



নাবেংগীয়ান



নাবেংগী আঞ্চলিক মহাবিদ্যালয় আলোচনা

২০০৮-০৯ বর্ষ



ନାରଙ୍ଗିଆଳ NARANGIAN



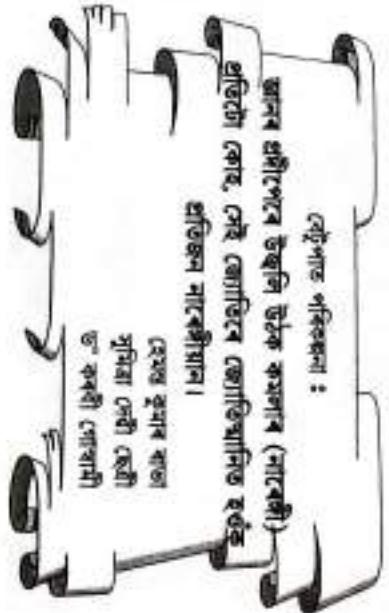
୨୦୦୮-୨୦୦୯

ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ
ଦିବାକର ମାଲାକାର

ନାରଙ୍ଗିଆଳ ଆଧୁନିକ ଯାତ୍ରାବିଦ୍ୟାଲୟ ଆଲୋଚନା
MAGAZINE OF THE NARANGI ANCHALIK MAHAVIDYALAYA

সার্বভৌমতা সীমান্তি

- সন্দৰ্ভ : কমলা কাজ করিণী (অধ্যক্ষ)
- জৰুৰিমাত্ৰা : ড° কৰ্মী গোচৰী
- সম্প্রদায় : দিবাকৰ যালাকাৰ
- শিক্ষণ সন্ধি : দেবত দুমুখ বাজা (উপাধ্যক)
- শুভিতা সন্ধি হৈৰী শুভিতা
- অসম/গুৱাহাটী : বাটুল ভোজা, বীণাহোতি বৰা
শীৰাজ খৰা, নৃসন্দৰি কৰিণী
মানসী জৰুৰী



প্ৰক্ৰিয়ান্বৰী :
মুৰৰাম : ২৫৩২১৫৮
মুৰৰাম : ২৫৩২১৫৯
মুৰৰাম : ২৫৩২১৬০

৩৩

মুৰৰাম :

কৰ্মী প্ৰেৰণ
কৰ্মী প্ৰেৰণ
উপাধ্যক-১৮, নীলগুৰুৰী

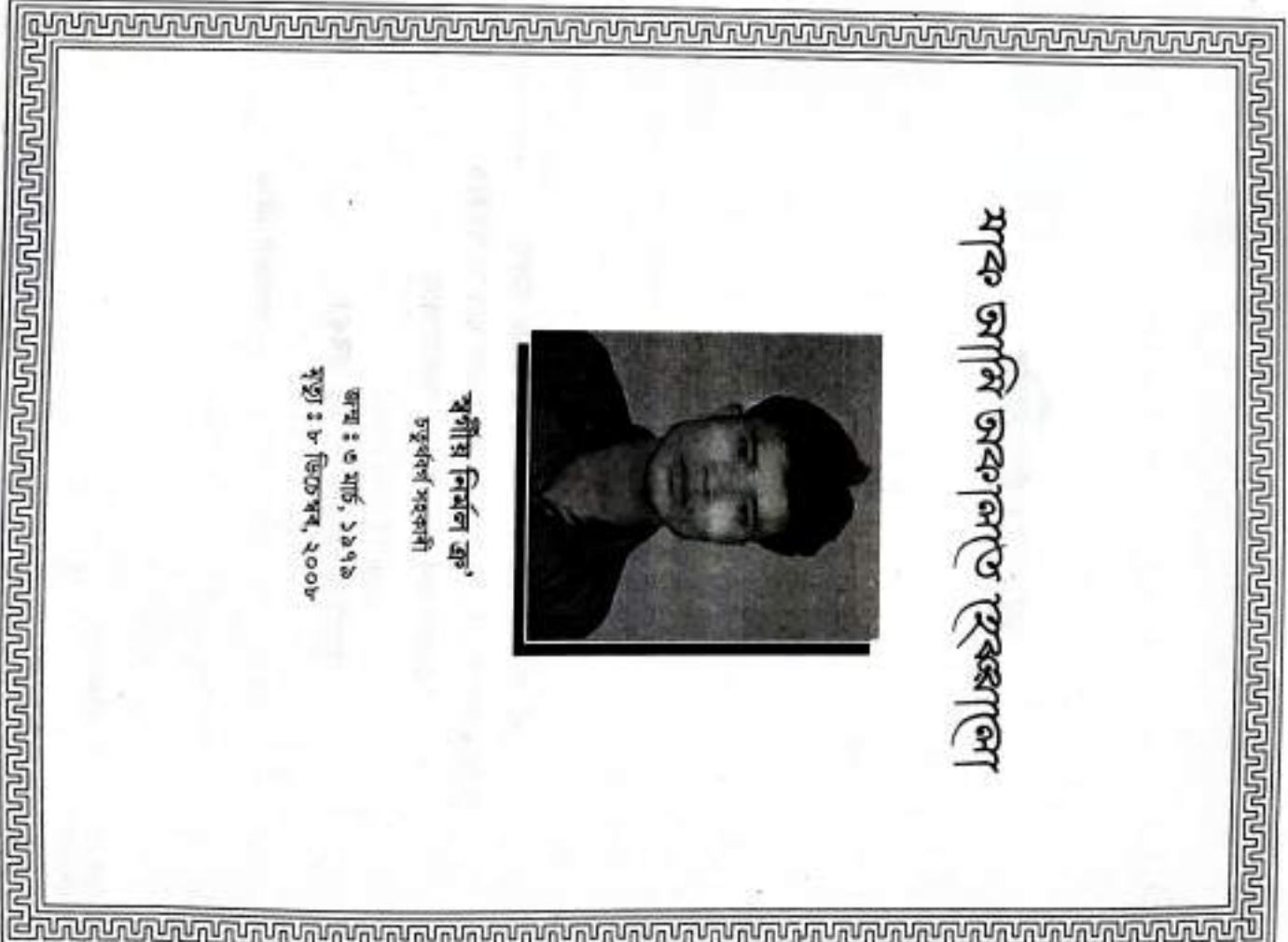
মুৰৰাম : ২৫৩২১৬০-২৫৩২১৬২

শ্ৰীক আমী জৰাললত ঐৱজ্ঞালো



শ্ৰীক নিৰ্বল কৰ
চৰুৰ্বৰ্ধেৰ সহকাৰী

জন্ম : ৩ মাৰ্চ, ১৯১৯
মৃষ্টা : ৮ ডিসেম্বৰ, ২০০৮



ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକି



“ଜୀବ ଉତ୍ସତାର ପରା
ମୃତ୍ୟୁର ଶୀତଳତାଟିଲେ
ଜୀବନର ପରିଦେଶ୍ୟା”

ଏই ଗୀରିଧି ଅତିଜ୍ଞମି ଯିମକଳ ଜ୍ଞାତ-ଅଜ୍ଞାତ ବାବେଣ
ବାଜିଯେ ଫର୍ଗଲାକଟେ ଗାତି କବିଲେ ଆକ୍ଷ ସନ୍ଧାପର ବଳି ହୈ ଯିମକଳେ
ଅକାଜାତେ ପ୍ରାଣ ହୁବରାଲେ ସେଇ ସକଳୋନେକେ
ଆସବ ସଙ୍କଳ ପ୍ରଳାୟ।

ବିଦେଶୀ ଆୟାଇ ଚିବଶାନ୍ତି ଲାଭ କରକ ।

— ମଞ୍ଜଳନା ସମିତି



Message from President of Governing Body

It's pleasure to learn that Narangian, the annual magazine of Narangi Anchalik Mahavidyalaya Students Union is being published this year after some interval. College magazine is an integral part of extra curricular activities of students. It is an important instrument for encouraging students for creative writing and pursuit of knowledge. Many prominent literatures started writing in their school or college magazine. It is expected that the Narangian also will help to create a group of creative writers from amongst the students.

The Narangi Anchalik Mahavidyalaya, located at the Guwahati City's easternmost part inhabited by people of assorted ethnic groups with rich colourful heritage, has come in a big way in meeting the needs of higher education since the time of its establishment in 1991.

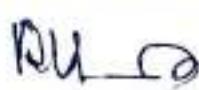
As a result of the untiring efforts of the teachers' taught and management, students of the college have been successful in earning laurels and showing good performances in both University and Higher Secondary levels.

However, in the context of the modern scenario, the college has many more miles to go. The success of an educational institution is ultimately dependent on its ability to provide the learners with adequate knowledge, dynamism, capability and attitude to cope with the changing needs.

With diversification of the economy accompanied by globalisation, there has been enormous expansion of potentialities and scope for employment and livelihood for people with proper education and training.

I am confident that with necessary steps taken by the management and with constructive co-operation from all quarters like the Government, University, AHSEC, public, teachers, students, employees etc, there is every possibility to make Narangi Anchalik Mahavidyalaya one of the best colleges in the entire North East. I, on behalf of the new Governing Body, assure to leave no stone unturned for all round development of the institution.

Wishing all success of Narangi Anchalik Mahavidyalaya and all members of its family.


24.02.10
(Pramode Ch. Chakravarty)
President
Governing Body of NAM.



অধ্যক্ষৰ আশিস বাণী

সাহিত্য চর্চাও শিক্ষাৰ এটা উপাদান। মানুহৰ বিবেক-বৃদ্ধি আৰু কৌশলৰ বিকাশ আহিলা হ'ল শিক্ষা আৰু সাহিত্য হ'ল অনন্তকালৰ জগত-জীৱন সম্পর্কীয় বিচিৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰে পৃষ্ঠ হাদয়ানুভূতিৰ আৰাপ্ৰকাশ। ই সমাজ সভ্যতাৰ অগ্ৰগতিৰ সৰ্বাপেক্ষা নিৰ্ভৰযোগ্য বাহন। মানৱ সভ্যতাৰ বিকশিত ইতিহাসত সাহিত্য সাধনাক অন্যতম উপাদান হিচাপে মান্য কৰা হয়।

আলোচনী সাহিত্যক আশ্রয় কৰিবোই আধুনিক অসমীয়া ভাষা-সাহিত্য অংকুৰিত হৈছে। সেয়ে অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ আধুনিক প্রাগটিক 'আলোচনী পাঠ' বুলিও কোৰা হয়। মিছনেৰীসকলৰ পিচৰে পৰা সাম্প্রতিক স্তৰৈলৈ অসমীয়া সাহিত্য চৰ্চাৰ ব্যাপক পৰিধি আছে অনেকখিনি আলোচনীৰ পাতত প্ৰকাশিত বিবিধ বচনাৰাজিৱে। নক'লেও হ'ব, এই দিশত অসমৰ প্ৰায় সকলো শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানৰ পৰা প্ৰকাশিত 'মুখ্যপত্ৰ' বা 'আলোচনী' সমূহৰ বৰঙণিও লেখত ল'বলগীয়া। দেখা যায় অসমৰ প্ৰায়বোৰ লক্ষ্যতিষ্ঠ সাহিত্যিকৰ সৃষ্টিশীলতাৰ উদিত স্থাঙ্কৰ বহন কৰে বিদ্যালয়, মহাবিদ্যালয় অথবা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰা প্ৰকাশ পোৰা সাহিত্য আলোচনীবোৰে।

গুৱাহাটী মহানগৰীৰ পূৰ্ব প্ৰান্তৰ বিভিন্ন জনগোষ্ঠীৰে পৰিৱেষ্টিত সদ্য-বিকশিত নাৰেংগী অঞ্চলৰ একমাত্ৰ উচ্চ শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান নাৰেংগী আঞ্চলিক মহাবিদ্যালয়ে এই অঞ্চলৰ গৰীব হ্যাত-ছাত্ৰীক উচ্চ শিক্ষা প্ৰহণৰ সুযোগ প্ৰদান কৰি আহিছে আজি প্ৰায় দুটা দশকজুনি। শিক্ষাৰ লগতে চিন্তাচৰ্চা আৰু সাহিত্য চৰ্চাৰ বাবে বছৰি মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ মুখ্যপত্ৰ 'নাৰেংগীয়ান' প্ৰকাশ কৰি এই বৃহৎ অঞ্চলটিত সাহিত্য সাধনাৰ পৰিৱেশ প্ৰশংসন কৰি তুলিছে। এই প্ৰচেষ্টা সদায় প্ৰশংসনীয় আৰু উৎসাহজনক।

'নাৰেংগীয়ান'ৰ ২০০৮-০৯ সংখ্যা প্ৰকাশৰ পথত জানিব পাৰি আমি আনন্দ পাইছো। নীৰবচ্ছিন্নভাৱে 'নাৰেংগীয়ান'ৰ প্ৰকাশ প্ৰচেষ্টা অকূলৰ বাবি মহাবিদ্যালয় শিক্ষক-শিক্ষিয়ত্বী, কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু প্ৰধানকৈ হ্যাত-ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ সৃষ্টিশীল ভাৰাবেগৰ আত্মপ্ৰকাশৰ এখন নিৰ্ভৰশীল মঞ্চ গঢ় লৈ উঠক, এয়া আমাৰ মনোৰূপ।

'নাৰেংগীয়ান'ৰ সৰ্বপ্ৰকাৰ মৎগল কামনা কৰিলো। লগতে আলোচনী প্ৰকাশৰ সৈতে জড়িত সম্পাদনা সমিতি, লেখক-লেখিকা সদোচিলৈ আশুৰিক ধন্যবাদ জনালো।

'নাৰেংগীয়ান' প্ৰথম সূৰ্যন্মাত্ গুৱাহাটী মহানগৰীৰ পূৰ্ব-প্ৰান্তৰ সূৰ্য হৈ উজলি উঠক।

কমলাকান্ত কলিতা

অধ্যক্ষ, নাৰেংগী আঞ্চলিক মহাবিদ্যালয়

মন্মাদকীয়



নিশাৰ তিমিৰৰ পৰিধি ফালি পোহৰৰ আঁচল এখনে যিদবে দিনৰ সঙ্গে
দিয়ে ঠিক তেনেদবে আঞ্চাৰত বিপন্ন মানৱ সভ্যতাক সাহিত্যই প্ৰদান কৰে
শাস্তি আৰু সত্যৰ প্ৰজ্ঞালিত প্ৰভাৱ। অঞ্চকাৰত ডুব যোৱা মানৱ জাতিৰ
বৌদ্ধিক উৎসাম আৰু জৈবিক অনুভূতিক সাৰলীল গতি প্ৰদান কৰাটো সাহিত্যৰে মহৎ ধৰ্ম। সেই কাৰণেই বোধহয় আজি
দিনৰ পিছত মাহ, বছৰৰ পিছত শতকা গঢ়কি সাহিত্যই এক মহৎ শক্তি হিচাপে মানৱক মানবীয় অনুভূতিৰ সঙ্গে দি
আহিছে।

সভ্যতাৰ ক্রমবিকাশৰ লগে লগে মানৱৰ বৌদ্ধিকতায়ো বিকাশ লাভ কৰিছে। সমগ্ৰ বিশ্বতে কলাৱৰক অভিব্যক্তিৰ
জাগৰণে মানৱক এক নতুন দৰ্শনৰ মুখ্যামূৰি হ'বলৈ শিকালৈ। তেতিয়াই মানৱ সু-সভ্য সঞ্চালৈ পৰিবৰ্তিত হ'ল। এই
পৰিবৰ্তন কেতিয়াবা মায়া সভ্যতাৰ কপত, কেতিয়াবা আকৌ সিঙ্কু সভ্যতাৰ কপত বিকশিত হ'ল। অঞ্চকাৰ আৰু শংকা
এতিয়া বহুত দূৰত— এতিয়া মাত্ৰ প্ৰকাশ, উজ্জ্বলতাৰ নিৰ্মোঘ আকাশত এটা বলিষ্ঠ সূৰ্য। কৰি কীটছৰ ভাষাত ক'বলৈ
কৰা সেউজীয়া নৰ উদ্ঘাদনাৰ দৰেই আৰম্ভ হ'ল এক নৰজাগৰণৰ। কলমৰ চোকা নিব আৰু চিয়াহীয়ে আছিল এই নৰ
জাগৰণকল্পী যজ্ঞৰ হোতা। শতসহস্ৰ চোকা অস্তৃতকৈয়ো চোকা এই কলমে বিকশিত কৰিলে স্বাগত প্ৰজন্মক।

স-প্ৰতিত সাহিত্য আজিও এক প্ৰবল শক্তিময় আধাৰ, এই আধাৰকে কেন্দ্ৰ কৰি সাহিত্যই মানৱ জাতিক বিশ্বাস,
আহা আৰু একত্ৰত বাস্তি পেলাইছে। আজিৰ মানবেৰ সম্পদ হৈ পৃথিবীক ছানি ধৰক, পৃথিবীৰ সম্পদশালী, গৌৰবময়

প্ৰত্যেক সত্যই স্পষ্ট আৰু স-প্ৰতিত তথা সু-শৃংখল সেইদৰে স্পষ্ট সাহিত্যও চিৰস্তন সত্য। প্ৰকৃতিৰ দৰে চিৰস্তন
তেনে সাহিত্য দেশ, সমাজ, জাতি আৰু সময় গৰকি প্ৰজ্ঞালিত যেন এক অক্ষত নক্ষত্ৰ। এই সাহিত্যৰ মাজেৰে প্ৰৱাহমান
মানুহে গচ্ছে মানুহলৈ এখন সেৰ্তু, যি সেৰ্তুৰে মানুহক প্ৰদান কৰে শ্যামল সত্য আৰু অনাবিল শাস্তিৰ নান্দনিক সুৱাস।

এজন আমেৰিকান ঔপন্যাসিকে কৈছিল— যদি লেখক হ'ব খোজা, তেন্তে লিখি যোৱা বৈ নাথাকিবা। লিখিলেহে
কাহানিও লেখা হৈ নুঠে। নাৰেংগী আঞ্চলিক মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ আলোচনী সম্পাদক হিচাপে ন-লেখকসকললৈ এয়া মোৰ
আবেদন।

সাহিত্যৰ মহৎ উদ্দেশ্য আৰু সৃষ্টিক এই মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ সৈতে জড়িত কৰি সাহিত্যৰ বজ্জনিষ্ঠতা আৰু
যুক্তিবৃত্তাক সবল কৰি বখাৰ শোভাযাত্রাই হ'ল আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয় আলোচনীৰ মুখ্য উদ্দেশ্য।

ধন্যবাদেৰে—

— দিবাকৰ মালাকাৰ
আলোচনী সম্পাদক
ছাত্ৰ একতা সভা

২০০৮-০৯

**সংস্কৃত
CONTENTS**

निराम द्वा विजयन उत्तरार्थम् १५
 गंगारथा देवा यथा द्वे देवा १६
 विजयन द्वे विजयनि विजय १७
 विजयन द्वे विजयनि विजय १८
 विजयन द्वे विजयनि विजय १९
 विजयन द्वे विजयनि विजय २०
 विजयन द्वे विजयनि विजय २१
 विजयन द्वे विजयनि विजय २२



ଜୟମେହା ବିଜ୍ଞା

एकांक एवं व्यापारिक व्यापारी का सम्बन्ध / ५८	Workshop for ASOS द्वारा Sodha Das / ६५
एकांक एवं व्यापारिक व्यापारी का सम्बन्ध / ५८	Conception of Bio-Diversity: A Special Reference to North East India द्वारा Lakshmi Gopal / ६७
सामाजिक विवरण एवं जन विवरण व्यापारी का सम्बन्ध साता / ६०	Mental Health Among College Students / ७०
पर्सनल एवं व्यापारी का सम्बन्ध / ६१	DRUGS— Causes of drug addiction and its treatment and prevention द्वारा Sugandha Choudhury / ७१
वार्षिक व्यापारिक व्यापारी का सम्बन्ध साता / ६०	Seminar and Grading System / ७३
नागरिकीय व्यापारिक व्यापारिक व्यापारी का सम्बन्ध साता / ६२	“STARS” द्वारा Tapanendra Das / ७०
कर्तव्या :	Story of the word Q.U.I.D द्वारा Kasturi Pathak / ७७
दूरदृश्य व्यापार एवं नीति पर्यावरण / ६५	Distance Education द्वारा Parvati Sharma / ७८
जनसभी के विवरण व्यापारी का सम्बन्ध / ६०	Hell that changes its colour द्वारा Pratima Gupta / ७९
ट्रेनी जन एवं व्यापारी / ६४	Tourism in Assam द्वारा Brijprakash Das / ८०
व्यापारिक व्यापार एवं क्षमा व्यापारी / ४४	Anything Whatever द्वारा Kusum Pathak / ८१
व्यापारिक व्यापार एवं जनसभा का सम्बन्ध / ६५	How to pass exams द्वारा Sagar Thapu / ८४
व्यापार व्यापारिक व्यापारी का सम्बन्ध / ६५	Memory As Purnima Sharma / ८५
व्यापार व्यापारिक व्यापारी का सम्बन्ध / ६५	Cocaine Is Fun द्वारा Sagar Thapu / ८६
व्यापार व्यापारिक व्यापारी का सम्बन्ध / ६५	Promises द्वारा Chandramita Sharma / ८७
जनसभा के विवरण एवं व्यापारिक व्यापारी का सम्बन्ध / ६५	Life As Rose Palanggi / ८७
नगरी के व्यापारिक व्यापारी का सम्बन्ध / ६५	Nature द्वारा Sunilia D'Cherry / ८८
साता एवं व्यापारिक व्यापारी का सम्बन्ध / ६१	The Night Sky द्वारा Nurbanita Das / ८९
व्यापारिक व्यापारी का सम्बन्ध / ६५	प्रधानमान, सामग्रा और व्यापार एवं सुधा कुमारी / ९१



ত্রেলোক্যনাথ গোস্বামীর সাহিত্য-কর্ম

— কমলা কান্ত কলিতা
অধ্যক্ষ

ত্রেলোক্যনাথ গোস্বামী অসম আগশাবীর এগবাকী লজপ্তিষ্ঠ সাহিত্যিক।

১৯২৮ চনত গুবাহাটীৰ পৰা প্ৰকাশ পোৱা ‘ঘৰ জেউতি’ নামৰ আলোচনীত ‘ভাৰত ব্ৰহ্মণী’ নামৰ কবিতা লিখি তেওঁ সাহিত্যিক জীৱনৰ পাতনি মেলিছিল। সেই সময়ৰ পৰা অৰ্ধ শতাব্দী কালজুৰি একনিষ্ঠভাৱে কবিতা, গল্প, প্ৰবন্ধ, সমালোচনা, নন্দন-তত্ত্ব আদি বিষয়ক নিবন্ধ আদি প্ৰণয়ন কৰি অসমীয়া ভাষা-সাহিত্যৰ বুৰঞ্জীত বৰ্তমান নিজৰ স্থিতি নিকপণ কৰিছে। অঃ সাঃ সঃৰ তেওঁৰ সভাপতিৰ অভিভাষণ দুখন আৰু বিভিন্ন সভাই-সমিতিয়ে পাঠ কৰা ভাষণাৰলীবোৰে সাহিত্যিক সৌন্দৰ্য্যেৰে মহীয়ান। তেওঁৰ অনেকথিনি বচনাই বৰ্তমান পুঁথি আকাৰে প্ৰকাশ পাইছে যদিও বুজুন পৰিমাণৰ বচনা এতিয়াও আলোচনীৰ পাততেই সিচৰিত হৈ আছে। তলত তেওঁৰ সাহিত্য-কৰ্মৰ এটি চমু বিৱৰণ দিয়া হ'ল—

বিভিন্ন সময়ত বিভিন্ন আলোচনীৰ পাতত প্ৰকাশ হোৱা কিন্তু বৰ্তমানৰ পুঁথি-সংকলনবোৰত সম্পৰ্কিত নোহোৱা গল্প, প্ৰবন্ধ আদি :

‘প্ৰতিশোধ’ (গল্প) ১৯২৯ চনৰ ‘বীহী’ত প্ৰকাশিত প্ৰথম গল্প। ‘দি আচেজ অৱ লভ’ (ইংৰাজী গল্প) ১৯৩২ চনৰ ‘কটন কলেজ আলোচনী’ত প্ৰকাশিত। ‘আইবণ অৱ ক্যাইষ্ট’ (ইংৰাজী গল্প) ১৯৩৩ চনৰ ‘কটন কলেজ আলোচনী’, ‘ৰবাট গ্ৰাউন্ডিংৰ কবিতাত প্ৰেমৰ চিৰা’ (প্ৰবন্ধ) ‘বীহী’ ১৯৩২ চন, ‘সাহিত্যৰ মূল উপাদান’ (প্ৰবন্ধ), ‘বীহী’ ১৯৩৪ চন, ‘গদ্য আৰু পদা’ (প্ৰবন্ধ) ‘বীহী’ ১৯৩৫ চন, ‘অসমত অনুমত জাতি’ (প্ৰবন্ধ) ‘অসমীয়া’ত প্ৰকাশিত ‘চুটিগল’ (প্ৰবন্ধ) ‘আৱাহন’ পঞ্চম বছৰ তৃতীয় সংখ্যা, ‘আধুনিক অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ বুৰঞ্জীৰ সমালোচনা’ (প্ৰবন্ধ) ‘জয়ন্তি’ ১৯৩৮ চন, ‘লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজৰকৰাৰ কবিতা’ (প্ৰবন্ধ) ‘বামধেনু’, ‘ভেটাৰিঅ’ৰেচেন অৱ বিজাল্ট ইন ‘ইউনিভাৰচিটি’ (ইংৰাজী প্ৰবন্ধ) ‘আসাম ট্ৰিবুন’ ১৯৬৫ চন, ‘সপ্তম দশকৰ অসম’ (প্ৰবন্ধ) ‘নীলাচল’, ‘মহাশতিৰ আৰধনাৰ তাৎপৰ্য’ (প্ৰবন্ধ)

‘দৈনিক অসম, পূজা সংখ্যা’ ১৯৬৭ চন, ‘ক্রিটিচিজিম ইন এচামিজ লিটাৰেচাৰ’ (ইংৰাজী প্ৰবন্ধ) ‘ইষ্টার্ন হৰিজন’ ১৯৭০ চন, ‘মনোমন্দিৰ’ (কবিতা) ‘মন্দাকিনী’ শীত সংখ্যা, ১৯৬৩ চন, ‘বসন্তৰ আগমন’ (কবিতা) ‘মন্দাকিনী’ বসন্ত সংখ্যা, ১৯৬৩ চন, ‘আছামিজ, দি অফিচিয়েল লেংগুৱেজ অৱ আছাম’ (ইংৰাজী প্ৰবন্ধ), ‘আছাম’ লেংগুৱেজ কুৱেটচন’ ১৯৬১ চন আদি প্ৰকাশ হয়। এইবোৰত বাহিৰেও দ্বিতীয় মহাসমৰৰ আগেয়ে ‘আৱাহন’ত প্ৰকাশ পোৱা কেইটামান গল্প এতিয়াও গল্প সংকলনৰ অনুগত নোহোৱাকৈ আছে। সেই গল্পকেইটা হ'ল— ‘দৰিদ্ৰ’, ‘দম্পতি’, ‘অৱস্থাৰ বিপৰ্যয়’, ‘শুভমণ্ড’, ‘যোগ-বিয়োগ’ আৰু ‘পতিতানে’? বৰ্তমান গল্পকেইটা দুষ্প্ৰাপ্য।

প্ৰকাশিত গল্প সংকলন আৰু উপন্যাস :

‘বীহী’ আৰু ‘আৱাহন’ৰ সময়ৰ পৰা লিখা বিভিন্ন গল্পবাজিক লৈ গোস্বামীদেৱৰ বৰ্তমানলৈ পাঁচখন গল্প পুঁথি প্ৰকাশ হৈছে। সেইকেইখন হ'ল ‘অৰূপা’ (১৯৪৮ চন), ‘মৰীচিকা’ (১৯৪৮ চন), ‘শিল্পীৰ জন্ম’ (১৯৫৭ চন),

মুর-উচ্ছবলাতা।

一七九

governments will do much more than go to war against us. They will do it through their economic policies, which become the tools of war. In other words, they will not only fight us with military force, but also with economic force. This is what we call "economic warfare". It is a form of war that does not involve tanks or planes, but rather economic policies that are designed to weaken our economy and to force us to submit to their will. This is why it is important for us to understand the nature of this new kind of war, and to develop strategies to defend ourselves against it.

• *relic* (verb) *relegit*
verb, verb 'bring back'; Latin, *re-* 'back' + *legere* 'take'. In
Latin, *re-* 'back' + *legere* 'take' = *relegere* 'take back' = *re-* 'back'
+ *legere* 'take' = *relegere* 'take back' = *re-* 'back' + *legere* 'take'
= *relegere* 'take back' = *re-* 'back' + *legere* 'take' = *re-* 'back'
+ *legere* 'take' = *relegere* 'take back' = *re-* 'back' + *legere* 'take'
= *relegere* 'take back' = *re-* 'back' + *legere* 'take' = *re-* 'back'
+ *legere* 'take' = *relegere* 'take back' = *re-* 'back' + *legere* 'take'
= *relegere* 'take back' = *re-* 'back' + *legere* 'take' = *re-* 'back'

—We're so busy here, we've got no time for you.

the first time that the two sides had met since the beginning of the conflict. The meeting was held at the United Nations office in Geneva, Switzerland, and was moderated by former US president Jimmy Carter. The talks were aimed at finding a political solution to the conflict between the two sides.

the first time in history that the United States has been involved in a war of aggression.



ଶ୍ରୀମାତ ଜୀବନ ମହିଳାଦ

— शीता महं व्याजिका
उमडा, हृषियान विलाप

এন্স শারীর ক্ষতি অং প্রাপ্তিজ্ঞাত এবং নিয়া
জাতিক্ষম বাহিনী দখ এপ্স প্লাটা। প্রেস্টেটো গুড় গুড় গুড়
পাইক, ক্রেসের কীভি পেশেন। কি আগো আরিম সোমালি

ମୁଁ ଉଦ୍‌ବୃକ୍ଷରେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସମ୍ପରୀ ବହିନୀ ଲେଖିଥିଲା—
ବ୍ୟାକୁ ବହିନୀ ଶାରୀରି କରିବାରେ ବାହାରୀ କରିବାରେ—
ଶାରୀରି କରିବାରେ ବହିନୀ କରିବାରେ—
“ନେହା କା” ଲୋକେ ଏହାରେ ଯେବେଳେ ଦେଖିଲାମନ୍ତର
ବୋଲାବେ ଦେଖିଲାମନ୍ତର କୁଣି ଲିଖି ଦେଇଲାମନ୍ତର କୁଣି
ଜାତର ପରିଚିତ ମୋ କୁଣ କୁଣ କୁଣଗୀରେ ଯାଏ ଯାଏ
ଅଧିକ ବନ୍ଦନା କରି ନାହା ଯାହାଗାଲିମ ଆଜିକ ଲେଖିଲେ ଅଧିକ
କୁଣି ନାହାରି ନା” କହିଲେ କହିଲେ କହିଲେ

জেলের রে পাইন মারিয়। তিনির মানে যেমনি কি বাস
পরিষ্কাৰ আৰে কৰিলে যোৰ জৰীত কৰে— “গুণিৰ ব্ৰহ্মা
থেওৱে দৰি আবিধ। সেইকলৰ গীত অসমৰ আয়োজন
অসমক কৰেও তু কৃষি নামাৰে দিয়া।”

ପିଲାନ୍ତା ଆଖି ବିଲୋଇ ବାଟୁଳେ ଦେଇ କାହିଁଲେଇ
ପାଣୀ । ଯାଏ ଏହି ପାରି ଆହୋଇ ଆମୀରେ ଶ୍ଵରାତ୍ମକ
ପଥର ପାରେ । ପରିଷିଳିନ ତିନି ଆମୀରା ଗମିଯା ଦେଇଲା
ବସନ୍ତ ଶିଖ ଚାମିକ ଦେଖିଲାମନ କାହାଠ ଏହି କିମ୍ବା ଏହି ବାହୀ
ଯୋଜାଇ ଆହେ ମନ ପାଲାଇ । କେହି ନିରାକାରମ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
ନାହାଇ ହେଉ ଏହି ତେଣେ ଦେଇନାହିଁ । ମିଳା ମାତ୍ର କାହାର ହାତରେ

10

କୁଳ ମିର୍ତ୍ତଙ୍କ ଶ୍ରୀଦଶ୍ମିଳୋ—

କେବଳିନ୍ଦ୍ରାନ ମେଇମାତ୍ର ଜାଣ ହେଲା । ଯାଇବ ଶୋଇ କେବଳିନ୍ଦ୍ରା

ଶିଖାରୀ ପ୍ରଥମ ଦୂର ନାଥ ପାତ୍ର ଅଧିକାରୀ, ବେଳେ ପ୍ରଥମ ଦୂର ନାଥ ପାତ୍ର ଅଧିକାରୀ, ଏ ଗୋଟିଏ ଏହି ମିଆ ଆଜି, ସେଇବାର ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଜ୍ୟୋତିଷୀଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ ?

ଲିଖି ଦେଇ— ଯେତେ କି ଆହେ କଥା ?
ଏହି ଶାରୀରିକ ଅନ୍ତରେ ଅନ୍ତରେ କଥା ଆହେ । ଦେଖିବ
ଅଳାଟି ଡେରିବିଲେ କାହାର ଗଣିତା । କେବଳ କୋ ଶାଖି ।

— अब तक की जांच में नहीं आया है कि यह क्या है। लेकिन यह बड़ी चीज़ है।

ଅତ୍ୟନୀ ଲି-ନିଗର ପୁଣିତ । କଥାଟି ଯାଏ କେବଳମୁଁ କଥାଟି ମୁହଁମାନୀ । ତା ଜୀବନି କଥାଟି ଦେଇ କୁହାରିବାର ପୁଣି ଅନ୍ୟମ ପେଶକରିବାର ଯାତ ନିମ୍ନ ଲୋକି ଏବଂ ସିଧିପାଦର ବନ୍ଦମ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରି ପୁଣି ନାଶପାଦ ହେ ।

प्राचीन वैदिक संस्कृत के —
“एक ऐसी लक्षणी वास्तविकतावाली का नाम नायनिल
पाठिय दी गयी है। ज्ञानम् स्वर्ग वायो नि ॥ यात्र भाव महत
प्राप्तवीर्य लीला वाह वायन रा जन्मते लाला वा विनीतो लाला
ज्ञेयम् वस्त्रा वेष्टत गाली शुभ्रस्त्री ॥ तें देवि सुन्दरी
गाई धारोत्तमा ॥ यदि संस्कृत के लिए—” अत्राम नितिना वायनामात्र
प्राप्तवीर्य का विवरण दिया गया क्योंकि वायना वायन वायन वायन
प्राप्तवीर्य लीला वाह वायन रा जन्मते लाला वा विनीतो लाला

ନିର୍ମଳ, ପ୍ରାଚୀନତମ ବାଣି ଜୀବନରେ ଅତ୍ୟ ଶୋଭା ପଥର
କରିଲା । ଏହିତାମ୍ବା ସିଂ ଗର୍ଭିତୀର ଲାଗୁ ହିଁ ବାହୁ
କିମ୍ବାରୁ ଧରିବା ହେଉ ଯେତେ ନିରିଷ ଲାଗେ ଗୁଣ ଏଗାନ
ଲିବା ଥାକୁ । ନିରିଷ ଲାଗେ ଗୁଣ ଏଗାନ ଲିବା ଥାକୁ । ନିରିଷଙ୍କାର
ଦେଖିଲା ।

କଥା ନିମ୍ନ ନିମ୍ନ ହେଉଛି । ଯଦୁଆରାଟ ଏହି ମୁଣ୍ଡନ କାମ କୈ ଏହି ବିଶ୍ଵାସ । ଯଦୁଆରାଟ ଖିଳାନାମ୍ବା ପାଇଁ କୋ ଡିଲାରାମୀ ପରିଦ୍ରାବନ । ତାଙ୍କେ ମନ୍ଦିରରେ ନିରିଷିତ । ଏବଂ ଯାଇଛି ବିଭାଗରେ ଯେତେ ଉଦ୍‌ଦେଶ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟାବିନ୍ଦୀ, ବ୍ୟାନିମ ବେଦିନାମନ୍ଦିର ପରିଦ୍ରାବନେ ହେବେ ତାଙ୍କର ମୁଣ୍ଡନ କାମ । କିନ୍ତୁ କୃତିକରଣରେ ଯେତାମ ଆମ ଜୀବନରେ ପରିଦ୍ରାବନେ

“এবং নেপালীদের ক্ষমা কে তেওঁ দ্বারা আনন্দ পাইলে।
তথ্য মৃগো সহিত বিশিষ্টকে হই করে— ‘যাহারি
কালজোয়ে কিছিমি গোল নিচালান কুলালে দুর্দশ
হয়ে গৈ’”

ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ବୀମି ଶରୀର ଅନ୍ତରେ ଯାଦିଲେ କାହାରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ବୀମା କାହାରେ
ପୋଖା । ଯେବାନାମ ଯଥି ପାଇଁ କେହିମ ବୀମା କାହାରେ
ଦିଲା । ଯାହାରେ ତେବେ ବୀମା କାହାରେ ଦିଲା ଏବଂ ଯଥି କାହାରେ
ଦିଲା । ଯାହାରେ ତେବେ ବୀମା କାହାରେ ଦିଲା ।

କଣେ ବର୍ଷାରେ ଲିଖି ଦୂରତା କାଳେ ଗୋପନୀୟ କାଳେ ମଧ୍ୟ
ପରିଷ ସହ ଯାହାରେ କାହା କିମ୍ବା କାହାର ଶୋଭା
ଆଖନେ-ଆଖନୀ ଜାମାତ କାହାର କାହାର ଲାଗି
ତତ୍ତ୍ଵ ଲାଗି ଥିଲା କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର

अपार्टमेंट तोड़े गयीं गुमिने—‘जैन डेस्ट्रो’
यहौं उत्तर दिलो—‘हमि कामयो द्वियो बरिला।’
उत्तर उत्तराहित है कलो—‘गालोब नक्कुवा
चूलावाम आयि नद्य कवि ध्वाम वालो, योइ-आले चूलावाम
काहि भूमा इन।’

ମଧ୍ୟାମୁଖୀ : Indian Pandits in the Land of
ଜ୍ଞାନ ଶୂନ୍ୟ ତତ୍ତ୍ଵ ମାନ୍ୟମୁଖୀ ଏବଂ ମଧ୍ୟାମୁଖୀ
ପଦମାର୍ଗୀ

ପ୍ରକାଶକ
ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ

କାଳେ : ଏହି ସ୍ଵର୍ଗମାତ୍ରା ର ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟମାତ୍ରା । ଯଦୁକାମ ପରିବହି କିମ୍ବା କୁମାର, କିମ୍ବା କାନ୍ତା ଅଛିଲା । ଯଦୁକାମ ପରିବହି କିମ୍ବା କୁମାର ରା, କୋହାର କୋହାର କାନ୍ତା ଅଛିଲା । ଯଦୁକାମ ପରିବହି କିମ୍ବା କୁମାର ରାମାନନ୍ଦ ଅଛିଲା ।

ପ୍ରକାଶକ ମିଳିନ୍

ମନ୍ଦର ଜୀବିତ ଗୁଣ କିମି ପାଇଁ ଯେତେଳେ ଆମାକାମ୍ଭର
ଆମିଲି ହୋଇ ଉପରଥ କୌଣସି ନରପତି ଏବଂ ମନ୍ଦରମାନ
ଆମାକାମ୍ଭ । ଏହି ମନ୍ଦରର କିମି ପାଇଁ ଆମ ଆମର ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କମିଶିଲି
ମନ୍ଦର ଲାଗିଥିବାରେ ଯାହାର କୁଣି କୌଣସି ଆମ ଏହି ମନ୍ଦରିଲି
ଏହିରେ କୌଣସି ଏହି ଆମ ଏହାର ପରିଷିଳି କାଠିଲା ମନ୍ଦରର
ଆମରର ନିରମି ଯାଇ । ପୁରୀରେ ଆମାକାମ୍ଭ କମିଶିଲି ଯାହାର
ଆମର କୌଣସି ଏହା କମିଶିଲା, ଏହା କୌଣସି, ନୌକ କମା
କମିଶିଲା । ଏହି କମିଶିଲି ଯାହାର ଏହି ଆମର ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କମିଶିଲି
କମିଶିଲା—

बहुत लूट रही थी।
सर्वानन्दन लगते
पुरियों सदाहरण लग।

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

କାହାର ପାଇଁ କାହାର ପାଇଁ
କାହାର ପାଇଁ କାହାର ପାଇଁ
କାହାର ପାଇଁ କାହାର ପାଇଁ
କାହାର ପାଇଁ କାହାର ପାଇଁ

পুরোহিত কর্তব্য করেন দুর্বল কোষ কে প্রতি। কোষ
সম্পদাত গৃহস্থান ক্ষেত্র কাটা শীঘ্ৰেই উৱাচ কী? আজ
আজ, কখন গীগীগীল আশ কৰিব, গীগীল কোৱা
কুলকুলকুলকুল (বোধ, এইকুল পৌত্ৰ কৰাম আজ) চাৰি-চারি বছোৰ
কীৰ্তি বৰ্ণ কৰিব নাহি পৰে লাভ কৰিব কৈলাস পৰিবৰ্তন
কৈলাস কৈলাস নৰামৰ। বৰ্ষা কৰে বিশ্বাস কৰিবো
আৰি। আৰু কুকু, আৰু কুকু পৰে পৰে বিশ্বাসী
অণীন্ত্রিতভাৱে স্বৰ কৰিব। তাইকৰে তাৰিখেৰ পৰাপৰাকৰে
আৰি আজ কৰা দেওয়ো। কৰাম বৰ্ষাকৰে আজৰাম আৰু
চান্দৰূপ কৰাই নাম্বু। কৰাম কৰে আৰু আৰু আৰু আৰু আৰু
আৰু দুই লোকী। ইয়াৰ আৰু এইকুলকুল (৩ জনৰ কিমুৰ আৰু
মিমুৰ আৰু আৰু আৰু আৰু আৰু আৰু আৰু আৰু আৰু আৰু)

आपने कही थी।
 मूलिकी कर्ता होने वाले हैं उनकी सभी
 अवधियाँ नहीं रखती हैं बल्कि—
 तब तक तो क्यों नहीं? ७
 तो यही कही गयी।
 लोकों की अपीली गयी।
 अपनी अपीली गयी।
 अपनी अपीली गयी।
 अपनी अपीली गयी।

କୋଡ଼ିଙ୍ଗର୍ ନେତ୍ର ପିଲାକାରେ ଏକ ମୁଣ୍ଡି ଦୂରି ଥିଲା ଯାଏ ଆଜାମ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଆଜ କାହା ଆଜମ କିମ୍ବିଳ୍ ଧାଇ ହିଲାଏ
କରିଲା । ଏକ ପ୍ରମାଣିତ ବିଷୟ କୁଳମ ନିର୍ବିଳା ବଳେ ପରିଚିତ ହୁଏ, ନିଜ କୀମା ପ୍ରମାଣିତ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ । ଅକ୍ଷୟ

प्राचीन भारतीय संस्कृत का अध्ययन

1420 J. Neurosci., July 26, 2006 • 26(30):1414–1420

अपनी वार्षिक संस्कारों के दौरान यहाँ बहुत समय लिया जाता है।

କେବେ କରେ ନାହିଁ ତାମ ଆଖି ପାଦରେ ଅଧିକ କାହାରେ
ଚିତ୍ତ ? ଯାଥିର କାହାର ପାଦ ଅଧିକର , କାହାରଟ , ଏହି ଆଖି

କାହାର ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବାକୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଦେଖିଲୁ ନାହିଁ । କାହାର ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବାକୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଦେଖିଲୁ ନାହିଁ । କାହାର ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବାକୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଦେଖିଲୁ ନାହିଁ ।

କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ପାଦ ଶିଖିଲା କାହାର ମୁହଁ ଦେଇ ଦେଇ, ଯାଇ, ଯାଇ,
ଦେଇ, ଯାଇ, ନିରାମ, ଯା ଯାଇ, ଦେଇ, ଯାଇ ଯାଇ
ଅନୁଭବରେ ଯାହାରେ ଯାହା ବାହା କାହା କିମ୍ବା କାହା କାହା କାହା
କାହା କାହା କିମ୍ବା କାହା କାହା କାହା କାହା କାହା କାହା କାହା
କାହା କାହା କାହା କାହା କାହା କାହା କାହା କାହା କାହା କାହା

ପ୍ରମାଣ କରିବାରେ ଯାଏ ତୁ କିମ୍ବା
ଆମେ କାହାର ନୀ କାହାରି
କିମ୍ବା ଆମି କାହାରି
ପରିବାର କାହାର କାହାରି
ପରିବାର କାହାର କାହାରି
ଆମେ କାହାର ନୀ କାହାରି
ଆମେ କାହାର ନୀ କାହାରି

—
କାନ୍ତି ପାତ୍ରଙ୍କ ଦୀର୍ଘ
ଅବସ୍ଥା ହେଲା

କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର

ପାତ୍ର ନାମାଚିତ୍ର
ଧ୍ୟାନକାରୀ ହେଲେ ଯାଏ
ଏହା ପାଦପାଦିଗ୍ରହ ହେଲେ
ଅଛି ପାଦପାଦିଗ୍ରହ କିମ୍ବା
ପାଦପାଦିଗ୍ରହ କିମ୍ବା

ପ୍ରକାଶକ ପତ୍ର ପରିଚୟ

प्राण विद्युति विद्याः।
विद्युति विद्या विद्या॥



ଡିତାବ୍ୟା ଆକରଶମାନ

卷之三

— भारतीय शैक्षणिक
उद्योग, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विचार

ହିତଶ୍ରୀ : ନାଗାର୍ଜୁ ଓ କମଳା, ଅଲହି ଅଥାଟୀ କାଳେ ପୌରୀରେ ଦେଖିଲା ମୋହନୀ କରିଛି ଆମେ

અધ્યાત્મિક વિજ્ઞાન

नामांकित हि नियमः ।

ପୁରସ୍କାର ଲାଗୁ ହେବା ଆମୁଜୁ ଦୟା ହେବିଛନ୍ତିରେ । ଯାହିଁବିନ୍ତି
ଯାରୀ ଆମ କରିବାକୁ ପୁଣି । ଏହିଲି ଆମାଙ୍କୁ ମାତ୍ର କାହିଁକି—
ବିଭିନ୍ନମାତ୍ର : ଶିଳ୍ପ, ଅଧିକାରୀ, ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ, ବିଜ୍ଞାନି

• 115 •

ତିର୍ଯ୍ୟକ ହେଲା କହିଲା ଏଥା ନାମରେ । ପରେଲୋକର
ଶାନ୍ତି-ନାଶି । ତିର୍ଯ୍ୟକ ଏହା ଦୂର ହେଲି କହିଲି
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ନାମରେ ନିର୍ମିତ ଶଳିଷ୍ଠି । କଥା ଅଛି ଯେ
ମାତ୍ରାକୀ ଧାରୀଙ୍କୁ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ହିଲେବା । ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କହାର
ହିଲେବି ଯା ଉଠି ଆକ୍ରମଣ ହିଲେବା ଯା ଜାଗର
ଆଶ ପାରି ଅଛି ତୁଳନାକୀ । କଥା ନାମରେ ଏହି
ହିଲେବାର ମାତ୍ର ଅକ୍ଷୟମ କଥାରେ ଥାଏ କବା । ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ
ପାରିବ ତାର ନାମରେ ଯାଏ ଯାଏ କଥାରେ ଥାଏ
ପାରିବ ତାର ନାମରେ ଥାଏ ।

ଶିଖ୍ୟାମ : ପୁରୁଷଙ୍କ କିମ୍ବା କଥାକଳ କେତେ ଧାରକ । କହୁ ।

ପାଇଁ ଲେଜେଟୋରିଯନ୍ ଥାଏତା ଯେ କି କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
ଅଧିକାରୀ ମାତ୍ର ଅବଶୀଳିତ।

क्रमांक : ५५६८। यात्रार्थ अपने दूर कल्पना के लिए इसे बदल दिया। विनोद : ओ, ऐ वे तो लिखि दियेह? यात्रा की लिखित विवरण :

ପାଶୁର କର୍ମଚାରୀ ଏହି ପରିବାରକୁ ଆଶୀର୍ବାଦ କରିଛନ୍ତି ।

कमाना : ऐसा किसी व्यक्ति को कहते हैं जिसने किसी व्यक्ति से अपनी व्यवसायीक सेवा का उपयोग किया है।

अब याद नहीं किये जाते लेकिन यह निम्न पर
प्रभु का अवलोकन अत्यधिक दृढ़ है।

मराठों आने गिरिन क्षमा—
विजयन द्वे।

ତିତ୍ରମୟ : ଏ କିମ୍ବା ନାହା କୁଣ୍ଡ ତିତ୍ରମୟ, ଲିଙ୍ଗମ୍ ମଧ୍ୟ
ପରିମାଣ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଲା।

ଶିଳ୍ପିମୁଦ୍ରା : ଏହି ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରିଲେ ତଥା ଯତ୍ନମୁଦ୍ରା କରିଲେ।
କମଳା : ମିଳି ନକରେ ଆଜିମି ଯେବେ ତିଥି କାହାର କାହାର
କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର

महात्मा गांधी की विचारों अनुसार यह एक विश्वास है कि जब लोगों के बीच सम्मति और सम्मान हो जाए तो विद्युत विकास का उद्देश्य पूर्ण हो जाएगा।

ମାନ୍ଦିର ପାଇଁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

ଅକ୍ଷୟମ ଦେଖିଯାଏ ତିଥି ପୁଣି ଜୀବି ରହି
କାଳମ ଲିଖି ଥାଏ ଯେ ଚରଣ ଲିଖି ଆହୁ

ମହାକାଳ ପଦେ ଲିପିତଥାର କରି ଶୋଭା ନାହିଁ
ପିଲାଙ୍କର ମହିମାମୁଖୀ ବୁଝିବା କାହାରେ

ପାଦବିରେ ହେ ଥାଏ । କିମ୍ବା ଏହା ହେ ଥାଏ । କିମ୍ବା ଏହା ହେ ଥାଏ ।

କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ ପରିବାର କଥା ଶୁଣି ଯେତେ ଏହା କଥା ନାହିଁ ।

କିମ୍ବା । ଏହାରୁଥିଲି କାଳ କି ପାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ।

— କରୁଥିଲେ କାହାର ନାମ ଦିଲେ ? ଏହି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ବିଷୟରେ
କାହାର ଚାହିଁ ? ଯେତେ କଥା କଥାରୀ ପୂର୍ବ ଦୂରାକ୍ଷର ଗଠି ଆଶ୍ରମ
ଦେ ଖରାଇ ପି ଆଶ୍ରମ ଅନୁଦିତ କଥାରୀ ପୂର୍ବ ଦୂରାକ୍ଷର ନି ଅନୁଦିତ
ଯେତିକେ ଅନୁଦିତ ଆଶ୍ରମ ଅନୁଦିତ କଥାରୀ ଯାଇ ଆଶ୍ରମ
ଅନୁଦିତ ପୂର୍ବ ଦୂରାକ୍ଷର ଆଶ୍ରମ ଅନୁଦିତ କଥାରୀ ପିଲା
ମଧ୍ୟରେ ତତ୍ତ୍ଵ ଆଶ୍ରମ ଅନୁଦିତ କଥାରୀ ଆଶ୍ରମ ଅନୁଦିତ କଥାରୀ
ମଧ୍ୟରେ ତତ୍ତ୍ଵ ଆଶ୍ରମ ଅନୁଦିତ କଥାରୀ ଆଶ୍ରମ ଅନୁଦିତ କଥାରୀ

“...সে মনোবাস নিষ্ঠাগত সে কঠিনভাবে বেগ কর দ্য নিষ্ঠাগত / এই
প্রকৃতি কিম কেবল / হাতা আগীমুন কু লেজেন /” এই
আই অবস্থামী আই পাশে পাশে কীসেন্ট প্রশংসন দ্বা
আবাস সমাজত ক্ষয়ক্ষত হৃষি কৃষি। সমাজে নিষ্ঠাগত
বিনিয়ত বাসন সহজ কৃত নিষ্ঠাগত সহজ কৃত নাইটেড
লিপি কৃতিতে ব্যবহৃত কথ মানি দেখ এবং কৃতিতে—
“আই পুর্ণি / কিম নিষ্ঠাগত নিষ্ঠাগত সহজ আনদণ।”
এই পুর্ণত আবাস সমাজত ক্ষয়ক্ষত নিষ্ঠাগত নিষ্ঠাগত আনদণ

অসম স্বামীর প্রেরণা কাহু হইতে উপর পথে গোপন কৃত কোষিশ কীর্তি।
দৈতি আবশ্যকে ‘কলী দুর্গ’ নামিয়ে তৈয়া
যোগী একটি দৈনন্দিন কৰ্মসূচি হই
কীর্তন উপর পথে গোপন কৰ্মসূচি লাগিয়ে
কৃতিপূর্ণ পদার্থ নিয়ে। শিখিয়া নাথ নিয়ে
উপর পথ সহজ কৰে পড়ে দীর্ঘকালে । কৃত
কৃতিত উপর পথ দুর্গ কীর্তন কৰ্মসূচি

अस्त्रीया नामकरण देश-नामकरण पाल एवं विधि
पर्याप्त विविधता विषय प्रश्नानामन्तरे अस्त्रा एवं
निर्माण विभिन्नी रूपों विभिन्नताओं वाले अस्त्रों
एवं विविध गोष्ठी विविध वर्गीकरण। विभिन्न
आगामी विविधता विभिन्नताओं वाले अस्त्रों
विधानान्तरे विविधता विभिन्न विभिन्न विधियां इ

तम
अद्योपी, अस्त्राधारणे, नारिदीन थाएः। अब एकली
उत्तरिक्षा लीलावति दूष-वेशीन लीला गी कर्त्ता, नारिदीना
नि शुभवाय देखो मधुर भृगुरात उत्तराण थाएः।
ग्रेवत् आपत नवाहत द्योपम गत्वा दृष्ट्वा-भृगीनं
पूर्वादै न बन्द्वात् उत्तरित देव विश्वा उत्तराण आपामवाना
करीत्। परामा नवाहत विश्वा अनुष्ठानात् आठि-द्वयि उत्तराण
तम

ପାତ୍ରବିଧି ମଧ୍ୟ କାହାର ଦ୍ୱାରା

ଅନ୍ତିମ ପରିଚୟ

मनिषा और श्रीमद्द राजा, नाम, हैं यांचे वेदवाचस्पति राजा, लिहात कृष्ण-प्रियंका राजा—लिहात येत यांचा नाम, वेदवाच
साक्षात् पुनिर्विनामित यांचा उत्तराधारी राजा-भवत्वात् बाह्य-
प्राप्तिविद्या राजा, या उत्तराधारी राजा यांचा नाम, या उत्तराधारी राजा यांचा नाम, या उत्तराधारी राजा

କରିବାକୁ ଲାଗିଥାଏ ଯାଏଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଜିତ ମହାନ୍ତିର ପାଦକାଳୀନ ଦେଶରେ ଅନୁଭବ ହେଲା

ମେଲିଲେ ଏହି ମାତ୍ରରେ ଖିଦୁ କୌଣସି ଥାଏ ନିଜ ଶୂନ୍ୟ କରିବିଲେ
କୃପା ହାତରେ କାହା ମଜାମା କହ ଦେବାଯାଇଛେ । ଅବମୀଳା ବିଦ୍ୟା ଉଦ୍‌ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଦିଲିମା ଦିଲିମା ଏହି ଆଧି ଏହି ଏହି ଏହି ଏହି ଏହି

অবস্থা করি খৈ আছে। তেজ এই মাটিখা অশীশা লোক ১২০। ■

110

★ जालक विद्या न करिया, विद्या न करी तेजस्व कर्त्तव्य परिप्रय अस्ति गृह लक्ष्मि ।

★ ନିଜ ଅଭ୍ୟାସକ୍ଷମତା ଦେ ଆମର ପରିଚୟ ହବନ୍ତି ମଧ୍ୟରେ

★ शा. बिन्दु आर्क-संस्थान छात्र, जीवना आर्क-डिपार्टमेंट इंजिनियर।

★ दार्शनिक गणे प्रसाद कीरद लाभान्तर उक्त निपात वर्णनीय।

* कामा अपवर्त ज्ञात निषेद्धा | कामा का गमन नदेव्या | यामति द्वया | शृंगवर्णी निघट्यै नव्यापां द्वया |
— वसुकी गारुडी

★
ତୁମ ଯାଏନ୍ତି କ୍ଷୟ କରିଲୁ ଯ ତାଙ୍କ ଥାଏ ପ୍ରେସର୍ ରହିଲୁ ତମାଙ୍କ କ୍ଷୟ କରିଲୁ ଯ ତାଙ୍କ ଥାଏ
— ଶିଶୁ ଶିଶୁ



୩୮

— କନ୍ତେ ଲେଖି

କାହାର ନେବେ କାହାର କାହାରଙ୍କ କରିଲା ।
ଶୀଘ୍ର ଲିଖି ହେଉ ନାହିଁ କରି ଶୁଣିଯାଇବା ପାଇଲା
ଆମରକୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଦେଇଲେବାକୁ ପାଇଲାଗଲା । ଆମରକୁ ଏହିକାଳେ
ଦିଲିଲି ବିଷତ ଲୋକଙ୍କର ମୂରାଳିର ଲୋକ କରି ଥିଲା
ଯାହାରିବାକୁଟେ ନାହିଁ କାହାର । ନିଜେ ହୃଦୟ କାହାର କୁଣ୍ଡଳ
କାହାର ପାଇଲା । କିମ୍ବା କୁଣ୍ଡଳ କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର
କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର । ଏହି କୁଣ୍ଡଳ କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର
କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର । ଏହି କୁଣ୍ଡଳ କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର
କାହାର କାହାର । ଏହି କୁଣ୍ଡଳ କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର
କାହାର କାହାର । ଏହି କୁଣ୍ଡଳ କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର
କାହାର ।

ପ୍ରାଚୀ କବିତା । ଶିଖିଲେ ଯେବେ ହେଉ । ମିଳିଲୁ ହେଉ ହେବା ହେବା
ନିଜାମ ଦେଖିଲା । କିନ୍ତୁ ତାଙ୍କ ନିରାକାର ଦେଖିଲା ଏବଂ ଆମେ
ଅମ୍ବାଳ କଥିଲା ମିଳା କଥିଲା । କାହିଁ କାହିଁ ଉତ୍ସବରୀତିର
ପରିବାସ । ତୋ ନାହାର କଥା କଥିଲା କଥିଲା ଏହି ପାଇଁ
କଥିଲା ଏହି ଏହି ଏହି ଏହି ଏହି ଏହି ଏହି । କଥିଲା । କଥିଲା ।
କଥିଲା । ଏହି ଏହି ଏହି ଏହି ଏହି । ଏହି ଏହି । ଏହି ଏହି । ଏହି ଏହି ।
ଏହି ଏହି । ଏହି ଏହି । ଏହି ଏହି । ଏହି ଏହି । ଏହି ଏହି । ଏହି ଏହି ।
ଏହି । ଏହି । ଏହି । ଏହି । ଏହି । ଏହି । ଏହି । ଏହି । ଏହି । ଏହି ।

二十一

ପ୍ରକାଶକ ପରିଷଦ୍ୟ ପରିଚୟ ଓ ପରିମାଣ କରିବାର ପାଇଁ ଏହା ଅନୁଯାୟୀ କରାଯାଇଛି

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160. श्री रामानन्द सरस्वती द्वारा लिखी गई एक अद्यतनी के अनुसार इसका अर्थ है-

କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ

त्रिपुरा के लोगों की जीवन स्तर का अध्ययन करने के लिए विदेशी विद्यार्थी आकर्षित होते हैं।

1. ఇంగ్లీషు లో ప్రతి వాకును కొనుటకు దీనిని ఉపయోగించాలి.

ପାଇଁଥିବା କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର
କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର

कृष्ण ने अपनी विद्या का अध्ययन करने के लिए श्रीगंगाधर तीर्थ के गुरुत्वात् ब्रह्मांड विद्यालय में आयोजित विद्यालय में उपस्थिति की।

ଅକ୍ଷୟନ୍ତିର ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାଇଥାଏ ଶିଳା ପୂଜା ହୀନ ଅଧିକ ଦୟାତର
ଦେଖିଲା ଏହିର ମୋହନ ମି କଥା— ଯାହା ଦେଖ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ
ଭାବିଲା ମାତ୍ର କଥା ନେଇ ନାହିଁ । ମ-ପ୍ରସାଦମୀଳୀ ଅଛିଲେ
ଶିଳାମଣ । ଆତିଥେ ଅଧିକତମ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଦୟାତର ଦୟାତର ଦୟା

ଏହି ମନ୍ଦରାଜୀ ସବୁ ଆଶେଷକରେ ଘରୋଟି ଗାଲିଲା ।

ବ୍ୟାକ୍ ପରିଚାରକ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବ୍ୟାକ୍ ପରିଚାରକ ଦ୍ୱାରା — ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି ।



সাজ-পোছাক

一
四
四

ପ୍ରକାଶକ ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ (ଅଧ୍ୟୟତ୍ମା)

ପୁଣ ଶରୀ ଯେହାନ କାଳ କାମ କରୁଥିଲୁଗମ, ଆଜି-
ଯଦ୍ୟାକୁ, କଟି ଅଛିଲୁଗମ, ଲମ୍ବା-ଲାଙ୍ଘାନ ଆଖି ଦାରାଟୁଳୁ ଥାଏ ।
ଦେଖାଇଲି, ଯତ୍ତାକୁଣ୍ଡି ଦେଖି ନମ୍ବରାଟ କାହା କାହିଁଟି
ଦସାଟ ଦସାଟର ଯେବେଳାମ ଲାଭିଲ ଆଜି ବିଶ୍ଵ
ଉପରମ କାହା ।

हरदाम भवानीहर जैन जैन एवं जैना उपर्युक्त
कथायें लिख लीजे। लोगों का भाव निराकार लोकानन्द
भृत्या असमर्थ लिख याहि लिखान्तरे दुर्भाग्य, बाधार
लिखान् आजह नृपति लाल शिखानन्द या शिखानन्दीन
जयना याक अस्त्रयामा याम याम-यामाम। अग्री छान
बाप्पाम लिखिल एक अनुराग नवर तेह दाम याम
शास्त्रानन्दाम एवि एहि टोहि टोहि। असामदेशी लिखान
परिपूर्णीक असमाम लिखान आजानि एवं बाम।
आदित्य दूर्द असमाम दूर्द लिखान्त योहि।
आदित्य दूर्द लिख यहि अद्वितीय बाधान लिख। याहात
बाधा दूर्द लिख-दिख या बाधान दूर्द याहि।

অটোমন মন্দিরগুলো আর জেলা সরকারের কীর্তন নির্মাণ করিছে। তিনি অসমীয়া মূল মাল মন্দির চিত্র করিব খণ্ড ইচ্ছা। তেজোলালকে সকলা মিশনের কথা করা হচ্ছে। তেজোলাল তেজোলালের পুত্র রাধীয়, কৃষ্ণ এবং, পুরুষ কৌশল আর নিজেইন্দ্রিয় নাই। অসম একাধিক কৃষ্ণারাম পুত্র ইয়ে আদৃতভাৱে যুক্ত নিবে। তি কলারে নৈপুণ্য কৃতি পূর্ণ সাধন আৰু পুরুষ গুৰুত্ব পূৰ্ণ কৰিব। আৰি নিয়ে কৃষ্ণারাম পুত্র ইয়ে আদৃতভাৱে যুক্ত নিবে।

মন্তব্য করিবার পূর্বেই নির্দেশ প্রদান করিবার পথ সহজ এবং সুস্থ হয়।

ଏହାରୀ ନାହିଁୟ ନିଜ ବିଷୟେ କେତେମତେ ଡାଇ ସେବାକୁ
ଦେଖିଲୁଗା ନିଷା କାମକାଳ୍ୟରେ ଯାଇବେ ଅଧିକାରିତ ସ୍ଥା

କାହିଁ ନାହିଁ ମାତ୍ରରେଣୁ ନେବା ଏହି ସବେ କୌଣସି
ଯାଇଥୀ କରିବି ପାଇଁ । କୋଟାର ଲିଙ୍ଗ ନୟାରେ, ଶିଖିବି ବ୍ୟାକାନ୍ତର
ଦିଲି ମନ୍ଦିର ନାଳାରେ କରିବ ଲିଙ୍ଗ କହା ଦେବା ଯାଇ । ଯାହା
କେବଳର ଯାହାର ଯା ଉତ୍ସବ କହା । କୋଟାର ଲିଙ୍ଗ କରିବ
ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ କାରାନ୍ତ ଲାଲ କରିବ କାହାର । ମିଥିଜ୍ଞାନମଧ୍ୟରେ କେବଳ
ଅର୍ଥ ଲିଙ୍ଗ ନାହାର କିମ୍ବା କାଶ୍ଚର୍ଵାଦ ଆମି ଲିଙ୍ଗର କାହାର
କାଶର ପାଣ ଲିଙ୍ଗର ଲାଲେ କିଛି କାହାର ଆମାକ ଲିଙ୍ଗର
ନାହାର । ତୌ ସମ୍ଭବ ଅବଶ୍ୟ ଲିଙ୍ଗ କାହାର, ଲିଙ୍ଗ କିମ୍ବା ଆମିରିବ
କାହାର ଦେବ କାହାର । କୋଟିତା ଦୂରମ କାଶ୍ଚର୍ଵାଦରେ ନିଷାର

ପଦ୍ମନାଥ ଜୟଶିଳ ଯେ ଏହି ଅଭିଭବନ ଲାଗିରିଲେ ଯାଏ କି ଏହା ଏକ ବାଧା
ଦେଖିବା ଭାବରେ ଯଦୁକର ଦେଖିବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଅବୈକିତ ବିଲେ କରାଯାଇଲେ
ପାଇଁ । ଯେତେବେଳେ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ରହିଥାଏ ତୋରେ, ତେବେଳେ ତେବେଳେ
ମାତ୍ରମେ ନିଜର କୋଣାରକର ମାତ୍ରାଟି ନାହାଏ । ଆମାରାଟି
ପୃଷ୍ଠାଟି ଥିଲା ଯନ୍ମ ଯାନ୍ମରାଜ ନାନ୍-ପାତ୍ରରୁ ଯାଇ ଯାଇଥିଲେ ଯେ
ଥାଏ । ଅପରି ଆମର ଥିଲା ଯାଏ ନିଜା ମାଜମାତ୍ରେ ଆମାର ଆମାର
ଆମାରିଟିଙ୍କ, ମଧ୍ୟାହ୍ନର ଆମ ଦୀର୍ଘ ସନ୍ତ କବି ଆମାରେ
ତେବେଳେ ଆମୀ ଶ୍ରୀରାମ, ନିର୍ମିତି ଆବ ବସନ ଆମି ମଧ୍ୟାହ୍ନ
ନିମ କେବେ ନିଜର ପ୍ରାଚୀରଦୟର ନିଜର କବିତ ନାମେ ଦିଇ ଏହି

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সন্তোষবাদ আর নারী সমাজ

— ३०८ —

স্বামীর স্মাজন করলো পোককে কড়ি করে গোচ
স্নাতোক দেখি আজোও হয় নাৰী স্মাজ। এতাক্ষণ্যে
মাঝসন্তোষ নারীৰ বিশ্বাসে পুকুৰকৈ আজোৱা লক
কৰি লোৰ দেখা পথেতে কেৱল বিশ্বাস মুকোৱা মূলি আৰু ই
নারী স্মাজে বাজিষ্যুন্নতি আছিবাবু, পুজু সন্তুষ আৰু
সাজী স্মাজে। বাজিষ্যুন্নতি আছিবাবু, পুজু সন্তুষ আৰু
সামৰী পুজু স্মাজে— এই আগাইদেৱ মনৰ প্ৰাণিতি
অভিশাপ। অসমত আগাম, যতো অপুৰিষ্ঠ এলেকোৱা নি
এন কি আৰু কৰি আগাম।

3



ପ୍ରକାଶକ
୨୮/୩୫୦୦୯ ପ୍ରକାଶକ
ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ପ୍ରକାଶକ
୧୦ ଲକ୍ଷ ଟଙ୍କା

ଅମ୍ବେଦକୀୟାଳ କବି

ଟୋଲ ବିହାରୀ ବାଜପେଶୀ

— येसु क्या बोला

कीम लिपि की तुलना में अधिक व्यापक और व्यापक है। यहाँ आप व्यापक लिपि की तुलना में अधिक व्यापक और व्यापक है। (व्यापक लिपि की तुलना में अधिक व्यापक और व्यापक है। — मनोज, इतिहास १८५०)

ପାଇଁ ନିଷ୍ଠାରୀ ମହିଳାଙ୍କ ଏ ଶାରୀ ଲାଗିଥିବ ମୌଳିକ ଜୀବନ

ଏହା ଜାନନ୍ତର କାହିଁ ପାଇଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ

ମିଶନ୍ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧି : ଅଭିଜାନ !
ଶ୍ରୀମତେ କୋଣ : ଯେହାତେ ଡାକ୍ଟର ଲେଖିଥିଲା ଏହି ଚାହିଁ ଥାଏ ।
 ୧ । ଏଥିରେ ମାତ୍ରରେ ସଂକଷିତ ଲିମିଟିଶନ୍ । ଐ ପାଇବାରେ
 ଯାହାରେ ମାତ୍ର ନାହିଁ ବ୍ୟାନ୍ କରିବାରେ ମୁଦ୍ଦିଶ୍ଵଳ— ପରମାନନ୍ଦିତ
 ମାତ୍ରରେ କୋଣାର୍କରେ ଏହାରେ ଏହାରେ ।

— निवेदिता कनिश्चा
दोषस्य आद्यादि (प्रथम वर्ष)

ପାଇଁ କିମ୍ବା ଦୂରେ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ। ଏହା ଆଶିନ୍ତା କିମ୍ବା ପରିମାଣରେ ଲାଗି।
ଆମଙ୍କ ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅବଦର୍ଶନ ପାରିବାକିମ୍ବା ଅବଦର୍ଶନ କରିବା
ବିଷ୍ଟି। ଅଗ୍ରିତ୍ତ ଖର କିମ୍ବା ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅବଦର୍ଶନ କରି ଯାଏ,
ବାହାରିଛି ଆନିତରତନ ଖରରୁ ଆମୀ ମୁଖ କରି ପାଇଁ ମାତ୍ର
ଦେଇ କରିପାରି। ଆମ ଶରୀର ଦେଖିବା ହୋଇ
ଦେଇ କରିପାରି ।



କାର୍ଲ ମାର୍କ୍ସର ମାନବତାବଦୀ ଦର୍ଶନ

— ३५४ —

ପ୍ରଦାନ

କେ ଆମର ପାଦମଣିରେ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଦୂରାତିଥି ନମ୍ବର ଲୋକ ହେଉ,
ନିମାନେ ଡେଟ ପରିଚି ଦେଇ ଥାଏ । ଶୀଘ୍ର ପୁଣିତିବିଧ ଦାତ
ଯୌବନିକ ଦୋଷର ଫର, କିମ୍ବା ନିଜନ କଳ୍ପନା ଦୋଷର କଲେ
ଦୂରାତିଥି । ଅଛିତ ପୁଣିତିନ ଯାତ ଯେହି ଥାର ସୋନ୍ଦା, କିମ୍ବା
ନିଜନ ବାପେ କଥା କଥା । ଏହିତ ପୁଣିତିନ ସାହୁ ମନ୍ଦରେ

ନିର୍ମାଣ ହା ଯାତ୍ରକୁ ପ୍ରକଟାଦ, ଶୁଦ୍ଧିତ, ଶାନ୍ତିନ ଦୀନ ନିର୍ମାଣ
କ୍ଷେ ଅରିଦୀନ୍ସ ପରା ବେଳେ ହୁଏ। ପ୍ରକଟାଦୀ ଗାନ୍ଧି ଯାତ୍ରକୁ

ମାତ୍ର କେବେ ଯେ ନିର୍ମାଣକାରୀ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କର ବୈଧ

ପୂର୍ବ ମହାଦେଶୀ କିତାମାଧିତ ଟାଙ୍ଗାତ ଜୟନ୍ତାପ କାହାରୁ
ଅଣିଲି ମୁହିଳନୀ ମାନଦଣ୍ଡରୀ ଯଦୁର ଆମ୍ବିନ
ମୟାମ୍ବଦ୍ୟନରୁ ଯାହିବୁ ଆଏ କରିଲି । ମାନାତ ଫଳୀ

कीजाते गमनार्थ देव, एवं नानिक गैरिजीन मृग लिला दिखा। 'हस्त निरुप निष्ठा इष्ट निष्ठा'—
Man is the maker of his own luck क्लोन देव
एवं भूमि दुः कथा।

यमदयाम्य बालिकाहताम् यमदाम अप्सर अस्मिन् श्रीमिति। योगदानाम् पूर्ण देविपां देव—
यमद वरामान देवा, ति कामाप लाक फलांतो सर्व यह यमापाति।
यमपुति लाक नवाचन लगाउन यापाति।

निष्ठ यद्यन यान्दहतीनिष्ठाम् निष्ठात यर्थ याप
देव यद्यन यान्दहतीनिष्ठाम् निष्ठात यर्थ याप।

“भद्र भगवान् अपि देवता हि लिङ्गम् ।
यद्युद्धलोके तस्मै परि वर्णितं वाक् एत्यो नारे ।
यदीनिदेत्य यज्ञलक्ष्यं नमस्त्रयां शुभिष्ठानी विभिन्नानि लग्नात् वासात् वासात् ।
तात्पूर्व नमस्त् चित्तं वासात् याति एव नृष्टं नमस्त् नमस्त् नमस्त् ।
तात्पूर्वे । विष्णु चार्यैः यान्वयताम् विभिन्नान् इति एव विभिन्नान् ।
य वार्षीयं चन्द्रां एव विद्युतं यान्वय नमस्त् । इ एव चूर्णं चन्द्रं चन्द्रां ।
तस्मै-चन्द्रां नमस्त् । विष्णुताम् लक्ष्मीनी । अवशीष्मि चन्द्रां चन्द्रां ।
तस्मै चन्द्रं चन्द्रां चन्द्रां चन्द्रां चन्द्रां चन्द्रां चन्द्रां । चन्द्रां चन्द्रां चन्द्रां ।
चन्द्रां चन्द्रां चन्द्रां चन्द्रां चन्द्रां चन्द्रां । चन्द्रां चन्द्रां चन्द्रां । चन्द्रां चन्द्रां ।
चन्द्रां चन्द्रां चन्द्रां चन्द्रां चन्द्रां । चन्द्रां चन्द्रां चन्द्रां । चन्द्रां चन्द्रां ।
चन्द्रां चन्द्रां चन्द्रां चन्द्रां चन्द्रां । चन्द्रां चन्द्रां चन्द्रां । चन्द्रां चन्द्रां ।
चन्द्रां चन्द्रां चन्द्रां चन्द्रां । चन्द्रां चन्द्रां चन्द्रां । चन्द्रां चन्द्रां । चन्द्रां ।
तस्मै चन्द्रां चन्द्रां । चन्द्रां चन्द्रां । चन्द्रां चन्द्रां । चन्द्रां । चन्द्रां ।

ବେଳେ ଉଦ୍‌ବ୍ୟାପରେ ହାତିଲାଖ ଶତ, ଡିଲାମଣ୍ଡିଲ ଲୋକ ଥିଲା, ନାହାନ୍ତିରେ
ବାଜିଲି ଖାଲୀ ଥାଏ ତେବେବେ ଯାଇଛି ଅଧିକ ମହିମା ଥିଲା ନାହାନ୍ତିରେ
ଯାଇଲା ଯାତ, ଯାଏ ହେ ଏକ ଉଦ୍‌ବ୍ୟାପରେ କିମା ହେ ଏକ
ମୁଣ୍ଡିଲିଲ କିମା । କିମା ଲେଖିଲା ଉଦ୍‌ବ୍ୟାପର ଯାଇଥାରେ ଏ ଏହି ମହିମା
ଏହି ଲାଗିଥିଲା କିମା । ଯାଇଲା ଯାତ ଏଣ ଉଦ୍‌ବ୍ୟାପର ଯାଇଥାରେ
ଯାଇଲା ଯାଏ କିମା ଆମ ନାଶାହ ବସା ଥାଏ କିମା ଆମୀର ଯାଏ
ଆମ ପୋତିକ, ଯାଇଲାକି ଉଦ୍‌ବ୍ୟାପର ନାମ କରିବି ଜାରାର ।
ଫୁଲିମାଟ ଅର୍ଥିତ ହେଲା ଉଦ୍‌ବ୍ୟାପର ସହି ପରିବହି ଯାଇଥାରେ
ଏ । ତେବେ ନିଷିଦ୍ଧ ଉଦ୍‌ବ୍ୟାପର ନାମାଚିନ୍ତ୍ୟାରେ ନିଷିଦ୍ଧ ପାଠ୍ୟାବନରେ
ଦାର୍ଶନିକ କବିତି ଲୋକଙ୍କରେ । କବିତି ଥାଏ ନିଷିଦ୍ଧାରେ ଯାଇବାରେ ବୁଝି

मार्ज देख ते यासुर लिंगिक्षयमन् मृत करावाणी
निहित दे आज असोन्नितिक निश वारी, एव विजाता आक
वाटिगत ग्रामपाल आदेश वाचवाहा। तज विजातम आक
संस्कारपै नवाजव एव त्रिपी यासुर असील, दृश्य आणि
अस्क आन एव त्रिपी वासन, पुरोहित असील विश्वास हा।
पोटिक आम आक वानिसिक अमव विजातम याचवाहाने
गावात गृही याव विज्ञान शोधी। याचिव दृष्टि असीली
यासुर वृत्तिं असावा वाटिगत सर्वांगी उत्तम वाचात
अभियांत्रिय जीवित दे, लाल। आमीक त्रिपी वृक्षिक
यास वृक्षिक शीर्ष वाचत। दृष्ट मानवावाम नवार्थ वाचत
जेवण यासुर विजिक वाचावा आवार्यामाना नाई यास वृक्षिक
गतीन पथ देवृक्षिकम वाचात याद, प्राचीनी अभियांत्रिय
मृत्ति शक्तिगत यान विज्ञान अववान पौष वृक्षिक दृश्या,
पैद यासुर याचामूर वा, विजिक, लोगिक, निहित इत्य

અનુભૂતિ : નિ. ૫

૧) ટીવિન પ્રેરણનાં એક જીવન કોણું
જીવન : પાર્શ્વગતાનાંથી લોભનાંથી બચાવન જીવન હોય હોય
બચાવન બન્દ ?
લોભની : નિષય નાના !

જીવન : તેવું જીવન, જો જીવનીઓ જીવનનાં જીવન હોય
પેશ્વાયાનનાં હોય !

૨) અનીટા પાસ રહે એકાંક્ષા વાચિનિની મૃત્યુ નાના નાના !
અનીટા, હુંને લિખાનો હોયા !

— રહ્યાના રૈફિલ
બાબુ લિખી રહ્ય

୪୫

ଦିନ କଥା । ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ପୂଜୀ ଆଧୁନିକ ଭାବିନା । ତାଙ୍କେ

१। टिक्का देखिनाहट एका ग्रहक
आहेत : आगोनाजावले लोकांनाहट काळाव ठिक खोवाव
वाणी नक्की ?

ପାଶିନ : ଆହୁତି କଥା ଯାଇ ଦୂର ଆଖିଲେ ଶାଜନ୍ମା । ତାରେବେ
ଧାରାଲୋକୀଳ ।

୨। ଅନ୍ତିମ ଡାର ହେଉ ଏକଟି କାହାରିଲାଙ୍କ ଦୁଃଖ କଥା ପାଇଲା,
ଶୁଣିଲେ, ‘ତୁମ୍ହି କିମ୍ବାଲେ ଶାଳିଲା?’

— १३ —



ਮोटोबाली ट्रैकर

- हिंदी पात्रि
नामक विदेश का

तेजिया बहु भज दे था,
नहीं अपार्वी निरामय।

मुसिर तेजि आइनाहिं बहा

मुख फुलाया,

जेलाक दिल देखाया

आदिन देखाया तो

बहा-बही बहा बही अमृताया।

उत्तर लाल रुदा लाल...

नहीं तहति मुख भागाया,

जेलाक दिल देखा दे था।

एवं आज देखाया चुहिया

आगंडि उत्तरि धन धन,

आगंडि नह धुँडि धा,

नहीं देखाया चुहिया

बहा-बही बहा बही अमृताया।

मोटाड़
- बिष्णु ईरि
नामक विदेश का

कर रारे लेयास एवं
कठीया लोकाक?

मुझने धर्म, धर्म,
धर्मजागा धर्म नारे?

यहि दिल देखाया दुर्घात
मरे ऐ आज लोगन

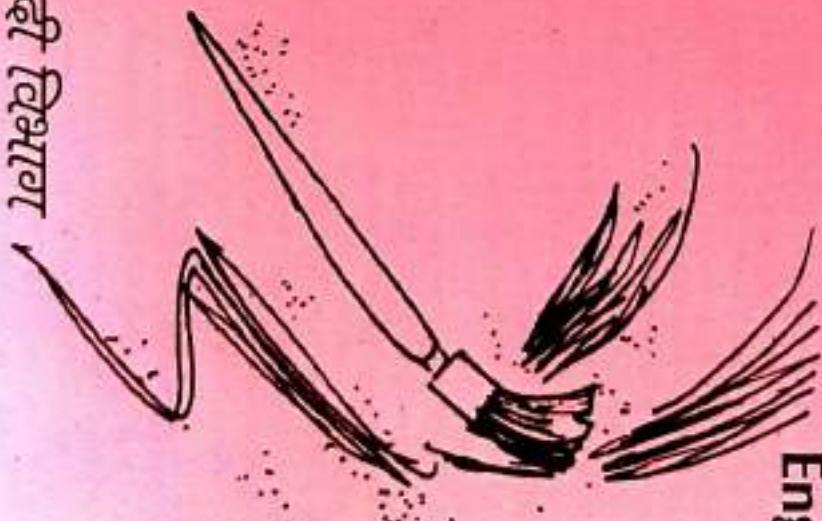
हृषीकेश अज्ञानी
हृषीकेश एवं दिल

देखाया देखिया देव
देव देव...

देवदी दृष्टिया देव
देव देव!



हिन्दी विभाग



English Section



Workshop for ASOS

— Sebika Das

HOD, Deptt. of Philosophy

It was a great opportunity for me to attend the workshop organized by Common Wealth Educational Media Centre for Asia (CEMCA), New Delhi, in collaboration with the National Institute of Open Schooling, Noida, and Assam State Open School, Guwahati, Assam from 15th of June to 26th of June 2009. This workshop was held for the course writers and Editors of Assam State Open School (ASOS) of Assamese, Education and Philosophy department.

On 14th of June, we, the ten selected teachers by the Assam Higher Secondary Education Council, from different colleges/Higher Secondary Schools of Assam reached New Delhi for this purpose. CEMCA Responsibility, Dr. Pema Edeen Samdup arranged our fooding and lodging very nicely in JNU East Gate, Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR). Two participants from Sri Lanka, also joined us to attend the workshop.

On 15th of June, the workshop was started in India International Centre (IIC). First, we registered our names. After registration, the inaugural session began with a welcome address by respected Dr. Pema Edeen Samdup, programme officer, CEMCA, New Delhi for information. Prof. O.S. Dewal addressed the house with a scholarly lecture on prospering self learning (S.L.M.). Respected Dr. Gopa Biswas from NIOS, Noida made the participants aware of the history of Open School in India with a few valuable words.

Hon'ble Dr. Sreedhar, Director, CEMCA spoke about CEMCA activities and Common

Wealth Education Ministers meeting held in Malaysia. Dr. Ashu B. Kanwa, Vice President and programme Director Common Wealth of learning, Vancouver, Canada, spoke about an open schooling system to be expanded as a priority of the common wealth future programme activities and also use of cellular phone of Distance Learning in order to attract more young people. Three major things have to be considered for the smooth functioning of the open school system—(1) quality material, (2) Learner's need (3) Existing printed material. Until proceeding over to high level technologies. Professor Kanwa requested Assamese participants to work with commitment for the development of Open School System in Assam. Dr. Ucharan Deka, Secretary, A.H.S.E.C. and Secretary ASOS, Guwahati benefited us with a valuable lecture in the workshop.

As a beginner and novice, at first I was not aware of open schooling and self learning material. The resource persons from IGNOU, Professor Prabir Kumar Biswas and Professor Madhu Parahar helped to enlighten my knowledge in this field. We learned very well to prepare and edit a course for Distance Education. The teachings were very fruitful and everyday we had to submit homework on whatever we learnt on the previous day.

During those days, we were able to learn how significant S.L.M. is for the qualitative development of Open Distance Learning. This kind of academic exercise created an enthusiasm to work in for future Open Distance Learning.

The theoretical and practical knowledge gained by the workshop undoubtedly benefitted our learners who are seeking learning opportunities in our state. It is evident that large number of social dropout, social leavers as well as to those who for similar reasons missed opportunities to complete school and development education, want to pursue their education while they are working in their respective field. The conventional system continues to be the main stream of educational transaction. It has its own limitation with regard to expansion, access, equity and cost effectiveness. But the Open and Distance education is a new paradigm with some elements of shift such as : from classroom to anywhere, from teacher centric to learner centric, from teacher as an instructor to teacher as a facilitator, from mainly oral instructor to technology

aided instructor, from fixed time to anytime learning, from you learn what we offer to we offer what you want to learn.

On 26th of June, after finishing the workshop we started for NIOS, Noida. There, we attended a meeting organized by the NIOS authorities. The NIOS, Noida is really wonderful. Hope, such an open school will be setup in Assam very soon.

I have to mention the co-operation of my colleagues not only in the workshop but in some other fields also. I express my gratitude towards Dr. Pema Edleen Samdup who helped us in our needs. Her smooth guidance supported us to complete the workshop successfully.

A vote of thanks goes to CEMCA for arranging the valuable workshop and A.H.S.E.C. for giving me the good occasion to participate in the workshop. □

JOKER

- Teacher : Sanjay, why are you copying from your friend?
Sanjay : I am not copying sir I am checking if he is copied correctly from me.
- A lady teacher was teaching grammar to her class.
"Now tell me, Veena", asked the teacher.
"What's the future tense of marry?"
"Divorce", replied Veena.
- Rakhi (to a boy) : If you will tease me again, I will give you one slap and your whole set of teeth will come out.
The boy : Don't worry I have kept my set of teeth in pocket.
- A teacher to a student in Maths class. "What is a triangle?"
Student : A triangle is a figure we have it in our Indian movies... the hero, the heroine and the villain.

- Sagar Thapa
T.D.C. 1st Year

Conservation of Bio-Diversity : A Special Reference to North East India

— Lathimi Gogoi
Lecturer, Deptt. of Geography

Introduction :

Biodiversity is the variation of life forms within a given ecosystem, biome, or for the entire Earth. Biodiversity is often used as a measure of the health of biological systems. The biodiversity found on Earth today consists of many millions of distinct biological species, which is the product of nearly 3.5 billion years of evolution. Biodiversity means the variety of life, in all its forms. It includes the variety of species and ecosystems (communities and interrelations of species) in the world, and also genetic variation. Biodiversity is the variety of life : the different plants, animals and micro-organisms, their genes and the ecosystems of which they are a part. The current textbook definition of "biodiversity" is "variation of life at all levels of biological organization". "Biological diversity" or "biodiversity" can have many interpretations and it is most commonly used to replace the more clearly defined and long established terms, species diversity and species richness. Biologists most often define biodiversity as the "totality of genes, species, and ecosystems of a region". An advantage of this definition is that it seems to describe most circumstances and present a unified view of the traditional three levels. These three levels of diversity are : diversity of species, diversity of genetics, diversity of habitat.

Biodiversity found on Earth today is the result of 3.5 billion years of evolution. The origin of life has not been definitely established by science, however some evidence suggests that life may already have been well-established a few hundred million years after the formation of the Earth. Until approximately 600 million years ago, all life consisted of bacteria, protists and similar single-celled organisms. The history of biodiversity during the Paleozoic (the last 540 million years), starts with rapid growth during the Cambrian explosion—a period during which nearly every phylum of multi-cellular organisms first appeared. Over the next 400 million years or so, global diversity showed little overall trend, but was marked by periodic, massive losses of diversity classified as mass extinction events. The apparent biodiversity shown in the fossil record suggests that the last few million years include the period of greatest biodiversity in the Earth's history. However, not all scientists support this view, since there is considerable uncertainty as to how strongly the fossil record is biased by the greater availability and preservation of recent geologic sections. Some (e.g. Alroy et al. 2001) argue that, corrected for sampling artifacts, modern biodiversity is not much different from biodiversity 300 million years ago. Estimates of the present global microscopic species diversity vary from 2 million to 100 million species, with a best estimate of somewhere near 13–14 million, the vast majority of them arthropods. New species are regularly discovered (on average between 5–10,000 new species each year, most of them insects) and many, though discovered, are not yet classified (estimates are that nearly 90% of all



arthropods are not yet classified). Most of the terrestrial diversity is found in tropical forests. According to the Global Taxonomy Initiative and the European Distributed Institute of Taxonomy, the total number of species for some phyla may be much higher than what we know currently. At present there are 10–30 million insects; 5–10 million bacteria; 1.5 million fungi; and 1 million plants.

Most biologists agree however that the period since the emergence of humans is part of a new mass extinction, the Holocene extinction event, caused primarily by the impact humans are having on the environment. It has been argued that the present rate of extinction is sufficient to eliminate most species on the planet Earth within 100 years.

Threats to Biodiversity :

In the modern era, due to human actions, species and ecosystems are threatened with destruction to an extent rarely seen in Earth history. Probably only during the handful of mass extinction events have so many species been threatened, in so short a time. Extinction is a natural event and, from a geological perspective, routine. We now know that if global warming continues at the current trend, most species that have ever lived have gone extinct. The average rate over the past 200 million years is 1–2 species per million species present per year. The factors that threaten biodiversity have been variously catalogued. Jared Diamond describes an "Evil Quartet" of habitat destruction, overkill, introduced species, and secondary extinctions. Edward O. Wilson prefers the acronym HIPPO, standing for Habitat destruction, Invasive species, Pollution, Human Over population, and Over harvesting. The most authoritative classification is used today is that of IUCN's Classification of Direct Threats adopted by

most major international conservation organizations such as the US Nature Conservancy, the World Wildlife Fund, Conservation International, and Birdlife International.

Biodiversity Conservation in

Northeast India :

Northeast India, a mega-biodiversity center and a hotspot, comprises eight states, viz. Arunachal

During the last century, decreases in biodiversity have been increasingly observed. Studies show that 30% of all natural species will be extinct by 2050. Of these, about one eighth of the known plant species are threatened with extinction.

Some estimates put the loss at up to 140,000 species per year (based on Species-area theory) and subject to discussion. This figure indicates unsustainable ecological practices, because only a small number of species come into being each year. Almost all scientists acknowledge that the rate of species loss is greater now than at any time in human history, with extinctions occurring at rates hundreds of times higher than background extinction rates. The main causes of extinction of biodiversity is the anthropogenic causes. The global warming and climate change is one example of anthropogenic causes. The recent phenomenon of global warming is also considered to be a major threat to global biodiversity. For example coral reefs—which are biodiversity hotspots—will be lost in 20 to 40 years if global warming continues at the current trend.

To conserve biodiversity and balance ecosystem people awareness is very much essential. Different countries of the world takes initiatives to protect their biodiversity. But as it the global concern, the United Nation declared 2010 the International Year of Biodiversity (IYB). Throughout the year countless initiatives will be organized to disseminate information, promote the protection of biodiversity and encourage organizations, institutions, companies and individuals to take direct action to reduce the constant loss of biological diversity worldwide.

Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, Northeast India is geographically nestled in one of the most biodiversity-rich regions of the world. It occupies 7.7% of India's total geographical area supporting 50% of the flora (ca. 8000 species) (Rao, 1994); of which 31.58% (ca. 2526 species) is endemic (Rao, 1996). It is a transitional zone between the Indian, Indo-Burmese-Malaysian and Indo-Chinese regions. It is also a part of the pavilion center of biodiversity and origin of many important cultivated plant species and some domesticated animals (Agarwal, 1996). The region supports a rich biodiversity spanning from tropical rainforests to alpine scrubs. Takhtajan (1996) describes the region as the 'cradle of flowering plants' because of its diversified angiosperms. This rich biodiversity has a significant role in the maintenance of the ecosystem. Besides, the biodiversity of the region is used ethnologically by locals for various socio-economic and developmental purposes. The region is rich in orchids, ferns, palms, bamboos, rhododendrons, magnolias, etc. With the shrinkage of green cover everywhere, the region is also experiencing an impact on its ecological system. The major threats to the rich biodiversity of the region are expansion of agricultural activities, over-exploitation of forests for firewood, shifting, cultivation, extensive timbering, grazing, urbanization, man-made forest fires, introduction of exotic plants, ill-managed road construction, mining, etc. which lead to habitat loss and habitat fragmentation that ultimately results in biodiversity loss. Natural calamities such as landslides, floods and forest fires also result in biodiversity loss to some extent. The region is known

for its age old institutional mechanisms on cultural and social values for biodiversity conservation, namely sacred groves or forests in Meghalaya, Manipur and Nagaland; sacred landscapes in Sikkim and sacred hilltops in Arunachal Pradesh. Conserved as the abode of local deities, these ecosystems represent remnants of ancient forests. But these practices are rapidly vanishing due to modern education and conversion of religion, which have led to the giving up of traditional and ethnic beliefs. India has strengthened its hold on biodiversity conservation by implementing the Indian Forest Act, 1927, the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972; the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; the Biodiversity Act, 2002; the Biodiversity Rule, 2004, etc. India became a party to Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) since 1976. A network of protected areas—biosphere reserves, sanctuaries, national parks, botanical gardens, etc. have been established throughout the country, of which this region had its share. The region has four biosphere reserves, 46 sanctuaries, 14 national parks and two world heritage sites.

But lack of awareness at the grass roots level hampers the process of bio diversity conservation. Awareness programme such as seminars and workshop should be held in schools, college, institutions and even for the community level. Public displays in the form of bill boards and handing out pamphlets with about the importance of biodiversity and the need of its conservations are needed. It is time for concerned authorities to take up the necessary action to conserve these rich biodiversities, before it is too late. □

MENTAL HEALTH AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

The recent spate of happenings amongst the students— suicide bid by a school girl, drowned death of two young city school boys, fight for some eggs at a Dhemaji school, suicide by students in various Delhi colleges... few amongst many incidents reported. Such incidents occur somewhere or the other in this huge country of ours, but the recent spate set me thinking. And I remembered a workshop attended by Rupashree Phukan, Reeta Sharma and myself at the Deptt. Of Neuro-

psychiatry, GNRC Hospitals which had organized a day long workshop for college teachers on the topic, 'Mental Health among college students' on March '07. The workshop was designed to enable college teachers to understand student psychology and impart teaching of all subjects in a more effective way.

The workshop was inaugurated by Dr. N.C. Banerji, CMD, GNRC Hospital. Dr. Mitulka Shyam spoke on "Mental Health Problem among college students" while Dr. Jayanta Das elaborated on the "Management of Academic Problems of College Students". It was found domination by parents/teachers and tendency of suppression leads to many problems in young students of today. A study research, whose 320 youths were interviewed, showed conflict with parents, regarding values, beliefs and principles, inexperience, gap between physical and intellectual maturity, stressful situation created by educational institutions, alcohol and drug abuse, chaotic heterogeneous relationship (especially sexual) and mass media influence on youth.

Adjustment and visibility problem like pressure of studies, obedience, dress-codes, timings, eating habits, relationships, criticism, fight between siblings on house front, sleep, strain and stress on health,

front, day-dreaming and fantasy on emotional front, on social front, public speaking, conversational difficulties, physical appearances, mood swings, infidelity, complex and jealousy.

Again regarding managing academic problems— systematic orientation and following the formulaic SQ3R's, a proven strategy was hailed as effective study habits SQ3R's (Survey Read Scan Q (Question), R (Read), R (Recall), R (Review).

Some important 'do's' for study habits—

- (a) Making a timetable for studying each day.
- (b) Studying at the same place everyday.
- (c) Getting written work on time.
- (d) Trying to contribute to class discussions.
- (e) Going through text-books before studying in detail.

Using dictionary/references for understanding, keeping and filing all notes for one topic together.

Some important don'ts—

- (a) Frequently skipping tables and graphs when they occur while reading.
 - (b) Trying to memorise without understanding.
 - (c) Finding difficulty to express idea in writing.
 - (d) Sitting up late in the night before examination.
- A student should emphasize or recall what he has studied, reorganize the idea, revise his own notes. He should have a clear idea as examination success demands planned study techniques and them can he only succeed in life.

To help a child is helping and saving a home."

Report Compiled by : Suniltra D' Chettty
Input : Rupashree Phukan
Reeta Sharma

DRUGS—



Causes of drug addiction and It's treatment and prevention

— Sugandha Chowdhury
Lecturer, Deptt. of Education

Drug addiction is very wide spread. People take to drugs because they are too timid or too sensitive for this world. The drugs most commonly used are morphine, heroin, cocaine and marijuana. Drug addiction may occur at any age but it is more dangerous for young people than grown-ups. Most people take it between 20 and 30 years of age.

The nature of symptoms of drug addiction vary with the nature of the drug, the amount of drug taken and the personality of the drug addict. According to the nature and reaction of drugs it can be divided into

- (1) Stimulant drugs : Stimulant drugs are mainly cocaine, nicotine etc. The use of these drugs stimulates the brain and nervous system of the person. Addiction of such drugs makes the person dependent on it, increases the doses and cannot live without it. At last he suffers from loss of appetite, insomnia, loss of weight, constipation, tension and intellectual inability.
- (2) Sedative drugs : The sedative drugs damage the nervous system of a person. Opium, morphine, heroin, bromide etc. are sedatives which relieves tension, induces relaxation and sleep, but if they are continued over a long period of time they may produce psychotic reactions, like confusion, tiredness, lack of addiction.

concentration, disturbed memory and lack of sleep.

(3) Delinquent drugs : The delinquent drugs like marijuana, L.S.D-25 does not involve increased tolerance or withdrawal symptoms. It produces exhilaration, inhibits greater self-confidence and has a pleasant feeling of elation and contentment. He has a sensation of floating away. But in the long run their efficiency is reduced, his intellect and motor-efficiency is impaired, his perception of time and moral judgment is very much lowered. He has a large variety of illusion and hallucination of sight and hearing.

Causes of drug addiction : No person is a drug addict since his birth. A person bears its use for various reasons in the various situations of life. At first a person may try it as medicine or tells the curiosity about it. Someone may take it as fun while with his friends he may take it to get new experiences or to know the mystery of it. Especially the teenagers and youth can use drugs to become friend with a particular group of his age and to relieve some of his family problems.

According to research workers claim, in one's personal life is one of the main cause of drug addiction.



The materialistic attitude of present society is also another cause of drug addiction. The defective curriculum of present society, corruption in public life, lack of moral values in society create mental stress among the younger generation of our society.

He becomes depressed and frustrated with such experiences of life and with the help of drugs, tries to escape from these real life situations. Some people take to drugs to seek relief when they are all alone, cut off from the protecting hand of their parents, wives or friends.

Prevention and Treatment : Drug addiction is not a legal problem but a social problem. The patient should be immediately hospitalized. It is very difficult to treat habitual turning to drugs when sober he will make all sorts of promise to stop but when he feels restless, depressed and anxious he is unable to resist temptation of passing into a pleasant even though unreal world with the help of the drug.

Psychological treatments need enough patience and time. Prolonged social and psychological treatment is necessary so that the patients are able to establish contact mentally and socially without drug.



S M I L E

- ♦ Mori: Why are you hanging your report card high up on the wall?
- ♦ Son: My teacher told me to, "Keep it up."
- ♦ Teacher: Can you tell the future tense of, "I have committed a robbery?"
- Student: Easy sir, The answer is, "You will go to jail."

— Editorial Board

Long run therapies and rehabilitation is must for these patients. Such patients should be helped to establish personal contact with the doctors and nurses. Their members to avoid the society should be treated specially.

Special treatment should be given to

strengthen personality of the patient to resolve conflicts and meet difficulties in a realistic manner and thus to get rid of them. Once the patient is made to understand what the complexion of his conflict is and how they can be resolved he will not resort to such cruel means of adjustment such as the use of drug.

For its prevention the whole society specially the youth should be informed about its destructive nature. The atmosphere of the family as well as the society should heel enough so that our members do not suffer from depression and anxiety and become addicted to such drugs. To create such an conducive atmosphere, our education system should be vocationalized. There should be some creative schemes to engage our youth. Such schemes will give them inspiration and encourage to collect wide and new experiences and always keep them away from drug addiction. □

SEMESTER AND GRADING SYSTEM

What is Semester System?

Semester literally comes from a Latin word [coursus] semesters, (annual) semesters, "Se'-sis and 'mens' – Month. It is a course of six months duration, etymologically half a year [fifteen to eighteen weeks].

Semester system is an innovative approach to teaching-learning processes, education culture, student-friendship and requires a new mind set both for the learners and the facilitators of learning [teacher].

Components of Semester System :

- Restructuring of course content into smaller homogeneous modules.
- Well-planned academic calendar.
- Homogeneous distribution of learner activities throughout the semester.
- Homogeneous distribution of teacher work-load throughout the semester.
- Continuous Internal Assessment of the learner progress.
- High-student teacher interaction.
- Selection of the courses according to learner's choice.
- Inter-institutional mobility.

(e)

Distribution of learner activities is not homogeneous throughout the year— a period of leisure is followed by a period of hyper-activity.

(f)

Distribution of work-load of the teacher is not homogeneous.

(g)

It is marked by high test anxiety, Heavy study load at the end of the year, Less inter-disciplinary.

(h)

No inter-institution/inter-university mobility is possible.

(i)

Less emphasis on non-cognitive aspects.

(j)

Not global in nature.

(k)

Inter-institutional mobility is restricted.

(l)

Orientation of both teachers and students to the system.

(m)

Restructuring the existing curriculum.

(n)

Preparing and executing a planned academic calendar.

(o)

Following an objective unbiased scheme of internal assessment.

(p)

Timely holding of examination and result.

Challenges in proper implementation of the Semester System.

- Annual system is over dependent on end-term external evaluation.
- The teachers who teach have very little to say in the evaluation.
- No continuous evaluation of students performance.
- Less teacher-public interaction.



- (d) Holding three-end semester examination simultaneously.
- (e) Timely declaration of end-semester examination results.

Pre-Requisites for Introduction of semester system in college

- (a) Regular classes, even if required during holidays.
- (b) Strict academic calendar.
- (c) A strong self-regulatory mechanism.
- (d) An up-to-date library with internet facility.
- (e) A favourable teacher-student ratio.
- (f) A close interaction of different educational bodies.
- (g) Integrity and Accountability of the teachers and administrators.

Grades	Grade point	Percentage
O - Outstanding	5.50 - 6.00	75 - 100
A - Very Good	4.50 - 5.49	65 - 74
B - Good	3.50 - 4.49	55 - 64
C - Average	2.50 - 3.49	45 - 54
D - Below Average	1.50 - 2.49	35 - 44
E - Poor	0.50 - 1.49	25 - 34
F - Fail	0.00 - 0.49	15 - 25

This grading system was preferred because it was—

- (a) internationally accepted.
- (b) clubbed students of equal level in same group.
- (c) comparable between any two subjects.
- (d) uniform throughout.
- (e) independent of others performance.

Grading and choice-based credit system:

As far as Examination Reform Grading and choice based credit system, it is based on UGC approved recommendations of Gauhati Commission.

Which specified :

- (a) Introduction of semester system.
- (b) Introduction of Grading System.
- (c) Choice based credit point system.
- (d) Curricular Development.
- (e) Reforms in admission process.
- (f) Reforms in examination.
- The observations made were
- teaching is subordinate to examinations.
 - students/pupils deserve higher marks and grades.
 - no burdening about the means
- (more credit more fees!)
8. Allows modular courses — Certificate, Diploma, Degree.
9. Parallel / Inter-disciplinary courses.
10. Work load of teacher is defined.

LIMITATIONS

- leads to fragmentations of knowledge.
- may not distinguish qualities.
- High-ranking institutions may not honour students of low ranking institutions.
- skill.

The success of this system is the autonomy and normal strength of teachers. Semester System is seen as the need of the hour to combat the old system and take the educational path to an international level. The success depends on all those related to it even remotely.

The following is a report of a one-day workshop 'Reform and Continuous Systems' held at Gauhati College on 17th February 2010. The workshop chaired by Dr. R.N. Das, Principal,

Report compiled by: Sumitra D' Chetry
Inputs : Reeta Dutta Hazarika
Dr. Kamal Goswami

INCREDIBLE FACTS

- Your heart beats over 100,000 times a day.
- A group of frogs is called an army.
- Ants don't sleep.
- Antarctica is a frozen desert.
- Lily flowers are poisonous to cats.
- The coconut is the largest seed in the world.

— Editorial Board

In three words I can sum up everything I've learned about life : IT GOES ON

— Robert Frost

It is said that 'Grading is better option' was first suggested by Prof. H.J. Taylor of Gauhati University in 1963 but not adopted till recently. The UGC formulated—

Gauhati College was inaugurated by Prof. A.C. Bhagawati, Ex-Vice Chancellor, Arunachal University. The resource persons for the first session were, Dr. Mukul Hazarika, Director of Distance Education, Dibrugarh University and Dr. Binod Das, Dy. Registrar, Central University, Tezpur. The second session was resourced by Dr. P.K. Deka, Controller of Examinations, G.U. and Dr. Dayaramdas Pathak, Principal, Pragyajyoti College. It was attended by various colleges, Mr. Kamala Kalita, Principal, Nira Das, Archana Boni, Reeta Dutta Hazarika, Rupkatha Phukan, Sumitra D' Chetry, Dr. Kamal Goswami and Mininal Methi of our college attended the workshop. Gauhati College, lectures, professors, students and the organizers deserve a heart-felt thanks for the knowledge and time-valued workshop and hospitality as well. □



"STARS"

- Tapasendra Das
B.A. 2nd Year

STARS ARE BODIES of hot, glowing gas that are born in nebulae. They vary enormously in size, mass and temperature: diameters range from about 450 times smaller to over 1,000 times bigger than that of the Sun; masses range from about a twentieth to over 50 solar masses; and surface temperatures range from about 3,000°C to over 50,000°C. The colour of a star is determined by its temperature: the hottest stars are blue and the coolest are red. The Sun, with a surface temperature of 5,500°C, is between these extremes and appears yellow. The energy emitted by a shining star is produced by nuclear fusion in the star's core. The brightness of a star is measured in magnitudes—the brighter the star, the lower its magnitude. There are two types of magnitude: apparent magnitude, which

is the brightness seen from Earth, and absolute magnitude, which is the brightness that would be seen from a standard distance of 10 parsecs (32.6 light years). The light emitted by a star may be split to form a spectrum containing a series of dark lines (absorption lines). The patterns of lines indicate the presence of particular chemical elements, enabling astronomers to deduce the composition of the star's atmosphere. The magnitude and spectral type (colour) of stars may be plotted on a graph called a Hertzsprung-Russell diagram, which shows that stars tend to fall into several well-defined groups. The principal groups are main sequence stars (those which are fusing hydrogen to form helium), giants, supergiants, and white dwarfs.



♦ Ravi : (To his friend Mohan)

When my father speaks the whole nation listen to him.

Mohan : I think your father is a great man.

Ravi : No, he announces the radio news.

♦ Conductor (to a man) : Where is your ticket?

The man : I have no ticket.

Conductor : Have you seen what is written on the bus? (Don't sit without tickets)

The man : I have read it sir, but I am not sitting, standing.

— Sagar Thapa
T.D.C. 1st Year

is the brightness seen from Earth, and absolute magnitude, which is the brightness that would be seen from a standard distance of 10 parsecs (32.6

light years). The light emitted by a star may be split to form a spectrum containing a series of dark lines (absorption lines). The patterns of lines indicate the presence of particular chemical elements, enabling astronomers to deduce the composition of the star's atmosphere. The magnitude and spectral type (colour) of stars may be plotted on a graph called a Hertzsprung-Russell diagram, which shows that stars tend to fall into several well-defined groups. The principal groups are main sequence stars (those which are fusing hydrogen to form helium), giants, supergiants, and white dwarfs.

Story of the word QUIZ

- Kasturi Pathak
B.A. 1st Year

The word 'Quiz' is now familiar among the children as well as the aged. It is a popular item in the television media too. Today the word 'Quiz' means 'to ask questions'.

'How did the word Quiz originate?' 'When was this introduced in English language?' That is a long story. It happened in 1790. There was an Irish man named Jim Dally. He was not a linguist or a grammarian but a poor theatre manager of Dublin. One day he was chatting with some of his friends. The discussion went into the field of English language. Some body remarked about the abundance of words in a language with only twenty-six letters in the alphabet. Jim Dally intervened and said 'Creating a new word is not a big thing. I can introduce a word into the language writing twenty-

four hours.' 'No! You can't.' All his friends shouted together. Jim Dally accepted the challenge and laid a bet that within twenty-four hours he could introduce a new word into the English language.

He went home with heavy loaded mind. He was restless but he finally made up a word that he was sure no one had ever heard before. Then he went out to the street and hined all the kids he could find. He gave them sweets and a piece of chalk each and sent them to write his new word on every fence, post, door and everywhere in the town.

The next morning, just as his prediction, his new word was the talk of the town. Jim Dally had won his bet too. In the beginning the word 'quiz' meant 'to trick'. But now 'quiz' means 'quiz', it means to ask questions. This is the story of 'Quiz'.

Tongue Twister

- Kasturi Pathak
B.A. 1st Year

- A. Smile, Smile. Smile because when you smile, the smile of yours will smile at your smile.
- B. A good cook could cook as much cookies as a good cook who could cook cookies.
- C. On a lazy raiser lies a laser ray eraser.
- D. Six quick sneezes, six quick sneezes, six quick sneezes.
- E. What would a cat catch if she had cat to help catch a cat with a hat on a cat?
- F. If you notice this notice, you will notice that this notice is not worth noticing.
- G. Can you can a can, as a canner can, can a can.
- H. Forty fat farmers fought over a field of fine fresh fodder.

Sources : Jaunpur Tew Pava

DISTANCE EDUCATION

— Purnali Sharma

BA 1st year

To make education more reachable and widespread the concept and perception of education keep changing. 'Distance education', as the term suggests, is education imparted from a distance, through various media and without the compulsion for learners to sit inside a classroom for a fixed time.

The scope and reach of distance education is vast as it is not conventional classroom oriented education. It is called open learning as it is open to all irrespective of age and caste, and gives the adults who are unwilling to attend formal institutions due to various factors, opportunity to learn subjects of their choice.

Distance education is learner-centric, i.e. it is the learner who is the focus of the system. Everything here is to be viewed from the learner's angle. Distance education is carried out mainly through study materials sent to the learners by post. Other media like the Radio, T.V., electronic learning (e-learning) through computers etc. are also used to reach the learners/students who are not viable. This lack of direct contact between the teacher and the taught is to be compensated through materials sent to them. So, the materials need to be prepared in such a way anticipating the reaction of the learners that they contain solutions to doubts and questions that may arise in the mind of the learners.

Correspondence course, conducted by universities like IGNOU and some other institutions offering various courses and programmes is the most common and in many ways the most easily accessible method of distance education. Other media like audio-visuals systems, computer-based conferencing etc. are also used to impart distance education. It

makes correspondence course, by and large, the most useful medium, at least in a developing country like ours, in distance education.

Such courses are fully dependent on study materials. Distance education programmes are designed for certain duration. During this period of time, several sets of study materials are sent to the learners. The study materials contains the text, questions, exercises and activities for the learner to check his/her own progress and also for assessment by the course conductors.

These study materials are to be carefully prepared and in a learner-friendly way. Moreover, the language and style of the materials by whatever medium, is important. The learner is to be addressed in such a way as to establish a friendly and conversational relation with them. This helps the learner to feel comfortable while going through the course.

Conducting distance education courses is therefore, a job involving total commitment.

Depending on the reactions of the learners, sometimes the design of the study materials and the approach to a particular subject may have to be changed. Giving proper attention to feedback and corrective measures on that, must be there to make distance education a success. The focus of attention must never shift from the learner.

Through distance education, the willing one is at liberty to pursue his/her study in a personally beneficial or convenient way. This advantage of distance education has helped the growth of open universities and institutions of such nature throughout the world. □

HILL THAT CHANGES ITS COLOUR

— Purnima Gupta

BA 3rd Year

There is at least one hill in the world that changes its colour everyday and in every season.

It is the Ayers Rock—the largest solitary stone in the world. It is 440 km south-west of Alice Springs in Australia. The rock is 338 m high and 10 km wide at its base. It is oval shaped and measures 7 km, in length and 2.4 km in width. The caves at the bottom of the rock contain paintings and carvings made perhaps by the primitive man.

The hill was discovered by an English traveler W.G. Gosse in 1873. Those days Henry Ayers, was the Prime Minister of South Australia, hence this rock was named after him.

Normally this hill is red in colour. The spectacular changes in its colour occurs during sunrise and sunset. When the sunsets fall on it in the morning, it seems as if the entire hill is on fire and violet and deep red flames leap out of it. In the same way, one can see violet shadows appearing on it when the sunsets. From morning till evening this hill changes its colour from yellow

to orange, then to red and sometimes to violet and to black.

There is nothing magical or supernatural about it. The structure of the rock is such that it changes colours according to the change in weather and the angle of the sun. This hill is made of sand stone which is also called conglomerate. At the time

of sunrise and sunset the sunrays have one of orange and red colour because the other colours are scattered most by the dust particles present in the atmosphere and so during the morning and the evening this hill appears orange or red due to the predominance of the colours in the sunrays, and the special structure of the sand stone of the rock.

During midday other colours are also present in the sunrays and hence it changes its colour accordingly. The Australian government has set up the Mount Olga National Park near the hill and thousands of tourists flock there to see the rock and also to see the animals like Kangaroos, bandicoots and wallabies. □



Tourism in Assam

— Bhagdasree Das
BA, 1st Year

Assam, a variable playground of nature, abounding in hills and dales with the mighty Brahmaputra and its numerous tributaries flowing gracefully through unspoiled terrain, presents an enchanting topographical spectacle. The bountiful monsoon coupled with moistly humid tropical climate has stimulated and nurtured the luxuriant green landscape. The majestic flow of the river Brahmaputra is reckoned among the world's most majestic rivers, the sunset over which is a divine experience. Shrouded in myths, mysteries and legends, tourism in Assam is yet not a commodity of common consumption.

Assam has much to offer to the visitors from other parts of India and abroad. Its natural resources, pilgrim centres and wild life sanctuaries have turned her into a tourist paradise. Assam is ideal for holy places and the places of historical importance. Thrilling history of the bygone ages tells out through scattered remnants in and around Guwahati.

1. Kamakhya Temple :

The sacred temple of Kamakhya is situated at the top of the Nilachal hills. Vaishno Singha, the founder of the undivided Koch Bihar Kingdom, is said to have revived the worship of Kamakhya and rebuilt her temple. But the inscription in the temple states that it was built by Sadiethwaj (son of Vaishno Singha) during the reign of his elder brother Narayana. The temple stands to this day as eloquent testimony to a high standard of survey and workmanship in the days of yore.

Some distance away from Kamakhya temple later, the temple has been erected.

is the Bhuteshwari temple from where one can have a panoramic view of the mighty Brahmaputra. 2. Basistha Temple :

The hermitage of Basistha close to the present capital township, set in idyllic ambience, offers both solace and divine joy. The 'Ashram' was established by Rishi Basistha in the remote past. It is now a pilgrim center as well as a picnic spot for the visitors.

3. Navagraha Temple :

The Navagraha temple in the heart of the modern Guwahati city, atop the Chitreshwar hill is the Temple of nine planets' which once was a great center of the study of Astrology and Astronomy.

4. Tripura Balaji Temple :

This newly constructed temple is situated about 11 kilometres away from the Guwahati city. It is a good outing for a day, with its striking South Indian architecture.

5. Umananda Temple

The Shrine of Shiva situated on the Peacock island in the midstream of the Brahmaputra is the temple of Umananda. It is said that Ravana used to worship Lord Shiva in this island. The temple, island is believed to be the world's smallest human-inhabited river island.

10. Science Museum :

Situated in Khanapara, the Regional Science Centre or the Science Museum, houses exhibits and models depicting various natural phenomena and modern technological advancement. It is a center of great learning experience for the students.

11. Planetarium :

The temple of Dol Govinda is a shrine of Lord Krishna situated in North Guwahati. Hundreds of devotees offer their prayers in the temple everyday. It is believed that once a cow used to supply with milk on the idol of Lord Krishna in a wood, where

A few distance away from, Dol Govinda temple is the Digheswari temple, the shrine of Mea Durga, that bears the eloquent testimony of art and craftsmanship in the days of yore.

7. Hajo

Hajo, a few kilometers off, Guwahati is a place of pilgrimage of Hindus, Muslims and Buddhists.

Hindus offer prayers at the Hayagriva Madhava temple, Muslims gather for a glimpse of Poa Mooca and Buddhists visit the place where according to legend, Lord Buddha attained Nirvana.

8. Srimanta Shankaradev Kalakshetra :

Srimanta Shankaradev Kalakshetra is a modern cultural complex at Panighat, Guwahati. Regular cultural events, musical recitals and dance performance are held at every weekend. This cultural complex has been successful in drawing the attention of million of tourists from far and abroad with its alluring beauty.

9. Assam State Museum :

Situated in the heart of the Guwahati city, the Assam State Museum is a well laid out complex displaying various aspects of Assam's culture, history and crafts. It displays the various sections epigraphy, sculptures, natural history, arts, manuscripts, village scenery, ethnography and a miscellaneous sections.

12. Assam State Zoo cum Botanical Garden

Spanning a huge area of 75 hectares of land, the Zoo cum Botanical Garden is a storehouse of endangered and rare species of wildlife and plants.

Among the main attractions are the one-horned rhino, gaur, bison, nilgai, chimpanzee etc.

13. Madan Kamdev :

A beautiful tourist spot with green grass all around with some stone sculptures scattered here and there, is the temple of Madan Kamdev, situated in Barthala, a few miles away from Guwahati. This temple has the biggest idol of Uma Maheswara ever found in Assam. It is one of the busiest tourist spots of Assam.

14. Tezpur :

'Agni-Garh', built by King Bana in his kingdom, Tezpur to hold back the love of his daughter, Usha with prince Arinuddha is a seeing place Tezpur, which has now turned into a famous tourist point.

Another historical place of interest near Tezpur is 'Dah-Patthiya' which is assumed to be built in the Gupta Age. Moreover, Tezpur is well known for the Mental Hospital, Maher-Brahimb and Brahimb temple.

15. Sibsagar :

Sibsagar, the capital town of the Ahom Kingdom is full of glories. During the reign of the Ahom King, Shiva Singha, the Sibsagar tank was excavated and Shivoval was built. On the bank





of the hills. There are three old temples, Shimshal, Bishnupur and Chorwali. King Rakes Singh built a brick city at Ranikot which is there. To perpetuate the memory of his mother Jangam, King Rakes Singh established the Jangam and Jangam.

An audience of six million people from Shimshal were welcomed the Jangam and the Ranikot. Ranikot is another great work of art and architectural interest near Ranikot.

10. **Ranikot Fortified Park**

The famous architect William Atkinson has written that "Ranikot is one of the most beautiful fortresses of ancient India". The park contains many historical places in developing tourism in Assoan, the Govt. has undertaken various measures.

The Tourism Department had organized international fairs for a long time. However, in order to develop tourism in Assoan, the Govt. has taken proper steps in building tourism infrastructure for better development of tourism and culture, for as much of culture is now lost.

A very active, conducted by an American couple with 300 white Americans, has found that such had the people (Indians) said "Whichever part of the world you go in there are very few roads. Thus it is the road that encourages the Indians to travel. However, the road should support efficient travel which goes. To this is the ultimate utilization of roads. I am here to say welcome Whichever place you come to, we encourage a large number of tourists to visit the historical land of ours." 3

Ranikot Wildlife Sanctuary where a number of deer and deer are found. It is one of the most beautiful spots of nature.

There are large numbers of attractions for tourists to visit Assoan. Moreover, many historical places need to be kept of their magnificence.

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Anything Whatever

— Kasturi Pathak
B.A. in Eng.

The end will be like the beginning. There will be the Wind. That word will be Whatever. The Book of Genesis got a right language is the perfect companion to nothingness. But that was God's own nothingness. All of things about to happen, nothing else can, cannot, makes and again with the nothing of the word, followed by more, happy writing. That was a history and therefore like the nothingness of Whatever is another story but of everything else that comes with language. The great wind will be full of the infinite multitude of Whatever, the ghost of a ghost and an everlasting phenomenon. The limitations of a world will the more the land vanish, for as much of culture is gone with A very active, conducted by an American couple with 300 white Americans, has found that such had the people (Indians) said "Whichever part of the world you go in there are very few roads. Thus it is the road that encourages the Indians to travel. However, the road should support efficient travel which goes. To this is the ultimate utilization of roads. I am here to say welcome Whichever place you come to, we encourage a large number of tourists to visit the historical land of ours." 3

Among the British in general at London's Imperial College, the British students were forced to make three times as many errors in their English compared to non-British. But that was God's own nothingness. All of things about to happen, nothing else can, cannot, makes and again with the nothingness of the word, followed by more, happy writing. That was a history and therefore like the nothingness of Whatever is another story but of everything else that comes with language. The great wind will be full of the infinite multitude of Whatever, the ghost of a ghost and an everlasting phenomenon. The limitations of a world will the more the land vanish, for as much of culture is gone with A very active, conducted by an American couple with 300 white Americans, has found that such had the people (Indians) said "Whichever part of the world you go in there are very few roads. Thus it is the road that encourages the Indians to travel. However, the road should support efficient travel which goes. To this is the ultimate utilization of roads. I am here to say welcome Whichever place you come to, we encourage a large number of tourists to visit the historical land of ours." 3



HOW TO PASS EXAMS.

— Sagar Thapa
BA 1st year

Life is an exam and human being is the examinee. The survival of the human depends upon his success in the exam of his life. A man has to go through many exams during his life, and he acquires valuable experience from these exams.

As far as my experience is concerned I have appeared in many exams and succeeded so far. I am talking about my H.S. 1st year and H.S. 2nd year exams. I wish to share my experience with my friends.

According to my guideline rule:

"You cannot learn to study effectively overnight."

Nevertheless there are students who only start looking around for some help at the very last minute."

So we need to study in a Planned, Systematic manner. This will help both those students who are still near the beginning of their course of study and who are keen to plan ahead and make valuable use of their time.

1. **PLANNING :** You have a definite amount of time available and a certain number of topics to cover. Go through each subject and find how much time you can allow each. Allow more time on the subjects and topics you are weak in.
2. **MAKING A STUDY PLAN :** Make a timetable of your studies. It should be remembered, that the timetable must be followed strictly. You might imagine, it would be a good idea to concentrate on one subject

at a time. But it is actually not correct.

If you vary your studies, breaking up your study sessions into fairly short period and changing subjects frequently, you will find that you have achieved more concentration and knowledge.

"The more time you think you have. The more leisurely a pace you will set and a change really is often as good as a rest.

2. **RESOURCES FOR LEARNING :** School will be your first and most important source of the information and learning. But it is not the only source. There are several other sources also.

- (i) Teachers and Parents (ii) Books Teachers and Parents : You need them, so work at establishing good relations with them. Teachers and parents are valuable in a number of ways.
- (ii) They have the knowledge and skills to help you with the subjects that you want to acquire good marks.
- (iii) They can explain a thing to you in a very efficient way.
- (iv) The teachers know the extent of syllabus, layout of the exam papers and types of questions asked. They can help you organize your revision most efficiently.

Most teachers are very willing to help you as much as they can, but they are human-beings and respond best to considerate treatment. So the rule

is, if in doubt ask, but do make sure that the doubt is genuine and that you have tried to think out the problem for yourself. Don't try to corner a teacher with your question during the lunch hour without first asking if it is convenient.

In the same way, parents are also helpful to you. They have very much interest in your success. Perhaps you have parents, who themselves know lot about some of the subjects you are studying.

On the other hand, you may have parents who think they can't help at all with what you are studying. This is a mistaken idea, that you must rid of, they can be still very useful. One of the best way of discovering whether you understand something fully is to try to explain it to someone else. Parents or other suitable member of the family can be excellent for this purpose.

3. **REVISION :** It is very important that you must revise the topics you have studied to make a few general points about the different kinds of books, you can use as resource.

TEXT BOOKS : Always remember that, all though the text books you are using may cover all you need to know, but it isn't the last word on the subject. So if you find a particular topic difficult to understand in your textbooks, go along to the library and look for another book on the same subject that may explain the point more fully or in a different way.

REFERENCE BOOKS : These are the books, that you consult for specific items of information only.

You need for example an English dictionary. These give you brief information.

GUIDES AND HAND BOOKS : You can find these for almost all subject at all levels. These provide you with essential information in a systematic way.

But be very careful. Have a very good look at what is available before you and if possible consult your teacher and then buy.

LEISURE AND PLEASURE BOOKS : These books do not help in a direct way, but that does not mean that they are useless.

If you read those books, you will be increasing your general knowledge and understanding which will no doubt benefit you.

"Knowing is not enough, we must apply, willing is not enough, we must do."

— J. W. Goethe



Mirror

— Parnali Sharma
BA 1st Year

A mirror where one sees oneself!
Adorned with attire,
Beautiful with ornaments,
Feels proud
Of the white complexion
Bright eyes
And by the perfect figure.

But the real mirror of the world,
Is the mirror of characters.

Even a blind person,
Adores and beautifies himself

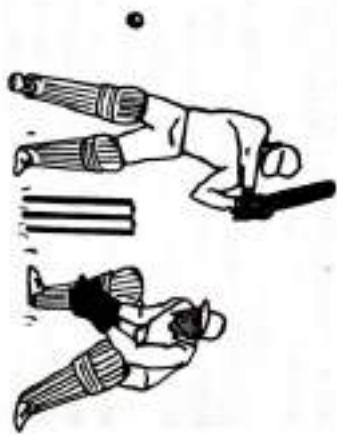
By his good character
It reflects the true soul
Aids sureness to reach the goal.
A mirror may lie

But character never lies.

Life is like a white sheet

It becomes colourful,

When beauty and character meet. □



Cricket is Fun

— Sagar Thapa
T.D.C. 1st year

Cricket is fun
Especially when S. Tendulkar is making run,
Or in test cricket

When Irfan Pathan is taking a wicket

When Ricky Ponting goes out on zero

And Virender Sehwag is made the hero.

When Andrew Symonds is in a fix,

And Yuvraj Singh is hitting a six,

When Rahul Dravid hits a four

And Sajid Khan is struggling with his score.

When M.S. Dhoni collects the honour,

And Ricky Ponting smiles in the dressing room corner.

So in short cricket is fun

Only when India has won. □

Promises

— Chandramita Surma
BA 1st Year

Promises of the long past,
Burns deep within my soul
Promises of yester years,
Makes my heart bold

Mistakes that the past witnessed,
Sorrows and grief that haunted my soul
I must leave behind, my destiny awaits
For a new year,

For a new day in the star

The sun truly shines, amidst the cloud of darkness
The birds truly fly, amidst a wave of grief
For promises that they must fulfill,
For dreams, that they must being

The past leaves its footprints,
Deep in the sand.

But faith I must have,

That there are at mercy of the winds

That brings glory to man

I dream of love,

That brings peace to a grieved soul

I dream of twists,

That brings life to a dead rose

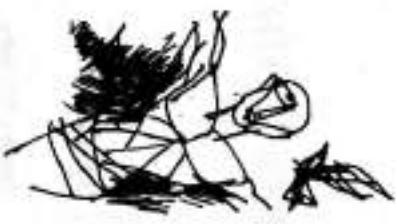
I dream of a new life, I yearn for a new sun,

Let's it a connection of anger and strife?

Life is a plethora of joy and sorrow

But let's hope for the sunshine next tomorrow. □

Only hollow. □



Life

— Rosalie Patangia
HOD
Dept. of English

Our life's but a marigold

Today we are born and tomorrow shall we die
But to face the odds of life we should be bold

For time in his winged chariot will fly.

Let's strive till we are old

And our life with boldness hold

Struggle, fight and endure life's way,
To make our existence happy and gay.

So! What is life?

Life is a connection of anger and strife?

Life is a plethora of joy and sorrow

But let's hope for the sunshine next tomorrow. □



The Night Sky

- Nabanta Das
BA, Part-I

ग्राम्यभाषा, जनभाषा और राजभाषा

— युधा युधारी
युद्धा, हिन्दौ विधान

*Up above the wonderful earth,
Some blinking stars and the moon I see;
They shine brightly over the highway,
Over the footpaths, I walk,
And act as a shelter to our mother earth.*

- Sunita D'Chary
Lecturer, Dept. of English

To walk at the peeping dawn,
Among the bushy, downy earth,
Watching the pale pink ring.

To watch the setting sun,
The shiny moon rising up,
The orange toucher by.

The Huffy soft suspension bicycle

Page 6 of the Blue Sky

The
new copper vein
Sents
ring down the valley
White
Poutry trees bloom

Nature's
Sister
Feeling so
soothing

MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY AND HYDROCARBONS

6

वाला विवाह को सम्पादिता तथा इस पास या गहराये मरण-जीवन के दौरे के समान है। इसके बाद को जोड़ती है तब जिसे हम शर्मिष्ठ प्रयत्न करते हैं अपरिवृत्त जीवन पर्याप्ति-विषय होता है जिसके लिए यात्रा के नाम से जाना जाता है। इसके बाद यात्रा रात्रि हो या यों कहा जाए कि सर्वोत्तम भाव से यात्रा साक्षी भाव भी एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर आदर्शित जीवन पर्याप्ति-विषय होता है जिसके लिए यात्रा के अद्वान-प्रदान हैं। प्रयोग की जाती है। समाचार जीवन लोगों ही हो यह असल नहीं होता। भाव यात्रा यात्रा का प्रयोग करती है तो उसे यात्रा-दूसरे से जोड़ने का काम जाती है य जो तोड़ने का। यह यात्री है, स्वतन्त्र यात्री होती है और निर्देशित यात्रा नहीं होती है। कभी-कभी लोग यात्रायात्रों का द्वारा भाव बनाया जाता है जिसके लिए यात्रा की व्यवस्था भरती है। इसके देश के विविधताओं वे ज्ञानकोष भरती हैं। यात्रीय भावाओं की व्यवस्था प्रदान की जाती है तथा यात्रा इनकी संख्या ये वृद्धि हो जाती है। इनी भावाओं ये सो

— युधा युधारी
युद्धा, हिन्दौ विधान



पैसों की महिमा

— सागर थापा
स्नातक प्रथम वर्ष

दुनिया ने हमको सिखलाया।
सिर्फ कमाना पैसा,
लाखो मरे और जिदें इस
पैसे के पीछे
लोग बन गए हैं अब तो हैवान
पैसे के लिए,
परवाह नहीं पैसा मिले मेहनत
से या गददारी से।
दोस्ती और दुश्मनी का
आधार है पैसा।
इनका रुख नहीं मिलता
अगर पास है पैसा।
मगर यह पैसा यही रह जाएगा,
साथ में तो कर्म ही सिर्फ जाएगा,
कर्म का अभिमान करता जा,
पैसे का मोह त्याग दे,
वही तुझे सच्चा मनुष्य बनाएगा॥ □



ନାରୋଂଜି ଆନ୍ଦଳିକ ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କର ଏକାଂଶ



ବହି (ବୋଟେଫଲର ପରା) : ଅର୍ଜନା ବାବୁ, ବୀତା ଦାସ ହାଜାରିକା, ହରାଣୀ ଠାକୁରୀଯା, ବନଜୀ ମେଟୀ, ସେବିକା ଦାସ, ଫେବଜିଏ ଶର୍ମା, କମଳାକାନ୍ତ କନିତା (ଆଧୁନିକ), ଶୀଳା ଦାସ, ସାଗବିକା ତୌଥୁରୀ, ବୃଣାଳ ବୌଦ୍ଧ।
ଦିଲ୍ (ବାଟେଫଲର ପରା) : କପଳଦେଖ ଫୁକନ, ପିହକୁମାଳ ବର୍ମନ, କମଳତ କଲିତା, ଜୟନ୍ତ ବର୍ମନ, ଡ୍ରୋ କମଳା ଗୋପାତ୍ମା, ବନାନୀ ବର୍ମନ, ଦୁର୍ମିଳା ଦେବୀ ହେତୀ, ବମା ଭାତ୍ତାରୀ, ପରିଲିତା ଶହିକିଯା,
ପାବିକା ଶହିକିଯା, ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ଚାଟ୍ଟା, ଜୋନାନୀ ତାତୁକାଳାର, ନିପଞ୍ଜଲି ଦାସ, ଯୋଜନାପଞ୍ଚକ ପାଠକ, ବଜୀ ପାଟ୍ଟିଲୀଯା, ମୁଦ୍ରା କୁମାରୀ, ବୀତା ଶର୍ମା ।

সম্পাদনা সমিতি



বহি (বাঁওফালৰ পৰা) : হেমন্ত কুমাৰ বাভা (উপাধ্যক্ষ), সুমিত্রা দেবী ছেত্রী (ইংৰাজী বিভাগ), কমলাকান্ত কলিতা (অধ্যাক্ষ),
ড° কৰবী গোপ্তামী (দৰ্শন বিভাগ)

ধিৱ হৈ (বাঁওফালৰ পৰা) : মানসী ডেকা, দীপজ্যোতি বৰা, দিবাকৰ মালাকাৰ, বাতুল ডেকা, ধীৰাজ শৰ্মা, নয়নমণি কলিতা (অনুপস্থিতি)

পুথিভৰাল আৰু কাৰ্য্যালয়ৰ কৰ্মচাৰীবৃন্দ



বহি : (বাঁওফালৰ পৰা) কুমুম ঠাকুৰীয়া বৰ্মন, মদন কলিতা, প্ৰদীপ কুমাৰ বার্মা, কমলাকান্ত কলিতা (অধ্যাক্ষ), নৰ কুমাৰ কলিতা,
জয়ষ্ঠ কুমাৰ দাস, নিপামণি শৰ্মা

ধিৱ হৈ (বাঁওফালৰ পৰা) : মনোজ ভৱঞা, বাজু কু', হৃদয় চৌধুৰী



উপ-সভাপতিৰ প্রতিবেদন

জয় জয়তে অসমৰ জাতীয় জীৱনৰ অক্ষিত বক্ষাৰ আন্দোলনত প্ৰাণ আৰ্থিতি দিয়া, জাত-অজ্ঞাত শত শহীদলৈ শ্ৰদ্ধা নিৰবেদিষ্যে।

লগতে পূৰ্ব উবাহটীৰ এক সেখত ল'বলগীয়া উচ্চশিক্ষানন্তান নাৰেংগী আঞ্চলিক মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ হ্যাত্ একতা সভাৰ উপ-সভাপতি পদৰ বাবে নিৰ্বাচিত কৰি, মহাবিদ্যালয়লৈ সেৱা আগবঢ়োৱাৰ সুযোগ দিয়া সমূহ হ্যাত্-ছাৰ্টীলৈ পুনৰাই ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিষ্যে।

হ্যাত্ একতা সভাৰ উপ-সভাপতি পদটো মোৰ বাবে এক প্ৰত্যাহান আছিল। উক্তসহকাৰে নিজৰ দায়িত্ব পালনত মনোনিবেশ কৰিছিলো। মোৰ কাৰ্য্যকালৰ সময়ছোৱাত মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ অনুষ্ঠানসমূহ হেনে— মহাবিদ্যালয় সপ্তাহ, সৰ্বস্বত্ত্ব পূজা, নবাগত আদৰণি সভাসমূহ সুচাৰুকপে চলাই নিছিলো। এই অনুষ্ঠানসমূহ চলাই নিয়াত একতা সভাৰ সদস্যসকল তথা আমাৰ শিক্ষাওক্ষসকলৰ কষ্ট সৰ্চাই শলাগিবলগীয়া।

আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়খনে কিছুমান স্থায়ী সমস্যাৰ লগত মুঁজি থকিবলগীয়া হৈছে। সেই সমস্যাসমূহ সকলোৰে জ্ঞাত। এই সমস্যাসমূহ সমাধান কৰাত যৎপৰেনাস্তি চেষ্টা চলোৱা হৈছিল, সম্পূর্ণকৈ সমাধান নহ'ল, যদিও আশা বাধিষ্যে, আগন্তুক বৰ্ষবৰ্তোৰত এই সম্পর্কে উচিত ব্যবস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা হ'ব।

মোৰ কাৰ্য্যকালছোৱাত মোক সকলো ফালৰ পৰা দিয়া, পৰামৰ্শ, প্ৰেৰণা দিয়া মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আৰু সমূহ শিক্ষকবৃন্দলৈ মোৰ শ্ৰদ্ধা আৰু ধন্যবাদ যাচিষ্যে। লগতে প্রতিটো মুহূৰ্ততে মোৰ লগত, মোৰ সহযোগী হৈ থকা হ্যাত্ একতা সভাৰ সমূহ সদস্যলৈ মোৰ আনন্দিক অভিনন্দন জ্ঞাপন কৰিষ্যে।

সেৱো শেষত নাৰেংগী আঞ্চলিক মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ সৰ্বাংগ উৱতি কামনা কৰিলো। সকলোৰে যাতে আঞ্চলিক বিনাশী পোহৰৰ বাটে আওৱাৰ পাৰে তাৰ কামনাৰে মোৰ প্রতিবেদনৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

জ্ঞাতু নাৰেংগী আঞ্চলিক মহাবিদ্যালয়

— ৰাতুল ডেকা
উপ-সভাপতি

নাৰেংগী আঞ্চলিক মহাবিদ্যালয় হ্যাত্ একতা সভা
২০০৮-০৯



সহকাৰী সাধাৰণ সম্পোদকৰ প্রতিবেদন

સાધુવાન

— ३८ —

ମୁଦ୍ରଣବୀ ଶାଖାକାଳ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ
ପତ୍ର ଏକତା ମାର୍ଗରେ



ତକ୍ ଆକ୍ ଆଲୋଚନୀ ସମ୍ପାଦକର ପ୍ରତିବେଦନ

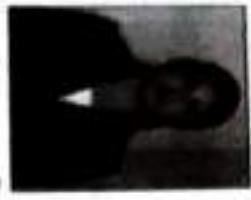
ବିନ୍ଦମନ ଜ୍ଞାନ ଯାତ୍ରେ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ପାଇଁ ଦେବକଳ ଫମନ୍ ଯାଇ ବାଜାରୀ ହେ ନେହାମନ ପାଇଁ ବୈନିକ ଜ୍ଞାନ କାହାରେ
ଅଛେ ଶ୍ରୀଚନ୍ଦ୍ରମଣମ ପାଇଁ ଯେତ୍ରମାତ୍ରାଙ୍କିରାମ !

四百三

କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର

卷之三

ତଥା ଅନ୍ତର୍ମାଣୀ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷତ
ମାଦ୍ରାଟୀ ପାଇଁରେ ସହିତୀଯାମାନ ଏବଂ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ଶାହ
୧୦୦-୮



ମାନ୍ଦୁତିକ ମଧ୍ୟାଧିକାର ପ୍ରତିବେଦନ

गतिविधि अवधारणा की तरफ साझा करने की ओर आया।

१८४२ दिसंबर ३०.

ପ୍ରକାଶକ



ଖେଳ ସମ୍ପାଦକର ପ୍ରତିବେଦନ

the first time in history that the Chinese people have been able to do so. The Chinese government has made a commitment to the world that it will not allow its citizens to be persecuted. This is a very important step forward for the Chinese people.

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卷之三

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTIES

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4. Mr. Jayanta Kalita

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1. Mrs. Nira Das
2. Dr. Soty Kalita
3. Mrs. Imani Trakura
4. Lt. Minu Das
5. Mrs. Jyotima Gangha Pathak

6. Mrs. Reeta Sarma
7. Mrs. Sagorika Choudhury
8. Mrs. Deepanjan Dars
9. Mrs. Pratibha Banuah

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3. Mrs. Sumita Devi Chetry
4. Mrs. Mukta Purkayastha

10. Mrs. Preelimata Baruah
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2. Mrs. Jonali Talukdar

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3. Mrs. Rama Bhattachary

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2. Mrs. Lakshmi Gogoi
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2. Dr. Juhinka Barman Choudhury

4. Mrs. Garima Sekhia
1. Mrs. Sabika Das
2. Dr. Karabi Goswami

5. Political Science Department
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2. Mrs. Gitanjali Sarma

1. Mr. Debalit Sarma
2. Mr. Minal Samra
3. Mr. Miyayore Kalita
4. Mrs. Banari Bora

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 2. Mrs. Kusum Trakura Barman (Lib. Asslt.)
 3. Sri Manoj Bhuyan (Lib. Bearer)
- Office Staff**
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 2. Sri Naba Kr. Kalita (L.D.A.)
 3. Sri Amulya Choudhury (L.D.A.)
 4. Sri Madan Kalita (L.D.A.)
 5. Mrs. Ngarmani Sarma (L.D.A.)

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