

প্রাণীজ্যোতি

এক আলোকচুরী ধারা



প্রাণীবিজ্ঞান বিভাগ
দেশবাজ ক্ষয় মহাবিদ্যালয়
(স্বায়ত্ত্বশান্তি)

সম্পাদকদল:
প্রেৰণ এবং
মৌৰুজ্যোতি প্রেছ



শৌভিজ্ঞানি এক আলোকচূর্ণী ঘাও

প্রথম সংখ্যা
২০২৪-২৫
বর্ষ

সম্পাদকদল
প্রেশণ বৰ্ষ
সৌভিজ্ঞানি পেঙ্গু

ଆଲିଜେଟିକ୍

ମେଦିଗ୍ରାହ

ଉପଦେଶୀ : ଶ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟତ ଧୂତିଜାନ ତାଳୁକଦାବ

ସଙ୍ଗାଦକହୁଯାଃ ପ୍ରେସଳା ଏବା

ସୌରଭଜ୍ୟୋତି ପେଣ୍ଡ

ଚାହଃ ସଙ୍ଗାଦକଃ ଶ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟିନ ଛୋଟ

ଅକ୍ଷତି ସରତାମୂଳୀ

ବୈପାତ : ଅଭିତ୍ରିତ କଗଲିତା
ନିହାବଜ୍ୟୋତି ବଜୋ

ଅଲ୍ଲଂକରଣ : ଲୁଙ୍ଗୀ, ପରିଚିତା, ଡ୍ୟାନ୍ତ,
ହୃଦ୍ୟାଦୀ, ଫଳି, କୃଷ୍ଣନା,
ଇଷମନ

ଆଖିର ଲିଖନ : ଗାହାଦୀ, ଶିଖାଯାଳି, ଦ୍ଵାତ୍ରିକା
ଜୁନାଦୀ, ଲାଖିଲାଲନ, ତୁମତା

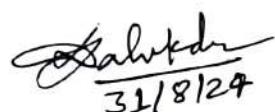
ଦଦ୍ସ୍ୟବୁନ୍ଦ : ନିଛାବ, ଉତ୍ତଳ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା, ଝୁନ୍ଦପ୍ରିତା,
କ୍ରେଶୀବାଜ, ପୁଣିଯା, ଜାଗୀରଣ,
ଚେରିବଣ, ବାଜ, ବାହଲା, ନିର୍ଜା;
ପ୍ରତିତା, ଅଦିତି, ଅରକୁତି ଆଖ
ପ୍ରାଣୀବିଜ୍ଞାନ ବିଜେଗର ଚାନ୍ଦୁ ଛାତି-ଛାତି

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

*DEBRAT ROY COLLEGE AUTONOMOUS

MESSAGE

I honestly hope that this creative and rational thinking of our students will become an original effort.
I wish them all the success in their future endeavour.


31/8/24

Dhrutiman Talukdar

Head, Deptt. of Zoology
Debraj Roy College
Golaghat

ଡକ୍ଟର୍

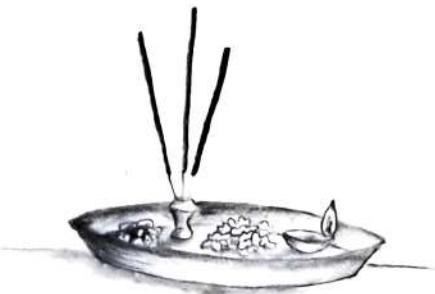


“ମହା ମହା ପୁରସ୍ଵର
ଆମ୍ବିଓ କବିବ ଚାନେକାରେ ଜୀରନର
ଅନିଯ୍ୟ ଶେଷ ହଲେ ଆୟୁରେଲି ମାର ଗଲେ
ହେ ଯାବ ପାବୋ ଖୋଜି ଦୟାଯ ବାଲିତ ॥”

ପ୍ରାଣୀ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ବିଭାଗର ଦ୍ୱାରୀ ପରିକଳ୍ପନାର ସମ୍ଭାବ
ଅଂଶୀଦାର ଆଫ୍ ଶ୍ରୀକାନ୍ତାନ୍ତାର ହାତର “ପ୍ରାଣୀ-
ଜ୍ୟୋତି”ର ଏହି ମନ୍ଦିର ଡିଜିଟି ॥

ଶ୍ରୀନାଥ୍‌ପୁଣି

- ◆ ଅମୃତ ଅଷ୍ଟଳ ଖେରୀଯା (ପ୍ରାକ୍ତନ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ, ଶିଳ୍ପାତ୍ମକ ସଂଗ୍ରହିତ ଏବଂ ଦେବଶାଜ ସମ୍ମାନବିଦ୍ୟାଲୟ)
- ◆ ଅମୃତ ଛାବେଶ୍ଵର ଖାନଙ୍କ (ପ୍ରାକ୍ତନ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ, ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ସଂଗ୍ରହିତ ସମ୍ମାନବିଦ୍ୟାଲୟ, ଦେବଶାଜ ସମ୍ମାନବିଦ୍ୟାଲୟ)
- ◆ ଅମୃତ ଡାଃ ଗୌତିମ ଦେବନାୟ (ଚିକିତ୍ସକ, ଆର. ଡି. କର୍ମ ଚିକିତ୍ସା ସମ୍ମାନବିଦ୍ୟାଲୟ ଓ ଇମ୍ପାକ୍ଟଲେ)
- ◆ ଅମୃତ କଞ୍ଚଳା ପ୍ରଭାବୀ (ଜୈରିକ କୃଷି ପଦ୍ଧତିଲେ ଓ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ଅବିହିନୀବର ବାବେ ପରମାଣୁ ବୀଟିରେ ବିତ୍ରେଷିତ, ୨୦୧୯)



କୃତଜ୍ଞତମ

ଶବ୍ଦାର୍ଥ

“ଆନ୍ତିକାଜ୍ୟାତି” ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାରେ ଆମାକ ଦିହା-
ପରାମର୍ଶ ଆବ ଅନୁମେଷଣାରେ ଉଚ୍ଚଜ୍ଞାହିତ ବନ୍ଧାବ ବାସେ ଆନ୍ତି-
କିଞ୍ଚାନ ବିଭଗର ଅନ୍ଧାର ଦୟାହୁତ ଶିଳ୍ପାଶ୍ରକ୍ଲେ ଆମି ଅଶେ-
କୃତଜ୍ଞତା ଜୋପନ କରିଛୋ ।



ଆଲୋମୀଘନ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣାଙ୍କପତ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରି ଉଲି-
ଓରାତ ଦୁ ଦିହା- ପରାମର୍ଶରେ ଆମାକ ପ୍ରତି କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ସହ-
-ଯୋଗିତା ଆଗସତୀରା ବିଭଗର ଦୟାହୁତ ଛାତ୍ର-ଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କୁ ଶଲା-
-ଗର ଶବ୍ଦାର୍ଥ ଆଗସତୀଇଛୋ ।

ପ୍ରକାଶକ ଦସ୍ତଖତ
‘ଆନ୍ତିକାଜ୍ୟାତି’, ଅମ୍ବାଜ ଜନ୍ମୟ
2028-୨୫ ସର୍ବ

সংক্ষিপ্ত...

“এটোপ এটোপ কৰি ডায়ৰৰ পানী পৰি
 ভৰি গ'লি বহুলি সাগৰ,
 কণ কণ বালিখালী ইটু সিটে লগ লাগি
 সাজি দিলি ধৰনী ডাঙৰ । ”

টুপুশাক অঞ্চল কান্দাশক সাবোগতে কৰি জীৱনৰ
 কণ বলি অভিজ্ঞানৰক এক সৃষ্টিশীল কৃলি দিঘীৰ চেষ্টাৰে এই-
 ম্যাং আমাৰ সোণৰ ‘প্রাণীজ্যোতি’। দেৱৰাজ বয় ঘৰাযিদ্যালুৰ ‘প্রাণী-
 বিজ্ঞান বিভাগ’ৰ জ্ঞানদণ্ড স্বৰূপ ‘প্রাণীজ্যোতি’ৰ জৰিয়তে সাহিত্য
 চৰা অব্যাহত বাধি ভ্ৰিষ্যতে বিশাল সাগৰৰ অংশ হোৱাৰ
 ঘোষাৰে এইম্যাং এক সামান্য প্ৰয়াস জান্মেন।

সুস্থ গলতন্ত্রত নাগৰিকৰ সচেতনতা যিদুৰ অপৰিহাৰ্য
 সেইদৰে এখন সুস্থ সংজ্ঞাৰ গৃহৰ আঁৰত এগৰোকী নাৰীৰ ভৱিষ্য
 অতি উন্মেঘনীয়। আচীন কালৰে পৰা নাৰীয়ে সাজাকৰি বিৱৰণত
 ঘনেষ্ঠ ভৱিষ্যণ পালন কৰি আছিছে। ইতিহাসৰ পাত পুটিয়াই
 ঘলি আৰি দেৱিবলৈ পাঞ্চঁ যে, আচীন নাৰীসকলো ঘৰৱা
 ভজ্ঞালুৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি কঠলৈকে পুৰুষৰ সম্মানেই
 আশুৱাই গৈছিল। অৰ্থসকলৰ দিনতে বিদ্রোহী ঝাহিলাৰ জন্ম
 হৈছিল, লীলাৱতীয়ে কৰ্ক শাস্ত্ৰত, গাসীয়ে অংক শাস্ত্ৰত,
 জন্মাই জ্যোতিষ শাস্ত্ৰত বিশেষ পাবনৰ্কিতা দিঘুৱাইছিল। বয়ন
 শিল্প, বাণিজ্য ক্ষেত্ৰে, অশাসনিক সেৱা আৰু সাহসৰ ক্ষেত্ৰে
 নাৰীৰ ভৱিষ্যণ অপৰিজীৱ। ত্ৰে-প্ৰথা ভৱতৰ জাতি-জনজাতি
 -ৰ জ্ঞাতি তেও়ত্বৰ আৰু সংঘৰ্ষ গঢ়ি তোলা ‘জোনবিল’
 মেলাৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি তেৰতৰৰ্থৰ বিভিন্ন বাণিজ্য ক্ষেত্ৰত
 নাৰী তীক্ষ্ণ গতিত আশুৱাই গৈছে। ছুলাগাঁকে, বনকলতা,
 বৰষজা ছুলস্বৰী, বীৰাংগনা সতী সাধনী, বান্ধীৰ বাণী
 লঙ্ঘনীবাই, কল্লনা চাওলা, সুনীতা তৈলিয়ামচু, বাধিবণ-
 মেনন আদিৰ নাম অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হয় সাহসী নাৰীৰ তালিকত।

এটা জাতিৰ, এখন সংজ্ঞাৰ, এটা সংকৃতিৰ বিবা-
 শৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত নাৰীৰ ভৱিষ্যণ অতি গ্ৰুৰত্বপূৰ্ণ। সেম্যেছে বহু-

-শ্রেষ্ঠত এগৰাকী নাৰীক দৈৱীভূল্য কৰা হয়। সংস্কৃতি এটা জাতিক, এখন সমাজৰ মেষদণ্ডস্বৰূপ। এই মেষদণ্ড সবল কৰি গোৱা ক্ষেত্ৰত পুৰুষৰ অমানন্বয় নাৰীয়ে অবিহণ ঘোষাই আহিছে। লুইত আৰু বৰাকৰ দুয়োপাৰে বিভাবিত হৈ থবা বৃহৎ অসৰীয়া জাতিশৈক বাৰেষ্টহীয়া সংস্কৃতিবে সুন্দৰতাৰ কৰি গোৱাৰ আঁৰত নাৰীৰ অৱদান টেলিঘনীয়। যনিউডেৰ পৰা ইলিউটলৈক, তাৰত নাট্যৰ পৰা বিল্লৈকে, অৰ্থনীতিৰ পৰা বাজনীতিলৈকে, থাতত বলয় ধৰাৰ পৰা মাৰণাদ্ব তুলি লোয়ালৈকে, হিঙ্গালয়ৰ শিখৰ পৰা ইহাৰণশৰ বুকুলৈকে নাৰীৰ অবাধ দৃঢ়ল অণিধানযোগ্য। সন্তানৰ পৰামুক শিষ্যাগুৰু বিভাবিত হয় এগৰাকী নাৰীৰ পৰায়। অনু-দাতীয়েষ্ট হওক বা পালিতাই হওক যিয়ে আট শিক্ষুক সামা-ত্রিকণৰে সততা; নিষ্ঠা, এশত্তা, স্থংখলাবদ্ধতা, ব্যায় পৰায়ণতাৰ শিষ্যা দিয়ে স্টেগৰাকীয় শিক্ষুটিৰে গৃহুত আৰু, সমাজ উত্তৰণ কাৰী মানৱৰ অৰুত সুবিকাৰী। যেয়ে নেপো-লিয়ন মোনাপার্ট এক বিশ্বাত উজ্জিত কৈছিল - “ম্যাক এগ-ৰাকী তোল মাত্ৰ দিয়ো ঘৰ্ষণ গোলোকক এখন চুন্দৰ দেশ দিয় ।”

সাম্প্রতিক প্ৰেমাপটি দৃষ্টি আৰোপ কৰিলি এই-ধৰনিতে এক অশু উজ্যাপিত হয়। সূচৰিৰ অতীক, সমাজ ক্ষেত্ৰৰ চাৰিকাঠি ‘নাৰী’ আৰ্ডিৰ সমাজধনত কিমান সুৰক্ষিত? দিনক দিনে বাঢ়ি অহা নাৰী নিৰ্মাণ, নাৰী ইত্যা, ডাইনী ইত্যাৰ ঘটনাই বাতৰিবি শিখোনাম দৃঢ়ল কৰিছে। সাম্প্রতিক, ধৰ্মণ-আৰু নাৰী ইত্যা সমাজৰ এক ব্যাধি হৈ পৰিছে। অলপতে, কৰ্মৰিত অৱস্থাতে এগৰাকী চিকিৎসকক ধৰ্মণ কষি লুক্ষণ্যসূচৰে ইত্যা বাৰা বণ্ণহীন সমস্য দেশ জো৳ৰি টোছ। তাৰ কিছুদিনে পচ্ছতেই আমাৰ অসমৰ নগাঁৱৰ পিঙ্গলে একে ঘটনাৰে পুন-ৰাবৃত্তি হৈছে। এটাৰ পচ্ছতেই অন্য এটা ধৰ্মণৰ তোৱে নাৰীৰ সুৰক্ষাক ডেৰুৰাই নিছে। বৰ্তমান সমাজত নাৰীৰ বিধৰ্মিতা, নাৰীৰ ঘৰ্যাদা, নাৰীৰ সন্মান যিন শাস্ত্ৰকৰ প্ৰটে ঝুকুতা বিশোৰ দৰে।

জন্মাতৃত শিক্ষার প্রাইবে বিহুপিছি, বিজ্ঞান- প্রযুক্তি-
 জন্মাতৃত পৃথিবীক গোলকীয় গাঁরলি পরিণত বৰিছু যদিও
 জন্মাতৃত ঘনবোৰ যেন সংস্কৃতি হৈ আছিছি। ঘনবীঘণতাৰ সুধা-
 পিঙ্গা জন্মাতৃতোৰে ভিতৰত যেন এবেগ এমেজন দানৰক
 কঢ়িয়াই হুবিছে। ফৰলস্বৰূপে অতীজৰে পৰা নিৰ্মাণিত, নিখে-
 -ষিত হৈ আহা নাৰী আজি সেই একে অৱস্থাতে। জন্মাতৃ
 উত্তৰণৰ চাবিবলাটি ‘নাৰী’ক আজিষ সমাজে যদি নিদিয়ে
 স্বাধীনতা, নিদিয়ে জৰ্বাদা, নিদিয়ে সম্মান কিন্তা নিৰাপত্তা গেন্তে
 সেই সমাজ আজি কেৱল দিশে ধীৱৰণান?

নাৰীক উচিত জৰ্বাদা নিদিয়া এমন সমাজৰ উত্তৰণ
 অসম্ভৱ। অগৰাকী বিশ্ববৰ্ষণ্য কৃষ্ণায়ঘী জাতি মাদাৰ বৈচারিক
 ভোষাবেই কঙ্গি, “নাৰী ইল জীয়াই থকাৰ প্ৰেৰণা। ঘোলা-
 -হীমতাৰ আপুন-ডুল।” গতিক সেই নাৰীক সম্মান আৰু
 জৰ্বাদা দিয়ালৈ প্ৰত্ৰেকজন পুৰুষৰ সাম্মতি আৰু কৰ্তব্য।

প্ৰেৰণা- বৰা

সংস্কৃতিক
 ‘সোনীজ্যোতি’

2028-25



অনুক্রমণিকা

প্রবন্ধ

- অসমীয়া শিতানঃ
- ◆ অসমৰ ইতিহাস
- ◆ অসমৰ পৰম্পৰাগতি, পোছক
আৰু গহনাৰ এক অপূৰ্ব অতিথ্ৰু
- ◆ অসমীয়া জোক - সংকৃতিতে ঢুত-
প্রেত
- ◆ মাৰী আৰু ধৰ্ম

● ইংৰাজী শিতানঃ

- ◆ Kaziranga National Park:
Paradise of Rhinoceros
- ◆ The Mighty Brahmaputra:
A River of Life and Legacy
- ◆ Charaideo
- ◆ Whispers of Vanishing Traditional Melodies: "A Lament for Assam's Fading Folk Cultural Richness "
- ◆ Assam Underwater!
- ◆ The Beauty of Differences:
"Why Acceptances Matters"

গল্প

- অসমীয়া শিতানঃ
- ◆ গায়েচা

দিল্লী গাঁৈ ১৪-২৬

স্মৃতিকা শাহীকীয়া ২৪-৩০

অলভিকা দাম ৩১-৩৫

কুন্তলী ঢঙাল ৩৬-৩৮

Dipsekha ৩৯-৪২
Rajkhowa

Reya Hazarika ৪০-৪৬

Nestha Saikia ৪৭-৪৯
Sneha Gogoi ৫০-৫২

Saranga P. Hazarika ৫৩-৫৫

Jasmin Begum ৫৬-৫৭

গায়ত্রী দাম ৫৯-৬১

- ◆ ফেঁচাব বজ্জন্মতে ফৈক
- ইংরাজী শিল্পান্বয়
- ◆ *Loving by the Edge*
- ◆ *The QR Code*
- ◆ *Time flies by (flash fiction)*

প্রেরণা বৰা ৬২-৬৫

Irfan Hazarika ৭৬-৭৭
Niharjyoti Boroo ৯২-৮৩
Irfan Hazarika ৮৪

অমৃৎ কাহিনী

- ◆ An Unplanned visit to The Kamakhya Temple

Abhejit Haleta ৮৫-৯১

পুর্ণি পর্যালোচনা

- ◆ 'বিদ্রোহ বাস্তৱ': মেৰ অনুভৱ
- ◆ 'সিঁচ্ছা': এক পর্যালোচনা

প্ৰকৃতি বৰতাঙ্গলী ৯৩-৯৫
পৰিষিতা গোহীঁষ্ঠ ৯৬-৯৮

কবিতা

অসমীয়া কবিতা:

- ◆ ডিনুসুৰী মেসঝ
- ◆ আৰু বিজ্ঞান?
- ◆ এছুচি কবিতা
- ◆ দৃঢ় নাৰী

হিমা দীলা গোস্বামী ১০০
তুম্বা বৰা ১০১
ছান্দুশ্চিতা বৰা ১০২
ফাৰথানা বেগম ১০৩

ইংৰাজী কবিতা:

- ◆ *The Jewel of India*
- ◆ *Echoes of the Slum*
- ◆ *Voice Against Brutality*
- ◆ *Distorted World*

Raj Goswami ১০৮-১০৯
Jreshna Bora ১০৬
Sneha Gogoi ১০৭
Monalisha B. Gohain ১০৮

ক্ষীড়জগন

- ◆ ক্ষীড়জগত, অসমীয়া
নৱপ্ৰজন্ম মোৰ তেওঁ-
লোকৰ সাফল্য

পৰিষিতা গোহীঁষ্ঠ ১১০
-১১৬

♦ Olympics

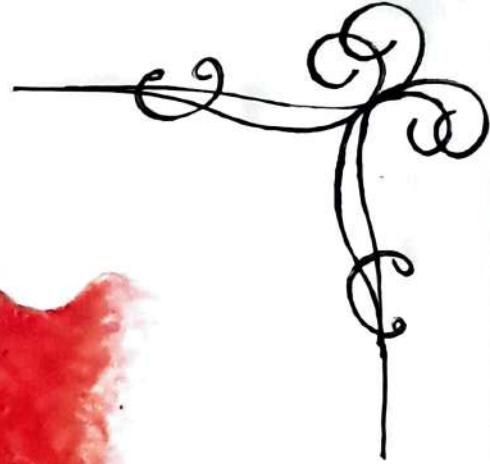
Nestha Saikia ১১৭
-১২৮

ভিন্নস্বাদ

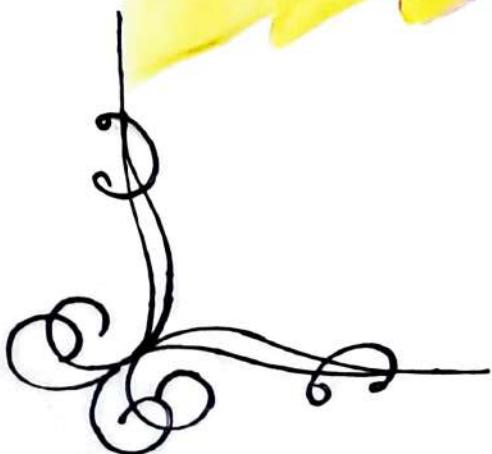
- ♦ লোকবিশ্বাস
- ♦ নীলামের চিঠি
- ♦ History vs British Empire
- ♦ Dear deary...
- ♦ তুলিকাৰ বুলনিবে

- তুষ্ণা বৰা ১২৬-১২৯
- গায়ত্রী দাস ১৩০-১৩২
- Gifan Hazareka ১৩৩-১৩৮
- Supriya Brahma ১৩৯-১৪২
- ইংৰাজী হাজৰিকা,
নিহাষজ্যোতি বচো;
পৰিমিতা গোপাঁষ্ঠ
১৪৩





ଶ୍ରୀବିଜୟ



“ପଦ୍ୟ ଛୁଲତଃ ଚିନ୍ତାର ସାହନ । ଗତିକେ ଅଶେଷ ପରିପ୍ରେସ
ଆଖି ବନ୍ଧୁ ଆଖିବର କଥିଛେ ତାକ ନିର୍ମିତ କବି ତେଲା
ସମ୍ମର ହୁଏ । ମୋହି କାବ୍ୟ ଏବେଳନ ଲମ୍ବକବ ଜୀବନତ
ଗନ୍ଧୁବୀତିଯେ ସମ୍ମାନ କରିବିରତନର ମାଜେଦିଛେ ସଙ୍କଳନତାର
ଫଳେ ଆଗଦାଚ ଆଖ ଦୀର୍ଘବଳର ଅବିଶ୍ଵାମ ସାଧନାର
ଫଳତହେ ଏବେଳନ ଲମ୍ବକବ ସବୀଯ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟରେ ସମ୍ମ-
ଜ୍ଞାନ ଗନ୍ଧୁବୀତି ଉତ୍ସାହନ କବା ସମ୍ମର ହେ ଓ ହେ ।”

— ହାମେନ ସବଗୋହାତ୍ମିକ

অসমৰ ইতিহাস

হিমাঞ্জি মৈমা
পঞ্চম স্বাক্ষরিতা



আকৰ্ষণীয় আৰু বৰ্ণনামূলক আকৃতিক জোল্যৰে
সুজোগিত অসম হৈছে ভাষতৰ পুরোতম অসমী। কাৰী
ভাৰীকৈ ছিয় হৈ থকা পাশাৰ, ধীৰ গতিত বৈ থকা এন্দো
সুখ্যতঃ বৰাক আৰু অঞ্জপুৰ তথা অতেজ ম্যামলিঙ্গা-
অষ্টবনেৰে মোড়নীয় হৈ থকা বাজ্য ঘনেই হৈছে অসম,
অনন্দিকালৰ লৰা ইদ্বাত বিভিন্ন ডাতি, ডুনগোষ্ঠী আৰু
মন্ত্রদায়ৰ স্মোক বাজ কৰি আছিছে, অকলোৱে সংমিশ্ৰণ,
গতিধীন্যা আৰু আৱৰ্যকৰণে অসমৰ গতিটো স্বৰ তাৰিখ
মহিমামণি আৰু চৰকৌ কৰি ভুলিছে,

অসমৰ ইতিহাস হৈছে পূৰ্ব, পশ্চিম আৰু উত্তৰ
পৰা অসম মানুশৰ সংমিশ্ৰণৰ ইতিহাস আৰু লক্ষণতে
ভাৰতীয় আৰ্য, অঙ্গ- ওচিয়াটিক আৰু ত্রিবৰ্ত-বৰ্মীয়
সংস্কৃতিক মিলনৰ ইতিহাস, অসম নামৰ ডেশপত্ৰ
বিষয়ত বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ ইতিহাস পৰিলিপিত হয়, আটোন

ଅଂଚ୍ଛତ ଆହିଭ୍ୟତ 'ଆମଜ୍ୟାତିଷ' ଆବ 'କାମକଲ' ଦୁଇଁଟାଙ୍କେ }
 ଆଚିନ ଅମ୍ବର ନାମ ଅଛିଲ୍, ଦୁଖନକେ ଘରାଫାବ୍ୟ କରେ
 'ବାହ୍ୟନ' ଆବ 'ମହାଭାବତ' ବି ଲଗାତେ 'ପ୍ରକାଶ' ତୋ ଏହି ନାମର
 କଥା ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ ତାହେ, 'ଆମଜ୍ୟାତିଷ' ବା 'ଆମଜ୍ୟାତିଷପ୍ରକାଶ' ଏହି
 ନାମର ସବୁଠିତ ଗେଟ୍ରେଷ ଲିପିର ମଧ୍ୟେ 'ଆମ' କଥାର ଅର୍ଥ
 ଆଚିନ ବା ଆଚ୍ଯ ଆବ 'ଜ୍ୟାତିଷ' ଜ୍ଞାନେ ହେବେ 'କମଳ ବା ଜ୍ୟାତି',
 ଜ୍ୟାତିଷ ବିଦ୍ୟା, ଜିଲ୍ଲାଧିକ ଥିବା, ଜେହିକାମବ ପଦା - ଆମଜ୍ୟାତିଷପ୍ରକାଶ
 'ପୂର୍ବୋତ୍ତମ ଜ୍ୟାତିଷ କମଳୀ' ହିଚାଲେ ବିବେଚିତ କବିତ ଲବା ଯାଇ,
 କାମକଲର ନାମ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଲିଲିଷ ଲଗାତେ ଆହିଭ୍ୟତତୋ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖିତ
 ହେ ଆହେ, ଲୋକାବିକିତ କାହିନୀମୁହଁର ମଧ୍ୟେ କାମକଲ ନାମର ଡେଲିକି
 -ଯେ ଆମାକ ଅଣ୍ଟେ କାହିନୀର ବିଷୟେ ଆଜାନ ଦିଇୟେ, କାହିନୀ
 ଅନୁମାନି, ଦୟା ବଜାର ଜୀଯାଧୀ ଅତୀତେ, ଡେଣ୍ଟେ ଦ୍ୱାରୀ ମିଶ୍ରକ, ଲିତ୍ତରେ
 କବା ଅଲମାନର ବାବେ ନିଜେଇ ନିଜକ ଦାର କବିହିଲ, ଲୁହୀ ମୁହଁର
 ଦୁଶତ ଡାମି, ପବି ମିଶ୍ରରେ ଅତୀକ ଗୋଟେଇ ସିଂହ-ବ୍ରଜାଙ୍ଗ କାନ୍ତତ ଝାରେ
 ଦୁରି ଦୁରିହିଲ, ଭାବାଲିହିତ ଭରଶାନ ବିଷ୍ଣୁରେ ବିଜ୍ଞବ ଅନୁଭବ ଚକ୍ର
 ବ୍ୟବଶାବ କବି କବିହିଟୋ ସନ୍ତ-ଶଙ୍କ କବି ପେଲାଲେ ଆବ ଅତୀକ ଦେହେ
 ଚିନ୍ମ-ବିଛିନ୍ନ ଅଂଗଧୋଦ ଦେହର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଠାଇତ ଲବିତ, ଅମବର
 ଶ୍ରୀରାଧାଟୀର ନୀଳାଟଳ ପରତତ ଅତୀକ ଯୋତିଜାଗ-ପବିତ ଆବ କାନ୍ଦାଖ୍ଯା-
 ଦେବୀର ହାନ୍ତିକା ହ'ମ, ଅମବର ମୃତଦେହଟୋ ବାହେକୀଯା-
 ହ'ମ ଆବ ପରାଦେର ଗତିର ଶ୍ରୀନାନ୍ତ ମନ୍ଦ ହ'ମ, ସଂଦିନ ଲାବ ଟେ
 ମ'ମ, ଦେବବୁଲଭ ହାଶକାବେ ଲବିତ, ପରାଦେର ଅଂଶକର ପରାକ୍ରି,
 ଡେଣ୍ଟେ ଅବିଶଳେ ପୂର୍ବିରୀତ କୋଳେ ମାନୁଶର ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ବୋହେରା ହ'ମ,
 ଦେବତାଜକମେ ଆମର ଦେବତା କାମଦେହକ ପୂର୍ବିରୀତେ ଲାଚିଯାମେ-
 ପରାଦେର ଶ୍ରୀନ ଭଙ୍ଗ କବିତମେ, କାମଦେହ ଆହିଲ ଆବ ଡେଣ୍ଟେ
 ଦେହମେ ମଦନ ଲକ୍ଷମୀ ପାବି ଲାଚିଯାମେ, ପରାଦେର ଶ୍ରୀନ ଭଙ୍ଗ
 ହ'ମ, ଅଚନ ଶଙ୍କତ ଡେଇ ହତୀୟ କମନେବେ ଆଗି ବରମି-କାମଦେହକ

{ যিতেও উচ্চ কবিতা সেলামে, ইইবাষ কামদের পত্রী বাতিদেরীয়ে
স্বাক্ষর ভৌমাই হুলিবলে- ঘশদেরক কান্তি আশনা জনামে।
লাহে লাহে ঘশদের ক্রোধিতি নিয়ালিত হ'ল- তার কমদের
আগব বলে- ঘূরাই পামে, সেই হুমি লাছলে- কামবল্প নামে
জনাত টেছিল- } ,

১২২৮ শ্রীষ্টাদৃত আহোমঅকলে- অসমৰ নাম 'অচম' বা
'অঞ্জন' বামিমে, অব্দেহ পুন' হ'লেও অজাম নামৰ ডেলভি ইয়াৰ
পৰাই হোৱা- বুলি- অপুণ্যান কৰা হয়, আহোমঅকলে- অচমত
৫০০ বছৰ কাল- বাতুত কৰিলে-, অসম বুৰাওত আহোম বাতুত
সময়চোৱা- এক ছশিমামভিত অৰ্ধ্যায়, অসম বুৰাওৰ চাৰিটি-
যুগত আগ- কথিয লাবি, চতুৰ্থ মতাখীত; অলাশবাদ স্তৰ্ণত
সমুদ্রপুনৰ বিলালিলিত ডেলেহ থকা কামবল্প- বাজ্য স্থানৰ
লম্বে লম্বে- আৰণ্য হয় আচৈন যুগ, চতুৰ্থ মতিকাত কামবল্প-
বাজ্যত প্ৰশ্ন বৰ্মনে বৰ্মন বাতুবংশ- গতিষ্ঠা ফৰণে পৰা- অসমৰ
হৃতিশাম- আৰম্ভ হয়, অন্তৰ মতিকাত তাঙ্কৰবৰ্মনৰ বাতুত
এই বাজ্যই প্রতি অৰ্জন কৰে, প্ৰিউৱেন চাতে এই অঞ্জনতে
কামবল্প- অমুন- কৰি নিজৰ অভিজ্ঞতা- লিলিবলু কৰে, অন্তৰেনৰ
তাঙ্কৰবৰ্মনৰ পুতুল লিছত মাঝবতাৰ কামেন্তৰ্ণৰ হুতৌপ্রে- যায়
যি মেছ বাতুবংশ- গতিষ্ঠা কৰে, বৰম মতিকাত মেছ দংশৰ
পতনৰ লাছত মতুন মাঝক ব্ৰহ্মলামে- পামে বাতুবংশ- গতিষ্ঠা-
কৰে, মেষ লাল বজাতুনক গৌৰৰ বজা- বামলামে- ১১১০
শ্রীষ্টাদৃত রূপতাত্ত্বত কৰে, কিন্তু গৌৰৰ বজাই লাভি যোৱা- ইয়াৰ
লিছত বজা- দুজন তিক্ষ্ণদেৱ তাৰ দৈন্যদেৱে স্বতন্ত্র বজা- ছিটানে-
- হে মাঝন কৰিছিল আৰ আচৈন কামবল্পৰ ষেৱৰ বৃৰহাৰ
কৰিছিল, তেওঁলোকৰ পতন হোৱাৰ লিছত বৰম- মতিকাত
কামবল্পৰ টাইত অৰ অৰ বাজ্য স্থালিত হয় আৰ মগে লম্বে-
আচৈন অসমৰ যুগৰ আৱৰণ- পৰে,

ମଧ୍ୟକୁମର ଏଥିମ ଅମୟହୋତ୍ରାତ ପୁଣି କାମକଲ୍ପ ବାଜ୍ୟସ
ପଞ୍ଚିମ ଅନ୍ଧାତ ପୃଥ୍ଵେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରା କମତା ବାଜ୍ୟର ଧେନ ବାଜ
- ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଉତ୍ସାନ ଘଟେ, ସମ୍ବ୍ରଦ ମାଜକେ ଅନ୍ଧନାଈ ଆକ୍ରମନ କରାବ
ଲିହତ ୧୯୯୮ ଚନ୍ଦ ଆମାର୍ଦ୍ଦିନ ହହେଇନ ଖାର ବାଜାରେ ମେଷ
ଧେନ ବାଜାଡିକ ଉତ୍ସାନ କରେ, କିନ୍ତୁ ମୂଲତଃ ବାବ ହୁଏଇ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ
- ବ ଥାରେ ହହେଇନ ଖାର ଆକ୍ରମନ ଲିହବ ମାଜକରମନେ କମତା ବାଜ୍ୟର
ଧୋଲନି ପ୍ରତିବ ଲୋରାବିମେ, ଷୋଲମ - କାତିକାତ ବିଶ୍ୱାସିଙ୍ଗରୁ
କମତା ବାଜ୍ୟର କୋଟ ବାଜ୍ୟବଂମ - ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରେ, ତେଣେ ପ୍ରତିବର୍ଷ
ନବ - ନାବାୟନ - ଆକ୍ରମ ଚିଲାବାୟର ଦିନତ କୋଟ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଧ୍ୟାତିଯେ
ମାଧ୍ୟବ ଚୋରେ,

ପୁଣି କାମକଲ୍ପ ବାଜ୍ୟର ପୁର ଅନ୍ଧାତ କହାବୀ ବାଜ୍ୟ,
ଛୁତୀଯା ବାଜ୍ୟ ଆକ୍ରମ ଅନ୍ଧପ୍ରତ ନଦୀର ଉତ୍ସାନାବେ ବାବ ହୁଏଇ ବି
ତ୍ତେନ ଘଟେ, କହାବୀ ଆକ୍ରମ ଛୁତୀଯା ବାଜ୍ୟରେ ଛୁକାଫାବ
ନେହେହୁତ ଝଟୋ ମାନ ସଂଖ୍ୟବ ଦଲେ ଆହୋମ ବାଜ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରେ,
ଅମୟର ଲମ୍ବେ ଲମ୍ବେ ଆହୋମ ବାଜ୍ୟ ଡେଓଫାଲେ - ଛୁତୀଯା ବାଜ୍ୟରେ
ବିଚ୍ଛତ ହୟ, ତାକୁ କହାବୀ ବାଜ୍ୟକ ଆକ୍ରମ ଦର୍ଶିନଲେ - ତେଲି ଲାଠାୟ,
ଷୋଲମ - କାତିକାତ ମେଷ ଆଗତ ନବ - ନାବାୟନର ମୁଦ୍ରାବ ଲିହତ
କମତା ବାଜ୍ୟ ପଞ୍ଚିମେ କୋଟ ବିଶାବ ଆକ୍ରମ କୋଟ ହାତୋତ ଦୁଇଚାନ୍-
ହୟ, ଦୁଇ ବାଜ୍ୟର ମାଜତ ଆକ୍ରମତା ବାତି ତାହେ, କୋଟ ବିଶାବେ
ମୋଗଲେବ ଲଗତ ଆକ୍ରମ କୋଟ ହାତୋରେ ଆହୋମର ଲଗତ ହାତ
ମିଳାଯି, ମୋତେବମ - କାତିକାତ ବରକେଇଶନ ଆହୋମ - ମୋଗଲ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ
ଅନ୍ଧାତିତ ହୟ, ୧୯୭୧ ଚନ୍ଦ ଆହୋମ ଭବାହୟାଟେ ହୁଏହୁତ ମୋଗଲକ
ପରାତ କରେ ତାକୁ ମେଷତ ୧୯୮୨ ଚନ୍ଦ ହଟୋପୁଣିତ ଲବାସ କରି
ନିଜେ ପଞ୍ଚିମ ଶୀଘ୍ର ଚିହ୍ନ କରେ, ଆହୋମରକମେ ପଞ୍ଚିମର କରତୋରା
ନଦୀଲୈକେ ନିଜେ ବାଜ୍ୟ ବିଷାବର ବାବେ ଛନ ମୋଲିଚିଲ - ଯଦିଓ ତେବେ
ହେ କୁଟିଲ, କେବଳ ଷୋଲମ - କାତିକାତ ଦ୍ଵରଦେଇ ଛହିଂ ହୁଏଇ ମେନାଲାତି
ଟୋଂ ଧାରେ ଏବାବ ଆକ୍ରମନକାରୀଙ୍କରକ ଧେଦି କରତୋରା ନଦୀ ଲାବ

কৰাই আশিছিলে, আহোম বাজ্যই উন্নতির জিম্মেত উপনৈত
যোগাত পিছত ওঠেন্দু মণিকাত মেরামবীয়ে বিচোহৰ পিছত
ইয়াও পতন আৰম্ভ হয়। মাসৱ পুনৰ তাৰিখৰ কৰাব পিছতো
আজ্যন্তৰীন শ্রেষ্ঠ-মেলি চলি থাকে তাৰ উন্নেছম মণিকাত
অগ্রগতামত মানৰ অসম আজ্যন্তৰ সংঘটিত হয়। ইংৰাজৰ
হাতত মান লৰাত হয় আৰু ১৮২৫ চনত ইয়াঙ্গুৰু অৰি
স্বাস্থ্যবিত্ত হয়। অসমৰ কাসৱতাৰ বৃটিছৰ শাতলৈ ঘোৱাৰ লগে
লগে মৰ্য্যাদাৰ অন্ত পৰে।



১৮৩২ চনত শাচী বজাৰ আজ্যন্তৰৰ পিছত জয়ৈঞ্চা-
বাজ্য ওলোচো ভিটিছৰ প্ৰদৰ্শ বাঢ়ে। ১৮৩৩ চনত আহোম
বজা পুৰণ্ডৰ কি এৰ অধীনৰ আহোম বাজ্যক ভিটিছ বৰিষ্ঠত
অঞ্চল বুলি ঘোষণা কৰা হয়, কিন্তু ১৮৩৮ চনত আবুল্লালিকাতোৱে
আহোম বাজ্যক ভিটিছ অঞ্চলত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা হয়। ১৮৩৯
চনত ঘৰাব-ঘটক অঞ্চল অধীকাত কৰাৰ লগে লগে ভিটিছে।

{ মোটেই অসমতে নিজৰ কাসৰ স্থাপন কৰে। }

উপনিবেশিক মাঝন :

- বেস্ট লিচিজেলী (১৮২৫-১৮৭৩) :

অসমক বেস্ট লিচিজেলীৰ অন্তর্ভুক্ত কৰা-গৈছিল, উজনি অসম আধিক্যবলৰ গো-কাৰণ আছিল ১৮৩৭ চনত অসমৰ চাহৰ অফল ডেল্লাদৱ আৰু ১৮৩৯ চনত অসম কোম্পানী স্থাপন। ১৮৩৮ চনৰ রেষ্টলেও কিয়ু অনুমোদি স্থানীয় মোকৰ বাবে চাহ খেতি কৰাটো দুৰ্দহ আছিল। ১৮৫৪ চনত এই কিয়ু ক্ষিতিল কৰাটো লম্বে সম্বে এই পৰিবিহীনি সমনি হয়। খেতি কৰাটো অনা-চীন লোকজন ১৮৪৩ চনত অসম আগা কৰে আৰু তাৰ ঠাইত স্থানীয় মোক (বিমোককৈ কছাবৈ অস্তুদায়ৰ) অৱকল কৰা-হয়। ১৮৫৯ চনত ছৰ্ব্ব ভাৰতৰ লকাও চাহ খেতিৰ বাবে বনুৱা-আমদানি কৰা-হয়। এইসকল মোকৰ অপ্রিণীতিক অৱস্থা তাৰি মোচনীয় আছিল। ইতিবাহ্যে উপনিবেশিক চৰকাৰে কানি খেতিৰ ওপৰতা-নিকৃষ্ট অধিকাৰ বিভাৰ ফৰ্মাইল।

ত্ৰিতীয় কাসৰৰ বিকলে অতিবাহ আৰু বিজোহ বোহোড়াকে ঘো-কাছিল। ইয়াভাৰ সঙ্গী হোৱাৰ দুৰ্বচৰ পিছত ১৮২৮ চনত গোৱৰীৰ ফোঁৰে বিজোহ ঘোষণা কৰে, কিন্তু অঞ্জেই আৰু স্মৰণ কৰা-হয়। ১৮৩০ চনত ধীনজুয় বুড়াগোহাটো লিয়লি ফুফন আৰু ভীড়বাৰ ঘোষিয়ে বিজোহ ঘোষণা কৰে, তেওঁ-মোকক অস্তুনো অদান কৰা-হয়। ১৮৫৭ চনত চিমাশী বিজোহ-ৰ অময়ত অসমৰ মানুষেও ত্ৰিতীয়ক অসহযোগিতাৰে অন্দোলনকলৈ সহায় আম্যথায়, মানিবাৰ দেৱান আৰু লিয়লি কৰোক ফাঁচি দিয়া-হয়। ১৮৫৯ চনত নগাঁওৰ কৃষকজন্মে

◆ প্রবর্ধন ◆

ফুলগুঁড়িত তাম্রোল-পানৰ উলবত কৰক বিবিজ্ঞ বাইজ্ঞেলৰ
বাবে অস্থিলিপি হৈছিল, তাতে ডিটিছ বিষয়া চিংগার বাইজ্ঞ
সমত সুতাৰতিত নিশ্চ হয়, তাৰিলিছত এই বিদ্রোহক কষেৰ
হাতেৰে দৰন কৰা হয়।

. চিফ কমিচনাৰ্ব অভিযন্তা (১৮৭৪-১৯০৫) :

১৮৭৪ চনত অসমক বেঙ্গল প্রেচিজেন্সীৰ পৰা পুঁথক
কৰা হয় চিলেট অঙ্কুল যোগ-নি ইয়াক চিফ কমিচনাৰ্ব
অভিযন্তে উল্লোত কৰা হয়, ইয়াৰ বার্তাৰ্ধী অধিব পৰিলঃ।
চিলেটোৱে মোকাবকলে এই কাৰ্যৰ অভিযন্ত কৰিছিল, ১৮৭৭ চনত
অসমীয়া অৰূপ কলনি বজালৈ ভাষাক চৰকাৰী ভাষা ঘোষণা
কৰা হৈছিল, কিন্তু এই অময়ত অসমীয়া ভাষাক পুনৰ স্ব-স্বৰ্ণ
অনুন কৰা হয়। ১৮৮৯ চনত তিগবৈত তেলৰ অবিক্ষাত হেৰুৱ
সমে-লগে-তেল-উদ্যোগে-ৰঢ় মে দেৱে, সেই অময়ছেষাত
নজাঁওত দুটিকৰ ফলত বহু মানুষৰ বৃক্ষ হৈছিল, কৃষিতকৈ
চাহ, তেল আৰু ফয়লা-উদ্যোগ-যৰ্থমিতি আপুনাৰে মেষছিল।

মোষকৰ বিবিজ্ঞ লাহে-লাহে কৃষকজনকল ডাকি-উচিলৈ
ধীকলে, বিভিন্ন বাইজ্ঞেলৰ যোগেসি বৰ পৰিষেৰ্ব নকৰাৰ
অনুন্নত মেৰা-ৰ'ল, ১৮৯৪ চনত পথকৰ্ম্মাটো তেনে অশন
অভিযন্ত সেতাক উলবত ডিটিছে কৰা আক্ষণনত পোড় ১৫
কন মোক নিশ্চ হয়, ইয়াৰ লিছত পাঁৰৰ বাইজ্ঞক অক্ষ্যাচাৰ
কৰি সমস্তি স্বট-পাত কৰা হয়। ১৯০৩ চনত ঘৱিক চল
বৰক্ষাৰ নেতৃত্বত “অসম ছছ” চিয়েচন” গঠন হয়।

. পুৰ বদ আৰু গড়নৰ ভাস্তি অসম (১৯০৫- ১৯৪২) :

১৯০৫ চনৰ বহু বিভাগৰ লিছত পুৰ বংশক চিফ
কমিচনাৰ্ব অভিযন্ত যোগ-কৰা হয়, অতন লেফটেনেন্ট

ଗନ୍ଧବ୍ରତ ଜ୍ଞାନିତ ଏହି ଅଙ୍ଗଲୀୟ ବାଢ଼ୀନୀ ଆଚିଲ୍ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ, ଏହି ପାଇଁଲାଭ ୧୯ ଜନୀୟା ଲବିଷଦ୍ୱାରା ଅଜମ୍ବବ ବାବେ ଅମନ ଆଚିଲ୍ ଦୁଃଖନ ।

ସମ୍ମ ତାକୁ ଅଜମ୍ବ ଦୁଃଖେ ଠାର୍ଟେଡେ ସମ୍ମ ବିଭାଗବର ଉତ୍ତିବାଦ କବା ହେଲିଲେ, ଅବମୋହତ ୧୯୧୧ ଚନତ ବାଢ଼ିକୀୟ ଘୋଷଣାଯୋଗେ ଏହି ବିଭାଦ ଅଗ୍ରଧିତ କବା ହେଲା, ଏହି ସମୟଦ୍ୱାରା (୧୯୦୫-୧୯୧୮) ଚଳା ଶ୍ଵଦେଶୀ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନର ସତାରେ ଅଜମ୍ବକ ବରକେ ଲ୍ଲାଭ କବା ନାହିଲେ, କେବଳ ତାନ୍ତ୍ରିକାନ୍ତିରୀ କାହାଟେବେଳୀ ଦରେ କେହିଲେମାନ ଲେଖ ହେଯାତ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ ମୈହିଲେ ।

• ଅଜମ୍ବ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନର ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ :

୧୯୦୫ ଚନତ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ପୂର୍ବ ସମ୍ବଲକା ପ୍ରଭାତନ କବା ଲୋକେ ବ୍ରହ୍ମପୁର ଡେଲାତ୍ୟକାର ଚବ୍ର-ଚାଲିବିତ ପିତାଲି-ଲ'ବଲେ ସିଙ୍ଗେ, କୃଷି ଉପଲାନ ବୁଦ୍ଧି କବାର ଜ୍ଞାନର ବୁଟିଛେ ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ଉଦ୍ଦର୍ଭ ଯୋଗାୟ ୧୯୦୫ ଚନତ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ୧୯୧୧ ଚନଲେ ଏହି ପ୍ରଭାତନକାବୀର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଚାରିଶ୍ରୀ ବାଟେ, ଡେଶ-ପ୍ରଲିବେଶିକ ଯୁଗତୋ ଅବୈର୍ତ୍ତ ପ୍ରଭାତନ ଅଧ୍ୟାହତ ଖାକେ ଆବ ତାର ଫଳତ ୧୯୭୯ ଚନତ ଅଜମ୍ବ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ ଅଂଶଟିତ ହେଲା ।

• ଅଜମ୍ବ ବିଧିନ ଲବିଷଦ୍ୱାରା (୧୯୧୧ - ୧୯୨୦) :

ଅମାଜନିକ ମୋଟ ପୁର୍ବ ଚିକିତ୍ସାବିଧି ପାଇଁଲାଭେ (ଅଜମ୍ବ ଆବ ଚିଲେଟ) ପୂର୍ବରେ କବା ହେଲା ଏହାର ଲଗତ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟର ବିଧିନ ଲବିଷଦ୍ୱାରା ଘୋଷା ହେଲା, ଲବିଷଦ୍ୱାରା ୨୫ ଜନ ଅନୁଷ୍ୟା ଆଚିଲ୍ ଆବ ଛୁଟ୍ୟ ଆମ୍ବକର ଲଗତ ୧୩ ଜନ ବିର୍ାଚିତ ଅନୁଷ୍ୟାରେ ଲବିଷଦ୍ୱାରା କ୍ଲିନିକାର ଗଠନ କରିଛିସେ, ଆବ ଅନୁଷ୍ୟାକରକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବୁନ୍ଦୀର୍ଥ ବାଜାର ଗୋଟ ଯେବେ ଲୌବଜାଙ୍ଗ, ଚାର ବ୍ୟବମାୟୀ ଆଦିଯେ ବିର୍ାଚନ କରିଛିଲେ ।

ଅଜମ୍ବ ଅନୁଷ୍ୟାର ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନର ମୋହାର୍ତ୍ତ ଲବାର ଲିଙ୍ଗରେ

{ ১৯২০-২১ চনত অসম অছ' টিফেচন লাবে লাবে “অসম
অদৈব কংগেছ কমিতি” লৈ ঝল্লাস্তৰ হয় আৰু ডাষতীয়
কংগেছ কমিতিত নাচশন আসন লাভ কৰে। }

• দ্বি - জ্ঞানন (১৯২১-১৯৩১) :

ডাষত চৰকাৰ বিৰী ১৯১৯ মাত্ৰে অসম বিধান লৰি-
ষন্মৰ অনুস্য অংশ্যা-টেলে বৃক্ষি কৰা-হয় যাৰ ভিতৰত
৩৩ জন বিমোৰ অমষ্টিৰ দ্বাৰা লিবাচন কৰা-হৈছিল, পৰি-
ষন্মৰ মাঝি বৃক্ষি কৰা-হৈছিল যদিও ইউকোলীয়ান আৰু গুৱা-
নৌত অনুস্যৰে গঠিত আনুষ্ঠানিক গোটেৰে প্ৰেছি আছিল,

• অসম বিধানসভা (১৯৩১-১৯৪৭) :

১৯৩৫ চনৰ ডাষত চৰকাৰ নৌতৰে পৰিষদ মন ১০৮
জনীয়া সন্দৰ্ভৰ এখন বিধানসভালৈ পৰিৱৰ্তন কৰা-হয় অৱৰ
ইয়াত কণ্ঠিও বৃক্ষি লায়, এই অন্যচোৱাত অসমৰ বাঙ্গনৌতিত
গোলীনাথ বৰদলৈ আৰু ছশমুন ছান্দল্লাখ প্ৰয়োগে যেহি দেশ
হৈছিল।

স্বাধীনতা - টেকৰ - সুগঃ :

১৯৭৯ চনত অবৈধ অনুজ্ঞাবেক্ষণীয়কলকাৰ বিকল্পে
অসম আলোলকৰ ঝূজলাত হয়, অন্তে অসম ছাৰে ঝূলাৰ আৰু
অন্তে অসম গব-অংশ্যাৰ পৰিষদৰ নেতৃত্বত হোৱা এই
আলোলনে অবৈধ অনুজ্ঞাবেক্ষণীয়কলকাৰ বিশিষ্ট কৰাৰ লক্ষ্যত
অনুজ্ঞাবেক্ষণীয় বৈধিকলৈ চৰকাৰৰ উচৰত দাবী কৰাৰ, অথবা
অবস্থাত তাৰিংসা-কৌতি ঘানি চলিলেও পিছলৈ এই আলোলন
নেলৈৰ হত্যাকাণ্ড দক্ষে ইংৰাজুক ঘটনাত সংঘটিত হয়।

{ ১৯৮৫ চনত আলোলনৰ নেতৃত্বকল আৰু ডাষত চৰকাৰৰ }

ମାତ୍ରାତ ହୋଇଥାରୁ ଅମ୍ବାର ଦ୍ୱାରା ଉପରେ ଆମର୍ବିନି ଲାଖେ ନେତା-
ଅକଳେ 'ଆମର ଗନ୍ ପଦିଷଦ' ନାମେରେ ଏଠା ବାଜନୈତିକ ଦଲ
ଗଠନ କରି ୧୯୮୫ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ନିର୍ବାଚନରେ ଡକ୍ଟର ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ
ଶୁମାର ମରଣ ଝୁମ୍ବଙ୍ଗଜୀ ନିର୍ବାଚିତ ହସ । ତତ୍କାଳ ପାଞ୍ଜାବ ନେତୃତ୍ବାଧୀନ
କଂପ୍ରେସ ଦଲେ ୧୦୦୧, ୧୦୦୬ ଆବୁ ୧୦୧୧ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର କରାଗତ
ତିରିଟା ନିର୍ବାଚନରେ ଡକ୍ଟର ହୈ ଚରକାର ଗଠନ କରେ । ୧୦୧୫ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର
ଅମ୍ବାରଙ୍କ ସ୍ରୋବୋଧାଲେବ ନେତୃତ୍ଵରେ ବିଭାଗିତ ଦଲ ନିର୍ବାଚିତ ହୈ
ଚରକାର ଗଠନ କରେ ।

ସାଂଖ୍ୟବିଜ୍ଞାନ

୧/ ପରାବତ ପାଦ

ଡେବର : ଚେହର

ଲ୍ଲାଙ୍କା - ଛୋରାଲୀଯେ ଯାଏ
ପ୍ରଥମଟୋ - ଆଶବ ଫାଟିଲେ
କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଲୈ ଯାଏ ।

୨/ ଆମାର ଘରର ବାବୀଲେ - ଗାଲୋ
ଫୁଲ - ଦେଖି ଚମକ ମାଲୋ
ଫୁଲଟେ - ଝେଲିଲୋ ହାତ
ଫୁଲ ଲାଲ - ଓଟର ହାତ ।

ଡେବର : ଡୋନାକୀ ପକ୍ଷିବା

মାନ୍ଦିତ ହୋଇଥାରୁ ଅମ୍ବର ଛାତିଛାତେ ଇମାର ଜୀବନି-ଲାବେ, ନେତା-
ଅକଳେ 'ଅମ୍ବର ଗନ- ଲବିଷ୍ଠା' ନାମେରେ ଏଠା ବାଜିନୈତିକ ଦଲ
ଗଠନ କରି ୧୯୮୫ ଚାନ୍ତ ନିର୍ବାଚନତ ଜୟି ହସ ଆଖି ଅନୁଭବ
କୁମାର ମଶନ୍ତ ଛୁକ୍ଷ୍ୟବନ୍ଧୀ ନିର୍ବାଚିତ ହସ, ତଥାନ ପାଇଁ ନେତୃତ୍ବା-
ଧୀନ କଂପ୍ରେସ ଦଲେ ୨୦୦୧, ୨୦୦୬ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ୨୦୧୧ ଚାନ୍ତ ଅମାଗତ
ତିନିଟୀ ନିର୍ବାଚନତ ଜୟି ହେ ଚରକର ଗଠନ କରେ, ୨୦୧୫ ଚାନ୍ତ
ଅମାଗତ ସୋବୋଧାଲ୍ୟର ନେତୃତ୍ବରେ ବିଭାଗିତ ଦଲ ନିର୍ବାଚିତ ହେ
ଚରକର ଗଠନ କରେ ।



ସାଂଘର

୧/ ମୁଖ୍ୟାବତ ପାଇଁ

ଡେଶ : ଚେହର

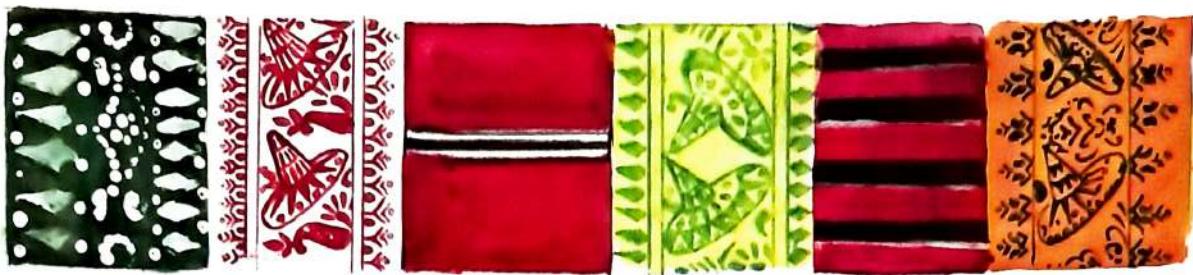
ମ'ବା- ଛୋରାଲୀଯେ ଶାୟ
ପ୍ଲଥମଟୋ- ଆଶବ କାଟିଲେ-
ଡେଲଟେ ଯାଇଁ ।

୨/ ମାନ୍ଦାର ପ୍ରସବ ବାସିଲେ-ମ'ଲୋ-

ଫୁଲ- ଦୋଧି ଚରକ ଶାଲୋ-

ଫୁଲଟେ- ଝୋଲିଲୋ- ହାତ

ଫୁଲ ମ'ଲ- ଓଚବ ହାତ ।



ଅମ୍ବାର ପରମାଣୁଗତ ଲୋଛାକ ଆବ ମହିନାର ଏକ ଅପୂର୍ବ ଐତିହ୍ୟ



— ଧ୍ୱନି ବଳ ଶର୍ଷକିର୍ଣ୍ଣ
ଅମ୍ବାର ଧାନ୍ତାମିବଳ

ଅମ୍ବାର ଯବନ୍ଦୁବାଗତ ଲୋଛାକ ଆବ ଗହନାଟୀ ଅନ୍ଧା-
ମାର ଚାଙ୍କୁତିକ ଐତିହ୍ୟର ଶୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଆବ ବୈଚିନ୍ୟକ ଏକ ଖୁକୋମଳ
ଆତାରେ ଅତିଫଳିତ କରେ । ଈ ଏକ ମେଉଣୀଯା ଯମାବଦ ଖାଜଗ ଖୁଲ-
ନିବ ଖୁବାନିତ କୁଞ୍ଚିତ ନଥେ । ଏହି ଖାଜ - ଲୋଛାକ ଆବ ଗହନା ତଥ-
ମୀହ୍ୟ ଜାତିର ଚାଙ୍କୁତିର ଗୋପର ଆବ ଶୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟର ଅଣ୍ଠିକ । ଏହି ଲୋଛାକ
ଆବ ଗହନାରେ ଖାଜଗ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଜାତି - ଅନ୍ତାନାମ୍ବାର ବୈଚିନ୍ୟ ଆଛେ ।
ଈ ଅମ୍ବାର ଚାନ୍ଦାଜିକ ଜୀବନ, ଉଠିବା ଆବ ଆଙ୍କଲିକ ବୈଚିନ୍ୟର ଏକ
ଅତିଫଳିନ ।

ଅମ୍ବାର ମହିଳାର ଯବନ୍ଦୁବାଗତ ଲୋଛାକ ସମ୍ମର ଦୈତ୍ୟ
ଏନେର୍ଧବ୍ୟବ —

- ମେଘେଲା - କଂକାଲାର ଚାବିଓଖିନେ ମେଘିଯାଟୀ କଂକାଲତ ସନ୍ଧା-
ନ୍ୟ ।

- { • চাহু - জাত ও বর্ষা - মেষিয়াই কঁকালুণ বন্দা - ২য় ।
 • খিং - চাহুব গুড়ুণ - পিঙ্কা - স্লাইস বন্দা - পোচাক -
 • অভনীঘাও বেচন চাহু -

~ মৃগা - বেচন চাহু - চোপালী - বঙ্গ আৰু অধিক -
 হীর্ষকালীন

~ এবি বেচন চাহু - উষ্ণগা - আৰু হীর্ষকালীনৰ বাবে
 প্ৰতিক্রিয়া ।

- গামোচা - শুলু বনা - কাশোৱ ধাৰ চাবিওফালে বঙ্গ
 পটি মাকে ।

এইচানুহ হৈছে অভনীঘা মহিলাই পৰিধান কৰা -
 পোচাক -। য'হ - মেঘেলু - চাহু, খিং চাহু আদি অন্নবিষ্ট
 কৰা হৈছে। যিবোৱ মহিলাই অতি আনন্দে পৰিধান কৰে।
 ইঘাও লুগতে আৰু এবিধ পোচাক - আছে। প্ৰেইঘা হৈছে
 গামোচা যি আনন্দ অভনীঘা মান তমা অভনীঘা গোপনী।
 এই গামোচা বিভিন্ন আনুষ্ঠানিক কাৰ্যত - ব্যৱহাৰ - কৰা -
 ২য় ।

যিহৈ অভনীঘা অকলৈ পৰচলবাগুণ - পোচাক -
 আছে চিক - গুনেৰূপ বড়ো, নিচি, আৰু কাৰ্বি মহিলা -
 অকলুণো - পোচাক - আছে, প্ৰেইঘা হৈছে -

- হুমনা -

~ এই পোচাকযোগ বড়ো মহিলা অকলৈ পৰিধান কৰে।

- গুৱা -

~ এই পোচাকযোগ হৈছে মহিলা অকলৈ পৰচলবাগুণ
 পোচাক, যি - বিশেষ ধৰণৰ বঢ়ন্দে গ্ৰহণী - ,

• ମିନି -

~ ଏଇ ଶୋଚାକମୋତ୍ ହୈଛେ କାରି ନାହିଁଲାଅକଲୁଷ ଘରମୂରାଗତ୍-
ଶୋଚାକ, ଯି ଅନ୍ଧମୀଥା ନାହିଁଲାବ ମେମେଲାବ ହେବ । ଯାଏ ଲୁଗତ
“ରାନ୍ଧୁଶୋ” ନାମର କାଶୋବ କାନ୍ଦତ୍ ମେବିଧାଇଁ ଲୁଘ ।

ଯିଦିବେ ନାହିଁଲାଅକଲୁଷ ଶୋଚାକର ବିଷ୍ଣୁ ଆଲୋଚନା କବା ୨'ଲ୍ ,
ତେବେବେ ପୁଷ୍ପଅକଲୁଷର ଘରମୂରାଗତ୍-ଶୋଚାକ ଆଛେ । ଯି ହୈଛେ-

• ସୁତି - କୁର୍ତ୍ତା -

~ ସୁତି : କାନ୍ଦତ୍ ବାନ୍ଧି ଡିଇଁ ମେବିଧାଇଁ ମୋରା କାଶୋବ ।

~ କୁର୍ତ୍ତା : ସୁତିର ଓଷଧତ୍ ପିଙ୍କା ଏବିଧ ଶୋଚାକ ।

• ଜାବି -

ଅନ୍ଧମୀଥାର ଏକ ବାଁହେବେ- ଶୈଖାରୀ- ଆକ୍ରମଣ ଆକୃତିର-
ପଞ୍ଜିତ ଘରମୂରାଗତ୍ ଅନ୍ତୁଲି ।

• ଚେଲୋଠ -

ଏବିଧ ସଙ୍ଗ ମୀପଳ କୋମଳ ଚାନ୍ଦ ।

ଏଇନଷ୍ଟରୁ ହୈଛେ ଅନ୍ଧମୀଥା ପୁଷ୍ପଅକଲୁଷ ଶୋଚାକ, ତେବେବେ ସଙ୍ଗେ, ନିଚି-
କାରି- ମକାଲୋବେ- ଶୋଚାକ ଆଛେ, ସେଇବୋବ ହୈଛେ ଏନ୍ଦେଧିପନ୍ଥ -

• ଆନନାଇ - ଏଇବିଧ ହୈଛେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ପୁଷ୍ପଅକଲୁଷ ଘରମୂରାଗତ୍-ଶୋ-
ଚାକ, ଯି “ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ” ନାମର ଫକର୍ଷତ୍ ମୈତ୍ରେ ପରିଧାନ କରେ ।

ନିଚିଠ୍ଠ ଶୋଚାକ

• ଚାରିଯା - ସୁତି ଅନ୍ଧମୀଥା କାଶୋବ ଆକ୍ରମଣ “ଚେଲୋଠ” ନାମର ଫକର୍ଷ,
କାରି ଶୋଚାକ

• ଚେଠିନେ - ଏବିଧ କନ୍ଦତ୍ ବାନ୍ଧି ମୋରା ବିଶେଷ ସ୍ଵରମ୍-କାଶୋବ

মুঁ- এটি শ্বাস, নাধান্তে কউন বা খেচনে ঘো-
ভৈয়ারী-।



ଯିବେ ଆମି ଅନ୍ଧାକାରମୁହଁ ବିଷୟେ ଜାନିତ
ପାଖିଲୋ ଆଏ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଜନ-ଜାତିର ପ୍ରୋକାରମୁହଁ ବିଷୟେ
ଜାନିତ ପାଖିଲୋ, ଫେନେବେ ଈଯାବା ଅତୁଳନିଧିତା ଆଛେ । ଚିକ-
ଫେନେବେ ଅନ୍ଧାକାର ଗରୁନା ସେନ ଶୋଭାଲୀ ଓ ଏବେ ଅନ୍ଧାକାର ପ୍ରତିଫଳ-
ଲୁନ । ଏହେକ ପ୍ରତିକୁଳାତ୍ମ ଇତିହାସର କମା କମ ଆଏ ପାଦପାଦିକ-
ଶୈଳୀର ଅପ୍ରକାଶ ଜୌନିର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଉନ୍ନାଚିତ୍ତ କରେ । କେଉଁ ବବନ୍ଧବାଗ ଥ-
ଗରୁନାମୁହଁ ହେବେ —

• ଗଲୁଗଟା

~ ପ୍ରଚାରିନଥ ଏଟି ବୁଝି ଆଏ ପୁକୋମଳ ରାବ । ସି, ଶୋଭ-
ବା କାନ୍ଦେବେ ତୈଫାବ କବା ଏହି ।

• ଜୋନବିଧି

~ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରକୃତିର ହଳ, ସି ଶୋନେବେ ତୈଫାବୀ- ।

• ଜେଲ୍‌ବିଧି

~ ଜେଲ୍‌ବ ଆକୃତିର ହଳ, ସି ମେନ୍ଦେଲା ଚାନ୍ଦବ ଦୈତ୍ୟ- ଲବିଧାନ
କବା ଏହି ।

• ଲୋକାଳାପ

~ ପାଦିବ ଆକୃତିର ହବେ ହଳ, ହି ହେବେ ଲବନ ଆଏ ହୋଗିବ
ଅଣ୍ଟିକ ।

• କେନ୍ଦ୍ରନାନି

~ ଏବେ ଆଏ ପୁଣ୍ୟ ହଳ, ଏହି କେନ୍ଦ୍ରନାନି ଅନ୍ଧନିଧାବ- ବୈଚି-
ଏବ ଆଂଶି- ।

• ମୁଖିଧା

~ ଫୁଲ୍‌ବ କୁଞ୍ଚିତ ଆକୃତିର ହଳ, ସି ଶୋନେବେ ତୈଫାବୀ- ।

• ଗାନ୍ଧିମ୍ବାଦ

~ ବିଜ୍ଞାଲୁ ଆଏ, ସି ଶୋଭ ବା କାନ୍ଦେବେ ତୈଫାବୀ- , ସି ଆମାର-
ନାଚନିଧିକଲେ ବିହ ନୁହ ଲବିରେଶନ କବାତ୍ମ- ଲବିଧାନ କରେ ।

• ତାମତ ଆଏ ଶାହଲୀ-

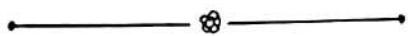
~ ଡାଟିଲ ନକ୍ତାବ ରାବ ଆଏ ହଳ, ସି ବିଜା ବା ଦେହବ ଆଦିଙ୍ଗ
ନିକା ଏହି ।

• ଚିତ୍ରମନି-

~ ଏହି ଜାଗର ଜାଗଟି ବିଶେଷକୈ ବିଧାସ ବନ୍ଦମୁଠ ପରିଧାନ କବୋ ହୁଏ ।

ଅନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ର ଲବନ୍ଧବାଗତ୍ତା ହୋଇଥାକି ଆଖୁ ଗହନାଇ ଏକଳୋକ
ବନ୍ଦମୁଠ ଏକ ବିଶେଷ ଘ୍ରାନ ହମ୍ବଲୁ କବି ବାମିଛେ । ଐ ଆନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ର
ଅନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ର ବାଂଦୁତିବ ଏକ ଅପ୍ରଦର୍ଶ ପୌଲିର୍ ଆଖୁ ବୈଚିତ୍ର୍ୟବ୍-
ପ୍ରତୀକ । ଯେନେହେ ଆନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ର ଯଦି କବନ୍ତି କବୋ ତେଣ୍ଡା ଆନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ର
ଦେଖିଲ ଯେ - ଅନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ର ବାନ୍ତିଭାବୋନ ବିଶ୍ଵତି ପରିବ୍ରେଣ
କବୋତେ ଛାଇଲାଅକଲେ କୃଗା , ମେମେଲା , ବିହା , ସଞ୍ଚା ଲ୍ଲାଉଡ୍
ଇହ୍ୟାଦି ଆଦି ପରିଧାନ କବେ ଆଖୁ ଗହନା ଗାଠିଓ ଯଦି ଆନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ର
ନିର୍ବିକଳ କବୋ ତେଣେ ଦେଖିଲ ଯେ - ଅନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ର ବାନ୍ତିଭାବୋନ
ବିଶ୍ଵତି ପରିବ୍ରେଣ କବୋତେ ଛାଇଲାଅକଲେ କୃଗା ମେମେଲା , ବିହା ,
ସଞ୍ଚା ଲ୍ଲାଉଡ୍ ଇହ୍ୟାଦି ଆଦି ପରିଧାନ କବେ , ଆଖୁ ଗହନ୍ତା - ଗାଠିଓ
ଯଦି ଆନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ର ଚାଓ ଯେ ଦିକ୍ଷିହୁ - ଜୋନବିବି , ଜେଲ୍‌ବିବି , ଗଲ୍‌ବଟା,
ହାତୁ ଗାନ୍ତ ମାଝ ଆଖୁ ହୋଇଥାଏ କହୋ ମୁଲ୍ଲ , ଗଗନ୍ତା ଇହ୍ୟାଦି
ପରିଧାନ କବେ ଆଖୁ ପୁରୁଷବନ୍ଦକଲେ ଚୁବିଯା , ଗାମୋଚା , ଟଙ୍ଗାଲି
ଆଖୁ କୃଗା ଚେଲା , ଗେଞ୍ଜି ଆଦି ପରିଧାନ କବେ । ଗତିକେ-
ଇଥାବ ପବା ଏଠା କମା ଗଲ ହୋଇବା ଯାଏ ଯେ ପ୍ରତିଦିନର ଜୀବନ
ଦୈନିକ ଆଖୁ ବିଶେଷ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନତ୍ତ୍ଵ , ଏହି ଏହିହ୍ୟାଜନ୍ତ୍ବ ଭାଜିମୋ-
ଛାକ ଆଖୁ ଗହନାଟି ଅନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ର ତାମିକ , ଭାନ୍ତାମିକ
ଆଖୁ ବାଂଦୁତିବ ପରିଚୟ ଜୀଯାଇ ବାବେ । ପୁରାନି- କିମ୍ବାତର
ପବା ଆବଶ୍ୱ କବି ଆର୍ଦ୍ଧନିକ ଯୁଗଟେ , ଅନ୍ତର୍ମାତ୍ର ଆଖୁ ଆଖୁ
ଗହନା ବାଂଦୁତିବ କୁଳ ଆଂଶ ହିଚାମେ ଆଛେ । ଆଖୁ ଏହି-
ଭାଜ - ହୋଇଥାକ ଆଖୁ ଗହନ୍ତା - ଆଦି ଜୀଯାଇ ବନ୍ଦାଟୋ , ଅତିନିଜ

অসমীয়াৰ হায়িতু কাৰণ আতিকালি মানুষে নিজে
সাংস্কৃতি আৰু বৈকল্পিকগত চাজ-হৈচাক বা গুৱা
আদিব কূমা বাহুবিষ ধৰিছে, যাৰ বাবে এইচান্তুৰ বচ্চ
নোহোৱা ছৈ গৈছে, কিন্তু আমি ত্ৰেটীয়া ইৰ দিব নালাগিব
আৰু অসমীয়াৰ বৈকল্পিকগত বচ্চৰোৱা তীয়াই বৰ্ণাপোৱে
প্ৰতিজন অসমীয়াৰ হায়িতু ।



মুছৎ লোকৰ বাণী

১/ যি নিজকে চিনি পায় তেওঁ ভৱানকে- চিনি পায়,
— আবুল ফালাউ

২/ ছুশ্ব লোকৰ কাৰণে সমাজ নষ্ট নহয়, সমাজ নষ্ট হয়
কিন্তু লোকৰ ছুশ্ব স্বতাৰৰ ফাৰণে ।

— চানক্য

৩/ পাল- কৰীৰৰ সৰা- নহয় ঘনৰপৰা- সৃষ্টি হয়, যিমানেই
গঙ্গা- জ্বান রকৰা- কৰিয় ; গঙ্গাৰ পাৰ্শ্বে কৰীৰহে পৰিষ্ঠাৰ
কাৰে মানসিকতা- নহয় ।

— চানক্য

অসমীয়া লোক-সংস্কৃতিত ভূত-প্রেত



অনাধিক দাজ
তৃতীয় মাল্যাদিক

অসমীয়া লোক-সংস্কৃতিব ছত্ৰে অগীজবে এবা
ছত্ৰ-প্ৰেতব বিশ্বাস পুমিৰীব অন্যান্য লোকচানাবে হৈবে
অসমীয়া লোকচানাবে ছাজতো প্ৰচলিত হৈ আহিছে। এই
ছত্ৰ-প্ৰেতক অদৃশ্য আৰু বহুজ্যোতিক শক্তি বুলিও ক'ব
বাবি। অদৃশ্য আৰু বহুজ্যোতিক শক্তি, অশুকে প্ৰচলিত।
এই লোকবিশ্বাসচন্দ্ৰ লগতহৈকে বেছি গাঁৱলীয়া চনাজু
প্ৰচাৰিত হৈছিল। অসমীয়া চনাজু বহুল ভাৱে হিন্দু
ধৰ্মৰ দৰ্শনবা চলি আহিছে। হিন্দু ধৰ্মত নানা দেৱ-দেৱীব
মূজা-অর্চনা কৰা ইয় উচ্চ এই দেৱ-দেৱী- অকলু পূৰ্ণত
বাস কৰে বুলি বিশ্বাস কৰা ইয়। এই দেৱ-দেৱীসকলুৰ
একাঙ্গাহ নিষ্ঠুৰ লাভ কৰি ছত্ৰ-প্ৰেত বা অপছোৱাৰ
ভূন বাই বুলি জনবিশ্বাস আছে। অন্য কিছু লোক বা

ଜନବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଅନୁଭବି, ଏତିଜନ ଜ୍ଞାନହୁ ବା ଶୀଘ୍ର- ଅନୁଭ ଶ୍ଵେତ
ଆଜ୍ଞା ମାକେ । ଆଜ୍ଞା ଅବିନିଷ୍ଟର ଜୀବିତ ଲ୍ଲାହୁର ଘାରତ- ତାଙ୍ଗା-
ଇ- ଶ୍ଵେତ ଗ୍ରାନ୍ କବେ ଆଖ ନମୁନକେ ଅନ୍ତର ଲୋହା ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ
ଶ୍ଵେତ ମିଳାଯି ଲୁହ । ହୃଦ- ବା ପ୍ରେତ- ରାତ୍ର କେଉଁବୋବ ଆଜ୍ଞା-
ଅର୍ମାୟ ହୃଦ- ପ୍ରେତର ଶ୍ଵେତି- କମ ନାମକେ ଶୁଣି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କବା
ଏସ । କିନ୍ତୁ ହୃଦ- ପ୍ରେତର ଚାଲୁ- ଚାଲନ ଧ୍ୱାଜାବିକ- ଜୀବିତ- ଶ୍ଵେତର
ପ୍ରେତ ; ଯାକ- ଯନ୍ତ୍ରିକେ-
ଦେଖି ନାହାଁଁ , କେବଳ-
ଅନୁଭାନହେ କବିତ ପାବି ।



ଉଲ୍ଲେଖନ୍ୟୋଗ୍ୟ ଯେ ହୃଦ ଆଖ
ଶ୍ଵେତ ଶ୍ଵେତ ରୁଟୋ ପୁଷ୍ପରାତକ
ଶବ ନାବିରାତକ ଶ୍ଵେତ ରୁଟୋ
ରାତି ହୃଦୁନୀ ଆଖ ପ୍ରେତନୀ
ଅବଶ୍ୟ , କିଛୁମାନ ହୃଦ-
ପ୍ରେତ- ଯିକେନେ ଆକୃତି
ଧୀରନ- କବିତ ପାବେ । ଲୋକ-
ବିଜ୍ଞାନଶତ୍ରୁ- ଏହି ଅନୁଭ୍ୟ
ଶତିବୋବେ ଆର୍ଦ୍ଦାର୍ଦ୍ଦାର୍ଦ୍ଦ
ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଧର , ରାତି ମହ,
ଅବାଦାରୀ, ନିର୍ଜନ ଅକ୍ଷଳ,
ପୁନ୍ଦୁବୀ- ବିଲୁ ଜ୍ୟାନିତ-
ମିଳାଯି ଲୁହ । ଅଧିନୀଯା ଲୋକ-ଶା-ଫୁତି- ବିଦିନ ଧୀରନ- ହୃଦ
ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପ୍ରଚାଳନ ହୈ ଆହିଛେ । ମେଇବୋବେ ଧାରା କେଇଟାମାନ
ଉଲ୍ଲେଖନ୍ୟୋଗ୍ୟ ହୃଦ- ପ୍ରେତର ବିବୁଦ୍ଧିବ ଲୁଗତେ- ଦ୍ୱୟ- ଦ୍ୱୀପ କିଛୁ-

ଶୋବାନିକ ସ୍ୟାମ୍ୟ ଆଖି ପାଇଁ —

- ଦେଉ : ଏହି ବିଧି ହୃଦେ ପରିଶ୍ରମ, ମୁଖ୍ୟୀ, ବିଲ, ନାହିଁ ଆଦିହିନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟ କରୁଥିଲେ । ଏହି ହୃଦେ କେତ୍ତିଯାବା କୋଣେ ଘାନୁରୁକ ପାଇଁ ପାନୀପି ତଳାଟେ ନି ଘାନୁରୁ ଜଗାକିକ ଘାବି ଫେଲାଇ ବୁଲି ବିଷ୍ଣୁମୁଖ କବା ହୁଏ ।
- ବାଁକ : ଏହି ଅପରେବତୀବିଧି ଆଧାବନତେ ଟୈ, ମାଲୁ, ମୁଖ୍ୟୀ, ବିଲ ଆଦିହିନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟ ପାଇଁ ଘାକୁଥିଲେ । ଇହିହିନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟ ଗାଟେ ଦେଖିବା ନାହାଯି ଘାନୁରୁ-ଚିଲିଙ୍ଗିଲୁକେ ଅନୁଭାବ କରିଯ ଘାବି । ଇହି ପାନୀପି ଓପବାହୁ ଦ୍ୱାବି ଫୁଲେ । ଏହି ବିଧି ହୃଦେ ଆଧାବନତେ ଘାନୁରୁ କବି ଜାଲେ ଥାଏ । ଚିହ୍ନଟୁ ସାନ୍ତ୍ଵନିଧ୍ୟବଦ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବା ଶୋବା ଘାନୁରୁ ନାହିଁ ଘାନୁରୁମୁଖୀଧ୍ୟାଇ ବାନି ମୋରା ଘାନୁରୁ ଛୁବି କବି ମୂଢି ବୁଲି ଅନ୍ତିମାତ୍ର ଆଜେ ।
- ପକ୍ଷରା : ଏହି ବିଧି ହୃଦେ ଘାନୁରୁକ ଚିନାକି ବାଟ ପାହବାଇଁ ଦି ଅଚିନାକି ଠାଇଲେ ଲୈ ଯାଏ ବୁଲି ବିଷ୍ଣୁମୁଖ ଆଜେ । କେତ୍ତିଯାବା ଆକୋ ଏକେଟା ବାଟିହେ ବାବେ ବାବେ ଦ୍ୱାବାଇଁ ମାକୋ । ଅକଳୁଶ୍ୱରେ ଯାଏ କବା ଘାନୁରୁକ ପକ୍ଷରାଇ ଅଚିନାକି ଠାଇଲେ ନି ହେବା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ କରୁଥିଲୁ ଅଭିନୀଧ୍ୟ ମନ୍ଦାତ୍ମା ବିଷ୍ଣୁମୁଖ ଆଜେ ।
- ମେହିନେ : ଏହି ବିଧି ହୃଦେ ପକ୍ଷର ଗାହ ଲୁହେ ବୁଲି ବିଷ୍ଣୁମୁଖ କବା ହୁଏ । ଜାଇଁ ଅଗିଲେ ଫେହିରେ ପିଠା ଚାତି ଶୋଯାଲିକ ମେହିନେ ପବା ପଞ୍ଚା କବିଯିଲେ ଶେର୍ ଦିନ୍ଦିଆ ହୁଏ ।
- ମିଶ୍ରାଚ : ମାଠୁରାବ ଶୈଶ୍ଵରାଚ ଶକ୍ତି ଶକ୍ତି ଦୈତ୍ୟ ହେବୁ । ଏହି ଅପରେବତୀ ଆଧାବନତେ ଶୈଶ୍ଵରକନି ଶାବିତ ମାକୋ ହେବା ଏକ ବନ୍ଦ ମିଶ୍ରାଚ ହାନର । ହେବା ଏତେ ହର୍ଷ ଆମ୍ବା ଯା ତାତି ଆକୁତିକ ହାତା ଯିଟେ ପ୍ରାଣ୍ୟ କୁ-ଆଜିଆଧିବ ଶୈଶ୍ଵର ଜଡ଼ିନ୍ତି ।
- ଯମିନୀ : ହେ ଅଭିନୀଧ୍ୟ ଲୋକକମାତ୍ର ଏକ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖନ୍ୟୋଗ୍ୟ ହୁଏ । ବିଷ୍ଣୁମୁଖ କବା ହୁଏ ଯେ ଏଗବାକୀ ନାବିରେ ନିର୍ମାଣ ଅବ୍ଦି ଉଚ୍ଛାବ ଶୈଶ୍ଵର ଘାନୁରୁଲେ ଯମିନୀ କରି ଲାଗି । କୋରା ହୁଏ ଯେ ଡେଉଲୋକେ ଏଗବାକୀ ଗର୍ଭଶିଳୀତ ଜନାନ ଛୁବି କବିଯିଲେ ଆହେ ।
- ଶ୍ରୀକାର ପାଲ : ହେହିନ୍ତା ଆଧାବନତେ ଅକଳୁଶ୍ୱରେ ନାମାକୋ, ବନ୍ଦାଯି, ଅନୁରୀଧ୍ୟାଜାବେ ମାକୋ । ହେହିନ୍ତା ହେଉ ଘାନୁରୁ ଓର୍ମ୍ବା, କାଲ୍ପା ସବ୍ୟବ ହୁଏ । ୧୯-୨୦ ଟା ମାତ୍ରାବଜ୍ରା ଆବେ ମାକୋ । ଲୋକବିଷ୍ଣୁମୁଖ

କୁଟେ ରୁହଁତି ବାତି ଶାତ୍ରାତି ଈମାଲୁତେ ଲବା କିମଳିଲେ ଦୌତି
ହୁଏ ।

• ଗୋବିଧିକ : ଐ ଅଚାନ୍ତିକ ଲୋକକମାତ୍ର ଏକ ଅନ୍ୟତର
କମାକବ କିମାଲିନ୍ତିମୂଳକ ହୁଏ । ଏହି ହୃଦୟ ମାତ୍ର ଆଗ ଆଶ
ଜନ୍ମସବ ଆଏ ପିଛ ଆଶୀ ଗୋବାବ ହୁଏ । ନାହିଁ ଯାଏ,
ପୁଣ୍ୟବୀ- ଆଏ କଳାଶୀଯ ଅନ୍ତଲୁହେ ଏହି ହୃଦୟକ ବାତିର ଶର୍ମତ
ଦୁଷ୍ଟା ଯାଏ ।

• ବୁଢ଼ା - ଶାତ୍ରାତି : ବୁଢ଼ା - ଶାତ୍ରାତି ଜନ୍ମାନ୍ତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ହୁଏ-
ମାକେ । ଶେଷେ କୁଠାର ଶୁଣିବି, ମାତ୍ର ଉନ୍ନିଧି କାମୋଦି
ଆଏ ତୀରୁଷ ଗଲିଲେ ଓଳମି ଲବା ସମ୍ମାନ ହୁଏ ବ୍ୟବିଧାନ କବେ ।
ଶେଷେହେ ଶେଷେକ ଶାତ୍ରାତି ଶୁଣି ଚମ୍ପୋରିନ କବା ଯାଏ । ଶେଷେ
ଆକୁତିତି ଓର୍ମ-ମାନ୍ ଆଏ ହାତେ - ପୁଷ୍ଟ ମୁଖ୍ୟମ ପୁଷ୍ଟ ଆଏ
ଅଚାନ୍ତିକ ଲୋକମନ୍ତାତର ଏକଟେ ଅନ୍ତରେବାତାତକେ ବୁଢ଼ା ଶାତ୍ରାତିକ
ଶାନ୍ତିରେ ଯେହିକେ ହୁଏ । ବୁଢ଼ା - ଶାତ୍ରାତି ଜାତ ଗର୍ଜ - ନାହିଁ
ଅଚାନ୍ତିକ ମନ୍ତାତ ନାମପତତ ବାବ କବେ ଶୁଣି ବିଶ୍ଵାସ କବା
ହୁଏ । ବାତି ୨'ଲେ ଶେଷେଲୋକେ ସମ୍ମାନ ପିଟିହି - ଉଚ୍ଚି-
ଗୁରୁତି ଅହଲ ଦିଯେ ଶୁଣି କୋରା ହୁଏ ।

• ବସନ୍ତଚିଲା : ସମ୍ମାନ କାଳର ବାବିଧାର ଆଗଜାନନୀ - ଦିବାଏ-
ହେ ମୋରା - ଶୁଣିବା ସବସୁରକ ଅଚାନ୍ତିକ ଲୋକ ଶାକୁତିତି-
ବସନ୍ତଚିଲା ନାମର ଦେବୀ - ଶୁଣି ଜ୍ରା - ହୁଏ । କୋରା ହୁଏ ସମ୍ମାନ
ଆଗେ - ଆଗେ - ବସନ୍ତଚିଲା ମାକବ ଘସିଲେ ଯାଏ ଆଏ ହୋଇଥେ-
ଗର୍ଜ - ଗର୍ଜନି, ହିଲ - ହିଲ ଆହି ମୈ ଯାଏ ।

ଉଲ୍ଲବ୍ଧୋତ୍ତ ଅକଳୋ ଅବଦ୍ୱୟତା, ହୃଦ୍ୟ-ପ୍ରେତ ସହିତେ ଅନ୍ତିମ
ଶୀଘ୍ର ଲୋକ-ଚାଙ୍ଗୁତିତ ଆନ ସହଗୋ ଶକ୍ତିର ଆଖ୍ୟାନ ଆଛେ
ଯେନେ-ବିବା, ଶ୍ରେଣୀଲ୍, କାଲିକା, ବେଳୀ, ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ଆତ୍ମ ଭାବିଚ
ଇହାଦି । ଇହାରେ 'ଭାବିଚ' ଏବିଧି ଇଚ୍ଛାକୁ ସମ୍ମିଳିତ ଅବଦ୍ୱୟତା ବୁଲି
ମାନୁହର ମାଜତ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଆଛେ । ହୃଦ୍ୟ-ପ୍ରେତ, ଦୟ-ଦୟୀ ଆତ୍ମ
ଅବଦ୍ୱୟତା ଏହି ଅକଳୋରେ ଓଷଧତ ମକା ବିଜ୍ଞାନେ ଆନାଵ ଅବଦ୍ୱୟ
ଲୋକ-ଚାଙ୍ଗୁତିର ଶ୍ରେଣୀମନଙ୍କ ୪୨କୀ କବି ବାନ୍ଧିଛେ ସହିତ ଇହାର
କିଛୁମାନ ଧ୍ୟାନମାନଙ୍କ ଦିଶେ ନମକା ନର୍ମନ । ଏହି ଲୋକ-ଚାଙ୍ଗୁତିର
ଫଳପ୍ରକାଶରେ ଆନାଵ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବ କିଛୁ ଅନ୍ତବିଜ୍ଞାନେ ଦେଖା ଦିଯେ ।
କିନ୍ତୁ ଆମି ଏହି ଅକଳୋ ଅନ୍ତବିଜ୍ଞାନକ ପିଛ ତେଣ୍ଟାଟି ଆନାଵ
ଚାଙ୍ଗୁତିର ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ ମକା ପୌଷ୍ଟିକ ଲୋକଙ୍କମା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବ ଧରି
ବାନ୍ଧି ଆଗ୍ରାହି ଯୋଗାଟୋ ଆନାଵ କରୁଥା । ବିଭିନ୍ନ କୋଣାଲେଖେ
ଲୋକ କମାତ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖିତ ଅନ୍ତବିଜ୍ଞାନକ ଆମି ନାଶୀଯ ଲାଗିର
ଆତ୍ମ ନିଃବାଦ ଲୋକ-ଚାଙ୍ଗୁତିର ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ ମକା ଅବଦ୍ୱୟତା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବ
ଏହି ହୃଦ୍ୟ-ପ୍ରେତ ଅକଳୁଷ କାହିଁନୀ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବ ଧରି ବାନ୍ଧି ଧିନାମକ
ଦିଶାର ପ୍ରଭାବ ସଟାବ ଲାଗିବ ଯାହେ, ହବିଧ୍ୟତ ପ୍ରତିକଳାଟୁ ଏହି-
ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବର ଉପରେ ଚକ୍ରରେ ବା ଅନ୍ତବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଚକ୍ରରେ ନାଚାଇ ଏକ
ସୁବ୍ରତୀକର ଆମ୍ବା ହିଚାନେ ପ୍ରଥମ କରୁବେ ।

ନାରୀ ଆଶ୍ରମ

ଦୁନୀପ୍ରି ଟେଲିଭିନ୍
ଅମ୍ବମ ଫାନ୍ଡ୍ଯୂଟିଂ

ନାରୀ, ନାରୀକ ଲୈ- ଯାନୁହେ କତ କି ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ତାଙ୍କ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ !
କିନ୍ତୁ ଅକୁତାର୍ଥତ ନାରୀର ଅଂଜା- ଅଜ୍ଞାଦେ ଦୃଢ଼ି ଧୀର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପାରେ
ଜାନେ ? ନାରୀ - ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଅଂଶର ହୁଲା ! ନାରୀ ଅବିଦ୍ଵନେ
ଜାନେ ଅଂଶର କଳମନା କରିବ ପାରି ? ନୋରାଦି, ନାରୀ କାନ୍ତିର
କୋନୋ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା ନାହିଁ, ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଏହି ଲୃଖିରୌଡ଼େ ନାରୀର ଅଂଜା ତାଙ୍କ
ଅର୍ଥ ବେମେଖ ହେ ଲାଗେ, ଏହି ଚରମ ଅବସ୍ଥାତ ନାରୀ ଡେଲାଇତ
ହ'ବ ଲଗା ହୁଏ, କିମ୍ବା ଏମେହୁରା ? ନାରୀ ଦୁଲି କ'ଲେ 'ହୋ'
ମଦୁଟୋକୋ ଦୁର୍ଗା, ତେତିଯାଓ ବିଷ୍ଣୁ ଲିଙ୍ଗାଚର ଦିନେ ଏକମ ପୁରୁଷ
ମନତ ଅଗସାଫୀ ନାରୀକ ଲୈ- କାମନା ବାଜନା ଜାନେ ? ତେତିଯା
ଜେହେ ଯାନୁହେ ଆଁତ ଲୁକାରେ ଥକାଇ ଥକା ଲିଙ୍ଗାଚର ମନତ ଅକଳମାନୋ
ମାକର ଅତିଛବିଶିଖ ଅତିଫଳିତ କରସ ନେ ? ଯାତ୍ର କିମ୍ବା
ହାବି ଯାଏ ବେଳି ? ନାରୀ, ଯାତ୍ର କେତିଯାଓ ହାବି ନାଯାଏ, ଲିଙ୍ଗାଚ-
ରୋବ କ୍ରମାଧ୍ୟ ଲିଙ୍ଗାଚ ହେଯେଇ ଜନ୍ମ ଲବ, ରୈଧାତ ନାରୀ ବା ଯାତ୍ରକୁ
ଓଲ୍ଲକ୍ଷତ ଅନ୍ଧ ଉତ୍ସାହିତ କରସ ।



ନାରୀ ବା ମାତ୍ର ଏମବାକୀ ଅଜଳ ପୁରୁଷର ବିଲେ ଅର୍ଥାନ୍ତ
ନହୁଁ, ଏହି ପୃଥିବୀରେ ଅକବୋ ଯାନୁହ, ଯାନୁହେ ଯାନୁହର ଅଧିଶନେ
ଜୀବାନୀ ଥାକିବ ଲୋଭାବେ, ପୁରୁଷ ବିଲେ ନାରୀ ଆର୍ଦ୍ଦରୋ, ନାରୀ
ବିଲେ ପୁରୁଷ ଆର୍ଦ୍ଦରୋ, ତେଣେ କିମ୍ ଏକମ ଯାନୁହଙ୍କଳୀ ଲିମାଚେ
ପୁରୁଷ ଡାତିଟୋକ କଳିକିତ କରେ ? କିମ୍ ନାରୀକ ଆର୍ଦ୍ଦରୋ ବଳେ
ଅମାର୍ତ୍ତ ଚୋରା ଯାୟ ? କେବଳ ନାରୀଯେହ ଅମାର୍ତ୍ତ ସାମ କରେ,
ପୁରୁଷ, ନାରୀ, ତଥା ଅମାର୍ତ୍ତ ଉଥିଲେ ସାମ କରେ, ତେବେଷ୍ଟିଲାତ
ନାରୀର ଓପରି ଲିମାଚଙ୍ଗେ କବା ଅବ୍ୟକ୍ତ ଡାଷାଈନ ଅତ୍ୟାଚାରର
ଅଚିକ ନ୍ୟାୟ କିମ୍ ନାଲାୟ ? କିମ୍ ଅର୍ଥମୋଡ଼ର ସମରତ୍ତ୍ଵ ହେ
ନ୍ୟାୟ ଅବହେଲାତ ପରିବାର ହୁଁ ? କ'ତ ଗ'ଲ ଯାନ୍ତୀଯତା, କ'ତ
ଗ'ଲ ଅଧିନ ଅସ୍ତ୍ର ଅମାର୍ତ୍ତ ?

ଯାନୁହ ...

ଯାନୁହ କହୁଟୋର ଅର୍ଥ ଚାବଲେ ଗ'ଲେ ଥର୍ତ୍ତ ସହିତ !
କିନ୍ତୁ ଆଭିଷ ଅମାର୍ତ୍ତ ଯାନୁହ କହୁଟୋର ଅର୍ଥ ସୌରିତ,
ଯାନୁହ ବୁଲି କ'ଲେ ଅକଳ ନାରୀ ଡାତିଟୋକ କୁରୁଭାୟ,
ଯାନୁହ ବୁଲି କ'ଲେ ଅକମ ପୁରୁଷ ଡାତିଟୋକୋ କୁରୁଭାୟ !
ଯାନୁହ ବୁଲି କ'ଲେ ତେତେ, ଯାନୁହ ଥକା ଅକଳେ ପୁରୁଷ - ନାରୀକେ
ବୁଭାୟ !

କିନ୍ତୁ ଆଭିଷ ଅମାର୍ତ୍ତ ଯାନୁହର ପରିଚିଯ ହେବେଲେ ଧିର୍ବନ୍ଦକାବୀ
ଅର୍ଥ ଧିର୍ବନ୍ଦା !

ଯାନୁହର କାହାତ ପରିଚିତ ହ'ଥିଲେ କୋନୋ ବିଶେଷ ଦୂରତା
ବା ଆଭିଷ ଅଯୋଜନ ରହ୍ୟ,

ଅଯୋଜନ କେବଳ ନିତି ବିବେଳବ ବିବେଚନା ତାକୁ ଜାଗାନ୍ତରମ
ନୈତିକତା

କିନ୍ତୁ ଆଭିଷ ଅମାର୍ତ୍ତ ଯାନୁହେ ବିବେଚନା ଶେଷରାବଲେ ଦୈତ୍ୟ,

◆ ପ୍ରସଂଗ ◆

ଅମାମ ମାନୁହେ ନିଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ମେଳାରେ ପୁରୁଷ ଭାଲିଟୋଫ
ଦାଖି କବି ନାବୀକ ମେଲବା ସଞ୍ଚ କବି ଲେଖାଇଛେ !
ନାବୀ କି ! ଅତୁଳଟିକେ ଡଙ୍ଗ ମୋହା କଲା ମିଶ୍ର ଓଡ଼ିଓ
ଆବି ନାଥାୟ ।

ମାନୁହ ଇମାନ ନିଷ୍ଠାଙ୍ଗୁତ ପାରିନତ ଟେଛେଟେ ।

ଆଜିଏ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମ ପୁରୁଷର ପରିଚୟ
ଧର୍ମବକାରୀ,
ଆକ ନାବୀର ପରିଚୟ ଧର୍ମିତା ହୈ ସ'ବ ନେକି ?



Kaziranga National Park:

Paradise of Rhinoceros

—Dipsikha
Rajkhowa
1st Semester



Kaziranga National Park, a name known worldwide for its success in the history of conservation of one-horned Indian Rhinoceros. It is located in the Northeastern state of Assam, India. Kaziranga National Park is a globally renowned protected area and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is known for its exceptional biodiversity and conservation efforts.

Kaziranga National Park is situated in the Golaghat, Nagaon and Sonitpur district of Assam. It spans an area of approximately 430 square kilometers. Kaziranga is home to the largest population of species in the world. Here are some fascinating facts about

{ the Indian Rhinoceros - }

- The Indian Rhino, also known as the greater one-horned rhino is the largest of the rhino species found in Asia, these rhinos are primarily found in grasslands, swamps, and forested areas.
- Indian rhinos can weigh up to 2,700 kg and can grow upto 2 meters tall at the shoulder. It has a single horn, which can grow up to 25 inches long and is made of Keratin, the same substance as in our hair and nails.
- They have a lifespan of around 40-50 years in the wild. It has a prehensile upper lip that allows it to grasp and pull vegetation. This is the unique feature of Indian rhino that sets it apart from other rhino species. Indian rhinos have poor eyesight but an excellent sense of smell and hearing.
- The Indian rhino was once on the brink of extinction, with only a few dozen individuals left in the early 1900's. Thanks to conservation efforts, their numbers have increased and they are now classified as a vulnerable species by the IUCN. The Indian rhino is truly an amazing animal, and we must continue to work towards protecting and preserving them.

The park also hosts other mammals such as the Royal Bengal Tiger, Asian elephant, wild water buffalo, swamp deer, hog deer and wild boar.

It is a significant birding area, with over 480 species of birds record including the Bengal florican, great Indian hornbill and numerous waterfowl species. The park showcases diverse vegetation types, including alluvial grasslands, tropical moist mixed deciduous forests and semi evergreen forests. The dominant vegetation is tall elephant grass, which provides an ideal habitat for the Rhinoceros and others.

Kaziranga national park has been at the forefront of successful wildlife conservation efforts. The park is actively managed and protected by the Assam Forest Department and various conservation organisations. Strict anti-poaching measures and habitat management strategies have contributed to the recovery and growth of the India Rhinoceros population.

Kaziranga national park offers various activities for visitors to explore and appreciate its natural beauty, including Jeep Safaris, elephant safaris, and birdwatching tours. The park provides an opportunity to witness rare and iconic wildlife in their natural habitats.

Kaziranga national park faces some challenges such as the habitat loss, human-wildlife conflicts and the illegal wildlife trade. Flooding caused by the Brahmaputra river during the monsoon season poses a significant threat to the park's wildlife. In a major flood that hit Kaziranga,



in 2017, over 350 animals including 24 Rhinos died due to drowning and colliding with moving vehicles on the highway. It was succeeded by 17 rhino casualties in 2019, 10 in 2020, 8 in 2021 etc due to floods.

During floods in Kaziranga National park, the government should take action like -

- Habitat protection : Take measures to prevent further damage to the park's ecosystem and wildlife habitats.
- Animal welfare : Provide food, shelter and medical care to stranded or displaced animals .
- Wildlife Rehabilitation centres : Establish temporary centres to care for injured or displaced animals.

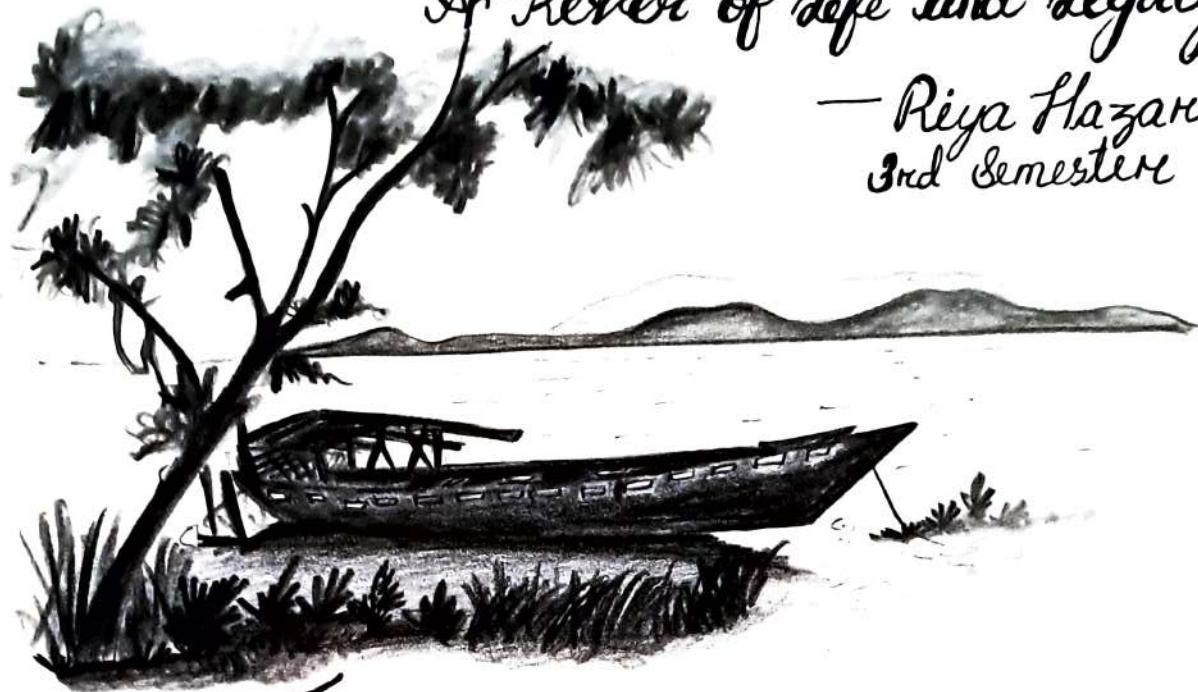
The kaziranga national park is recognized as an important conservation area globally due to its exceptional biodiversity and conservation achievements. It plays a vital role in preserving the critically endangered Indian Rhinoceros and supports numerous other endangered and vulnerable species .

Kaziranga National park stands as a remarkable testament to the conservation undertaken to protect and preserve Indians unique natural heritage. It serves as a symbol of hope for the conservation of endangered species and showcases the importance maintaining ecological balance .

The Mighty Brahmaputra :-

A River of Life and Legacy.

— Riya Hazarika
3rd Semester



The Brahmaputra River, one of the mightiest rivers in the world, courses through the heart of South Asia, enriching the lands and cultures it encounters. Originating from the glacial ice of the Angsi Glacier in the Tibetan Himalayas, this formidable river travels over 2,900 kilometers through China, India and Bangladesh before merging with the Bay of Bengal. Known by various names across regions - Tsangpo in Tibet, Siang in Arunachal Pradesh and Jamuna in Bangladesh - the Brahmaputra is a vital lifeline for millions of people, playing a crucial role in their economic, cultural, and ecological well-being.

Geographical Journey : The Brahmaputra's journey begins at an elevation of 5,150 meters in the Tibetan Himalayas, where it is known as the Yarlung Tsangpo. Flowing eastwards, it carves its way through the deep gorges of the Himalayas, creating one of the world's deepest canyons. As it enters the

Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh, it is rechristened as the Siang, before becoming the Brahmaputra in the plains of Assam.

As in the song "Bisirna Paone", Dr Biju-Ben Hazarika asks "Burha Luit buna Kio?", the Brahmaputra is not just any other river, it is an emotion that the Assamese swear by - - -

In Assam, the Brahmaputra broadens and slows, meandering through lush landscapes, nourishing the fertile plains, and supporting a rich biodiversity. The river's width, which can stretch up to 20 kms during the monsoon season, is a testament to its grandeur. Upon reaching Bangladesh it is known as the Jamuna, eventually merging with the Ganges to form the vast Ganges-Brahmaputra Delta, one of the most fertile regions on Earth.

Economic Significance : The Brahmaputra is an economic powerhouse for the regions where it transverses. Its waters irrigate vast tracts of agricultural land, supporting crops like rice, tea and jute. The river's fertile floodplains are among the most productive agricultural zones in the world, ensuring food security for millions.

Fishing is another vital industry sustained by the Brahmaputra. Its waters teem with a variety of fish species, providing livelihoods to countless

communities. The river is also a critical transportation artery, facilitating trade and connectivity in otherwise inaccessible areas. Plans to develop the river as a major inland waterway further highlights its economic importance.

Cultural And Religious Importance : The Brahmaputra is not simply a geographical feature but also a cultural and spiritual mainstay for the communities of Assam and northeastern India. This river is honored by means of tales from community folklore, festivals and rituals that manifest the spiritual nature of this land. Ceremonies marking seasons like Magh Bihu are conducted along its length with entire families congregating at selected spots on its banks where they engage in traditional practices that go back many generations. The significance of this river can also be shown by countless number of temples strategically located along its course, attracting ever ardent tourists, pilgrims making it a destination. Bringing out uniqueness in them related to their culture against each other.

Challenges and Conservation : Despite its benefits, this river poses challenges, particularly during the monsoon season when it swells and causes devastating floods. These floods can lead to loss of lives, displacement of communities, and damage to infrastructure and crops. Effective

{ flood management strategies, including early warning systems, construction of embankments, and adoption of resilient agricultural practices, are essential to mitigate these impacts. Collaborative efforts between governments, local communities and international organizations are crucial to enhancing the region's resilience to floods and ensuring sustainable development along the Brahmaputra basin.

Conclusion : The Brahmaputra River stands as a testament to nature's bounty and resilience, shaping the landscape, culture and economy of Assam and Northeast India. From its origins in the Himalayas, to its journey through the plains; the river continues to nurture and sustain life in the region. While facing challenges such as floods and environmental degradation, the Brahmaputra remains a symbol of hope and opportunity for the people who depend on its waters. By embracing sustainable practices and fostering collaboration, Assam and Northeast India can ensure that the Brahmaputra continues to flow as a source of life and prosperity for generations to come.





Charaideo

- Nestha Saikia
1st Semester

Charaideo or che-Rai-Doi is a historic town situated in charaideo district, Assam, India. Charaideo was established by the first Ahom king Chao-Lung Siu-Ka-Pha in the year 1253 CE. as the first capital of the Ahom kingdom. Even though the capital was shifted to different cities over the course of 600 years of Ahom rule, Charaideo remained the symbolic centre of Ahom power in Assam. It is now famous for its vast collection of maidams (tumuli) which are the burial mounds of the ruling Ahom Kings and members of the Ahom royalty. It is located about 30 km from Sivasagar town in charaideo district.

Charaideo Maidam often referred to as the "Pyramids of Assam" is home to over 90 royal burial mounds. These mounds are not just burial sites but

are integral to the culture, left behind a legacy that includes unique burial practices, architectural marvels and a rich tradition of craftsmanship. These ancient burial mounds were constructed for the Ahom kings and nobles during their reign from the 13th to the 18th century. The mounds which resemble grassy hillocks, are considered sacred by the Ahom community. Each maidam marks the resting place of an Ahom ruler or dignitary and is believed to keep safe their remains along with valuable artifacts and treasures. This unique burial practice involved interring the deceased & remains in an underground chamber with the above ground mound serving as a memorial and a symbol of respect. The Maidams are deeply rooted in Assamese identity and history, showcasing the region's rich heritage.

Charaideo Maidam has been nominated to become North East India's first UNESCO World Heritage site in the culture category. Prime Minister Modi chose the maidams of the Tai community from among 52 sites across India for this prestigious nomination. The proposal was disclosed by Assam Chief Minister Mr. Himanta Biswa Sarma. The nomination is particularly significant as it coincides with the 400th birth anniversary of the legendary Ahom general Lachit Borphukan. This nomination reflects the Assam government's commitment to preserving and highlighting the state's rich cultural heritage. This nomination of Charaideo maidam for the UNESCO world Heritage status underscores the historical significance and cultural richness of the site, aiming to bring global recognition to this unique aspect of Assamese heritage. At the 46th session of the World Heritage Committee, which was held in

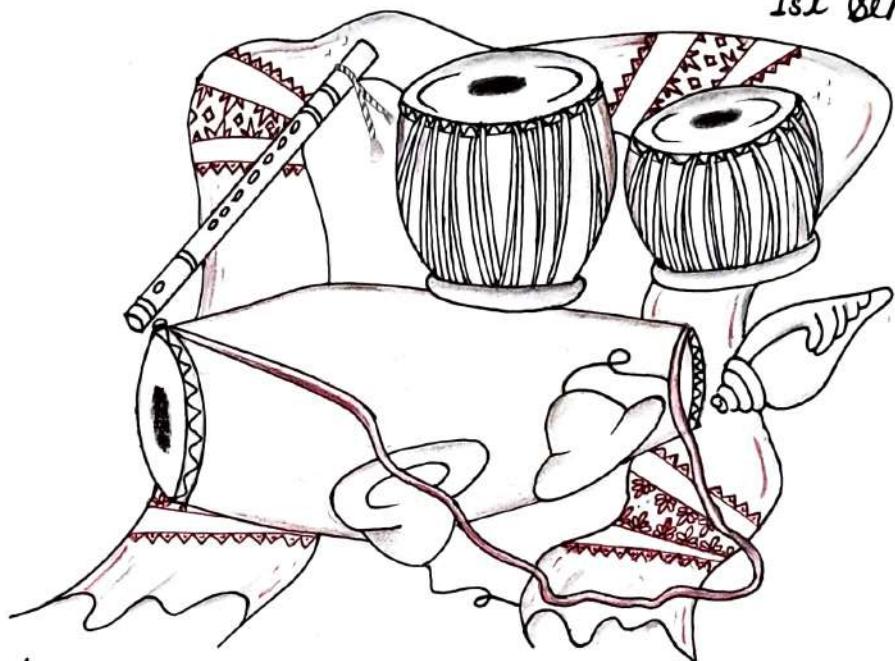
Delhi from July 21-31, the Indian government had proposed 52 sites to be included in the list. Charaideo Maidam became the first cultural site to be included from north east and the 43rd world Heritage site.

It is a matter of immense joy and pride for Assam. The Charaideo Maidam showcase the glorious Ahom culture, which reflects the utmost respect for the ancestors. I hope more people will learn about the great Ahom rule and culture.



Whispers of Vanishing Traditional Melodies: A Lament for Assam's Fading Folk Culture Richness

— Sneha Gogoi
1st Sem.



In the primordial valleys where the Brahmaputra River meanders, lies, the richness of traditional folk music, woven with delicate threads of love. From eternity, their melodies have been an integral part of the region's cultural embroidery, weaving tales of mythology, love, morality and nature. The legacy dates back to the Mahabharata era (around 400 BCE), with influences from the Bhakti movement (15-16th century) and the region's unique cultural heritage. The folk music tradition in Assam has been alive for over 2,500 years, with its roots in ancient rituals and festivals.

However, the relentless tide of modernity threatens to wash away these precious musical memories.

tems these timeless tradition, leaving their future uncertain. As globalization and technological advancements sweep in, some folk music is preserved while others adapt to the changing times. Yet, some have succumbed to the ravages of time, lost in the pages of golden history of Assam. The Kamrupi Lokgeet and Goalpara Lokgeet from the Kamrup and Goalpara regions are vanishing into obscurity, their melodies and lyrics forgotten in the waves of time.

Bihu songs, once the finest expression of Assamese culture, now struggle to maintain their authenticity amidst modern influences. The dhol, pepa, khol and jhaka, gogma etc. Once the lifeblood of folk music are slowly replaced by advance electronic instruments and synthesized beats. The Shepherd folk music too have vanished with the flow of time as their oral traditions lost. In the 19th century CE, British colonization introduced western music. The 20th century CE saw a resurgence of modern Assamese music, led by visionaries like Jyoti Parashad Agarwala (1903-1951) and Bhupen Hazarika (1926-2011). Despite this revival, the folk music traditions continue to face challenges.

In conclusion, the folk music of Assam stands at the crossroad, torn between modernity and tradition. We must balance this delicate tie to recognize the essence of our cultural heritage before we lose the very thread of our identity. Let us cherish and preserve our cultural pride, our folk music, together. We must ensure that this timeless tradition continues.

{ to thrive and inspire future generations." }



শ্রেষ্ঠপাদকঃ

শাইকীয়া : দুর্জিতে বক্তৃতা, অসম এবং বিদ্যালয়কে
যামগ্রে-ডিবিছোঁ আৰু !

বক্তৃতা : কিৱ ?

শাইকীয়া : CAA কাৰ্যকৰী কৰিব চৰকাৰে কচমতামোড়ৰ
বাজনীতি কৰি যিহে আলহী মাতিতে, ভাৰ্তাৰ
শুঙ্গৰা কৰিবলৈ গে-ঘৰৰ লেটিলেকে দিব
লাখিব ধেন পাইছোঁ ,

বক্তৃতা : হঘহে দিয়ক, টিকিট কাটিলে ক'ব, মঢ়ো-
আগোনামোড়ৰ লগতে প্ৰবাৰী হ'ম ।

Assam Underwater!

— Saranya P.
Hazardka
3rd Semester

The floods in Assam are a recurring natural disaster that affects the northeastern Indian state every year, primarily during the monsoon season. As of 2024 more than 12.33 lakh people are reeling under the deluge across 23 districts resulting in great loss of infrastructure, lives of people. Although the government has taken many precautionary measures during these times, a solution remains elusive.

To thoroughly explore the issue, we must grasp the fact that flood is a natural process and plays a significant role in shaping landscapes and ecosystems in Assam. The state's location, topography, numerous river Tributary network along with the majestic Brahmaputra, in its grandeur, plays a pivotal role in the rhythm of seasonal floods, shaping the landscape and life around it.

But the challenge arises when these natural rhythms of the Brahmaputra transform into devastating floods, unleashing their overwhelming power upon land. These disruptions often stem from uneven human activities that interferes with natural balance, exacerbating the Brahmaputra's seasonal floods into catastrophic events.

Addressing this issue requires a harmonious
(16)

{ blend of thoughtful planning and sustainable practices, ensuring human activities align with nature's rhythms to transform the challenge into a manageable annual phenomenon. Here are some of the key solutions to tackle this issue. Professor Deelal Chandra Goswami of Guwahati University advocates for a basin-wide approach, emphasizing that a comprehensive strategy across the entire river basin is essential for effectively managing that is we can't wake up once the floods are here, we need disaster management to stop the floods. Simultaneously, it is crucial for the countries through which Brahmaputra flows to collaborate on water management decisions, forging a united front to address and mitigate the challenges arising from the river's erratic flow.

Investing in an Integrated Basin Management System, where river flow can be controlled using dams and sediments, improving the Brahmaputra's resilience against flood surges.

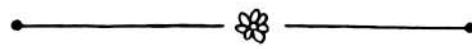
Netherland's case study → "Room for the River" project is an innovative flood management approach designed to create space for rivers to naturally manage floodwater. This concept involves

(i) Relocating embankments further away from the river i.e., river was given larger area to flow.

{ (ii) Another thing in the process is further lowering the level of flood plains, this }

provided more height to river to flow.

- (iii) The river beds were dug up to further lowering them, so that river gets more space to flow and all obstacles in the way of the river were removed.



The Beauty of Differences :-

Why Acceptance Matters



- Tasnim
 Begum
 3rd Semester

In this era of judgements and criticism we tend to forget ourselves, our inner beauty and soul. The worldly desires kept us away from reality. We keep on trying to be perfectionist in every field but forget that not every being is capable of doing everything. We are not perfect, we have flaws and imperfections. One might not be able to please each and everyone out there. We humans are believed to be scattered on this earth in different direction, into different races irrespective of place, caste, creed or religion. Death is the universal truth of everyone born on this planet "Earth". So differentiating anyone on the basis of their colour, race and appearance is unjust. A true mankind is who is pure from the deep within.

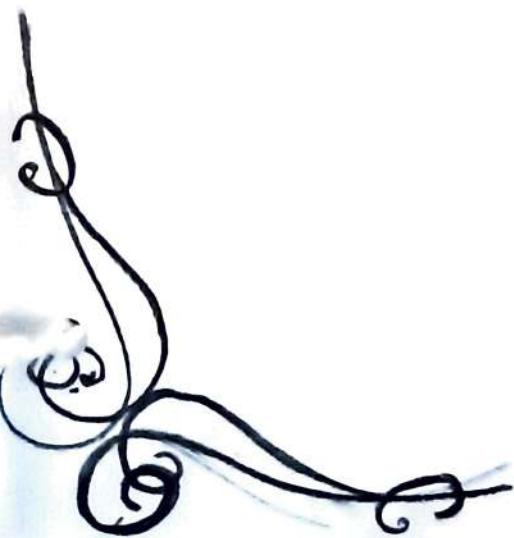
"Some great philosopher like Sri Aurobindo said - "Unity in diversity is the highest form of harmony." And Mahatma Grandhi said - "I believe in the oneness of all humanity and that we are all equal in the eyes of God."

Everyone must embrace the way they are or the way they look, they should accept themselves wholeheartedly. In today's world, we are more often backbiter, speaking in the absence of someone not knowing how it impacts not only on that particular person associated but also, its harms our inner positivity. Things might not work as we as we think on time's we need to be patient and calm.

Therefore we shouldn't be focussing just to makeover our physical appearance but also make an effort to reform our moral ethics so that this planet turns to a beautiful destination of "pillars of positivity".

You need not require the attention of the whole world, be happy in your own space of joy and harmony. You do not need a definition to define you but rather. You are a beautiful spectacle created by the almighty. Nothing lasts neither beauty nor strength, but your true heart lasts forever.

ଶ୍ରୀ



“গুরু প্রিলিই গঢ়কলিকাতাৰ অনুষ্ঠিৎি এটা
থাৰিব লাগিব।..... গঢ়কলিকতা যানে সেই
গুণ্টা - যি পাঠকক অনুভৱ কৰাট যে তেওঁ
নিজেই গুণ্টোৰ যাজতি আছে, গুণ্টা পাঠ
নাছে।”

— আই. আৰ. চৰাচ



গামোচা

মাধুরী দাতা
প্রমাণ ঘাসান্নাস

বান্ধনি বেলিৰ অন্তিম অঙ্গই লক্ষণ অক্ষণও
বিদ্যুৎ মাপিলে, প্রটৰুৱা - বাটুৰাবেঁ অদি কৰি
চৰাই - চিৰিক্কটি দ্বৰমূৱা ২৩, বাটত দুই-এটা জোনাবী
তিৰুবিবনি, কোনো দ্বৰৰ চেতুলৰ লৰা গোহুলীৰ
মাপৰ গোক্কু নাইবা অন দ্বৰৰ লদুলিত দুলৰ পোঞ্জ
ঢায়ে ঢায়ে ঝাঁহি অহিছে, নামঘৰত শো খাঁংঘৰ
ধৰনি, অঙ্গিমাৰ অৱতি -

“ বুঝা অদি কৰি জীৱ ষষ্ঠি

বাম বাম বাম বাম বাম

মাধু - ক্ষয়া - ক্ষয়ে ক্ষয়ে ক্ষয়ে

ক্ষয়ে ক্ষয়ে ... ”

নামঘৰৰ সম্মুখ মূৰ দোৱাই সেউতিয়ে কেবা -
যুবিকে অৰলৈ মোড় লাগলৈ, দুপৰতে চৰলৈ বুলি
ওলৈৱা সেউতিয়ে পেঁথে - লোহৰে দ্বৰ সোমান -
বুলি ডোবিছিল মদিও দ্বৰ সোমাই আনে }

{ ଶାକ୍ତିମାର୍ଗ ଜାକି ପାଠ କୁଳୋରାବ ଅମ୍ବା ଉକଳିଲ , ବିହୁ }
ମୁଦ୍ରଣ ଦିନ , ଅକଳୋତେ ଡିବ ।

ଶେଷତିହିଁତର ମାଁରର ଓଚସର ଟେବତ ବିହୁ ... ଅନ୍ଧ ବିହୁ,

ଲହିଲା ୮'ଶତେ ବିହୁ ଆମିତିବ ଦୁଃଖେ ଯୋହ ମେରୀ ମେରୀକ
ମର୍ତ୍ତାଚମନ ପାମୋଚ ସବଳେ ବୈଶିଳୀ , ମେର ମିମିତେହ
ପାଁରର କାଂଜି ଶାନିନୀ ମେରତିଥେ ଅମ୍ବାମତେ ପାମୋଚା

ମୁଣ୍ଡି ବୈ ଉଲିଫାର୍ହି ଚହରର ବିହୁ ସମିତିବ ଓଚସର
ପାମୋଚା କେର୍ତ୍ତମନ ଦିବଳେ ବୈଶିଳୀ , ଲପତେ ବାଞ୍ଚ
ନିଛିଲୀ ଏହୁଣ୍ଡି ଥକା ; "ହୁଁବର ୧୦୩ , ଏହିବାବ
ବିହୁଦେବେ ଡେଲାକେ ଲାଭିବ ଲାବିମ "

ଯର ଯୋହ ମେରା ମେରତିଥେ ହୃଦୟମଟେ କୁଳାର୍ହ
ତୁତକାଳମନିଲେ ଏବର ଚବୁ ମୁରାଳେ , ଅକଳୋତେ ବିଧିରା
ମେରା ମେରା ଆବର ତର୍ଫିର ୬୨ ବର୍ଷାଧୀନ ଜୀବେକ
ଆର୍ଦ୍ରମନିବ ଜୀବନ ଆବ ଜୀବିକାର ଏକଜ୍ଞାନ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ
ଏହି କ୍ଷାଳମନେହି , କ୍ଷାଳମନତ ୨୧୩ ବୁଲାର୍ହ ଶ୍ରୀତି ହମୁନମାତ୍ର
କାଟି ମେରତି ତିତର ପାଲୋହି , ମୋନାଟୋର ଲବା ପାମୋଚା
କେର୍ତ୍ତମନ ଉଲିଫାର୍ହି ଥାଲେ , ବୁଟା ସବା , ବଙ୍ଗା ଲାବିର ସ୍ମୃତି
ପାକୋରା ଅୂଢ଼ିବ ପାମୋଚା କେର୍ତ୍ତମନତ ଆଜେ ଆଜେ
ମୋନେବାଳୀ ପୁଣ୍ୟ ବୋଲ , ଲୈକର ମୋର ଲାବି ପୁଣ୍ୟ
ବୋଲକେର୍ତ୍ତା ଚିକନିକାର୍ହ ତୁଠିଛୁ ,

"କି ଥା ? ଅଟାର୍ହକେର୍ତ୍ତମନ ପାମୋଚା ଦୁର୍ବାର୍ହ ମୋନିଲିଧେନ ?

"ମିଶ୍ରିବର ହେନେ ଆମାର ପାମୋଚା ନେଲାମନେ "

ପାମୋଚାକେର୍ତ୍ତମନ ବାକଟ ଜୀବ ଜୀବିଯେହି ମେରତିଥେ

ଆର୍ଦ୍ରମନିବ କାହିଁଲେ ,

"କିମ୍ବ ?

{ କିମ୍ବ ? ମେର ଏକଟୋ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନକେ ମେରତିଥେ ବିହୁ ଆମିତିବ }

{ ডেনকে সুবিহিল। }

পায়ব, পেটেল, চাটগু বন্ধুর হিমপ মিলাই মকা
ডেনে তেতিয়া বিৰক্তিৰে কৈছিল— “বাইদেউ, আমাৰ
মামোচ লোৱা হৈ নলা, বেনাৰী একনে ৫০ টকাতে
দিলে, মামোচ.... কাম চললৈহ ইল, আমোচৰ
লো লোৱা একেই। অনুনি এইকেইমন ঈল মাওঁক।

টেবুলত শেৱা বিদেশী মামোচকেইমনে খাচিলৰ
সুৰত বিৰুট হাঁহি ঝাৰি যেন সেউতিলৈ চাহিছিল। ৰঙ্গ
ডনেৰে ঝুল কৰা মেচিনত বোৱা মামোচ কেইমন রীট
ৰঙ্গ চুৰ বাঞ্জা যেন লাগিছিল সেউতিব। তাই নিজকে
সুবিহিল অংসাই তাই হাঁড়ব ঝাঁট বাৰা বোৱা মামোচ—
কেইমন নাইলন কৃতাৰ লানিটেক নোমোৱা মেচিনত বোৱা
মামোচ কেইমনৰ সতে একে নে ??

“তৰি কানিছ মা ?”

“সিৱতৰ মামোচ কেইমনৰ পচন্দ নহ'লনে ?”
জেনমানিৰ ঝাতে সেউতীয়ে দুপালৰ চুলো ঝাচ
মামোচ কেইমন বযুগ সাৰ্বট অলাভুলো ২৫০ বুলাই
ক'লে— “নাই সোন, মামোচ কেইমন লাচুন অকলোৰেই
হৈছিল, পিছু লোৱা আনুহৈ অজাৰ, অসমীয়া কিনিনীৰ
হাতে বোৱা মামোচ কিনিবলৈ কেওঁলোক অসমৰ্থ তা।
এবা অসমীয়া মামোচ যে অসমীয়াৰ দ্বাতমান..।

{ ফিঁচির বাজসঙ্গে বৈঠক }

— প্রেরণা এবং
পঞ্চম সামাজিক



ফিঁচির বাজ
‘আঁইতপুর দেশ’ত
দিনক দিনে অন-
সংখ্যা লক্ষণীয়-
ভাবে বর্ণি আহি-
বুল ধৰিছে। স্বাভা-
রিক অন্য-শুভ্র
হাৰ সমতুল্য মূল
সত্ত্বও আপ্তবস্থ

ফিঁচির অনসংখ্যা শ্যামক হাৰত ক্ষেত্ৰে পাইছে। দেশৰ অন-
সংখ্যাৰ অস্বাভাৱিক ক্ষেত্ৰৰ সাচিক বৃহস্য ক্ষেত্ৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰি
মৰ্মাব বজা ফিঁচুৰাজে দেশৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয় কুকুলীৰাজক
দায়িত্ব দিল যে কি কাৰণত ক্ৰমান্বয়ে দেশত ফিঁচি সংখ্যা
কষি আহিবল ধৰিছে তাৰ সক্ষান কৰে ঘোন। বুজিত বৃহ-
স্পতি মন্ত্রী মহোদয় কুকুলীৰাজেও এই দায়িত্বৰ অহণ
কৰি ত্ৰিপৰতাৰে কামত লাগিল। সেই অনুসৰি মন্ত্রীয়ে
বাজসঙ্গে কিছিজন্মান বিষয়া, দেশৰ বহুসংখ্য ফিঁচি কৰণ
আৰু ফিঁচুৰাজ্য লৰিবাৰে কিছিজন্মান বিষয়াক লৈ এমন
সামিতি গঠন কৰি এটি সমীক্ষা মূলক অধ্যয়ন চলাবাৰ
যো-ক্ষা কৰিল। আৰি ঐতি সামিতিৰ সৈতে বজাৰ টপ-
-ছিত্তিত ফিঁচুৰাজৰ বাজসঙ্গে এমন বিশেষ বৈঠক
বহিছে। বৈঠকমূল্য অৰ্পণ ধৰি মন্ত্রী কুকুলীৰাজে আৰম্ভ
কৰিল —

‘আঁইতপুৰ দেশ’ৰ জাননীয় মহাৰাজ ফিঁচুৰাজ আৰু
(সতে) টপছিত সদন। মহাৰাজৰ আদেশযোগে আমাৰ }

{ বাজ্যের জনসংঘ্যা চিন্তায় ইষ্টত কিঃ কমি আছিছে তাৰ
বহুজ্য দে কৰিবলৈ আমি এটি অধ্যয়ন চেলাইছিলো।
অধ্যয়নৰ ওপ্যুনসংস্থ প্ৰাবাজৰ আগত সাংগঠ ধৰিবলৈ
বৈচকৰ সদস্যসকলক অনুৰোধ কৰিলোঁ।'

সেনাপতি লক্ষণীৰাজ ক'লি —

'ছহাৰাজ, বাজ্যের পুব-পশ্চিম-উত্তৰ-দক্ষিণ চাৰিগ
আন্তত খৰৱ কৰি ইষ্ট গম ল'ব পাৰিছোঁ যে আমাৰ
বাজ্যের গোদানীয়া আৰু সোপুবস্থক ফেঁচাৰোৰ মানুহনামৰ
আণীগৈৰে সজোত বন্দী কৰি ধৰি বাঁধে আৰু বিজৰত
বিক্রী কৰোঁ।'

তেনতে লুটুৰাম ফেঁচা কৰণই ক'লি —

'আৰু ছহাৰাজ, আমি শুনিবলৈ আৰু দেখিবলৈ পাইছোঁ
যে এই বন্দী কৰা ফেঁচাৰোৰক লে মানুহৰ মাজত এক
ব্যৱসায় চলি আছিছে য'ত আমাৰই ল'বা-ছ্যাবলীয়েন
ফেঁচাৰোৰক ধৰি নি যান্ত্ৰিক, ক'লা যান্ত্ৰ, পুজা-পাতল
আদি কাজত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে। গতিকে আমাৰ বাজ্যত জন-
সংঘ্যা কৱিবইঁ।'

ফেঁচা কৰণৰ কথাত হয়লৈ দি ফেঁচাৰুতে ক'লি —

'লগাত প্ৰাবাজ, আমি আনিব পাৰিছোঁ যে, আমাৰ লক্ষণীয়া
লক্ষণীফেঁচাৰোৰক ধৰি নি মানুহৰোৰে হেনা-কেনো লক্ষণী-
-দৰীৰ বাহন বুলি ভোবি পুজা-পাতল কৰোঁ। তেনে কৰিবলৈ
বোলি ঘৰলৈ লক্ষণী আহে, ধৰ-টৰণ-পাইছা হয়। হ'-
বাবু কেনে কথা প্ৰাবাজ !'

{ চৰ্মাঘন পিছি হাতত লাখুটি লোৱা নিউৰাম }

{ ଫେର୍ତ୍ତା କବାଟ କ'ଲେ - 'ଯହାବାଜ, ଆମି ଏନ୍ଦ୍ରବେତେ ଶ୍ରୁଣିଛୋ ସେ,
ଆମାର ହିନୋ ନିଟେ ନିଟ ଯାତାଟି ଯାନ୍ତୁହବ ବାବ ଅଞ୍ଚଗଲୀଯା ।
ହିଁ ବାଲେ ଯାନ୍ତୁହବ ଝୁକ୍ତବ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମନ । ଆମାର ନିଟେ ନିଟ ଯାତେ
ହିନୋ ଯାନ୍ତୁହବ ଝୁକ୍ତ୍ୟ ଚପାଇଁ ଥାନେ । ହିଁ ବାବ କେବେ କହା
ଯହାବାଜ ? ଯାନ୍ତୁହବ ଜନ୍ମ - ଝୁକ୍ତବ ବନ୍ଦବନ ଆନୋ ଆମି ହିଁବ
ପାବୁଁ ? ତେଉଁଲାକବ ଦୂରେ ଆମିଓତା ଏଟି ଜୀରାହେ । ଆମା-
ବତେ ଖେଳୋ ଏଥୁବିବ ଯାଦୁ ଶାଙ୍କ ବାହି । }

କବଳ ନିର୍ବିଦ୍ୟାବେ କହା ଶ୍ରୁଣି ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ କୁରଳୀବାବେ
କ'ଲେ - 'ଯହାବାଜ, ନିର୍ବିଦ୍ୟା କବାଇ ଖେଳାବ ଦୂରେ ଝାଇଓ
ଗମି ଲାଈହୋ ଯେ, ଯାନ୍ତୁହବାବେ ଆବ ସେ ତେଉଁଲାକବ ବିଦ୍ୟବ
ବୀରବାଦା ହିନୋ ଆମିବାବେହି । ଆମାର ଡେଙ୍କଲି ସନ୍ଦଶ ହାତୁଡ଼ି
ହିନୋ ବିଦ୍ୟବ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମନ । ଆମାର ମେହି ଯାତେ ବୋଲି ଯାନ୍ତୁହବ
ବୈବାହିକ ଜୀରନବ ସଂକେତ ଦିପେ । ଏନ୍ଦ୍ରବେ ବାବଗତ ସଦି
ଯାନ୍ତୁହବୋବେ ଆମାର ସାଜ୍ୟବ ପ୍ରଭାକ ଧରି ନିଯା ତେଣେ
ଆମାର ସାଜ୍ୟବ ଅନ୍ତମମ୍ବ୍ୟା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗେ ଏଦିନ ନୋହାରା
ହିଁବିଗେ । '

ଅକାଲୋବେ ପତାକାତ ଶ୍ରୁନାବ ପାଢ଼ି ଗମ୍ଭିପିତି
ସବ୍ରାହି କ'ଲେ -

'ଆପୋନାଲୋକବ ଅନ୍ତବ୍ୟବୋବ ଶ୍ରୁନାବ ପାଢ଼ି ଯାହିଲୋ ଆଖ
କି କ'ରା । ଟେଚ୍ଛାହି ହିଁ ଏକ ଖେତି ଦୁଃଖ ଲଗା କହା । ଆମାର
ଆଣୀତ୍ରଗତବ ଯାତ୍ରା ଜୀରନ୍ତେଷ୍ଟ (?) ବୁଲି ଯାନବାସମାଜ
ଯାତ । ତେବେବେ ଯିନ୍ଦାନ - ଅସ୍ତ୍ରକିରି ଅନ୍ତରେ ତେବେବେ
ସୁଗତେ ସଦି ଯାନ୍ତୁହବ ଯନ୍ତ ଯାନ୍ତାତ୍ୟଗବ ଅନ୍ତବିଦ୍ୟା,
ଅଞ୍ଚଗଲୀଯା କହାବୋବେ ମୋପନି ପୁତି ଆକେ ଗେହିଲେ-
-ଚିନ ଆମାର ଲିଚିନୀ ନିର୍ବିହ ଆଣୀବୋବର ଅରସ୍ତା କି
ହିଁବ ? ଆମିଓ ଆନ ଚବାହିବୋବର ଦୂରେହେ । ଶୁକଳ ବୋବଶବ୍ଦ
ତଳତ ଜୀଯାହି ଅବଳବ ଅଧିବଳବ ଆମାମ୍ବ୍ୟା ଆଛ । ଯାଇ-

ଏହା ଉପାୟ ଦେଇଛୋଁ । ଆମାର କମ୍ବାବେ ଆମି ନିଜିଟି
ମାନୁଷଙ୍କ ଜୀବତ ପ୍ରଚାର ଓ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜାତିକ ସାହାର କରିବ ଲାଗିଥା । ଗତି-
କି ରନ୍ଧ୍ରୀ ରାହେଦୟ, ତେଳିକେ ଆପୁନି ଆମାର ପ୍ରଚାର
ବିଶେଷ ଓ ପ୍ରସ୍ତର ବିଭାଗର ଲଙ୍ଘତେ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ କରି
ଅନ୍ତିପଲମ୍ପୀ ପଞ୍ଚାବ, ମେକ୍ସିକ୍ ଛପା କରି ମାନୁଷଙ୍କ ଜୀବତ
ଆମାର ବିଷୟେ ପ୍ରଚାର କରିବ ସ୍ଵର୍ଗତ୍ୱ ବରକ । ଅମ୍ବାଜନ-
-ସାମ୍ବାଜିକ ଫାର୍ଦ୍ଦବୋବ, ପଞ୍ଚାବବୋବ ବାଜଙ୍ଗରୀ ଦୁନିଷ ଡାଙ୍କି
ଡାଙ୍କି ଗାଢ଼ିବୋବତ ଆଁବି ଦିଲ୍ଲୀର ସ୍ଵର୍ଗତ୍ୱ ବରକ । ପଞ୍ଚାବବୋବତ
ଡାଙ୍କି ଡାଙ୍କି ଆମାରେ ଆକର୍ଷଣ କରିବ ଲିଖି ଆକିବ ଲାଗିବ
ଯେ - ‘ଆମି ଫେର୍ଦ୍ଦବୋବୋ ଆନ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଦ ଦୂରେଇ ଦ୍ୟାଧାରଣ ଆମି’,
‘ଆମି ମାନୁଷଙ୍କ ଅନ୍ଧଗଲ ମାତି ନାହା । ସବୁଠ ଆମି ମେତି
ପରାବର ପୋକ- ପତ୍ରଙ୍ଗ, ନିଗନ୍ତି ଆଦି ଖାଇଁ ମେତିଲିକାମକ-
-ଲକ ସହାଯାହେ ବନ୍ଦୀ ।’ ଲଙ୍ଘତେ ଏହି ବୁଲିତ ପ୍ରଚାର କରକ
ଛେ - ‘ଆନ ଆମିର ଦୂରେ ଆମିତି ପରିଦ୍ଵିତିତ୍ତର ଉପାଦାନ,
ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତବ ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠମାତ୍ରୀ ସମ୍ମାନ ଆମାର ଭ୍ରମିବନ ଅପରିହାର୍ମ ।’

ରନ୍ଧ୍ରୀ ରାହେଦୟକ ଏହିବୁଲି ଉପଦ୍ରବ ଦି ଫେର୍ଦ୍ଦବୋଜେ
ମେହିନୀ ଅଜେ ଡିଙ୍ଗ କରିଲି ।

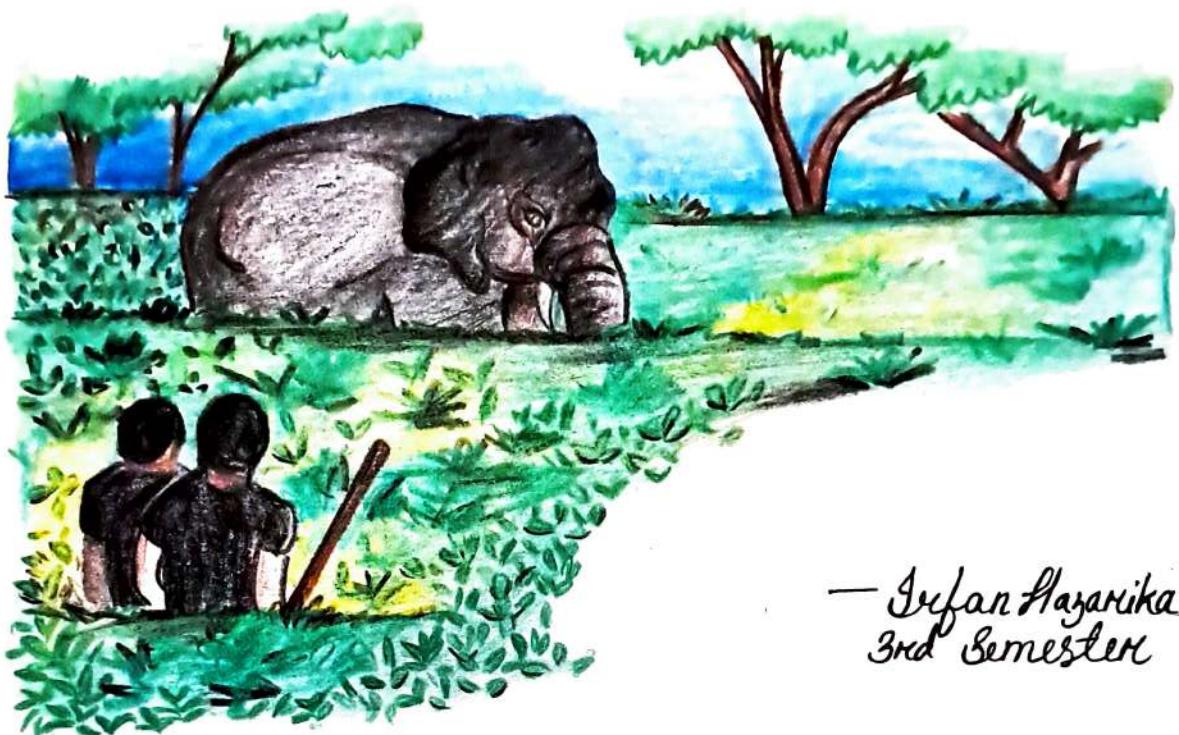
ସାର୍ଥକ:

ଏକଟୋ ଆୟତତ ମୋତ କର

ଉତ୍ତର : ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରବିଜ୍ଞ

ପ୍ରଥମତ ଲୁହମ ଲିହତ ଜ୍ଞାନ
କୋତ୍ରାଚୋନ ମୋତ ନାମଟୋ କି ?

Living by the edge



— Tefan Hazarika
3rd Semester

Ecological destruction had been a major concern among the western nations. With the consequences becoming more dire; government and NGOs are pouring money into the restoration degraded ecosystem. One of the major components of this restoration project is rewilding. However, many people question the validity of rewilding and as time pass, conflicts became more noticeable. On 7th August, 2009, I, a student of the ecological department of University of Edinburgh was given once in a lifetime opportunity to assess the human animal interaction in any biodiverse nation. I made the choice to travel to India. It took four arduous years to complete my research. The sweltering heat of the region was agonising, something that I never experienced in Scotland. One region in particular I

{ had spent much time on . I nearly lived a year around the vicinity of the Kaziranga national park . On my research paper I had only submitted professional knowledge , but there are many stories worth mentioning ; else they would forever get lost . }

23rd January, 2013 : After gathering information in the Bengal region with the help of many Indian environmentalist and locals ; I shifted my gaze to the north eastern region . My destiny was Kaziranga . To understand the situation it wold be better if I take a quick study of the interior of the protected reserve . So , I booked a jeep Safari in the Kohora range . In the whole safari experience , I noted the diverse biomes inside the park — short grassland , tall grassland , semi deciduous open forest , semi evergreen forest , wetlands , sandbars etc . The population of rhinos were staggering . Rhinos roamed the grasslands as cattle on Scottish farm . But the safari won't be enough . I had to know what the peoples think of Kaziranga .

25th January, 2013 : I was living in a tent in a campsite . Early in the morning I headed to the Kohra town . I tried to have a conversation with a tea stallen . During my travels I had got a good idea about the Hindi language . However , it seems that the man was not so apt in Hindi

either. I couldn't extract much information from him. I went to a restaurant. I got a seat. I motioned the restaurant manager and asked him for a light breakfast. The manager was kind. He was also good in Hindi and asked about my stay here. I asked him about the importance of the protected reserve for the peoples that lived here. He said "The rhinos bring thousands of tourists each year. This helps us folk to set up service business. Many families depend on the tourist for their livelihood. If Kaziranga wasn't here, our lives would have been totally different."

5th February, 2013: In the market place I met a forest ranger. The young man not much older than me, was buying edibles for the other rangers that were living in the campsite. I took some of his valuable time, asking him every sort of questions that floated into my mind. It was during the time when I accompanied him to the park's main gate, that the conversation became interesting. He said "though we are always doing our job of protecting these wild jewels, but never for a second did we even considered these animals to be our friends. Many of our coworkers have lost their life during duty hours; when they became careless and let the wild beast take the opportunity." As a wildlife student myself I fully agreed with him. Wild beasts should never be treated as friends or pets. He mentions about the constant threat of

} poachers breaking into the wildlife reserve. He promised me that he would introduce me to a person, who was once a notorious hunter.

14th April, 2013: I got the address of the hunter. He lived in a slum village in the outskirts of the park. The front yard was all muddy from the person. That man came out. He was an old frail man with an enormously swollen leg. I asked him some questions. He told me about his illegal exploits. Some of his most interesting statements were "the park authorities do not let us collect anything from the forest. The wild animals come and eat our crops and livestock. The youths of this village have no employment, that is why they take to poaching." From the conversation I figured it out that the villagers were in clash with the park authority. When I was heading back to the campsite. I noticed a woman with her child. The woman was carrying a huge bundle of branches and wood. The boy was carrying a bundle of green grass.

7th June, 2013: The annual flood began. I was no longer able to camp outside. I moved to Bokakhat and rented a room. A news piqued my interest. A herd of elephant has entered into a nearby tea estate. I hurried but missed the herd. What I saw were the consequences of their arrival. A bunch of huts were pulverized. A woman was holding on to a dead child, whose torso was severely broken. She was crying and shouting in her native tongue: "bata tun ki hol o, utt ma tai emeke majabi oo...." that is what the woman said. The herd was heading towards

{ higher grounds away from the flooded plains . This was the price the people had to pay while living along the edge of Kazinanga . }

20th August , 2013 : I wandered along the roads , trying to assess the severity of the flood . The police told me that the flood situation was worse ahead and advise me go back . While returning I witnessed something , that if I told anyone in Scotland they would think I was lying . Two men were using fishing nets to catch fish in the flooded concrete road ! They had caught quite a bagful of small fishes . The peoples here know how to survive even in the most miserable conditions .

25th November , 2013 : The flood waters had receded . I met Mumen Gohain , a hender who lived at the sandy banks of the Brahmaputra . His family comprise of his wife , 13 - year old boy and two pit dogs . He offered me a glassful of buffalo milk . He said that his cattle would often stray into the park and in the evening a cow would be missing , probably becoming tiger food . He let me live in his Chang ghan , for a night . At night , the dog started barking . I woke up and so did Gohain . He told me to keep quiet . He took a metal plate and started to beat it furiously . It was deafening . Later in the morning , he told me that a tiger had wandered into here to get an easy meal .

{ 29th December , 2013 : Tourists started pouring into the park . I met a Scottish couple . I was pleased to meet a fellow Scottish . They said " the whole }

Region is very different from Scotland, there are so many animals and birds. Rhinos and elephants everywhere. The people live such peaceful lives here." Peaceful, I wondered.

8th January, 2014: A whole year has passed. The roadside trees are at full bloom. Everyone is busy, both animal and human. My work here is done. The time here was memorable

In a world where human impact is even spreading, the people of Kaziranga shows us a way to coexist with nature. It is only by the unimaginable tolerance and many sacrifices of the natives, that Kaziranga could house so many flora and fauna.



The QR-Code

Niharjyoti Boroo
3rd Semester



I prefer to keep my wallet with me whenever I am outdoors. But that day I intentionally chose the comfort of not carrying it, purely because I hardly had any cash in hand. Although I did have a smartphone and occasionally used it for online transactions, but to be honest, most days I remained empty. And the kind of person I am, I guess money is too allergic to staying with me. It all went down in the name of booze, junk food, flashy shoes, and movies, to name a few. Just forget it. I managed to earn a tolerable amount from my job, but due to my foolish habits, it barely covered my expenses from buying the necessary rations to paying my room rent. I even skipped work sometimes like those careless students.

Bunking classes. My job, you may ask? Let's just say it's a boring one.

It was the 6th of June to be precise. I came out of my office after a dull and soulless schedule of 8 hours at 4:30 pm and sat down to have a cup of tea at Runu Aaitaa's saahar dukaan. It was a small and shady wooden-built shop, more like a box, with a porous and rusted tin plate for a roof, located right across the street from my office gate under an old mango tree. The shop was large enough to fit all the cooking items and goods and, of course, an old lady like Runu Aaitaa herself. It was probably the oldest one in the area, or so the people said. Nonetheless, it was Runu Aaitaa's tea, the only thing that brought me some relief after the exhausting office hours. I can't say what spell she casted while brewing the tea, but you always felt a fresh and magically rejuvenating sensation every time you took a sip. Or at least I did.

"O' Babu, what would you like with your tea? The regular bun or the cupcake?" she inquired softly, her voice filled with warmth, as she gently poured the tea from the kettle into the plastic cup. It was always astonishing to see her work so zealously for her age. I recall her mentioning her age to me once, what was it? 65 or 66, something?



Like that. Whatever.

"A cupcake will do," I responded.

It was only at this point that I remembered I didn't have my wallet or any cash. So I pulled out my phone from my pocket, only to realise that Renu Aaitaa did not have any mode for online transactions. No number, no UPI ID, or any QR code.

"Aaitaa, why don't you start taking online payments? You could ask your grandson to help you with that. I didn't bring any cash today, so I thought of paying you online. But then I forgot that you don't have any online means."

"Arrey, Babu. Pay it later then. Why worry about that? You are a regular customer and also like a son to me." She chuckled quietly.

"It's not about that, Aaitaa. You see, nowadays every shop has online payment options. It's only a matter of seconds. All the customer needs to do is pull out their phone and scan the QR code, and it's done! Directly into your bank account."

"Oh, you mean the black sticker that everyone has in their shops?"

I nodded. "Yes, that's called a QR code."

"Debo has told me he would put up one of those in our dukaan very soon. So everyone can pay me online then. Also, he is the one with the phone and knows how to use it. I got him one last year. More-

{ "over, I am too old to get hold of with all this mobile phone gimmick. All I learned from him is to pick up calls and ring someone. So he will take care of it. For now, here is your tea. Pay me the next time you visit," she insisted.

"Very well, Aaitaa! Next time when I have a cup of tea, I will be paying you online," I giggled like a shameless idiot.

Debo was the 16-year-old grandson of Runu Aaitaa and also her only companion. His parents had passed away in a bus accident when he was very young, leaving both of them on their own. Debo's father used to sell tea, but after his passing Runu Aaitaa took over the tea stall as we all know today. Debo studied in 10th standard and also assisted his grandmother in the tea stall during his free time. Sometimes he ran the shop all by himself in his grandmother's absence. He was a smart kid. I remembered he was also the topper of his class. She had high hopes for him. She believed he would become a big man one day. They were the only ones I was close with in the entire town, as I was all alone living in a pitiable rented room. It was not even six months since my arrival to the town.

I took a huge bite out of my cupcake down to its wrapper and carefully slurped down the invitingly

{ hot tea, savoring every bit of it. I thanked Aaitaa and left for my room. }

Monday, 8th June.

Another boring start for the week.

The weather was, however, surprisingly comforting for the month of June.

I stepped out of the auto rickshaw after a 16-minute jumpy ride from my place. As I paid the fare to auto-wala, my eyes first caught the view of Debo setting up the QR code in the shop.

I shouted from my office gate, "Online from now on then!"

"O! Dada, online it is!" he shouted back.

The workload was unexpectedly less for the week, and I was supposed to received my last month's salary. It was indeed a less boring day.

Teeeeeiiiiing! Teeeeeiiiiing!

I checked my phone as the message read: "Dear Saranga, your A/c - X782 credited by Rs. 15,450 on 08 June 2024." I grinned like a maniac. One of the few things that brings a smile to my face.

As usual, I stopped by Runu Aaitaa shop after leaving my office.

"So, have people started paying you online?"

"Oh, Babu, you are off duty already?"

{ She smiled, realising my presence. "Yes, yes. Debo }

Baba got the thing this very morning. Since then, almost everyone has been using their phones to pay me." She chuckled innocently.

"Borhiya! So today you will be treating me with a special cup of tea then, won't you? For setting up the QR code?"

"Why not, Babu? Let me get the kettle ready."

She laughed.

I sipped down Aritaa magical tea while having momentary bites of a small cream bun. And it was time to make the payment.

I opened the scanner app on my phone and pointed it at the QR code. The app recognized the user at once. It read Debojit Das. I paid my previous dues at once. A total of 40 rupees. Debo was there. Tired from a regular school day, yet ready to help his grandmother.

"I heard your half-yearly exams are around the corner. Study well!"

"I will, Dada!"

....

I got myself a new pair of Nike shoes the same day I received my salary, which cost me around 4000 rupees. It was the eighth pair in my collection since I got my job. A weird obsession with branded shoes at the age of 32. Although the regular

formal black sandals were the ones I mostly wore throughout the week, given my office regulations. But the flashy shoes accompanied me during my fancy visits to the aesthetic bars, restaurants, & parks. It took me only 15 days into the month to find myself with a total of merely 7000 rupees. What a jerk! But this time, I somehow managed to save a decent amount for a trip during the summer holidays.

It was already the last week of June, and the exams were on at Debo's school. Aaitaa kept me update with Debo's performance in the exams. I promised to take Debo along with me on the trip, which I had been planning for a very long time, to a popular waterfall site in the summer vacation. I thought it would be nice to have company. Mainly because I needed a hand to help me to carry the heavy luggage for a few days of camping on the site. Aaitaa did not say no. Debo was as excited as I expected him to be. He told me he had never visit any waterfall.

July 5.

A sunny Friday morning. The last day of Debo's exams.

I visited Runu Aaitaa's dukaan before

entering my office. I let her know that our trip was scheduled for Sunday and also asked her to inform Debo. After his exam was over, I met Debo at the tea stall and first inquired about how it went.

"It was great Dada!" A casual reply I expected from him.

I asked him if he had new clothes to wear for the trip. I was happy to give him some money to get some fresh threads. I also told him that he could have one of my new shoes as we shared the same size. Runu Saitra objected at first, saying she would give him the money. But I insisted. And finally, after a few minutes of convincing, she agreed. So I scanned the QR code and transferred a thousand rupees. Of course, I did not have enough cash with me. I checked my phone and a message of the debited money appeared. I asked Debo to check his phone if he received the money. Few minutes passed, but the money was still not credited into his account. I asked him to wait for some hours until the money was credited and also to inform me as soon as it happened. I told them not to worry about the money and left.

{ July 6.

It was almost 9pm when I was just getting started with my dinner that my phone starting ringing. It was from Debo. I picked up the call. But the voice wasn't his. A cracked voice cried to my phone's speaker. I instantly recognised it. It was Runu Aaitaa.

"O' Babu.... our Debo Baba... he is.... there was an accident."

My heart went numb. Took me a sec to take in what I heard on the call.

"He was on his way to get some new clothes from the market. He was riding his cycle. There was a miscommunication with the traffic police in the crossing point and a dumper truck hit him with full speed from the other side. He was hit badly. Some people brought him to the hospital. He is in a serious condition right now. I am very scared, Babu!"

I didn't wait to waste any further moment. I grabbed my phone and wallet. I rushed out of my room leaving my dinner on the table. I was lucky to find an e-rickshaw at that time of the night. The hospital was only a few minutes away from my office. I reached there in about 20 minutes. I found Runu Aaitaa and a man, who was a neighbour of hers, sitting in the wait-

{ -ing Hall outside the emergency room. Runu Aitaan was all tears and tensed. I rushed to her and comforted her saying everything will be all right. I asked her why she let Debo go out so late and that I could have brought him the clothes. But then it was me who didn't care to do it in the first place and only paid him instead of buying the clothes. Only a self centred moron like me could do that. She told me that the money I sent never reached them even after almost 24 hours. So she herself gave Debo some cash. She said he did not want to wait for the money which I sent. She hugged me scared and worried. And soon a nurse appeared before us. The nurse's face was a mixture of exhaustion and sympathy. She hesitated for a moment, glancing at Aitaan, before speaking.

“The doctors are doing everything they can, but his condition is critical. The impact was severe, and he's lost a lot of blood. We're trying to stabilise him, but it's touch and go.”

Aitaan clutched my arm tighter, her frail body shaking with fear. I didn't know what to say, so I just stood there, feeling useless. Time seemed to stretch painfully as we waited in silence, the sterile smell of the hospital and the distant beeping of machines filling the void.

{ After what felt like an eternity, the }

} doctor came out. His expression grave. He looked at us, and I knew before he said anything that the news wasn't good.

"I'm sorry," he began, his voice low. "We tried everything we could, but the injuries were too severe. He didn't make it."

Aitaa let out a wail, collapsing onto the floor, her grief too much for her old body to bear. I dropped to my knees beside her, holding her as she cried, my own heart breaking into pieces. Debo was gone. The smart, kind boy with a bright future, the boy who had his whole life ahead of him, was gone. And for what? A pair of new clothes and shoes for a trip that was originally planned only for my cheap pleasure.

As I knelt there in that cold, sterile hospital hallway, I felt an overwhelming sense of guilt. If only I hadn't insisted on the trip. If only I hadn't pushed him to get new clothes. If only I had been more responsible with my own life, maybe things would have been different. But the reality was harsh and unforgiving, and there was no going back.

A day later, I attended Debo's funeral. It was a small, sombre gathering. The town mourned the loss of a bright young life, but for Aitaa, it was the loss of her entire world.

{ I could see it in her eyes, the life drained out of her, replaced by a sorrow so deep it was impossible to comprehend.

I couldn't bring myself to visit Aaitaa's shop after that. The memory of Debo haunted me, and the guilt weighed heavily on my conscience. Soon I realised that she stopped opening the shop regularly, her heart no longer in it.

And one day---

I gathered the courage to visit her place only to realise the house was locked and abandoned. I tried calling Debo's phone number. But it was switched off. I asked the neighbours about her whereabouts. It seemed Aaitaa had left without a word. And just like that she was gone.

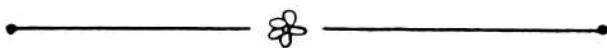
I took a walk back and waited by Aaitaa's sahor dukaan. Empty and lifeless. A place once buzzed with warmth and innocent smiles now felt eerily cold. I stood there for what felt like hours, the weight of my thoughts pressing down on me. The world moved on around me, but I was rooted to the spot, lost in the memories of a time that was now gone forever. The only thing that glittered was that freshly parted QR code - a bitter change that took away everything.

Time flies by

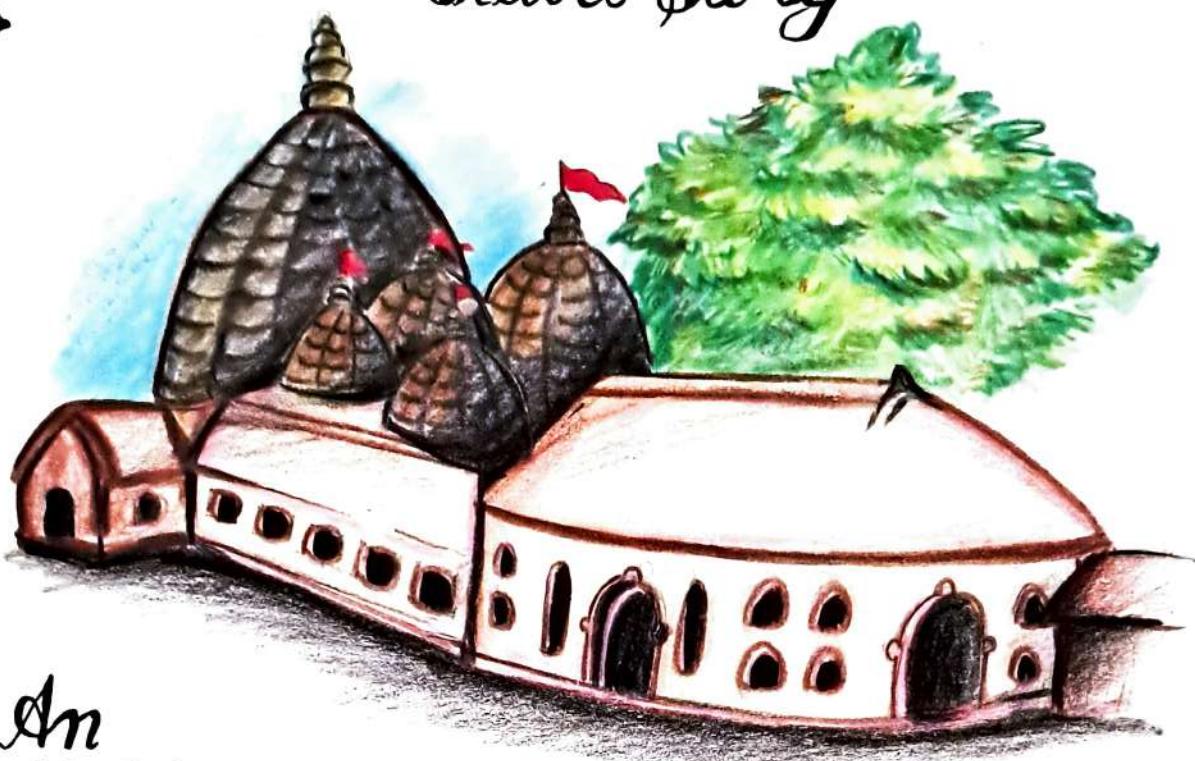
- Tufan Hazariha
3rd Semester



The block pavements are wet. The rose petals still hold the drops of last night's shower. I hurried to my class First class biology, second class physics ---- School ended, time to go home, The pavement is crisp dry, and the rose has fully bloomed. Next day First class biology; second class physics - same lethargic routine. The rose has turned brown and withered --- Early morning, time for school. Life as usual, the rose bush is in full bloom.



Travel Story



An Unplanned Visit to The Kamakhya Temple.

— Abhijit Kalita
3rd Semester.

It was the first day of the Assamese month of magh and the last day of our trip to Guwahati. My family and I had been on a journey to Guwahati to celebrate the joyous occasion of Magh Bihu at our paternal grandmother's house. But, our Bihu celebrations were cut short with the arrival of the 16th of January, as the schools and Colleges were reopening the next day, leading us to hurry back home.

While our close friends and relatives insisted

that we stay for a few more days, it was not possible due to our upcoming schedules. My father then asked me to book the bus tickets for our return journey, but there were some issues with the online bus service. My father quickly resolved this issue by directly contacting the bus services and was able to secure four seats for our departure. Meanwhile, a friend of my father from Ambari, had been inviting us over for a meal at his place; he also insisted that he would drop us off at ISBT, Guwahati from where we were supposed to board our bus back to Gholaghat. And since the Kamakhya Temple was a short drive away from his house, my parents especially my mother, expressed her hope to visit the temple if time and circumstances allowed. Although the visit was not exactly planned, it became a hopeful addition to our trip.

With the dawn of a new day, we woke up to a cold and cloudy weather. Mystical fog filled the atmosphere while we busied ourselves with the last-minute packings and preparing for our departure. With our bags loaded with clothes and a variety of 'pithas', we set out with our uncle who would drop us off along the highway at Bijoynagar. Just as we were about to step out of our uncle's car, a bus appeared. We quickly boarded it, and immediately found four empty seats. The bus would then take us to Talukbari, marking our first stop. Upon reaching Talukbari, the bus came to a halt, and we got off. And within a matter of seconds, we were already

In another bus. It all happened so quickly that I could hardly even comprehend what was going on. This second bus was more crowded compared to the previous one. With no available seats this time, we had to stand. Eventually, the bus became more tightly packed. As the bus plied along the road, I caught a glimpse of the archway, which was the entrance to the Kamakhya Devalaya. I briefly admired it, quite unaware that moments later I would be returning to visit this sacred place.

At long last, we reached Bharatmukh, our second stop. And as we got off the bus, I caught sight of the river. Against the backdrop of mist-covered hills lay the mighty Brahmaputra, its waters flowing with a strong and unsteady current. A handful of ferries were docked along its ghats, which were ready to soar through its vastness. The river exuded a sense of calmness, yet it hinted at its catastrophic nature.

On the other side of the road, we boarded an auto-rickshaw, and waited as the driver managed to cram in as many people as possible, making use of every inch of available space. Finally, our arrival at Fatashil Ambari marked our third and final stop. The auto dropped us off near an uphill road, which led to our uncle's house, situated on the hill. There, we settled in, freshened up, and chatted for a bit. Our journey took nearly about an hour and a half to reach our uncle's house, and we arrived at his

place sooner than we had expected. With plenty of time left, my father informed our uncle regarding our wish to go to Kamakhya. Our uncle reassured us that we could easily make the trip and arranged an auto rickshaw for us. A short while later, we were back on the road, embarking on our journey to the Divine Sanctum.

Leading our way to the Nilachal Hills, where the Kamakhya Temple is located, we finally caught a glimpse of the grand archway marking the entrance to the Kamakhya Devalaya. Once past the entrance gate, the road gradually began to elevate. The area was lined with houses and shops, and the sides of the road were filled with vehicles. The landscape slowly began to transform, with the bustling chaos of the city softening away, giving way to the tranquil, mist-covered greenery of the hills. As we moved up the Nilachal Hills, the weather turned windy and chilly. The road took more sharp turns, and there were vehicles constantly passing alongside us, as well as from the opposite direction. On either side of the road, our view was adorned with majestic and mystical hillocks, clustered with houses and buildings. The roadsides featured sculptures and illustrations embedded in the walls. With the increase in elevation, the weather grew colder, and the fog thickened. As we continued further, the traffic became heavier, signalling that we were nearing the Temple premises. Policemen were stationed at various points along the road to manage the flow of vehicles.

We quickly disembarked from our auto and walked on foot through the lively streets, filled with devotees and lined with shops. The shops were dressed in warm tones of red and gold, displaying an array of red saris, ornaments, garlands, sculptures, photographs, etc., along with various other items used as offerings to the deity. As we moved forward, the ancient sculptures and pillars surrounding the temple came into view and with each step, a quiet anticipation grew within us.

Situated atop the Nilachal Hills, adjoining the southern bank of the Brahmaputra River, lies the Kamakhya Temple, one of the oldest and most renowned shrines dedicated to Goddess Kamakhya, the supreme manifestation of Shakti. Originally constructed in the 8th and 9th centuries, the temple has undergone several rebuildings due to destruction over the centuries with the current structure reflecting the Nilachal style of architecture. The temple complex includes several chambers with the central Garbhagriha being the most significant where the Goddess is worshipped in the form of a yoni-shaped rock fissure through which a natural spring flows. Among the major festivals celebrated here is the 'Ambubachi Mela', an annual event that commemorates the menstruation of Goddess Kamakhya, attracting devotees from around the world.

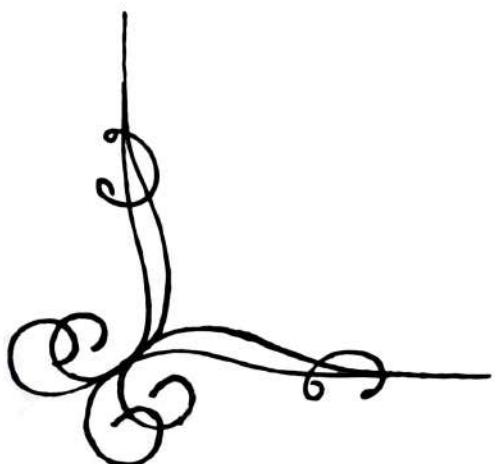
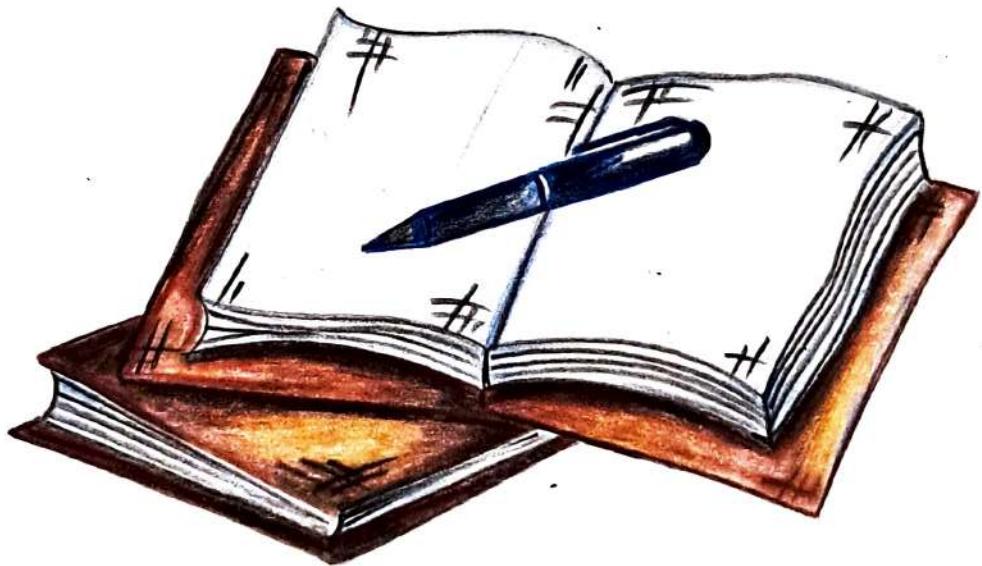
As we ascended the marble stairs toward the

Temple's main door, a profound sense of spirituality came over me. I felt as if I transcended into a different realm - the aroma of incense, the sight of devotees and the soft chanting of prayers created a deeply sacred atmosphere. Stepping through the threshold, I was awestruck by the marvellous structures all around me. The temple's interior was crowded with devotees and animals like goats and pigeons. There were Babas and Pujaris fulfilling their roles, some performing rituals and others attending to the worshippers. Inside the premises, a holy pond allowed for ritual dips, adding to the temple's sacredness. We admired the Garbhagriha from outside, noting the detailed sculptures adorned with sindoor and the intricate carvings on the walls. Its top portion resembled a dome like structure with gold plated Kalasha and a finial at the top. Moving ahead, we entered one of the temple's chambers to seek blessings avoiding the long queue for the main chamber. The architecture of the temple was captivating, with ancient stone steps carved from rock, providing a resting place for devotees. Despite our efforts, the temple's vastness made it clear that our short visit could only allow us to experience a fraction of its magnificence. As we explored further, we admired the intricate sculptures and idols carved into the temple walls and placed at various locations throughout.

-out the premises. These sacred figures were adorned with offerings such as sindoor, flowers, red and gold cloth, cains and garlands, etc. After spending time in the temple, absorbing its energy, and offering our prayers, we took a few moments to capture the memory - both in our hearts and with a family photograph preserving the auspicious moment against the temple's grandeur. We then bid farewell to the Goddess and purchased souvenirs from local vendors before heading back to our uncle's house. Our visit concluded with satisfaction as we enjoyed a hearty lunch and prepared for our departure.

While journeying back home, I found myself reflecting on the day's experience. The morning's events replayed vividly in my mind, each moment a testament to the profound and majestic experience we had. The seamless transitions between vehicles and our timely arrival at our uncle's house made the unplanned visit possible. Although our brief visit didn't allow us to explore everything I was grateful for the opportunity to seek blessings with my family. It felt as though our visit to Maa's Abode was not just a coincidence, but a destined encounter, leaving us deeply fulfilled.

ପ୍ରଥମ ପ୍ରସାଦୋଚନୀ



“ଯାନ୍ତେ ଆନନ୍ଦ ପାଇଲେ ବା ଅନ୍ତରୀଷ୍ଟର ଦୁଃ-କହୁ
ପାହିବି ଯାବିବିଲେ ସିମାନବୋର ନିଚ୍ଛୁକ୍ତ ଦ୍ୱର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସ୍ଵରହାର
କବେ, ସେହି ସବଳ୍ୟବୋର ସନ୍ତୁରେହି କିବା ନହିଁ
କିବା ଏକବେ ଯାନ୍ତର ଦେହ-ମନ ଡେହେବେ ଛାତି
କବେ । ଏକଜ୍ଞାତ ସ୍ମରିତକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଥିଲା କିତାପା ।”

— ହୋମନ ସବଗ୍ରହାତ୍ମି

‘বিদ্রোহ বাস্তুর’

মেৰ অনুভৱ

— প্ৰকৃতি বৰতামূলী-
ইতীয় কান্থামুৰ

“মৰণো আগুহে নিষেষ ত্রিতৰত বস্তিয়াই ফুলে
বাস্তৱৰ আৰুৰ বাস্তৱ কেতিয়াও কাকেো দেশুৱাব গায়ায়,
কেতিয়াও কাকেো গায়ায়। নিষেষ ত্রিতৰত বিশুদ্ধ হৈ থাকি
মুহূৰ্ত এন্ধাৰত হেৰাই ঘোৱা কিছু অনুচ্ছাৰিত সত্য”;

‘বিদ্রোহ বাস্তৱ’ অন্তৰন স্বৰূপৰ্ব্বত্তি মৌলিকা বীজ
চৌধুৰীদেৱৰ এক কালকৰ্ষী সৃষ্টি, তেমেতৰ এই অনুভৱিত
বৰ্তমান সমাজৰ নীচ, লোগী, স্বার্থপৰ আৰু কানুক এচাব
মানুহৰ সমিতিতে বৈয়ৰ্য্যলীলা, দুঃখ তথা অংবেদগীল আৱ
এচাব লোকৰ সংগ্ৰামৰ এক অতিফলেন পৰিষ্কৃট হৈছে।
‘বিদ্রোহ বাস্তৱ’ হৈছে হাজোৰ বার্ষা, হাজোৰ অসমণ্ড নেওটি
নিষেক অতিৰ্ষা কৰাৰ হাবিয়াসৰ আৰু তাৰ বিৱিষণত
কৰা ত্যামৰ এক সুদৰ বিদ্বাবক কণিকাৰী।

উপন্যাসখনিব ঘূঢ় চৰিষে হৈছে মায়াৰী। তেওঁ ছিদ
জীৱনৰ অবীৰতি নিৰ্বাল কৰা এমন চিঙেৱাৰ কণিনীৰ
যোগেন্দ্ৰি আমি তেওঁৰ জীৱনৰ
এক অতিকৃতি দেখা পাওঁ।
অস্থৱাবস্থাৰ পৰা পাঁচটাৰ
মেটাৰ পাই কষাট দিতিছন্ত
পাছ কৰা মোলাপৰ পাত্ৰ দৰে
কেৱল শৰীৰ আৰু ঘৰৰ
অধিকণাৰী, শ্ৰেণীৰী কিন্তু বিষ্ণুৱ
শান্তিকৰণ অধিকণাৰী মায়াৰীৰ
লংগত উপন্যাসৰ অন্তিগ অ্যায়ৰ
মায়াৰীৰ আকাৰ পাতাল পার্শ্ব্য।

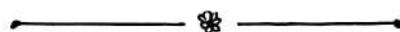


চেকিষ্যার আশা বুরুত বাস্তি দিয়েছতে পারিবে।
 যোৱা মায়ারী জীৱন তচ-নচ কৰি সেলাইছিল গৰ-
 অৎকাৰত গিজ বিবেকক জ্ঞানুষ্ঠী দিয়া ঢাঁচ পাষণ্ডই,
 তাৰ অৰূপ ঘনোপৰ সৈতে অপৰিচিতি মায়াৰী বিশ্বাস
 ব অতি গিৰিষ্যতোৱে দুৰ্ব্যুহাব কৰা হৈছিল, পৰিয়ালে,
 বক্ষ-বাঞ্ছৱে, শুণোকাংশী সকলোৱে কেৱল দৈশিছিল
 মায়াৰী চৰিওতে জমা সেই চেকা, তাৰ অতিক্রম
 কৰি অৰূপ তত্ত্ব জৰিবলৈ কাণ্ড-বৈয় গাছিল, কিন্তু
 দুৰ্ব্যুহাই বিহীনত কৰি সেলোৱা জীৱনটিক শেষ বক্ষাৰ
 কথা চিন্তা কৰাৰ জন্মিল দহসে- ঘনোবন্ধে গিজ জীৱকৰ
 পুনৰ থার- খিত জমাৰলৈ উৎপন্ন হৈছিল মায়াৰী, চৰিও-
 টিক হথান ইচ্ছাক্ষণীকৰ আজোস এইভিনিয় পৰাই পাৰ
 পাৰি।

মপ্লটীৰ আৱ এক গুৰু চৰিও হৈছে সন্দীপন।
 সন্দীপন আছিল মায়াৰী বিংশাদ তথা কৃষ্ণীৰ জীৱনৰ
 এক ব্যতিক্রম, এক বিঠা খেলিয়েলি, সন্দীপনে মায়াৰীৰ
 এক সাধীৰণ- জীৱন দিবলৈ অৱাঞ্চ কৰিছিল, কুমী কৰ্মীৰ
 বিচাবিছিল প্ৰেৰণ ঘোষেদি একে বয়সক মোঞ্চি আৰু
 স্বার্থপৰ বিশাঙ্গ গৱাব সেই পাষণ্ডটোৱ পৰিৱৰতে
 সন্দীপন আছিল দীৰ্ঘ আৰু ঘৰীয়াল, তেওঁৰ সংবে-
 নশীমেতা আৰু চেন্চ চিন্তাবিশাঙ্গ- পাঠকৰ ঘণত তেওঁৰ
 এক অতি শুল্ক- অতিগীৰ ঝুঁকি কৰে।

যি সহযোগ মায়াৰীক অবাদেৰ চকুত হীৱ হোৱাৰ
 অৱত অৱয়ৎ গিজ বিঢ়-বাঢ়, আড়, বক্ষ-বাঞ্ছৱ সকলোৱে
 পিটি দিছিল, সেই অৱয়তে তেওঁক আকেঁৰলী লৈছিলে
 কোৱো তেদেৰ ক্ষমুক বন্ধু কেষ্ট বাসীয়াল ব্যক্তিয়ে,
 ক্ষমুক শোভায়েকৰ হাতৰ পৰা মায়াৰীক বক্ষা কৰিবলৈ
 আৰীয়েকে থাতত দা-ও তুলি কৈছিলে, সন্দীপনৰ জন্মত
 যদিও কোৱো স্বীকৃতিঅৰ্থ প্ৰেৰণ ক্ষমুক গাছিল, তেওঁৰ

{ যৰষু আৰু উৎসাহে মায়াৰীৰ দুৰিষ্ঠ দীৱান্তৰ সহৃদীয়
কৰি তুলিছিল, অবাদেৰ তিন্তু মোকৰণ চিন্তাবিশ্বাস বৈচিত্ৰ্য
এনেগোৰ বস্থাতে অতি সুন্দৰ সুসত অভিষ্ঠা হৈছে, এই
সকলে মোকশেই সমৰ্থনৰ অলেৱত মায়াৰীয়ে নিক্ষেপ দীৱন
গাটি তুলি নিক্ষেপ দৰ্শেই সমাদেৰ ওচৰত পীড়িত ঘৃঙ্খলা-
সমূহক সহায় কৰিছিল, মাত্ৰকে ‘বিজ্ঞান-বান্ডৰ’ হৈছে
সমাদেৰ চিন্তাবিশ্বাস; ঘৰুহৰ ঘনৰ কণ্ঠৰ পতা আৰু পৰিঅজা-
আৰু অঅস্তিৰ বেদনাৰ এখন দীয়া অভিষ্ঠবি।



ইঁদ্রো আহকঃ

প্ৰথম বন্ধু : মোৰ শুধুই যেতিয়া কথা কঢ়, সমস্ত দেৱ-
বানীয়ে তেওঁৰ কথা বৰ ইন দি ক্ষুনে।

দ্বিতীয় বন্ধু : তেওঁ শুধু বিম্যাত লোক নিষ্পত্তি ?

প্ৰথম বন্ধু : নহয়, তেওঁ ‘বেডিয়’ত বাৰ্তাৰি পাচে।

◎ ◎ ◎

মিষ্টক : এ বন্ধু, তই ইমান কিয় পলম কৰিলি ?

বন্ধু : বান্ডাত এখন ছাইনৰ’ডত লিখা আছে, “লাহে
লাহে ঘাৰ, আগত চুল আছে,” সেঘে ছাব লাহে
লাহে আহোতে দেৱি হ’ল।

◎ ◎ ◎

‘সিঁওঁট’ এক পর্যালোচনা

পার্থিমিতা গোপ্তা
ত্রিতীয় প্রান্তীয় প্রকল্প সিদ্ধা



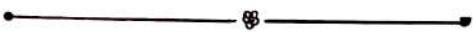
জুবি বৰা বৰা মোহাইব বড়ে আন্দোলনত আবিৰ্বিত
উপন্যাস ‘সিঁওঁট’ কিছুব্যাপ বড়ে ঘটিলাব আগে নেছেৱা-
বা রচনা সম্ভাসজ্জৰ্দন এছোৱা অন্যান্য জীৱত দলিলে,

উপন্যাসিক মৰাকীয়ে ১৮৮৮ চনৰ ২৫ আৰু ২৭ দিনুৱাৰীৰ
কালোলিশা হুটিত বড়েভাষ্টি আইন ব্যৱক্রেষ্ট কাল্পনাৰ-
বলি হোৱা ১১ মৰাকী বড়ে ঘটিলাব শিহুৱৰকুৰী- ঢীয়া-
কাহিনীৰ পটভূমিৰ আবিৰ্বত বচনা কৰিছে উপন্যাস-শন।

এক্ষণেৰ ঝুঁঝ চৰিত্র পৰিলোক আবলীল উপস্থাপনাত্ত
পার্বুৰেক চৰিত্রটৈ লমত আতি সহজে আৰু অংশোম-কৰ্ষাত
অৱ অতোৎক্ষৰ্ষ সফল হৈছে, এক্ষণে আৰু তু হৈছে এক
ধৰ্মিতা লাবীৰ হৃত দেহৰ বৰ্ণনাবে, এক্ষণেৰ সন্দৰ্ভতে
উপন্যাসিক মৰাকীয়ে কৈছিল— ‘অসমত বিক্ৰি আন্দোলন
হৈছে, সংঘৰ্ষ হৈছে, য'ত আনুহে সৰ্বস্ব হেৰুৱাইছে, এই-
আন্দোলন, সংহৰ্ষসমূহত লাবীসকল বেছিকৈ ঢীয়াতু ত্ৰেমা-

শেমা পরিলক্ষিত হয়,” — আর এই কথাবাব তেওঁ
উপর্যাসমন্বয় আবন্ধনিক পৰা শেষেই অত্যেকটো পৃষ্ঠাটে
সঙ্গসনে প্রবান্ব কৰিছে, বড়ে কেৱল কলে পৃথক বড়ে
বাড়ীৰ দাবীত আবন্ধন কৰা এই আন্দোলনত “পাম্পা”,
চিৰো, আৰণ্তি, মছুনা, চিম্পা, অৰীনা, সঞ্জনী, দেৱা” ইত্যে
হৈ বড়ে বড়ে নাবীসকলে নিজেৰ সৰোৱ উৰ্জীৰ্ষি দিচ্ছিল, কেৱল
সকলৰ আস্থানতেই নিজেৰ হৃদয়ৰ আৰাটোক জীয়াই বৰাবৰ
স্বার্থত সিহঁতে আন্দোলন সন্ধুহত তোকে পিয়াহে অংশপ্ৰেতণ
বণিকিছিল; মিটিং সন্ধুহত বাগুৰুহা গোচৰিছিল; এক বাতিল
তিতৰত আৰণ্তাই বৈ উলিয়াইছিল; হাবিত পুলিচৰ চকুৰ
পৰা মুকাই থকা বড়ে কেৱল কলে ঘাড়ৰাতি জাত বাঞ্ছি
মুৱাইছিল। ইয়াৰ বোৰ কথাব পিছতো তেওঁমোকে লাভ
কৰিছিল কেৱল নাহুনা। ছীৰি ছীৰি জীয়াই থকা বা জীয়াই
জীয়াই ছীৰি থকা বণিকী সন্ধিৰিষ্ট হৈ থকা আছে এই
উপর্যাসমন্বয়, উপর্যাসমন্বয়ৰ পঢ়াৰ পূৰ্বতে ষষ্ঠি উপর্যাসমন্বয়
শিখেৱাইটোৰ প্রতি আকৰ্ষিত হৈছিলো। অন্ত প্ৰস্তুত দেৱ
হৈছিল ‘সিহঁত’ আচলতে কেৱল? — কিন্তু উপর্যাসমন্বয়ৰ পঢ়ি
ষষ্ঠি উপলেখ্যি কৰিছিলো যে ‘সিহঁত’ কেৱো এই অসা
নহুয়। আন্দোলনৰ নাহতেই ধৰ্মিতা হোৱা নিৰ্দেশী
বিকল্পশাৰী বড়ে নাবীসকলে আহঁত; ধৰ্মিতা হৈ হৃত্য বৰুৱ
কৰিষি কেৱল আইনৰ কামতী ঘৰপাকৰ বাবে ন্যায়
জাত রকমা দেৱাৰ দৰে বড়ে নাবীসকলু আহঁত,
নিষজন, বিশ্বদিতৰ দৰে আন্দোলন এবি বাজৈনৈতিক
ক্ষেত্ৰে জড়িত হৈ পৰা স্বার্থপৰ্যবেক্ষণৰ বাবে আহঁত,
নাবীসকলক নিজেৰ কামলাৰ বাবি হ'বলৈ বাব্বি কৰিবোৱা
কামুকত্ব আহঁত,

এই উপন্যাসমধূমে আনন্দেনগত সর্বস্থান্ত্র হোৱা ঘানুহু
বোৰৰ দীৱনক কৰণে আভৰণাদ কঢ়িয়াই আমিছে
য'ত দীৱনে দীৱন বিচারি হাথাকাৰ কষি ফুৰিছে। কলেজ
সেওতত হঘতো তেঙ্গেলোক অদিন হেৰাই পল্লহেতো;
যাভৰাষ সেই কাহিৱী এদিন লুপ্ত হৈ পৰিলহেতো!
তুলী বৰা বৰমোহাঞ্জিৱে তেঙ্গেলোকৰ কাহিৱীক কিছু
কলমনাৰ বহুগেৰে ‘মিহঁত’ উপন্যাসত সংৰক্ষিত কৰি
বাধিলৈ,



କବିତାକାଳ



“কবিতা দৰাচলতে এক আধ্যাত্মিক পিষ্টণ। মানুষে
এইবুলি ক'ব নাবাবে – ‘মাঝ কবিতা বচনা কৰিব’।
আনকি প্রস্তুত কবিতানোও এইসাব ক'ব নাবাবে,
কবণ স্মৃতিকল্পত ব্যুদ্ধ ছন এচপূরা মুঝাট অহা
ক্ষয়লাব নিনিয়া, শাক এব অচ্ছ্য প্রেরে
মাজে মাজে বৈ অহা এজাক বতাহুব দৰে
নশুব ডেজ্জুলতাৰে প্ৰদীপ্ত কৰি গেলে।”

— শ্রেণী

শিশু পুরুষ অঙ্গ



— হিমা দিপা গোঢ়াঝী
তৃণীয় অন্ধাঞ্জিকা

তাষিক বৈচিত্র্যতা - আর
বাবেবহনীয়া কৃষি,
জাতি - জনজাতিৰ মিলনভূমি
এইয়াই আমাৰ বিভাস সংস্কৃতি ।

ঐক্যতাৰ প্রতিক্রিয়া ভিলিকি উচ্চ
লাশাষ্টে দেয়ামে মিলনৰ জয়গান বাবে ।
কোনোৱে বাঁহীৰ অৱৰে
হোনোৱে চিমুড়ৰ অৱৰে
ঐক্যতাৰ জয়গান হৰে ।

আলি আঃ যে লুচাইৰ লক্ষা - বং কেৰলে,
মন্দিৰৰ লক্ষা - যাহতিনলে,
উকলি তাৰু আচানে
অফেলনে - আকাশ - বতাহ
চুশীবিত কৰে ।

মংকৰ আচানৰ এই দেশ - ।
লোক - সংস্কৃতিয়ে ভৱা -
ডাহ হৃষোদীৰ এই দেশ - ।

ଆରୁ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ?

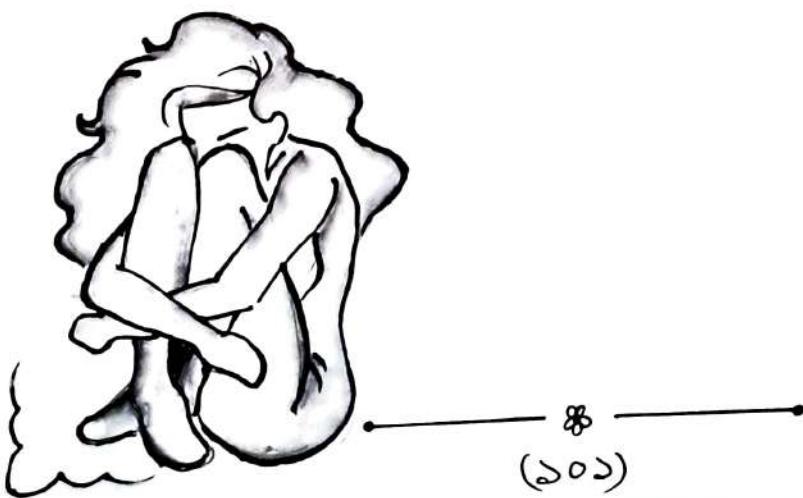
— ଶ୍ରୀ ସବା
ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଧାନ୍ୟା ମିଶ୍ର

ଏକ ବିଂଖ - ମାତ୍ରିକାରୀ ଯେବେଳାକତ ଯେବେ,
ମେହରାଲୋ - ନିଃକେ ଆଜି
କିମ୍ ବାରୁ ଏହି ଯାତନା ?
କୋଣାରେ କହ, 'ନାହିଁ ଚଲନାଯଦୀ' !
ହୟ ଜାନେ,
ଏହିମନି ମୋରେହି ପ୍ରଥିରୀ ?

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଆଜି ଲବିଚିତ୍ର ଯାଇ,
ପୁରୁଷଭାଙ୍ଗିକ ଦେଖି ଯାହୋଁ ପୁତ୍ରଲା - ଯାଇ
ନାହିଁ ଆଜି ମୋର ଅକୃତ ଲବିଚିତ୍ର,
ଅନ୍ତିଭୂତ ଦାନ - ମାନି ମୋକଷରୁ ଯାଇ ।

ତୌରେ ଯେମେବେ ଅଛା - ସତାହଜାକେ ତହ - ନହ
କବି ମ'ଳ ମୋକ
ଦୈ ଯାବ ଯାହୋଁ କେହା ତେଜର ଚକୁରା ...
ଯି ସଙ୍ଗେ ଅସ୍ତି କବେ ନହନ ତୀରନ,
ମୋର ଆର୍ତ୍ତନାଦେବେ ଡରା - ଅନ୍ଧ, "ଆରୁ
କିମାନ ?"

ଲୋହର ବାଟ ବିଚାରି ଧାତୁ ହାରାଥୁବି,
ମୋର ତୀରନ ଯେବେ ଏକ ବିତୀଷ୍ଟିକାରୀ ବାଲିଦ୍ଵାରୀ !
ଅନ୍ଧନିକ୍ଷଳ ରହିଲେବେ ଆଜି କବିହେ ଆନନ୍ଦ କାତର,
ଲାତିଆ - ଜାନେ - ଦିବ ମୋର ଜେହେ ଅନ୍ଧର ଉତ୍ସବ ? ...



এশুরি কবিতা

(১)

বাতি হ'লে শুচি ঘাওঁ
এমন নগ চেছবলৈ;
যোক দেহৰ কান্তি সামৰি,
এতৰপ দ্বৰ্ষপকে হৃক কৰোঁ
মনৰ ভিতৰত সজীৱ কৰি ঘোৰ
কিঞ্চিং স্মৰণ ডেকাযোৰক ॥

হৃদপ্তি বৰা
তৃতীয় সাম্মানিক

(২)

শ্রোতা মই
তোমাৰ দীনমঙ্গলা চলচি উঞ্জনৰ ।
শেষ বাতি
মেতিয়া তোমাৰ দীন কৈলোয়া
চিষেষ কুনো
তোমাৰ অশ্বান্ত, ক্লান্ত, উপ, তীক্ষ্ণ চিষেষ
কুলাই তোল মেৰ সৰ্বাঙ্গ
বজতে উচ্চ জোৱাৰ - ভাটোৰ গৰ্জন,
তীক্ষ্ণ গৰ্জনে
হৰণ - সৰবল কৰি দিয়াৰ জ্ঞানসেৰি ওলাই ঘায়
পেই পিষ্যাপি দি ফুৰা পিষ্যাচযোৰৰ আগলৈ,
উত্তৃ লাভা এখনীয়ে
মাহাই ঘায় সিষাত প্রতিহিংসাৰ তোৱ ॥

(৩)

হই

এলাই বঙ্গ গোলাপ।
চিতি আনি পেলাই দিয়া হ'ল মোক।
কেনোবাই চিঞ্জিলু পালৰি
আৰু কেনোবাই
কেনোবাই তচ-নচ কণ্বিলে
মেৰ বজ যেন ষঙ্গযোৰ ।
আৰু মেৰ তুল সুধিছা ?
“হই জামো ফুলি উচিছিলোঁ” ॥



দৃঢ় নারী

এটা অৱশ্যক নারী
ইয়াৰ পৰাই সুষ্ঠি
এহে বিশাল পৃথিবী,
কিন্তু, কিম্বাণে রুজে
এই নারীৰ অৰ্থ কি?

ফাতেহানা বেগম
ওঠীয় ধান্দাজিক

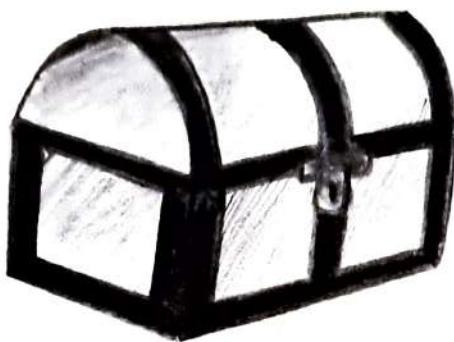


নারী মেষ হ'লেই যে অকল্যে মেষ
সেই কথাৰ উচ্চান কোনোৱে নাপায়।
কি যে নিষ্ঠুৰ ত্যাগ !
নিজে বৃপ্তি দৰে উৱি-উৱি জুলি-
আনক সুবাস বিলায় ,
তথ্যালিও রূপুজে নারীৰ পাবিত্ৰতা !

এফালে হৃতা, এফালে বীৰ্বল
কিন্তু, কোনেও রকষে ইয়াৰ অতিৰোধ,
যি মাড়িবিনে পৃথিবী অচল-
মেই মাড়িৰ ওপৰত ইমান অত্যাচাৰ !

যে দৃঢ় নারী, কিয় জুলিছা ভূমি
গোপনে, নৈৰবে ?
মানবৰূপী মানবৰ ভূমি নিঃশেষ কৰা-
নিজৰ অধিকাৰ নিজে সাধ্যস্ত কৰা-
আহমেৰে ভূমি আণৱাই আছা !

The Jewel of India



— Raj Goswami
1st Semester

Assam, my state, a paradise on earth
Golden sunsets, on tranquil waters birth

In the valley of wonders, where mighty
Brahmaputra gently flows.
A place where nature's splendor, forever glows.

From Kaziranga's grassland to Nameri's
forest deep, a boom, forever we adore
A haven for wildlife, where they roam
and explore.

The one-horned rhino, a treasure rare
A masterpiece of nature, beyond compare

Misty mornings facade, the state's
marvellous face.

The heart finds solace, in a warm
and peaceful embrace.

But amidst this beauty, the floods a
recurring nightmare linger.
The floods ferocity, a force so bold
leaves none, shattering all young and old.

But amidst all, Assam shines so bright
In every Assamese heart, Bihu's pure
Beauty with delight.

Oh, dear Assam, the land of peace,
with people
Welcoming, warm and hearts so true
A shining gem, that will be India's
jewel forever a new.

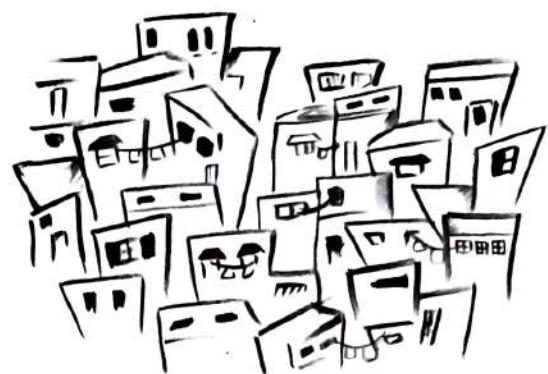
♦ What do you call a couple of
chimpanzees sharing an Amazon
account ?

— PRIME-mates .

♦ What do you call a guy who's
really loud ?

— Mike .

Echoes of the slum



— Trishna Bora
3rd Semester

Dusk till dawn we strive to live,
Where dreams shatter and hopes leap.
The rich pass by,
In elegant cars not letting a side-eye.

The bustling street is what we call our home,
The fire near the broken window pane keeps us warm.
The garbage sometimes make us sick.
With heavy hearts and empty stomach we fall asleep.

No one cares whether we die or just survive.
Ah! Only if these poverty-ridden hands could revive.
Our struggles persist hiding behind a deafening plea,
Amidst all chaos the slum echoes, "Don't we deserve
a life to live?"

Voice Against Brutality

— Sneha Gogoi
1st Semester



In a land full of progress and development's pride,
A darker truth lurks, a melancholy shade,
Where lust for power and thrill to control reside,
Women are left vulnerable, victimized, brutalized, &
murdered with ease.

Rape victims, forever changed, forever scarred,
Their lives forever altered, their future marred
Oh, the brutality! Life lost, Future compromised.

Let's stand for the victims, demand justice & rights,
For a future where women can live without fear.
Where development brings hope, not tears,
And progress is measured by the safety of all, thro-
ugh the years.

Distorted World

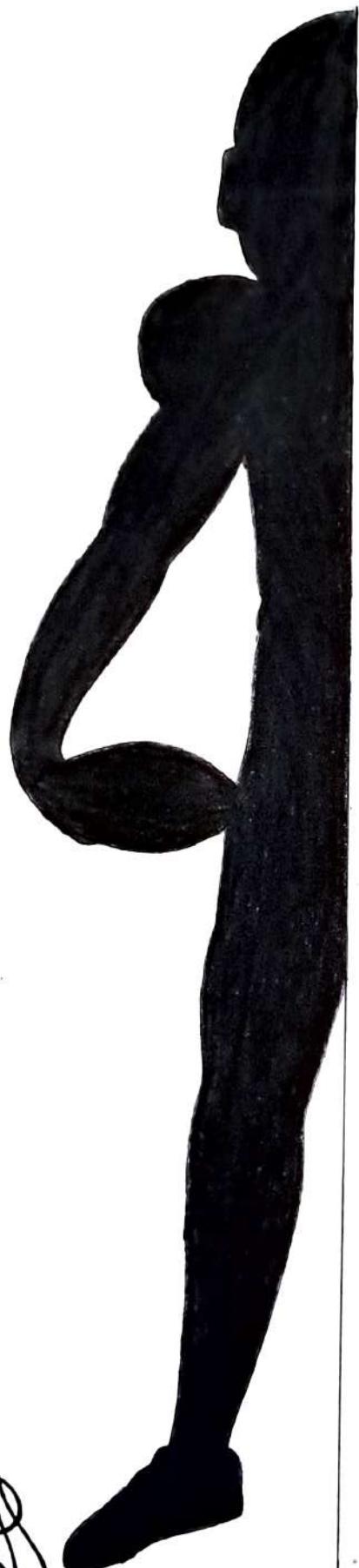


—Monalisha B. Gohain.
1st Semester

I Scramble and Stumble on my own words
My thoughts echo the walls of my room
Trying so hard to breakfree from its cage
And desperate to be heard by you.

There's a chain tied around my neck
I'm cripple even with hands and legs
"What am I imprisoned for?" I demand
Silence was the only answer they could give

Then they cracked my head open
And put a display for the world to witness
A showcase of my distorted world within
They murmured in awe
But they 'Woos' weren't of amazement
Their fears were revealed
They said "put her back in that cage again! She
doesn't belong with the livings."



ক্রি
তি
০
গ
ন



“You can't put a limit on anything. The more you dream, the farther you get.”

- Michael Phelps

শিশু অভিযান, অসমীয়া ক্রিয়েশন আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ সাধন্য

শিশু মালা : অবস্থাৰ এগৱাকী-বক্তা

নেলুৰে। পুনেছিৰ সেনা
কীড়া অতিথীনত অমিশ্বৰ- লৈ মকা এই-
মৰাকী- বক্তাৰে ২০১২ চৰত ২'বলগীয়া ল-
গুন অলিম্পিকত ভাগ- লোৱাৰ যোগ্যতা
অৰ্জন কৰিছে। ছাইবেট শাখাত আৰুৰ
হৈ- অতিচূল্পনীয়া কৰিবলৈ যোগ্যতা অৰ্জন
কৰা শিশু মালা অলিম্পিকলৈ নিৰ্বাচিত-
হোৱা দৃশ্যে কানিষ্ঠতন্ত্র বক্তাৰ। ২০০৮ চৰত
মস্কোত অনুদ্ধৃত এছিয়াৰ শিশুৰ আন্তর্জা-
তিক কীড়াগ (Children of Asia Internati-
onal Sports Games) শিশু মালাট নিজৰ-
শাখাগ- ব্রহ্মৰ লক অৰ্জন কৰে। সেই-
বছৰতে 'হাইব আলিম্পিক কাম'ত ত্ৰেছেতো
সোণৰ লক- অৰ্জন কৰে। ২০০৯ চৰত আৰ্ম-
নিয়াত অনুদ্ধৃত বিশ্ব কানিষ্ঠ বক্তাৰ ১০ চেম্পি-
য়নছিপত- মালাট এই অতিযোগিতাত ব্রহ্মৰ
লক- লুক কৰে। ২০১২ চৰত লুগুন অলিম্পিক-
কত মালাট ৫৫ কি.গ্ৰা. শাখাত ছিবিয়াৰ-
'ব্ৰেচান ছালানেনা'ক লবাস্ত কৰি সোণৰ
লক অৰ্জন কৰে। শিশু মালা অলিম্পিকৰ
বাবে যোগ্যতা অৰ্জনকাৰী- আৰুৰ সৰকানিষ্ঠ
বক্তাৰ।

লাউলীনা বৰগোহীষ্ট : এগৱাকী- আৰুৰ শ্ৰেণী
বক্তাৰ।

{ বক্তাৰ। তুতে ২০১৮ চৰত বৰা আন্তৰ্জাতিক
ব্যৰ্থত বক্তাৰ ৫৩- আৰুক অতিনিধিত্ব কৰি-

- পৰিমিতা গোৱাঙ
ইতীয় ষষ্ঠীপৰিব



ଆହିଛେ । ଫେବ୍ରୁଆରୀ- ୨୦୧୮ ଥରେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଏକ ଆନ୍ତର୍ଜାତିକ-
ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଚେଲିଯନଶ୍ଚିପତ - ସାହ ହେଉ ରେଲ୍‌ଟୋବରେଟ ଶ୍ରେଣୀତ ଗୋପ-
ନକ୍ତ ଲାଭ କରିଛିଲ । ହେଉ ୨୦୧୭ ଥରେ ନରେନ୍ଦ୍ରାବତ୍ ଡିପ୍ଯୁଟିନାମତ-
ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ- ପ୍ରେଚିଟ୍‌ର୍‌ଜ୍ କାଳତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେ ନକ୍ତ ଲାଭ କରିଛିଲ । ଈଯାଏ
ଲିଙ୍କତ ହେଉ ୨୦୧୮ ଥରେ ତୁନତ- କ୍ଷେତ୍ରାଲ୍‌ଲିଯାବ ପ୍ଲାନବାଟାବ କାଳତ
କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ନକ୍ତ ଆଖି ୨୦୧୮ ଥରେ ଚେଟେପ୍ଲବତ୍ ମୋଲେଙ୍ଗତ- ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ-
୧୩ ଅଛୁ ଆନ୍ତଃସାରୀୟ ଟିଲେଫିନ ଚେଲିଯନଶ୍ଚିପତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେ ନକ୍ତ-
କ ଲାଭ କରିଛିଲ । ୨୦୨୦ ଥରେ ମାର୍ଚ୍‌ ମାର୍ଚ୍‌, ସବମୋହାରୀମେ ୨୦୨୦
ଥରେ ଏହିଯା ଆଖି ଓଚନିଯା ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଅଲିଙ୍କିକ ଅର୍ଥା ଟ୍ରୋନ୍‌ମେ-
ଟ୍‌ର୍ ଉତ୍ୟବେକିପ୍ରାନ୍ତ ଲାହୁତୁନାମେନ ମେଲିଯାବାବ ବିକ୍ରିକେ ୫-୦ ସ-
ଅଯ୍ୟରେ ୯ କିଲୋପ୍ରାମତ ଅଲିଙ୍କିକର ଦ୍ଵାର ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧିତ- କରେ ।
ଈଯାଏ ମୈତ୍ରେ, ହେଉ ଅଲିଙ୍କିକର ବାବେ ଯୋଗ୍ୟାବ ଅର୍ଜନ କବା ତ-
ଅନ୍ତର ପ୍ରମନ ଗବାକୀ ମେଲୁବେ ହେ ବିବିଛିଲ । ଲାଭଲିନା ସବମୋ-
ହାମେ ଚିନବ ଓ ୨୫୪ ଚେଲିନେଲୀବ ହାତ- ୫-୦ ସ ବାଧାତ ଲବାତିତ-
ଯ ଆଖି ଏହିଯାନ ଅଲିଙ୍କିକ କୋରାଲି ଫାଯାତୁତ- ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେ ନକ୍ତ-
ଲାଭ କରେ ।

ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦାତା : ଏଗବାକୀ- ଆପଣିୟ ଟୌରେଯି । ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଟ୍ରୈକ୍ ଆଫ୍ ଫିଲ୍ ଇଞ୍ଜେ�ଟିକ ସାହକ ଲୋଡ କବା ଅମନ୍ ଗବାକୀ- ଆପଣିୟ ମେଲୁବେ । ଶିକ୍ଷାଟି 2018 ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର- ଫିନଲ୍‌ଡ୍ରେଉସ ଟ୍ରୈକ୍ ଶାଖା- ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ- ହୋବା ଆନ୍ତ- ବାଣ୍ଶୀୟ ଏମଲ୍‌ଟିକ୍ରୁ ଅନ୍ତାବ- ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଚେକ୍ଟିକ୍ୟନ କ୍ଷିତି ଅତିଯୋଗିତା- ଥୋପ ସହକ ଅର୍ଜନ କରେ । ଏହି ଇଞ୍ଜେଟିକ ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ୫୨.୪୫ ଛକେଓ ଅନ୍ତର ଲୟ । ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ 2018 ବରେ- ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ରୋଲିଧ୍ୟାବ ଗ'ଲ୍ଟ କ'ଟିତ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ- ହୋବା କମନ୍‌ବ୍ୟେଲ୍‌ମ ଗେମ୍- ଚାରି ଲାଇଲାବ- ୪୦୦ ମିଟାବ ଟୌର ଆଫ୍ ୪x୪୦୦ ମିଟାବ ବିଲେ ଟୌର ଅନ୍ତାବ- କବିଚିତ୍ରି । ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ 2018 ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଆନ୍ତଃ ବାଣ୍ଶୀୟ ଏମଲ୍- ଟିକ୍ରୁ ଅନ୍ତାବ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଚେକ୍ଟିକ୍ୟନ କ୍ଷିତି- ଅତିଯୋଗିତାବ ୪୦୦ ମିଟାବ- ସେଚତ ଥୋପ ସହକ ଲୋଡ କବି ଟ୍ରୈକ୍ ଆଫ୍ ଫିଲ୍ ଇଞ୍ଜେଟିକ୍- ସାହକ ଲୋଡ କବା ଅମନ୍ ଗବାକୀ- ଆପଣିୟ ଶିଚାବେ କୁଠିଷ୍ଠ ଅ- ଅର୍ଜନ କରେ । 2018 ବରେ ଇଞ୍ଜୋନରିଫ୍ୟାବ ବାର୍ଜାବାନୀ- ଜାକାର୍ତ୍ତା- ଅନ୍- ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ଏକିଧ୍ୟାନ ଗେମ୍ବାର 2018 ବ ଲାଇଲାବ ୪୦୦ ମିଟାବ ଟୌର-

ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗିତାର ଆଧୁନିକ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା - ହେଉ ୫୨.୦୦ ଟଙ୍କେ ଅଛି
ବାଢ଼ୀୟ ଅଭିନ୍ଦନ ଗଠି ହିନ୍ଦୀ ଭୂନାର ମାକି ବରସୀ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନାଲେ
ନିର୍ବାଚିତ - ହେଉ ୨୦୧୮ ଚତୁର୍ବୀ ୨୫ ଅମୃତ ଶବ୍ଦରେ ହେଉ ଆକୋ-
ନିଜର ବାଢ଼ୀୟ ଅଭିନ୍ଦନ ଆଭିନ୍ଦନ ୫୦.୭୯ ଟଙ୍କେ ଅଛି ୨୦୨୦ ଏବଂ
ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗିତାର ଆଧୁନିକ ଲୋକ ଲାଭ କରେ । ହେଉକି ୨୫୦୦ ଏବଂ
ହେଉ ନାମ୍ରତା ଜନା ଯାଇ ।

ବର୍ଷାନନ୍ଦନ ଶ୍ରୀକୀୟା : ଏଗବାକୀ- ଆନ୍ତଃ ବାଢ଼ୀୟ ଲାନ ସଲ
ମେଲୁବିରେ । ହେଉ ସର୍ବଜ୍ଞାନଲୈକେ କମନବେଲ୍ମ ଗେମଚବ ତିନିଟା-
ମାଙ୍କବ୍ୟନ- କାବ୍ୟକ ପ୍ରତିନିଧିତ୍ୱ କବିଜେ । ୨୦୧୮ ଚତୁର୍ବୀ
କମନବେଲ୍ମ ଗେମଚବ ଟ୍ରିପଲ ଆବ୍ଦ ଫୋର ବିଭାଗ, ୨୦୧୮ ଚତୁର୍ବୀ
କମନବେଲ୍ମ ଗେମଚବ ପ୍ରେୟାବ ଆବ୍ଦ ଫୋର ବିଭାଗ, ୨୦୨୨
ଚତୁର୍ବୀ କମନବେଲ୍ମ ଗେମଚବ ପ୍ରେୟାବ ଆବ୍ଦ ଫୋର- ହେଉ କାବ୍ୟକ
ପ୍ରତିନିଧିତ୍ୱ କବିଜେ । ୨୦୨୨ ଚନତା ଶୁଦ୍ଧବାଜ୍ୟେ ବାର୍ଷିକୀଯା ଅନ୍ତଃ-
ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ କମନବେଲ୍ମ ଗେମଚବ ନନ୍ଦନନ୍ଦି- ଶ୍ରୀକୀୟା, ଲୁତ୍ତଲୀ- ଗୋବି-
ପିଳିକି ଆବ୍ଦ କବା ବାଣୀ- ତିକିଷେ ଚାରିଜନୀୟ ହଳ ଫୋର-
ଶ୍ରୀମାତା- ସୋନ୍ଦର ଲାକ- ଅର୍ଜନ କବେ । ଇହାବ ଲୁଗେ ଲୁଗେ-
ନନ୍ଦନନ୍ଦି- ଶ୍ରୀକୀୟା କମନବେଲ୍ମ ଗେମଚବ ଲାକ ଲାଭ କବା-
ଅମନ ଗବାକୀ- ଅନନ୍ଦିଯା ମହିଳା ଆବ୍ଦ ସୋନ୍ଦର ଲାକ
କବା- ଅମନ ଅନନ୍ଦିଯା ହିଚାବେ ମହିନାମିତ- ଦୟ ।

ଅଞ୍ଚଳିତ ସଙ୍ଗେ : ଏଗବାକୀ- ଆଧୁନିଯ ସହାୟ ତମା ବିଶ୍ୱ
ଧୂର ମହିଳା ସହିତୀୟ ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗିତା ବିଜୟ- ୨୦୨୨ ଚନତା- ଅମନ
ସହିତୀୟ ମେଲିଯଲେ ଆଧୁନିକ କବା ଅଞ୍ଚଳିତାରୁ ୨୦୧୯ ଚନତା-

ବାଣ୍ୟିକ ସହିତ ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗିତାର ଶୋଭା ଏହାଙ୍କ ଲାଭ କବିଛିଲା
ପିଛତ ୨୦୧୭ ଚାତ ନଥନ ଦିଲ୍ଲିତ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାତ ବାଣ୍ୟିଯ ଖୁବ-
ସହିତ ହେଉଁ କ୍ରମିକ ଏହାଙ୍କ କବିତା । ୨୦୧୭ ଚାତ ବିଷ୍ଣୁ-
ଖୁବ ମହିଳା ସହିତ ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗିତାର ୫୫ କିଲୋଗ୍ରାମ ଶାଖାତ
ଅଞ୍ଚଳିତାରେ ଶୋଭା ଏହାଙ୍କ କବିବିଲେ ଗମ୍ଭୀର ହ୍ୟାଏ
ଲଗେ ଲଗେଇ ଅଞ୍ଚଳିତା ସଙ୍ଗେ ବିଷ୍ଣୁ ଖୁବ ମହିଳା ସହିତ-
ଶୋଭା ଏହାଙ୍କ ଲାଭ କବା ଅମନ୍ତ ଗବାକୀ- ଅଭିନୀତୀ ହୈ-
ପାଇଲା ।

ସମ୍ମନ ସତ୍ୟ : ଏଗବାକୀ- ଜାପାନୀୟ ଅମ୍ବେଚାନାବୀ- ମହିଳା
ସହିତ । ସତ୍ୟରେ ଜନ ମ୍ଲିମ ନାର୍ତ୍ତବୀର
ପ୍ରଶିକ୍ଷ୍ୟତ ବୁଝ ମେଲ୍ଲେଇ ହିଚାଇେ କେବିଧାର ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କବିଛି-
ଲେ ଯଦିଓ ଲିଛିଲେ ହେଉଁ ସହିତ ମେଲ୍ଲା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କବିବେ । ୨୦୧୦
ଚାତ ତାମିଲନାଡୁତ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାତ ଛାବ- ଜୁନିଯୋବ ମହିଳା ବାଣ୍ୟି
ସହିତ ଚେଳିଘନଶ୍ଵିତ ସ୍ପର୍ଶଧକ ୨୦୧୧ ଚାତ ହିତୀୟ ଛାବ-
ଜୁନିଯୋବ ମହିଳା ବାଣ୍ୟି ସହିତ ଚେଳିଘନଶ୍ଵିତ; ତାମିଲନାଡୁତ
ସ୍ପର୍ଶଧକ, ୨୦୧୨ ଶ୍ରୀ କଲୁକାଣାତ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଛାବ- ଜୁନିଯୋବ ମହିଳା
ବାଣ୍ୟି ସହିତ ଚେଳିଘନଶ୍ଵିତ ସ୍ପର୍ଶଧକ ଲାଭ କବିଛିଲା ।
୨୦୧୩ ଚାତ ହିତୀୟ ବାଣ୍ୟି କାଳ ଆନ୍ତଃ ବାଣ୍ୟି ଛାବ ଜୁନିଯୋ
ବ ମହିଳା ଟୁର୍ମ୍‌ମେଟ; ଜେବେଙ୍ଗାନୁନ, ଛାରିଯାତ ଶୋଭା ଏହାଙ୍କ, ୨୦୧୫
ତ ବିଷ୍ଣୁ ଖୁବ ସହିତ ଚେଳିଘନଶ୍ଵିତ ଟାଟିଲୈଇଟ କ୍ରମୀ, ୨୦୧୮
ତ ବେଳପ୍ରେତ ସହିତ ଚେଳିଘନଶ୍ଵିତ, ଛାରିଯାତ କ୍ରମ, ୨୦୧୯ତ
ପ୍ରେଟିଜେଟ କାଳ ସହିତ ଇଟୋଏନେଚନେଲେ ଅମେନ ଟୁର୍ମ୍‌ମେଟ,
ଇଞ୍ଜୋନେଚିଯାତ ସ୍ପର୍ଶଧକ ଲାଭ କବିଛିଲା । ବାଚିଯାବ ଟୈଲାର

ଟ୍ରେଟ ୩ ବେ ଦିନ ୧୩ ଅକ୍ଟୋବର ୨୦୧୯ ଲୈ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ୨୦୧୯ ଏ ଆଇପିଏ ମହିଳା ସିଙ୍ଗ ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ଚେନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟନିଷ୍ଠିତ ଭାବରେ
ପ୍ରତିନିଧିତ୍ୱ କବା ହୁଏନ ସମ୍ବାଦବ ଡିପାର୍ଟ୍ମେଣ୍ଟ ବଜ୍ରୋ ଆଛିଲ
ଅନ୍ୟତଃ । ଚେନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟଫାଇନେଲ୍ଟ ଗ୍ରେଡ୍ ଟାଇପିକ ଟାଇପେଟ ଇମ୍ବା-
ରାଚିଆଓ-ବ୍ରେନେ ୧୦୦- ଲାଙ୍କାର୍ଡିତ ଇମ୍ ଆଏ ଓପ୍ପର ଲଦକ-
ଲୋଡ କବି ମନୁଷ୍ଟ ହବ ଲଗା ଇମ୍ ।

ମନ୍ୟ ରାଜବିକା : ଏମବାକୀ- ଭାବତୀୟ ଶ୍ଵାସ- ।
୨୦୧୪ ବ୍ରତ ଗ୍ରେଡ୍ ୫୭ ଅନ୍ ବାତ୍ରୀୟ ଶ୍ଵାସ-ଟାଇପିକ ଚେନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟନିଷ୍ଠିତ
ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗିତାତ ଆଂଶ୍ରମର୍ମ- କବି ଭାବତୀୟ ନିର୍ବାଚନ
ଟ୍ରୋଫୀଲେ ବାବେ ଘୋଷ୍ୟା ଅର୍ଜନ କରେ । ଗ୍ରେଡ଼ିଆଇ ଗ୍ରେଡ୍ ଫ୍ରେ
(୧୮ ବର୍ଷ ଅନୁର୍ବଦ), ଜୁନିଯର (୨୧ ବର୍ଷ ଅନୁର୍ବଦ) ଆଏ ଚିନିଯ
ଶାଖାର- ସୋପର ଲଦକ ଅର୍ଜନ କରେ । ୨୦୧୫ ଚନତ- ହାତ୍ୟ
ରାଜବିକାଇ ଅମନ ବାବେ ଆନ୍ତଃ ବାତ୍ରୀୟ ମେଲ୍ଲ-
ଆଂଶ୍ରମର୍ମ କରେ । ଇବାନେ ଗ୍ରେଜ୍ବାନର- ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ- ହୋରା-
ନବନ ଏହିଯା ଏହାର ଗାନ ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗିତାତ ଆଂଶ୍ର- ଲୈ
ଗ୍ରେଡ୍ ହଲୀଯତରେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେ ଲଦକ ବାବଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଇମ୍ । ଗ୍ରେଡ୍
ବର୍ଷରେ ଗ୍ରେଡ୍ ଭାବତୀୟ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋରା ବାତ୍ରୀୟ
ଶ୍ଵାସ-ଟାଇପିକ ଚେନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟନିଷ୍ଠିତ ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗିତାର ପରେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ
ବାତ୍ରୀୟ ଚେନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟନିଷ୍ଠିତ ଆଂଶ୍ରମର୍ମ କରେ । ୨୦୧୭ ବ୍ରତ
ଫୁରୁ ଗ୍ରେଡ୍ ନାନ ଦିଲ୍ଲିତ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ- ହୋରା ହଶ୍ଚ ଏହିଯାନ
ଏହାର ଗାନ ଚେନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟନିଷ୍ଠିତ ହଲୀଯ ଶାଖାର- ସୋପର ଲଦକ
ଲୋଡ କରେ । ୨୦୧୯ ବ୍ରତ ହାତ୍ୟ ରାଜବିକାଇ ଜାମାନିତ-

ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଥା ଜୁନିଯୂର ବିଶ୍ୱକାଳ ଶ୍ଵଟିଂ ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗିତାରେ
ଆଂଶ୍ରମ୍ଭ କବି ହଲୀଯାଙ୍କରେ ଧରି ଏହି ଲୋକ ଆଣ୍ଟ
ମିଶ୍ରାଙ୍କ ଡାବଲୁଛୁତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେ ଏହି ଲୋକ କବିରେ । ସ୍ୟାକ୍ରିଗତ
ଆବ୍ରେ ମାତ୍ର ୦.୮ ସ୍ୟାର୍ଧାନରେ ଏହି ଲୋକ କବିରେ ଅନ୍ୟନ୍ୟ
ହେ । ମିଶ୍ରାଙ୍କ ଡାବଲୁଛୁତ ପ୍ରାସାଦିକ ବର୍ଯ୍ୟାଘିତ ମେରଲୀ- ଯୋଧିବ
ଲୁଗତ ମେଲି ୫୨୮.୧ ଲାଖ ଲୋକ କବି ଜୁନିଯୂର ଶାଖାରେ
ବିଶ୍ୱ ଅଭିଜ୍ଞାନ ପ୍ଲାନ କବିରେ । ଏକେ ସର୍ବପ୍ରତ୍ୟେ ହୃଦୟରେ
ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଥା ଜୁନିଯୂର ବାଣ୍ଡୀଯ ଚେନ୍ଦିଯାନଶ୍ଵିଳିର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେ
ଏହି ଲୋକ କବିରେ । ୨୦୧୯ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର କୁରୋହୀଟି ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଥା
ହେଲେ ଏହି ଏହି ପାନ ଚେନ୍ଦିଯାନଶ୍ଵିଳିର ୨୧୫ୟ
୨୧ାବିକାଟି ଇତ୍ତାଙ୍ଗେନିଲ୍ ଡେଲୋବିଜନ ସ ପ୍ରେଟ୍ ମେଲି ୦୨.୧
ଲାଇଟ୍‌ବେଲ୍‌ବେ ଲାଗନ ବିଶ୍ୱ ଅଭିଜ୍ଞାନକ ମହ ପ୍ରୋପର ଏହି
ଲୋକ କବିରେ । ଏହିମନ ମେଲତ ହାହେ , ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧନ ଆଣ୍ଟ ଦିବ୍ୟାଂଶ୍ୱ
ପ୍ରେଟ୍ ହଲୀଯାଙ୍କରେ ମେଲି ଧରି ଏହି ଏହି ଲୋକ କବିରେ । ୨୦୨୩
ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ନେ' ମାତ୍ର ଆଜାବ ବାଟୁଆନର ବାକୁ ୬୨ସତ୍ତା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ
ଆଇ ଏହ ଏହ ଶ୍ଵଟିଂ ବିଶ୍ୱକାଳର ୧୦ ମିଟାର ଏହାର ବାଇଫର
-ଲୁପ ପୁରୁଷର ଶାଖାର ପ୍ରେତ୍ ଧରି ଏହି ଏହି ଅର୍ଜନ କବିରେ ।

ଲମ୍ବି- ଶାଜବିକା : ହୋଇଲେନରେ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ଉଲି-
ଧିବିଜେ ଲମ୍ବି- ଶାଜବିକାଟି । ୨୦୨୨
ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ମେଲୋ ଇତ୍ତିଯା ର'ମେନଚ ଗେମ୍ବର୍ବ ହୋଇତୋ-
-ଲୁନରେ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ଲମ୍ବି- ଶାଜବିକାଟି ପ୍ରତି ଏହି ଲୋକ କବିରେ ।
ଇତ୍ତିଯା ଲାଗତ ଓଜବାଟିରେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ବାଣ୍ଡୀଯ ଏମାତା ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ
ଦୈ ଏକନାମ ଏହକଟୋରେ ଅର୍ଜନ କବି ଲମ୍ବି- ଶାଜବିକାଟି ।
୨୦୨୨ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ମେଲୋ- ଇତ୍ତିଯାର ମେଲି ପ୍ରତି ଏହି
ଲୋକ କବିରେ । ମହିଳାର ଏହ କେବି ଉଜନ ଶାଖାର ଧରି
ଏହି ଲୋକ କବିରେ ଏହିଗବାକୀ- ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ମନ୍ତ୍ରାନ୍ତେ । ଇତ୍ତିଯା-

{ মৃত্যে ২০২১ ব কমন্ডেলম লাভাগোলুন চেম্পিয়নশিপত
চূশেক অতিনিষিটি কবি ঘী- ২১জবিকাই বাসব ঘোক-
লাহ কবিবলৈ পম্মন ছেছিল । ২০২২ ব কমন্ডেলম
গেমছতো গ্রেট জাবহৰ হৈ মেলাব টোকাগ্য অর্ডন
কবিছিল । অবশ্যে কমন্ডেলম গেমছত ঘীয়ে মপুম
ভানতো ঘন্তুষ্ট মাকিবলুগীয়া ইয় । }

উৎস- উকিপেডিয়া



মহার লোকৰ বাণীঃ

জটা কৃতি হ'ল জটা অতিহাজিক অক্ষিয়াত গৌত, ছায়ীতন
অমাষ্টি- যাৰ তিতি হ'ল উচ্চেৱতৌয়া ডামা, অমছান, অথ-
-বেতিক জীৱন, মানজিক গঠনৰ ডৰিয়াতে অফাসিত জটা-
আধীৱন- অংকৃতি ,

— সৃজিন

কিছুমান মানুহ এন্দৰৰ দৰে জীয়াই থাকে, কিছুমান
শিয়ালৰ দৰে, কিছুমান কুকুৰনেচীয়া বাঘৰ দৰে, আন
কিছুমানে গায়বিৰ দৰে, শুব কৰ মানুহহে আছে যি
জীয়াই থাকে মানুহৰ দৰে ,

— হাৰম্যান যেচ



Olympics

- Nisha Saikia
1st Semester

Imagine a world where athletes from different countries come together to compete, not against each other, but in celebration of humanity's shared love for sports. That's exactly what the Olympics represents. The Olympic games are a multi-sport event held every four years that brings athletes from around the world together to compete in various events and showcase their skills. The Olympic games are considered the world's foremost sports competition and are held in different cities around the world. These games serve as a symbol for international unity and peace. The Olympic motto "Citius Altius Fortius" (Faster, Higher, Stronger) embodies the spirit of games and inspires athletes to push the limits of human achievement.

} -ements.

HISTORY

The first known Olympics were held in the summer of 776 BC at Olympia, a site in southern Greece, where people went to worship their gods. In fact, the Olympics were created in honour of ancient Greece's most famous god: Zeus; King of the gods. Divided into different city-states or settlements, the Greeks were often at war with each other. But even in times of unrest during city states declared a truce so their athletes could take part in the Olympics. But unlike today games, only men were allowed to compete - and they did so naked many events including sprinting, and wrestling are still part of modern games. Other sports such as chariot racing are history. Here's another one that's long forgotten: called the pankration, the event was known as the ultimate fighting sport. Competitors fought until one gave up or died.

The Romans eventually banned the Olympics in AD 393 after some conquered Greece in the second century B.C. But the games were revived in 1896 Athens, Greece and have been celebrated every four years since. And in 1924, the winter Olympics were added) to showcase chillier sports such as cross-country skiing, speed skating and ice hockey.

{ Women finally allowed to take part in the Olympics }

Paris hosted the second games in 1900. The Paris 1900 Olympic Games saw women compete for the first time. The first female Olympic champion was Charlotte Cooper, a British tennis player who won Wimbledon five times. Out of a total of 997 athletes, 22 were women, competing in just five sports: tennis, sailing, croquet, equestrian events and golf of these disciplines, only golf and tennis included women only events. According to the Olympic Charter of the IOC's now is "to encourage and support the promotion of women in sport at all levels and in all structures, with a view to implementing the principle of equality of men and women."

List of Olympic Host Cities

Summer Olympic Games

1896 - Athens, Greece

1900 - Paris, France

1904 - St Louis, United States

1908 - London, United Kingdom

1912 - Stockholm, Sweden.

1916 - Cancelled (Berlin had been awarded)

1920 - Antwerp, Belgium

1924 - Paris, France

1928 - Amsterdam, Netherlands

1932 - Los Angeles, United States

1936 - Berlin, Germany

1940 - Cancelled (WW II - Tokyo had been awarded)

- { 1944 - Cancelled (WW II - London had been awarded) }
- 1948 - London, United Kingdom
- 1952 - Helsinki, Finland
- 1956 - Melbourne, Australia
- 1960 - Rome, Italy
- 1964 - Tokyo, Japan
- 1968 - Mexico City, Mexico
- 1972 - Munich, West Germany
- 1976 - Montréal, West Germany
- 1980 - Moscow, Soviet Union
- 1984 - Los Angeles, United States
- 1988 - Seoul, South Korea
- 1992 - Barcelona, Spain
- 1996 - Atlanta, United States
- 2000 - Sydney, Australia
- 2004 - Athens, Greece
- 2008 - Beijing, China
- 2012 - London, United Kingdom
- 2016 - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- 2020 - Tokyo, Japan (postponed to 2021 due to coronavirus pandemic)
- 2024 - Paris, France
- 2028 - Los Angeles, United States
- 2032 - Brisbane, Australia.

Winter Olympic Games

- { 1924 - Chamonix, France
- 1928 - St. Moritz, Switzerland
- 1932 - Lake Placid, United States }

- 1936 - Garmisch - Partenkirchen, Germany
 1940 - Cancelled
 1944 - Cancelled
 1948 - St Moritz, Switzerland
 1952 - Oslo, Norway
 1956 - Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy
 1960 - Squaw Valley, US.
 1964 - Innsbruck, Austria
 1968 - Grenoble, France
 1972 - Sapporo, Japan
 1976 - Innsbruck, Austria
 1980 - Lake Placid, United States
 1984 - Sarajevo, Yugoslavia
 1988 - Calgary, Canada
 1992 - Albertville, France
 1994 - Lillehammer, Norway
 1998 - Nagano, Japan
 2002 - Salt Lake City, US
 2006 - Turin, Italy
 2010 - Vancouver, Canada
 2014 - Sochi, Russia
 2018 - Pyeongchang, South Korea
 2022 - Beijing, China
 2026 - Milan - Cortina, Italy
 2030 - French Alps, France
 2034 - Salt Lake, US

India first participated at the Olympic games in 1900, with a lone athlete Norman Pritchard winning two medals - both silver in athletics and became the first

Asian nation to win an Olympic medal. Indian athletes have won 41 medals across 25 Olympic Games, with eight women claiming nine of those medals. Here are some of the Indian athletes who have contributed to the country's Olympic success :

Athlete / Team	Game	Sport	Medal	Hometown	Milestone
Norman Pritchard	1900 Paris	Athletics	2 Silver	Calcutta	First medalist First individual medalist. First individual multi medalist.
KD Jadhav	1952 Helsinki	Wrestling	Bronze	Maharashtra	First individual medalist after independence
Sushil Kumar	2008 Beijing 2012 London	Wrestling	Bronze Silver	Delhi	First individual multi medalist after independence
Manu Bhaker	2024 Paris	Shooting	Bronze Bronze	Haryana	First individual multi medalist after independence
Karnam Malleswari	2000 Sydney	Weightlifting	Bronze	Andhra Pradesh	First woman medalist.
PV Sindhu	2020 Rio de Janeiro	Badminton	Silver Bronze	Hyderabad	First woman multi-medalist
Men's Field Hockey Team	1928 Amsterdam	Field Hockey	Gold	India	First gold medalist
Abhinav Bindra	2008 Beijing	Shooting	Gold	Uttarakhand	First individual gold medalist
Neeraj Chopra	2020 Tokyo 2024 Paris	Javelin	Gold Silver	Haryana	First to win a gold and silver combination

Assam's participation in Olympics

(1) Footballer Talmesen AO was the first Olympian from undivided Assam who represented India in London Olympic 1948 as the captain of the Indian football team. India's first game against Burma was a walkover but the team narrowly beat to France.

(2) Assam's first Olympic medalist Lovlina Borgohain set to compete in Paris's. She is the first woman from Assam to bring home a gold in the 130 year history of the Olympics and the second after Mary Kom to win a medal in boxing. She hails from Baramukhia village Golaghat district Assam.

India's campaign at the 2024 Paris Olympic ended with a total of six medals : one silver and five bronze.

There are many inspirational stories in Olympics. Let me give one example of a woman who will surely touch your heart.

Wilma Rudolf : From Disability to Olympic Glory

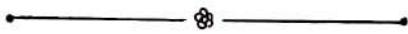
Born prematurely, in a family of 21 children, with little to no resources to sustain a professional sports career, Wilma had to face even bigger challenges when she was strucken with polio. But she had a burning desire inside her, an unstoppable strength that nothing not even polio or social barriers, could ever stop her.

By the time she was 12, she had overcome

} polio, started to walk again, to her doctor's surprise and took up athletics. Eight years later she was already an Olympic Champion.

Wilma defied all odds and won three gold medals at the summer Olympics in Rome in 1960. She retired shortly afterwards in 1962, and then devoted the rest of her life to coaching unprivileged children.

It is the inspiration of the Olympic Games that drives people not only to compete but to improve and to bring lasting spiritual and moral benefits to the athlete and inspiration to those lucky enough to witness the athletic dedication.



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ਗੁਰੂ
ਨਾਨਕ



“লিখাটো হ'ল এক প্রকার বিরচন
যান্তে কেতিয়াও নিলাভে, দ্রুব স্থৰ্ম একবৰ্বা
চৰি আঁকিব নোৱাৰে, তেওঁলোকে জীৱনৰ
গ্ৰেডনা, আতংক আৰু বিষদৰ পৰা কৰ্ণকে
পৰিঅণ বিচাৰে। — সেই কথা চিৰা বৰি ঘষ
যাবে যাজে ধূৰ আচৰিত হওঁ।”

— গ্ৰহাঞ্চ গ্ৰীণ-



ଶୁଣ୍ଡା..

ଶୁଳ - ସୁନାରେ ଶୁମାରିତ ଶେଷାର୍ଥର ..

—ତୃତୀୟ ଘର
ତୃତୀୟ ପାଞ୍ଚାସିଧ

ଶୁମାରିର ଅନ୍ତର ଅର୍ଥତାକ ଅର୍ଥ ମନ୍ତିନୀଯେକର ମାତ୍ରର ଆଳାପ ..

ମନ୍ତିନୀଯେକ : “ଅର୍ଥତା, ଅମିନୋ ଅଦ୍ୟ କିମ୍ ଶୁମାରି କରୋ ?”

ଅର୍ଥତାକ : “ଗେରାନକ ଅନ୍ତର୍କ୍ଷ କରିବିଲେ ଆକେ, ତେଣେ
ଅଗ୍ନାର୍ଥ ଯାବ ଲାବିବି ଜୀବନଟ !”

ମନ୍ତିନୀଯେକ : “କିନ୍ତୁ ଅର୍ଥତା, ଅହି ସେ ଗେରାନକ ଆଜିଲୈକେ
ଦେଖାର୍ଥ ନାହିଁ ?”

ଅର୍ଥତାକ : “ତେଣେ ଦେଖି ନହିଁ ! ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ଲବା
ଚାହିଁ ହେ ମାକେ !”

ମନ୍ତିନୀଯେକ : “ତୁ... ଅର୍ଥ ଅର୍ଥତା ମୋର ମାଯେ
ବୈଶଦିନ ମାନିଲେ ଶେଷାର୍ଥର ଶୋଭାରୋ
ବୁଲିନେ କିମ୍ କମ୍ ?”

ଅର୍ଥତାକ : “ଏ, ଦେଇଦେ ! ମଚଲତେ ଆରଟୋର ଦେଇ
କୈଶଦିନଟ ଆଲାମ ଓ ଅର୍ଥଜନୀ !!

ମାର୍କ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାର (ଇଂରାଜୀ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମ ପ୍ର୍ଯୁନ୍ସଟ୍ରାଇଲେସନ୍) ଏହି ମରକେ ଆମ୍ବଦ୍ଧ କେବଳାବେ ଆକାଶ ଅଲାଲ ତିବନି ଦିନମ ହୁଏ 。。。 ଲଗଡ଼ ଈଶ୍ଵରବାବୁ ଓ ବାର୍ଷିନୀଙ୍କ କବା ନହିଁ । ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମ ହିଁ ହୈଛେ ଏକ ଦ୍ୱାରାଣିବଳ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା । ସେମେ କ୍ରମନୁଷ୍ଠାନକୀକ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ବୁଲି ସିବି ଲ୍ୟାବ ନାଲାଖେ, ବୁଝିଲାମ ?”

(ତେଣେତେ ଦୁଷ୍ମାନେ ଫେଁଚାର ଉକ୍ତଳର ଅବ୍ଦିକ୍ରିତ ଲାଭ ଆମ୍ବଦ୍ଧ କେବଳ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପୁନର୍ ଆମ୍ବଦ୍ଧବଳକୁ ପ୍ରକଟିତ କରେ 。。。

ମାଟିନୀଯେବ : “ ଦେଇନା କିମ୍ବା ହାତୁ, ଆମ୍ବଦ୍ଧ ? ”

ଆମ୍ବଦ୍ଧକ : “ ଦେଇନା ଫେଁଚାର ଉକ୍ତଳି ଆମ୍ବଦ୍ଧନୀ ! ”

ମାଟିନୀଯେବ : “ କିନ୍ତୁ ଏନେକେ ମାଟିହୁ ମେ ? ”

ଆମ୍ବଦ୍ଧକ : ଦେଇନା ଫେଁଚାର ମହିଳାମୁଢ଼କ ସିବନି । ଏନେକେ ମାଟିଲେ ଏତନୀ ଛୋବାଲୀ ହୁଲନି ବିଷ୍ଣୁ ଦେବାବ ଅମଧ୍ୟ ଆହେ ବୁଲି ଏକ ଲୋକବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଆହେ । ଏନେଦରେ ଫେଁଚାର ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛୁମାନ ମାତ୍ରେ କ୍ରିତାନ୍ମା ମାତ୍ର, ଯେମେ - ମାଜିନିଶାନ ଫେଁଚାର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିନ ମାତ୍ରେ ଆନୁଧିର ମହୁୟର ଅଗଭଗନନୀ ଦିଶେ ।

ଏନେଦରେ ଲୋକବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଓପରତ କିଛୁମାନ ଫକରା ଶୋଇନାଓ ଆହେ ।

“ ଅଗଭଗଲେ ଡାକେଲୀ ଲାଚିମାଲେ ଓଁ

ଏହିର ଆନୁଧିର ଡାକେଲି ହିଲେ ନେ ନେଇ ॥

{ ନାତିନୀଧେବ : "ଆହୁତା, ଗର୍ଭଲି ଘର ଆବିଷ ନାମମ ବୁଲି ମେ କଥ?" }

ଆହୁତକ : "ଏ, ଗର୍ଭଲି ଘର ଆବିଷ ନାମମ ନଥିଲେ ଘରର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ମାୟ ।"

"ଚିକ ଫେନେଦବେ ଶାନିବାର, ମଞ୍ଚଲବାର ବା ନିଶ୍ଚାବ ତଥାତ ନମ, ଦୁଲି ଭାବି କଟାବ ଲବା ଅତ୍ସତ ଧାରିବ ଲାଗେ । ହୃଦୟର ଉଲସିଓ ଆମାର ଅମାଜତ ମେହିନାମ ଲତାରୋ ନିଯମ ଅଛେ ।"

ନାତିନୀଧେବ : "ମେହିନାମ ଆନେନୋ କି ଆହୁତା ?"

ଆହୁତକ : "ମେଚଳାତେ ମେହିନାମ ହେବେ ସମ୍ମତ ବୋମ ଦେଖାଇଲେ କବା ଏକ ନିଯମ । ମେହିକେହିଟା ଦିନ ମାନୁଷଗରାକୀକୁ ଦୂମ-ଦୂନ୍ଦ ଦି ଚାହା-ଚିକୁନତାବ ମାତ୍ରତ ବନ୍ଦ ହୁଏ ।"

ଆହୁତକ : "ନିଚ୍ଛ ଆମାର ବିଶ୍ଵକ ଲୈଙ୍ଗ ଚଲି ଅହା ବନ୍ଦ ପରକ୍ଷରା ଅଛେ ... ମେହି ବିଷୟେ କିବା ଜାନନେ ଆହୁଜନୀ ?"

ନାତିନୀଧେବ : "ଏ, ଆହୁତା ... ଗଢି ବିଶ୍ଵକ ଦିନ ମାତ୍ର ଲୋଗତ ଏହା ଏହିଏ ଶାକ ରୁଟଲୋତେ ଆଖେ କୈଛିଲା ଏନେ କାବିଲୋ ହେନୋ ବଚୁବଟୋର ବାବେ ବନ୍ଦ ବେଳୋବର ଲବା ଅତ୍ସତ ଧାରିବ ଲାଗି ।"

(ନାତିନୀଧେବର କମ୍ପ କ୍ଷଣି ଆହୁତକେ ମରମାତେ ଝୁବରତ ହଁଥ ଝୁବାନ୍ତିମାନ ...)

{ ଆହୁତିକ : "ନାବିଚୁ ପାବିଚୁ... ମିଛେ ଅଖ ଆହେ... ସେହିଦିନ
ମରକ ଆହ ହାଲବିବେ ପା ସୁବାର୍ଦ୍ଦି ମରକ ଶ୍ରୀବିନ୍ଦୀ
କମନ୍ୟ କବା ହ୍ୟ... ଲମତେ ଏନେବେ ଲୋବା ହ୍ୟ-
ଲାଗ୍ନି ମା ବେଢେନେ ମ୍ୟ,
ବଚୁବେ ବଚୁବେ ବାଟି ମା,

ମାବ ଅଖ ବାନେବ ଅଖ, ତୁ ଥିବ ବବ ବବ ଗବ ।

ନାତିନୀଧେକ : "ଅ'... ଏତିମ୍ ବୁଝିଲେ ଅହୁତ ।"

ଆହୁତିକ : "ତେଣେବୁବା ଲୋକବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଅଖ ବହୁତ ଆହେ...
ବାତି ଲାଗା ମାର ନୁହିବି
ବେଜୀ-ବତୀଯା, ହ୍ୟଲବି ମେଦି ନିଦିବି...
ବୁଝିଲିନେ ?"

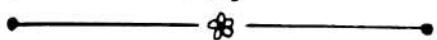
ନାତିନୀଧେକ : "ବୁଝିଛୋ... ବୁଝିଛୋ..."

ଆହୁତିକ : "କିନ୍ତୁ ଆମାର ଅନ୍ଧାଜୁଡ଼ ଲୋକବିଶ୍ୱାସର
ଅମାନ୍ତ୍ରାଳଙ୍ଗେରେ ଅଞ୍ଚିବିଶ୍ୱାସ କିଛୁମାନେ-
ଆହେ ...

ଜାନନେ ଏହି ଲୋକବିଶ୍ୱାସମୁଦ୍ର ଅଞ୍ଚିବିଶ୍ୱାସ
ଅଥବା ବୁ-ଅଂଫ୍ଲାବ ହୀବିଲେ ଯେଉଁ ସମୟ
ନାଲାଗେ ... ଏହି ଦୂରତ୍ଵ ତେଣେହି ତାକବ
କିନ୍ତୁନିହିଁ ଘାଗେ ଜାଇନୀ ହତ୍ୟାର କମ୍ମ !!

ଆମାର ଅନ୍ଧାଜୁଡ଼ କିଛୁ କିଛୁ ଲୋକେ ଦୂରଲଭାବ
ପୁଷ୍ପୋମ ଲୈ ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ମାନୁଷସ ଜାଇନୀ ଅଜୀର୍ଣ୍ଣ
ଅତ୍ୟାଧିକ କବେ । ତେଣେଲୋକେ ଆମାର ଦସେ
ଆମ୍ବାବନ ମାନୁଷହେ, ନହ୍ୟ ଜୀବେ ?? ଜୀବନତ
କେତିଥାବା ଏନେବୁବା ଲାବିଦ୍ଧିତିବ ଅନୁମାନ ହାଲେ
ଲୋକବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଅଖ ଅଞ୍ଚିବିଶ୍ୱାସର ମାଜୁବ
ଲାଗ୍ନିବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ମାନୁଷକ ବୁଝାବଲେ ଚାବି ।

ତେଣେ କବିଲେ ଦାବି ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଅମାଜ ଏମନ ଲୋବାର
ଲମତେ ପ୍ରକୃତାର୍ଥତ ଲୋକବିଶ୍ୱାସର ହୃଦୟମାନ
ଉତ୍ତମାଳିକ୍ଷି କବିବ ଲାବିବ । ଲମତେ ଆନ ଦୁଇନକେ
ବୁଝାବ ଲାବିବି ...



ନୀଳାରୁମର ଚିତ୍ର

- ଗ୍ରୂପ୍ ଦର୍ଶ
- ପ୍ରଥମ ସାହୁକିରି-

ମଧ୍ୟବନ.....

ଯହାବିଦ୍ୟାଲୟର ଅହଙ୍କ ଦିଲାଇ
ଏକ ରତ୍ନ ଅର୍ଦ୍ୟାଲୟ ପଦ୍ମିନୀ ଛୁଫଳି
ହୋରାଷ ଲମ୍ବେ ଲମ୍ବେ, ଯାହି ମର ପୋରା
ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୋ ସେ ଡାକ୍ୟାଇ ଆମାର ବାବେ
ଏଟା କଣାଇନୀ ବୋରାଇଛେ, ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ
କଣିକା'ର ଆଖ ରତ୍ନ ଆମବୁଣିର
ଉତ୍ତେଦିତ ମୁଢ଼ମୁଢ଼ନିର ଘାଡ଼ତ ଆମା
ପଥବୋର ଏକାନ୍ତିତ ହଲେ ଆଖ ବୋର
ହୃଦୟରେ ଏଟା ରୁକ୍ଷନ ଏବି ଦିଲେ,
ରେଇ ଶୁଭ୍ରତର ପକ୍ଷାଇ ତୋରାଷ ହାହିଟୋ
ବୋର ରାଜ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ନାହାଇଗଲେ
ହେ ପରିଲେ, ବୋର ଚିତ୍ରାଷ ଚାକବୋର
ପୋରଶାଇ ତୁଳିଲେ ଆଖ ଦିଲବୋରତ
ଏକ ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ତିଳିକଣି ବିଲାଇ ଦିଲେ,
ତୋରାଷ ଦେଖିଛି ଏଟା ତିରଟେ
ଶୁରବ ହବେ, ଲଟାଲେଦିଯା ଆଖ ବୋର
ଏକ ଶୁସମ୍ବ ବିଅଗ, ଯିମେ ଯୋକ
ବୋହିତ କବି ପେଲାମ.

ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଆଖ ପଦ୍ମ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରତ
ବୋର ଅନୁଭବର କେନାରାଚରନ ଆଁକି
ଦିଲେ, ତୋରାଷ ଚଞ୍ଚଳ ହାହିଟୋ;



ପାହାରଣ ଏହି କଷଳା, ସିରେ ଗୋବ ହଦ୍ୟତ ଏକ ଅବାକୀ ଅନୁଭୂତିକ ତୋ ତୁଲିଛେ, ତୋମାର ଆନ୍ତ ଅଥଚ ଟିଙ୍କଳ ଚକ୍ର ଦ୍ଵାଟି, ଦ୍ଵାଟି ତଥା ଯିମେ ମୋକ ଆନିଷ୍ଟଯାତ୍ରାର ବିଶ୍ଵାଳ ବିକ୍ଷ୍ଟତିକ ଘାଡ଼େରେ ମାଇଦେ କଷେ, ସହମିନି କାନ୍ଦେଜ୍ସ୍‌ମୀ ବନିଟିଟେରେ ପ୍ରେମ କାହିଁନୀଏ ଦରେଖେ ଯାଇ ନିଜକେ ସେଇ ଚୁବି ହୋବା ଚାରାନ୍ତିବୋବର ବାବେ ହାଥାକଣକ କବା ଘେନ ପାଞ୍ଚ ସେଇ କ୍ଷତ୍ରକିର୍ତ୍ତା ହୁଅର୍ତ୍ତବୋବର ବାବେ ସିରେ ମୋକ କି ହସ ପାବେ ତାର ପ୍ରତିଅଜତିତ ହାୟପାନ କବି ପେଲାଯ, କୈଳାଙ୍ଗକ ସାଧନାର ଘାଡ଼େ ତୋମାର ଟିପାନ୍ତିତିଯେଇ ଗୋବ ସ୍ଥାଇରୀଏନକ ସଂ କଷାବ ରିଚା ବିକ୍ଷିଷ୍ଟ ତା,

ଜୀରନଟୋ ସାଦି କୋନୋ କାନ୍ଦ୍ୟକ ଯାଆ ହାଲାହେତେନ ତେଣେ ଗୋବ ପଦବୋବ ସମ୍ଭୂଗ କବା ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରକୁଳ, ଟ୍ରେତ ତୁମିଯେଇ ହାଲାହେତେନ ପତିକେ ଇଯାତ ଯାଇ ହିଁ ହେହୋଁ, ଦୁରଳିତା ଆଖି ସାହମର ସଂଘ୍ୟୋଗ ଛଲତ, ଏହି ଚିରିମନର କୁପତ ଯାଇ ଗୋବ ହଦ୍ୟବ ଏଟୁରୁବା ତୋର୍ମାନେ ଆମବଡାଇଛୋ, ତୁମି ଯଦି ମିତ ହାଲାହେତେନ ତେଣେ ତୁମି ରଠକ ଦଶକର ଗୋଜାନ୍ତିକ ଶୁଣ ହାଲାହେତେନ, ମିଶ୍ରମ କଥାବୋବେ ଏକ ଅନ୍ତାନ, ନି� ଚତୁରବନ୍ଧ ବନ୍ଧା କର୍ଯ୍ୟ,

ତୁମି ମୋକ ତୋମାକ ଅଳଦଶେ ଚିରି ପୋରାବ, ଆମାର ଆମ କବା ଆପହର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରତ ଗାଚି ଥକା ହାହି ଆକୁ କଷାବ ବଜରାର ଅମ-ବଜରା କବାର ମୌଳଗ୍ୟ ଦିବାରେ ?? ଆମାର କାହିଁନୀଟେ-ପାବନ୍ଧବିକ ବୁଦ୍ଧାବୁଦ୍ଧିକ ଚିରାନ୍ତି ଆଖି ଅରୁତ ଅନ୍ତି ଅନ୍ତିର ସଂବନ୍ଧରେ ତୁମି ଚାହାବି ଦନାବାରେ ??

ରାନତ ଏବୁରୁ ଆଶ ଆକ ଏକାଙ୍ଗଳି ଅମୋନ ଲୈ ଯାଇ-ତୋମାର ଅହାବିର ବାବେ ଅମେଳା କବିଛୋଁ, ତେତିମାନେକେ ଆବେମକ ଟାଲିବ ଦିଯା ଆକ ହସତେ ଡାମ୍ପାହି-ଆଜାବ-କାହିଁନୀବୋବକ ସମ୍ବରପର ଆଟାଇତ୍ତକେ କୁଳର ବିବନେକେ-ଆନ୍ତଃଅନ୍ତଃଧର କବି ତୁଲିବ ।

ଶେଷତ, ପ୍ରେମର ଶେଷରନତ କୁମାରୀ ମଦର୍ଦି-ଅମୋନ,

ଏଟାଷ ମଧ୍ୟ- ଏଟା ଶାରୀ ସିରିଲେ ଲଞ୍ଚ, ଯ'ତ ଆରେମବୋର
କବିତାର ଦବେ- କୈ ଯାଇ -

“କି ନାହିଁ ଦିଲ୍ଲି ବାକ୍ ଏହି- ଅନୁଭୂତିବୋରକ?
ଶୌରତାର ଆରକ୍ଷ ଭାବକ୍ଷେ ଆବବୋର-
ତୁମି ଜାଣୋ ଭୁବନ୍ଦ୍ର ??
ଯିଦିବେ ତୁମି ଚର୍ଚିଲେ ଚାଲେଇ
ବିଶ୍ୱ ଅଭିଟୋ ନିଶାତେଇ
ବନ୍ଦିଗ ସଦୋନ ବିଯାପି- ମଧ୍ୟ-
ଯିଦିବେ ତୁମି ହାତିଲେଇ
ଯୋବ ତୀରନେ ବିଚାରି ପୃଷ୍ଠ ବାଟିର ଚିକନା;
ଯିଦିବେ ଗୋଟାର ମାତ୍ରତେଇ
ଆଗ- ମାହ ଉଠି ଯୋବ ବୁଝିବେ କବିତା-
କଗମତ ବୁଝେଇ ଦୀଦାଳ ହେ- ମଧ୍ୟ- ଅଭିଟୋ- ମଳ
ବିଶେଷ ହେ ଅଭିଟୋ ଛଳ.....

}
ଶୀଘ୍ରନାତ
ଶୁଣନ

History vs British Empire

- Irfan Hazarika
3rd Semester



It was one of the largest empires in history, spanning across the globe. But was it a disperser of modernity or a band of thieves? It's time to put the British Empire on the stand in History vs. British Empire.

Judge : Order, Order, hmm... Isn't this the British flag?

Lawyer : Yes, my Lord.

Judge : So today, we have to judge a nation?

Lawyer : More of an empire, the largest & most widespread of all.

Prosecutor : And also the most tyrannical one too.

Lawyer : The crimes of the British Empire pales in comparison to the other colonial forces such as Belgium.

Prosecutor : But that doesn't mean that their actions were justified!

Judge : How were they able to control foreign lands?

Prosecutor : The empire had 120 colonies under its control. Most of them were occupied by armed invasion. While in more prosperous nations they would come in the distinguish by doing trade.

Lee

Lawyer : The British come with the goal of doing trade. But local rulers would often increase taxations during times of crisis. This often lead to confrontation that were best resolved by war.

Prosecutor : And then they would occupy the land and do the same, imposing heavy taxation on the natives.

Lawyer : But you can't neglect the developments they brought with them. They brought new machinery, medicines and knowledge. The trade routes they discovered are still of importance use till date.

Prosecutor : Often by destroying traditional knowledge! They disregarded the century old knowledge of Indian medicine. Thomas Babington Macaulay completely disregarded native education, believing it to be inferior to European one.

Lawyer : Preposterous! The British valued native knowledge. Upon colonizing they would perform surveys of the flora, fauna, geography, history and custom of the region. Some of the records that had been done in India are safeguarded in the National Archive.

Prosecutor : They also stole valuables. From gems and stones to the famous Vrindavani Vastr, they smuggled all of these to Britain.

Lawyer : This was done to preserve the rich heritage, that would have been lost in the hands of the natives.

Prosecutor : Coming to natives, the empire exploited the resources of the colonies. The natives never got any share of the booming global market.

Lawyer : Britain needed raw materials for its industries and the colonies were the only areas where cultivation could be done in huge areas. The natives also enjoyed the blessings of a stable government. Don't you remember, when the Burmese invaded Assam, the population was reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ and people were living in year & depravity

Prosecutor : Political instability was just an excuse to annexation. The British didn't help until they heard about the discovery of tea in Assam.

Lawyer : The Empire was in constant war with other states that were hampering trade. They needed some economic mortgage if they were to involve themselves in a costly war. But their investments paid & Assam enjoys the bliss of tea. It also opened jobs for many Indians.

Prosecutor : And these Indians were brought from states that never had any cultural ties with Assam. This clash in cultures would lead to conflicts and mass protests; as has been ongoing in present. Their lack of administration was so deplorable that in 1943 India faced its worst famine. About 3.8 million

people died out of starvation, malnutrition and disease outbreaks.

Lawyer : The Empire was engaged in WW II. However, the empire did take measures to reduce the severity.

Prosecutor : Which were just the bare minimum!

Lawyer : But they brought new ideas, such as liberty, equality and free speech.

Prosecutor : Don't you mean liberty to exploit the natives, equality among white men and freedom of speech only in favour of the Empire. The Empire would put their nose in every Indian matter. They disturbed centuries old Indian tradition and developed animosity among different communities.

Lawyer : The reforms brought by the British were done for a good cause. The Widows Remarriage Act 1856 and Indian Child Marriage Act 1929 uplifted the miserable conditions under which Indian woman lived. Even educated Indian like Raja Ram Mohan Roy agree with British cause.

Prosecutor : Wasn't the Great Partition, a strategy employed by the British?

Lawyer : No. It was the incessant demand of Muhammad Ali Jinnah who wanted a nation solely for Muslims. The Empire only asked the Congress to draft a Constitution.

Judge : How were they so apt in foreign business?

Prosecutor : Forced exploitation!

Lawyer : Exploration.

Prosecutor : The trade companies would often travel to unknown places and take control over there. They would understand native custom and use them against the natives. When they become weaken enough they would seize control. There region is marked by poverty, deindustrialization & disasters.

Lawyer : The prosecution is wrong. Not all of their colonies were failures. Colonies like India held high hopes and the empire invested a lot in the development of its railway system without which the nation would still remain an underdeveloped country.

Judge : Then, what finally happened to Empire?

Prosecutor : After WWII ended Britain had sustained immense blow to its economy. This lead to political instability. Colonies used this chance to assert their freedom. So, the Empire hastily granted all of them independence.

Lawyer : Not to the mark. The Empire still had enough political power to silence the uprisings in some of its most valuable colonies. But it respected the wishes of the peoples. Even after decades of independence, these nations still hold to their established Western institutions.

{ other words the British Empire ended . }

Judge : Well , that's quite a statement !

All powerful empires often brought huge changes to world history . But judging them only from one side often results in biased history . History only becomes clearer when it is put on trial .



Dear Bearys....

Are you listening? Let's talk for a while. I need to get some things off my chest. Have you heard about all that's been happening and going around in the country from the last couple of weeks or so. The whole nation is in utter disbelief and enraged. What have happened of its people, have they been left with no humanity, are they not afraid of 'The Savion' anymore since they have achieved much than before. Something must be terribly wrong with how people now a days. I go, I here getting killed, being assaulted, children being animals being pests and stating anymore? Hopefully not, I get terribly sad as tears roll down my eyes.



wrong with
are behaving
Every where
about people
our women
our nation's
tormented,
treated as
should I be

Listen, you know they have been doing every bad thing possible. How come they have forgotten we all came from a woman, got our names and fame from a woman? How come they have forgotten about all the values and ideals about a place itself named after a woman? Coming from a nation with such rich cultural heritage and mythology based on the Indian Gods

and goddesses whence they have always lived together and respected each other, fighting evils for each other's love and respect, have humans really forgotten to even consider women as human? Every generation, every period or every 'Yuga' as it may be has witnessed evils. Satya Yug marked the beginning of the 'Asuralok', Truta Yug sparked the terrors of Ravana, Dwapara Yug gave birth to the sins of jealousy and arrogance and now as we have reached this stage human themselves have turned into evils. Will he appear again in this era to save people from their own sins, is he truly that forgiving to turn a blind eye on the sins we've committed as a collectively whole? No, how can he? Why should he? Don't you think we should be working upon ourselves to restore the society? Will people even understand these? What shall be done to create a society? Will people even understand these? What shall be done to create a society where we are not fighting among ourselves, not killing each other, not assaulting our women, not blaming our men, not blaming the good humans?

Dear diary, I have had this much to say and many more things that I don't think I'll even be able to properly convey to you. Am I enough for a change? I am not. Am I doing

much to educate people? I am not. Am I stand-

Is it against the wrongs that I've been witnessing happening around me? I am not. But If I do so, will people notice and start reframing their ideologies and mental image too? I hope they do.

Living in a country where a hundred and forty crores or more people reside, I cannot, we cannot even imagine who's good or who's wrong. Think it's the high time I change, we change, the few goods changes. The evils since time immemorial never gave up on their bad sides and never reflected upon their action, we can assume now too, it shall remain the same. The few goods, or a few goods that are living shall now march forward and aim high for a peaceful society. We cannot wait for justice to arrive by our hand, let us bring justice upon ourselves, protect ourselves and our identity. We are proud humans, The Lord's favourite, who has provided us with everything. So, let's end this roulette of evils ourselves by being a change and not just wait for evils to change, cause 'The Lord and Saviour' never did.

Oh, see I went furious again. I think I should sleep and wake up hoping for a good day tomorrow.

And dear Sun (this is what I call my diary),
 I promise I'll be a good human being and won't
 stand any injustice. I'll be the change first.
 Good Night !

—Supriya Brahma
 5th Semester

তুলিকাৰ বুলনিবে ...



-Irfan Hazarika, 3rd Semester



-Niharjyoti Boroo, 3rd semester



-Parimita Ghosh, 3rd Sem.

ବୁଲିକାଣେ...

ମୋଟିଜ୍ୟାତି



Lushmi

