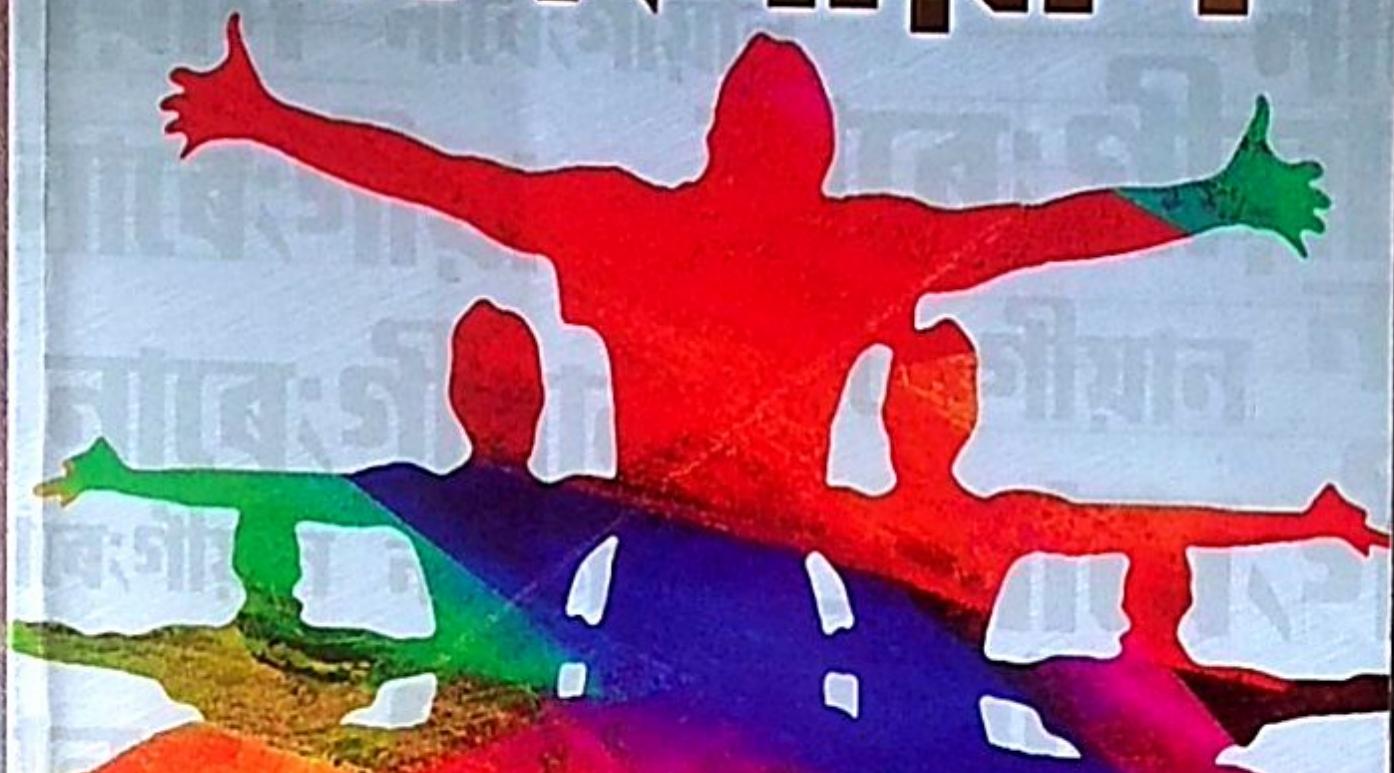




নারেংগী বিদ্যালয়



নারেংগী আঞ্চলিক মহাবিদ্যালয় আলোচনা
২০১৪-১৫ বর্ষ

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নারংগী আঞ্চলিক মহাবিদ্যালয় আলোচনী
MAGAZINE OF NARANGI ANCHALIK MAHAVIDYALAYA

নারংগী মুখ্য NARANGI 2014 - 2015



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ট্রেলোক কলিতা
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নাবেংগী আঞ্চলিক মহাবিদ্যালয় থান একতা সভা

দূরভাষ : ০৩৬১-২৬৮২৯৫৪

বেঁচপাত, অলংকৰণ আৰু মুদ্রণ

বিনীত বুক বিল্ডার্স

চানমাৰি, গুৱাহাটী - ৭৮১০০৩

দূরভাষ : ৯৬৭৮৪৩০৫২

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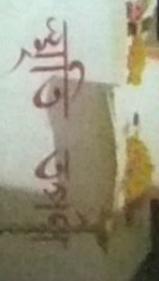
আঞ্চলিক
মহাবিদ্যালয়
২০১৬-১৭ বর্ষ

শ্রদ্ধাঞ্জলি

“শুভ্রতো এটা শিঙ্গ

জীৱনৰ কঠিন শিলত কঢ়া

নিলোভ ভাস্কৰ্য্য”



দেশজাতৰ বাবে হাঁহি হাঁহি প্ৰাণ বিসৰ্জনাদি

অমুৰ হোৱা বীৰ শ্বেতসকল, সন্ধুসৰ বলী ঠে অকালতে জীৱন বাঢ়ি

বুমাই খোৱা বাত্তিসকল, সমাজক নিজৰ প্ৰজ্ঞাৰে আলোকিত কৰি আগাৰ

পৰা আঁতিব যোৱা নমস্য বাত্তিসকলোলৈ নাবেংগী আঞ্চলিক

মহাবিদ্যালয় পৰিয়ালৰ্গৰ সন্মুহ পৰিয়ালৰ্গ

বিশ্বাস্ত শিক্ষাবিদ,
লোক সংস্কৃতির গবেষক



ବେଳୁ ପରିମାଣରେ ଏହା ଅଧିକତ ଦ୍ୱାରା ନିର୍ଭବ କରିଲା ଯାହାରେ ଆଜିମଧ୍ୟ କାହାରେ

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Avul Pakir Jainchandran: Abdul Kalam was born on 15th October 1931. He was the eleventh President of India from 2002-2007. He was a scientist turned politician. He was involved in India's civil space programme and military development. He played an important role in India's first nuclear tests in 1998.

Indian

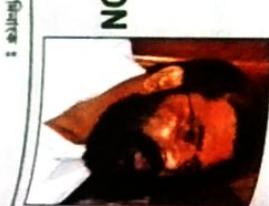
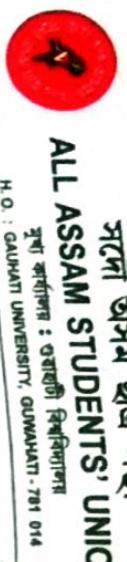
Highest civilian honour

¹⁸³, while delivering a lecture at
in Shillong.

Katum legt vor

ଡ° ପ୍ରେସ୍‌ର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଭାଟ୍ଟାଚାର୍

Message from GB President



সবে :
ৰাজ্যিক পত্ৰিকা

সদৈ অসম ছুরি সহা

পত্ৰিকা

নাৰাঙ্গী আৰালক শ্ৰাবণিজ্ঞান শাখাক প্ৰয়োগৰ নাৰাঙ্গীজ্ঞান
কলাৰ্কাৰ্য দ্বাৰা কাৰিগৰৰে উৎকৃষ্ট কৌনিয়েটেন লাই- আৰ্টি-
আৱাল্ডত হৈলো - ।

বৰ্তমান সময়ত ছাত্র-ছাত্রীৰ কুৰাৰ্কাৰ্য উৎকৃষ্ট কৌনিয়েট একৈক প্ৰযোগৰ
যোৰে ফলপূৰ্ণ প্ৰযোগৰ লক্ষ্য হৈলৈ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, অল বিভাগুৰুণৰ
আৰ্�ক উৎকৃষ্ট প্ৰযোগৰ কৌনিয়েটন - ।

শ্ৰাবণী 'নাৰাঙ্গীজ্ঞান'ত অৱস্থাৰ কালীয় কৌৰিয়ানৰ
অৱস্থাৰ কৌৰিয়ানৰ পথ কিম্বতো দেখাৰ কৌৰিয়ানৰ লক্ষ্য
অৱস্থাৰ কৌৰিয়ানৰ পথ কিম্বতো দেখাৰ কৌৰিয়ানৰ কৌৰিয়ানৰ
কৌৰিয়ানৰ কৌৰিয়ানৰ কৌৰিয়ানৰ কৌৰিয়ানৰ - ।

নাৰাঙ্গী আৰালক শ্ৰাবণিজ্ঞান প্ৰযোগৰ
অন্যান্য অৱস্থাৰ আৰালক আৰালক আৰালক - কৌৰিয়ানৰ
কৌৰিয়ানৰ কৌৰিয়ানৰ আৰালক আৰালক আৰালক - ।

In the context of the fast changing society immense avenues have been opened in assorted areas like academic, fine arts, sports, trade or commerce, agriculture, service sector etc for showing excellence besides providing respectable sources of earning for an individual. Student's life is the period one should choose his or her carrier for any of these areas depending of his/her aptitude and ability. For a young person having ability and willingness to do something accompanied by determination, will force and a knock for hard work nothing is impossible. For such a person the so called inadequacies of facilities can never be a hurdle.

For all round development of a person mere class room education is not enough. And accordingly extracurricular activities have been made an integral part of education. Persons with capabilities in whatever the area may be, are the assets to our society.

The College magazine, an important component of extracurricular activities, has become an important instrument for giving a platform for the budding writers and artistes having creating ability. I know many prominent writers of Assam and elsewhere initiated their writing in the school or college magazine.

Narangian has already come a big way in encouraging promising writers. I hope the long cherished tradition of this magazine would be maintained besides helping the young writers to show their creating ability. This would ultimately help the enrichment of our domain of literature and culture.

I, as the President of the Governing Body of the College sincerely hope that this issue of Narangian would come in a big way in achieving these cherished objectives aimed at.

প্ৰিয় পত্ৰিকা
(১০০ অনুকূল ট্ৰেডিশনৰ)
প্ৰাথমিক পত্ৰিকা

স্বতা
অৰ্থাৎ ছুৰি

(P C Chakravarty)

President, Governing Body.
Narangi Anchalik Mahavidyalaya, Ghy-71

MESSAGE

ନାରୀଶ୍ଵରିଧ୍ୟାନ

ଶ୍ରୀ ପଦ୍ମ

অসমীয়া বিভাগ

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letter from the Governor

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ପ୍ରକାଶକ

ପ୍ରକାଶକ

ପ୍ରକାଶକ ମେଳାନ୍ତିର

ପ୍ରମାଣିତ
କରିବାରେ

ପ୍ରକାଶକ ପତ୍ର

ପ୍ରକାଶକ ପତ୍ର

ମିଶ୍ର

ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ

— ৩৪ —

ମୁଦ୍ରଣ ପ୍ରକାଶକ୍ତି ଫାବା ।

ଶ୍ରୀମାତ୍ରାଜେଶ୍ ଶାନ୍ତି

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ଭାବେ ସୁଧିକା

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ଉଠା ପରିଚିତ ଏ
ହେବେନ ଡିମେର”)

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ତା ଦେଖି ହାଜର ଥିଲା
ଏକ କିମ୍ବା ଦୁଇ କିମ୍ବା

ଶ୍ରୀ ଲଗତେ ହେବା
ମନ୍ଦିରରେ ବୁଲି ଲାଖା
ଯୋଳନ କବିଷ୍ଠା ।

୩୮

ଶ୍ରୀ କିମିଲିକି
ଶାତରେ
ମୁଦ୍ରଣ ? ମହିଳା
ପତ୍ର
ଆ

— তো মার্টেন
লে— ত, ক'—
— কিন্তবি

କୃତ୍ୟ

গুণ। হাজার হ'লেও মানবজন অসমর। ক'ব্বই, সকলেরে
সেনান্যাশে দ্বিপাত্রে বিচার। দ্বি-ধূষ্ঠা-প্রভৃতি সময় মুনি দিয়ে
নি ধূষ্ঠা কোথাটো কিমন ব্যক্তিকে, দ্বিপাত্রে অকাল হৃতকে আগীয়ে
অসমৰ পুরি পায়। তাই প্রাণে এন্দেশে মানুষ কি কৰিব
নেবাবে উত্তীর্ণে দেখে সামাজিক গোটা উৎসবের মোহু প্রেরিব
নেবাবে পুরি পায়। তিঁ কিমন লাজুম কৰিব।

“এই নথৰ মুগ্ধতে আছিলো। তৈর নথৰ হ'লো। এই নিষ্ঠে
প্রেতজন্ম (প্রাপ্তিমা) হ'ল সেই চৰে হচ্ছা বজাৰ পৰা ধূমি আছোঁ।
নিহিঁতে দুধৰ দুশৰে কৈ লৈ কোৱাৰোক নি বিদ্য আৰু যাক কিম নিহিঁতে
পৰত পুৰু আৰামদেৱে থাই কৈ আহিৰ। ইমান বদ্যমাতা তিনিজনৰ

ଦେଖିଲୁବୁଟ ଧୀର୍ଜା ନେଇ ଥିଲା-ଆସିଯାରୀ ବାତିକିମେ ପାରିଦିନକ ଶୁଣିଲାଗଲା
ମାନୁଷଙ୍କରାଜନ ତଥା ଅସମୀୟା ହଳେ ଏତାମା ହାଲା ମୁଦ୍ରଣକାରୀ
କଥ ପାରେ ଯେ ଧରିବିହି ଲୋକାବ୍ଲ ମାନୁଷଙ୍କରାଜନ ଯେ ଅସମୀୟା ନାହିଁ।
ହେହେ-ନେହିକେ ନାଗାଟୀ ବୁଲି କେ ଶବ୍ଦିଯେ ତାନ ପାଇଁ
ଲାହୁରେ ଉଠି ଆହିଲା । ତାଇ ଜାନି ଶୁଣିତ ଏବୁ କଥ ନାହିଁଲା
ଯାତାର ହଳେ ମାନୁଷଙ୍କରାଜନ ଅସମୀୟା । ଶିଥିତେ ଚହାରେବେଳୀ
କାହିଁକିରାବ ନାଥର ଦୂର ଟେବେଳ ନାଥର ନାହିଁ । ଶାକବୀର ପାପତ୍ତ
ପାବିଲା । ତେତୀଯାର ତଥେ ସମ୍ମିତ ସୁବି ଆହିଲା । ତାତୋତ୍ୟାବେ ଧୀର୍ଜା
କାହିଁକିରାବ ଅତିକୁମ୍ଭେ ଆଗବାଟି ଗଲା । ■

- ১। চিনি আঘাত প্রেরণা অংশত লাগালে বিষ সোজকালে কামি যায়।

২। প্রয়োজনতোকে বেছি চিঠি কবিলে সেই প্রেরণে কিছু সময়ের ব্যাবে ব্যক্তি হৈয়ে যায়।

৩। ১২৫% মানুষের হাতি সির্প নেতৃত্বে সম্মুখের মানুষজনে ক্ষি ক্ষয় বৃজি নাপায়।

৪। কোনোও নিজের শপথের বাদে কবি নিজেক খুতু ঘটাব নোবাবে।

৫। গরুরেকসকলৰ মাটে ক্ষয়ি বৃষ্টিয়েক লোকসকলৰে নিজের প্রেসেটে বৈছিকৰণ কথা পাইতে বাতিলেক একেপ চাহতোক এগিলাচ ঠাণ্ডা পানীয়ে আমাক ট্রেপমিৰ জোলৰ পৰা অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ পৰাবো।

৬। সোনাকালে মুক্তি দিবল পাবো।

৭। 'চেচবুক' আৰিকৰক মাৰ্ক জুনীৰবাবাগৰ কোনো কলেজৰ ডিজী নাই।

৮। আপুনি যা মই সাপনৰ মৰ্থা প্রতিটো চেচবুকৰ আমাৰ ব্রেহন নিজেৰ কোনো লোভাৰ সেই চৰাহেৰা আমি জীৱনত কথবাত নহয় কৰিবাত দেবিহৈছেহৈ।

৯। ৪০% মানুষের শুষ্কৰেল যোৰাব আগমনৰ মুক্তি সকলোৱাৰ ভাৱে, যিৰেৰ পেটে জীৱনত কৰিব নিয়োক।

১০। শুধুই লোকসকলৰ তুলশাত অসুস্থী লোকসকলৰে বেছি চৰকা খৰচ কৰো।

১১। নিজেৰ সহানুচৰে তেজন কিমান হথ পাওৰ ম্যাক অনুমান কবিব পাবো আৰু উচ্চতাৰে সেইতাক।

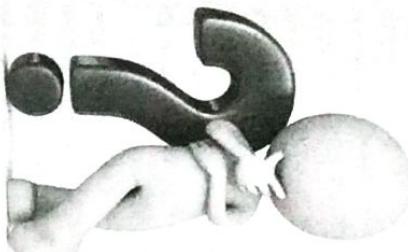
১২। পদাৰক সপুগন দেখা ব্রেহনৰ বেলেগ ব্রেলেগ অগৰৰ কাম, সেয়েহে আমি সপুগনত ক্ষেত্ৰত পদাৰক পদাৰক।

১৩। ভৰা ক্ষমাতাৰ আমি ক্ষেত্ৰত শেষ কবিব নোবাবোঁ।

১৪। শীল আমৃতৰে ত্ৰস্ত প্ৰথম বাঁতেৰিখন ধৈৰ্যিল আৰু সেই সময়ত তেৰেৰ হাঁটাই হৈছিল প্ৰতি মিনিটত ১৫৬।

১৫। আমি একেৰোহে ১২ দিনতোকে বেছি টেপনি নোবোৰাকে থাকিব নোবাবোঁ।

ପ୍ରାଚୀ



卷之三



ପିଲାକିଥି ଥିଲା ମାତ୍ରାଦିଜୀ ଚାରିଦେଶଫଳେ ଏହି କାଳା ଆବରଣ
ଜୋନାକ୍ଷେ ବୋମଳ ପେଟରେ ଯେମ ଅକ୍ଷୁଣ୍ଣାବେବ ତ୍ରୈତାବେ
ନାହିଁ ଟୋପଣି ଆହୀ ନାହିଁ ଅତିରି କିନ୍ତୁମାନ ଖୁବିତ୍ତିମ୍ବା ଯେମ ମଧ୍ୟପ୍ରିକର
ବସବେଳେ ଆମିନ କରି ଆହେ । ଆଜିତେ ଯେମ ପାହିବ ପଥା ନାହିଁ ମେହିରେ
ଆତିତେ ନିମ୍ନବେଳେ ଅତିରିତେ କଥାବେଳେ । ସଦ୍ୟମ ମନ୍ତ ପାରେ ମୋହାରେ
ପରାଗିଲେ, ଧାର ଧାର ମନ୍ତରେ ଆହ୍ୟ ପରାଗିବ କଥା । ମୋର ହିମାକାଳେ
ନିନ୍ଦିତ ଦୋଷର ଦୋଷରେ ଆଶ୍ରମ ଯେମ ଆଜିତେ ଜୀମାହିଁ ବୀମାହିଁ
ତାକ — ତାର ସ୍ମରିତରେ ।

সংগ্রহালয় - নরসৌতা বাল্য
অসমীয়া বিভাগ

୧୩ । ଭାବୁ କାମ୍ପାଟା ଆମ କେତ୍ଯାବେ ଶେଷ କରିବ ନୋବାରୋଁ ।

୧୪ । ଶୀଳ ଆମ୍ବାଟୁ ତୁମ୍ଭର ପ୍ରତିକରିତ ପ୍ରଥମ ସାଂତୋଦିନର ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଆରକ୍ଷ କରି ସମ୍ମୟତ ତେବେ ହେଲିଲା ପ୍ରତି ମିନିଟିଟ ୧୫୯ ।

୧୫ । ଆମି ଏବୁବୁହେ ୧୨ ଦିନରେ କେବି ଟୋପଗନି ନୋଯାବୌକେ ଥାକିବ ନୋବାରୋଁ ।

नारा गीतान

ଶ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ ପାତ୍ର

गावः गौयान

ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କାହାର ପରିଚାଳନା କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରିଛି । ଏହାର ପରିଚାଳନା କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରିଛି । ଏହାର ପରିଚାଳନା କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରିଛି ।

ମିଳିବା ଆଜି ମୁହଁରାର କଲା ହେବା । ପ୍ରାଚୀନତିକିର୍ଣ୍ଣରେ
ଅଗ୍ରତ ହାତି ମେଘ କାଳୀ ପାଇଁ, ମେଧାତାମ୍ବି, ଦ୍ୟାଳୀରେ କାହାରେ
କଥି ଗୋଟିଏ ହେବା । ତାମେଲ୍, ଫ୍ରାନ୍ସ, ଚାନ୍ଦି, ହିଂସ ମାତ୍ର ନାହିଁ ।
ପାଞ୍ଚମି ଉପରେରେ ତାମେଲାଙ୍କାରୀ ମୁହଁରାର କଲା ହେବା ।

(ক) আশার সা থামা : বিশ্বাসের প্রভাবত অসমীয়া ধর্মাভিক্ষুর
আনন্দ গোপনীয়তা দেয়। পৰিপূর্ণ বিশ্বাস থামা
তৈরি উদ্বোধ পৰা বাতি শোবারেলকে যিবোধ থামা হচ্ছ কোনো
সংস্কৃত নিয়মান্তর পক্ষের পরিকল্পনা।

বিশ্বায়নের প্রতীক আজিকানিং দেশা-গোড়ারে সহজেই
বজ্রাত উপনিষদ হৈয়া মাটির জলে প্রতি আকৃতি হৈছে। ইয়ার উপরি
মেগালিনের আগমনিক তিতে পোলায়, কেন্দ্ৰ। নেপু বিভূমী
আৰু আৰু বিভূমী স্বৰূপ বেষ্টুন্ত পুস্তুন্তুৰে জৰিবে তা দৰিদ্ৰ মুখ,
চৰা খালা প্ৰজন্মত বাহু, পিঙ্গা, বোলা, বাগী সৌভাগ্য কথা, অৰুণী,
লিঙ্গাজী আদি, মানো মূৰৰে বেৱুলী মিছুট, কৰি আদি বিশ্বেতাবে
হৃষি পাহুচি। বিভূমী স্বৰূপ কেন্দ্ৰ চৰাবৰ্তী, চৰুয়ামু, তিপঢ়, আৰু ব্ৰহ্ম
হৃষি উচ্চ আৰম্ভত বাথ হৈছে। এইবৰষৰ উপনি মেন-বিদ্যুমৰ গুৰু
আমানিন্দৃতি বৈদ্যুমী স্বৰূপ প্ৰেত সেৱা কৰে। তাৰে পৰি মুহূৰ্ত দিব
বাবে নিষিদ্ধ মৰণৰ চৰ্ষ, উচ্চজন্মত প্ৰেত পাপ মচু আৰম্ভ উপনিৰে
সৰ্বতৃতে গোধূ বিভূমী বৰকমৰ মিঠোগুৰু আৰু জৰুৰীগুৰু প্ৰেত কৰে।
বিভূমী বৰষৰ শীতলৰ পৰ্মীৰৰ উপনিৰে বিভূমী গৈলে পূৰ্ণ প্ৰাপ্ত
বাদা পৰমপুণ্যাবৰ্তীত এহে কৰিবৰ পৰাপৰাতে সেৱন কৰিব।

শাড়ি, ছাইলুব পরিবেশ করে দুর্ঘটনা অনুভাবী,। পেপি, শার্ট, ফ্লানেল, স্টেচ এসেড আর্মি আর্ট-টপ, প্রেসগোট চৰপাতি, হাতীল নেক, গ্রাউন সাইড আর্মি পিকে সহজে সহজে পাট-শুঙ্গা আত্মসমৃদ্ধি পাশগত বিভিন্ন তিজানী নি চৰিবার, কাঠ, ঝাঁঢ় আৰাপি তৈয়াৰ কৰি কূপ কৰি সহজে বেজাৰত মুক্তি দেৰেছে।
 বাহিৰ পৌষ্পৰ্ব বাবুৰ আ-অৱৰেৰ পুকু-মহিমাহী পৌষ্পৰ্ব বাহিৰ পৌষ্পৰ্ব দুগ্ধত আ-অসমৰ কাৰো পিষ্ঠা বীতিৰ
 পৌষ্পৰ্ব কৰিবলৈ দেখলৈ দেৰেছে।
 (হোয়ালী-বোৰো এণ্ড কাগজত দেখিয়ে পৰা চাৰিপাত্ৰে আৰু আকৃতিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰে পৰিবেশ কৰিবলৈ দেখলৈ দেৰেছে।)
 কাগজপুলি খিলো। তাৰেপৰি জিজিত নিতিম কৰিবল হৰণ (চেক্স) আৰু আকৃতি, আকৃতি, শতত খিলো থাক, তেওঁলৈ আদি মুক্তাত্ত্ব পৰিবেশ কৰিবলৈ দেখলৈ দেৰেছে।

ପ୍ରାଚୀନତାକୁ ଅଲିଙ୍ଗିବା ଏହା ପାଇଁ ଯେ ଦେଖା
ଯେବେଳେ ଦେଖା, ଦେଖିବେଳେ, କଥା, କଥାରୀ
ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଦେଖା, ଦେଖିବେଳେ ଦେଖା, ମଧ୍ୟରୀ
ତାଙ୍କ ମିଳି ଶାକ, ବରାନ ଦେଖା, ଜାଣ
ଦେଖା, ଚକଳା ଦେଖା, ଅଧିକ ଅଧି-
କାରୀମୀ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଦେଖା, ଜାଣ
କାହାକୁ ଦେଖି ଥାଏନ କିମ୍ବା ମଧ୍ୟରୀ
ବାରାମ ସାମନ୍ତି କି କଥା ପଞ୍ଚାମୀ
କାହାକୁ ଦେଖି ଥାଏନ କିମ୍ବା ମଧ୍ୟରୀ
କାହାକୁ ଦେଖି ଥାଏନ କିମ୍ବା ମଧ୍ୟରୀ

A close-up photograph of several green, textured gourds or melons, some whole and some cut open to reveal their seeds.

ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତମାଧ୍ୟାବ୍ଦୀ ଉତ୍ସମ୍ପର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ।

পৰা হৰা। বিদেশী শ্ৰদ্ধণ যোৱা মূল অধৃতো
আম, আগণ, কোটিকু, পণ্ডিত, মধুৰী আম আদিব বৰ্ষ
পৰাণপত্ৰীয়াকে দেৱন কৰি। চারিশ সৈতে হোৱা মিডিয় দৰবৰ মিঠো
যোৱা বসন্তোচাৰা, উগৱাৰ জুনী বসন্তালাই লাঢ়ু কাঞ্জু বৰিয়, মালাই
চৰচৰ্য আৰু ভাৰতৰ আৰু মানো গৈৱৰ পৰা অৱৰ পৰা। আজৰে প্ৰজন্মহৃত
পৰম্পৰাগত লাঢ়ু পিঠা প্ৰস্তুত কৰিব নাজান আৰু খাও। ভালু
নাপোৰ। অৱশ্য আভিজন্মী বেণো কোনো মৈত্ৰী লাভৰ কাৰণ আৰু
চাৰিশ দেৱনগত দেৱকীনৃতি বিয় পিঠা, তেওঁ পিঠো আদি বিক্ৰী
বৰ্ষা দেৱা যাব। বহন তিনিতি আৰু বৰাসীয় ভিত্তিত এখন সন্তুষ্টী
গতি তুলিয় পাণীলৈ ভৱিতব্যতে আৰু বৰাসীয় ভাবিবৰ মেৰাতো সন্তুষ্টী
আজ কাৰিগৰী সন্তুষ্ট হৈ। আভিজন্মী বেণোত অসমীয়া খাব, টেক্টা
তিতা পোৱা যাব। ই সুত লাগব উন পৰাণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বিশ্বাসৰ বৰ্ষা

পেটের দীর্ঘ হাল (ডেস্টে) আছতি আরি পরিষেবা কৰে।
পৰিষেবা যিহেষু এক প্ৰক্ৰিয়া, ইই প্ৰক্ৰিয়া উভয়েই সম্বৰ্থনে হোৱাতো চে বাজৰিক প্ৰণগতা সৰ্বাদে অধৰণীয়। লোকে সম্বৰ্থনে প্ৰণগতাৰ মহানৰ্মল সোম্যবৰ্ণী সৰ্বাদে অধৰণীয়।
সম্বৰ্থন গতিশীল। আজিক বিশ্বায়ন ঘূগ্সত গোটোটো
পৰিষেবাম গীহৰে পৰিষেবিত হৈছে। চিতি, ইন্সুলিনৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ
সৰ্বাধৰণী তথাসমূহৰ বিভিন্ন নৃৰূপ বিশ্বায়নৰ সাথে পৰিৱেশ যানন্দসূচীৰ আৰম্ভ আৰম্ভ কৰিছে।

ମାତ୍ରାର କଣ୍ଠରେ ପାରାଯାଇ ହେଉ ଶାରୀ
ତୁମ୍ହେ ଆମ ହିନ୍ଦିଜା ଡାଟିଲ୍‌ସ ଲିଟିରେଟ୍‌ରେ ପରା ଏହୋର କଳା
ଲିଟିରେ ଡାଟିଲ୍‌ସ ଗୋଟା ଯାଏ ଚାଟିଲ୍‌ସ ଖରା ହୃଦୟ ଉପିତ୍ତର
ଲିଟିର ପାରାଯାଇଥିବୁ, ନାରିଲୁଙ୍କ ଲିଟା, ଛାତା ଲିଟା, ଲିଲା ଲିଟା,
ତିଲା ଲିଟା, ରିଲା ଲିଟା, ଅପତ ଯିମ୍ବା ଲେଟେରୀ ଲିଟା, ଖରିଲି ଲିଟା,
ମାରିକରିବା ଲାଦୁ, ଦେଇଲି ଲାଦୁ, ଦେଇଲି ହେତୁଣି । ହେତୁଣ ଡାଟିଲ୍-
ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ଦିତି, କୌଣସି ଦିତି ଅନ୍ୟମୀଳି ମନ୍ଦିରରେ ପରା ଚାଲି
ଆଯା ଥାଣାତୋମ ଜାର୍ଜନଗର ଡାଟିଲ୍-ରେ କେମଲ ଡାଟିଲ୍, ରିଲା,

যাই। প্রবৃত্ত অবগুপ্তা, কঠগুলতে কঠগুলি, ডিজিতে জেনেরেশন, গ্রেলারি, লিচি স্টেশনী, চতুর্থহাত, ডিজিট মাত্রামণি, কাগজ বেসের নেজপত্তা যাবকুমা কাগফুলা, হাতের প্রমাণক, ডিজীল শাক, আত্মী, চিপপ হৈবাগতি আদি। বজায়বীয়া মেইন লাগ আছে বোলে।

କଥା ବିଦ୍ୟା ପାରଚୁଣ୍ଡା ରିମ୍
ଚିପାତ ଗଲାପଣ୍ଡା ଫୁରିମ୍
ନ୍ଦ ଉକା ଜାଯାମ୍ବଦୀ ଦୂରୀ
ଶୈଖିତ ମୁଠ ସାନ ଦରନ
ଆ ପାରଚୁଣ୍ଡା ପାରଚୁଣ୍ଡା
ଆଇ କଥା ଆହୁତି ମେହ

ଗୋରାଲଗାବାବ ଶ୍ରୀସୁଧାପାତ୍ରାଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଏତିହାସିକ ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣ ମହାପାତ୍ର

ଶ୍ରୀଦତ୍ତ ପେଣ୍ମ



ଶ୍ରୀଦୁର୍ଗାମହାତ୍ମା ପାତ୍ର ୫୩

ପ୍ରାକ୍ ଆହୋମ୍ ଯୁଗରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମାନୀୟ
ଶାତରୀ ହୃଦ୍ଦା ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ଦାମୀ
ଜୀବି ମେଦୀ-ମେଦାରୀ ଚାଲିଲା

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ପାତ୍ରବନ୍ଦିନୀ କୁମାରୀ ମହାରାଜାଙ୍କାରୀ ମହାରାଜାଙ୍କାରୀ

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ପାତ୍ନୀ

Siegler, K. (1997). The development of children's mathematical thinking. In J. V. Cognition and instruction: Advances in research and theory (pp. 227-266). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

ज्ञानवेदन

ମଧ୍ୟକାଳ ଦର୍ଶନ ଜାତିକାଳ ହିଂସା ପରିପାତ ଏହି ପାଇବାରେ ଯାତ୍ରା ହେଲା । କିମ୍ବା ଏହି ଲାଗୁ ମନ୍ଦିରାଳାଗ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ । ଯାମାମେତେ ହେଲା ହୈଥାତ୍ତ କିମ୍ବା ଏହି ଲାଗୁ ମନ୍ଦିରାଳାଗ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ । ଯାମାମେତେ ହେଲା ହୈଥାତ୍ତ କିମ୍ବା ଏହି ଲାଗୁ ମନ୍ଦିରାଳାଗ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

ମିଳନ ଗାଁ ଅମ୍ବକି ଆଜିପାଇଁକେ ନିଯମ ହିତି ଅଟି ବାଲିଦୀ ।
ଅମ୍ବିତଙ୍କ ଗୋଦାରାଙ୍ଗା ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଅମ୍ବମ ଆଟିଏବୈଶିଷ୍ଟ
ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ବିଭିନ୍ନରେ ଉଦ୍‌ବୃକ୍ଷର ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରିଦେଶିତ ହିଲା ।
ଶୀର୍ଷମୁଦ୍ରାରୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ହେତୁ ଦେଖି ନିଜମ ସଂକଳିତ ଉପରିଭାବ ଅନ୍ତରେ

ଏହା ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ୟାନିକରେ ଦେଇଲାଗଲା ତାପିକାମ ଉଚ୍ଚତାରେ ନିରନ୍ତର ।
ଆମିତଙ୍କ ଗୋଟିଏମାଣୀ ଜିମ୍ବାରୀ ଆଧୁନିକ ଜୀବିଧାରେ
ଅବିର୍ଭବ । ଡିକ୍ରିମ ସହି ଯଥରେ ନିରନ୍ତର ପାଇବା ନାହିଁ । ପାଇବାରେ କିମ୍ବା
ନିରନ୍ତର କିମ୍ବା ପାଇବାରେ ନିରନ୍ତର କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

এক দীর্ঘদিন শৈশিতে আমি। প্রস্তরে বায় ঠাইতে অবস্থিত হোল
আর কাউ দেখতে পাই না সেই অভিযন্ত প্রাণীগোক ধূম

କାହାର ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବାକୁ ଆଶିଷ ଦିଲାଯାଇଛି।

ପ୍ରେସରିପାରୀ କମାନ୍ ନିର୍ମାଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ନିର୍ମାଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରିଛନ୍ତି।

ମହାଦେଶୀରୁ ନାମାବଳୀ ହତ । ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସମନ୍ଦୟରୁ ଜାଗାକୁଣ୍ଡରୁ ଉପରେ
ଆଟାଇଥିଲେ ସାମାଜିକ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ପାଇଁ ଏକ ମିଶରେ

କାହିଁ ଏହାର ପାଇଁ ଦେଖିଲା ମାତ୍ର ନାହିଁ ।

କାହାର ପାଦରେ ଯାଏନ୍ତି କାହାର ପାଦରେ ଯାଏନ୍ତି କାହାର ପାଦରେ ଯାଏନ୍ତି
କାହାର ପାଦରେ ଯାଏନ୍ତି କାହାର ପାଦରେ ଯାଏନ୍ତି କାହାର ପାଦରେ ଯାଏନ୍ତି

କାହାର ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବାକୁ ଆଶ୍ରମ କରିବାକୁ ଦେଖିଲା ।

କାହାର ଦେଖି ନାହିଁ ତାହାର ମାତ୍ରା କାହାରଙ୍କରୁ କାହାରଙ୍କରୁ କାହାରଙ୍କରୁ

Wolfgang I. Winter (Hannover) *Die politische Arbeitsteilung im Deutschen Kaiserreich* (Habilitationsschrift)

ଶାତ-ଶାତୀଷ ଉପରେ ଅଭିଭାବକର ଭୂମିକା

ଶୋନଗ୍ରୋ ପ୍ରେସ୍, ଭାରତୀୟ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା



માન્યર લોદ્ગાંવ ચાની

“ଆମି ମାମାର କାମଟିକୁ ସ୍ଥାନ କବ୍ରି ଉଚିତ ନହିଁ ଯାଇଲେ ଆହି କଥି କଥି କାହିଁ ହେବେ ଦେଇ ଡାକ୍ତର କାମ କରାଗଲେ ତାକେ ଅଳ୍ପା
କଥି ନହିଁ । କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟର ଧରଣ ଦେଖି ନହିଁ, କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ମାତ୍ରର ଧରଣ ଦେଖିଲେ ଧରଣର କବିତା ନାହିଁ । କାହିଁକିମାତ୍ରରେ କବିତା ନାହିଁ ।
“ପାହିଲା ଦେଇଛୁଟି ନାହିଁ, ଆହିତ କାହିଁକିମାତ୍ର ନାହିଁ । କାହିଁକିମାତ୍ରରେ କବିତା ନାହିଁ ।” — ଯହାଦୀ ଗାହିଁ
କାହିଁନ ଦେଖିଲା ମିଳା ହିଲା ଶବ୍ଦଜଳ ଆହି ପାଦରାଧ ଆହି । ନିଜ ତଥେ ତଥା କାହିଁକିମାତ୍ରରେ ନାହିଁ ।” — ଯହାଦୀ ଗାହିଁ
“ଅସମୀଯା ଭାଷା ଆମାର ଭାଷାତାମା । ଯାହାର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିନା ବ୍ୟାବହାର କରିବା କବି କବି ନାଟନ-କବିତା ପଢକ ଆହି ଅନୁଭବ
କରିବାକୁ ଜାନି ଅସମୀଯାର କବିତା ଆକର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ପାଇବା କବି କବି ଉଚିତ ।” — ଅସମୀଯା ପ୍ରକିଳନ କୁରକ
“ପ୍ରେମିକାଙ୍କ ସାଥୀ ପ୍ରେମିକାଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟ ଉପରେନାଟୋ ସବୁ ଉପରେନାଟୋ ସବୁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ନହିଁ । ଆକବନା ଉଚିତ ପାଦରାଧ ଆହି । ଆକବନା ଉଚିତ ପାଦରାଧ ଆହି ।” — ତର୍ଜନ ବାଗାତର୍ଜନ

“আমি আকে এইভো তাঁরক কর্তৃ যে আপনাসকলে মানবত কৰি জানিয় অসমীয়া ভাষায় উচ্চারিত, অসমৰ উচ্চারিত প্ৰথম টাচ.... আৰি” ক্লিয়া এগ-পাখে গৱী কৰিব শোন যাবলৈ নাই তাৰ আৰু গতি দৃশ্যবলৈ আকে যাতে তৰ বুজৰ স্মৰণ কৰিবলৈ আৰু যামৰ নাম লোক থাবলৈ দিব লোকাবোৰী” — লক্ষণীয় বেজবৰকৰা “বোজি মাৰ যাও বিষ্ট গ্ৰহ-উপগ্ৰহই তাৰ প্ৰতিমূৰ্তিৰ বাটকদাক পথ দেখুৰাম। কেৱলোমা জাতি পৃষ্ঠীতি নাহি কৰা যায়। বিষ্ট মানুষিক বিবাহৰ জেটীৰা যা প্ৰতিমূৰ্তি পুকুৰজুড়ে মাৰব সমাজক লোক নি ধাবকে।” — ত’ বাগীকৰ্ত কাৰ্যতি কৰিবলৈ “প্ৰতিনেতা আৰু জাগৰণৰ মাজত পৰিষ হ'ল — প্ৰতিনেতা হ'ল ইছুন, জাগৰণ হ'ল একপৰিষ আৰু যি জ্ঞানীয় যি জ্ঞানীয় প্ৰকৃতিক পুৰুষ ন শৃংখল ন গজালি গজালত মহামূলকৰৈ”



ಶಾಟಿಕಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಗಡಾ ಗ್ರಂಥ

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କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ

— अब यह बात आपने किसी विद्युत विभाग के लिए नहीं कहा जा सकता। आपने इस बात को अपने विद्युत विभाग के लिए कहा है। आपने इस बात को अपने विद्युत विभाग के लिए कहा है। आपने इस बात को अपने विद्युत विभाग के लिए कहा है।

1 January

• **RCG**: **RCG** (Rheumatoid arthritis) is a chronic disease that affects joints.
• **Rheumatoid arthritis**: **Rheumatoid arthritis** (RA) is a chronic disease that affects joints.
• **Rheumatoid factor**: **Rheumatoid factor** (RF) is a protein produced by the immune system that attacks the body's own healthy cells.
• **Rheumatoid factor test**: **Rheumatoid factor test** (RF test) is a blood test used to detect the presence of RF in the blood.
• **Rheumatoid factor test results**: **Rheumatoid factor test results** (RF test results) are the results of a blood test used to detect the presence of RF in the blood.
• **Rheumatoid factor test results interpretation**: **Rheumatoid factor test results interpretation** (RF test results interpretation) is the process of interpreting the results of a blood test used to detect the presence of RF in the blood.

ତେଣୁ ପାଦର ବିଷ୍ଣୁ ନିର୍ମିତମାନ କରାଯାଇଛନ୍ତି ।

20. यह विद्या अपनी विद्यार्थी को जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कृष्ट विकास के लिए उपलब्ध कराती है।

1. *U.S. Highways*. 2. *Highways in the United States*.

卷之三

1. 2010-2011 學年，行政院推動「數位典藏」政策，將各政府機關、學術機構、民間團體所擁有的歷史文獻、圖書、音像等資料，進行數位化，並建構一個統一的數位典藏平台，讓民眾能夠方便地存取這些資料。

विनायक जी का एक बड़ा विशेषज्ञ था। उन्होंने अपने जीवन में अनेक विद्याएँ सीखी और उनमें से कई विद्याएँ उनकी जीवनी में लागत लाई हैं। उन्होंने अपने जीवन में अनेक विद्याएँ सीखी हैं। उनमें से कई विद्याएँ उनकी जीवनी में लागत लाई हैं।

1. Bivariate relationships and effects

... que, en su caso, se ha de considerar que el resultado es favorable al demandante.

（註）此處指的不是「政治」，而是「社會」。參見上文「社會」一節。

the only one in the country who has been able to do this, and I am sure that he will be successful.

وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ هُمُ الْأَقْرَبُ إِلَيْنَا وَلَا يُنَزَّلُ عَلَيْنَا بَلْ مَا نَرَى
وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ هُمُ الْأَقْرَبُ إِلَيْنَا وَلَا يُنَزَّلُ عَلَيْنَا بَلْ مَا نَرَى

Die Ergebnisse der Untersuchung zeigen, dass die Anzahl der Todesfälle pro Tag in den vergangenen 12 Monaten um 10,7% gestiegen ist. Dies ist ein erheblicher Anstieg im Vergleich zu den vergangenen Jahren. Die Ergebnisse der Untersuchung verdeutlichen, dass die Anzahl der Todesfälle pro Tag in den vergangenen 12 Monaten um 10,7% gestiegen ist. Dies ist ein erheblicher Anstieg im Vergleich zu den vergangenen Jahren.

卷之三

2

प्राणान्तरम् वा नदृत वाचा अदीन दिवा पापा
प्रज्ञिमः । तदीन यहि लोकान्तरे भवति उपर्युक्त
संवेदी यहि विश्वासी तु तदात नदृत वाचा
संवेदी यहि विश्वासी तु तदात नदृत वाचा
संवेदी यहि विश्वासी तु तदात नदृत वाचा

অসমৰ শৈবধর্মৰ পৰম্পৰা আৰু বৃটাগোঁসাই থান
১৯৭৫ বৰষ

गोपीनाथ

অসমৰ শৈবধর্মৰ পৰম্পৰা আৰু বৃটাগোঁসই থান

卷之三

ଦେଖିଲେବାରେ ପୋତାମେ :

ପୃଷ୍ଠାଟିର ନାମ ଲେଖ ପୁଣ୍ୟ :

ପୂର୍ବ କାଳରେ ଯା ବିଦେଶ ଚଲି ଆଗିଥିବା କାହାରୁ ଯାଏ ନାହିଁ । କାହାରୁ ଯାଏ ନାହିଁ ।
କେତେବେଳେ ତାତୋ ତାଣି ମୁହଁର ପରିଷର ଆହଁ । ଜାରିଥିଲା ଏହି କାହାରୁ
ମେହିରୀ କେତେବେଳେ ତାତୋ ତାଣି ମୁହଁର ପରିଷର ଆହଁ । କିମ୍ବା କେତେବେଳେ
କେତେବେଳେ ମୁଖପାତ୍ର ତାନୀ ମେହି ନାହିଁ ତାଙ୍କାଟ ଯା କାହାରୁ
ଏହା ଆଗ । ଦେଖାଯାଇ କେତେବେଳେ ଦିଲା ବିଦେଶ ଆହଁ ।

କାହାର ପାଇଁ କାହାର ପାଇଁ କାହାର ପାଇଁ କାହାର ପାଇଁ

卷之三

三

ଆଚୀନ ଡାକ୍ତର

ମୟାନ



गावः गीत्यान्

ପ୍ରକାଶକ ମେଳିକା

ପ୍ରତର ନଗପାତାର ଥିଲେ ମାହାତ୍ମା
ଜ୍ଞାନ ପୁରୁଷଙ୍କୁ ଆଶେ ହେଲାମ୍ଭାବୁ
ପ୍ରତର ନଗପାତାର ଥିଲେ ମାହାତ୍ମା
ଜ୍ଞାନ ପୁରୁଷଙ୍କୁ ଆଶେ ହେଲାମ୍ଭାବୁ

- ২। বাস উৎসব মূর্বিকা, ২০০৫
৩। প্রাগজ্যোতিকা প্রেছ ঝুঁট, ২০

ପ୍ରତିବିଦ୍ଧକ ଦେଖିଲୁଛାମୁଁ ଏହା ହେବାଟି ଗୋଟିଏ ନାହିଁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଆଜିର ଲାଗନ୍ତ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମାଣୀ ଲୋଗର ନାମ ଉତ୍ତରେ କାହାଠି ଗାରେଥାର ବିଷୟ ।
ତିବିଦ୍ଧକ ଦେଖିଲୁଛାମୁଁ ନେହାରୁ ନେହାରୁ ହେବାଟି ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ
ଦୂର୍ଦ୍ଵାରା ଆହେ । କହ ବେଳେ ଧ୍ୟାନଦୀରୀ, ଅନ୍ତିମ ପ୍ରାତିଧିଯ ନେହାରୁ ହେବାଟି ଶ୍ରେଣୀ,
ନୁହନ୍ତର, ଚାରକ, ଚାରକ ଆହି କିମ୍ବାକଳା ମାନବ ଶାନ୍ତି ଆହିଲା । ଆବଶ୍ୟକ
ମୁହଁମ ହେଲାଯାଇଲା ତିବିଦ୍ଧକ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଜୀବିନ୍ତୁ ନୁହନ୍ତର ନେହାରୁ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର
(ନେହାରୁ) ଆହିଲି ସାମ୍ରାଜ୍ୟଙ୍କାଳେ କବା ହେଲିଲା । ମହାନ ଶୈଳା ତିବିଦ୍ଧକେ
ଆହିଲା । ସେହାରୁ ନେହାରୁଙ୍କର ନେହାରୁ ନେହାରୁ ନେହାରୁ ନେହାରୁ ନେହାରୁ
ନେହାରୁ । ନେହାରୁ ନେହାରୁ ନେହାରୁ ନେହାରୁ ନେହାରୁ ନେହାରୁ ।

ପ୍ରକାଶକ ପରିଷଦ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ଓଡ଼ିଶା

10

नारदः गीयानं

Die Siedlung ist im Süden und Westen von der Bahnlinie begrenzt, im Norden und Osten vom Flusslauf des Río Grande (Guadalupe) und ist hierbei in drei Hauptteile unterteilt: die Stadt selbst, das Vorortgebiet und das Landwirtschaftsgebiet.

କାହାର ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବାକୁ ଆଶିଷ ଦିଲା ।

ପ୍ରକାଶ ମହିନେ ଅପରାଧାଳ୍ୟର ଦ୍ୱାରା ଚିତ୍ରିତ ଏକ ପାତାରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପାତାରେ
ଚାଲାନ ଏହି ଶାଖା ଥାବା ଚାଲାନ କରିପାରିବା । ଚାଲାନ ଯାଏବୁ ଏହି ପାତାରେ
ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପାତାରେ କରିବାକୁ ବିଷୟେ ଚାଲାନ କରିବାକୁ ନାହିଁ । ଆଜିକେ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଜାରୀ
ଆଗି କୁଣ୍ଡଳ କରିବାକୁ ପାତାରେ କରିବାକୁ ବିଷୟେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପାତାରେ

Die Befragung der Bevölkerung im Rahmen des sozialen Barometers 2012 zeigt, dass die Bevölkerung in Deutschland eine hohe Akzeptanz für die Tötung von Menschen mit schweren geistigen Behinderungen hat. Eine breite Mehrheit (71 %) ist damit einverstanden. Ein weiterer 20 % sind dagegen. Eine geringe Anzahl (9 %) kann sich nicht äußern.

300 | 14500215 16295
2000 kg 2000 m³
Bhagirathi River 2000
kg/m³ 2000 m³
kg/m³ 2000 m³
kg/m³ 2000 m³
kg/m³ 2000 m³
kg/m³ 2000 m³

the first time in history that the people of the United States have been asked to make a choice between two political parties, each of which has a distinct and well-defined program, and each of which has a definite and well-defined policy. The people of the United States have been asked to make a choice between two political parties, each of which has a distinct and well-defined program, and each of which has a definite and well-defined policy.

1. विद्युत ऊर्जा का उपयोग से जुड़ी बहुत सी विषयों पर विचार करना।
2. विद्युत ऊर्जा का उपयोग से जुड़ी बहुत सी विषयों पर विचार करना।
3. विद्युत ऊर्जा का उपयोग से जुड़ी बहुत सी विषयों पर विचार करना।
4. विद्युत ऊर्जा का उपयोग से जुड़ी बहुत सी विषयों पर विचार करना।
5. विद्युत ऊर्जा का उपयोग से जुड़ी बहुत सी विषयों पर विचार करना।
6. विद्युत ऊर्जा का उपयोग से जुड़ी बहुत सी विषयों पर विचार करना।
7. विद्युत ऊर्जा का उपयोग से जुड़ी बहुत सी विषयों पर विचार करना।
8. विद्युत ऊर्जा का उपयोग से जुड़ी बहुत सी विषयों पर विचार करना।
9. विद्युत ऊर्जा का उपयोग से जुड़ी बहुत सी विषयों पर विचार करना।
10. विद्युत ऊर्जा का उपयोग से जुड़ी बहुत सी विषयों पर विचार करना।

କାହାର ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବାକୁ ଆଶିଷ ଦିଲା । ଏହାର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବାକୁ ଆଶିଷ ଦିଲା ।



ଏଥିବେଳେ ପରିମାଣରେ କିମ୍ବା ଅଧିକ ପରିମାଣରେ ଶିରମାଗରତ ଏହାକିମ୍ବା

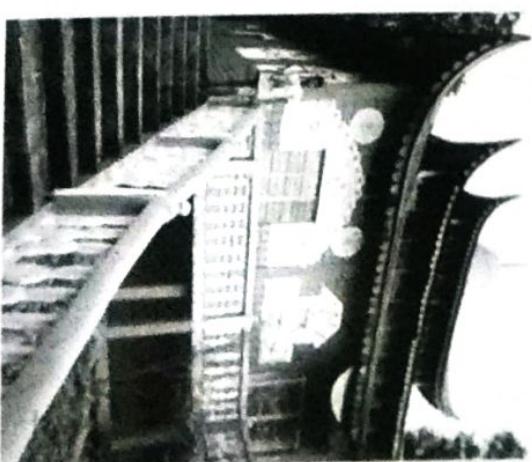
ଆପିନ୍ଦା ଦେ, ଡଃ ମାତ୍ର ହିତୀଯ ବସ୍ତୁ

ଅଧିକ ପରା ଶିଦ୍ଧାତଗରେ ପ୍ରତି ମୋର ଏହି ବୈଷୟେ ତାଙ୍କ ଆଣିଲା । ବୁଝିଲି ତେବେଳିନ୍ଦ୍ରମ ପାଣିରେଇ ପାରିଛିଲା — ଶିଦ୍ଧାତଗର ଅଣ୍ଟିତ ବାହିନୀ ହ୍ୟାମି ବସନ୍ତ ତାଳେ ଦୂର କାରେଖେ ଶିଦ୍ଧାତଗର । ଜୟନ୍ତିରାମ, ଶିଦ୍ଧାତଗର ପୃଷ୍ଠାରେ ଆମିରୀ ମୋର ବ୍ୟାକରୁକୁହାଯେ ଆମରଙ୍କ କାହିଁବେ । ବୁଝିଲି ଏହିବେଳର କଥା ପାଇଁ ଯାଇ ଦେଇଲା କେତେବେଳେ କୁହାଯେ ତାଙ୍କ ଶିଦ୍ଧାତଗରଙ୍କର ନିଜକୁହାରେ ଚାରିବାର ହେଲାହୁ । ଏହି ମହାମାର୍ଜନ ଶୁଣି ଲାଭାନ୍ତିରିଟି ସୌଭାଗ୍ୟଗର୍ଭରେ ଏବିନି ଏହିବେଳର କଥା ପାଇଁ ଯାଇଲାମା ଏହି ଗରମକାହିନୀ ହେଲା ଶିଲ୍ପୀ । କେବିବେଳମାନ ଧାରାର କୋଣରେ ଏହି ଶିଦ୍ଧାତଗର ବାହିନୀରେ ଆମି ଆମର କାହା ଆମର କାହିଁବେ । ଶିଦ୍ଧାତଗର ଅନ୍ତର୍ମାଣେ ପୋଥର ପଦିନିମାର ପଥରି ଆମି ଆମର ଉତ୍ସମ୍ପତ୍ତ ଲାଭାନ୍ତିରି ।

পৃষ্ঠাটি পুরোটা এবং পারম শিবমাণু করলেও। তাইনামি নে
পরিষ্কার-পরিষ্কার। প্রথমতে আমি করলেও থেকে পারেও কে
পেলামো। পৃষ্ঠাটির বিশাল চাই হয়েছিল সাগর আজ দিলু
উচিত হচ্ছে।

জ্ঞানসমূহের প্রাক্তিক দৃশ্য অভিযন্তের মনে। প্রথম
বই আমি এই দৃশ্য উপরে দেখ করিয়েছি। মেঘের আকাশের প্রথম
বর্ষ আছি পৃষ্ঠার পরিষ্কার পৌত পরি গোটেই পৃষ্ঠাটির পুরোটা
গুলিময়ী হয়ে পরিষ্কার। মাঝে মাঝে পৃষ্ঠার পরা রেখে
বর্তমানের কামত কিংবা ধর্মীয় গৌত্মণ পুরোটা পুরোটা
কেবল পৃষ্ঠার পুরোটা স্বরূপ দেখা আমার গুৰুত পুরোটা পুরোটা
ত্যাগণের পুরোটা পুরোটা স্বরূপ দেখা আমার গুৰোজুড়া। তবে যদি হয়ে
বৰ্ষপঞ্জীর কীভুল ঘৰ কামত ধরা মৌলিকোত কথাট জান
পরিষ্কার। মৌলিক উপরে পুরোটা কথা চিরকালই অসমীয়া শব্দে
কাক-কাকৰ কথা দুঃ দুঃ ধর মৌলিক সৌন্দর্যেই পাইলো।

中華人民共和國農業部農業科學院植物保護研究所編著，《中國農業科學》編委會編，農業出版社，1987年。





ପ୍ରକାଶକ ପତ୍ର

1. *Wāhi* *Wāhi* *Wāhi*
2. *Wāhi* *Wāhi* *Wāhi*
3. *Wāhi* *Wāhi* *Wāhi*

प्राचीन विद्या के अधिकारी एवं विद्यालयों के नियमों का अध्ययन करने के बाद इसका अध्ययन करने के लिए विद्यालय की सेवा करने वाले विद्यार्थी एवं विद्यार्थियां आवेदन कर सकते हैं।

SCHLESINGER

ପ୍ରମେ



卷之三

କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ?

卷之三

卷之三

卷之三

X X X

“*What is the best way to do this?*”

ପ୍ରକାଶକ ପତ୍ର ।

卷之三

卷之三

卷之三

X X

卷之三

विश्वकर्मा वरदीश्वरानाथ

१८५

ଦିଅକ୍ଷରମେ ମହାନ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଶ୍ଚ ଏହି ପୃଥିବୀର ଜ୍ଞାନାତ୍ମକ କବି ଦିଅକ୍ଷର

“সুত্রবাণীমূলক এই পৃষ্ঠায়
নিম্নেছি মুদ্রণ

ପ୍ରକାଶକ ପତ୍ର

ଶାନ୍ତି

ଜାନିଲାମ ଏହି ଜଗର

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ କରୀଲୁଣାଥଙ୍କ ଶାକ ମରାଟେ ହୁଏଥିଲା ।

ଧ୍ୟାନ ଡାଳାନ

সশ্মিতা বঙ্গমতাবী

ପ୍ରମାଣିତ

ମାନ୍ୟରେ ଥାରିନ୍‌ରେ କମ୍ ଧରିଲେ ତଳା ଶମିବିଲା । ସେହାରେ ଦେଖିଯାଇଲେ ଯାତର
ହୃଦୟରେ ଆମ୍ବାରେ କମ୍ ଧରିଲେ ତଳା ଶମିବିଲା । ଏହାରେ କମ୍ ଧରିଲେ
ତଳାରେ । ଅମାରିତରେ ପ୍ରଥମ ନୋଟ୍ ପ୍ରଥମରେ ହୁଏ ଯାଏ
ଦ୍ୱାରା ଅଧିକରଣ କାହାରେ ଗାଲାଗାନ୍ତେ 'ଡାକାରୁ' ଶବ୍ଦ ବାବଦରେ କମ୍ ଧରିଲେ ତଳା ଶମିବିଲା ।

ଅମ୍ବାଳୀ ପରିଗଣନ କୃତମାତ୍ରୀ ଭାବରେ କଥା ସାଥେ ବିଦେଶକ ପ୍ରାଚୀନ
ହୁଏ ଉପରେ ଆଜିମାନ ? ତାଙ୍କ ଦୀର୍ଘ ଦୟାରେ କଥାରେ କଥା ବିଦେଶକ
ହୁଏ ଉପରେ ଆଜିମାନ ? ତାଙ୍କ ମାନ ? କୌଣସି ? କୌଣସି ?
ଯାହାର କଥା ? ଯାହାର କଥା ? ଯାହାର କଥା ? ଯାହାର କଥା ?

ଭାଗୀରଥ ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ତାଙ୍କୁ ପାଇଁ ଏହି ମନ୍ଦିର ବନ୍ଦ କରିବାକୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ କାହାର କାମ ନାହିଁ । କାହାର କାମ ନାହିଁ । କାହାର କାମ ନାହିଁ ।

ପୁଣ୍ୟକାରୀ ମନ୍ଦିରମାତ୍ରି କଳା । ଆଶାପାଦାର ଥରି ଡାଳାମ୍ବେ । ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ କାହାର ପରିବର୍ଗରେ ଆଖି ଥାଇଯାଇଲେ ନାହିଁ । ପାରିବିଧିରେ ?

যাত্র করিষ্যা । ধৰন ভালান তেমাম ৪ দুনি মোক চিৰিমোক ২
এবি যোৰাব পিছুৰে থৰি মোক মনত পথি আছে তেমাম ক
ধৰণ ভালান নহয় মোক । স্বত্বাবে যে শুনা হৈ গৈছে ধৰণীনে
আহা আশাৰাৰ কৰি হৈছে বাধা হৈ পৰিষে মোৰ বাগিচা ।
আকৰা । বিষ্ণুক উপত্যকাত মই প্ৰিয়া জৰাজীৰ ।
সুবিজ্ঞানা — তেমাম ধৰণ ভালান ?

মাঝে প্রতিয়ো কৈছিলো — ‘যিত্যারো আবশ্যিকতা হলো একটি মুখ্য ধৰণ’। এতিয়া কিছু অকারণেই নেওয়া হলো এই ধৰণের ধৰণ।

ଅ ତମାର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ଚାହୁଁ ଦେଖନ୍ତିର ବାହିନୀର ପାଇଁ ଯୋଗୀ ବେଳେ ଥାଏଇ
ଏତିମା ଆଶାର ଥାଏଇ ଟିକିବା । ନିଜମୁଠୀ ଆଶାର ତାତେ କାହାଠେ ।
ବେଳେ ଥାଏଇ ମାତ୍ର ଆଶାର ପାଇଁଲେ ଆଶାର କୋଣିମୁହଁ କେବିଯାଏ

ପାରାଜ୍ଞାନି ଦେଖେ ଏହାତ୍ମା ମନ୍ଦୀର ଆହାରଣ ହୁଏ ଥିଲା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

শুধিষ্ঠিরলো। তুমি বেঞ্জিলা — পিতা, তুমি মুদ্রণ্য খান কিন্তু
নেকি এই কথা যাবে সুবি সুবি সুবি। নাথালা নেব
তেতিয়া মহী কৈছিলো — ‘কিমুগানে জীবাই থাকে কানোগোপনি
শাবর বাবে মহী জীবাই আগোড়া তোমার মূল থাবলো।’

পৃথিবীয় অধিকারণ করেন এই ধরনেরকে । এই অধিকারণে থাকে আর অধিকারণে থাকে না কোর্মের অধিগোষণার দ্বারা এই প্রকারে লক্ষণাত্মক ধোরণ । যদি, কোর্মের অধিগোষণার দ্বারা এই প্রকারে লক্ষণাত্মক ধোরণে পালন করা প্রয়োজন হলে সেখানে প্রযোজন করা হবে — যদি আর অধিকারণে থাকে না কোর্মের অধিগোষণার দ্বারা এই প্রকারে করিবলৈ প্রযোজন করা হবে । তাহলে প্রযোজন করিবার সম্ভবত উভয়ের ক্ষেত্রে কোর্মের অধিগোষণার দ্বারা নামকরণ করা যায় । তাহলে প্রযোজন করিবার সম্ভবত উভয়ের ক্ষেত্রে কোর্মের অধিগোষণার দ্বারা নামকরণ করা যায় ।

ଭାଲନ୍ତି— ଏହା ଭୁଲ ବେଳି କୋଣ କଥି ?

नारदः गीत्यान्

— আমার উপর আরুশ হ'ল,

କାହାର କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

ପରିବାର ମଧ୍ୟ କାହିଁଏହିହାନ୍ତିରେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

ପ୍ରାଚୀନତାବିଦୀ

ଶ୍ଵାରୁ ଗଲା ପୁଣ୍ୟକାଳୀନୀ ଲେ ହାତ ଦୂର ଦୂର ବହୁତ ଏହି ନି ଲାଗୁ
ଥାଏ ଆମି ଆମୀ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜାତିକରେ ଏହି ଏହିକିମ ଉପରେବଳ ଆମେ ଆମେ
ଆମୁଖୀୟର ଚାଇ ଥାଏନ୍ତେ କେତେବୋଳେ ଓ ବୀଜୀ ଗଲା ଆମେ ଆମେ
ଲାଗାନେ । ଅଧିକେତ ତେଣେ ଆମେହିମାନଙ୍କ ମାତ୍ର ନାହିଁ ଏହି
ହାତାଳ । ନାହାନେ ଏହାକାରର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜାତିକ ମାନ୍ଦ୍ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରେ ନେତୃତ୍ବରେ ଲାଗିଥାଏ
ତାମ ଲାଗେ । କିନ୍ତୁ ତୋରେ ନେତୃତ୍ବର ଅଧିକର ଗଲା ଆମି ପାଇଁ ଦେଇ
ମାନ୍ଦ୍ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର କହିଲାମ ପୁଣି ନିଯାଟୀ ଅଳପ ଖୋଜ କରିଗଲାମେ । ଏହି
ଗାରିବନ ପରିଷକ । ନାହିଁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜାତିକ ଆମି ନାହିଁ ତାମ ନାହିଁ

ଅହି ଆହି ତାଇ ବାଜ୍ ଆଶ୍ରମ ପାଳେ । ବାଶ୍ରମରେ ତ ଗୁଣି
ନିର୍ମିତ ତାତୀ ତାତୀରେ ଯଥର ପ୍ରକାର ଏହାକିମ୍ବିନ୍ଦୁ-

ପରେ ତାହିଁର ନାମକୀ ନାଜିଯାକ ଆହି ଥିଲା ଦେଖିଲା । ତାହିଁର
ନାମକୀ ପାଇଁ ଡାଳୁଟ ପାଇଁ । ତାହିଁର ଅଗ୍ରତେ ଚିତ୍ରମଣ୍ଡି -

ପରିମାଣ କରିବାରେ ଏହାରେ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କାମ କରିବାରେ ଉପରେ ଥିଲା ।

ନୀଜରୁ ଏହି ଅମ୍ବାନ ପୁଣ୍ଡା ଏବଂ ମୋରାନ କୁଳ ଶୋଭାର ଦେଖି
ଆଗତ ଆପଣଙ୍କଟୀରୀ ଠାରୀ ଅଲପ ପୋରା ଯାଏ । ଆଟୋ ଡ୍ରାଇଵ୍ କେବଳ
ଅମ୍ବାନ ଏକଟିମିଳି କ୍ଷାତ୍ରି ପିଲ୍ଲେ ।

ପ୍ରବେଶକ ହେଲା ଏହିତେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଦୂରେ । ଗାଜି ମାନ୍ଦି ପାତା
ପିବେଣୀଯେ ତାର ଦି ଯାବଲେ ଓଳାଳ । କେଇଁଥୋଜମାନ ଗୁରୁ

শ্রীবতা দাম

ପ୍ରବେଶ କାହିଁମୁଖ୍ୟମଣ୍ଡଳ ପରେ କାନ୍ତବୋଦୀର ତତ୍ତ୍ଵକୁ ତୁମ୍ଭା ଦେଖ ପାରୁ
ଅନ୍ତରେ ତୈରି କାଗଜାଇବଲା । ଯେ, ଏହିଯାତେଣ ମାଜିଆର ଚିତ୍ରରେ

ପ୍ରାଚୀନୋକ୍ତ ଏହିମାନ ତେଣୁଥିଲେ ଯେବୁ ତେଣୁମାନ ମହି ହେଲେ ଗୋପନୀୟ କଥା ଜୀବନର ଦଳା ଆଶାବଳୀ । ତେଣୁ ମଧ୍ୟ କଥାରେ ତଥାରେ ଗୋପାଳ ମେହିମା ହେଲେ ଏହି କଥା କଥାରେ ବସା ନାହିଁ । ତେଣୁଯା ତଥାରୀଙ୍କ କଥାରେ ବସି ଦେଖିଲେ ଯେ କଥା ସହଜରେ ଖରେଖରେ କାଳେ — ‘ଆଖିନି ଯେ ଯୋକ ଶାରୀର ଗୋପନୀୟ ମେହିମା ହେଲେ ବିଦୃଷିତ କରିଲେ ଏହି କଥା ଆଶାବଳୀ

ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରମା ପତ୍ରିକା

পিছনিমাদ্যম ট্রাপিলিব পৰা উত্তিৰে অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰিবলৈ
ক্ৰিবলৈয়ে তাৰীখ সৰ্বশ্ৰদ্ধাপূর্ণ হৈয়। কোজুলৈ পৰা আছিৰ কেৱলৈ কেৱলৈ
জৈবলৈ আসলৈ বহু কোজুলৈ গোম শুধৰণ মাঝ-কেৱলৈতাৰে বাই
আছে। তাৰীখ লেখিবলৈ জেতুতাৰে গাঞ্জ উত্তিৰে — বাহুনৈ
বেবৰুৱালৈ গোজিলৈ। মোক মাঝ-কোম চৰ কোজিলৈ। আজিলৈ পৰা
বাদি এক মোজ বাহীয় হৈলৈ, চাৰি তোক।
আবি নামাজে ত্ৰিবৰ্ষীয়, সেতুতকে কিছু বাবে তাৰীখ
ইমানকৈকে দেখ দিলৈ। তাৰীখতা একো সেম কুমা মাজিলৈ। তাৰী
তাৰিখিলৈ মাঝ-কেৱলৈতে তাৰীখ বাহু বাহু দিলৈ। এইজৈলৈ কোক
তেওঁসোক্ষ চিষ্ঠা থৰা। বিষ্ণু কাণি গুৰি গুৰি তাৰীখ।
গুৰুবৰ্ষী হৈ থৰা ২০ দিন মাজেলৈ হৈলৈ তাৰীখ। এইসোকে
আমৰ নগৰত যোগাযোগ কৰিবলৈ পৰা সকলো বাহুনৈ বাহুনৈ
দেউতাৰে বক কৰি দিলৈ তাৰীখ। ঘৰৈলৈ মানুষ-নৃগুহ আভিলোচ
তাৰীখ দেৱাৰ নিদিমো। সামাজিক ফটোগ্ৰাফীয়ে বছৰৈলৈ আহিলে
বৰ্ষ কৰি দিলৈ। এটা শাকুন শাকি বিশিষ্ট পৰিষে পৰিষে পৰিষে
বৰ্ষ কৰি দিলৈ। তাৰ বাই উত্তি তাৰ কোৱা কৰাবলৈ বৰ্ষ কৰিবলৈ
বিশিষ্ট পৰিষে পৰিষে পৰিষে পৰিষে উত্তি তাৰ বিশিষ্ট পৰা পৰিষে পৰিষে
আমি বিশিষ্ট বাই এটা বৰ্ষ বিশিষ্ট পৰা বাই বাই পৰিষে পৰিষে
আমি বিশিষ্ট বাই আবি বাই বাই আবি আবি।
পৰা ২ বছৰৈ পৰিষে চাবৈলৈ বৰ্ষ কৰিবলৈ কীভৰৈ
আমি আবৰ্ষে নামিলৈলৈ পৰেতে ত্ৰিবৰ্ষীয় পৰিষিলৈ পৰেতে পৰেতে।
হতেতৰ কেৱলৈতে দেবি আবি ত্ৰিবৰ্ষীয় কোজুলৈ শুধৰণলৈ বৰ্ষ
দিলৈ। কোজুলৈ কোজুলৈ মাজিলৈ। ট্ৰিবৰ্ষীয় পৰেতে বৰ্ষ কেৱলৈতে কোজুলৈ
সজলৈ গুৰি আছিলৈ এবন সংক কৰাগৱ।
তাত কিমা আভিলৈ — “মোক কোম কোম আ—কেৱলৈ।
মৈ (কোজুলৈ) কোম আবৰ্ষ হৈলৈ। কিন্তু মৈ কোম কোজুলৈ। সহজৰ
বাপ কোজুলৈ গোৱালৈ। শুজা কোজুলৈ মিষ্টিমিষ্টি, আজলৈ কোজুলৈ
শামস কোজুলৈ মৈ কোজুলৈ। — শুজি, তেওঁসোক্ষ পৰা ত্ৰিবৰ্ষী।” ■

10

નાના
ગોપન

অসমীয়া প্রবাদত সমাজ জীবনৰ চিত্ৰ

विकाश नाथ

genius! wit and spirit by their proverbs."

ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵ ଆଜି ପ୍ରତିକାଳେ ହୁଏ ଏହା କାମ ନୀତି-ନିୟମ ପ୍ରତିକାଳ କରା।
ଜୀବନରେ ଏହ ପରିଚ୍ଛିନ୍ଦ୍ର ଉପରାଗ୍ରହ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ନୀତି-ନିୟମ ପ୍ରତିକାଳ କରା।
ସାମାଜିକ ଜୀବନରେ, ବିଷୟରେ କୁନ୍ଦିଆ ମିଥ୍ରା ଫଳଗନ୍ଧ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଖ
କି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭବ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଲୋ, ତଥା

ଦୁଇମାନ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀରେ କାହାର ପାଇଁ ଯାଏଇ ପ୍ରତିକାଳିତ ହୈ
ଦେଖିଲାଣୀ ଆକର୍ଷଣୀୟ କିମ୍ବା ଏହି ପ୍ରବାନ୍ଗମୟହିତର ସାଥୀ ପ୍ରତିକାଳିତ ହୈ
ଯାହାରେ ଜୀବନର ଲାଗତ ଥାପ ହେବାରେକ ପ୍ରସାଦ ଯା ପ୍ରବାନ୍ଗମୟହିତର

বৰ্তমানে হয়।
সামাজিক জীবনত দেখা জীবনৰ যথা কৰণ। আগত
দিনত নিজ মাধ্যে জৈবায়োকৰ মৃত্যু হওয়াতকে নিজ কল্পনা

ମୁହଁ ଇଲ୍ଲେ ଓ ତାଙ୍କ ବୁନ୍ଦ ତୋରିଛି । କିମ୍ବା ତୋରିଯାଏ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ପାଇଁ ଆଜିର ମଧ୍ୟରେ କୌଣସି କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ଆମଙ୍କ ଅଧିକ ଆଶିକ । ଜୀବେକ ମଧ୍ୟର ପିଛତ ଜୀବେଯେକେ ଉଚିତି ସମାଜରେ ଅଧିକ ।

ନିମତ୍ତ ଏଥାର ପ୍ରଦାନ ଆଛେ—
“ବେଳୀ ମରି ଜେତାଇ ସାକଷ
ବାଲ ବହୁ ଜୀବନ ପରମ ।”

କାମାର୍ଥୀ ତୀର୍ଥର ଧର୍ମୀୟ ଅନ୍ତିତ୍ତମି

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ମହାଯାନୀମିତ୍ର କମାଲା ପେଣ୍ଟାରୀ । ଏହି ମହାଯାନୀମିତ୍ର ପ୍ରଦ୍ୱାରୀରୁ କମାଲା
କାଳରୁ ଏହି ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାତା କମାଲା ଏହା ହେଉ ଥିଲା ।
ଅଟିରେ ଖାଇ କମାଲରୁ ଶକ୍ତି ସାଧନ ଚଲି ଆଇଛେ ।

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ଆଲି-ଆଇ-ଲୁଗୋ

ଆବିଜ୍ଞା ମାନ୍ୟ, ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ
ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରରେ



ପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଇଁ ଆକୁ ମୁକାଳାହାରେ ମନ୍ଦିରରେ ଏଣିତମ ଗ୍ରାମ

ଆହୁର୍ମୁଖ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ହେ । ଚିତ୍ରମରଦଳଙ୍କ ସାହୁମଣ ପ୍ରଦୟ ବୃଦ୍ଧାବଳୀ
ମିଶନ୍‌ଟୋକ ମନ୍ଦିରରେ ଗଲା କରେ । ଏହି ମିଶନ ପରାଇ ମିଚିଂ

ପାଇସନ୍ଧର ମାଜହାରାରେ ଯା ମାତ୍ରିକାତତ୍ତ୍ଵ ଅଧିକାର ଆଶିଥିଲା
ଦୀର୍ଘ ନିଟର କାମ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କାମ । ଏହି ଉପରେରେ ମାନ୍ୟକରଣର
ଗୀତରେତେ ପାଇସନ୍ଧ ମହିଳାଙ୍କାରେ ଉଚ୍ଛରଣ ପାଇନା କରିବା ଯା । ବ୍ୟାକରଣରେ
ଅଞ୍ଚିତ ମୋହାରାରେ ଉଚ୍ଛରଣ କରିବାରେ ଏହି ଉପରେରେ ମାନ୍ୟକରଣର
ପାଇସନ୍ଧ ମହିଳାଙ୍କାରେ ଉଚ୍ଛରଣ କରିବା ଯା । ବ୍ୟାକରଣରେ
ଅଞ୍ଚିତ ମୋହାରାରେ ଉଚ୍ଛରଣ କରିବାରେ ଏହି ଉପରେରେ ମାନ୍ୟକରଣର
ପାଇସନ୍ଧ ମହିଳାଙ୍କାରେ ଉଚ୍ଛରଣ କରିବା ଯା । ବ୍ୟାକରଣରେ

“ଦୁଇ ତେମାର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟାବଳେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ମାହୀରୀ ବନ୍ଦ, ତେଣ୍ଡା ଚାବା, ଦୁଇ କେତ୍ତିଆଏ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ମାହୀରୀ” — ସୈଧାଶୀଳେ

ପ୍ରକାଶକ

ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭେଗା

ଅୟତ ବଚନ

କବିତା ମାପ, ଲିଟରେ ଦର୍ଶନ (କ'ଳା)

জের বেচিত্রুৰ ওপৰত দ্রুত নগৰীকৰণৰ প্ৰাতঃ

ଶୋବବ ମେଘ, ଓ ଧୀର୍ଯ୍ୟ, ଶାଣିତ୍ରା ଶାଖା

ତି. ଆହୁ ଖି ଗୋଟିଏ ଖାଇ ପାଇଁପାଇ ପାଇଁହେ ଆମି
ଉଠି ଆହୁ ଆଗ୍ରିକୁଲ୍ଚରାଲେ ଲିଙ୍ଗ ନାହିଁ ଦାରେ ବସାଇ ଚାଲାକାଳାନ୍ତି
ପାହାର ନାମାନ୍ତିର ଯାତ୍ରାରେ ପୈ ଥିଲା ଏହି ହାତିର ଜାଗିଲେ ଆହୁଙ୍କି
ପାହାର ନାମାନ୍ତିର ଯାତ୍ରାରେ ପୈ ଥିଲା ଏହି ହାତିର ଜାଗିଲେ ଆହୁଙ୍କି

ପରିବହେ ପାଇଁ ଲୋକା ହାତରେ ଲୋହାରେ ଦେଖାଯାଇଥାଏ ମନ୍ଦିର ଆଶମଳେ
ଲୋହରେ ପୋତାରେ ମେଣିଲେଇ ମରାଗଣା ମୋର ମନ୍ଦିର ଆଶମଳେ
ମନ୍ତିର ଉଠିଲା ପିଲାରେ ଲୋ ଲୋ ମନ୍ତିରକେହାଇ ମେନ ଜାଗଟୀର
ପାଇଁ

ମେହି ଲେଖିଗା ଯିତେ ଶାରୀ ଜାକ ଦେଖା ପାଇ ଅନ୍ଧମଣ୍ଡ ଆଚ୍ଛାଳେ
କରିଲା. କରିଲା କରିଲା. କରିଲା କରିଲା. କରିଲା କରିଲା.

বাধা আজেন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ পূর্ণ কুমাৰ এবং বিজয় কুমাৰ সহ অন্যান্য শিল্পীদের সঙ্গে একত্ৰীভূত হৃষি মুখ্য পুস্তক প্ৰকাশন কোম্পানি পৰিচয় কৰিব।

ପ୍ରୟୋଗକାରୀରେ ଦେଖି ନେଇ ?

বেশ কর্তৃত হইলে তার পুরোটা বিশ্বাস পূর্ণ হইয়ে দাঁড়ায়। এই লাগ্নিরে অথচ যোরা করিছিলো, তেমন্তা পাখীর মৌল আলো

ହିଲ୍ଲି, କିମ୍ବା ଚମଳୀ ଆଗରେ ଦେଖ ବନ୍ଦି ନାହିଁ ହେଲା । ନିଜରେ
ଜରୁ ବସିଥାନ୍ତ ଆପଣା ମନ୍ଦ ବିଚରଣ କରି ଏହା ପ୍ରାଣୀରେବ
ନିର୍ମିନିତାକ ଆମି ମଧ୍ୟରେମେରେ ହସନ କରିଛୋ । ଦିନିମ୍ନ ଦୂରଶର୍ମରେ
ତତ୍ତ୍ଵରେ ଦେଖ ପାଲାନ୍ତ ଆଜାନ୍ତ ଟେମନର ଘରରେ କାଠି ପେଲାଇ

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କାହାର ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବାକୁ ଆଶିଷ ଦିଲାଯାଇଛି।

କୁଳାଳ କରି ଦେଇ।

କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ

ପ୍ରତିକାଳିକ ମହାନ୍ତିରାଜୀବିନ୍ଦୁ ଯାହାର ପରିବାରରେ ଏହାର ପରିବାରରେ ଏହାର ପରିବାରରେ ଏହାର ପରିବାରରେ ଏହାର ପରିବାରରେ

ବୋଗ ବିଜ୍ଞାନୀ (Ophthalmologist) ଏହି ଶକ୍ତିଶୀଘ୍ର ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ବିଦେଶୀ ଜ୍ଞାନ (Optometrists), ଡାକ୍ତର ଚିକିତ୍ସା ମାତ୍ର ଅଣ୍ଟାର୍ଥିତି

অস্তিত নার্স, সাতা, বেগী, ক্ষমানুবোধী
আরু পরিচয়নথ সোক। এইসবসমূহ সোণুল
সংগ্ৰহজ প্ৰত্যুষতে দাউলিমভূতিৰ সোক

ମୁଖ୍ୟତିକାଳ ଉପାଦି ସମ୍ଭବ ହେଉଛି । ଏହିମଧ୍ୟ ଚକ୍ର ଚିକିତ୍ସାର ନେତୃତ୍ବ ଜୀବିତ ଗୋଟିଏ ଲାଗିଥିଲେ ଯାଦି ଆମେବାଟିକ୍ଷ ଲାଗିଥିଲେ ଯାଦି ଆମେବାଟିକ୍ଷ

ଶୁଣାଇଁ ଆମିର ଗୋଦାର ଅଳ୍ପ ଲୋକମନ୍ଦଳୀ,
ପାତ୍ରିପିଣ୍ଡି ହେବାରେ ଥିଲା ଉପର୍ଯ୍ୟାମ ହୋଇଲା
ଲୋକମନ୍ଦଳର ଲାଗାତେ ଶ୍ରୀରାମ ଅନ୍ଧାରା

ବିଶ୍ୱ ସୁହିତ୍ୱାଳକ୍ଷଣ ଦିଲ୍ଲୀ

শীমানজেয়াতি শৰ্মা,

আজ্ঞা-পরমাত্মাৰ গৱেষণাত বিজ্ঞা-



তুমি কৃষি গোরু কৃষি হাতে—
আমা আমা পৰামুখা কৈ। ইতোপর পৰামুখ
গীত। আমা আমা পৰামুখা সংস্কৰণ কৈ।— এই শব্দৰ অজুন
শুন্ধি মানুন সম্মত চাঁচিত এই বীরবী মিথুন শুভ জগতেন্দ্ৰীয়া
প্ৰণালীয়েন প্ৰণালীয়েন অনন্ত পাখে হৈ গৈ আহ— শুন্ধি
প্ৰণালীয়েন প্ৰণালীয়েন অনন্ত পাখে হৈ গৈ আহ— শুন্ধি। এই মহান
সত্ৰ প্ৰথম সন্তুষ্টি, মাঝ, বৰু, যুগ, শতকী। এই মহান
সত্ৰ প্ৰথম সন্তুষ্টি, মাঝ, বৰু, যুগ, শতকী।

ପ୍ରତିବେଦ କରିଯାଇ ଆଜି ଏ ମିଳନରେ ଲାଗିଥାଏ ହୋଇ ଗାଇ । ଆଖିର ଆମାରେ ତେ ବାଧିଲୀଙ୍କ ଆଶ ପରମାଣୁରେ ସାରିକି ସଂକଳନ ଲେ ଦେଇଲେ ମିଳାଇ

আগুন দেখানিক আগুন।
মানব সেই অনিম্বন্ত করত বিজ্ঞান প্রযোগ। আগুন
বিজ্ঞান আগুন আকর্ষণ করত এবং অভিযন্তা হওয়ার পথে আগুন
পর্যবেক্ষণ করত এবং চলাই আজিল। অসমগৃহে অভিযন্তা হওয়ার পথে আগুন
অভিযন্তা বিজ্ঞান আগুন গ্রহণ করাই। আগুন মাঝীন মাঝীন
শব্দীয়া করিবিলি। আগুন স্মৃত দুর্ঘটনা আছিল মিছুর বাজেন্দ্রীর পথে।
মেরুদণ্ড। পৌরীয়া করি বি জোনীসকলে মিছুর করিবারে নাম। দুর্ঘটনা
যো মেরুদণ্ড দেহস্থল বোজ্যবাবুর গ্রামীণ জীবন। কিন্তু বাজেন্দ্রীর
মেরুদণ্ড পুরুষ কেইবাবু বাজেন্দ্রী আগতে দেখে।

genice paper' ৰ পৰা শৰ্পিল নিহায় আৰু, 'পৰাপৰ ইচ্ছাপৰা'।
 দিক্ষী কলাম কথাট জনা দায়। এই চিৰকালৰে পৰিবেশকিঙ্গত
 সম্প্ৰদায় অধিবেশন কলাৰ বাবে চৰকালাবৃত্তি পৰাপৰ আবিধিক
 কলে। মুকুটৰে গাউত সেই মালা সার্বিজেন কৰ মুগুলোৱে আৰুত
 অৰহস্ত থাকে। কৈজৰ 'মুমি' (Mumy) বেলা দেখিব। এসে
 পৰাপৰ প্ৰতিকূল টেবৰাত ইচ্ছিকীয়া মৈধৰ আলী বৰা।
 মহৱজৰামণৰে সামৰা অনুসৰি উৎ খিলাফত আপুন কৰিবলৈ।
 এই প্ৰিমিয়েত্বৰ অভিভূতভাৱত সুসংজীৱ কোটো, পৰ্যাপু
 সা-সামৰা, মন-সামৰণ দৃষ্ট বজাৰ দোকানত বিয়োৰ প্ৰচৰণ আজিবৰ
 এই 'আমী' প্ৰচৰণৰ আছিল মুকুটৰে মেড অধিবেশন কলাৰ প্ৰথম।

অধিক যুগ বাস্তবে পড়ান। ইয়েট নাই অসাধারণ
হাস্ত। সৃষ্টি আয়োজন। 'আমা পৰমামা' এই বৈরাগ্যের চিহ্ন দেখিয়ে ধূমৰসন
বাষ্প মাঝের সমাজের ভোগবন্দী চিত্তশোধা ত নামনামপ্রা। সেইসব
বিশ্বত বর্তমান ধর্ম আছে— আধ্যাত্মিকতা নাই, বিজ্ঞ ধৰ
আছে— কিন্তু নামাতা নাই, বস্তু আছে অস্থ আত্মবিদ্যতা
মানব সমাজতে বৌদ্ধিক জ্ঞানের বিবৰণ ধার্তিলে নৈতিকজ্ঞানের পথে
হৈছে। বিশ্বত সত্ত্বাতাৰ বিকশ ধৰিছে। বিশ্ব মানব সমাজ
হিংস্তা জনগনাতা সুলি পাওছে। মানব সমাজে সত্ত্বাত জ্ঞানে
কেন্দ্ৰীকৃত কিন্তু বৰ্দ্ধণৰ অবসন্ন ধৰ্ম নাই। বিশ্বৰ মানব সমাজে
অতীতপৰা বর্তমানো এই পৰিবৰ্তন হ'লো ত বিশ্বপৰ্যবেক্ষণ ধৰ
মহন স্মৃতিৰ নিয়মৰ পৰিবৰ্তনৰ কোনো প্রয়োজন হৈবৰ নাই কৈবল্য

বজ্ঞা-মাহবৰ্জা বা আত্মবন্ত লোকসকলে পোপসকলৰ 'Indu-

মনো করিছে। সেই বাড়িজগন ইঁস মিজিয় (আলাহুর ছাতীয়)।
মানব জীবন অবিনন্দন করায় ক্ষেত্রত বিশ্বাসৰ দিতীয়

সামগ্রী, বাচা-বর্জন, অর্থ-সম্পদ, যজ্ঞ-বাহনি আদি দিয়ার গৱেষণা

পাদ করিবালে সহজেই সেই শারীর চলাই আছে। কবিত আছে পার্য্যতা
তেজ থাক কর্মচারীরে সেই শারীর ভজন থার এই পানীয় বিভাসে
আনিবালে গো এটি পর্যবেক্ষণ সুবৰ্ণগোরে প্রয়াতিতে জলমালীরে পানী
শান করে অলংক পিণ্ডাতে দেখবালী শুভাসৈলী লাগা— হাতেন স্বত্ত্বেন
তেবৰ ধারে হায়াত দ্ব পানীয় পান করালে। কর্মচারীজনে

ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ

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四
卷之三



ପ୍ରାଚୀନାକ ନିମ୍ନା

卷之三

THE TIGER

مکالمہ میرزا

مکالمہ ملک

مکالمہ علیٰ مصطفیٰ رضا

جغرافیا





साहित्य अकादमी

It is four o'clock in the half broken wall clock. Where is he? Why has he not returned? The sun has already changed its colour and turned orange in the western horizon. Time is ticking away fast. With the pace of time, my mind is being tensed. Piles of clothes have been left for ironing, clothes which has to be delivered by evening. My iron is not moving, hand is locked in its passive position. Where is he my childhood friend Haru? says Raju. Has he cheated me? The owner of the coat will soon be at my door step. The former is a well known personality, and is to attend a grand party this evening. His white coat is to be delivered by evening. This man who has given me shelter in his house a work place in one of his garage, which had been left abandoned for years cannot be returned empty handed. But leaving aside, again the new thought arrived in my mind. Haru please return, otherwise I may lose my earning, my family will suffer for this and I will remain a workless person. What answer am I to give the employer and land-lord?

When that was the situation, Mr. Das is seen from far, arriving to Raju's laundry place. As he is stepping forward Raju's hands have been cold and numbed. What will be my answer? What will be the excuse for being unable to deliver the white over-coat? No, being much desperate and bold I will answer him overcoming the consequence that follows.

After a long difference of opinions and many hot exchange of words, Mr. Das finally returns without his coat, decided he will have another one for the grand party which is mainly for his only daughter Ria's engagement announcement. Prospective Grooms are expected in the evening and the father is much excited with the thought of it.

Haru has already taken the hired coat for four hours in the evening with Rs. 10 for each hour. Haru had been in love for many years and now is waiting for finally to settle down in a happy married life with her. Though unemployed he plans to make his married life a fruitful one with a hunt for a suitable job and handsome earning.

To-day's evening is very special for him; he is to attend a party, meet his would be wife. How exciting will be the meeting with her. 'I am to disclose my hearts secret kept locked for years together,' says Haru. How colourful will be the evening and my mind full of expectations and dreams. Yes, the white coat will be best for the occasion and quite impressive too. Knowing well of his friends anger, Haru dresses himself and starts his journey for his beloved's house, without knowing anything of her whereabouts.

Mr. Das's house has been decorated with lights, guests have arrived and Ria was dressed in a white wedding dress. The clock struck 6, in the evening and it was time for the father's announcement. But breaking all silence of the present guests, Haru arrives in his hired white coat and tie, quite unaware of everyone's attention. Before Mr. Das makes the

'THE OVERCOAT'

Mukta Purkayastha

Asstt. Professor, Deptt. of English

announcement, Ria goes to the platform for an open declaration of getting married to Haru who was also called to the place with her.

Situation has become uncontrollable with Haru in Mr. Das's coat and his only child getting married to him, Mr. Das being unable to utter single word, leaves the place, saying a few words, "The coat belongs to me and my daughter belongs to the man in the hired coat and tie." ■

नाटकः शीर्षकः

looks down and smiles at her son. The sounds of the piano as booming along with the sounds of the piano strings. The mother's small feet press the pedals and the boy touches her feet. She looks down and smiles at her son.

He is now a sophisticated man, he feels that his emotions betray him. The deceptive music seeps into his heart, he longs and cries for the time when he was a boy back with family. He sees in his mind the Sunday nights at home during the winter. The room is cozy and the family sings, — guided by the piano.

"So now it is vain for the singer to burst into clamour
With the great black piano appassionato the glamour
of children days is upon me, my manhood is cast
Down in the flood of remembrance, I weep like a child for the past."

Returning to the present, the once soft song of the singer cannot be compared with the sounds of his family singing together. The woman's song now seems like noise even with the piano playing. Those childhood memories appeal to him; consequently, he willingly puts aside his macho masculinity and gives into the nostalgic times. He

weeps for the time as the boy he was. Nothing in the present will ever compare to his past.

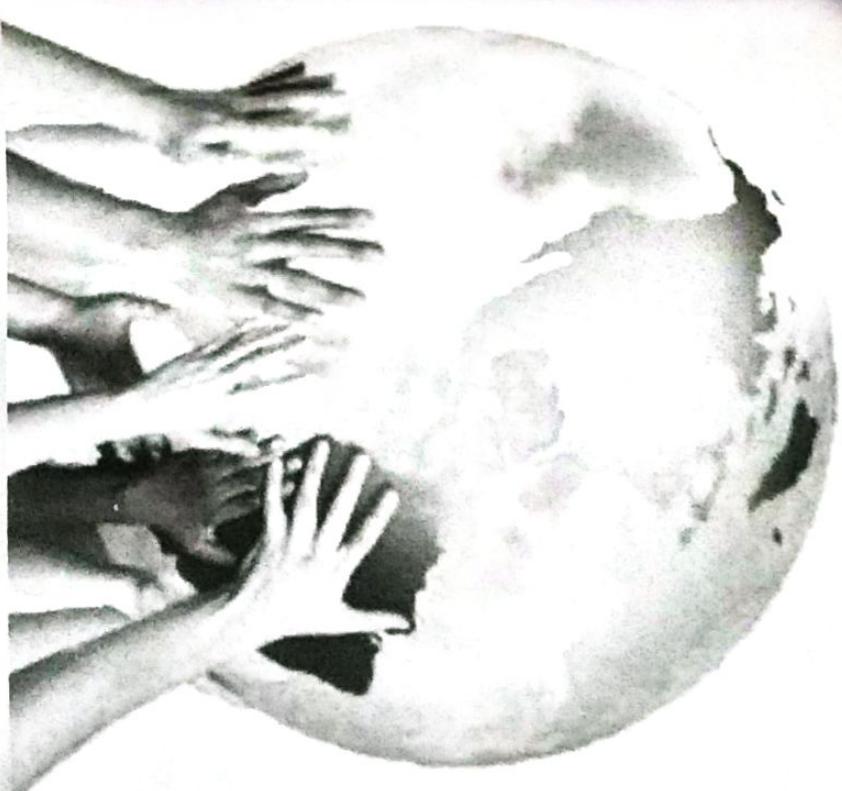
It is a short work, consisting only of three stanzas, but Lawrence conveys the main theme of bitter-sweet nostalgia simply and honestly. The first stanza sets the basic tone for the rest of the poem. The speaker is listening to a woman singing while playing piano and it takes him on a journey through his childhood. The music reminds him of sitting under the piano as his mother played happily. In the second stanza, the speaker's inner conflict becomes apparent; he does not want to live in the past, he does not want to give into his emotions and grieve for his lost innocence. However, in the end of the second stanza, he begins, allowing himself to experience the gloomy nostalgia.

In the concluding verse, he abandons his "manhood, gives in completely, and ends up weeping in longing for the innocence and happiness long gone." This poem and D. H. Lawrence's work in general are so successful because the poet is able to effectively convey a universal emotion simply and concisely without reverting to clichés and set-pieces. The speaker's feelings of nostalgia are depicted through Lawrence's use of imagery, diction and structure/rhyme. ■



Mythology

1. Father of Hanuman - Vayu
2. Goddess of learning in Hindu mythology - Saraswati
3. Lord of Death, according to Hindu mythology - Yamraj
4. Charioteer of Arjun in the battle of Mahabharata - Lord Krishna
5. 'Sanjivani Buti' was brought by - Hanuman
6. King of Heaven - Indra
7. Lord Krishna's crown is adorned by Peacock Bird's feather.
8. Which Hindu God has a rat as his vehicle - Lord Ganesh
9. God of wealth - Kubera
10. Which river originated from Shiva's head - Ganga



National Integration and It's problems

Pinky Das

BA 2nd Sem, Department of English

India is a vast country with different languages, religions, castes and communities. Inspite of all these apparent diversities it enables us to live together peacefully and identifying ourselves as Indians itself becomes crucial. Obviously disintegration, a dark cloud gathering since independence is hanging over the sky of India. It is only because of group of narrow minded people who are cleverly exploiting the flames of

provincialism, political unrest, religious sentiments for their personal gains.

Historically the whole sub continent had seldom been under the rule of single ruler. During the Mauryan rule in the ancient period and the Mughal rule in the Medieval period, India had unity of Government. But it was only during the British rule that India for the first time was treated as geographical unit. But all these didn't mean that

India has no basic unity. From the later vedic period onward, a cultural unity, stronger than any other else imposed from above had always united the Indians. But unfortunately some fissiparous have come into play after independence. Though some of them had been instigated by the outside enemies of India, the so called political national leaders can't wash their hands of it. Lack of proper handling has worsened the situation.

नाटकः शीर्षकः

नाटकः शीर्षकः

Linguistic unity has always been a criterion for the creation of national status. India being a multilingual nation has language problems which can be solved only by creating unilingual provinces with greatest possible autonomy and a link language for the whole country. Though attempts have been made to create unilingual provinces, a satisfactory solution of this problem is not yet in sight. So language question has remained a thorn to national integration. It has to be tackled properly.

In large areas of the hilly tracts in North East India, different tribes have been launching anti-government and secessionist movement. There is no doubt that these movements are being sponsored by some foreign countries that want to terrorise and weaken India. Tribal people in other parts of the country are also showing resentment against and are also showing resentment against the encroachment by outsiders. They are afraid that they may lose their land and in the process their cultural unity as well. They claim their homelands with ample autonomy to live a better life maintaining cultural heritage.

A sympathetic handling of their cases may alleviate their suspicions and strengthen the national unity. Another factor of disintegration is the prison of communalism. It causes immense harm to national unity. It is still poisoning the Indian society and endangering national integrity.

of late. The clash between the Hindus and Harijans are in increase. Unless these tendencies are checked, they will also pose threat to the integrity of the nation.

Gross disparity in income among different section of people and regional imbalance economic growth helps to foster regionalism or parochialism everywhere. In India, it is but natural that some parts will be more prosperous than others. The economic disparity between the regions often damages relations. In this way, for example, the inhabitants of eastern India often feel that the whole region is being neglected economically. This is naturally generating a psychological resentment amongst the inhabitants of this region against the centre. De facto, a section of people feel that the area is now being treated as a colony of Delhi to fleece for revenue only. They suspect every move of the centre. This is causing tension leading to inquiry to national unity.

In order to strengthen unity, judicious steps have to be taken. Professional politicians should be barred from taking any step on socio-economic policy of different regions. The matter should be handed over to experts. Different regions must feel that they are not being discriminated in any way. They must also feel that strong and united India will be to their benefits. Every Indian should really love his/her motherland. ■

Shakespeare said

'I always feel happy, you know why?' Because I don't expect anything from anyone. Expectation always hurt. Life is short. So love your life. Be happy and keep smiling. Just live for yourself and before you speak, listen; before you write, think; before you spend, earn; Before you pray, forgive; before you hurt, feel; Before you hate, love, Before you quit, try Before you die, live'



The Bonsai is actually a miniature tree in the house. It is cut down to a mini version of its original. Bonsai cultivation is an art form. Contrary to popular belief that it originated in Japan, it was actually the Chinese who first cultivated these plants in 200 BC.

The first element about a Bonsai is its shape, the shape is given by following the principles of pruning and shaping the plant. The whole plant and the container is taken and divided into three parts – horizontally and vertically then the front, back roots and sides of the plant are taken into consideration. The three steps to shaping the bonsai are – pruning, shaping and wiring. Pruning controls the growth of the plant, it is done once. After the desired shape, shaping helps the plant to maintain the shape.

The actual art lies in wiring after pruning and shaping, as this involves bending and twisting the branches to give the Bonsai its shape. ■

Bonsai



Rubina Khatun
BA 1st sem

SOME IMPORTANT DATES

Compiled by : D Chakma

1. Constitution of India came into force—6th January 1950
2. Flag Day — December 7
3. UN Day — October 24
4. Martyr's Day, India — January 30
5. Science Day — February 28
6. National Youth Day — January 12
7. Valentine Day — February 14
8. World Health Day — April 7
9. Mother's Day — 2nd Sunday of May
10. Indian Air Force Day — October 8
11. World Food Day — October 16
12. World Environment Day — June 5
13. Women's Day — March 8
14. Human Rights Day — December 10
15. World Population Day — July 11



Need of Educational Management

Rakha Rani Das, 3rd Sem, Deptt of Education

Modern education is concerned with multidisciplinary and multidimensional aspects. It is dynamic and changeable which discusses various concept of management. Management is used in different organizations. Now a trend is developing to use this idea in the educational field also.

The origin of the development of educational management began in the United States in the early part of 20th century. Educational Management as the name implies, operates in educational organizations or institutions.

Educational Management is a complex human enterprise in which different resources are brought together.

It implies the practical measures taken for ensuring 'system' of work for achieving the goals of an educational institution.

Thus educational management operates the educational or institutions. The general principles of management such as planning, budgeting, decision making, directing etc are applied in the field of schools, colleges educational institutions, rules and principles of management are applied. Thus it is branch which is the mixture of management and education.

According to G.Terrypage and J.B.Thomas, "Theory and practice of the organizations and administration of existing educational establishment and systems".

According to Shelly Umana, "To him management implies an orderly way of thinking. It describes in operational terms what is to be done and how we know what we have done. Management should result in an orderly integration of education and society".

Aims and Objectives of the Educational

Management:

Educational Management is a multi-faceted activity. It is a social process that is designed to ensure that co-operation, participation, intervention and involvement of others in the effective achievement of a given or determined objectives.

Management, being a social process, lays major emphasis on the interaction of people inside and outside the institutional and people above and below one's operational position.

Therefore, the aim's and objective's of educational

management have to be understood from the

above dimension.

Several attempts have been made to define aims and objective's of Educational Management in different terms. Broadly the objectives are:-

- (a) To provide opportunity to the learner to use their talent in proper way.
- (b) To fulfil the functioning of the organizations.
- (c) It aims at the proper use of finance of the institutions.
- (d) It aims at the smooth functioning of the organizations.
- (e) To develop the team spirit among the related persons of the institutions.
- (f) To train how to use the administrative efficiency of the authority.
- (g) One of the objectives is to provide scientific planning about the use of the resources

Need of Educational Management :

Educational management is necessary to develop the inter-relationship among different human resources and the physical resources and with the organizations. Planning of the institution cannot become successful without proper management. It gives the practical shape of the planning. In any educational planning the

Swimming is one of the most popular sports and a recreational activity. Some popular swimming strokes are – breast stroke, backstroke, butterfly, crawl and free. The breaststroke and butterfly are more difficult than the backstroke and crawl. Swimming builds strength, endurance and muscle tone and can be carried out throughout one's life with no side-effects.

Swimming is a recreation and the best way, to enjoy full body exercise. As a sport, it is based on aerobic exercise, considering the long hours and the need for constant oxygen supply to the muscles. It helps to improve posture and develop a strong lean physique called 'swimmers build'.

Swimming is one of the three branches of aquatic sports, the other two being diving and wa-



management of the whole aspects like facts, figures and backgrounds are necessary. It is also necessary in this sense that it stresses on the decentralization of facilities and delegation of powers. It is required to feel the necessity of proper evaluation, future course of action. Without management, administration cannot go towards the goal.

The need of Educational Management has been studied or found out on the basis of its meaning and nature in the following heads:-

- 1) To visualise the importance like any relationship in a social organisation there is the need of educational institutional there is the need of educational management. Here, the educational institutional may be the school or college, university.
- 2) The need of educational management is highly felt in order to give a practical shape of the flexibility and discipline in the field of organising any educational programme for the sake of ensuring smooth management of any educational programme.
- 3) Educational Management in education gives stress on the sequence and systematization in the organisation of an educational programme.
- 4) It ensures a great deal of co-ordination among different resources particularly human and material for making any educational programme successful.
- 5) Management in education gives top priority on the degree of achievement of the objectives of an educational institutional or organisation.
- 6) It ensures proper planning of every educational programme. It means before launching any educational programme planning is to be done for managing the whole programme and for this the basic facts and figures, Background date and profile are necessary.
- 7) Educational Management makes the

availability of resources in the educational institution or organisation for their proper

organisation in realizing the educational objectives. For this, inter personal relationship needs to be improved for making educational programme effective and

successful.

Educational Management is needed in the sense that it stresses on decentralisation of facilities, delegation of powers and greater autonomy among the personnel involved in management. There is the need of management in education as it gives stress on "importance of direction" which has been felt seriously in every educational programme.

9) The need of management in education has been felt to ensure proper evaluation of every educational programme at last and strict adherence to it. The reason is that through evaluation the degree of achievement or realisation of the objectives of educational programme would have determined that satisfies the soundness of management of any educational programme in the organisation of an educational programme.

Conclusion:

Thus, the knowledge of education management with surely help us in making the process of education smoother on a massive scale. But educational managers require training to handle the situation without generating negative consequences.

We need to make our system of education more proactive rather than reactive by using and applying principles and techniques of management we need to know to use our scores and dwindling resources to educate in an optimum and the most efficient manner. For this some suitable stable elements are properly motivated and organised in the machinery became necessary to withstand and survive the change upheavals because of the change of Government's. ■

G

uidance is a broad term that includes programme of activities and services which is aimed at assisting students to make and carry out adequate plans and to achieve satisfactory adjustment in life. It may also means helping us in formulating insightful plans and arriving at appropriate adjustment with the complex situation of our life. Guidance stands for creating a spirit of self dependence in the individual, thus helping him to solve his own problems by himself.

Guidance is a concept as well also process. As a concept, guidance is concerned with the optimal development of the individual. As a process guidance helps the individual in self understanding one's strengths, limitations and other resources. Literally Guidance means "to direct", "to point out", "to show the path. The term guidance" derives its meaning from the word guide which refers to a person who shows the way.

According to Skinner, "Guidance is a process of helping young person's to adjust to self, to others and to circumstances.

GUIDANCE

5th Sem, Deptt of Education
Supriya Das

According to Jones, "Guidance is the help given by one person to another in making choices and adjustments and in solving problems".

Some notable characteristics of guidance are:-

1. Guidance is unique to an individual.
2. Guidance is always goal oriented and goal directed.
3. Guidance is a continuous process.

SCOPE OF GUIDANCE :

Scope means the range, boundary or field of a subject. Indeed the scope of guidance is very vast and comprehensive as it includes every aspects of human life. Guidance is essential help which is given to every needy individual at any age and stages of life. As the human life is getting more complex and the changes day by day, the scope of guidance is also increasing. The following areas can be included as a scope of guidance:-

1. Guidance in psychology:- Guidance field of psychology and it plays an important role in psychology which studies human behaviour. Guidance in psychology assists the individual

adjustment to the environment inside & outside the family, the school etc.

In the present situation of the working situation to be adopted in future for our well being education in education:- All Guidance is education but all education is not Guidance. aims and objectives of guidance and they are complementary. In school education are of individual. Guidance and education are two sides of the same coin.

2. Guidance:- All Guidance, advancement, market and profession demands have also increased. To fulfil these demands, we need skilled manpower and to promote right person for right job guidance is essential.

3. Guidance and occupation:- There are individual differences among the individual and they have different opportunities available to them. If the individual choose a wrong occupation it will affect the health of individual as well as cause financial loss to employer and also to society. So, to avoid wastage of time, money and energy vocational guidance is helpful which includes:-

(a) Guidance in selecting an occupation.
(b) Guidance in regulation for an occupation.
(c) Guidance in Adjustment:- Guidance helps to make adjustment in life. Guidance is a process through which an individual or group of individual are helped to make necessary

4. Guidance in values:- The present concept becoming more and more complex day by day. As a result of this the needs and problems of individuals are also increasing with the increasing complexity of the society. We are facing so many problems, crimes, injustice and corruption. So, to promote each value guidance is needed.

We can conclude the scope, "Guidance touches every aspects of an individual".

5. Guidance in values:- The present concept becoming more and more complex day by day. As a result of this the needs and problems of individuals are also increasing with the increasing complexity of the society. We are facing so many problems, crimes, injustice and corruption. So, to promote each value guidance is needed.

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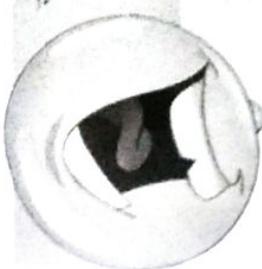
Jokes

Teacher : Which is the oldest animal in the world.

Student : Zebra.

Teacher : why?

Student : Because it's the only animal that is still in black and white.



MAKING OF KAMAKHYA TEMPLE

1st Year

The Kamakhya Temple in Assam is one of the most venerated Shakti Shrine in India, and is regarded as one of the Shakti peeths associated with the legend of Shiva and Daksha.

Kamakhya Temple is located on the hill, Neelachal Parvat of Kamaguri in the city of Guwahati, Assam. It is known that because of the shakti who was residing on the Kamaguri hill, it came to be known as Kamakhya.

The Temple Structure :

The Kamakhya Temple was a like Shikhara, some of the sculptured panch scene here are of interest. There are images of Ganesha, Chamundeshwari dancing features etc. The temple is a natural cave with a spring. The shape of the temple is like Dawn, of steps to the bowel of earth, is located a dark, mysterious chamber. Here, draped with a silk sari and covered with flowers is kept the Yoni.

There is no image of shakti here. Within a corner of a cave in the temple, there is a sculptured image of the Yoni of the Goddess, which is the object of reverence, a natural spring keeps the stone moving.

History of the temple:

The exact date of the original temple is not known. It is believed that, the temple is an ancient temple. The temple was rebuilt in 1665 after being destroyed by Muslim invaders. It was probably an ancient khasi sacrificial site. Sacrifices are very much part of worship here. Groups of devotees

History about Naraksura :

Naraksura's legend is an important legend of Kamakhya Temple. the demon Naraksura fell in love with the goddess Kamakhya devi once and he wanted to marry her. But as a goddess cannot marry a demon or asura, Goddess Kamakhya Devi played a trick to save herself. She had a condition that she would marry him only if he builds a Temple overnight. This saved goddess Kamakhya Devi and before the final steps of the temple were completed, a cock was sent to cry-cock-a-doodle-doo to announce the arrival of the morning before it was actually dawn. This made Naraksura very angry and killed the cock on the spot. But according to the conditions Naraksura could not marry Goddess Kamakhya Devi after that it is said that the present Kamakhya temple is the same that Naraksura had made for Kamakhya Devi.

Kamakhya temple is an important place of worship where devotees from far and near arrive to pay their respects and seek blessings from the Maa herself. ■



NARANGI ANCHALIK MAHAVIDYALAYA A MEMORABLE EXPERIENCE OF MY LIFE

Pallab Das

3rd Sem, Commerce Stream

Narangi Anchalk Mahavidyalaya, in short NAM doesn't carry only a name of a college but it lights a new desire and help to stand with other student in the same line. Actually fame of a college is not achieved by the college itself, but also the students of the college can do a lot for its improvisation. The teachers are the well-wishers and their qualitative knowledge advise the college. I am going to put down my experience of the last 3 years that I spent in this college.

First of all I express my deep sense of gratitude

Everyone was unknown to me. After a few moments we went to the big hall to attend a meeting where our principal ma'am gave speech about the rules and regulations of the college. Later, we went to our respective classrooms. That day I met only three teachers of Commerce, who were Subhas Limbu Sir, Nihar Sharma Sir and Pallavi Choudhury Ma'am. I sat on the first bench. I was alone, no one talked to me because, I have a drawback that I can't mix with anyone initially. I was sitting silently. After a period I found a girl sitting silently, she asked my name and about me, I too asked about her. She was Nilakshi Kalita. Then I was introduced to Adwitiya Sinha, both of the girls were my first friends then was introduced to other classmates. That day, a few students attended the class. Likewise, Gaurab Dev, Bipul Nath also were introduced to me and we sat together on the first bench. Rahul Amin was my school friend but he was absent on first day.

Every teacher of our Faculty of Commerce were great and took care of each student. Though every student are same in their eyes, I thought that they specially loved and gave an extra importance to me. Rimlee Kalita ma'am, Krishna ma'am, Pallavi Choudhury ma'am also loved me a lot. Pallavi ma'am and ex-teacher Nabasmita Bordoloi ma'am, both of them are very kind hearted. They always tried to convince us to learn every lessons properly. They taught us Accountancy. Subhas Limbu sir taught us Management. His teaching technique is different from that of other teachers. Generally every student liked his teaching. Krishna Das m'am and Bhaskar Jyoti Borah sir were a slight different among the teachers. If any students show good behaviour and did reasonably good in their study both of the teachers loved them. They also got angry and no one had courage to approach them.

Rimlee Kalita ma'am is pretty and very friendly with us. Initially, she did not accept our friend request in facebook, as she wanted to maintain a gap between the teacher and student but literally she couldn't maintain it. She even tried to learn Bengali language from me.

In the Second Semester and the third Semester I met two other eminent teachers, Ruplekhya Phukan Barthakur ma'am and Muktika Purkayastha mam who taught us English. Both the teachers are beautiful and their teaching outstanding. I always concentrated on their teaching, because English speaking of both the teachers was nice and I wanted to learn. Ruplekhya ma'am always taught us with various new examples which were related to herself. Her smiling face always indicated that a flower is blooming. Another two prominent teacher's name I should mention here, though I did not get to attend their classes but they also helped me. They are Sumitra D' Chettry ma'am and Parineeta Saktia Bora ma'am. I still remember that once I and Gaurav went to participate in the intercollege quiz competition, but we lost and were completely in distress. Later on Sumitra ma'am said that 'Don't worry, you lost the competition, it's nothing, both of you atleast tried and always winning doesn't matter.'

Every teachers of our college are of broad mind. They have enough knowledge. Oh Almighty!! make them very powerful, strong and healthy so that they can light every corner of this region.

Now about my classmates. Gaurav and Rahul are very funny. Affectionately we call Gaurav as Babu Rao, Rahul as Kick, Prakash as F.K., Nishi as Dukhi Atma etc. I also had a pet name which was given by Bhagyashri - Bhadraili! We had lots of fun together. Gaurav and Rahul both made serious topic, funny. Bipul was a calm boy. Our friend circle is quite large, many friends were there. Dhiman Singh, Dhiman Sharma (D.I), Dhiral Das, Tepia Rahul, Papor Kalita, Dharti, Tratolyka Kalita (T.K) who kept busy himself with his "Matha" (head). He always used "Matha Mari Asu". Have known him as "matha"!!!

My experience in this college can be a complete book if I keep writing. It's just a trailer, picture is still left.

NAM, Long live! ■

TRAVELLING NOUN

卷之三

ENTOMOLOGY

• **Postural**: **Postural** refers to the position of the body or parts of the body. It can also refer to the position of the body in space, the degree of rotation, the angle between two segments of the body, the position of the head relative to the trunk, the position of the trunk relative to the legs, etc.

that will be used to measure the quality of the
various skills and abilities. A work of this
magnitude can be undertaken by a group of
experts in the field of education. The
work will be divided among the various
experts, who will then be asked to evaluate
the various skills and abilities. The results
will be used to develop a set of criteria
for evaluating the quality of the various
skills and abilities.

you go far enough you will find some people who work well with them. We specialize with them both we also have 4 hours with them and traveling alone seems to be a perfect way to know yourself better than you can ever come and get into the wild, get to know other people, take dance, learn to cook, write, be stronger, eat new food etc.

the first time in our other contributions, while the other members of our group (D. J. M. and D. R. S.) have not been able to find any evidence of this kind.

Important facts of India

- India has the largest post office in the world.
 - India has 15,000 post offices and has existed for over 5,000 years.
 - Most posts were first created in India.

卷之三

- Some of the advantages of travelling alone are given below:-**

 - Advantages of Travelling Alone:**
Your time and budget are what you? s. It is up to you how much time to spend somewhere, what your daily modes of travel will be, etc. You need not take into account the apprehensions and drawbacks of a travelling companion. You also have more space to make your trip entirely your own.
 - It's easier to make friends with the locals.

卷之三

Advantages of training plans

- Business:** It increases the chances of success of your business.
- Employees:** It helps employees to increase their productivity, decrease their errors, increase their efficiency, and increase their job satisfaction.
- Customers:** It helps customers to increase their satisfaction, decrease their complaints, and increase their loyalty.
- Suppliers:** It helps suppliers to increase their efficiency, decrease their costs, and increase their profits.
- Competitors:** It helps competitors to increase their market share, decrease their costs, and increase their profits.

The perspective quotient

Rajlakshmi Das, Asstt. Prof. Deptt. of Management (Commerce)

Human mind perforated through immense uncountable thoughts. Some seems to be very much fictions, some tends to be radically applicable and the other may be far more contradictory to the established areas of human belief. There is a limitless world of imagination amidst our minds, where we are not bound over by rules or any sort of halting constraints and most contrastingly, we are not charged to imagine! A free open mind is the sole requisite ingredient for creation. Creation is a product of an open mind and a liberal heart, catalyzed by a confident soul!

Today, we are proud of the great men for their contributions to the society. Their contributions were nothing but the worthy abstract thoughts and ideas that make us remember them till today. The opinions they placed were not the only reason for them to be remembered as great but their confidence over their budding ideas born out of an imaginative dynamic mind and the spirit of

enduring the smiting criticisms. A name that turned around a set of belief of acceptance ages ago through his extremely active logical power of imagination is the great man Galileo. Though he had suffered a lot for his attempt to alter the established belief but people were bound to accept him. Today, we are so much developed but without their contributions, we would not have achieved so much. His limitless and uncontent mind drew a niche over human civilization and belief!

All people possess varied brains filled with varied skills and capacities. A speck of creation may be viewed through different perspective of different brain ranges. Minds vary in perspectives but your perspective needs a source to reveal itself. Be curious and never let your brain often tend to scan the fresh section with logic and reason. Let our minds move around. Think, imagine and be adaptive to positive newness! Open up and let your mind breathe some fresh thoughts of innovation...! ■

Wise words :

Being alone on the road gives you an opportunity to gain valuable experience about the world, people, food, foreign customers and traditions. You stop being ignorant appreciating things you might have never noticed. You open your heart. You become more of a listener than speaker. Travelling alone will make you more confident.

Some of the advantages of travelling alone are given below:-

Advantages of Travelling Alone :

- * Chess was invented in India
- * India has the largest post office in the world.
- * Yoga has its origin in India and has existed for over 5,000 years.
- * Martial arts were first created in India.

Asad Ali
TDC 3rd Sem

TRAVELLING ALONE

Sonali Kumar Singh, 3rd Sem, Deptt. of English

Travelling alone is one of the most interesting and delightful experiences of life. It is a source of learning, interaction with other states or countries, knowledge, discovering, findings and making the world very interesting and worth saying. Journey may be of various kinds - some visit cities, nature and hidden secrets. Travelling on the whole can be enjoyable when shared with friends and family. However, it is sometimes important to travel alone. It can have lasting benefits on the person even changing ones. We are all surrounded by people. We work with them, we socialize with them daily. We also need a break from them and travelling alone seems to be a perfect way to know yourself better, to leave your comfort zone and go into the wild, get to know other people, hike, dance, learn to cook, smile, talk to strangers, eat new food etc.

1. You will be far more flexible than non solo travellers, and may find it easier to cope with unexpected setbacks and complications. For instance, if a flight or hotel is overbooked you can make alternate plans more easily.
2. You can more easily change plans, as you don't have to run your spontaneous idea by all other members of your group. Do consider however, that most plane and train tickets have limited refund ability and some hotel reservations are difficult to cancel (or keep all or part of your pre-paid money).
3. You also have more space to make your trip enjoyable. Solo travel can be great opportunity for reflection and moving at an individual place. Travelling by yourself, you only have to please yourself.
4. Travelling alone also gives you the chance to improve your concentration. When you choose to be alone on purpose, you can improve your mindfulness, which is the psychological concept in focusing on your attention and awareness.
5. Travelling alone on a holiday and enjoying some solo time are both potential remedies to reduce mild forms of depression.
6. When you travel alone, you face situations you haven't encountered before. How you react to these situations can help you gain a deeper understanding of yourself,
7. Travelling alone has one of the most benefit that is the stress relief. ■

Article 365 of the Indian Constitution

Ranjan Borah, 3rd Sem., Deptt. of Political Science

In the draft-constitution of India, a number of provisions enabling the union government to issue directions to the states during normal times as well as during emergency were proposed to be included. But the draft was silent as to the nature and extent of the power to be conferred on the Union to ensure that these directions were carried out. To fill this gap the drafting committee incorporated a new article 365 which runs as follows -

"365; where any state has failed to comply with, or to give effect to any directions given in the exercise of the executive power of the union under any of the executive power of the Union under any of the provisions of this constitution, it shall be lawful for the President to hold that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this constitution".

If the President is satisfied, on the basis of the report of the governor of the concerned state or from other sources that the governance in a state cannot be carried out according to the provisions in the constitution, he/she can declare a state of

emergency in the state. Such an emergency must be approved by the Parliament within a period of 2 months. This type of emergency can last up to a maximum of three years via extensions after each 6 months period. However, after 1 year it can be extended.

In understanding the nature and the scope of the power vested in the president by Article 365, the phraseology used in this article is to be analyzed further. The crucial words in this regard are, "any directions given in the exercise of the provisions of this constitution". In other words, the meaning of the expression "Any direction" must be understood to mean that any directions issued under any of the provisions of this constitution in the exercise of the executive power of the Union.

Thus this article can validly be invoked only if -

1. Any direction is given by the Union in the valid exercise of its power under any of the provisions of the constitution. And
2. Such direction has not been compiled with or given effect to by the state. ■

Planets and their meanings

- Mercury — Quicksilver
- Venus — The Goddess of love
- Mars — Roman God of War
- Jupiter — Chief of God among the Romans
- Saturn — Ancient Roman God of Agriculture
- Uranus — Old Greek God. Father of Kronos and the Titans.
- Neptune — God of the Sea
- Pluto — Greek God of the underworld.
- Earth — The world.

Culture & Human Civilization

Nohita Konwar, 5th Sem., Deptt. of Education

Culture refers to innumerable aspects of human life and society, including many things we consider ordinary. It is the core concept in sociology. The study of culture is possibly the most all pervading dimension in sociology. Culture issues pass through virtually every field within social analysis. The term 'culture' has been derived from the Latin word 'cultura' which means cultivation. Like most sociological concepts, culture is a word with both a popular and sociological meaning. Man is a social animal and at the same time he is a cultural animal. It is one of the most important achievements of man. Human beings are born and brought up in a cultural environment. Since each and every society possesses a culture of its own it enables its members of develop the human attributes within its cultural framework. Culture consists of the beliefs, behaviours, objects and other characteristics common to the members of a society. It means an integrated system of socially acquired values and rules conduct which define the range of accepted behaviours of men in any given society.

Civilization acts as the vehicle of culture. Almost all the phenomena that we call culture depend on some technical medium and process. The cultural order while it is responsive to technological changes caused by civilization acts back on it and influences its direction and character. The cultural ideals of a society profoundly affect the inventions where civilization develops and the directions in harness can be utilized by men for any purpose the want; but it is the culture that determines the purpose to which the power is to be used. We look at the new inventions and techniques that constitute our civilization in the light of our way of life and our cultural values. Culture is the breeding ground of civilization. Our

culture determines the direction of development of our civilization. If culture and civilization are, for all practical purposes, inseparable, they signify the totality of a society's achievements. Civilization should be viewed as including all human activity and expression within a given society. Our society and culture did not come into existence at one stroke of human history. They grew and developed during millions of years of cultural evolution. Culture evolved slowly just as some anthropoids gradually took on the human form. Our culture determines the direction of development of our civilization. Mac Iver has clearly stated that the interrelationship between culture and civilization. He says that civilization is a ship which can set sail to various ports. The port we sail remain a cultural choice. Without the ship, we could not sail at all; according to the character of the ship, our lives are also accommodated to the conditions on shipboard and our experiences vary accordingly. But the direction in which we travel is not predestined by the design of the ship. In short, civilization is the driving force of society and culture is its steering wheel.

CONCLUSION:

Civilization is a triumph of mind over matter, of reason over instinct and of the distinctly human over mankind's animal nature. These are what have made possible civilization of human society, as well as culture, its constant and necessary companion. A thought understanding of what civilization and culture requires knowledge of all the qualities that make up human nature and a full understanding of all historical developments. With the help of civilization, human beings can live together in a society. ■

KOREAN MARTIAL ART TAE-KWON-DO

Privanka Mazl, 5th Sem

Tae-kwon-do is a Korean martial art. Tae-kwon-do was developed during the 1940s and 1950s by various martial artists by incorporating elements of Karate and Chinese Martial Arts with indigenous Korean martial arts traditions such as Tae-kwon-do, Subak, and Gwonbeop.

The oldest governing body for Tae-kwon-do is the Korea Tae-kwon-do Association (KTA), formed in 1959 through a collaborative effort by representatives from the nine original kwans, all martial arts schools, in Korea. The main international organizational bodies for Tae-kwon-do today due are International Tae-kwon-do Federation (ITF), founded by General Choi Hong Hi in 1966, and the partnership of the Kukkiwon and World Tae-kwon-do Federation (WTF) founded in 1972 and 1973 respectively by the Korea Tae-kwon-do Association.

Gyeorugi, a type of full contact sparring, has been an Olympic event since 1992. The body known for Tae-kwon-do in the Olympics is the world Tae-kwon-do Federation.

Korean martial arts beginning in 1945, shortly after the end of the occupation of Korea by imperial Japan, new martial arts schools called kwans were opened in Seoul. These schools were established by Korean martial artists who had studied primarily in Japan during the Japanese rule. The umbrella term "taekkyeon" typically refers to the martial arts practiced by the kwans during the 1940s and 1950s, though in reality the term "tae-kwon-do" had not yet been coined at that time, and indeed each kwan was practicing their own unique style of martial art. During this time frame tae-kwon-do was also adopted for use by the South Korean military, which increased its popularity among civilian martial art schools.

Tae-kwon-do is characterized by its emphasis on head-height kicks, jumping and spinning kicks, and fast kicking techniques. In fact would tae-kwon-do Federation sparring

competitions award additional points for strikes that incorporate spinning kicks. A tae-kwon-do student typically wears a uniform, often white but sometimes black (or other colour), white belt tied around the waist. White uniforms are considered the traditional colour and are encouraged for use at formal ceremonies such as belt tests and promotions. Coloured uniforms are often reserved for special teams (such as demonstration teams or leadership team) or higher-level instructors.

The belt colour and any insignia thereon indicate the student's rank. Different clubs and schools use different colour schemes for belts. In general, the darker the colour, the higher the rank, tae-kwon-do is traditionally performed in bare foot, although martial arts training shoes may sometimes be worn.

Tae-kwon-do also known as – TKD,
Focus – Striking, kicking
Hardness – Full – contact (WTF), Medium - contact (ITF, GIF, AIA)

Country of origin – South Korea
Famous practitioners – Choi Hong Hi, Nam Tae Hi, Jhoon Rhee, Donnie Yen, Tony Jaa, etc.

Parenthood – Karate and Chinese martial arts along with the indigenous styles of taekkyeon, Subak, and Gwonbeop

Olympic sport – Since 2000 (world tae-kwon-do federation regulation)

Now talking about myself, I joined tae-kwon-do club since class VII. The name of the tae-kwon-do association was World Tae-kwon-do federation of India. Tae-kwon-do is a part of my life. The good thing about joining tae-kwon-do is a healthier you and your body. We had a training session every day from about 6 am to 10 am and 4 pm to 6 pm, usually the training started with a traditional bow top by the instructor. Then, it was followed by a warm-up session. It was indeed a nice experience with my tae-kwon-do club. ■

William Wordsworth As A Poet

William wordsworth is usually called the high priest of nature. He defined poetry as 'emotion recollect ed in tranquillity'. His poem 'The Solitary Reaper' is also the product of an emotion recollect ed in tranquillity.

Wordsworth has been called the poet of Nature; her grandeur in colour and beauty, her form and external features. He also found joy in the presence of her calm, beauty and external elevation of a Divine head. For nature possesses a soul, a conscious existence, an ability to feel joy and love existed a harmony with nature to communicate its own thoughts to man, and man to reflect upon there, until an absolute union between them was established. The union with nature brought him wealth of moral illustration which he communicated in poetic language for the benefit of the spiritual side in the human nature.

Wordsworth contributes to the poetry of Nature, his unqualified pantheism (belief of God providing all objects of nature). Wordsworth's worth is proved by the fact that God resides both in animate and in inanimate. Wordsworth also has been called the 'poet of man'. It is by his close and loving penetration into the realities and simplicities of human life that he himself makes his claim on our reverence as a poet. He presented simple village folk in his poems. He also glorified childhood in 'Ode on the Intimations of Immortality.'

Wordsworth chose to go straight to common life and by preference to humble and rustic as evident in 'Michael', 'The Solitary Reaper'. Wordsworth is inspiring even today with his soothing and tranquilising effect on the soul of man. ■

Anupam
Kalita
BA 2nd Sem



My favourite story

Rahul Ali, HS 2nd year

'The Gift of the Magi' a short story by O' Henry is my all time, only favourite story. It is about a young couple, Jim and Della Dillingham. They had very little money but had the world's best treasure, Della's long black lustrous hair and Jim's precious watch handed by his father. Della's hair could make any one jealous. The sudden aspect was that they did not have enough money to buy Christmas gift. Della had only one dollar and eighty-seven cents. She wanted buy Jim a chain for his gold watch.

But fate had other things written. Della reaches home, disturbed, she looks herself in the mirror and something strikes her. She only has her \$ 1.87 to buy a platinum chain for Jim's gold watch. Jim returns home with a pair of beautiful hair-comb, an irony, now Della does not have hair to wear them. Della gives her gift and waits to see Jim's reaction. Jim is shattered. They both bought each other gifts of no use. Jim and Della's gifts are far wishes than the magis whose gifts are gifts of love and self-sacrifice. They know the value of self-giving, love. The story tells us what constitutes the true spirit of giving on Christmas is supreme self-sacrifice. ■

- Dr. Bhupen Hazarika Quiz**
- Q1. Date of Dr. Bhupen Hazarika's birth — 8th September 1926 (Sadiya)
 - Q2. 'Bistrino paro re... was based on Paul Robeson's English song.
 - Q3. What is the song? — Old Man river
 - Q4. In 1961, for which film did he get the best feature film in Assamese? — Shakuntala
 - Q5. What was Bhupen Hazarika's age when he died? — 85.
 - Q6. 'Pakkhirai Ghora, Khot Khot ke doura?' In this song who are the other two singers besides Dr. Hazarika? — Kishore Kumar and Asha Bhosle.
 - Q7. In which year was Dr. Bhupen Hazarika awarded with Dada Saheb Phalke Award? — 1992
 - Q8. Where did he meet his wife? — Columbia University.
 - Q9. Where was he hospitalised or in which hospital did Dr. Hazarika breathed his last? — Dhirubhai Ambani Hospital and Research Institute in Mumbai.
 - Q10. 'Moi Eti Zazabar' (I am a wanderer) a documentary on Dr. Hazarika was directed by? — Waerquri
 - Q11. Who is Arnab Deka.
 - Q12. In which year was he elected as President of Asom Sahitya Sabha? — 1993
 - Q13. In the year 2009, February, All Assam Students Union erected a life statue of Dr. Hazarika on the banks of — Dighaliipukhuri.
 - Q14. Where is the samadhi of Dr. Bhupen Hazarika? — Jalukbari, Guwahati.

When love will rule the world,
the world will be free from all evil.
Everyone will control the world,
for peace will come.

Let us learn to love and respect,
all creatures on earth,
both great and small,
let us learn to love and respect our guru, our teacher.

Let us only spread the gospel of love,
of harmony, of peace, of brotherhood,
let us follow the steps of our lord.

Let us follow the steps of our guru
Jesus, Allah, Krishna, Shiva,

Sri Santardeva Prophet Muhammad,
Swami Vivekananda,
Lord Buddha, Mahatma Gandhi,
let's emulate their principle. Love all.

Let us follow the steps of our guru
Jesus, Allah, Krishna, Shiva,
Sri Santardeva Prophet Muhammad,
Swami Vivekananda,
Lord Buddha, Mahatma Gandhi,
let's emulate their principle. Love all.

Mother Nature

Sumitra D' Chetty

Asstt. Professor, Deptt. of English

The golden sun rays touched the rims of the hills
Earth woke from the slumber of the dark night
The clear blue sky with dotted clouds
Full on the brims of the ocean
The blissful sounds of the trickling rivers
And the quiet lake nearby
The clouds burst into showers
The blanched soil oozed with joy
It basked in the sun,
and was transparent clean
the earth was draped in the garb of green
garlanded by the abundant greenery
Now, the air is choked, waters have dried
Soil has gone barren and lets out a sigh
The earth has shrank in its own fate
As we aspire to pump soul to it.

Love All

Rosie Patangia
Asstt. Prof & H.O.D.
Dept. of English

COLLEGE LIFE

Rupika Bansal Daps
I.A. 3rd semester
Education Department

College life is full of fun,
Just like the glowing sun.
As the sun gives us a new day,
College life gives us a new day and we!
We study classroom, and make friends.
We enjoy classes with no ends.
We attend lectures and skip some too.
We don't forget anything we do!
Our year passes by with lots of cheer.
But our hearts are filled with fear,
when our exams are near.
We stuck hard to do our best,
Learning our notes, without any rest.
When results are out, pass or fail,
we jump and shout.
We are happy to make our parents proud.



Nature

Bimta Chakma
TDC 3rd Sem

Look at the beauty of nature
spread far and wide
nest here, waterfalls there
dense forests, dark woods,
tulips, red and yellow,
Snow far away
Summering in the rays of sun
Nature provides peace and joy
come together, lets turn over
the seasons for life.



HAPPY ME

Pranita Kumar Das

Through the clouds,
On per pet my heart,
Surprised by the Almighty.
A sweet face that
I adore throughout my life
is graced by these.
Only one with the ray to see this,
is me.
While others basking with
Godd's wings.
I am the one watching her
feeling happy myself.
Her sweet gaze at me
is the one I am waiting for.
Worshipping of her heavenly grace
My only wish is to live by her guidance.
not asking much for plea
I want to grow old with her,
feeling happy myself.

RECIPES

Quick and Easy Chicken Curry

Rupneekha P. Barthakur
Asstt. Prof., Deptt. of English



Ingredients

- 450 grams skinless Chicken pieces with bones (about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a small chicken)
- 1 Lime
- 2 Tablespoon Cooking oil
- 1 Tablespoon Ginger Garlic Paste
- 1 small Onion
- 1 small Tomato
- 700 ml thin Coconut Milk
- 3 Tablespoon Garam Masala
- Salt according to your taste
- Pepper according to your taste



Instructions

1. Rinse and pat dry your chicken pieces. Add the juice of one lime to the chicken and mix well. Let that marinate for 10 minutes.
2. Chop your onion and tomato small. In a pot add the oil and heat up. Throw in the Ginger garlic paste and chopped onion and tomato pieces. Stir fry for 2-3 minutes or until the onion turns a bit translucent.
3. Add your chicken pieces with the lemon juice and stir fry for another 2-3 minutes.
4. Pour in the Coconut milk and add the garam masala, salt and pepper. Mix the content.
5. Cook on medium heat covered for about 10-15 minutes or until the chicken has cooked and the flavors have incorporated.
6. Serve hot over Basmati rice ■

As I was reclining on my bed
Sipping my juice at leisure,
When I found my eyes and mind were ready to leave,
It was me who was delaying their journey
To the wondrous world of fun and gaiety....
My inquisitive eyes and serious mind were,
Not able to decide.
My scarlet dress was glittering with sequins
With a curious glint in my eyes.
Eager to leave any moment.
There was no way I could be attentive
So I said, "Let's go with no delay."
I wore my boots and my beautiful gloves
Soon, we climbed into my glider.
I found myself in the driver's seat
And hyena in the companion's seat
Equipment whirring.
Engine started to a whirl of movement.
"who... whoo", shouted in joy
Moving my glider down,
And surprised to see the marlins

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Jumping high in the air
Those beautiful linden trees on the banks
With squirrels playing hide and seek
A garden full of roses, smelling so rare,
Mellifluous singing of the beautiful wren
Welcoming me to the world of love
To enjoy my moments there
I put my leg on terra-firma,
Hyena following me
To see the world of love
Far away from the irksome world
Of terror and retaliation.
Then heard a noise,
A voice at my door
I opened my eyes in wink
And heard my mother calling for dinner
"I'll be there in a minute," I replied...
Thinking I would enjoy a bit
As my restless mind flies away every time
I sit on my chair to study... ■

जातकः श्रीयान्

Bagara Anda Masala- Eggs Cooked in Rich Creamy Sauce



Ingredients

- 6 boiled eggs
- 1½ tbsps roasted peanuts
- 1½ tbsps sesame seeds (til) 1 tbsp fresh coconut
- ½ tbsp poppy seeds (optional) oil for cooking
- ¼ tsp cumin seeds (jeera) pinch of methi (fenugreek seeds) 1-2 whole dry red chillis
- 4 garlic flakes chopped
- 8-10 curry leaves
- 2 slit green chillies
- ¾ tsp jeera powder
- ½ tsp coriander powder
- 1/3 tsp turmeric powder
- 1½ tbsp tamarind paste
- 1 cup water - as required
- salt
- ¼ tsp garam masala powder

Instructions

1. Heat 2 tps oil in a pan and add the boiled eggs and fry for 2 minutes and remove. Make small slits with a knife along the length of the eggs and keep aside.
 2. Dry roast sesame seeds and poppy seeds for 4 minutes. Grind sesame seeds, poppy seeds, fresh coconut and roasted peanuts to a fine paste adding some water. Keep aside.
 3. Heat 1 ½ tbsps oil in a pan. Add cumin seeds and let them splutter and then add methi seeds, curry leaves, dry red chillis, green chillis and chopped garlic. Fry for few seconds, add the ground paste. Sauté till oil separates,i.e approx x 10 minutes on low-medium heat and stirring it constantly so that it doesn't burn.
 4. Now add chilli powder, turmeric powder, coriander powder, cumin powder and sauté again for a minute.
 5. Add the boiled eggs and mix well. Add tamarind paste and let it cook covered for 4-5 minutes.
 6. Now add 1 cup water and salt; cover and cook on medium flame for about 12-15 minutes. Lastly add garam masala powder (optional).
- Serve hot along with plain white rice, biryani, paratha or roti. ■

जातकः श्रीयान्

Peppery Chicken

Sita Devi
B.A. 3rd Sem

Ingredients

- 4 chicken legs
- 3-4 tsp pepper powder
- 4 tsp lemon juice
- 1 cup hung curd
- 1 tbsp olive oil
- Salt to taste

Instructions

Make slits in the chicken and rub with salt. Mix the curd with pepper and lemon juice and olive oil. Use this marinade to marinate the chicken legs. Keep aside for half an hour. Grill or roast in the oven or an air fryer till the chicken legs are crispy and golden brown. ■



Interesting facts

1. Baby Kangaroos are called - Joey's
2. Which snake builds a nest? - King cobra
3. Material that is called 'fool's gold' - Pyrite
4. Bird that symbolises love and peace - Dove
5. Across which river is the Vidyasagar Setu in Kolkata built? - Hooghly
6. Acrophobia is the fear of? - Heights
7. National poet of India? - Maithili Sharan Gupta
8. 'Fourth Estate' means - News paper & journalists
9. Accounting months of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is - April - March
10. Black 7 day symbolises - Protest



Compiled by
D. Chakma
TDC 2nd Sem

5 INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT INDIAN FOOD



- 1 India is rightly called 'Land of Spices'. It contains in the spicier produce of India varieties of spices as India.
- 2 Greek, Roman and Arab traders have established a link to the first foreign商人 in India (around 400 BC) who took through the ancient Silk route to India.
- 3 Major religions of India contain the prohibition against eating meat by the participants.
- 4 Most cities in Portugal also introduced meatless days before that Christians and Jews used to observe it together.
- 5 India contains a dish (Cherry Tomato Chutney) which is popular in USA & Mexico. A popular dish in India is called 'Vindaloo' which is well known in Goa.
- 6 The first Indian restaurant in the USA was opened in the mid 1960's. Today there are around 80,000 Indian restaurants in America.
- 7 Very little is known about the prehistoric habits of the earliest Indians.
- 8 According to Indian Food Theory, our body has 6 different taste sensations.
- 9 Major countries like USA, Britain, France and so on have their own food culture to judge it.
- 10 Who doesn't like Chutneys? Indian food is incomplete without this delicious side dish.

- 11 India is one of the oldest countries in the world.
- 12 Pepper is known as the king of spices because it goes well with everything. Also it will last long.
- 13 Lime eating (lime juice or lime juice) is India's most famous cooking ingredient. Do you know how this type of cooking originated in India? Here's the story.
- 14 The Rishis of Ashwamedha were facing a shortage of food in his region so he ordered a river to be created for the people in that region. This river with a full and varied water source. The water had a lot of food with various kinds of fish and birds.
- 15 Indian food system classifies food into three categories: leather (dough vegetables and fruits), earth (lentils and grains) and leaves (leaves and roots).
- 16 Indian food helps you to higher state of consciousness.
- 17 Indian food is the foundation of healthy nutrition.
- 18 Indian food brings out negative feelings. However speaking this is not a fact but the taste of Indian food definitely makes us feel good. The taste and delicious variety of Indian food.

Compiled by
Neelakshi Kulkarni
B. Com.
3rd year

do you know the following unusual facts about Indian food?

as much as we do in India. They consider it as the best dish in India and is quite famous.

10 Indian food is an important part of Indian culture and civilization. Popular use of Indian spices and condiments. The word 'curry' originates from the Tamil word 'kari'.

According to South Indian tradition, a simple oil and pepper meal (Poriyal) is very good to eat after a hard working day.

11 Traditional Indian cooking. Indian cooking is strongly Central Asian influence. The strong spices are boiled and fried. It gives the food distinctive flavor and aroma.

12 Pepper is known as the king of spices because it goes well with everything. Also it will last long.

13 Lime eating (lime juice or lime juice) is India's most famous cooking ingredient. Do you know how this type of cooking originated in India? Here's the story.

14 The Rishis of Ashwamedha were facing a shortage of food in his region so he ordered a river to be created for the people in that region. This river with a full and varied water source. The water had a lot of food with various kinds of fish and birds.

15 Indian food system classifies food into three categories: leather (dough vegetables and fruits), earth (lentils and grains) and leaves (leaves and roots).

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3rd year



सुधा कृष्णराम, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर हिन्दी विभाग

भारत में प्रति-व्यक्ति जल की ओपलब्धता एक हजार लीटोर है जबकि चीन में दो हजार। अमेरिका में यह औंकड़ा लीच हजार चौं मीटर को छू जाता है। किंतु दुःख की बात है शहर में भारत में प्रति-व्यक्ति जल की उपलब्धता 3.4 कि 1951 में भारत थी। स्थिति साफ है, हम आगे बढ़ने की बाब्य ज्ञान पन मीटर थी। स्थिति साफ है, हम आगे बढ़ने की बाब्य ज्ञान पन मीटर थी। स्थिति साफ है, क्योंकि जल के बिना कोई भी सम्भाल या समाज फल-फूल नहीं सकता। जल के बिना कोई भी सम्भाल या समाज फल-फूल नहीं सकता। पिछले तीन दशकों में विभिन्न कारणों से पानी का उपयोग बढ़ा है। जलसंध्या में बढ़ोत्तरी इसका एक प्रमुख कारण है। पहले पानी पाने और सिंचाइ के लिए उपयोगी हुआ करता था, पर अब इसके कई अन्य उपयोग भी शुरू हो गये हैं। आज पानी समझ ही एक औद्योगिक उत्पाद के रूप में व्यवहार किया जाने ज्ञान है। जिस पानी को पोखरों, तालाबों या पिस्त नदियों होना चाहिए या, वह अब बोतलों में बन्द है। करोड़ों में पहुंच चुका गा ज्ञान पानी को फलने-फूलने वाला है।

बहुत रुट की ताजा रिपोर्ट के अनुसार दुनिया में 10 उन देशों में भारत भी एक है, जहाँ स्थिति इतनी बिगड़ चुकी है कि साफ पानी पोते को लोग मुहाल हैं। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि 76 लाख भारतीय पानी के साफ पानी से बचत है और यही कारण मृत्यु के मुँह में सामा जाते हैं। इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि विकसित दोशों में पानी की कमाई का मात्र एक प्रतिशत है, जबकि भारत में यह 17 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच गई है। चीन, पाकिस्तान और बांग्लादेश का भी यही हाल ही मिथ्ये है वह इसात्य कर रही है कि पानी जहाँ अब दुल्हन होने जारहा है, वही इसको घटाना गुणवत्ता आनेवाले समय में लाखों लोगों को लौल लेनी या आपादा जैसे हालात को पौंड कर देनी। नड़ जाएगा तो वह पानी के लिए ही लड़ा जाएगा।

उत्तराखण्ड ऐसा राज्य है, जहाँ हिमालय की गोद से दर्जों से बहने-बढ़ी नदियाँ निकलती हैं। प्रकृति ने यहीं तमाम जीले और नीरियर बना रखे हैं। देश की दो महानदियाँ-गांगा और यूनाक श्रोत भी यहीं हैं। यहीं पर पानी का संकट नहीं होता चाहिए था। पर, दुर्भाग्य ! इस पर्यावरण प्रदेश में 39,309 आच्छी नहीं लगती। ■

बरिस्तों में से मिर्क 21,735 लिंगाती रखाने पर मात्रक के अनुरूप पेयजल पहुंच पा रहा है। प्रदेश के 45 बड़े जलशाल के लियात हो गए हैं। इसमें 35 में 50 प्रतिशत तक जल कम हो गया है। तापमान में बढ़ोत्तरी हीने पर यह स्थिति और भी भारवाह होने वाली है।

उत्तराखण्ड, जिसे गण्ड-युमना और उनकी महायक नदियों ने बढ़े यार से रेताल्यों द्वारा जलसंध्या मीला, उसकी स्थिति और भी बदलता है इन दोनों महानदियों में समाचर से कम जल बह रहा है। कानून, हिडन, ईमन जैसी छोटी नदियों या तो मूँख गई हैं, या गर्दे नाते में तब्दील हो गई हैं। इसे इनके स्रोत नदी, बायिक शहरों का बेसेज बनाता है। विलास के बोरे में कहा जाता है कि यहीं सरस्वत सानी है, तेजिन वहाँ जल सचयन और सोखण की हालत इनी खाराब है कि कई बाहु जल स्तर 30 से 40 फीट तक पर गया है। गांग रामगंगा पट्टा से रुद्धकर दूर चली गई है। देश के अन्य हिस्सों का हाल और अधिक बेहतुल है। महाराष्ट्र में भारतीय रेल ने योने के पानी के लिए युद्ध स्तर पर कार्य शुरू किया है। राजस्थान से रह हफ्ते एक जल टेन महाराष्ट्र के लालूर चाना की जा रही है, जिसमें पौंड लाख लीटर पानी होता है। महाराष्ट्र के कई जिलों में आजकल धरा 144 प्रतिशत तापा दी गई है, क्यारीक वही पानी को लेकर माना फस्त युद्ध हो गया है। जल संकट का सबसे चड़ा कारण हम समुद्र स्वांयं ही है, क्योंकि हमें जल 'जीवन तत्त्व' का सम्पन्न करना छोड़ दिया है। हमारे पूर्वजों ने जो कुँएं जलशाय, चाविड़ीयों आदि बनाई थी, उनका रख-खाल नहीं रहा, उन्हे पारक वहुमंजिली इमारतें बड़ी कर दी गई हैं। देश में सही जल प्रबंधन की कमी है। साथ ही जल संरक्षण तथा संरक्षण की बड़ी योजनाओं का अभाव भी है। ऐसे में हम हिन्दुस्तानियों को जल और जीवन से जुड़े सभी प्राकृतिक तत्वों का सम्पन्न करना सीखना होगा। यहाँ महाराजा भागीरथ को याद करते हुए हमें गर्व महसूस हो रहा है कि उन्होंने अपने पुरुषों (पुर्वजों) को मुक्ति के लिए इतना कठोर तथ किया कि गांग का धरती पर उत्तरां पड़ा। आज जीवन-जल को मंजोंमें रखने के लिए उसी भागीरथ प्रयास की जरूरत है, क्यारीक पानीदार लोगों की यह धरती पानी को दूर-दूर के लिए तरसती-तड़पती होना चाहिए था। पर, दुर्भाग्य ! इस पर्यावरण प्रदेश में 39,309

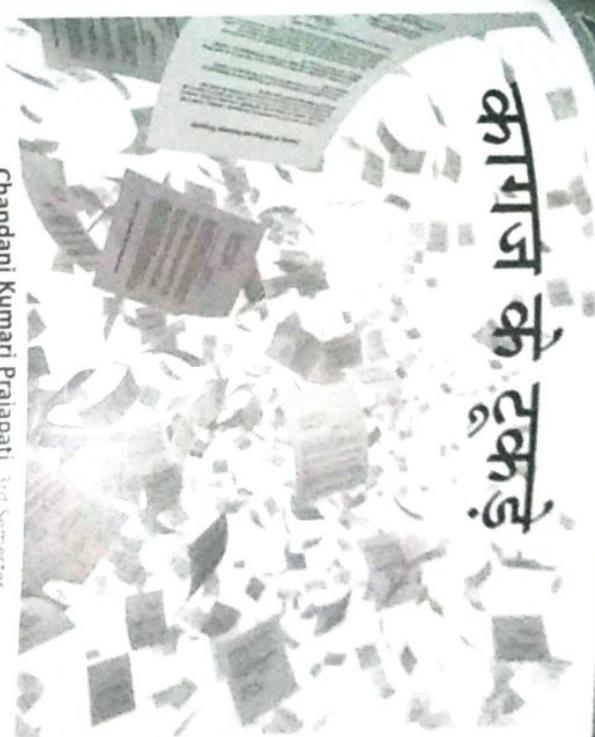
मोहन
गकेश
आषाढ़



Chandani Kumari Prajapati, 3rd Semester

विस्तार से विस्तार करने की बात अपनी चाहतों में छोड़ा रखा था, किन्तु उसको उसे तबाशी भी यो अपनी चाहतों में छोड़ा रहता था, किन्तु एक दिन एसको राहे मौलिकाका के पास आती है और सब का बाती है। मौलिका खिल गुनकर हमी भरती है और कुछ उकाती है। एक दिन कानिदास अपने गैर चाप्स आता है जो बहुत दुखी होती है। इस वायु मौलिकाका के बीच में बहुत कुछ बदल बदल जुका होता है। वह लगता से भवयुक्त होकर वह को बदल बदल जुका होता है, पर उसे वह ग्राम नहीं देती है कि हम दोनों अपनी विद्या विष से बुरा करते हैं एक नये अराध्य से, मौलिकाका आती जो उसे मिलना चाहिए। एक दिन कानिदास मध्य कुछ होकर आ जाता है और मौलिका से यह कहता है कि हम दोनों अपनी विद्या विष से बुरा करते हैं एक नये अराध्य से, मौलिकाका उसको इन बातों को उनकर दूखी में पुर्ण न रहाती है। मौलिकाका भी कानिदास की बात मान लेती है तभी विलोम शरण लेकर आता है और दरवाजा खटखटाता है पर मौलिका दरवाजा नहीं खोलती है वह बाता जाता है तभी अदर से बचे के रूप में आश्रम आती है तो कानिदास मौलिका से पुछता है कि विस्तार आवश्यक है और मौलिका कहती है मरा भविष्य है कानिदास विद्या खड़ी रहती है इस नाटक का नाम अपाध का एक दीन' से होता है और वही कही कि इसका अराध्य भी 'अपाध' के एक दीन' से होता है और

Chandani Kumari Prajapati, Jrd Semester



Chandani Kumari Prajapati, 3rd Semester

मिलता है। ये से
जीर्ण हैं, जो किंसो
के प्रयत्न को लाने
में मात्र अवल हैं, तो
किसी के द्वितीय को
जगत् बदलते हैं। इससे दो
किसी में इनका यो
समान है, जो कि एक
आप्य का उपयोग होना चाहिए
ये होता है किंसो लोगों
को देखा है और, ले
पन किसीको देखा है और
सप्तमी तो यह एक
काम का दृष्टि।
पन से,
ये एकत्रित का वापस

प्राचीन विद्यालय के अधिकारी ने इसका उत्तर दिया है कि यह एक विशेष विद्यालय है जो विद्यार्थी को विभिन्न विषयों पर अधिक ज्ञान देता है। यह एक विशेष विद्यालय है जो विद्यार्थी को विभिन्न विषयों पर अधिक ज्ञान देता है।

समय का महत्व

Rita Rai, B.A. 2nd sem

समय कभी किसी के लिए सूखता नहीं है। जिसे उमरा उपयोग उठाना है, उसे तैयार होकर उसके आगे की ओर प्रोत्ता करनी चाहिए। जो समय के निकल जाते हैं उसे उनके पाँच दौड़ोंहैं वे बिंदी में समाप्त होते हैं समय समान मानते हैं। इसलिए कवरे ने कहा है - काल कई सो आज को, आज कई सो अब।

पल में परलय होया बहुरि करोगा कब। समय के सुधायोग का अर्थ है - उचित समय पर कार्य पूरा कर लेना। जो लोगों आज का काम कल पर और कल का परसों पर डालते रहते हैं, वे एक प्रकार से अपने लिए पश्चाना खड़ा करते चले जाते हैं। प्रणा की टालते-टालते एक दिन सचमुच मरण आ ही जाता है। जो व्यक्ति

उपजुक्त समय पर कार्य नहीं करता, वह समय को नष्ट करता है।

एक दिन ऐसा आता है, जबकि समय उसे नष्ट कर देता है इसलिए कहा जाता है कि बीता हुआ समय कभी भी नहीं लौटा कर आता है इस कारण हमें हर काम को समय पर ही करना चाहिए ताकि सब-कुछ ही सही चले और हमें भी परेशान का सम्मान ना करना पड़े, जो छात्र पढ़ने के समय नहीं पढ़ते, वे परिणाम अपने पर रहते हैं। समय का कोई तिक्तिय नहीं है। जो मुझ समय को नष्ट करता है वह कभी भी आगे नहीं बढ़ाता है। इससे हम रोज कई व्यक्ति इसका लिया करते हैं। क्योंकि वह अपने जीवन में जीवन देते हैं और उससे हम रोज गम अपने सोच करना पड़ता है। जब तक हम अपने जीवन में जीवन देते हैं, तब तक हम समाज को नहीं मुश्किल पाने। हम अपने और करना पड़ता है। भारत भ्रष्टाचार का दिन-प्रतिदिन विकास हो रहा है। भारत के समाज के सोच को बदलना होता है। जब तक हम अपने सोच करने और बढ़े हो रहे हैं मार आदमी छोटा होता जा रहा है। प्रभावात् अनेक लोगों में विकासित होता जा रहा है। जैसे कि - नहीं बदलते प्रभावार का दानव हर क्षेत्र से उसे दबाव रहा है। बढ़े बढ़े कराते और बढ़े हो रहे हैं मार आदमी छोटा होता जा रहा है।

भ्रष्टाचार हमारे देश में विकसित हुआ है। वच्चे के जन्म से लेकर

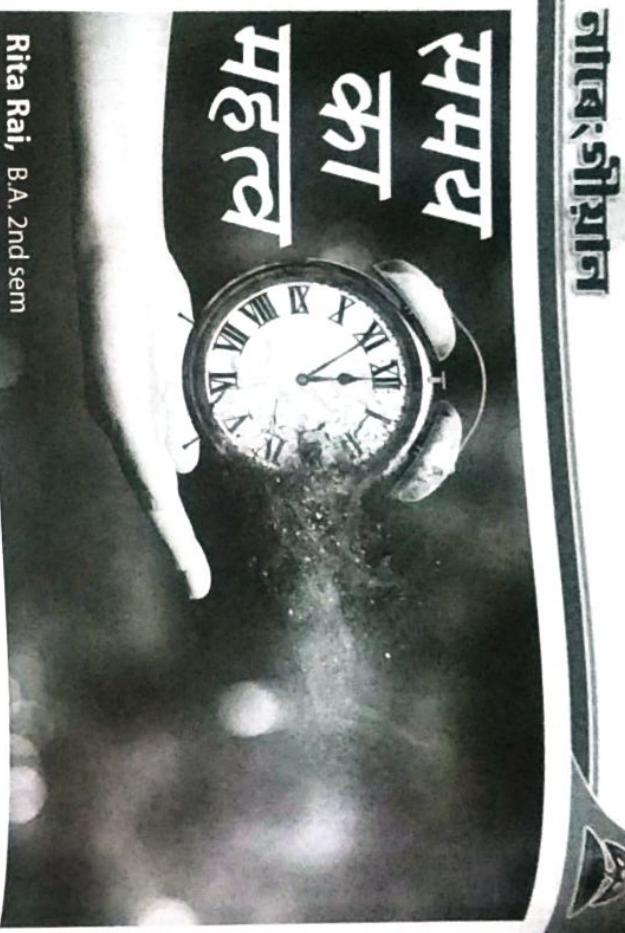
उसकी मृत्यु तक धूम देना पड़ता है।

पहेलियाँ

१. धीर से मलने पर पानी तथा जोर से मलने पर खून निकलता उत्तर : हथियार।
२. है। बताओ तो जाने। उत्तर : अँख।
३. घर को निवेद घर। उस पर गिर के मर। बताओ तो जाने। उत्तर : मध्यरदीनी।
४. कौन सा यार सबको तुकसान पहुँचाता है। बताओ तो जाने।

Manisha Purvey
BA 2nd Sem

Jeetu Kumari Sah, B.A. 2nd Sem



भ्रष्टाचार

भ्रष्टाचार शब्द भट्ट आचार दो शब्दों के योगमें बना है। भट्ट का अर्थ मर्यादा से हटना या गोराना और आचार का अर्थ है व्यक्ति अपने व्यवहार से परिवर्तित तथा सामाजिक मर्यादा का उल्लंघन कर स्वेच्छा चाहती हो जाता है। उस दस्तों के उसे भ्रष्टाचार कहते हैं। भारत भ्रष्टाचार का दिन-प्रतिदिन विकास हो रहा है। विससे हम रोज कई व्यक्ति इसका लिया करते हैं। क्योंकि वह अपने जीवन में जीवन है। इच्छर हमें एकबार ही जीवन देते हैं और उससे हम रोज जीवन लेते हैं। ■

एक बच्चा अपने पापा के माथ मार्केट में घूमने गया। उसने पापा से कहा पापा-पापा मैं बैठ गैरीट दो। पापा जोड़े जोड़े कहा थे जोड़े हैं मेवे। पांचाल चलते वहाँ बढ़े बढ़े बढ़े बढ़े बढ़े बढ़े मिलेंगे। कुछ दूर चलते के बाद बच्चे ने कहा पापा-पापा मैं बैठ गैरीट दो न। इस पर पापा बाल बेटा, ये सतरी हैं सतरी, पांचाल चलते वहाँ बढ़े बढ़े सतरा छिलायेंगे। कुछ दिन बाद बच्चे का रिजल्ट आया। पापा जोड़े जोड़े हो रहे हैं। इस पर बच्चा बोला पापा ये तो जीरो है जोड़े पांचाल चलते में वहाँ पहुँचे-बढ़े जीरो लालड़ा।

चुटकुला

मेवे हैं मेवों। पांचाल चलते वहाँ बढ़े बढ़े बढ़े बढ़े बढ़े बढ़े बढ़े मिलेंगे। कुछ दूर चलते के बाद बच्चे ने कहा पापा-पापा मैं बैठ गैरीट दो। पापा जोड़े जोड़े कहा थे जोड़े हैं मेवे। पांचाल चलते वहाँ बढ़े बढ़े बढ़े बढ़े बढ़े बढ़े मिलेंगे। कुछ दिन बाद बच्चे का रिजल्ट आया। पापा जोड़े जोड़े हो रहे हैं। इस पर बच्चा बोला पापा ये तो जीरो है जोड़े पांचाल चलते में वहाँ पहुँचे-बढ़े जीरो लालड़ा।



उस भ्रष्टाचार को कैसे बदलता करें? इसकी बृद्धि होने के क्षेत्रों इनके निवारण के उपाय क्या है? उन सब प्रश्नों के समाधान के लिए हमें यह सबलते अपने आते हैं।

करना पड़ता है। क्यानाक जब तक हम अपना मुश्किल नहीं करते हैं। भारत भ्रष्टाचार का दिन-प्रतिदिन विकास हो रहा है। विससे हम रोज कई व्यक्ति इसका लिया करते हैं। क्योंकि वह अपने जीवन में जीवन है। इच्छर हमें एकबार ही जीवन देते हैं और उससे हम रोज जीवन लेते हैं। ■

Manisha Purvey, BA, 2nd Sem

नारायणीश्वान

क्या कभी सोचा है?

Chandani Kumari Prajapati, 3rd Semester

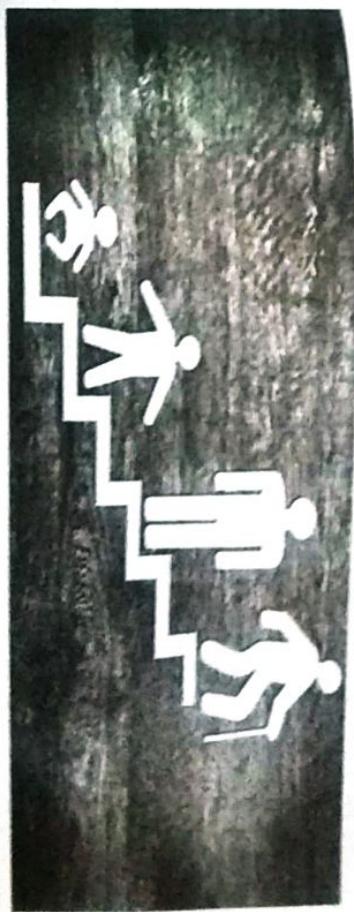


क्या कभी सोचा है ये जिंदगी क्यों है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है पानी का रा क्या है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है लेखने क्यों नहीं है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है फूलों में रा कीन भरता है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है आरिश कौन कहता है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है ये पर्वत, याराड़ क्यों है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है कोई अधीर कोई गरीब क्यों है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है हमारे देश में ये गरीबी क्यों है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है देढ़-पीढ़ी का रा क्यों है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है जीवन के बाहर क्या है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है जीवन का मतलब सच्च ज्ञान है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है हमारे देश में इनी सोमाये क्यों है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है कोई हिन्दू कोई मुस्लिम क्यों है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है कोई काला कोई गोरा क्यों है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है हमारा शरीर कैसे बना है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है ये सत्से कैसे चलती है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है पड़ी आकाश में और मछली पानी में क्यों है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है इंसरन केती नहीं, और शैतान हार जात ज्ञान है ? ■



Chandani Kumari Prajapati,
B.A., 3rd Semester

क्या कभी सोचा है हमारे देश में इनी सोमाये क्यों है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है कोई हिन्दू कोई मुस्लिम क्यों है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है कोई काला कोई गोरा क्यों है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है हमारा शरीर कैसे बना है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है ये सत्से कैसे चलती है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है पड़ी आकाश में और मछली पानी में क्यों है ?
क्या कभी सोचा है इंसरन केती नहीं, और शैतान हार जात ज्ञान है ? ■



जिंदगी

Rita Ral, B.A. 2nd sem

जीवन
फ्रॉन्ट बैग

जीवन रुद्धि चाहे
जा है वह

जीवन को लंबी जीवनी है

ये जिव को जिल्ला है

ये एक एक गढ़ी है

मान के मूल दृष्टि, रा, विषय में

ये हैं एक जागरों हैं

हर मोड़ के कटों को सहना चाहते हैं।

जिल्लों को जही जी सकता है।

जिल्लों को जीवना इसी का नाम है।

जिल्लों पर तो हर कोई चल सकता है।

फूलों पर तो हर कोई चल सकता है।

ए कोटों पर चलकर देखो

रट का आधास उसे ही हुआ है।

जिल्ले तट को सहा है।

जिल्लों दुख और सुख दोनों का सामान है।

जिल्लों दुख तो कभी सुख

किलों तुख तो कभी सुख

जिल्लों इसी का नाम है।

जिल्लों इसी का नाम है।

जिल्लों एक सफर है, एक सफर है। ■



नारायणीश्वान

बालविज्ञान

वृद्ध विष्णु

Rupa Thapa, B.A. 2nd Semester

मूल सात पक्ष पृष्ठ के जन के पास भीड़ी दूर था।
जित में आगामे आगामे में औपूर्व जर था॥

पास जाकर मैं उनसे ही पृष्ठ का तो जाना।

वह भाष्य का मार्ग हुआ एक विष्णु था॥

लगाता था मन मार कर सब कुछ अपना हार कर।

भगवन से पृष्ठ रता था मंत्र क्षय करने था॥

निरामा से आया था दोनों हाथ मध्ये ऐ लगाये हुए।

वह भाष्य का मार्ग हुआ विष्णु था॥

कमी ऊर्ध इष्ट उपर करता-फिर दोनों हाथ मध्ये ऐ ही धरता।

फिर कमी कुछ एक कागज पर लिखना फिर उसी को हैले से पढ़ता॥

चमड़ी हाड़ का बाना व पुतला जैसा बृक्ष बुढ़ा था।

वह भाष्य का मार्ग हुआ एक विष्णु था॥

ना खोने की मुख थी उसको-ना फिरे की धारण थी।

उसे देख वह लगाना था किसी से लिटने की बढ़ी आज थी॥

देह में धोति और बर्वनियान लगाय उठकर चलने का मुँथा॥

वह भाष्य का मार्ग हुआ एक विष्णु था।

यह उठकर चल दिया परिनम को और दुक्ते मुरे का यही है छार।

यह देख मों भी ओम् तिर पृष्ठ में होगाया भव विघार॥

वह चलते ही चले गए अब न कोई माज ना मुँथा॥

वह भाष्य का मार्ग हुआ एक विष्णु था॥

एक विष्णु था एक विषुर था...।■



Teaching Fraternity of Narangi Anchalik Mahavidyalaya (Arts)

Sitting L to R : Mrinal Sharma, Debajit Sarma, Rosie Patangia, Mrinal Medhi (Vice Principal), Reeta Dutta Hazorika (Principal i/c), Nira Das, Preetymala Baruah, Archana Bora, Sebika Das, Juthika Barman Choudhury

Standing L to R - 1st Row : Jahnabi Saikia, Minu Das, Sudha Kumari Jha, Irani Thakuria, Gitika Sarma, Deepanjali Das, Sagarika Choudhury, Jojana Gandha Pathak, Dr. Banani Bora Hazarika, Jonali Talukdar, Dr. Lakhimi Gogoi, Mukta Purkaysta, Rupplekha Phukan Barthakur, Sumitra D'Chetry, Banajyoti Sharma, Banashree Devi, Hemanta Kr. Rabha.

Standing L to R - 2nd Row : Dhanmoni Medhi, Biswajit Das, Homeswar Kalita, Jayanta Barooah, Dr. Anjan Kr. Talukdar, Prafulla Borah, Dr. Saroj Kakati.

Absent : Reeta Sharma, Dr. Karabi Goswami, Pinkumani Barman, Garima Saikia, Jayanta Kalita, Parinita Saikia Bora, Pratibha Baruah, Rama Bhandari

1. समय, सत्ता, संरक्षित और शीर चाहे साथ दे न दे तोकिन स्वभाव, समझदारी सत्संग और सच्चे संवेद्ध हमेशा साथ देते हैं।
2. Difficult roads often lead to beautiful destinations
—Anonymous
3. Sometimes it's not the people who change, it's the mask that falls off'
4. Mirror is my best friend because when I cry it never laughs
—Charlie Chaplin
5. Fact about Hindi – the National Language

6. Positive thinkers have a solution for every problem. Negative thinkers have a problem for every solution. Stay positive — Steven Aitchison
7. लगाता है आज जिंदगी
कुछ खफा है
चलिए छोड़िए
कौन सी हपती दफा है

— (गुलजार)

Teaching Faculty of Narangi Anchalik Mahavidyalaya (Commerce)

Sitting L to R : Geeta Upadhyaya, Pallavi Choudhury, Mrinal Medhi (Vice Principal), Reeta Dutta Hazorika (Principal i/c),
 Rimi Kalita, Mrinal Sarma, Debajit Sarma, Dr. Banani Bora Hazarika
Standing L to R : Dhanmoni Medhi, Samaina Brahma, Rajlakshmi Das, Daizy Das, Ashapurna Talukdar, Biswajit Basuha.



Narangi Anchalik Mahavidyalaya Office and Library Staff

Sitting L to R : Kusum Barman, Naba Kalita, Jayanta Kr. Das, Pranab Bhattacharya, Reeta Dutta Hazorika (Principal i/c),
 Mrinal Medhi (Vice Principal), Pradip Barma, Madan Kalita, Amulya Choudhury, Kaushik Kalita.
Standing L to R : Manoj Bhuyan, Malaya Das, Nipa Sarma, Khana Das, Putul Kra, Hridyananda Choudhury, Raju Kra,
 Bhabesh Kalita.



SNAPSHOTS

College Events

SNAPSHOTS

College Events



SNAPSHOTS

College Events





SNAPSHOTS

College Events



SNAPSHOTS

College Events

SNAPSHOTS

College Events



NARANGI ANCHALIK MAHAVIDYALAYA

COLLEGE EVENT RESULTS (2014-15)

Drawing Competition

- 1st Prize — Gunin Ojah
2nd Prize — Nirmal Sinha

Essay Competition

- 1st Prize — (i)Sajal Ali (4th sem) English
(ii) Dipjyoti Kalita (4th sem) Assamese
2nd Prize — Priyanka Sarma (4th sem) Assamese

English Poetry Reading

- 1st Prize — Saizal Ali
2nd Prize — Dipika Chetri

Assamese Poetry Reading

- 1st Prize — Dhiman Sarma
2nd Prize — Priyanka Sarma
3rd Prize — Gunin Ojha

Newspaper Reading Competition

- 1st Prize — Sajal Ali
2nd Prize — Pankaj Das
3rd Prize — Privanka Sarma

Extempore Speech Competition

- 1st Prize — Priyanka Sarma (4th Semester)
2nd Prize — Dipjyoti Kalita (4th Semester)
Sajal Ali (4th Semester)

Best Debater

Dip Jyoti Kalita

Quiz Competition

- 1st Prize — Group C (Dipjyoti Kalita, Ritu Rajbongshi, Pankaj Das)
2nd Prize — Group A (Pallab Das, Anamika Kalita, Raj Gurung)

Art Competition (Teachers)

- 1st Prize — Gitika Sarma
2nd Prize — Reeta Dutta Hazorika
3rd Prize — Jayanta Baruah

Javelin (Boys)

- 1st Prize — Biswamitra Dalu
2nd Prize — Bidyut Basumatary
3rd Prize — Maniram Rabha

100 Meter Race (Boys)

- 1st Prize — Nipu Ali
2nd Prize — Ratna Das
3rd Prize — Sanjay Sharma

100 Meter Race (Girls)

- 1st Prize — Dolly Haloi
2nd Prize — Sumita Das
3rd Prize — Chayanika Talukdar

200 Meter Race (Boys)

- 1st Prize — Bidyut Basumatary
2nd Prize — Ratna Das
3rd Prize — Mintu Boru

200 Meter Race (Girls)

- 1st Prize — Dolly Haloi
2nd Prize — Chayanika Kalita
3rd Prize — Sunita Das

200 Meter Race (Boys)

- 1st Prize — Dolly Haloi
2nd Prize — Chayanika Kalita
3rd Prize — Sunita Das

Long Jump (Boys)

- 1st Prize — Dipak Patowari
2nd Prize — Biswamitra Dalu

Best Boy of the College Week

Maniram Rabha

Best Boy of the College Week

Jyoti Mala Engleng

চৰকাৰী পাইকামি

বেদন



বীতু বাতুৰুৰী



ঢাকা প্রদেশের আগুমতি প্রকল্পে অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হয়েছে। কলকাতা প্রদেশের প্রকল্পে অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হয়েছে।

প্রকল্পটি নির্মাণ করা হয়েছে এবং এটি প্রকল্পটি নির্মাণ করা হয়েছে।

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নাবেঁগী আধুনিক গবাবিদালয় শুরু একতা সতা

ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ହୃଦୟକାଳର ପରି ଶୁଣୁ ପରମାତ୍ମା,

ଛାତ୍ର ଏକଟା ମହାବ ମନ୍ଦିରଙ୍ଗା ମନ୍ଦିରରେ ଲାଗିଥାଏଗି । ହେଲେପେଥିଥେ ତୋରିଥେ ମୁହାରା ଯାଇଥିବା

ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ

ন

(সাধাৰণ
সম্প্ৰদায়) ভাজুড়া
বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়েন্দ্ৰিয়া কলাৰ্গোড়াৰে
যাবলগীয়া ইৰা আৰি চাৰিপৰঙে আৰু
প্ৰতিবিম্বিত কৰিছিন।
তাৰ দৰখন্তি পৃষ্ঠৰ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
কলাৰ্গোড়াৰে হাত-হাতী তোলে
আইছিল আৰি আমুল পৰিৱে আৰম্ভণ
দেখিল আৰম্ভণ পৰিৱে এ আগত তাৰিখ

ପାଦବୀରେ ପାଗଳ କଲେ ହେଲିଲା । ଆଶମାନରେ
ଜାରିକାରିତାରେ ପ୍ରମାଣିତ ହେଲା ଯାଏ 20 ଅଗଷ୍ଟିରେ
ତୁଳିବାରେ ଆଶମାନ ଯତ୍ନବିମାନଙ୍କ ଡାକ୍ତର ଡାକ୍ତର
ପାଦବୀରେ ପାଗଳ କଲେ ହେଲିଲା । ଆଶମାନରେ
ଜାରିକାରିତାରେ ପ୍ରମାଣିତ ହେଲା ଯାଏ 20 ଅଗଷ୍ଟିରେ

ମେଲେ ମାତ୍ରିକ ତଥା ମହିଳାଙ୍ଗରେ ମଧ୍ୟବିନ୍ଦୁ
ପିଲାପିଜୋଟିକ କଣିକାରେ ଯେବେଳେ ପରିଷର ଆମାରିବାକୁ
ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଭାବେ ଉଚ୍ଚିତ ତଥା ଶିଖିବାକୁ ପିଲାପିଜୋଟିକ
ଆମାର ପ୍ରାତିକାଳେ ଜୀବନର ଲାଗିଥାଏ ମହିଳାଙ୍ଗର ମଧ୍ୟବିନ୍ଦୁ
ପିଲାପିଜୋଟିକ କଣିକା ସେଇ ସ୍ଥଳରେ ବାହୁଦୂରାକୁ ଲାଗିଥାଏ
ଆମାରଙ୍କରେ ସାଠି ଚାଇ ଥିଲା ୨ ଟେଲିଫୋନ୍ ଲିନ୍କାଟିକ୍
ଆମାରଙ୍କରେ ଏହି କଣିକାଙ୍କ ପିଲାପିଜୋଟିକ କଣିକାଙ୍କରେ
ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ଦିବ୍ୟ ଆମାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳୀତେ
ପିଲାପିଜୋଟିକ କଣିକାଙ୍କ ଜୀବନରେ ବର୍ଷ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହୈ

ଜୟ ଆହୁ
ଅଶ୍ଵ

জয়তু নাবেংগী আধিকারিক মহাবিলালয়
জয়তু নাবেংগী হাতে একতা সভা

ନାବେଂଗୀ ଆଖଣଲିକ ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଲୟ ଶ୍ରାବ ଏକତା ସଭା

ନାବେଂଜୀ ଆଖଣିକ ଶହାରିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଛାତ ଏକତା ପଞ୍ଜୀ

জয়তু নারেশ্বরী আশুলিক মহাদেবোন্দাৰ

প্রতিযোগিতা দ্বারা অঙ্গস্থনার মাঝেই আর্দ্ধশাস্ত্রীয় সকলজ বিজয় ফেরে প্রতিটি প্রাপ্তি করে।

ଅନ୍ତିମାହାତ୍ମକ ଦୂର ପ୍ରାଣିର ବାରେ ସମ୍ମାନାବେ
ଦେଇଲେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ଏହିହିତଙ୍କରର ମୁଖ୍ୟମାତ୍ର
ଦିଶରେ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଉଚ୍ଚ କାମଙ୍ଗା କାମି ପ୍ରାଣିରେହିଏ
ଯାହାପଣି କାହିଁବା ।

ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ଲାଗାଣ୍ଡା ଜ୍ଞାନ ପରିମାଣ
ଏହିପରିମାଣ, କୌଣସିବାରେ ଆଖିଲ ଶ୍ରୀ-
ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତଙ୍କ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାଶରେ ଆଖିଲ ଦେଖ
ଥାଏଗଲା କାହାର ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ।

第二

ASSISTANT GENERAL SECRETARY



REPORT

Dhiman Singh



ଆଲୋଚନୀ ସମ୍ପାଦକରଣ



ତିବେନ



At the very beginning of my report, I would like to express my deep respect to all those brave martyrs who laid down their lives for the cause of the nation. I would also like to express my gratitude to all the great personalities who have worked tirelessly for the development of our Narangi Anchalik Mahavidyalaya.

I will be forever thankful to all my respected teachers, my friends, my seniors and juniors who supported and helped me throughout my term as the Assistant General Secretary of the College Union. Their advice and suggestions were the sources of inspiration which helped me to smoothly perform my duties and responsibilities. I was elected as the Assistant General Secretary of the College union for the year 2014-15 in the college election held on the 17th of October, 2014. I formally took over post as the Assistant General Secretary after the oath taking ceremony which was held on the 3rd of November 2014. We reorganised the Saraswati Puja on the 24th of January, 2015 with the co-operation of all the teachers and students of the college. Soon after that, the Annual College week

started on the 28th of January till the 31st of January 2015. I along with all the union members and the teachers worked who hardly to make the event successful. The participation of the students was really encouraging. I assisted our Sports Secretary Debajit Sarkar and Assistant Sport Secretary Bishal Basutor in organising the various games and Sports in a disciplined way. I want to thank all the students of the college for their active participation in the college week. We celebrated the Independence Day on the 15th of August, 2015 with the hosting of the National Flag by our respected Principal Madam Mrs. Reeta Dutta Hazronka. The inter-college Drama competition was held in the 23rd of August at Rabindra Bhawan in which our college performed really well. Our college also did well in the inter-college Youth Festival section in S.B.D. College which was held in the 27th of August till the 29th of August, 2015. We celebrated the 25th Foundation Day of our College on the 2nd of September, 2015. Since this the Silver Jubilee Year of the College, we the union members as well as the teachers have worked together to make the Foundation Day successful and memorable. We celebrated the Teacher's day on the 4th of September, 2015 and organised the Freshers Day on the 8th of September, 2015. I along with all the union members put a great effort in organising the Freshers Day in a disciplined way with a warm welcome to the new comers of the college.

This Freshers Day event was the last program during my term as the Assistant General Secretary. I will be ever thankful to all our teachers and students for their Teacher's day event was the last program during my term as the assistant general secretary. I will be every thankful to all our teachers, office staff and students for their guidance and support in all the events.

At the end of my report, I ask to be pardoned for any kind of mistake which I might have committed unknowingly during my term and as well as for Narangi Anchalik Mahavidyalaya.

ପାଦରେ ଖାଇ କରିଲୁ ତମଙ୍କୁ ପାହାଇ ଦେଲା ହୁଏ ।

প্রাচীর প্রতিক্রিয়াতে পুণ্যগঙ্গা জল দিয়েছিলে মেৰ
বধূ-বাস্তুৰী জন্মে প্রিয়েরো শৰ্মা, বিনু
শাজহানী, মেলোকা কলিতা, মেবজিছ
চৰকুৱা, কলিতা নদী, পুণিৰ প্ৰেই তাৰেপুৰী
বিষ্ণুয়াড়ৰে সহায়ৰ হাতে আগবঢ়াইছিলে
মহাবিগানীয়ৰ কথৰ্বত কৰ্মচাৰী পৃষ্ঠুৰ কুঁ
বৰুৱা কুঁ'আৰু হৃষ্ণ কৌশলীয়ৰ। এতেুলকৰ
মই আস্তৰিকৰণৰে কৃতজ্ঞতা জনাইছোঁ।
সামৰ কিঞ্চিতনি পিষ্টতে ৫ গৱেষণত তত ধূৰ্পণ
মেৰ কৰ্মকৰ্ত্তাত মোক সহজে শিশু পৰা দিয়া-পৰামুখ, প্ৰৱেশ দিয়া
শানীয় অধীক্ষা আৰু সমুহ শিশু প্ৰত্যুষণে মোৰ আস্তৰিকৰণ কৰা আৰু মনোবাসী
যাচিহৈ লগতে প্ৰতিটো ঘাত ততিঘাত মোৰ লগতে সহায়ী হৈ থাকা হাতে একত্ৰ
সভাৰ সমূহ সহস্র ধৰণৰ যাচিহৈ। তেওঁৰোকৰ সামৰি আবিহন হয়েতে মই
উক্ত পদটো নিয়াবৰ্তে চলাই নিয়াত সাধক হ'ব নোৰাবিগোহৈতেন।
সামৰ শৰ্মত অধিবিষ্টৰূপত ভূল প্ৰেমীৰ বাবো মহাবিগানীয়ৰ অধীক্ষ মহোদয়া
আৰু আস্তৰী শিশু প্ৰেমীৰ বাবো, বিভিন্ন পদত কাৰ্যনিৰ্মাহ বাবো কৰ্মচাৰীৰ সহজে কৰা
তুতৰাণ্যন্তৰে আৰু সমূহ দৃষ্টিৰাখীৰ ওপৰত বিনুয়াৰে সহমা বিচাৰি সম্পূৰণকৰিয়াৰ।

॥ জ্ঞান আই অসম ॥
।। ভাৰত মাতাকী জয় ।।
।। জ্ঞান মাদেবগী আশালিক মহাবিনালয় ।।

ମହାବିଦ୍ରାଲୟରେ ଦେଖିଯା ପ୍ରେସ୍‌କଟିକ୍‌ଶିଳ୍ପୀ ବୀଟା ଆଗିବୌଦେ ସମ୍ମନ ଦେଇଛିବା । ବହୁତା
କାମ କରିବାଲେ ଆଶା ଥାଇବା ଗଲା । ମୋର ପିଛତ ଯିବୁକଣ ଆହିବ, ତେହିତାକେ
ଯାଏ ଏବେ ହତ୍ତାବେ ମୁଖ୍ୟମ୍ଭାବୀ ନହିଁ । ତାରେ କମାନା କରିବାଲୋ । ମୋର ତଥ୍ୟବଧାରକ
ଜ୍ଞାନରୁ ବ୍ୟବ୍ହାର ହାର୍ଦିକ ଏହିଥିନିତେ ପ୍ରମାଣ ଜନାଗଲା । ହିର୍ବା-ଗ୍ରାହକରାର ହିଚାପ କରି

ନାମେଂଜୀ ଆଧୁନିକ ଏହାବିଦ୍ୟାଲୟ ଥାରେ ଏକତା ସଭା



ପାଇଁଥିବା ଏକ ମଧ୍ୟ ଦେଖିଲାମାତ୍ର ।

त्रिलोकीय



ଅତି ବେଦନ

SPORTS SECRETARY



REPORT

A black and white portrait photograph of a young man with short dark hair, looking slightly to his right. The photo is set against a white background.

Spots may often be considered nothing more than a silly game, but they play a major role in our society. Many parents dislike their child giving more importance to sports than their studies. But getting 1st position in 100 meter race also needs dedication as much as scoring 100 out of 100 in Mathematics. Sports has both excitement and disappointment, it is about hardwork and dedication on sports have turned immature boys and girls into exceptional men and women. Sports means 'Discipline', 'hard work', 'dedication' and 'patience'. I was elected as a sports secretary by the students of our college. I am a student of English Major and I never expected that one day I would be elected as the sports secretary of our college. Being the sports secretary of the college I learnt and experienced many things from my respected Sports-in-charge Subhash Limbu Sir who always supported me in various matters and I also learnt how to conduct college week, also played an important role in completing the college week successfully. My seniors and my union members also helped me in college week.

Bishal Basu and I had lots of fun and great experience. We both faced ups and down, but never lost our hope nor never gave up. During my tenure I participated in Inter College Badminton Competition which was held in Nagaon (Assam) in Dr. B K Barooah College, along with Raima Das. We both made to semifinals in both singles and doubles. It has been a pleasant experience to be the Sports secretary of our college. Thanks to all the students who have selected me and all the teachers who have supported me.

।। জয়তু নাবেংগা আৰালক মহাবদ্ধালয় ।।
।। জয়তু নাবেংগী ছাত একতা সভা ।।

Long Live NAM

ছাত্রী জিবনি কোঠা বিভাগৰ সম্পাদিকাৰ

প্রতি বেদন



ଆଗ୍ରାଶ୍ରୀ କନିତା

ତୁ ତୁମଙ୍କିଲା ପରିମାଣିତ ହେଲା ଏହାରେ
ତୁ ତୁ

ପଥ ଉତ୍ସାହାଟିଆ ଏକ ଲୋକେତ
ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକା ଡିଜିଟଲିଶନ୍ଟର୍ ନାମରେଣ୍ଟି
ଆଧୁନିକ ଯଦ୍ୟବିଦ୍ୟାଗୁଡ଼ରୁ ଛାତ୍ର ଏକତା ସଭାରେ
୨୦୨୪-୨୦୨୫ ସର୍ବ ବିରୋଧିତ ଅଭ୍ୟାସିଙ୍କିରଣି
କୋଠା ପିତାଙ୍କର ନାମପାତ୍ରରେ ପଦନ ନବିଚିତ
କବି ଯତ୍ତାବିଦ୍ୟାଗୁଡ଼ରୁ ଲେଖନ ସେବା ଆଗବନ୍ତରେ
ଯି ମୁଖ୍ୟୋଗ ପରମ କବିତା ତଥ ବାବେ ଯାଇ
ଯାତ୍ରାବିଦ୍ୟାଗୁଡ଼ରୁ ପ୍ରାତିଜ୍ଞାନାଥାର ବ୍ୟାକ୍‌ଟେ, ସମ୍ମାନ

বাস্তুরী তথা অসমৰ পৰ্যন্তে এই প্ৰতিবেদনৰ
জৱাবদীতে আসিবলৈ খোলামুখ আপনি কৰিছো।
নাৰুণ্যী আস্থালিঙ্ক মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ
ছাত্ৰী জিবনি কেৱল বিভাগৰ কাৰ্যভূমি তহে
কৰণৰ পিছত মৈৰ দায়িত্ব বৰ গুৰু হৈ
পৰিষিদ্ধি। গতিকে যই বৰ্ষ চিত্তাতত আছিলো
য কিম্বে এই সংস্কৰণৰ কাৰণ নিয়ামিক

এন্ডেমিক মহাবিদ্যালয়ের প্রাচুর্যে সামনে আগ—তার জন্য সামগ্ৰী অনুপৰ্যন্ত
কাম—কাৰ্যে দায়িত্ব পালন কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছিলো। লাই লাই গোচৰেখনি
ঠিক হৈ গলা কিন্তু মই শারী জিবণি কোঠাণো উদিয়াব লোৱাবলৈ। তাৰ বাবে
মই মুৰগিৰিত।

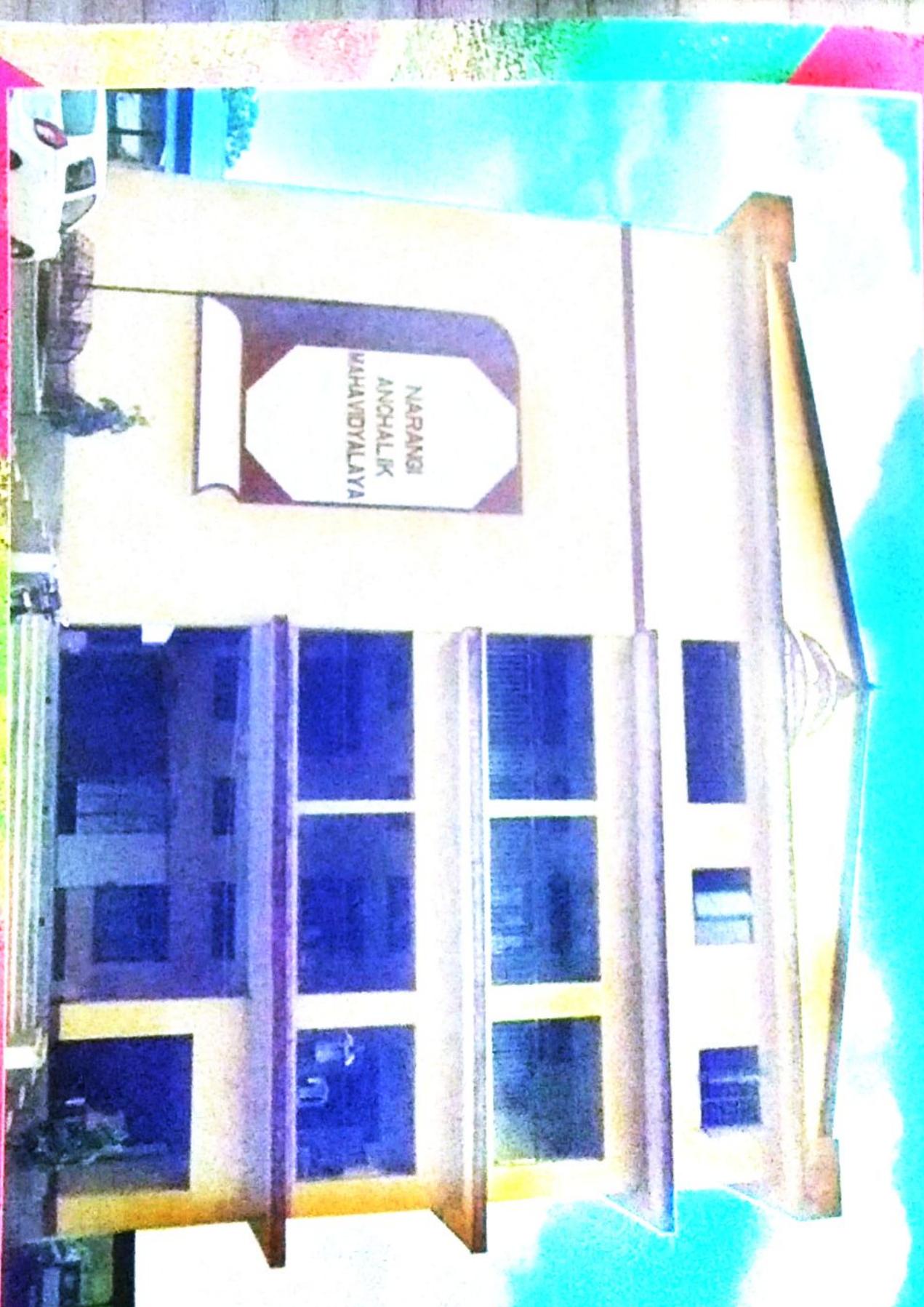
সামো মেৰতে মোৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰিত অজ্ঞানিত হৈলা ভুল—কৰ্ত্তৃত বাবে সকলুগুলৈ
ত্ৰুট্যত ক্ষমা বিচাৰি মই মোৰ প্ৰতিবেশুন ইয়াতে সামৰণি মৰিবলো।

নাৰেণী আৰুলিৎ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ উচ্চাব প্ৰতিবেশুন অত কৰিমানৈ —

ନାରେଂଗୀ ଆଧୁନିକ ଯାତ୍ରାବିଦ୍ୟାଲୟ ଛାତ୍ର ଏକତ୍ର ସଭା



NARANGI ANCHALIK MAHAVIDYALA STUDENT'S UNION BODY & INCHARGEES 2014-15



NARANGI
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