ଦେଖି କବି ହାତି ଗମ ପାଇଁ ସେଇଥିନ ବାହିନୀର ପବ ଚାହିଁ
ଦୟା। ଅଲିହାଇ ଏବା ଉଦୟମ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ବନ୍ଦ ନାହିଁ। ଇହାଙ୍କେ ତାହିଁ
ଜୈନିମ ଆହିଲେ ଯେ କାହାତ ଏହି ଦକ୍ଷା ମାନୁଶଟିକୁ ଉଠି ଦୂରା ପାରିବା
ପାଇଁ ଏହି କାହାତ ଏହି ଦକ୍ଷା ମାନୁଶଟିକୁ ଉଠି ଦୂରା ପାରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆହିଲି। କେଣେକି

କାହାର ବ୍ୟାପାର ତାବି ମୁଦ୍ରତ ହାତ ଦି ତାହିଁ ସହି ଆଛି । ଏହାଠେଣ
ଶୈଖିତ୍ୟମ ଲୋକ ମଧ୍ୟ ତାହିଁ ଜାଗ ମାରି ଉଚି ପିଲିକିବେ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ
ହାତି ଦେଖେ ଏକ ଅନ୍ତିମତି କାହିଁ । ଇମାନ ବାଟିଲୁବାଇ । ଏହି
ପାଞ୍ଚମିତିମ ଦେଇ ବୁଝିଲି ପାଇକି ଏକ ଦ୍ୱାରାବଳନ ଦି ଯାଇ । ତାହାର

ନିକଟେ ଅଛନ୍ତି କବି ମହାତ୍ମେ ତଳ ଦୂର ନିଖିଲ ଶୋଭା
ଅଛି। ଗାତ୍ର ଏହିର ସତ୍ତା କ୍ରିକ୍ଷୁଣ୍ଠାତ୍ ଉପରେ ଥିଲା ଯୁଗ
ବର୍ଷାରୀ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅଛାନ୍ତି ମଧ୍ୟପରାଇ ଆଜି ଶଶ୍ଵତ୍ ଅନିତାକ ମେଲାଦିବି ନାଟ୍କ କାଳତମ କରାଇ, କାହିଁଲାଜ ହାତ ମି ବାରେଲାର ମଧ୍ୟ
ଥିଲା କ୍ରି କାହିଁ— “କେବେ ଦେବିବା !”

ଅଣିବାରେ ମୁଖ୍ୟରେ ଏକେ ନାମାଚି ଦଗ୍ଧନାହାର କବ୍ୟଳର କୋଠାର
ସୋମାଳ । ତେଣୁଥାରେ କେବେ ମହାନ୍ତାରେ ପାତ ଯାଇ ଆଛି । “ଏହିବି
କବି କବି

साहित्यशैलीयानि

“এই ক্ষুল, ক্ষুল! উচ্ছেন উঠ। মেটারস কিনা এটা হৈছে।” অনিবার্য জনপ্রশ়িত জনপ্রশ়িত। ক্ষুল জাপ মারি উচ্ছেন। সি বাতি দেবীগোপে পঢ়িলি সেবেহ গভীর পৌলেমিৎ আছিল। “কি হৈছে মা, মেটারস?” উঠত করেবে ক্ষুল চৃষ্ট জাপের কথি মাঝেই জালে। ক্ষুলৰ সম্বৃদ্ধ শুলে অঙ্গুলি অনুভূত কৰিলে। কথাপি আহি তাৰ অস্থুলৰ বিষ ইল। “আ... মে মেটারস। এই কি দেখিয়ে। তোমক গণিয়া জানিয়ে আস। আজি কৰি আহিল। যোক কিম তৈ নথসা।” সি উত্তৰি লোক মুখীল চাই ক'লে—
“মায়ে কিম বিষে?”

ମୁଖ୍ୟ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାଣ ନାହିଁ । ଗୁରୁତ୍ବକାରୀ କଥା ଓ ନିଷେଧ କିମ୍ବା କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ନାଶକିଲେ ତିରିବ ଥିଲା ତମ ତମ ଗା ନହୁଦାଇ ଥାକେ ।

অগ্রিমাব পুনরাবৃত। অগ্রিমাই তেজীলে নিতি বি ক্ষুলুম নিম্নস্থান
বহি আছে। জোরটকে সহজ হোক আগেনে দেখ কলৈ— “ভবিন
যোজাধোকৰ লক মূলৰ কুণ্ডীটোলৈ আছেই কিন নিহে। এইখোৰ
মিছ কিমি “চামুন্দৰাই” নিলো।” অগ্রিমাব পুনরাবৃত আহি “কুণ্ডি
কাণো আঠবিত হোক নাহি” দুলি স্বীকৃত।

এমাহৰ পিছত অগ্রিমাই নিম্নস্থানক জপিলাইল দ্বাৰা
জনাই নিবৰ্জনীয়া হ'ল। “আকি নথাও বুজিছ, পাটো সেৱা
নথিবো... জৰে লৌচ বজাত গ'লৈও হ'ল, অলন কৰ নিয়া...
থাতি দোলনি কৰে। অকি নথাও... হ্যা বজাত গৱেষণা কৰি
হয়, গাঢ়ী বৌৰা ভলিলো পোৱা কৰাজীয়ে কৰি ইয়াবি।” কৰ্তৃ

ମୁହଁରା ଶିଳ୍ପ ମୁଦ୍ରକ ଅଣ୍ଡା ଫଟିଲେଟ କୋଟିଶତ ରଙ୍ଗର
ହାଜିଲେଟ କରି ମୁଖ ଅଣ୍ଡାର କାହିଁଲେଟ ନିର୍ମିତ କବି ତତ୍ତ୍ଵବ୍ୟକ୍ତିକ କାହିଁ
ଭାବ କାହିଁ ଥିଲା ହାଜିଲେଟ । ତାହେ ତାହେ ଅଣ୍ଡାରେ କଟି କବ ମଞ୍ଚର
ବାବ ଦିଲେ ।

"তৃতী গাইজো হে। মেইনেরেটো যমা!" ব্যবক্ষয় সেবস বোজা কুলক চক টিপ ঘৰি অগুড়ার কামত বহি তোলা দিলো শুনি ধূলি ধূলি হেলো কৈ গৰ— "বই ডেকা দে ধকাটো তুমিখো দিবা। নহলেনো তুমি যেৱে চূক্ত হেল বি পৰে এমিনে নহলেনো দিলো হেৱা কৰ।"

“অবিজাহ কিনা কথালৈ পেছিল মিষ্ট মুলুম মিশলে।” অজি
তের স্বরে আসে, পর্যন্ত আপন আপন আপনি। একে পেছিল মিষ্ট
মুলুম মিশলে কি কী? আবার কোথাও কোথাও আবার কোথাও

କେ ଥିଲେ— “ତୋମର ଏହି ପଦମାତ୍ର ନେଇଲୁ ଯେବେ
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

অসমীয়া বাবুর কথা শুনে আপনি কোথায় থাকিনো?—
অসমীয়া বিভাগৰ লক্ষ উত্তি মিকটকে কোথায় হৈ গৈ—
“মই গোড়েই অসমীয়া দুৰ্গ-কেল চাব লাগে। কাব ঘূৰুৰ ছুলি কা

“তেজের কাব্য দুর্বল চূলা কালো পকা হৈছে আসি কৰি। তেজালোক
বুয়ো দৃঢ়-কলা মুসি বহি ধৰণ মনো-গোপন হৈ। হঢ় মই অমুখ।
পিঠে” বুলি আগামীকে ভাইবৰুকে কহল— “তেজের প্রিয়েরে
অৱশ্য কৰ্ত্ত তেজারের চাইনিজ খাবলৈ সিয়াডেও যই সৰুভাবেই
মানুষ পেছিবি নিয়।”

মুসলিম সংবাদ পত্রিকা এবং মুসলিম মিশন

କମିଶା : ଏହିଟୀ ବାବଦା ହେ ଗୁଣ କଣ ହୋଇ ଯଦି ଜ୍ଞାନ ହୋଇଥାଏ ତାହାରେ ପରିଚାରିତ ହେଲା ତାହାରେ ବିନାନ୍ତରିତ ହେଲାଏଇଲେ ।” ଅଳିଟାର କାନ କବି ହେଉ ଦେଖି ଦୂରେ ଲାଗିଥିଲା କବିମୁଖ ।— “ହେ ଲୋକ, ହେ ଲୋକ ! ଏହି ପ୍ରେତିବା କିମ୍ବା କମିଶା କମିଶାର ଲୈଲାଲିଙ୍କ ଦେଖି ଗୋ କମାଡ଼ୀ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରେତିବା ଡେବାର ଏହି ଦେଖି ମୁହଁ ପାଇବାର ନାହିଁ କାହା ନହା ।”

ଅଧିକାର ହେଉଥିବା ଏହି ଦିନ ତାଏ ଏହି ବନ୍ଦା ଚାଲିବାର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟମ କାଳେଟିଣ ହୋଇଥିବା ଅନି ଖାଟନି ଖର୍ବି— “ବୋଲନା, ଶୀତା କଥାପାଇଁ। ଯେହି ଜାନିଛିଲୋ ଫୁଲି ଯେବେ ଲବା କିମ୍ବା ଏହି ବନ୍ଦା ନୁହୁଣିଥିଲା”

সমাজত স্থান, পরিয়ালুর সহিত.....। গালে নজর দ্রুতভাবেই
ঘটে ফৈল গালে। কাল পাঠিয়ো। এতিয়া মের বাসত বলি হৃষি
হে হৃষি।' 'ক' বুলি তাইব মুখেরে বিশ্বাসবিন ওলাই গাল
মুদেন অধিব বুথিল অধি ওই আকী ধাইলে শব্দ করি। ধূলি
মাজত অগোলুর বাসত বালবিয়াই। 'অলিতা, অলিতা, তুমি পনিন
শাখা হে সাদা। এই যতা মনুস্মৰণৰ মন বৃক্ষা, সদা চেতনা
বুলি কৈ মূলাটি ইকাল সিকাশকৈ লোক ধাকিল। মুখত এম স
লাজ হৃষি।

অশিক্ষা গহীন। তাই ভাবিসে— “মোক ঘৰত ভৱাই,
সামাজিক দোষা মূৰত তুলি পি নিজে চঞ্চলামী কৰি ফুৰিছে।”
লিখি। এই অশিক্ষাই ইচ্ছা কৰিসে কিয়ানি চক্ষণমণ্ডী হ'ব নাৰে
তাওৰ উত্তীৰ্ণে লালো লালো জোৱা তৈ পৰিব।

ଅପିତାବ ମୁଦ୍ରାରେ ମୁଦ୍ରାରେ ହୋଇ ଗଲନି ମୁଦ୍ରାରେ ଲାଙ୍ଘ କରିଛି
ଆକ ପ୍ରଯୋଜିକାର ସୃଷ୍ଟି ଏବଂ କଥାଟୋ କେ ଦିବାଇ ତାଳ ହବ ବୁନ୍ଦ
ଠେର — “ଏ...” ବୁଲି କେ ଆକେ ଢାଇବ ଧାଇଲେ । ମୁଦ୍ରାର ହାତ
ଦ୍ୱାରା କାବାର କମତା ଅପିତାବ ଶେବ ହେ ଆଖିଲ । ଡିଚାର ରାବି ଝାଇ
ଦାଇ ବାବଟେ ଘଲାଳ । ମୁଦ୍ରାର ତାହିନ ହାତର ଲାଙ୍ଘ ହାବି ଧାଇ କାହିଁ—
“ତମ ଗୋବା । ତମି ତୈ ବସ ଉପରେଲା କବା । କିନ୍ତୁ ତମର ଆପଣି

କେବଳ ନାମ୍ବୁ ବୁଦ୍ଧି ସର୍ବତ୍ରେ ଶପନ୍ତ ଏହି ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଜାରିବି ।

“ଏହି ଏକେ ଶଗନ ମାଧ୍ୟମ ଆକ୍ରମଣ ପାରୀଛି କଥା ତମାଙ୍କ
ମେଲେ କୋଣେ ଇହା ନାହିଁ” ସୁଲି ତାରେ ଡାକ୍ତରମାନ ଏକଦାରମେ ଯଜ୍ଞ
କରିଲେ।

“ଶ୍ରୀ ଅକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପଦମ ମାଲାଟେ ସାବ୍ଦ କିମ୍ବା କଥାଟୋ କୁଳକ
ନବା। ତି କି ତାରି ମୋହ ବିଷବେ” ଯୁଗ କୈ ପୂର୍ବ ପ୍ରାଚୀ ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍
ହାତି ଲାଜେ। କଥାଟୋ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କରିବିଲେ ଯୁଗମେ ଅଧିକ ସମ୍ଭବ ଲାଜେ

“କଣ ! ଦୀପରେ ଲୋକ ଆଶାନ୍ତର ମହା ଆଜ୍ଞା ମହା ।

অপিটাই পেন্সোর্টি কই থকিব। তাত যদি ধাকাতে হচ্ছে অবস্থাৰ পৰিশোলটোকে পাইছিলো। কৱন হোৱালী কলেজত পড়া। পোহাৰ বাবুৰ মৃত্যু আছিল। যদি মৃত্যুৰ স্বত্ত্ব বিন ট্ৰৈ কই আছে। আমৰ লিভাজে কৱৰ হোৱালীৰ বন্ধুত্বত: খিদে প্ৰিয়া-ব্যক্তকে কৰা কৈ আছিল। তাৰ ধাকাতে অবস্থাৰ আগমন পৰিশোলি “সেই জীবন খেল, জীবন কোৱেতে লিখা মানুষজন কিমন হেতুতাৰ লিখিব চান্দোনি।” “মই অথবিকে পৰা মন কা আয়া।” কৱন একনীচে ক'লে। “ভেট যোৰ শাশৰ কলে হোঁ। মন কৰে থক।” কৱন হোৱালীয়ে কোৱা পৰিশোলি “স্থান? তোৰ মূল হোৱ নাইতো।” আকী কোনোৱা একেৰ ধৰ। “মই হোৱ অ।” সেৱা মূল আছিল। “মুকুলে সেৱা কই হাইতো। যদি এক অনুভূতি অনুভূতি শৰীৰত অনুভূতিলো।

ଅଣିତା, ଏହିଟେ ସ୍ୟାନଟ କ'ଥ ଦୋରାବୋ କ'ଥ ପରି ଆହିଲ
ମେଇ ଶିଖିଲା । ଏତିଜା ମେଇ ଲାଜ ଲାଗିଲେ କଥାଟେ ଚବିଲା । କିନ୍ତୁ
ମେଇ ମୁଁଠେତ୍ତ ମୋର ଗାଲ-ମୂଳ୍ୟ ବକ୍ତା ପରିଚିଲ କିମ୍ବା ଲାଜକୁରୀରା ମୋର
ଲାଜର ମରେ । ଯାଇ ଉଠି ଫେରିଯା ବିଜମ ପାରେ ସିରମ ତିରିବୁଲେ
ଉଠି ମୁଁମୋରିଛି ଲୋକ କବି ହାତ ଧୂଳ ଦୈଶ୍ୟ । ଆହିବଳ ମମରେ
ସିଇଟାଲ ଚାଇଛେ । ତାବେ କେଇନ୍ତିମାନେ ଡେତିଯାଏ ମୋତେ ତାହା
ଏକ ମେଇ ମହିମାନ୍ତ ମନେରେ ପରାଇ ଆହିଲୋ ।” ମୁଁମୁଳେ
ମିଳିଲିକେ ଉଶର ଉଠି କଲେ—“ପିଛନିମନର ପରାଇ ମୋ
ଜଗିବଳ କୁଳ ଆହାର ?” ମୁଁମୁଳେ ଏକବେଳେ କଥାଖିଲି କୈ ଅନିତା
ମୁଁଖରେ ଚାଲେ । ଅଣିତା ମୋରକବାବେ ବହି ଆହିଲ । ତାହିଁ ତାବିରିଟି
ତୋଷ କଲିଲେ—ଇଉନିଭାବରିଟିତ ଲଚା ଏକଙ୍କ ଲାଜର ତାହିଁ
ବିବହେ କଥା ଶାବିଛେ । “ମେଇମେଳ ଚାନ୍ଦନାନ ।” “ବିଜା ହେ
ମେଲ ଲାଗିଛେ ।” “ନହ୍ୟ, ଅଳପ ବରମ ହୈଛେ ।” “ତିମି
ମାନ ?” “ଆରାଟିମ ?” “ଶିଳ ?”

ଅଣିଆ ହୋଇ ପେନ ହେ କହି ମୁନ୍ଦର ମୁଖଟିଲେ ଚାଲେ । ଏ ପିତୃ ଉତ୍ସାହିତ ହେ କଲେ— “କାହିଁଲେବ ଗବ ଆବି ଦୂର ଜଳିଷ୍ଟନ ଯାମ । ବେଳୋର । ବୋଦାର ଇହା ନାହିଁ ଯାଦି ନାହାରା । ତିଥି ଯାଏଇ ॥

REF ID:

নির্মলপ্রভা বৰদলৈ : এটি অবিনাশী প্রতিভা

ବିନୀତା ଡେକା

ନିରମଳାରେ ବସନ୍ତମୁଖ ଦୂର ନାଗକାରର ଡିପେଲେ କାହାର ଡିକ୍ଷାତ ।
ତେଣୁ କାହାର ପାଠ, ଶୈତି-ନାମ ତଥା ନୃତ୍ୟଚିନ୍ତାରେ ଅନ୍ଧମୀରା
ନାହିଁଏବଂ ବିଶ୍ୱାସରେ ଚଢ଼ିବି କାହିଁ ହେଁ । ଶୈତି-ନାମର ଡିକ୍ଷାତ
ପ୍ରିଣ୍ଟି, ମେଡିଆ, ପ୍ରତଳା ନାମ, ବିବର କିମ୍ବିନ ପାଠ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମ । କାହା-
ମାତ୍ରକ ଡିକ୍ଷାତ ଯେବୁନ୍ତ, ଫୁଲ କୌଣସି, ମେଘବାଜାର ପ୍ରଧାନ । ୧୯୭୧
ଜନତ ଆମରୀର ଶିଳ୍ପ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୋହିତର ନିରମଳାର ବସନ୍ତମୁଖେ
ତେବେବେ ଡିଲିଟିଲ ଶିଳ୍ପ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଶିଳ୍ପ ଯିବା । (୧୯୯୯) ନାମର ଶିଳ୍ପ
ପୂର୍ବିଧ ପୂର୍ବଦୂତ ହାତ । ୧୯୭୨ ଜନ ଆକ୍ରମକ ୧୯୮୨ ଜନତ ତେବେବେ ଅନ୍ଧମୀ
ନାହିଁଏ ବୀତା ଜାତ କାବେ । ୧୯୮୩ ଜନତ ତେବେବେ କାନ୍ଦା ଛା
“ଶୂର୍ମିତ ଶିଳ୍ପ” ଆକ୍ରମକ “ଭାବୁକ ଯାମେ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଏକାକ୍ରମି ବୀତା ଲା
କାବେ । ୧୯୯୫ ଜନତ ତେବେବେ ଅନ୍ଧମ ନାକ୍ଷତ୍ର ସବ୍ୟାକ୍ରମ ନରବର
ଉପାଧି ପୂର୍ବମୁକ୍ତ କାବେ ।

ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ ଚାଲିଛନ୍ତି ତଥାଧାନମତ ଯାଇ ଏ ପାଇଁ କରେ; ଲକ୍ଷଣୀ କାଳିତ ତଥାତିର ସମ୍ବିଳିକା ହୋଇଥିବା କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର ପରି ସମ୍ପଦିତ ପାଇବାକୁ ଉପରେ ହୁଏ। ନିର୍ମିଳଗ୍ରାହୀ ବନାଇଲେମେ ୧୯୭୨ ମେସତ ନି ପ୍ରିମ୍‌ଟେଲ୍ ଯବ ଡେଜାବ ଇନ ଆରାଖିଲ ପାରେଟି ଲିବରାଟନ ଡର୍କରେଟ ହିଁ ଲାଭ କରେ। ନିର୍ମିଳଗ୍ରାହୀ ସକଳିନେ ଲିଖିତ ଆକ୍ଷମକାନ ଅନ୍ତରୀରୀ ପାଇତାତ ନିର୍ମିତକାରେ ଗମନାରୀ। ତେଣୁ କରନ କରି କମ ଘରିବଦୀ ବା, ସମୀକ୍ଷେ, ଲିଖିତ ପାଇଁ ବିନ, କମାନ ଏବିନ, ଶବ୍ଦ ଇଶାରେ ଶବ୍ଦ ଲିଖାଯେ, ଅନ୍ତରାଖ ଇଟାଲି କବିତା ପୁଣିଯେ ପାଠକର ମୟାନଙ୍କ ଲାଭ କରିଛି। ସୃତିଶୀଳ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ଫେରତ ନିର୍ମିଳଗ୍ରାହୀ ସକଳିନେ ଏକମାତ୍ର ଉପର୍ଯ୍ୟାମ 'ଜାଗପଦ' ଅନ୍ତରାଖ ଫେରତ କୁଟିଲ ପାଇୟିଲି କାହିଁ ଏବଂ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଉପର୍ଯ୍ୟାମ। ଅମ କାହିଁଲା ଲିବରାଟନ ଟିପ୍ପଣୀ ଏବଂ ତୈରୀକୁଳ ମେଲ ଜାପାନ' ତେଣୁ ଅନ୍ତରାଖ କରନା ହାତ ଅଭିଭାବିତ ସୃତିଶୀଳ ସାହିତ୍ୟର କମ ପାଇଛେ। ଶିତର ଯମଳା ଗୀତ, ଦେଖିଲ ନାଟିକ ଆଖିବେ ତେରୁ ଅନ୍ତରାଖ ପିତ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ସବଧିନି ଆମଦାନୀରାବ ଲାଗାଏ ଏକାଳର ବାତିଲ କାକତ 'ନାହିଁ ଅନ୍ତରାଖ' ଥ ଯୋକୀଏ ନାମର ଶିତମାତ୍ର ନିର୍ମାଣକିମ୍ବା ଅନ୍ତରାଖ ବାଲ କରନା ଲିଖିଛି। ଶିତ ପ୍ରାଣର ମାରତ ତେରୁ ଆହି ମୀଳ ବିହିମେତ୍ ନାମେ ଜାଗାଇଥାଏ।

শব্দটোত মজন, শব্দটোত পোহুব
শব্দটোত সকলেন গান
তোমাব হয়তো মৃত্যু হৈছে,
মৌখ কাৰণে এই শব্দটোতেই মৃত্যু।

কাজিরঞ্জ অভয়াবণ্ণত ভয়াবহ আবেলিটো

সেবিকা দাস
চুরুটী প্রবীজা, মুখ্য বিভাগ

কাজিরঞ্জ অভয়াবণ্ণত পুরুষী বিষয়াত: অকল অসমে এই বাস্তুর অভয়াবণ্ণত পুরুষী বিষয়ে অভয়াবণ্ণত করিবলৈ সেই প্রাকৃতিক সৌন্দর্য উপভোগ করব হৈশো বল বিষ নোংৰে। ইন্দো-আমেরিক, আফ্রিকান আৰি ইউৱেলৰ অভয়াবণ্ণত পুরুষী বিষ কৰিবলৈ কাজিরঞ্জ আৰি ইৱেৰ অনুমোদন পুৰুষী বিষ কৰিবলৈ আৰি একেৰো পুৰুষী পুৰুষী বিষ কৰিবলৈ।

এই বছৰ ভাস্তুৰী আৰু প্ৰথম সন্ধানতে আৰাম পৰিবালটোৱে সামত এটা মাঝেৰী পৰিবাল লৈ কৰিবলৈ আৰু সেই অভয়াবণ্ণত প্রাকৃতিক সৌন্দৰ্য উপভোগ কৰিব কাৰণে বৰপৰি দেশে। কাজিরঞ্জ এশীয়ীয়া গৰু পুৰুষী বিষাত। বাস্তুৰ পুৰুষীত গুৰু ভৱন-ভবিতৰ বিষে আৰু পুৰুষ আৰু আৰি। কোৱা পুৰুষীলৈ চূৰা কো আৰু কৈবল্য আৰু পৰ কো কোহু কৰণ পৰিবৰ্ত কো বৰষুই আৰোকৈ। আৰি সকলোৰে বাতিশুৰা ন-বান কৰাত এখন টুচু পুৰুষে আৰাম যাবা আৰু কৰিবলৈ। আৰেলি ৰ মান বানাত আৰি কাজিৰঞ্জ পোলেট। কিন্তু টুচু হোৱা কাৰণে আৰু অসম চৰকাৰৰ আৰু পৰিবালত আক্ৰিয়ালৈ আৰাম সুযোগ পেৰে আৰোৱা। সেয়েহে শাল্পৰ নমৰ এখন হোটেলতে বকা-কোৱাৰ বস্তুৰ কৰি রাখে। কোৱাৰ নিম কাৰণ একাপ একাপ পৰম চাহ আই লৈ আৰি এন্দোৱে এপেক উদানৰ আশে-পাশে পুৰুষীলৈ রাখে।

সেবিকা লাগিছেই: জীৱ-কল্পনাৰে নিজৰ নিজৰ বছৰে বছৰ সৰক হৈছে। কেইটোমৰ পোৱালি হাতী, গুঁড়, গাঁথি, হলী অবিষে বিষ আছে। ভৱতত বছৰ বৰ্ষায়ালৈ আৰাম ভাট দেহি সৰষ নৰ্পতীলৈ কাটে। সেইবিনি সৰষ হৈলো বো। পেনি আছিবো পাৰে। আবিষে সন্মত লৰু-ছোৱালী এক কাৰণে দেহি সৰষ নৰৈ তেওঢেৰৰ কৰাতে অসমক হৈছিল।

বিছুলি বাতিশুৰা প্ৰাপ কোৱাল বছৰত আৰি সবু হৈলো। হোটেলত বছৰ বাস্তুৰ নৰ্পতীলৈ কাটলৈ বিষু সৰকৰ বস্তুৰ। হাতীত উঠি নমৰ সকলৰ বীৰ-জৰু বছৰ পৰ কো কো পৰিবৰ্ত কৈকে ভাবিবে। হাতী পুৰুষ সৰু হাতী আৰি আৰাম ওচৰতে বিষ দিলৈ। একেলো হাতী হাতীত আৰু আৰাম ওচৰতে আৰি একেলো হাতীতে আৰাম সন্ধানত অসম আৰু পুৰুষীক পিছিবে।

বিষাতৰ কৰাতে একা এজন স্বৰ সোকলীয়ে আৰাম কৰ দেখা নাপৰ বুলি ইতিমধ্যে কৈবল্য দিবে। অহেয় দেখা দেখা কৰিবলৈ আৰু-বীৰ-জৰু বৰ কৰি আৰা কাৰণে লাতীন পৰ তুলিব কৰাতে সৰ্বীতে জৰুৰত সোৱাই বাবে।

বছৰ-খন্দত দেখা ল-বাজারৰ বুলনৰান পুৰুষ উল্লুৰা বিষু আৰিল। পাটীন অকলৰ বাজোৰে বৈ দেখা দৰী এটী পাথৰত এটা প্ৰাকৃত হাতীয়ে পুৰুষী বৰি দেখা দেখি ল-বাজারেৰীজনে আৰু পথে বিবিলৰ পৰি বিষু। সন্মত দেখা গৰুৰূপৰ পুৰুষ খা উতিহি আৰু কৈকিল যদিহে হাতীৰ আকে দেখি আহে তেৰে একে কৰিব দোৱাবে। ভাবত দেখি সহা তাত নামাকি পৰি আহিলো। ইয়াতে আৰাম বিটো অখণ্ট ঘনি পুৰুষীলৈ আকে নোৱাবে।

বেলিটো পাহাৰৰ দিশৰে টুপিক পুৰুষ মাবিলৈ পেতিহাত কিছু সহা লাভী। এখ এখ পুৰুষীবিষ ধাকে কৈকে সুৰি বজুৰু উল্লুতাপিলি জাপি দিবে। বশেৰ-বেশেৰে পথটোৱে আৰাম পাটীৰী আগবংশীল ধৰিবে। পিছে পিছে সেই বেশেৰখন। সন্মৰণৰ বাস্তু, হাতীৰ আৰু পাথৰত অকলৰ সাপ, কৰীৰা গৰাবি, নানাবৰণৰ ভাই-বিভিত্তি, কৰীৰা গৰ-বৰ, কৰুকুলু, ভাইশতি শৰীৰ বৰি ধৰা হলিবা আৰি চাই নমৰ সাধৰণত দেখা দেন লাগিব। এটা নানু কৰা কাৰণপৰা আৰি আট বালুকে কাৰ্যীলৈ আৰু কৰিবে। দেছ বৰ-কল্পন। দেহি পিষ্পত দৰী চৰাব নোৱাবে। এটা প্ৰকাত সাড়ে বয়সে বছৰত দেখি বৰ জৰু, কেবুলি এটী কৰাত দিব দিব নিম আৰিল। পুৰুষীৰ গুড়টো দেখি ভালোই লাগিব। কিন্তু দেখিবা আৰাম পাটীৰীখন আৰু কাৰণে

পুৰুষী বিষাত কাজিৰঞ্জৰ বাহিৰ দিনৰ পৰীক্ষেতে জৰুৰীয়া। অখণ্টে সাম নিমেও কাজিৰঞ্জৰ সেই ভালু কৰুৰুৰু সন্মৰণে পুৰুষ পেতিহাত পৰিবেলি দেখিব। অসম বৰ কাড়ি। আৰ পাইলু বছৰত আৰি সিলেৰুৰ অক্ষিয়ে কৰুৰু হৈলো।

মহাপ্লাকৰ বাপী

- কৃতকাৰিতাৰ ইহশ কৰিবা একল ভজ্যালুকৰ দৰ, কিন্তু বিষুৰূপ ইহশ কৰিবা একল পুৰুষীৰ দৰ। — কৃতকৰিতা
- একল দেখা দানুহে দিব দেখা উপদেশতাৰক একল ভাল মানুহে দিব দেখা উপদেশ দেহি পিষ্পতক। — কৰু কুইজেলিৰেন
- কেলো মানুহক তেৰে মাধ্যমিক অচৰণৰ পুৰুষ কৃতিবাৰ আৰু সিলোই সিলোই। তেৰে কুপদৰে তথ্যাই — সোখন পৰিবহন দিব
- জীৱন পুৰুষী হাতিবে, বছৰ পুৰুষী কৰিবে। — সকলৰ পীৰুৰী

সংজোহক : অধিবা দাস, চাকত ১২ বৰ

বর্তমান ভগ্নপ্রায় শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থা, অসমীয়া সমাজ আৰু নৈতিক মূল্যবোধ

विनीता वर्षम्

শিক্ষা হল জাতির মুক্তিপথ। শিক্ষা অবিহুন হলো
জাতির বিজয় করারই সুরিয়ের নেতৃত্ব। জাতির জগতের একমাত্র
কোষ্টিকশ হল শিক্ষা। কিন্তু ক্ষমতাপূর্ণ শিক্ষা কি? কোনো
অনুসন্ধি নয়। কেবল পুরুষের বিচার অনুসন্ধি শিক্ষা হবে
না বেশো? তেওঁকে কোনো অনুসন্ধি নয়। কোনো কোনো দিক্ষা শিক্ষা
হবে নথিক জাতো পরিচে তাক আপি বাস্তব জীবনত জাতো
নয়ো। জাতোক অর্থ শিক্ষা হল জাতিজীবন সংরক্ষণ।

শক্তিশাল দৃষ্টিয়ে হলো সহজেই বুলু। আরিব দূরাত বাস করা
যদ্যপি নিজেকে সজ্ঞা দূরি দারী করে— কালো কেন্দ্ৰস্থানকে আবিষ
যুক্ত পথে গৱেষণা পৰিবেশন কৰা, হাই-কলৈচারে ঘূৰি ঘূৰি চৌৰাহা-
জৰুৰি কৈতো যোৰু যোৰু অসম নহয়। আরিব যানুহু হলো নিজেৰ
পথে পৰিবেশন কৰা সজ্ঞা দারী। অসমো যদি কথা সকলোৱে
জানো যে অসমৰ শিক্ষা বাবুজা বাবুজন বাবুজায় আছোৱা। আনুমতি
শিক্ষা বাবুজাই যে আমাত অক্ষৰকৰি বিশ্বেলৈ কঢ়ি দেশুকৰি নিহে
জাত নিম্নোক্তে ক'ব পালি। এতি যাবো শিক্ষা হোৱে নড়ুন নড়ুন
শিক্ষার্থীতি প্ৰদৰেন ফলত পৰিবৰ্তনকাৰী হাত-কালীনকলন
নোন্দায়াত যাবাত জড়াইয়ে। এবে অসমোৱৰ শিক্ষা প্ৰজল কৰি
কৰি অসমো জীৱিকৰ কৰিব পৰিব নি।

সময় সুলভ হৈ আছিব। পরিবর্তনেই হৈব মনৰ সহজ।
অসমীয়া সমাজলৈ পরিবর্তন নাই আছিব। বিষ্ণু অসমীয়া
জাতিৰ সহাব কথা ইতিহাস পাঠত সোণালী আগ্ৰহেৰ
পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষ কথা দৈছিল তাৰ পিলৰীতে পৰ্যাপ্ত অসমীয়া জাতি
সহাব সুজুল চিঠিক হৈ আসে হৈ বোৱা উপকৰণ হৈব। আমি
আমাৰ জাতত সহি হোৱা অবিভুত অভ্যন্তৰীন আমাৰ অসমীয়া
জ্ঞ লব এনে এক নথপ্ৰকাশ দিয়ে নাশ কৰিব বৰ্তমান
অচৰকাৰক। বিষ্ণু এটিকা আৰু সহাব নাই কাৰণেলালী বাট তোৰাব।
আমাৰ মূলিৰ পথত আমি নিজেই বাট তুলি পোৰাৰ কঢ়িয়াই আমি
উজ্জলৰ লাভিৰ আমাৰ অসমীয়া জাতিক। সুভ্ৰিত্যত নিব লাভিৰ
নহ প্ৰকৃতক— তেও়িয়াহে তেও়িলোকে গৌৰবলোধ কৰিব আমি
অসমীয়া বুলি। □

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- (৩) পুরি নেশনাল কল্যাণ বাবে অসমীয়া নথিবিদ্যা আৰু মি. শহিদুল কাতো অহৗকোৱা নথিবিদ্যা। — জোড়াপ কৰীত
 (৪) প্ৰশংসন মিজিব উপৰত শৰ্ষা আৰু বিদ্যুৎ বৰ্ণনা সহিত, হেতুজোহে কাৰণ প্ৰতি শৰ্ষা আৰু বিদ্যুৎ বাধিব পাবিব। — চৰী বিদ্যুৎসম্ব

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পাচলির বাগিচা আৰু একোখন খণ্ডুদু

পরিধীতা শহীদীয়া
জনতা, অসমীয়া বিজ্ঞাপ

योके अस्तित्वालि इत्तिह नाम द्रै तेष्व जना कि।
 'वेष्टन का भट्ठा'।

काकोटेवण्ड । सेउडो इंग्लिश नवाच हिन्दीमधे ?

ବେଳେନୀ ୧ ଏହି କିମା ଏହି କାଲେଟ୍ ହଲ ଲିଯା । ମାନୁଷବୋବେ ମେଦେନ
ଆଜିକାଳି ମାତ୍ରକ କଥା ଶୁଣି କାହା, ମାତ୍ର କିମା କେତେବେ
ଦେଖି ? ଏହି କେମିଳି ହିର୍ମାତୋକେ ଇଂଲିଶ କଲିଯା, ଏକେଇ
କଥା ନାହା ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ ।

ଶିଳ୍ପାଜ୍ଞ କଲବେ ନୀଳ, ଇହାଙ୍କେ ଯେ ଆମ ଦେଖିଛୁ ମେହିଁ। କିମ୍ବା
ନାହିଁ କାହିଁ ନାହିଁ କେବଳ ମାନୁଷର ପରିଚିତିର ପାଇଁ ଥାଏ, ଆମ
ଯଥର ପାଇଁ, ତାମ ସବୁ ନିର୍ଭାବ କରୁ ନାହିଁ ଆମ ଆଜିକାଳି
ମୋର ଲଗଭ ତଥା ଦୂରୀତେ ସମା ନାହିଁ ତାବୁ।

বিলাহী : এক ভাস্তু, যের বাহারটাটো মানুষে ছুই বল ভাল
পাই আকো। তোম কসে ক্ষেত্র লিখি ধাকিলে যোক ইহান
নিম্নের্হাতেন নেও আৰু তই জনেন যোক বেৱা পাৰ ?
তোকেৰ মেলেন মই ঘষেকে বার্তা লগত দেয়েই বাৰ ?
যেনে— চালাও পাতি, কেটুৰূপ প্ৰিচ চালাও আৰু তিবেৰ
চিকেন পাতি পোকেৰোজি দেখেন নিপৰেই।

ଶିଳ୍ପିଙ୍କ : ତାଇ କିମ୍ବା ଯୋଗ ଅକଳେ ନିର୍ବିକିଳି ମେହି ତିଥିର ଆକାଶରଙ୍କେ ଲାଗି ଲୈ ଦାର ଦେଖୋନ୍ତି ମେହି ମୁଦୀକ ଯେ ଏକବରାଣ ବେଳିଲି ଯାଏ ନାହାନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ ।

বিলাহী : নামায় নথে জাবলিং। ইই তোকাকেই ভাল শাৰ।
কিন্তু কিছুমান পরিস্থিতিত ক্ষেপণা পিলাবৰ কাবে সিঁহৈক
দুটোক বিব লাগ হয় দগত। তোক-মোক অনুহে আৰলে
শাম নথেনি নথে ক্ষেপণা।

ପଟଳ ୧ ଫୁଲେ ଦେଖେ ଦେଖେ ଚୌନା, ଫୁଲେ ଦେଖେ କରିବେ ଜାମନା।

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ଶତମାନ ପରିବାରକୁ କାଳି କରି ଦେଇଲେ

ଅକ୍ଷାତ୍, ଏକିପ୍ରୟାବ,

ପ୍ରକାଶକ
ନାମ

ମିଳନ ଶୀଘ୍ର କାବ୍ୟ ମୁଦ୍ରଣ ବାଜେ

नर्सींठा कलिठा

सिला (Chemistry) आणि अंक (Mathematics)

ପ୍ରୀଟାରମ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିରେ ଆମୀନାକ ବିଷୟରେ ଯେହ ଅଛି ।
କିମ୍ବା ଏଥିର ସାଥେ ଯେଉଁ ଲୋକଗତିର ବିଷୟ କିମ୍ବା, ଉଚ୍ଚତରେ
କିମ୍ବା ଏଥିର ସାଥେ ଯେଉଁ ଲୋକଗତିର ବିଷୟ କିମ୍ବା, ଉଚ୍ଚତରେ
କିମ୍ବା ଏଥିର ସାଥେ ଯେଉଁ ଲୋକଗତିର ବିଷୟ କିମ୍ବା, ଉଚ୍ଚତରେ
କିମ୍ବା ଏଥିର ସାଥେ ଯେଉଁ ଲୋକଗତିର ବିଷୟ କିମ୍ବା, ଉଚ୍ଚତରେ

ଅକ୍ଷୁ ପୂର୍ବତା ଲାଗେନ୍ଦ୍ରା ମିଶନ୍ ଆଲୋକନାନ୍ତ ପ୍ରେସ୍ରେସ୍ ମାର୍ଗରେ
ପରମ ଲାଗେନ୍ଦ୍ରା ଥିଲାମ୍ବା ମିଶନ୍ ଆଲୋକନାନ୍ତ ପ୍ରେସ୍ରେସ୍ ଲା
ପ୍ରେସ୍ରେସ୍ ଚମରିଟ ହୁଏ ଥିଲା ।

ପାଇଁଲାଣି ଚକ୍ର ତୈଳୀ ଲେଖନ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାରେ

বৰিল শুনিল “ভাৰতী। পানিটা কোনো দেশৰ পৰিৱে
চাৰ গৰাই— ‘ভাৰতী কোনো?’ কৈলি তিবি, চাৰ
ফুটিৰ বৰা।” সৰীল উঠল।

জীবনৰ এক নতুন অধ্যায়

ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣ ପାତ୍ର
ମହାଭାଗିତା

卷八

काल्पना शर्मा

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ପ୍ରମାଣିତ କାନ୍ଦିଲ

କବ୍ୟ ନିମ୍ନଦେଶ ଖାତ୍ର । କେବଳ ଜୀବନର ସମ୍ପଦ କାହାର ଦ୍ୱାରା ଯାଇବାକୁ
ଗୋଟିଏ ଧାରା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ଉତ୍ସବ ହେଲା କବ୍ୟ ଦେଖାଯାଇଥାଏ ।

ଏହି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବରେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

- लैंडो वाला ने बहस नहीं करा चाहा था
- रियल एसे लोगों को देखा नहीं। लैंडो
- अमर जीने लैंडो नहीं। लैंडो जीने लैंडो

लाला जे कीरियां पूर्ण वस्त्रालय लेती थीं वह वस्त्रालय रख रख रही थीं। लोटा निमां शुरू निमां निमां, अब उन्हें दूर कीरियां नहीं होती थीं वह उन्हें दूर कीरियां नहीं होती थीं। लोटा निमां शुरू निमां निमां, अब उन्हें दूर कीरियां नहीं होती थीं वह उन्हें दूर कीरियां नहीं होती थीं। लोटा निमां शुरू निमां निमां, अब उन्हें दूर कीरियां नहीं होती थीं वह उन्हें दूर कीरियां नहीं होती थीं। लोटा निमां शुरू निमां निमां, अब उन्हें दूर कीरियां नहीं होती थीं वह उन्हें दूर कीरियां नहीं होती थीं।

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ગૃહિણી

સુર્ય શાળ
નારોંગ લાદ રા

ને મન નાળાંત ગાર કાર
જીવિતનિંદા હા (ગોચરાદી એચિની)

નેથે જીવ આ કાળાંદી
નેન દીકર જાઓ નું કર
કર કાઢ મુખ દૂરીની।

ની કુદ ગાંઠની લાલાંદી
ના કાર કરીય તો કારની

નોંધન નાર નાર કરી દુરીની
નોંધ નાર કોણન કોણન

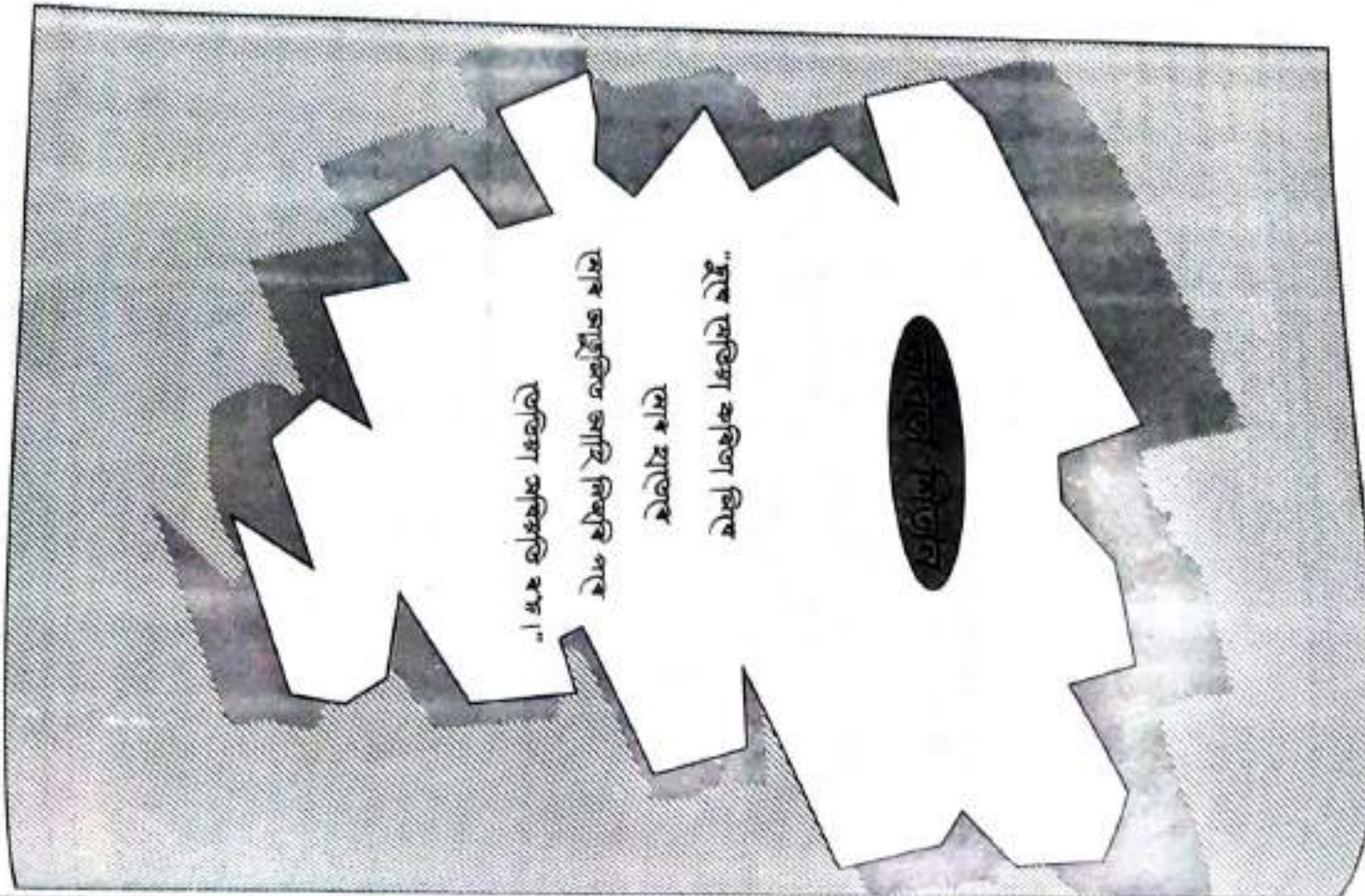
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દુરીન નીચાર દુરીન નેન કીસ
કર કુદ કુદ મફતાંદી।

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સ્નોવાર્લો



"દૂરે દૂરે એચિના કબિલ વિષ
અને થાણેદુન

એચિના અચિની કાંદા !"

અભિકૌણે એટિ કબિલ

નારોંગ નોંધ
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पुनर्जीवन कविता

अल्पज्ञान - देखत वाला

संकार्ष (प्रथम)

उत्तमतर लेजे भूमि रहा का जैसा नामि
यद्युम बासवतार आजिन, निकिनकृष्ण एहु भूमि जा ठेकि
(लगेत रहा) शाम दूँ पूँ की नामि
भूमि निर्गतमध्य शामिन, रहु मूँ भूमि
आज एहा त आज उत्तम रहा जे ते भूमि
उत्तम निर्गतमध्य निर्मि निर्मि निर्मि लेजे आजिन।

प्रेषिद्धि (लघुत्तिका)

उत्तम यातान ऐ गृष्णिकृष्ण
नमामि लाल नलान,

नमामित ते यान
नमामि कोणाट,
कौनित योगि यान।
यामि गर्वत ते गर्विना
उत्तमित तातित यातिनि नान।

विषय (अन्तम)

उत्तम बाटि निष्ठ निर्मित
बाटित बाटि निष्ठ निर्मित निष्ठ

मूँ दूँ चाह चाह चाह चाह
यां भूमितिना एहा नूर
शामुमान (न्यूनाचाल छुपि लोगि
होरत्तम निर्मित ते आजि लोजे चाहान।

मध्यम

उत्तम यातान ऐ गृष्णिकृष्ण

यातान नूनी रे उत्तम यातान

उत्तम यातान निष्ठ निर्मित
उत्तम यातान निष्ठ निर्मित

काव्यिका

नृगाई योवा अम्बडाल

निर्मिति वक्ता

वधुत्त

जामाल यात

जामाल यात

जामाल याती येत नामान
नामान याती येत नामान

ବ୍ରଦ୍ଧ ବାକୀ

ଅନ୍ତିମ ପାଇ
ଜୀବନ ଲାଭ କର

ପୁରୁଷଙ୍କ କାହିଁ
କରିବାର କାହିଁ କରିବ
କାହା କାହିଁ
କରିବାର କାହିଁ ।

କାହା କାହିଁ
କରିବାର କାହିଁ ।

ପ୍ରଦିତ କୁରୁତେ
ପା ଶୁଣି କାହିଁ କରିବ
କରିବାର କାହିଁ ।

କାହା କାହିଁ
କରିବାର କାହିଁ ।

ତିନିବ ମାର୍ତ୍ତ

ବାରଦଳ ଦିନ
ଛି ଯା ଏହି

ତିନିବ କାହିଁ କରିବ କାହିଁ ଆଶ୍ରମ ନରମ—

ତିନିବ କାହିଁ କରିବ କାହିଁ ଆଶ୍ରମ ରା—

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ତିନିବ କାହିଁ କରିବ କାହିଁ ଆଶ୍ରମ ରା—

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English Section

Read nor to contradict and confute;
nor to believe and waive for granted;
nor to find talk and discourse; but
to weigh and consider.

— Francis Bacon

DREAMS OF PARUL

Mukta Purkayastha
Lecturer, Deptt. of English

What am I to write of a village when I know nothing in detail about it. Even though I have been born within the shackles of urban chain, any mind forces me again and again to pen down a few lines describing a village. Its life and living, which is almost unseen and unknown by many. With the word 'village' a picture reflects in everyone's mind of tall and shady trees, a big village pond, many huts and cottages and few obscure, unlettered people leading a life far away from the civilized and scientific way of living.

Here description of a village will not draw my readers' interest, and therefore I remember a story which centers round a family of 'Roy Bahadurs', the Zamindars who years before were the head of a village, 'Rishchintipur'. But with the death of the ancestral figures of the house, the new generation comprising of only the two brothers had planned to settle down in the over crowded city of Kolkata, leaving back the old building (the so-called Haweli) to be looked after by an elderly Parun da, the man who have been serving since our oldest Roy Bahadur's reign. The elder son Mr. Subro Roy Bahadur is a professor of History in a local college and the younger of the two was still a student at the university.

When the world had already stepped in to the 21st century, our Subro da was still lagging behind years back. With his usual dress of white dhoti and kurta, he sets out for his daily classes with a stick in his hand and big fat glasses to cover his eyes. This man besides

his mother and grand mother, never thought of talking to any female folk of our society. Isolated and secluded were his days and when his other friends have already got married, marriage was a big question for him which can never be dream or solved.

On the other hand the twin brothers had a common friend Vinod Babu who was always eager and thoughtful of making Subro settle down in a family. Constant thoughts made him make a plan of visiting his only Brigadier Uncle, Phani Bushan Dutta who have been a widower and was then a sole authority of his house having his four nieces and one nephew. Parul the eldest of the girls was well mannered, educated and most sophisticated in her looks compared to others. Brought up among the chaos and confusion of city life she always longed to lead a solitary life in any of the villages. Thus when everything was going on fine, our Vinod Babu came up with a proposal of tying a nuptial knot of our Subro da with Parul. But before any arrangements were to be made our Subro da wanted his would-be wife to know about his mother's last wishes to be fulfilled, of staying in the old ancestral village house, performing the traditional rituals and customs of a typical 'Bengali' Bathur'. This was agreed to and on an auspicious day marriage was held in the most grand way.

Thus two days after the wedding, Parul along with her husband reached the village, for which only means of communication was the bullock cart or to cross the river by a

boat. Unexpected response was met by Pauline, reaching there, from both elders and younger villagers. No one was happy to greet a urban girl who according to them would never be able to fulfill the village norms. Even the eldest of the village gave a disgruntled look on to Pauline, who by then was well adjusted to her new house and locality. Pauline knew that it would be her utmost suffering to be alone, when her husband will be working in the far city. Pauline was by them very eager to make friends with the ladies of the village.

Pauline could find the village pond and its surrounding the meeting place of the most orthodox, uneducated village women, who showed no signs ever to stretch our their helping hands. She felt lonely both inside and outside the house for the hostile attitude showed by me village and an exception to it were the two young girls who gradually became quite friendly to Pauline. Thus she thought of bringing some changes and for this she was thankful to the young girl. While Pauline was quite well and happy with her household, one day one of the young girls came with a news that there was someone coming to select her for marriage, but the bride groom wanted to the village the girl to be able to write her own name. This was shocking for the girl, but

Pauline was expecting and soon was shifted to Kolkata as the village was running scarce of doctor and medicines. But destiny played her part and Pauline died during delivery giving birth to a girl. Even though she was no more in the village was changed in many respects and everyone was thankful to the lady and her husband, Professor Subroto Roy Bahadur. The rustics were shown in many ways the right way of living.

Thus if each one of us try to be Pauline in some or the other way, there will be no barrier left between the urban and rural areas of life. No one will live under the poverty line, but acquire some knowledge of a better living today, tomorrow and always. □

"Smile"

Human beings love to live together. They want to make friends. For making friends it is necessary that we should always be helping nature. Children come to school and college for different families. They are strangers. It is only a cheerful smile that brings them close.

One smile may win a thousand friends. Smiles work like a tonic. Every body loves a smiling face. Children should always try to remain happy. Nobody likes a child who is ill tempered or irritating. But we should not forget that smiles are often deceptive. We should beware of such persons. They are currying and harm others. Smiles should not be artificial. We should always remember that a nice smiles and sweetens the whole atmosphere.

Pauline made this possible only with her untiring effort. This was the first step towards a change and little by little the village letters were brought to Pauline to be read. An evening school was started for the ladies and children in somehow gradually to spell the alphabets and their names. When weekend came Pauline seen waiting for her husband as Subroto would come to spend a day or two with her. Days were going on fast and different programs like songs and dances were taught by Pauline to the ladies who by then were quite happy to be in her company. After a few months Pauline was expecting and soon was shifted to Kolkata as the village was running scarce of doctor and medicines. But destiny played her part and Pauline died during delivery giving birth to a girl. Even though she was no more in the village was changed in many respects and everyone was thankful to the lady and her husband, Professor Subroto Roy Bahadur. The rustics were shown in many ways the right way of living.

In the early hours of 26th December 2004, the world witnessed one of the most devastating natural disaster in the recent times. Tsunami a powerful fast moving wave generated by an under sea disturbance— hit the coastal areas of South and South-East Asia, leaving over 1.57,000 dead and millions who survived, battling hunger, disease and shock.

The cause of the carnage was a massive undersea earthquake, measuring nine on the Richter's Scale at the interface of the two tectonic plates, the Indian plate and the Burma plate, with its epicentre close to the northern tip of Indonesia. The Indian plate, which subducts the Burma plate, usually moves north-east at a rate of about 6 cm per year. But during the quake the two plates slide about 15 metre snapping about 12,000 km of the edge of Burma plate. This resulted in a massive displacement of water in the Indian ocean. The Tsunami raced across the ocean in all directions at a speed of 800 km per hour, sweeping the coast which came on its way.

Nearest to the epicentre, Indonesia was hit within minutes, resulting in over 105,000 fatalities. Meulaboh town located on the north-west coast of Sumatra was almost completely destroyed. The provincial capital Banda Aceh also faced a similar devastation. Other nations, which were badly hit including Sri Lanka, with death toll over 300,000; India 10,000 and Thailand 5,300. Fatalities were reported from as far away as Somalia (30), Tanzania and Kenya, where the Tsunami reached after eight hours.

A Tsunami warning system comprises a network of seismometers, tide gauges with a proper communications system. USA has such warning systems in Alaska and Hawaii. India is also going to have such a warning centre in the Indian ocean.

While steps to establish systems to forearm such disasters are on, rescue and relief measures are also in full swing. Perhaps no other natural disaster has generated such a wave of sorrow and sympathy the world over as the present disaster, and aid in the form of food, clothes, medicines is pouring in from all over. To face such situations in the country more effectively, India is going to set up a Natural Disaster Management Authority.

And lastly, let's pray for those people

The most tragic Natural Disaster - Tsunami

Suravi Nath
H.S. 2nd Year

Love.....?

The most misunderstood word

Bridgit Daimary
T.D.C. 2nd Year

One of the most misunderstood words in the world today by the young generation is 'Love'. We use this word for various emotional expressions. For if I say "I love my sister" and "I love my dog", I use the same word. Whereas the love I have for my sister may be different than what I have for any dog. But in Greek, there are some specific words used to express different kinds of emotion like eros, phileo, agape etc.

1. EROS : Eros is 'love' that exists between the husband and wife within the bond of marriage. True love is only for husband and wife which should be expressed under the bond of marriage. But because of man's fallen nature we see eros being misused and expressed outside the bond of marriage. People who involve themselves in such extra marital associations and express eros outside the bond of marriage can never be happy. This God or nature given instinct can be misused by man to commit sin against God and himself. It is like a knife made for cutting fruits which can be misused for hunting others.

2. PHILEO : Phileo is the 'love' that should exist between friends. Friendship is another given gift to humanity. But we can see some people living loosely lives without any friends. Such people have a trinitarian fellowship with I, me and myself. Sitting alone in a place they can never enjoy fellowship with others. Phileo is a good desire given by nature for non-committed, selfish relationships. Many

human relationship. Making friends is also a science and to preserve it is an art. It is an unique privilege that we have. We can live in fellowship in the community and enjoy healthy relationships. In fact, man is created for relationship.

3. AGAPE : Agape is a 'Divine Love' which is demonstrated irrespective of the response that one expects from others. This is the word used in the Bible for the expression of God's love towards human being. When the Lord Jesus Christ was mocked of, spat upon, and crucified, he responded with divine love and said, "Father forgive them". The climax of the revelation of God's love was the Lord Jesus Christ and his death on the cross.

Now knowing the different kinds of love which will be the best for us? Here, I would like to summarize the true story of a young girl. Some years back there was a young and beautiful girl who was in love with a young gentleman, who promised to marry her. They had very close relation between them. Their love affair was very old, it lasted for six years. But after six years one day the boy wrote a letter to her stating his decision to end his relationship with her and to marry another girl. She felt that he had treated her like a cigarette for his selfish purpose and had thrown her into the gutter and while she suffered there, he seemed to be happy. This is the problem of

people suffer heartaches because of eros expressed outside the bond of marriage and some end up their lives because of frustration.

What about Phileo? We should have friends because a true friend is one of the rarest blessings in man's life who stands by another through thick and thin, in all weather. He is equally ready to share the joys of prosperity and the pangs of adversity. He is not just a summer companion who fades away in the frosty days of winter. It is said that friends are the one who not only shows the way but walk paces of the road along with us. But phileo can be very naturalistic. Many people reciprocate only when one shows love to them. To cite an example let me ask a question. Did you receive a wishing card for your examination? If, the answer is yes, my second question is why? Some may say it is because of postal delay but still many will agree with me that they have posted the card only on receipt of yours. This reciprocal love can collapse. Man may gather round our festive board when we are well off, but they will melt away leaving us severely alone when adversity dashes our life. So be sincere in choosing friends. Friendship must not be taken for granted. The aim must be to serve more than to receive. And what is given must be without reserve and ungrading; what is received must be recognized as privilege.

"Agape Love" is the best type of love. One has to be like the Samaritan who helped the wounded Jew. Once a Jew was wounded by the robbers and was lying on the roadside. Many people passed through the road but no one took care of the person. Many Jews passed away but they too did not take care of him. Then came the Samaritan, he saw the lying wounded person. Meanwhile at that time the Jews treated Samaritans like dogs. It is said that the Jews thanked God that they were not born as women, slaves or Samaritans (Gentiles). Yet this Samaritan expressed the divine love which was beyond human understanding of the word "Love". This agape love was not just an inclination or sentiment, but demonstrative. He stretched out his hand, touched him, lifted him up, poured oil and some water to drink, stayed with him through the night and paid the advance for an extra day's stay too. The expression of love was an ongoing one when he said that he would come back and pay the balance. We should also be likewise. Our love should not be just in concept alone, but in demonstrative reality.

For me, "Agape Love" will be the best because "Eros Love" can be egocentric. "Phileo Love" can be mutualistic but "Agape Love" is the divine love which is demonstrated irrespective of the response one expects from others. Friend, free will is given to all of us. So choose the right type of love which will be the best for you and the society. Love near and dear ones as we love ourself. ☺

Writing

Writing is not only for writers but used by just about anyone as an outlet for suppressed sentiments and a vehicle for self-expression. American play writer Tennessee Williams once said, "I write from my own tensions." The art of self-expression clarifies your thinking and reveals its deficiencies. It fixes knowledge and information more firmly in the memory. It is also the means through which others recognise your ability.

Collected from Women's Era
Sumitra D'Chetry
Lecturer, Deptt., of English

Buddha and his Philosophical Contribution

Pinkumani Barman
Lecturer, Deptt. of Philosophy

The religion or philosophy founded by Buddha is known as Buddhism. Buddha was originally the son of a king. But he was not interested in kingly affairs and he was awakened to a consciousness of human suffering and other sight of disease, old age, death and misery, to which man is subject. He spent years in study, penance and meditation to discover the origin of human sufferings and the means to overcome them. Buddha laid stress on the supremacy of the ethical aspect. His outlook was practical and empirical. In fact his central teaching concentrated on four fundamental basic truths preached by him.

(i) There is cause of suffering (ii) There is removal of suffering and (iii) There is a way to the cessation of suffering.

Buddha is not wrong when he lays stress on the phenomenon of human suffering. It is prevalent everywhere. Pleasure is very transient. According to Buddha, joy and laughter are meaningless when all the world burns in suffering. Yes, in this case, Buddha is right when he says that we cannot escape from this suffering as long as we live a normal human life. Buddha pictures the suffering of humanity in very bitter terms, even more than a pessimist. So, Radhakrishnan is not wrong when says, "In the whole history of thought no one has painted the misery of human existence in black colours and with more feeling than Buddha."

According to the Buddhist theory known as pratitya-Samutpada suffering is an effect and on the basis of that theory we must admit that it must have a cause. Buddha searches for a cause of suffering and ultimately he discovers a causal chain with twelve links. He follows—(1) Jara-marana (Old age and death) (2) Jati (birth) (3) Bhava (will to be born) (4) Upadana (Clinging to object) (5) Trmi (Thirst) (6) Vedana (sense experience) (7) Sparsa (sense object contact) (8) Sadayatna (six sense organs), (9) Nama-rupa (mind-body organism) (10) Vijnana (Consciousness) (11) Samskara (Impressions) and (12) Avyaya (ignorance or no-science). Our sufferings are similarly caused by some conditions. Suffering depend on birth in this world. Birth again is caused by our desire (Trsnā) for the world objects. The force of desires drags us down to the world. But our desires can be traced ultimately to our ignorance. If we had a correct knowledge of the things of the world understood their transitory and painful nature, there would be no desire for them; birth would then cease and along with it also misery.

As suffering, like other things, depends on some conditions, it must cease when these conditions are removed. This is the third truth about cessation of misery.

The fourth truth about the moral concern that leads to the cessation of misery concern

the control of the conditions that cause misery. This is the Noble Eight fold path or the eight steps. They are : (i) right faith (samyojñashastri) (ii) right resolve (samskaro) (iii) right speech (vach) (iv) right action (karmanasto) (v) right living (ajiva) (vi) right effort (vayusamsto) (vii) right thought (sammriti) and (viii) right concentration (sammadhi).

These eight steps remove ignorance and desire, enlighten the mind and bring about perfect peace and happiness. Thus misery is completely removed and the chance of rebirth also is stopped. The attainment of this state of perfection is nirvana (blowing out).

The teachings of Buddha are contained in the four noble truths described above. The schools thus came into existence. Of these the four schools that became well known in India developed the germs of philosophical theories contained in Buddha's teachings and many schools may be mentioned here. (1) The Mahayana or Sunyavada school (2) The Yogacara or vijnanavada school (3) The Sastraantika school or representationism or theory of the interterability of external objects (bahyavajnumeyavada) and (4) The Vaibhavika school (bahya-pratyaksa-vada).

Buddhism is further divided on religious matters, into the two well-known schools, Hinayana and Mahayana. The followers of

Hinayana are now found in the south, in Ceylon, Burma and Siam and the followers of Mahayana are now found in the north, in Tibet, China and Japan. The first two of the four philosophical schools mentioned above come under the Mahayana and the last two under the Hinayana.

In conclusion, we must admit that

suffering is all over the world, but it is not a permanent phenomenon, it can be avoided if one so desires. Suffering is only initial in our life, not final. Although life may start with suffering it may not end with it. This is the spiritual insight, the Buddha is undoubtedly one of the greatest figures in history. Again Swami Vivekananda is influenced by Buddhist Philosophy. Vivekananda's idea of 'mass-liberation' has a clear similarity with the Buddhist ideal of Bodhisattva. Vivekananda is impressed by the Buddhist assertion that the raft with the help of which one crosses a river in storm, should be left for the use of others. Buddha himself, even after attaining Nirvana, kept on roaming about and helping others in their struggles against suffering. Ajiva have also inspired Vivekananda a great deal. □

Sorrow	Knowledge without character.
Sadky	Business without morality.
Girts.....	Science without humanity.
	Worship without sacrifice.
	Pleasure without conscience.
	Politics without principle.
	Death without worth.
Suravi Nath	— Mahatma Gandhi
M.S. 2nd year	

For today let's think of someone else

Rosie Patangia
Lecturer & Head, Deptt., of English

For today let's think of someone else
He may be a beggar at the door,
He may be an orphan on the street
But let's offer him our love and with
kindness treat.

For today let's pray for someone else,
He may be lying sick on the bed,
He may need our comfort and solace
To ease his suffering and distress.

For today let's show our attitude of
gratitude to God,
He is the supreme leader of the world.
He may be Christ or Mohammed or Shiva
Let's pray to Him together for his
blessings forever.

For today let's feel how short is our life
So let's do one good deed anonymously
Thereby, feel the plethora of joy in our heart.
Through the way we do, feel and
memories create. □



National Anthems

India : Jana Gana Mana.	Ireland : My fatherland.
Bangladesh : Amar Sonar Bangla.	Germany : Unity and right and freedom.
Myanmar : We shall love Burma.	Greece : Hymn to Freedom.
Pakistan : Qasam Tareen.	Hungary : God bless the Hungarians.
China : March of the Volunteers.	Ireland : O God of our Country.
Canada : O Canada our home and native land.	Portugal : Victory or is ours at last.
Cyprus : Ode of Freedom.	Russia : 3 Isvara. (Be great)
Dominica : Isle of Beauty.	Saudi Arabia : Long live our beloved king.
England : God save the Queen.	Sri Lanka : Sri Lanka Mata Ma Appu Sri Lanka

Mother

Sumitra D'Chetty
Lecturer, Deptt., of English

Rosie Patangia
Lecturer & Head, Deptt., of English

Mother, you are a beautiful
angel.
You understand me
Know my needs
Correct my wrongs
run my errands
hug me, in my blues
hold me in my sorrows
support my wishes
stand by my ambitions
wipe off my tears,
cry in my crisis

They give and tell us stories,
And also ask to keep in memories,
Either in study or healthful play
They give us advice everyday.

They teach us to behave others with
kindness and love,
We must follow our teachers in a serious mood
They try to make us real humans at every hour
Without using any machinery power. □

holds me to strength
boosts my morale
embraces me in joy
advises my thoughts
me to warmth
cocoon's creates a love
to fill my world. □

Our Teachers

Miss Nivedita Neogi
H.S. 1st year

We love our teachers
They teach us well
And advise us to be punctual,
Before and after college bell.

Priyanka Das
H.S. 2nd Year

They give and tell us stories,
And also ask to keep in memories,
Either in study or healthful play
They give us advice everyday.

There is one beautiful thing in the world
What is it?
The rose, the moon in the sky?
No, Nothing else
Only the glance of your eyes
Amidst the silence of night
I feel you.

They teach us to behave others with
kindness and love,
We must follow our teachers in a serious mood
They try to make us real humans at every hour
Without using any machinery power. □

Amidst the movement of wind
I feel your touch.
Amidst the melodious songs of birds
I hear your smooth voice
But in the deep corner of my heart
I always find you. □

MEMORIES.....

Mukta Purkayastha
Lecturer, Deptt., of English

Tell them memories aren't made....
and hence not got rid of another's wish,

Like the cigarette smell on your overcoat,
memories linger on.....

'cause they are made inside us and our inside a part of it,
is always milling to be treasured in another inside.
Fond memories, stay on a little
even if its tears that you will give.
These shall always be just enough room for a quick cry
and a small consolation, that
memories too shall one day be obliterated.
Until then, grudge this not.
Its only memories we take when we go! □

You're Everywhere

Priyanka Das
H.S. 2nd Year

Ek Saare Kali

Friendly Challenges

(L2, 3r)

Time

Kamila Deka
R.L. (for her)

- 1) A girl with my friend (BANGLADESH)
- 2) If you have someone
go and get it. (VENEZUELA)
- 3) Right to progress & go, just do it. (NIGERIA)
- 4) Before going to progress & go,
believe in the best. (BRAZIL)
- 5) If you ever hesitate before progressing & go,
walk at God's lot, kick back our ass. (NIGERIA)
- 6) If you ever going to progress & go,
choose one (SUDAN)
- 7) If you ever stopped by a girl who goes
and her not, take a walk. (U.S.A.)
- 8) A smart girl having number of boy friends
just has human wisdom choice. (PAKISTAN)
- 9) A boy riding a bike with the neighbour
girls, neighbours every owner pride. (PAKISTAN)
- 10) Writing while a love letter to your professor
takes some space again. (NETHERLANDS)
- 11) Not satisfied with your date,
get old Range Rover. (PERU)
- 12) Those who succeeded in love always say
we dream because we do. (GAMBIA)
- 13) For those who joined in love, the same
as success, make our more vigorous
life as love, why do you disappear? (DARZIYAR)
- 14) When a girl when your love says
I want you to be my民主女神
for the future dinner at night. (NETHERLANDS)



Great Person in India

First Man and First Woman in India

(L2, 3r)

- 1) The first Indian to win the Nobel Prize
in Literature.
- 2) The first Indian to join ISL
• Siddique Ibrahim
- 3) The first President of the Indian National
Congress
• M.C. Somani
- 4) The first and last Indian Governor General of
India
• C. Rajagopalachari
- 5) The first Congressman in history of India
• Jawaharlal Nehru
- 6) The first Indian to win the Nobel Prize in
Physics
• C.V. Raman
- 7) The first Indian poet to win the Man Booker
Prize
• Kamala Das
- 8) The first Indian to win the Nobel Prize in
Literature and Republic Day
• Rabindranath Tagore
- 9) The first man in Indian history to sell a
Century in terms of the first three sets
• Mahatma Gandhi
- 10) The first Indian woman who invented
Invent
• Savitribai Phule
- 11) The first Indian woman pilot in world war
of aviation history
• Lata Mangeshkar
- 12) The first Indian President of the United
Nations' General Assembly
• Kishore Singh
- 13) The first Indian Civil Minister in Indian
History
• Atal Behari Vajpayee
- 14) The first Indian Prime Minister of India
• Indira Gandhi
- 15) The first Indian woman to become Miss World
• Priya Prakash
- 16) Miss Arjuna Sathana
17. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 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Riddles

1. It has four legs, but cannot walk what is it? Ans : Chair
2. It's made of glass, but we can't see through it. What is it? Ans : Mirror
3. It has one eye, but it cannot see. What is it? Ans : Needle.
4. Suppose you have a secret doorbell, and except you no one knows about it. If it gets bad, who else will know about it? Ans : The electrician. (He will know when he will come to move it.)
5. How can you damage the whole world? Ans : Just tear a map of the world.
6. How many seconds are there in a year? Ans : 12. (Because each month has one second, e.g., 2nd January, 2nd February etc.)
7. The Father and mother of the 11th and 14th Indian Prime Minister are the same. But the Prime Ministers are neither brothers nor sisters. How is that possible? Ans : It is the same person. The 11th and 14th Prime Minister of India is Atal Bihari Vajpeyi.

Quotation

Priyanka Dutta
H.S. 2nd Year

1. God cannot be everywhere, therefore he made mothers.
2. You are never fully dressed without a smile.
3. He that lives in a glass house must not throw stones.
4. Friends last longer, the less they are used.
5. Always aim for the moon and if you miss it, don't worry you will fall among the stars.
6. Knowledge is power but action gets things done.
7. Be thankful for what you have, not sad about you don't have.
8. Life is like a mirror. It never reflects more than we can put into it.
9. You can't have a better tomorrow, if you're thinking about yesterday.
10. Aim High! There is no virtue in easy victory.
11. You need only three things to get to the Top-Talent, Ambition and Initiative.
12. The discipline of going back to basics is a valuable experience.
13. Your faith is what you believe, not what you know.
14. Don't argue or jump to conclusion hear the speaker out first.
15. One of life's mysteries is now a two-pound box of candy can make a person given five pounds.
16. 715th of all people do not understand fractions.
17. Success is relatives - the more success, the more relatives.
18. Life is a text and I didn't take very good notes.
19. Success is the ability to go from failure to failure without losing your enthusiasm.
20. When a man says - "it's a silly children game", it's probably something his wife can beat him at.

हिन्दी विभाग

"किसिया किए के मन की सुखद अनुभूति है यह दुश्मन ठोके दुए भी सुखद रहती जारेगा, क्योंकि उन्हिला नम की तर्ही से जल लेती है और न की तर्ही कभी दुखद नहीं रहती है।"

- डॉ रमेश चर्मा

"किसिया किए के मन की सुखद अनुभूति है यह दुश्मन ठोके दुए भी सुखद रहती जारेगा, क्योंकि उन्हिला नम की तर्ही से जल लेती है और न की तर्ही कभी दुखद नहीं रहती है।"

- महाकावि कोराव

नेपाली समाज में प्रचलित नारी जाति के लोक नृत्य

रामा भण्डारी
जिन्दी निवास

लोक नृत्य यह नृत्य है, जिसमा लालान-पालान मादा से

ग्रामीण लोगों के बीच अस्थान महज हाँ तो होता है। इसमें परिधि के अन्तर्गत केवल वे भावनाएँ और अधिकालियों नी भी होती हैं, जो सोधी तथा ग्रामीण रीढ़-विलों को सुरक्षित रखती हैं। इसके अलावा ये लोक जल्दतों से - ग्रामीण लोग यह अपनी सीधी मत्त्वी जात को छोलान की तात यह जिसको बनापट के लोकार्थिक अधिकालियों के गायबान से बदलन कर देते हैं, तब यह लोक नृत्य आ जाता है। यही कारण है कि लोक नृत्यों का धाराधारिण आवाहन धाराधारिण और उदय स्थानों होता है। लोकार्थिक धाराधारिण बनापटम् जो एक ऐसी विश्वास्य सम्पत्ति है जिसे उक्तोंने जिसा जिसी दीक्षिणक वैशाखी के, केवल अपने मुख, दृष्टि, लाप, तथा उत्तरांश के बल पर कीचा है।

लोकार्थिक में संगति के नींवें अंगों (गायब, बदान तथा नृत्य) को महत्व प्रदान किया जाता है। जिसके कारण इसमें संघालिकता और रोचकता बहुत रहती है। किसी जाति का सोमनृत्य उस जाति का देखभाव होता है। जिसमें एक दोषी तथा उस जाति का साहस तथा वाहन दिखाई देता है। इस लोकार्थिक नृत्य में कला संस्कृति, सामाजिक स्तर के दौरि विवाह और विवाह अदि पूर्ण रूप से दिखाई देते हैं।

नेपाली ग्रामीण समाज में यूं तो अनेक लोकार्थिक प्रयोगता है, यह बही की जाति में कुछ विशिष्ट प्रकार के गुरुत्वों का प्रचलन है - घोलीनी (भौती), रातीनी और तीर्तीनी। घोलीनी या घोली नृत्य : यह नृत्य लक्ष्मी पूजा के अवसर पर असाधारण के दिन किया जाता है। बालिकाएँ युवतियों तथा विधालित विवाही सभी बांडे उत्सव के साथ इस नृत्य ने धरा ली है। इस दिन गाँध की विद्या अपनी अपनी दोली बनाकर लोक के पार जा कर भैंसी नृत्य करती है। घोली नृत्य करने को नेपाली समाज में 'घोली खोलना' कहा जाता है। घोली का

गोल इस प्रकार है -

घोलनी आयो औराम।
बदानी कुडाती राम्बन।

ओसी बाटो चार्न तिहारो घोली।
हरियां गोप ले तिस्पोंको
सामी बाजो गुबेको

ओसी बाजो गाई तिहारो घोली ।...

यह नृत्य लाली जाता बनाकर ध्याक ध्याक कर खिला जाता है। इस घोली खेल की विशेषता यह है कि इस दिन प्रत्येक गुहार्य के पार कारान उक्तों द्वारा लगाये गए स्वस्त्र गुहार्य जीवन की कामगारी की जाती है।

रातीलों नृत्य : इस नृत्य का साध्यव्य विवाह से है। जिसके अवसर पर उत्तों आठान लोक दुल्हन लेने आता है। एवं विवाह की गाँध तुल्ने के भर में केवल विषयों नी रह जाती है। घुटी और उत्तान के वास्तविक को व्यवस्थ रखने के लिए वे गाँध गाँध का नहाना लेती है। गाँध भर कामकार नापती गाँध के कर्तव्य इस रूपतीनी नृत्य कहते हैं। इस गुरुत्वों में दुल्हे की यो को विशेषज्ञता ने उठाकर नवाया आता है। ऐसा याना जाता है कि रुद्धीली खेलने पर नव विवाहित दुल्हा-दुल्हन को आपु बुझती है।

इन रुद्धीली नृत्यों ने जिसमा अपने मनकी धर्मवादों, वासानाओं, देवता तथा कुन्ताओं को अधिकार हासा-हास-परिहास के मध्यम से सबके सम्पूर्ण अला करती है। यही कारण है कि इन नींवों में कभी लभी असरीलाला भी आ जाती है। इन गोलों की विशेषता यह है कि इसमें हास-परिहास को विशेष महत्व मिलता है। दिन भर काम में असत गमील भित्ताजों को अनेक सामाजिक, पारिवारिक और आधिक लक्षणों से होकर जुरना पड़ता है। जिसके कारण उनके गाँध में अनेक कुरिद्द

ମ୍ୟାଜ୍ ପେରା ତିଜୀଗର ମଧ୍ୟାହ୍ନକର ପ୍ରାଣିବ୍ୟାଧି

(२००८-२००९)



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हम आपके हैं कौन

कलेक्टर पाठ्य

एस० एस० ग्रीष्म पर

मेरे लिए रहते

मैं आपके हैं कौन?

आपको रखे बिंद में

बहल जो धड़कन्।

आपके आपको रखा

मैं दिन है चुके जरूर

आपके दिन जिद्दी ने

कही युग्मी कही ना।

कहो है लोग पूछे

आपका पाल दीवाना,

अप आप भिल आप हो जा।

जो दो जाह दो जाह

जो भूमि भूमि जाह

जो जाह जाह जाह।

जो भूमि भूमि जाह

जो जाह जाह जाह।

जो भूमि भूमि जाह

जो जाह जाह जाह।

Translate in Hindi

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| EYESPOON | → ऐसेलाल | EARPUR | → कानपुर |
| GIRLUNMARRIED | → जन्मायाएँ | MADEJUICE | → जनरस |
| WATERROAD | → जलगांव | SANTHAIR | → जांचेका |
| REDWELL | → रेडफॉल | GODGATE | → गोदिवर |
| JAGGERVILLAGE | → जागरवाल | QUEENFIELD | → राजकोट |
| SNAKEPUR | → नासर | WEET | → पाल |

दोस्ती

गण दंसी

दौर, दौर, दौर, राम राम

दिनों के कठिन दिनों में

जो जाते हों करते

एक भूमि देखते हों

होंते हैं अनुभव राम!

दिन राम देखते होंते हैं,

देखते होंते होंते होंते हैं,

देखते होंते होंते होंते होंते हैं,

आंत्साली अध्यादर्श श्रितिरदान २००४-०५



प्रदृशः साधारण सम्प्रादकर अंतिवेदन



सांकेतिक सम्प्रादकर अंतिवेदन

नामदारी आकाशवान भास्तु जीवि वहन जागरणमन्त्र राज अधिकारी ने लेखक की विवरण और प्राप्ति की।

नामदारी आकाशवान भास्तु जीवि वहन जागरणमन्त्र राज अधिकारी ने लेखक की विवरण और प्राप्ति की।

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A VIEW OF COLLEGE LIBRARY

